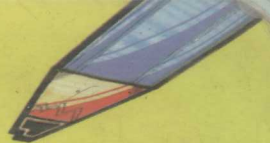


一本为学生而写的书



# 新教案

Xin jiao an

名师随堂丛书

MINGSHISUITANGCONGSHU

主编 / 刘新来

● 初二英语(上)

(修订版)



广西师范大学出版社



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主 编

编 者

刘新来

莫 焰 葛 华 彭剑波



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# 案娃

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主编 刘新来

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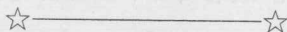
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# 前言



“新教案”套书是依据 2000 年 3 月颁发的中学各学科教学大纲、最新出版的教材和考试说明编写的。

本套书以提高教学质量、培养学生能力、全面推进素质教育为目的,聘请优秀教师和教研人员精心策划、撰写。它着眼于帮助教师准确把握新教材的精神和特点,着力于引导学生准确把握老师的教学意图,更好地为学生形成健全的人格、掌握知识、提高能力创造条件。

本套书含语文、数学、英语、物理、化学 5 个学科,高中部分还包括政治、历史、地理、生物等学科,按年级分册、分单元(章节)同步编写。

本套书有如下特点:① 以新教材为依据,扼要系统地总结了学科的知识体系,突出了综合能力和创新精神的培养;② 以例代讲和以例带讲,并给以详尽的分析解答,或侧重于思路,或侧重于方法,或侧重于技巧,或兼而有之,旨在为学生提供掌握知识、发展智力、提高能力、减轻负担、省时省力的同步学习捷径,为教师提供备课资料;③ 每章(或单元)、每节(或课)都配有既与教材同步,又侧重于实际运用所学所讲内容的过关训练题,并附有期末考试模拟题,做到讲练结合,精讲精练。

本套书各册设立的[知识结构]扼要介绍学习的主要内容。[基础知识通览(或梳理)]简要介绍主干知识和基本技能。[重点·难点·易错点例析]通过对例题的解析,帮助读者掌握重点,突破难点,熟悉考点,剖析常见错误的原因,提供避错防错方法。[知识综合与应用]侧重开发、迁移思维,培养能力,训练学生运用所学知识解决综合问题的能力。

本套书贴近教学,集科学性、可读性、权威性于一体,简明而深刻,系统而实用,构建了跨世纪中学教学的全新方略。我们真诚向读者推

荐:本套书是教师备课和提高教学质量的助手,更是中学生学习课本的指南、解决疑难问题的钥匙、自学成才的良师益友。

由于本套书在编写体例和要求上进行了创新,而可供参考的资料有限,缺点错误恐难避免,敬请读者不吝赐教,使之日臻完善。

编 者

2001年6月

# 目 录



单元内容提要：

单元知识体系、考试命题热点分析、重点·难点·易错点例析、知识综合与扩展、基础知识过关训练、单元考点测试、中考试题精讲、学习方法简介、参考答案和课本练习册参考答案。

Unit 1	Welcome back!	(1)
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# Unit 1 Welcome back!



## 单元知识体系

项 目	内 容
单 词 与 短 语	lesson, fun, when, traffic, bad, matter, September, happy, best, wish, wow, second, idea, last, mean, meaning, important, use, Ms, before, never, just, third, afraid, live, sound, time, more, laugh, waste, a waste of time, have to, not ... any more, given name, first name, on time
句型结构	Why do people call me Jim? We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term. That's short for David. Why don't you make him a card?
日 常 交 际 用 语	Welcome back to school. It doesn't matter. Thank you for your help. I'm sorry I'm late. Happy Teachers' Day! That's a good idea.
语 法	<p>1. 一般现在时态: 表示经常发生的动作、现在的状态和客观事实及普遍真理。谓语动词用原形动词, 第三人称单数名词或代词作主语时的谓语动词有变化, be 动词形式特殊。 They go to school on foot every day. He goes to school by bike every day.</p> <p>2. 现在进行时态: 表示现在正在进行或发生的动作。构成:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> is am + doing are </div> <div> They're cleaning the classroom. Tom is reading now. </div> </div>

## 考试命题热点分析

一般现在时态和现在进行时态是英语学习的基础,也是历年中考及各种竞赛考试的必考题。本单元学习和总结以上两种基本时态的用法,本单元还出现了一些出现频率很高的交际英语,也是各种考试的热点。

## Lesson 1



### 重点·难点·易错点例析

1. Welcome back to school! 欢迎回校!

这是一句交际用语,用来表示欢迎某人来某处。welcome 在此句中作动词解。例如:

Welcome to Beijing. 欢迎来北京!

welcome 还可用作形容词。例如:

—Thank you very much! 非常感谢!

—You are welcome. 不客气/不用谢。

2. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term. 本学期我们将在学说英语中获得乐趣。

have fun 意为“玩得开心”,相当于 have a good time。fun 是不可数名词,前面不可与不定冠词 a(an) 连用,后跟动词时,用 doing 形式。例如:

They had great fun playing football this afternoon. 今天下午他们踢足球,开心极了。

this term 是“这个学期”的意思,美国人常用“this semester”表示“这个学期”。

3. ..., so I don't know all your names. ....所以,并不是你们所有的名字我都知道。

all 在此意为“全部”,“都”。all 与否定词(not)连用时表示部分否定,意为“并非所有……都”。例如:

I don't know all the teachers in our school. 并不是我校所有的老师我都认识。

Not all of us are boy students. 并非我们大家都是男学生。

4. It doesn't matter. 没关系。

matter 在此句中作“动词”解,意为“要紧”。例如:



—Does it matter much? 这很要紧吗?

—Yes, it matters very much. 是的,非常要紧。

It doesn't matter how you come to school. 你以什么方式来校没有关系。

5. Here is a card for you with our best wishes. 这是给您的明信片,以表达我们对您最良好的祝愿。

Here is a ... for sb. 意为“这儿是给某人的……”。例如:

Here is a letter for you. 这是给你的一封信。

“With our best wishes”常用来表示对某人的祝愿,意为“致以我们最美好的祝愿”。

### 知识综合与扩展

(C) Come and see us \_\_\_\_\_ next month.

A. sometimes B. some times C. sometime D. some time

以上4个选项的单词或词组分别有不同的含义。sometimes 意为“有时”,some times 意为“几次”,sometime 意为“某个时候”,some time 意为“一些时候”。例如:

My father goes to Beijing sometime in May every year. 我爸爸每年5月的某个时候都去北京。

Give me some time, then I can finish the homework. 给我一些时间,我就能做完家庭作业了。

Sometimes he walks to work. 他有时走路去上班。

Read the text some times, and you can find the answer. 读几遍课文,你就能找到答案了。

此题含义为“找个时间来看我们”,因此,正确答案为C。

### 基础知识过关训练

I. 从下列右边的方框里找出正确的应答语:

(E) 1. Welcome back to school, everyone.

( ) 2. I'm sorry I'm late.

( ) 3. Who is on duty today?

( ) 4. Happy Teachers' Day!

( ) 5. Please don't be late again next time.

A. No, I won't.

B. It doesn't matter.

C. Thank you.

D. I am, sir.

E. Thank you.

II. 用英文写出下列短语:

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 准时   | 2. 这个学期 | 3. 获得乐趣 |
| 4. 欢迎回家 | 5. 教师节  | 6. 学说英语 |

## Lesson 2



### 重点·难点·易错点例析

1. Mr. Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow. 吴先生要我明天在课堂上发言。

want 的句型结构为 want sb. to do sth.; want (to do) sth.。例如:

Yang Mei wants us to help her. 杨梅要我们帮助她。

I want to see you. 我想见你。

give a talk 意为“发言”,“作报告”。例如:

Mr Li is going to give a talk to us this afternoon. 今天下午李先生将给我们作报告。

in class 意为“在课堂上”,class 前不可加任何冠词。

2. I'm thinking about what to say. 我正在考虑讲什么内容。

think about 意为“考虑”,about 是介词,后面需要跟宾语。例如:

Don't think about it any more. 别再考虑它了。

what to say 意为“说什么”,不可说“how to say”。例如:

我不知道说什么。

[正] I don't know what to say.

[误] I don't know how to say.

3. Why don't you talk about names? 为什么不谈谈名字呢?(你可以谈谈名字方面的话题。)

Why don't you do ...? 常用来表示建议或提议,与 Why not do ...? 意义和用法一样。例如:

Why don't you have a rest? 休息一会儿吧!

Why not ask Mary for help? 为什么不向玛丽求助呢?

talk about 后跟 sb. 或 sth., 意为“谈论某人或某物”。例如:

Well, let's talk about our school. 嗯,让我们来谈谈我们的学校吧!

4. I think this is different from Chinese names. 我认为这与中文名字不同。

be different from 意为“与……不同”,介词 from 可用 to 或 than 替代。例如:

This book is quite different from/to/than that one. 这本书与那本书一点也不同(区别很大)。

5. ..., but Jim is short for James. ....但是 Jim 是 James 的简称。

be short for 意为“是……简称”。例如：

The word maths is short for mathematics. maths 是 mathematics 的简称。

### 知识综合与扩展

动词 have/has 与 there be ... 结构用法区别。have/has 指主语拥有某人或某物，强调所有、拥有这种关系。而 there be 指某地存在有某人或某物，强调存在关系。例如：

There   D   many people in the park on Sundays. (1998 年苏州市中考题)

A. has

B. have

C. is

D. are

此题意为“每逢星期天公园里有许多人”。是表示一种存在关系。people 是集合名词，永远用复数动词形式。所以该题的答案为 D。

她有许多朋友。

[正] She has many friends.

[误] There are many friends to her.

### 基础知识过关训练

根据中文意思，完成下列句子(每空一词)：

1. Mr Zhang is going to give us a talk (给我们作报告) this afternoon.
2. Do you have any good idea (好的主意吗)?
3. For example (例如), I often go to see him on Friday.
4. The USA is short for (简写) the United States of America.
5. I don't think this pencil-box is different to (有区别/不同) the one on the desk.

My pen is different from his = my pen is different to his

## Lessons 3~4



### 重点·难点·易错点例析

1. Is James a boy's name or a girl's name? 詹姆斯是男孩名还是女孩名?

含有 or 的疑问句叫选择疑问句, 回答选择疑问句时, 不可用 yes 或 no 来作答。例如:

— Are you going home or to school, Tim? Tim, 你是回家还是去学校?

— I'm going home. 我回家。(不可说: Yes, I'm going home.)

2. I'm afraid I've no idea. 我想我不知道。

I'm afraid 后面跟一个从句, 常表示“恐怕……”的意思, 引出的句子常表示令对方不满意或失望。例如:

— Are you free tomorrow? 明天你有空吗?

— I'm afraid I am not (free tomorrow). 恐怕没有空。

have no idea 意为“不知道”, 相当于 don't know。例如:

I have no idea when he will come back. 我不知道他什么时候回来。

3. How about ...? 常用来询问对方情况, 征求对方意见, 相当于 What about ...? 例如:

How about having a cup of coffee? 喝杯咖啡怎么样?

How about your brother Peter? 你兄弟彼得情况怎么样?

4. May I call you Huifang? 我可以叫你慧芳吗?

call 常用“call + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构。例如:

You may call me Liu Boshan. 你可以叫我刘柏杉。

5. Tom, can you help to clean the house? 汤姆, 你可以帮助我打扫这房子吗?

help 后跟动词时, 动词前可以带 to, 也可以省略 to。例如:

She is ready to help (to) water the trees. 她乐意帮助把这些树浇水。

6. I'm going to buy something for Mr Wu. 我打算给吴先生买些东西。

be going to do 意为“准备/打算干……”。例如:

We are going to see a film this afternoon. 今天下午我们打算去看电影。

buy (买) 的反义词是 sell (卖), 结构为: buy sb. sth. 或 buy sth. for sb. (给某人买某东西)。 例如:

Can you buy a box of chocolate for me? 你能给我买一盒巧克力吗?

7. You don't have much money. 你没有许多钱。

money(钱)是不可数名词,没有复数形式。例如:

他有许多钱。

[正] He has a lot of money.

[正] He has much money.

[误] He has a lot of moneys.

much 作“多”解时,用来修饰不可数名词,用在肯定句、否定句和疑问句中。例如:

I don't have much time to play today. 今天我没有多少时间玩。

8. They often ask him where he is from. 他们经常问他是哪儿人。

在 ask sb. sth. 结构中, sb. 和 sth. 均为宾语, sth. 是直接宾语, sb. 是间接宾语。本句中的 where he is from 是宾语从句(作宾语是一个句子时,被称作宾语从句)。注意宾语从句中主语和谓语的位置。例如:

He often wants to know when he can be rich. 他经常想知道他何时能富起来。

9. He has to spell his name many times. 他不得不多次拼写他的名字。

“have to/has to”后跟动词原形,意为“不得不”,“必须”。例如:

We have to walk there every day. 我们不得不/必须每天步行去那儿。

She has to work every morning. 每天上午她得上班。

10. He doesn't want to spell it any more. 他再也不想拼写它了。

not ... any more 意为“不再”,等于 no more。例如:

They don't want to see us any more. 他们再也不想见我们了。

11. ..., says Sun Yu with a laugh. ....孙玉笑着说。

with a laugh 是“带着笑声”的意思。“带着微笑”用“with a smile”表示。该句是倒装句,正常的语序是:Sun Yu says with a laugh.

### 知识综合与扩展

改正下列各题错误,每题只有一处错:

1. The twins are going to buy something to their parents.  
A B C D

2. You are a good teacher of ours. Thanks to teach us so well.  
A B C D

3. May be Kate is going to talk about Chinese food.  
A B C D

4. Everyone know she comes from the USA.  
A B C D

5. — Mr Black, this is Jim Green.  
A B

— Mr Jim, glad to meet you.  
C D

(D) for  
(C) for teaching  
(A) Maybe  
(B) knows  
(C) Mr Green

## 基础知识过关训练

用所给动词的正确形式填空:

1. Miss Gao ~~doesn't~~ often have (not have) lunch at home.
2. Tom's mother wants him to go (go) to school by bus.
3. — Where is Meimei? — She is coming (come) soon.
4. Can you help me clean (clean) the house?
5. How about helping (help) Li Lei with his English?
6. I don't know how to mend (mend) a car.
7. Look! They are watering (water) the trees over there.
8. You may choose (choose) any topic (话题) to talk about.

## 单元考点测试



### 听力部分

I. 听句子, 找出你所听到的单词:

- |                  |           |           |            |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. term   | B. turn   | C. her    | D. tall    |
| ( ) 2. A. first  | B. fast   | C. four   | D. fun     |
| ( ) 3. A. little | B. lesson | C. listen | D. neither |
| ( ) 4. A. piece  | B. paper  | C. please | D. pencil  |
| ( ) 5. A. talk   | B. take   | C. look   | D. lake    |

II. 听句子, 填入所缺单词:

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ in a school.
2. The short girl is \_\_\_\_\_ a kite over there.
3. Does Li Lei have a \_\_\_\_\_ piece of paper?
4. Tim doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ with us?

### 笔试部分

III. 选出下列各组单词中画线部分字母读音不同的选项:

- |                            |                 |                     |                      |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| ( C ) 1. A. <u>h</u> er    | B. <u>t</u> erm | C. broth <u>e</u> r | D. <u>c</u> ertainly |
| ( C ) 2. A. <u>w</u> ay    | B. <u>m</u> ay  | C. Sund <u>a</u> y  | D. <u>s</u> tay      |
| ( A ) 3. A. <u>j</u> im    | B. <u>f</u> ine | C. t <u>i</u> me    | D. <u>n</u> ine      |
| ( B ) 4. A. <u>m</u> atter | B. <u>m</u> any | C. <u>m</u> ap      | D. <u>b</u> ack      |



- ( D ) 5. A. nice B. piece C. dance D. class  
 ( A ) 6. A. baby B. after C. father D. basket  
 ( B ) 7. A. row B. now C. throw D. know  
 ( C ) 8. A. count B. trousers C. young D. housework  
 ( ) 9. A. lesson B. shelf C. dress D. people  
 ( ) 10. A. soon B. food C. room D. classroom

IV. 词形转换, 按要求写出相应的词形:

1. carry (第三人称单数) carries 2. put (现在分词) putting  
 3. early (反义词) late 4. see (同音词) sea  
 5. three (序数词) third 6. swim (现在分词) swimming  
 7. watch (第三人称单数) watches 8. tall (反义词) short  
 9. wash (第三人称单数) washes 10. fly (现在分词) flying

V. 单项选择:

- ( ) 1. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ for their teacher in the classroom.  
 A. are waiting B. wait C. is waiting D. waiting  
 ( ) 2. Listen please. Let him read the word \_\_\_\_\_ second time.  
 A. the B. a C. an D. /  
 ( ) 3. Mr Wu is your new teacher this term, \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't know all your names.  
 A. for B. or C. so D. but  
 ( ) 4. How many students like \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. runs B. run C. runing D. running  
 ( ) 5. May I \_\_\_\_\_ your ruler? Mine is too short.  
 A. lend B. borrow C. have D. give  
 ( ) 6. Monday is \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.  
 A. one B. a C. first D. the first  
 ( ) 7. You may \_\_\_\_\_ me Mary.  
 A. call B. tell C. ask D. say  
 ( ) 8. — Who has a book?  
 — I have \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
 A. it B. the book C. the one D. one  
 ( ) 9. Lily and Lucy look \_\_\_\_\_. They're twins.  
 A. same B. the same C. as the same D. like the same  
 ( ) 10. Please write down \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. all of words B. all the words C. the all words D. all words

VI. 用所给动词的正确形式填空:

1. Sue wants to \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with us.
2. What time \_\_\_\_\_ Lily \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up every morning?
3. May I \_\_\_\_\_ (put) my bike here?
4. — What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) now?  
— She \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a banana.
5. Listen, children \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in their classroom.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a fat boy.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) now?
8. He can speak (speak) very good English.
9. We often \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English in the morning.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) any paper?

学 | 方 | 法 | 简 | 介 |

学好语音是学好英语的基础。只有掌握了单词准确的发音,才能迅速地记忆单词,也才能很好地与别人沟通。寻找规律和记忆特殊情况不失为一种事半功倍的方法。

例如:er 的发音有[ə:]、[ə]两种,在重读音节中发长音,非重读音节中发短音;oo 在字母 t、d、k 前发短音;ng、nk 在同一音节,且 g 发[g],k 发[k]时,字母 n 发[ŋ];ee 通常发[i:]。在普遍的规律中也会有一些特殊的情况,如 food 和 room 中 oo 既发[u:],又发[u],但 classroom, reading-room, sitting-room 等单词中的 oo 发[u];uncle 中由于 c 发[k],字母 n 因此发[ŋ];ee 在单词 coffee 中发[i]。

## Unit 2 What are we going to do?



### 单元知识体系

项 目	内 容
单 词 与 词 汇	fifth, trip, discuss, hometown, fish, fishing, east, boating, maybe, mountain, hike, hiking, agree, picnic, top, problem, quick, quickly, start, tired, trip(v), hurry, tie, die, more, city, take, eighth, salesgirl, far, beautiful, feel, wind, wave, upon, sail, field trip, go fishing, go boating, go hiking, trip over, hurry up, last night, be good at, of course, have a picnic
句型结构	We are going to do some reading. I am good at fishing. Let's go boating on the river. I think you are going to have a fun field trip, too. What are you going to do tomorrow?
日 常 交 际 用 语	Are you going to do some shopping next Sunday? Let's go this way. Why not? We are going to do some washing. You are going the wrong way.
语 法	be going to do sth. 计划/打算/准备干某事 用 be going to do 表示将要发生的动作, 含有“打算”的意思。例如: I am going to see my teacher next Sunday. 下个星期天我打算去看我的老师。