

根据人民教育出版社最新教材修订

# 海淀学典

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初二英语 (下)

- 知识要点精析
- 典型例题讲解
- 考点分析与指导
- 同步练习与检测

全程达标训练丛书  
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## 前 言

《海淀学典》丛书是根据国家教育部最新大纲编写而成的一套同步辅导书。该丛书的宗旨是为学生服务,为教学服务,为教改服务,力求精准,使学生变苦读为巧读。通过精学精练,使学生真正把握所学知识的规律性、应用性,具备现行考试制度下的综合能力和素质要求。也可以说,本丛书是为中考和高考服务的。

全套丛书在内容设计上完全与现行最新教材同步,重点抓知识点的理解和运用,严格与单元、章节教学内容同步并注意教材中知识层次与教学阶段的衔接。全书按年级、分学科编写而成,共三十九册。

本套丛书融入近年来初、高中教学科研最新成果,体现了中、高考的最新特点,尤其本书为北京市海淀区数十位一线教学的特、高级教师编写而成,并经人民教育出版社中小学教材编写委员会审订,其权威性、理论性、实用性堪称上乘。全书按内容板块划分为:

**精学指要:**与知识点一致,主要是要抓住章、节及单元教学内容的知识要点、重点、难点,概括和阐述力求精练,要点准确,重点鲜明,难点解释清晰,多视角。

**知能训练:**与考点一致,精心设计题型,不搞题海战术,务求实效性、典型性和启发性,分析解题思路,掌握解题方法和技巧,真正做到举一反三、融会贯通,培养思维能力,提高学习悟性。

**考点分析:**根据最新“教纲”、“考纲”要求,将中考、高考考点融入各单元辅导中,时时练习,年年备考,在系统掌握知识的基础上,提高应考心理承受能力和解题技巧。

**综合测试:**与学科课程单元、期中、期末考试及中、高考考试范围、考试要求一致,题题精选,模拟“实战”演练,提高对学科知识点、知识体系、规律性的整体掌握水平及灵活运用知识的能力,培养应用综合能力应考的本领。

## 目 录

Unit 15	What do people eat? .....	(1)
Unit 16	What a good kind girl! .....	(33)
Unit 17	You must be more careful! .....	(59)
Unit 18	Seeing the doctor .....	(92)
Unit 19	A visit to monkey island .....	(119)
Unit 20	Mainly revision .....	(149)
期中测试卷	.....	(175)
Unit 21	She taught herself. ....	(183)
Unit 22	The sports meeting .....	(207)
Unit 23	A famous person .....	(235)
Unit 24	What were they doing? .....	(260)
Unit 25	The accident .....	(279)
Unit 26	Mainly revision .....	(304)
期末测试卷	.....	(322)
参考答案	.....	(331)

## Unit 15 What do people eat?

### Part I 基础知识览要

#### 重点词汇和短语

anything, beer, both, chopsticks, cupboard, either, few, Italy, kitchen, laugh, make, nor, oil, pepper, salt, sugar, take-away, wine, without;

a few, kinds of, either...or, neither...nor, take a seat, a bit of

#### 交际用语

Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

Could you pass me the cheese, please?

Help yourself to some soup.

I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. I'm very busy.

Yes, I think so.

No, I don't really agree.

I'm happy you like it.

#### 语法

简单句的五种基本句型

表示邀请的句型

表示同意与不同意的句型

## Part II 知识要点解析

### Lesson 57

#### 1. There are a few spoons on the table.

桌上有几把调羹。

- few 形容词，表示否定用法。意为“不多的、少数的”，等于“not many”。

1) Few men can do this. 没有几个人能做这件事。

2) She has few friends. 她没有几个朋友。

3) A man of few words. 沉默寡言的人。

- few 用作名词，否定用法。意为“不多、少数”。

4) Are there many? — There are few. 多不多? — 没有几个。

5) Few of my friends are there. 我的朋友在那里的没有几个。

- few 的反义词为“many”。

6) I have few books. 我没有几本书。

比较: She has many books. 她有许多书。

- a few 表示肯定。意为“几个、两三个”。

7) I have a few friends. 我有几个朋友。

比较: I have few friends. 我没有几个朋友。

8) A few men know it. 有几个人知道。

比较: Few men know it. 没有几个人知道。

强调: few 和 a few 后跟可数名词复数，不能跟不可数名词；few 表示否定，a few 表示肯定。

#### 2. There is a little sugar on the table. 有些糖在桌上。

- little 形容词，意为“小”。

1) A little dog. 一条小狗。

- little 形容词，表示否定用法。意为“不多的、少数的”，等于“not much”。

2) Mike has little bread. Please give some to him. 迈克几乎没有面包了。请给他一些。

3) "How much paper is there on the desk?" "Little." "课桌上有多少纸?" "几乎没有"。

- a little 表示肯定用法。意为“一点儿、少量的”。

4) I know only a little English. 我只懂一点英语。

5) "How much milk do you drink for breakfast?" "A little." "你早饭喝多少牛奶?" "一点儿"。如果没有冠词 a, 表示否定。意为“少到几乎没有”。

**强调:** little 和 few 表示否定, a little 和 a few 表示肯定; little 和 a little 后跟不可数名词; few 和 a few 后跟可数名词复数。

### 3. They eat a lot of potatoes. —So do we. /No, we don't.

他们吃了许多土豆, 我们同他们一样也吃了许多/不, 我们没有吃许多。

So do we 中的 So 代替前面的肯定句。表示“前句的内容也适合后者”。放在句首, 须用倒装句。句型结构为“**So + 助动词/情态动词/Be 动词 + 主语**”。

1) They are going to Shanghai. So are we. 他们打算去上海, 我们也是。

2) You can dance. So can Li ping. 你会跳舞, 李平也会。

**辨析:** So do we 与 So we do

So we do 表示肯定上文所说的内容

3) A: You do your homework everyday. 你们每天做家庭作业。

B: So we do. 是的, 我们每天做家庭作业

4) A: They help their parents with their housework. 他们帮助父母做家务。

B: So do we. 我们也帮助父母做家务。

**强调:** So 倒装句的主语是代词, 一定要用代词主格, 不能用代词宾格。

5) They eat a lot of potatoes. So do we. 这句中 So do we 不能写成 So

do us。

- So 作为代词, 常用在 think、help、say 一类词后作宾语, 代表上文的一个句子或一个概念, 意为“那样”, “如此”。

6) Is this bag nice? No, I don't think so. 这个书包好看吗? 不, 我认为不好看。

7) Is it going to be fine tomorrow? \_\_\_\_ I hope so. 明天会晴吗? 但愿如此。

- So 可作为连词, 用于连接两个具有因果关系的分句, 可译为“因此、所以”。

8) My bike was broken, so I came to school on foot yesterday. 昨天我的自行车坏了, 所以我步行去学校。

- So 用作副词, 表示方式、方法、情况或程度, 意为“这样”、“那样”、“如此”、“那么”。

9) It's so good. 真是太好了。

10) Don't walk so fast. 别走那么快。

- So 在修饰形容词时可以与 such 互换, 但须改变冠词词序。

比较: 11) She is so kind a woman! 她是那么好的一位老妇人!

12) She is such a kind woman!

#### 4. Help yourself to some soup.

随意喝汤。

- “Help + 反身代词 + to + 名词”表示随意干某事

1) Help yourself to some meat. 随意吃点肉。

- Help somebody (to) do something. 帮助某人做某事。

help 带不定式作宾语补足语时, 可以省略 to。

2) He often helps me (to) learn English.

他常帮助我学英语。

3) The students often help the farmers (to) pick apples.

学生们经常帮农民摘苹果。

- Help somebody with something. 相当于 Help somebody to do something

4) The students often help the old man with his housework.

学生们经常帮老人干家务。

- Can't help doing something “禁不住做某事”。

5) When Tom made faces, we couldn't help laughing. 汤姆做鬼脸, 我们忍不住大笑。

- With the help of “在…的帮助下”

6) I finished my homework with the help of my English teacher. 在英语老师的帮助下, 我完成了家庭作业。

### 5. I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't.

我乐意, 但恐怕不行。

- afraid “害怕的”。

1) Who's afraid? 谁怕?

2) Don't be afraid. 别怕。

3) The little girl is afraid of the dog. 小姑娘怕狗。

- Be afraid to do something “怕做某事”、“不敢做某事”。

4) He is afraid to die 他怕死。

5) She is afraid to go out at night. 她不敢夜里出门。

- Be afraid 后跟从句, 是表示遗憾、惋惜的客套说法。

6) I'm afraid I can't stay. 恐怕我不能再呆下去了。

7) I'm afraid you are wrong 恐怕是你错了。

8) I'm afraid I can't remember. 我想我饿忘了。

- I'm afraid not, not 指代上文所说的话, 为了避免重复用 not, 同样的用法还有

9) Have you got some money with you? I'm afraid so. /I'm afraid not.  
你带钱了吗? 恐怕带了。/看来没带。

## Lesson 58

1. Italians like to eat Pizza. Indians like to eat hot food. Japanese like to eat fish, often they don't cook it. 意大利人喜欢吃比萨饼, 印度人喜欢辣味食品, 日本人喜欢吃鱼, 而且常常不煮, 生吃。

- 某国人的复数形式一般直接在名词后加 s。



Italian—Italians, Indian—Indians, Australian—Australians, American—Americans,

German—Germans. 而 Chinese 和 Japanese 可是既可作单数也可作复数。English 须和 man 构成合成词 Englishman 来表示“英国人”，复数为 Englishmen。例如：

1) Two Chinese are standing there. 两个中国人站在那里。

2) They are Germans. 他们是德国人。

3) They are Englishmen.

- Like 作动词，后边可以接不定式或动名词，接不定式表示一次性的喜好，而接动名词表示习惯的、长期的喜好。

4) I like to swim 我喜欢游泳。

5) He likes playing basketball. 他喜欢打篮球。

- like 作介词，意为“像”、“跟…一样”

6) Don't speak to me like that. 你别那样跟我说。

7) I cannot do it like you. 我不能做得像你那样。

- like 作形容词，意为“相像的”、“同样的”、“类似的”。

8) The two brothers are very like. 他们兄弟俩非常相像。

- feel like doing something 意为“心想”

9) I feel like going for a walk. 我心想去散散步。

- look like 意为“相像”

10) It looks like rain 天要下雨样子。

## 2. In English, one of the most popular kinds of food is fish and chips.

在英国，最受欢迎食物之一是炸鱼和油炸土豆条。

- kind 作名词，意为“种类”。

1) This is a kind of new machine. 这是一种新机器。

2) It is the best kinds of pen. 这是最好的一种钢笔。

- All kinds of 意为“各种各样的”。

3) There are all kinds of books in the bookshop. 书店里有各种各样的书籍。

4) He bought different kinds of fruits. 他买了各种各样的水果。

- kind 作形容词, 意为“仁慈的”、“和气的”、“亲切的”、“客气的”。  
5) Be kind to old people. 对待老人要亲切。  
6) It's very kind of you. 你真客气。
- fish and chips 是炸鱼和油炸土豆条, 这是一种配套的快餐。类似的还有: fish and cake 鱼饼, bread and butter 黄油面包, bread and water 简单的饮食。
- 3. They put it in paper bags, and take it home, or to their workplace.  
他们把食物放在纸袋子里, 然后拿回家, 或者带到工作场所。
- take 的用法:  
拿, 取  
1) Take a red pencil with you. 拿一支红铅笔去。  
拿走; 带走; 带去;  
2) I want to take the books to the classroom...我要把这些书拿到教室去。  
做(和名词连用, 表示和该名词意义相关的动作)  
3) You are too tired. Take a rest now. 你太累了, 现在休息一会儿吧。  
4) We usually take a walk after supper.  
我们通常晚饭后散步。  
花费(时间); 需要(多少时间)  
5) It takes me ten minutes to go to school by bike. 我骑自行车上学需要十分钟。  
吃; 喝; 服用  
6) Take the medicine three times a day. 此药日服三次。  
乘车(船)  
7) The hospital is very far. You'd better take a bus. 医院很远, 你最好乘车去。
- Take away 拿走  
8) Don't put it here, please. Take it away. 请别放在这, 把它拿走。

请不要把它放在这里，把它拿走。

● Take out 取出

9) Take out your books and let's do the exercises. 把书拿出来，咱们做练习。

● Take down 取下；记下

10) Take down the picture on the wall. 把墙上的画儿取下来。

11) Take down his telephone number. 把他的电话号码记下来。

● take off 脱掉衣物

12) It's very warm in this classroom. Why don't you take off your coat?  
教室很热，为什么不脱掉你的外衣呢？

● take a train (a boat, a bus……) 坐火车(船，公共汽车)

13) We took the train for trip.

我们乘火车旅游。

● take...to...把……带到……

14) Please take the book to him. 请把书拿到他那儿。

take...with... 随身带去

15) You should take a book with you. 你应该带本书去。

take...for... 替……拿去

16) Could you take a book for him? 能替他拿本书去吗？

4. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world. 看来全世界美国快餐最受欢迎。

● seem 不及物动词，意为“好像”、“似乎”，后跟不定式

① The boy seems to understand quite well. 那个男孩似乎很懂事。

● It seems to me that... 在我看起来……

② It seems to me that you are right. 在我看来你是对的。

● seem 后跟从句

③ It seems that something is wrong. 好像是出了一些事故。

● It seems that I can't stop coughing. 我的咳嗽看来止不住了。

5. Sometimes they eat it in the park or on the road.

他们有时在公园或路上吃。

- Sometimes = at times 意为有时，是一个表示时间频率的副词，其语法特点相当于 always, often. 多用于一般现在时。

① Sometimes the bird sings. 有时这鸟鸣唱。

② He sometimes writes to me. 他间或给我写信。

- 区别 sometime, some time, some times

sometime 表示在过去某个时刻或将来某个时候。

④ I saw him sometime last summer. 去年夏天的某个时候，我曾经见过他。

⑤ Phone me sometime next week. 下星期什么时候给我打电话吧。

some time 是短语，意为一些时间，一段时间。

- ⑥ He'll be away for some time. 他要离开一些时间。

some times 是短语，意为“几次，几经”，time 是可数名词。

⑦ I said it some times 我说过几次了。

⑧ How many times do you watch TV every week? 你一周看几次电视？

- 6. In New York, Moscow, Paris, London, and even in some big cities in China, you can find people eating hamburgers and chips.

在纽约，莫斯科，巴黎，伦敦，甚至中国的某些大城市，都能见到人们吃汉堡包和炸土豆条。

- some 在肯定句中，修饰复数名词，或不可数名词，意为一些，若干，几个。

① I need some maths books. 我需要几本数学书。

② Give me some water. 给我一些水。

- some 用于疑问句，盼望获得肯定回答。

③ May I have some paper? 我可以拿点纸吗？

比较：Is there any paper? 有纸吗？

④ Would you like some bananas? 吃点香蕉好吗？

- some 修饰可数名词单数，不肯定对象，或表示模糊的概念，意为某一，什么。

⑤ Ask some girl about it. 这件事问问一个女孩吧。

⑥ He is doing business in some place in Shanghai 他在上海某地做生意。

意。

- some day 改天, 总有一天。

⑦ You will be sorry for this some day. 总有一天你会为这件事而后悔的。

- fine 作及物动词, 表示“寻着”, 找到, 发觉。

⑧ I found this pen on the ground. 我在地上找到这支钢笔。

⑨ I find it difficult to understand him. 我觉得难于理解他。

- find one's way 到达

⑩ Rivers find their way to sea. 江河流入大海。

⑪ I hope you can find your way home. 我希望你能找到回家的路。

- find out 找出, 查明

⑫ Can you find out when the train leaves?

你能查问出火车什么时候开吗?

- find people eating, find Sb doing sth, 发现某人正做某事。eating 是现在分词, 做宾语补足语, 相同的用法可见 see, watch, hear 等等。例如: ⑬ He found Kate sitting on the floor. 他发现凯特坐在地板上。

⑭ I saw her reading a book this morning. 今天早上我见她正在读书。

## 7. Chinese food is also very popular in the world.

中国食物在世界上也很受欢迎。

- also 与 too 都作为“也”, 两者均可用于肯定句中

also 在句中的位置为实义动词前, be 动词、情态动词或助动词后。

too 在句中的位置, 通常情况下放在句末。例如:

① I also like English = I like English, too.

② He is also a doctor = He is a doctor, too.

③ I can also swim = I can swim, too.

- in the world 在世界上, 还可加强疑问句的语气, 意为究竟。

④ Which is the biggest city in the world? 世界上最大的城市是哪个?

⑤ Who in the world is that man? 那个人究竟是谁?

- the world 世事, 世情, 世界 例如:

⑥ He showed no interest in the world around him.

他对周围的一切都不感兴趣。

⑦ How goes the world with you? 你的情况怎样?

⑧ I wanted to tell the news to the world. 我想把这件事告诉每个人。

{ a map of the world 世界地图

{ new world 新世界, 新大陆(美国)

- all over the world 全世界

⑨ We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。

8. **People enjoy Chinese food because it has different tastes and is usually very delicious!** 因为中国饮食有许多风味而且通常很好吃, 所以人们爱吃。

- enjoy 意为“喜爱”, 从中获得乐趣

① She enjoyed that meal. 她很喜欢那顿饭。

- enjoy + 动词 ing 形式 (某人) 喜好做某事。

② He enjoys playing tennis. 他喜欢打网球。

- enjoy oneself 感到快乐, 过得愉快 = have a good time

③ He enjoyed himself at the party. 他在聚会上非常愉快。

④ The children enjoyed themselves playing in the water.

孩子们在水中玩得很高兴。

⑤ I hope you enjoy yourselves this evening. 我希望你们今晚过得愉快。

- taste 可作名词, 意为趣味, 口味。

① He has a taste of music. 他对音乐感兴趣。

② Different people have different tastes. 不同的人有不同的口味。

- taste 作及物动词, 意为“尝”。

③ May I taste your cake? 我可以尝尝你的蛋糕吗?

④ He hasn't tasted food for two days.

- taste 作不及物动词, 后接表语, 意为尝起来。

⑤ It tastes good. 这味道好。

## 9. —Do you think pizza is very popular in China?

— Yes, I think so. /No, I don't think so.

你认为比萨饼在中国很受欢迎吗? 是的, 我认为是这样。/不, 我认为不是这样。

- think 后面的 pizza is very popular in China 为宾语从句, 省略了连接词 that 或 which

① I think you are right. 我认为你是对的。

- so 这里为代词, 代表上文所说的内容, 意为这样, 那样, 如此

② Is this shirt nice? No, I don't think so.

这件衬衣好看吗? 不, 我认为不是这样。

## 10. I really don't agree. 我真的不同意。

- agree 同意, 答应, 愿意

① Is he going to agree to our suggestion? 他会同意我们的建议吗?

② He agree to let me go home early. 他同意让我早点回家。

- agree with 与某人意见一致, 同意

③ The verb agrees with its subject in number and person. 动词在人称和数上同主语一致。

④ Do you agree with me about the need for more schools?

关于多建一些学校一事, 你同意我的意见吗?

## Lesson 59

## 1. In my family everyone helps because my parents both work.

因为我的父母都上班, 所以我们每人在家都帮忙。

- everyone 不定代词, 指每人, 意同 everybody, 但 everybody 常用于口语中。

① Everyone is here. 大家都在这。

② Everyone should do his best to serve the people.

每个人都应该尽全力为人民服务。

- 区别 every one

everyone 只能用于人, 后面不接“of”; 而 every one 指每个人或

物，后面常接“of”。

例如：③ Everyone in the class runs fast. 班里每个同学都跑得很快。

④ There are 30 students and every one of them passed the exam.

所有的 30 名学生都通过了考试。

注意 everyone, everybody 后面都用动词的第三人称单数形式，但后面的代词常用复数。

⑤ Did everyone finish their drinks? 每个人都喝完饮料了吗？

⑥ Everyone can use the library, Can't they?

每个人都可以使用图书馆，不是吗？

● both 作形容词，意为“两，双” 例如：

① I want both the books. 这两本书我都要。

② Both his brothers are PLA men. 他的两个兄弟都是解放军战士。

● both 作代词，意指“两者，两人，双方”。

③ Both are doctors. 两人都是医生。

④ She and her husband both like dancing.

她和她丈夫都喜欢跳舞。

● both 与 and 连用，表示两个都，既…又，不但…而且”。

⑤ They visited both New York and London. 他们既访问了纽约，又访问了伦敦。

⑥ She can both sing and dance. 她能歌善舞。

注意，带 both 句子的否定形式，意为“不都”，不是“都不”。

⑦ Both the windows are not open. 两扇窗子并不都开着。

⑧ The brothers are not both here. 兄弟俩并不都在这。

2. Sometimes my father goes shopping and sometimes my mother does.

有时是我父亲买东西，有时是我母亲买。

● go + 现在分词，意为去做某事，例如：

go fishing 去钓鱼

go swimming 去游泳

go walking 去散步

① He often goes fishing on Sunday. 他常在星期天去钓鱼。



② Why not go walking after supper? 为什么不在晚餐后散散步。

- do 代替上文 go shopping, 因为主语 my mother 是第三人称单数形式, 所以用 does。

do 常用来代替另一动词。

③ He speaks English better now than he did before.

他现在英语讲得比过去好。

④ He likes it, and so do I. 他喜欢它, 我也喜欢。

### 3. Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays.

平时或者是我爸爸烧饭, 或者是我妈妈烧饭。

- Either 作形容词, 意为“任一的”, 例如:

① You may use either pen. 两支钢笔中你可以随便用哪一支。

② He sat in the car with a policeman on either side of him.

他坐在汽车上, 一边一名警察。

- either 作代词, 意为“两者之中任何一个”。例如:

③ There's coffee and tea, you can have either.

有咖啡也有茶, 你要哪样都行。

④ Is either of the girls coming? 两个女孩中有一个来吗?

- either 作为连词, 一般只用于 either...or 意为“或者…或者”, “不论…还是”, “不是…就是”, 例如:

⑤ The baby will be either a boy or a girl.

这个婴儿不是男孩就是女孩。

⑥ Come either today or tomorrow. 今天来或者明天来。

**注意:** 一般情况下, 句子的动词的形式与最靠近它的词保持一致, 如果靠近的词为单数, 则动词用第三人称单数形式。例如:

⑦ Either my parents or my sister comes, please let them in.

我父母或妹妹来了的话, 请让他们进来。

**比较:** Either my sister or my parents come, please let them in.

我的妹妹或父母来了的话, 请让他们进来。

- either 作为副词, 意为“也”, 用于否定句中, 例如:

⑧ Wei Fang didn't write a letter yesterday, and Han Meimei didn't ei-