初中二年级

英语历史地理



河南省基础教育教学研究室 编



四十家出版社

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暑假作业

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暑假寄语

结束了紧张的考试,一年一度的暑假又到了。暑假 是同学们求学征途中的一个驿站,在这个驿站中,同学 们在身心得到充分休息的同时,不要忘了给自己加油充 电,以便更顺利地踏上下一段征程。

为了让大家把暑期活动与学习有机地结合起来,我们组织人员,精心编写了这套内容与形式全新的《暑假作业》。新版《暑假作业》按照素质教育的要求,根据一个。新版《暑假作业》按照素质教育的要求,根据一个"课内知识复习及拓展性训练——社会实践及课外阅读一个"活动——全面培养素质、丰富暑假生活"的思路,设置一个一个公司,要注重课内外的结合及知识与基本技能训练探查,更注重课内外的结合及知识面的扩大,更注重强。内外的培养,同时趣味性也得到了大大增强。改变对学科集中编排,同学们可根据自己的情况,灵活安于排每天的作业科目和作业量。

| 我国有两句古话: 一句是"业精于勤荒于嬉", 一句 | 是"温故知新"。在假期安排一定时间复习、学习是必要 | 的, 但丰富多彩的暑假生活还需要同学们进行多种有益 | 于身心的活动, 利用假期去接触社会、接近大自然等。 | 因此, 我们安排的作业没有把假期排满, 不同学科, 安排的作业量也略有差别。

暑假,好比是长征路上的短暂休息,休息的目的,是 为了更好地积蓄力量,更快地前进。祝同学们假期愉快!祝同学们在新学期中取得更大的进步!

河南省基础教育教学研究室







I. Fill in the blanks with proper words:
1. I'm very thirsty. Please p me a glass of water.
2. The headmaster stopped t to me because there was a call for him.
3. My uncle e watching TV after supper.
4. Would you please clean your room? It's very d
5. The old man can n read nor write.
II. Ask the questions about the underlined parts:
1. He has lunch at school. (where)
2. His father is <u>a doctor</u> . (what)
3. The coat is <u>fifty yuan</u> . (how much)
4. She wants to buy some books. (what)
5. The boy is his son. (whose)
6. Tom is standing under a tree. (who)

Reading comprehension:

If you have never lived on a farm, you have missed (错过,失去) some interesting experiences(经历) with cats. A farm is a place where there are always a lot of cats. There are two reasons(原因) for this; Firstly, there is much milk for the cats to drink, and secondly, there are a lot of rats(老鼠) for them to kill. So farm cats are working as hard as the farm dogs, and a good farmer usually treats(对待) his cats well. Both cats and rats carry on their business mostly by night. So it is from time to time at night that cries are heard as one of the long-tailed fellows (长尾巴的家伙) meets his end(死去).

Choose the best answers:

1.	From	this	passage	we	know	

- A. the cat is a useful(有用的)animal
- B. the cat isn't a useful animal
- C. the dog is a useful animal
- D. Both A and C
- 2. are working animals on a farm.
- A. Rats and cats B. Rats and dogs
- C. Cats and dogs D. Long-tailed fellows
- 3. The phrase(短语)"long-tailed fellow"means C. rat
 - B. dog
- 4. Why does a farm has a lot of cats?
 - A. Because the farm has a lot of food.
 - B. Because there is much milk for the cats to drink.
 - C. Because there are a lot of rats for the cats to kill.
 - D. Both B and C.



常见标志语

DANGER.KEEP OUT

危险,请勿靠近

HANDLE WITH CARE

小心轻放

KEEP OFF THE GRASS/LAWN

勿踏草地

NO PHOTOS

请勿拍照

NO ADMITTANCE

请勿入内

EXIT

出口

NO SPITTING

不准随地吐痰







NO SMOKING
PROTECT PUBLIC PROPERTY
WET/FRESH PAINT
NO PARKING

不准吸烟 爱护公共财物 油漆未干 不准停车



元旦 New Year's Day 父亲节 Fathers' Day

春节 the Spring Festival 八一建军节 Army Day 元宵节 the Lantern Festival 中秋节

国际劳动节 May Day/International 母

Labour Day

教师节 Teachers' Day

国庆节 National Day

中秋节 the Mid-autumn Day

母亲节 Mothers' Day

圣诞节 Christmas Day

国际儿童节 Children's Day







.)	Fill	in	the	blanks	with	proper	words:
. /							

1. Lucy is one of t	he(good) students in our class
2. He would like _	(have) a glass of orange juice.
3. There	(be) a film this evening.
4. There	(be) some salt, bowls in the cupboard.
5. Are you	(enjoy)living in Beijing?
6. Would you love	(come) to my home tomorrow?
7. You can find M	ike(clean) the classroom.
8. I(rea	d)don't agree with you.
9. You enjoy	(play) basketball. So do I.
10. She	(sit) in a seat next to the window now.

1. cool	2. laugh
3. safe	4. large
5. rich	6. worse
7. sad	8. hot
9. fat	10. tali
. Manufating:	
1. 一位来自中国的女孩	
2. 我要加牛奶的咖啡	
3. 看露天电影	
4. 帮父母做家务	
5. 点菜	
6. 大约要花半小时	
7. 环顾四周	
8. 在第三个路口左拐	
9. 在去医院的路上	

IV. | the following passage and do the exercises:

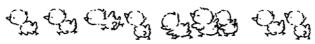
Mr and Mrs Smith are teaching English in Zhengzhou. Their son Jack is with them. Jack speaks English. They want him to learn some Chinese. Jack is studying with the Chinese children in Grade Four. He listens to Chinese, speaks Chinese, reads books in Chinese and writes in Chinese. He is doing well in Chinese.

Jack likes to play football. He usually plays football with his classmates after class. He likes his classmates and they all like him.

Judge right or wrong:

- 1. Mr and Mrs Smith are teaching Chinese in Zhengzhou.
- 2. Their son's name is Jack.
- 3. Jack is in London with them.
- 4. Jack doesn't speak English.
- 5. Jack is learning Chinese.
- 6. Jack only speaks Chinese.
- 7. Jack usually plays football in class.
- 8. Jack and his classmates like each other.
- 9. Jack studies very hard.
- 10. Jack does well in Chinese.







自己

number one
Two of a trade seldom agree. 同行是冤家。
three sheets in the wind 酩酊大醉
four-letter words 粗俗的下流话
be at sixes and sevens 乱七八糟
dressed up to the nines 衣冠楚楚
the upper ten 贵族阶层;社会精华

three score and ten 古稀之年 a bunch of fives (俚语)拳头 behind the eight ball 处境危险 look nine ways 斜眼看人 ten to one 十之八九



The Dog Doesn't Know

A dog bites a man. The man hurries to the doctor's. The doctor is ready to go home.

"Look! What's the time? How do you come so late?" The doctor is very angry. "Don't you know I go off work at this time?"

"I know, sir, "says the man. "But the dog doesn't know!"

谚 语

When in Rome, as the Romans do. 人乡随俗。



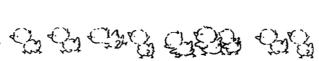




1. be blanks with proper words:

ζ,	٠٠)	branks with proper words;
9	√ 1.	Please r to bring your book to school.
		The baby is sleeping. Could you please stop m so much noise?
	3.	You look w . What's wrong with you?
	4.	The young girl often looks after that old man c
	5.	When s comes, everything begins to grow.
	I.)	Emplete the sentences:
\bigcirc	1.	Some of us go to school by bus. (改为否定句)
		Some of us to school by bus.
	2.	I'll go to see a film tonight. (改为同义句)
		I'll go to see a film
	3.	Tom is listening to the teacher now. (改为一般现在时)
		Tom always the teacher.
	4.	Are you washing your clothes? (改为一般陈述句)
		I clothes.
	5.	My friend is a girl. (改为选择疑问句)
		your friend a girl a boy?
		The standard with munor letters
May The	[].)	In the blanks with proper letters;
٧		A. When can I have it back?
	•	B. Who can buy a bike?
		C. Good morning!
		D. Thanks a lot.
		E. You're welcome!
		F. It needs mending.
		G. There is something wrong with my bike.
		Repairman: Can I help you?
		Woman: Good morning!
		Repairman; Let me have a look Leave it here.
		Woman:
		Repairman: Tomorrow morning.
7		Woman: Thank you very much.







Repairman:

IV.) Training comprehension:

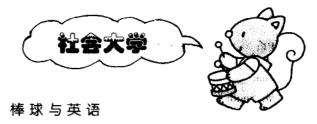
Helen's eyes were not very good, so she usually wore glasses. But when she was seventeen, she began to go out with a young man. She never wore her glasses when she was with him. When he came to the door to take her out, she took her glasses off and when she came home again and he left, she put them on.

One day her mother said to her, "But, Helen, why did you never wear your glasses when you were with Jim? He took you to beautiful places in his car, but you couldn't see anything."

"Well, Mother," said Helen. "I look prettier(漂亮的) to Jim when I am not wearing my glasses and he looks better to me, too!"

Judge right or wrong:

- 1. Helen usually wore glasses because her eyes were not good.
- 2. Helen's eyes became(变得)better when she was seventeen.
- 3. She could see clearly(清楚地) when she went out with a young man.
- 4. Jim took Helen to a lot of beautiful places.
- 5. Helen loved Jim and Jim loved Helen.



美国人非常喜爱棒球运动。现在为同学们介绍一些棒球运动的常用语。

hit 指击球员击中投球手掷过来的球,并跑回本垒得分,即"安打"(打击、命中之意)。

get to(或 reach) the first base 指击球员安全跑到第一垒,跑到一垒是取得初步成功。 way off base 指跑垒的队员离垒时随时有被对方触杀出局的可能。

caught off base 指跑垒队员被对方触杀出局。

the victim of squeeze play 指"封杀",指跑垒队员被防守队员夹在两个垒之间,进退无路被封杀出局。

cover all bases 指跑完所有应跑的垒。

have two strikes against them 指二次击球不中。

have free 指跑垒队员安全回到本垒,成功得分。

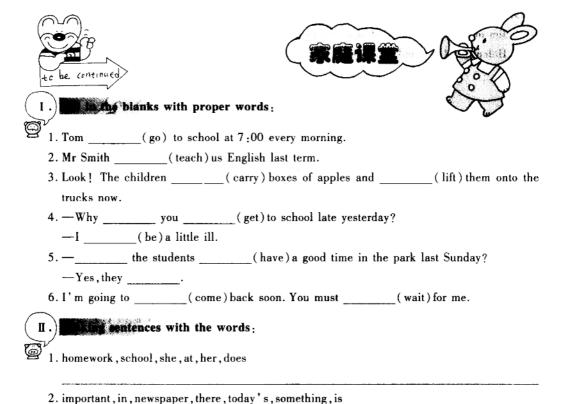
on the ball 指防守队员对于对方击来的球处理得好,不让对方得逞。

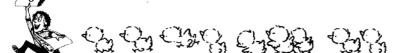


名词复数词尾读音歌

清对清,浊对浊, 元音后面也读浊; [t]变[ts],[d]变[dz], [s][z][tʃ][dʒ]后读[iz]; f和 fe 变为-ves, 词尾读音变[vz]。









3.	his.	evening,	parents.	every	.TV	watch
┙.	1110	CICILIII,	parents,			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

- 4. mother, my, from, letter, a, received, have, I
- 5. be, not, seen, can, in, stars, the, the, daytime
- 6. after class, homework, Tom, do, doesn't, his

ding comprehension:

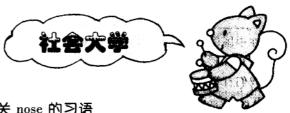
Tom was an English boy, and he didn't like soap(肥皂) or water. Three or four times a day his mother said to him, "Tom, your hands are very dirty again. Go and wash them." But Tom never washed them well. He only put his hands in the water for a few seconds and then took them out again.

Tom's uncle and aunt lived in another city. One day they came to stay with Tom's parents, and they brought their small son Ted with them. Ted was one year older than Tom and didn't like soap or water, either.

The boys sat with their parents for a few minutes, and then they went outside. When they were alone, Tom looked at Ted's hands and then turned to Ted's parents and said proudly(自 豪地), "Ted's hands are dirtier than mine."

"Of course they are," Ted answered angrily. "You are one year younger than I." Judge right or wrong:

- 1. Tom's uncle and aunt lived very near from him.
- 2. Ted was one year older than Tom.
- 3. Tom was glad to see that Ted's hands were dirtier than his.
- 4. Tom and Ted stayed outside together for a long time.
- 5. Ted was glad to hear Tom's words.



有关 nose 的习语

- 1. be no skin off one's nose 事不关己
- 3. by a nose 以极微之差
- 5. follow one's nose 一直走;凭直觉
- 2. blow one's nose
- 4. count/tell noses 清点人数
- 6. get up sb. 's nose

- 7. have one's nose in sth. 专心地阅读某物
- 8. keep one's nose clean 不做讨厌、违法等的事

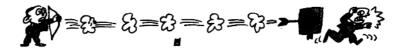


智力阅读

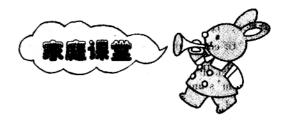
I know four men. They are Mr Li, Mr Wang, Mr Chen and Mr Zhao. They are my friends. Two of them are fat(胖的) and two of them are thin(瘦的). Two of them are short(矮的). The fat men aren't short, and the thin men aren't tall. Mr Li and Mr Zhao aren't fat. Mr Zhao and Mr Chen aren't old.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. Who is old, thin and short?
- 2. Who is young, thin and short?
- 3. Who is old, fat and tall?
- 4. Who is young, fat and tall?







I. sentences:

1. 你想喝加糖的咖啡吗?

Would you like _____ a cup of coffee _____

2. 随便吃些葡萄吧。

to some grapes.

3. 在中国最受欢迎的食物是米饭和面条。

In China, _____ food is rice and noodles.

4. 我们打算去吃真正的英国食物。

We are going to have _____ food.

5. 我不想吃东西。







I'd like nothing	
6. 我想他的英语说得不太好。	
I he speak English well.	
7. 彼得感觉不太好,他最好去看医生。	
Peter doesn't He'd better go to	
8. 快要下兩了,你最好带上雨衣。	
It's going to rain. You'd better a raincoat.	
9. 多善良的女孩啊!	
kind the girl is!	
10. 我父母到家的时候,我正在做作业。	
When my parents, I my homework.	
II. best answers:	
dest answers:	
1. My job is going to be more exciting.	
A. work B. age C. farm D. month	
2. I don't come back before 8:00 in the evening.	
A. after B. until C. if D. when	
3. It is difficult to see who will win.	
A. wrong B. different C. not easy D. badly	
4. I <u>find</u> the story very interesting.	
A. hope B. wish C. think D. know	
5. It was wet yesterday.	
A. cloudy B. windy C. surny D. rainy	
III. Somprehension:	
A man always went to the same bar(酒吧) at the same time every day, and asked for t	wo
glasses of beer(啤酒). He drank them and then asked for two more.	
One day the man behind the bar said to him, "Why do you always ask for two glasses	of
beer? Why don't you get one big glass instead?"	
The man answered, "Because I don't like to drink alone. I drink with my friend."	
But a few days later the man came in and asked only for one glass of beer.	
"Oh, "said the barman, "has your friend been dead?"	
"Oh, no," said the man. "He is very well. This beer is for him. But I have stopped drinki	ng
beer. My doctor doesn't want me to drink any more because it is dangerous for me."	
Choose the best answers:	
1. The man always went to drink beer	
A. with others B. with his friend C. with his friends D. without(没有)others	i
2. The man always asked for two glasses of beer,	

- A. because his friends drank one and he drank the other
- B. because he drank one and his friend drank the other
- C. he drank both of them
- D. he drank neither of them
- 3. Why did he ask only for one glass of beer one day?
 - A. Because his friend died.
 - B. Because his friend was very well.
 - C. Because his doctor didn't want him to drink any more.
 - D. Because his friend wanted to drink one glass of beer.
- 4. Did the man like to drink the beer?
 - A. Yes, he like.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. No he didn't like.



学期 term

口试 oral examination

年级 grade

讲台 platform

粉筆 chalk

教学挂图 picture for object-teaching

事假 private affair leave

寒假 winter vacation

期考 term examination

分数 mark, point, score

及格 pass

课程表 school time-table

笔试 written examination

班级 class

黑板 blackboard

黑板刷 eraser

病假 sick leave

暑假 summer holiday

平时测验 quiz

毕业考试 graduation examination

一百分 full mark

不及格 flunk



小 幽 默

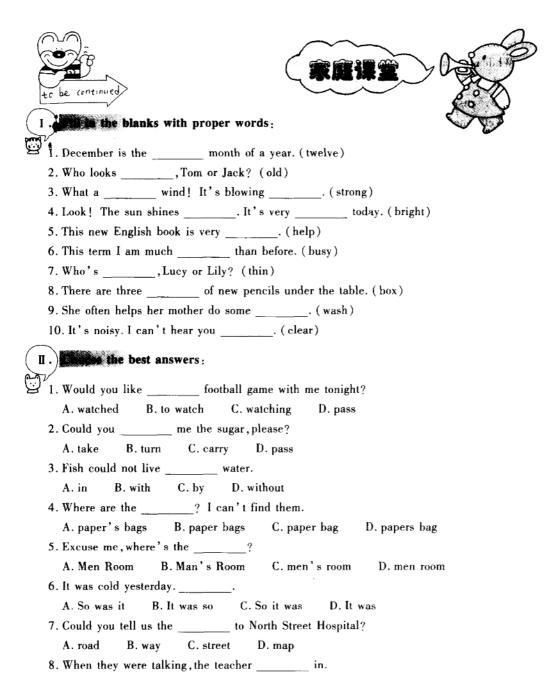
Teacher: Can you tell me where the Nile(尼罗河) is? Student: On the map.











A. come	B. comes	C. came	D. comed		
9. If you don'	t hurry, you		late.		
A. will be	B. are	C. will	D. are going to		
10. It was a c	old spring mo	orning	the city	Toronto	Canada.
A in of a	f Ring	fin (at of in Do	n of in	

III.

Mrs Jones was waiting for a telephone call, but she had no bread in the house, so she left the baby at home and said to his five-year-old brother, "I'm going to the shops, Jimmy, and I will be back in a few minutes."

While she was out, the telephone rang, and Jimmy answered. "Hello," said a man. "Is your mother there?"

- "No," answered Jimmy.
- "Well, when she comes back, say to her, Mr Baker telephoned."
- "What?"
- "Mr Baker. Write it down. B-A-K-E-R."
- "How do you make...? Listen, little boy. Is there anybody else with you? Any brothers or sisters?"
 - "My brother Billy is here."
 - "Good. I want to talk to him, please. "
 - "All right." Jimmy took the telephone to the baby's bed and gave it to Billy.

Judge right or wrong:

- 1. Jimmy and Billy were brothers.
- 2. Jimmy was older than Billy.
- 3. Of course, Jimmy's brother could answer the telephone.
- 4. Mrs Jones went out to buy some bread.
- 5. When she was at home, the telephone rang.
- 6. Jimmy could answer Mr Baker's telephone easily.
- 7. Mr Baker really wanted to talk to Billy.



hardware 硬件 net bar, chat bar 网吧 software 软件 on-line friends 网友

