

3H

双色英语学习效率手典

双色标记 重点提示
紧随教材 快捷学习

初中二年级（下）



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Unit 15

What do people eat?

Lesson 57



Focus 要点聚焦

- different food people eat 可供吃的食物
— meat/vegetables/ fruit and others 肉类、蔬菜类和其他
- things in a kitchen 厨房用具
- polite ways to invite and ask for help 邀请和寻求帮忙的礼貌方式
Would you like to have dinner with me tonight? 今晚愿意与我共进晚餐吗?
Could you pass me the cheese, please? 请递给我奶酪好吗?

A: Help before class



预习帮你办

Words and Expressions 词汇

- kitchen / 'kitʃɪn / *n.* a room used for cooking 厨房
My mother is cooking in the kitchen now. 我妈妈正在厨房做饭。
- cupboard / 'kʌbəd / *n.* a set of shelves where clothes, plates, food may be stored
衣橱; 碗橱
Don't throw your clothes about. Put them in the cupboard.
别乱扔衣服! 把他们放到衣橱里。
Could you help me put the plates in the cupboard?
你能帮我把盘子放到碗橱里吗?
- few / fju: / *adj.* not many; not enough 少数的; 不多; 很少
(修饰可数名词, 具有否定的含义)
He has few friends, does he? 他朋友很少, 对不对?

CC 同类联想

a few, little, a little 各自的含义:

a few=a small number of; some 有些 (修饰可数名词, 表示肯定的语气)

I have got a few books on gardening. 我有几本有关园艺的书。

little 少数的; 不多; 很少 (修饰不可数名词, 表示否定的语气)

There is little food left, is there? 食物所剩无几, 是不是?

a little 有些 (修饰不可数名词, 表示肯定的语气)

There is a little water in the bottle. 瓶子里有点水。

4. salt / sɔ:lt / n. a very common white salt in cooking to improve the taste of food
食盐; 盐

The vegetables need more salt. 蔬菜需要更多的盐。

5. sugar / 'ʃʊɡə / n. a sweet thing from plants used in food 糖

I take sugar in tea, but not in coffee. 我茶里放糖, 咖啡里不放。

6. pepper / 'pepə / n. a hot-tasting powder used for making food taste better 胡椒

Have you put pepper in the soup? 你在汤里放胡椒了吗?

7. oil / ɔ:ɪl / n. a liquid used for cooking 食物油

Which do you prefer, corn oil or olive oil? 你喜欢哪种, 玉米油还是橄榄油?

8. wine / weɪn / n. drink made from grapes or other fruit 酒; 葡萄酒

Would you like to have a glass of wine or beer? 你想要喝一杯葡萄酒还是啤酒?

9. fork / fɔ:k / n. an instrument for holding food or carrying it to the mouth 叉; 餐叉

The boy is old enough to use a knife and fork. 这个男孩足够大了, 会用刀叉了。

10. spoon / spu:n / n. a tool for mixing or eating food 匙; 调羹

I would like two spoons of sugar in my tea. 我想在茶里加两匙糖。

Pass me the spoon, please. 请递给我汤羹。

11. chopsticks / 'tʃɒpstɪks / n. a pair of narrow sticks for lifting food (通常用复数) 筷子

When we go to Chinese restaurants we always use chopsticks instead of a knife and fork.

当我们去中国餐馆时总是使用筷子而不是刀叉。

12. cabbage / 'kæbɪdʒ / n. a large round vegetable with thick green leaves

卷心菜; 洋白菜

13. pea / pi:/ n. a round green seed used for food 豌豆

The peas taste good. 这些豌豆味道很好。

14. butter / 'bʌtə / n. yellow fat made from milk 黄油

The bread needs more butter. 面包需要更多黄油。

15. cheese / tʃi:z / n. 奶酪; 干酪



Have you read the book Who Moved My Cheese?

你读过《谁动了我的奶酪?》这本书吗?

16. soup / su:p / *n.* liquid cooked food with small pieces of meat, fish, or vegetables in it 汤

Would you like some more soup? 你愿意再喝点汤吗?

New Grammar 语法

Invitation and reply 邀请和应答

Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

你今晚愿意和我共进晚餐吗?

I'd love to, thank you. 我愿意, 谢谢。

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

我很愿意, 但恐怕不行, 我太忙了。

Help in class



课堂在线帮你学



Notes 要点注释

1. What's on the table? 桌子上是什么?

at / on / in 介词短语表示空间位置的地点状语。at 表示“某个点”的位置。

at the door 在门口 / at the back 在后面

Do you know the man at the door? 你认识门口那个人吗?

in 表示的位置为一个立体的地方。意思是“在……里面”。

in the cupboard 在橱子里

What do you have in the fridge? 冰箱里有什么?

on 表示在一个平面上或一条线上。

on the table 在桌子上 / on the left 在左边

There are some books on the table. 桌子上有几本书。

2. So do we. 我们也如此。

此句为倒装句, 副词 so 放在句首, 表示前面所说的情况也适于另一人或物, 用于肯定情况。其句型为 so + be/have/ 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语。

My brother studies English well, so do I.

我哥哥英语学得很好, 我也是。

His father is a teacher, so is his mother.

他爸爸是一名老师，他妈妈也是。

CC 拓宽延伸

So + 主语 + be/have/ 助动词 / 情态动词, 表示同意、赞成前者的意见, 主语是同一个人或物。

The boy is a very clever student, so he is. 意思是: The boy is really clever.

这个男孩是个聪明的学生, 他的确是。

3. Help yourself to some soup. 请随便喝点汤。

help oneself to sth. 自己随便吃喝东西。

Help yourself to some fish. It is delicious. 请随便吃点鱼吧。鱼肉很香。

Grammar on Line 语法在线

Invitation and reply 邀请和应答

英语中常用 Would you like to...? 表示邀请某人。

如果接受邀请, 常用 “Thanks a lot for...” 或 “I'd love to...” 来回答。

若因故不能接受, 则应说: “I'm sorry, but...”

A: Would you like to come to my birthday party?

你愿意来参加我的生日聚会吗?

B: I'd love to, thanks. 我愿意, 谢谢。

C: I'm sorry, but I have to look after my sick mother.

不好意思, 我必须照看生病的妈妈。

C: Help after class



温故知新帮到底

你能在5分钟之内能完成下列练习吗?

I. 用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. _____ there a telephone call for me just now? (be)
2. Could you _____ me the salt please? (pass)
3. Would you like _____ to the cinema with me tonight? (go)
4. Are there any _____ on the table? (tomato)
5. What do people in _____ eat? (English)

II. 句型转换

1. There are some apples on the table. (变成一般疑问句)

_____ apples on the table?

some 要不要变化?

2. I would like to watch TV tonight. (对画线部分提问)

_____ would you like _____ tonight?

3. People in America often eat chips. (对画线部分提问)

_____ people in America _____?

4. He likes eating vegetables. I like eating vegetables, too. (同义句)

He likes eating vegetables, _____.

此结构为中考常考内容!

5. It will be windy tomorrow. (变同义句)

There _____ tomorrow.

(答案: I. 1. Was 2. pass 3. to go 4. tomatoes 5. England

II. 1. Are there any 2. What, to do 3. What do, eat

4. so do I 5. will be wind)

Lesson 58



Focus 要点聚焦

1. favorite food in different countries 不同国家的最爱食物

2. agreement and disagreement 同意与不同意

I (don't) think so. 我认为(不)是这样。I (don't) agree. 我(不)同意。

A: Help before class



预习帮你办

Words and Expressions 词汇

1. Italian /i'tæliən/ *adj.* 意大利(人)的; 意大利语的

n. 意大利人; 意大利语

一石多鸟

Italy /'itali/ *n.* 意大利

In Italy, Italians speak Italian as their first language.

在意大利, 意大利人把意大利语作为母语。

The restaurant is famous for serving Italian food. 这家餐馆以做意大利菜而闻名。

CC 同类联想

Indian / American / Canadian *adj. & n.*

印度(人)的; 印度人/美国(人)的; 美国人/加拿大(人)的; 加拿大人

2. pizza / 'pi:tʒə / *n.* a flat round piece of bread with cheese, tomatoes on it
比萨饼; 烤馅饼

Do you think pizza is popular in China? 你认为比萨饼在中国流行吗?

3. kinds of 各种各样的

We sell all kinds of hats in our shop. 我店出售各种各样的帽子。

CC 触类旁通

a kind of 一种

Pizza is a kind of Italian food. 比萨饼是一种意大利食品。

4. workplace / 'wɜ:kpleis / *n.* a place where someone works 工作地点; 车间

It is very far from my home to the workplace. 我家离工作地点很远。

5. seem / si:m / *v.* 好像; 似乎 (用法详见课文注释) 6. chocolate / 'tʃɒkələt / *n.* a solid sweet thing made from cacao 巧克力

Most children like eating chocolates. 大多数孩子喜爱吃巧克力。

7. ice / ais / *n.* water which has frozen to a solid 冰

There is ice on the lake in winter. 冬天湖上结冰。

CC 拓宽延伸

ice *v.* to make very cold by using ice 冷冻; 冷藏

I would like some iced drinks. 我想来点冷饮。

icy *adj.* very cold 冰冷的; 极冷的

She gave me an icy look. 她冷冰冰地看了我一眼。



New Grammar 语法

agreement and disagreement 同意与不同意

I (don't) think so. 我认为(不)是这样。

I (don't) agree. 我(不)同意

B. Help in class



课堂在线帮你学



Notes 要点注释

1. What is the most popular food in China?

在中国最受欢迎的食品是什么?

the most popular... 是形容词最高级形式, 其构成是 the+most+adj.。

再如:

In England, one of the most popular kinds of food is fish and chips.

在英国, 最受欢迎的食品之一是鱼和薯条。

This book is the most interesting one in the library.

这本书是图书馆里最有趣的一本。

2. one of the most popular kinds of food 最受欢迎的食品之一

one of + 形容词最高级 + n.(复)... 最……的……之一

He is one of the best students in the class. 他是班里最好的学生之一。

Quancheng Square is one of the most beautiful sights in Jinan.

泉城广场是济南最美丽的景区之一。

3. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world.

美式快餐似乎是世界上最受欢迎的食品。

seem 的意思是“看上去; 好像; 似乎”, 其常见结构是 seem to do sth.

和 It seems that..., 这两种结构可互换。

She always seems to be sad. 她似乎总是不开心。

= It seems that she is always sad.

It seems that there will be a storm soon. 似乎马上就要来暴风雨了。

= There seems to be a storm soon.

Grammar on Line 语法在线

agreement and disagreement 同意与不同意

1. Do you think dumplings are very popular in China?

你认为水饺在中国很受欢迎吗?

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

是的, 我认为很受欢迎。/ 不, 我认为不受欢迎。

2. Chocolate is good for your health. Do you agree? 巧克力有益健康。你同意吗?

Yes, I agree. / No, I don't really agree. 是的, 我同意。/ 不, 我不同意。

C: Help after class



温故知新帮到底

你能在5分钟之内完成下列练习吗?

I. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. — How beautiful your dress is! — _____.
 A. I don't think so B. Thank you very much
 C. No, it isn't beautiful D. Please don't say so
- () 2. It is _____ colder at this time of this year than last year.
 A. very B. much C. quite D. too
- () 3. KFC is _____ of restaurants in the world.
 A. one of the most popular kind
 B. one of popular kinds
 C. one of the most popular kinds
 D. one of most popular kinds
- () 4. — He isn't a teacher, is he?
 — _____. He works in a hospital.
 A. Yes, he is B. No, he isn't C. Yes, he isn't D. No, he is
- () 5. — How long does it _____ you to get there by plane?
 — About two hours.
 A. take B. use C. have D. help



II. 根据短文内容从方框中选择词语，并用其适当形式填空

rainy, remember, good, must, food, sit,
 take a look at, get on, like, live

Mrs Black 1 in a city. She's rich and free and she has a few pets, but she 2 the dog Johnny 3. And it follows her when she goes somewhere.

One day it was fine and the woman wanted to have a walk. She went out with Johnny. Suddenly she 4 she had to buy some 5 for her dog. She took a taxi and went to a shop. There she chose much food for it. Just then it began to 6 and she found there was only a little money left. She had to 7 a bus.

"May my Johnny have a 8, madam?" asked the woman, "if I buy a ticket for him."

The conductor 9 her. She found there was a wet and dirty dog with her. She understood what it meant.

"Of course, you may, madam," said the conductor, "but it 10 sit there like you!"

(答案: I. 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

II. 1. lives 2. likes 3. best 4. remembered 5. food 6. rain 7. get on
 8. seat 9. took a look at 10. must)

Lesson 59



Focus 要点聚焦

1. Five kinds of simple sentences 简单句的五种基本句型
2. The use of some verbs: taste/feel/look 某些感官动词的用法

A: Help before class



预习帮你办

Words and Expressions 词汇

1. make / meɪk / v.

1) to produce by work 生产；制作

I'm making a cake now. 我正在制作蛋糕。

2) to cause sb. to do sth. 使……（发生）

How do you make this machine work? 你如何使这台机器工作？

2. laugh / lɑːf / v. to make a happy voice while smiling 笑；大笑

It was so funny that I couldn't stop laughing. 这太滑稽了，我止不住地大笑。

习惯搭配

laugh at sth./sb. 嘲笑……

It is not polite to laugh at people in trouble. 嘲笑困境中的人是不礼貌的。

3. both / bəʊ / adj. & pron. 两个都

She and her husband both like dancing. 她和她丈夫都喜欢跳舞。

Both of the children won prizes. 这两个孩子都获了奖。

4. either / 'aɪə / adv. & pron. 也（用于否定句）

I haven't been to America, my brother hasn't, either.

我没去过美国，我哥哥也没去过。

either...or... 不是……就是……；要么……要么……连接两个并列主语时，谓语动词符合就近原则，即由 or 后面的主语来决定。

Either you or he is wrong. 不是你就是他不对。

B. Help in class



课堂在线帮你学



Notes 要点注释

1. The cakes taste good. 这些蛋糕味道很好。

They felt tired. 他们觉得疲倦。

taste 和 feel 是表示某种感觉的系动词，后面要接形容词作表语，意思是：尝起来 / 觉得……。

He often feels tired. 他经常觉得疲倦。

The dish tastes a little hot. 这道菜尝起来有点辣。

CC 拓宽延伸

系动词 look, sound 和 smell 也有相同的用法。

What makes you look so happy today? 今天什么令你看上去如此高兴?

Your idea sounds great. 你的主意听起来很好。

How does the dish smell? 这道菜闻起来如何?

2. He made us laugh. 他使我们大笑。

make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事

The pain made him cry out. 他疼得喊了出来。

CC 探索升华

想一想，如何表达“被迫做……”？应该是 be made to do sth.。

She was made to wait for over an hour. 她被迫等了一个多小时。

3. I also do some cleaning and cooking at the weekend. 周末，我也打扫卫生和做饭。

do some v-ing 做……

do some reading/shopping/washing/gardening 读书 / 购物 / 洗刷 / 做园艺

4. both...and... = not only...but also...

不但……而且……；既……又……

He speaks both English and French. 他既会说英语又会说法语。

= He speaks not only English but also French.

Both my mother and my father are teachers. = Both of my parents are teachers.

= Not only my mother but also my father is a teacher. 我爸妈都是老师。



这类句子的否定形式为:

neither...nor... 既不……也不……

Neither my mother nor my father is a teacher. 我爸妈都不是教师。

Grammar on Line 语法在线

Five kinds of simple sentences 简单句的五种基本句型

1. Subject + Intransitive Verb 主语 + 不及物动词

He cooks every day. 他每天做饭。

They are drinking. 他们正在喝水。

2. Subject + Transitive Verb + Object 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语

She made cakes. 她做了蛋糕。

They are drinking tea. 他们正在喝茶。

3. Subject + Link Verb + Predicative 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

He is happy. 他开心。

They feel tired. 他们觉得疲倦。

4. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

She passed him the salt. 她把盐递给了他。

He gave her some chips. 他给了她一些薯条。

5. Subject + Verb + Object + Complement

主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

We keep table clean. 我们保持桌面整洁。

He made us laugh. 他使我们笑了。

Help after class



温故知新帮到底

你能在5分钟之内完成下列练习吗?

1. 选择最佳答案

() 1. Everybody felt _____ when they heard the news.

A. excite B. excited C. exciting D. excitement

形容主观感受时用动词的什么形式?

() 2. Look! We have _____ sugar. Go and buy some.

A. few B. little C. a little D. a few

- () 3. _____ of us is afraid to go out at night.
A. None B. No C. No one D. Not
- () 4. There are shops on _____ side of the street.
_____ of them do not close till 12 at night.
A. both, All B. every, None C. either, Some D. other, Many
- () 5. Either my mother or my father _____ dinner on weekdays.
A. cook B. cooks C. cooking D. cooked

注意就近原则!

II. 根据短文内容从方框中选择词语，并用其适当形式填空

sound, sleep, right, their, home, meal, inside, tree, go, afraid

In the long summer holiday, Jack and Peter spent a lot of time in the woods. They built a house with the wood from dead 1. They cooked and ate their 2 in the house. When it rained, they stayed 3. One day, Jack said, "Shall we bring some bed clothes from home and 4 here tonight?" "OK." said Peter.

So they brought the bed clothes, made beds and 5 to bed in the woods. It was all 6 for a time. Then it grew dark. The 7 of night birds and animals were loud and near. The two boys were 8. At eleven o'clock 9 got up and went 10.

(答案: I. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

II. 1. trees 2. meals 3. inside 4. sleep 5. went 6. right
7. sounds 8. afraid 9. they 10. home)

Lesson 60



Focus 要点聚焦

1. invitation 邀请 2. something English 英式的东西

A: Help before class



预习帮你办

1. order /'ɔ:də / *v.* ask for sth. to be brought 订购; 点菜
Don't forget to order more pencils. 不要忘了多订购一些铅笔。
I've ordered you a glass of beer. 我已给你点了一杯啤酒。
n. a request to supply goods 定货单; 订购
Here is an order for three bottles of milk. 这是一份三杯牛奶的定单。
2. waiter /'weɪtə / *n.* a male person who serves food in a restaurant
(男性) 服务生; 侍者
waitress /'weɪtrɪs / *n.* a female person who serves food in a restaurant
(女性) 服务生; 侍者
“Have you ordered yet, Sir?” The waiter asked.
“先生, 你点菜了吗?” 服务生问道。
3. menu /'menju: / *n.* a list of dishes in a meal in a restaurant 菜单
Here is the menu, Madam. 这是菜单, 夫人。
4. bill /bɪl / *n.* a list of things bought and their price;
a piece of paper money 帐单; 纸币
He paid the bill for the meal. 他付了饭钱。
I need a five-dollar bill. 我需要一张面值五美元的纸币。
5. take-away *adj. & n.* food that can be taken away to eat
可拿走的(熟食); 外卖的(熟食)
Let's go to a take-away restaurant and buy some take-aways.
我们去快餐店买些快餐。
6. without /wɪ'ðaʊt / *prep.* not having 无; 没有; 不
The boy went out without a coat. 这个男孩外出时没穿外套。
I couldn't finish the work on time without you.
没有你我不能按时完成作业。
He left quietly without saying a word. 他悄悄无言地离开了。
7. take a seat: sit down; have a seat 坐下; 就座
Please take a seat. 请坐。
8. be famous for... = be well-known for... 因……而闻名
Jinan is famous for its beautiful springs. 济南因美丽的泉水而闻名。

New Grammar 语法

Restaurant Manner 餐馆礼仪



Notes 要点注释

1. I like Chinese tea without anything in it. 我喜欢喝清茶。
= I like Chinese tea with nothing in it.
I like mooncakes with meat in it best. 我最喜欢夹肉月饼。
2. Today we're going to have something English. 今天我们要吃一些英式风味的食物。
something English 英式风味的食物
当形容词修饰 something / anything / nothing 等不定代词时, 要置于其后。
I would like to try something new. 我愿意尝试新鲜事。
Is there anything interesting in today's newspaper? 今天报纸上有趣闻吗?
3. It must be more delicious. 这个肯定更好吃。
must 在这里表示肯定的推测。
He must be still in the office. 他肯定还在办公室。
想一想, 此类句子的反意疑问句如何构成?
He must be still in the office, isn't he? 他肯定还在办公室, 是不是?
4. Do you want some apple pies? 你要些苹果派吗?
在表示请求、邀请等的疑问句中, some 不用变为 any。
Would you like some more coffee? 再来点咖啡吗?
Can I ask you some questions? 我能问你一些问题吗?
5. Would you like anything else? 你还要别的吗?
else *adj.* 其他的; 别的
1) 置于不定代词之后: something else / someone else / anyone else
Does anyone else want to go swimming? 还有其他人想去游泳吗?
2) 置于特殊疑问词之后: what else / where else / who else
What else would you like, Sir? 先生, 您还需要别的什么吗?

Grammar on Line 语法在线

Restaurant Manner 餐馆礼仪

Polite words in a restaurant 餐馆礼貌用语

Can we sit at the table by the window? 我们能坐在靠窗的餐桌旁吗?

May I take your order now? 你可以点菜了吗?