

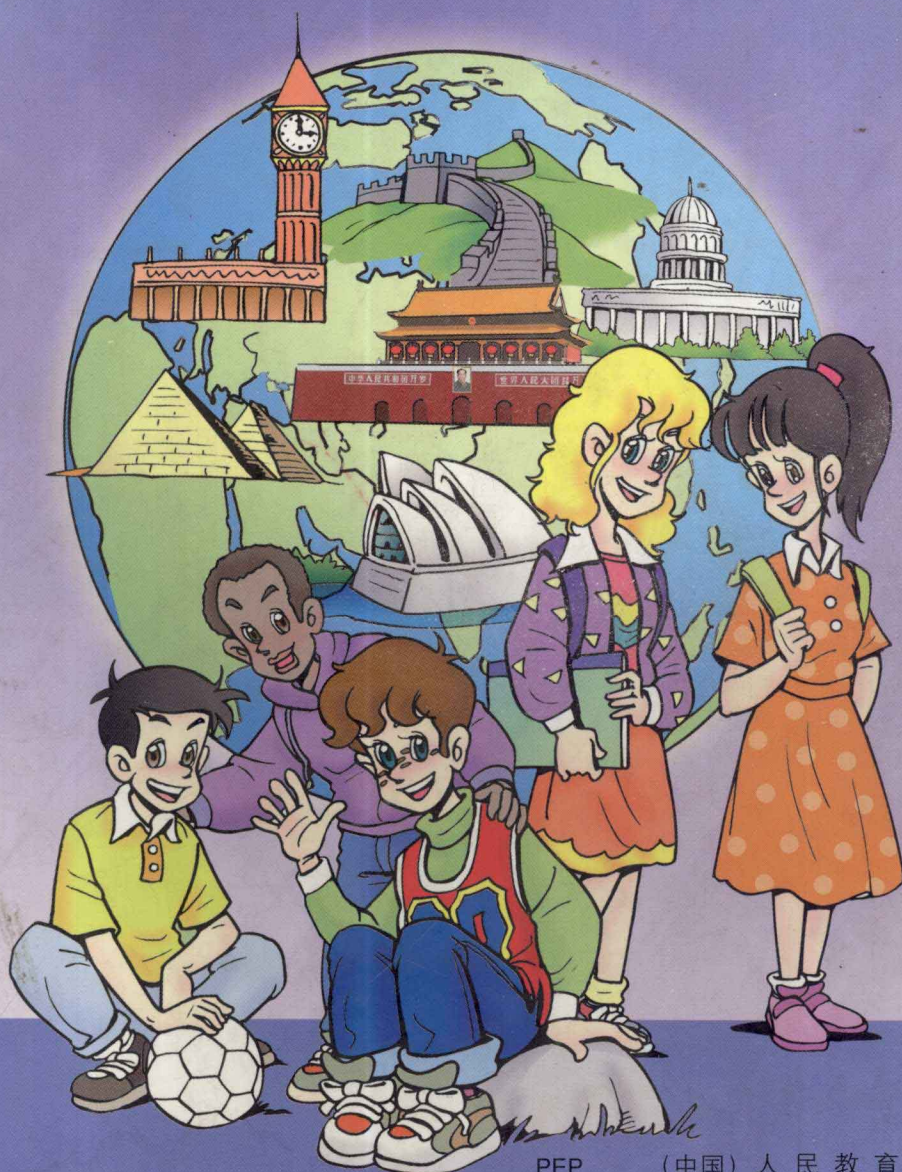
经全国中小学教材审定委员会2001年审查通过

九年义务教育三年制初级中学教科书

# 英语

第二册 (上)

Junior English for China  
Students' Book 2A



人民教育出版社 出版

PEP (中国) 人民教育出版社 合编  
LONGMAN (英国) 朗文出版集团有限公司

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## 说 明

《九年义务教育三年制初级中学教科书英语》是根据我国政府与联合国开发计划署达成的协议，由联合国开发计划署提供资助，联合国教科文组织任执行机构，人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团有限公司合作编写而成。本书是由人民教育出版社的编辑人员、设计人员与英方作者、编辑和设计人员合作编制而成。由人民教育出版社出版。按照协议规定，本书版权归人民教育出版社所有。

《九年义务教育三年制初级中学教科书英语》（修订版）是根据教育部2000年颁发的《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲（试用修订版）》在原《九年义务教育三年制初级中学教科书英语》基础上修订而成的。这次修订，旨在更加有利于贯彻党和国家的教育方针，更加有利于对青少年进行素质教育，更加有利于中学生的全面发展，培养学生的创新精神和实践能力。

本册书共有14个单元，供初中二年级第一学期使用。

本书由董蔚君、孙琪莉（Sandra L. Richley）审阅。

在本册课本（1994年版）的编写过程中，王碧霖、陈国芳、吴青等参加了审阅工作。对本书的修订工作，还有许多教师提出了宝贵意见，特此表示感谢。

本册课本经教育部中小学教材审定委员会审查通过。



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Sun      Mon      Tue      Wed      Thu      Fri      Sat  
 日      一      二      三      四      五      六  
 日      月      火      水      木      金      土

# UNIT 1

## Welcome back!

### Lesson 1 The first lesson

#### 1 Read and say

MONDAY

MR WU: Good morning, class. Welcome back to school!

CLASS: Good morning, sir. Thank you.

MR WU: I'm your new teacher. My name is Wu Jun. We're going to have *enjoy oursel* fun learning and speaking English this term. This is our first lesson, so I don't know all your names. Please say, "Here." when I call your name. Ma Lili?

MA LILI: Here.

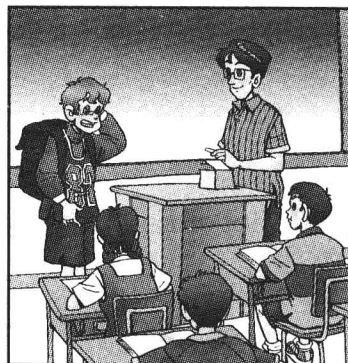
MR WU: Jim Green?

MA LILI: Mr Wu, he's not here.

JIM: (*coming in*) Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

MR WU: It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time. *准时*

JIM: Yes, sir. Thank you.



#### 2 Read and act

THURSDAY

MR WU: Who's on duty today? *值日生*

DAVID: I am.

MR WU: Is everyone here? = *are we all here?*

DAVID: Yes. Everyone is here. Today is Thursday, September 10th, Teachers' Day. Happy Teachers' Day, Mr Wu! Here is a card for you with our best wishes.

MR WU: Oh, thank you very much. Wow, this is very nice!

木 - wood 木头 wood

Dear Mr Wu,

Thank you for  
making English fun!

Class 3, Grade 2

*2006.19 中国 中华 华夏*  
*2006.7.13 晴 10:10分*  
*2007.8.8*  
*2008.8.8*



# Lesson 2 第二课 The second lesson

## 1 Read and say

DAVID: Hi, Jim! What are you doing?

JIM: Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.

DAVID: A talk? About what? 做一个报告

JIM: I'm thinking about what to say.  
Do you have any good ideas?

DAVID: Oh, well, let me think. Why don't you talk about names? = why not

JIM: Names?

DAVID: Yeah, talk about the difference between Chinese and English names.

JIM: That's a good idea. Thanks.



## 2 Read

### WHAT'S IN A NAME? given name

A lot of English people have three names: a first name, a middle name and a family name. Their family name comes last. For example, my full name is James Allan Green. Green is my family name. I have two given names. My first name is James, and my middle name is Allan. 举例  
对大多数来说 To many people, the meaning of a name is important. My name is James. James means hain, and Allan means hexie. V.



People don't use their middle names very much.

So "John Henry Brown" is usually "John Brown".

People also don't use Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss before their first names. They usually use them with their last names. We can say John Brown or Mr Brown, but we can never say Mr John.

I think this is different from Chinese names. In China, the first name is the family name, and the last name is the given name. For example, "Zhou Jian" puts his family name "Zhou" before his given name "Jian". be 简 48

Why do people call me Jim? My name is James, but Jim is short for James. So just call me Jim!

# Lesson 3 *The third lesson*

## 1 Practise

Look at these English names and discuss them with your partner.

### Boys' names

Thomas – Tom

David – Dave

### Girls' names

Sandra – Sandy

Elizabeth – Liz

A: Is *Sandra* a boy's name?

Is *James* a boy's name

or a girl's name?

*Liz* is a girl's name, isn't it?

B: Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

It's a ... name. / I think it's a ... name.

I'm not sure. / I'm <sup>in fact</sup> afraid I've no idea.

Sometimes it's a boy's name, and sometimes it's a girl's name.

be afraid

## 2 Read and act

A: Are you a new student?

B: Yes, I am. How about you?

A: No, I'm not new. Where are you from?

B: I'm from Yunnan. My father works here now.

A: I'm Dave. What's your name?

B: My name is Sun Huifang.

A: May I call you Huifang?

B: Sure. Dave is short for David, isn't it?

A: Yes, you know a lot about English names.

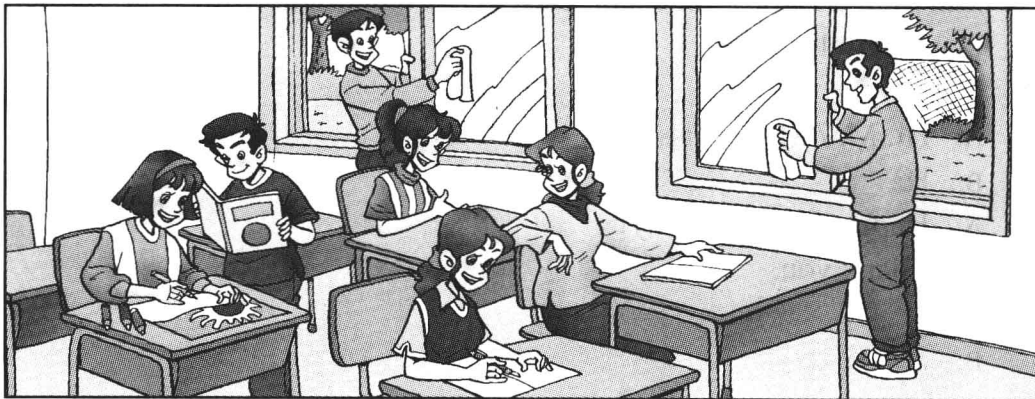
B: Only a little.

A: Well, welcome to our school. I think you're going to like it here.

have to do sth.  
28 JUL 2009

## 3 Ask and answer

What are they doing?



# Lesson 4 *The fourth lesson*

## 1 Spelling and pronunciation

/ə:/	<b>er</b>		<b>ir</b>		<b>ur</b>		<b>or</b>		<b>ear</b>
	<b>term</b>		<b>first</b>		<b>turn</b>		<b>work</b>		<b>learn</b>
	<b>certainly</b>		<b>third</b>		<b>Thursday</b>		<b>word</b>		<b>early</b>
/ɑ:/	<b>ar</b>	<b>a(ss)</b>	<b>al</b>		/au/		<b>ou</b>		<b>ow</b>
	<b>hard</b>	<b>class</b>	<b>half</b>				<b>house</b>		<b>now</b>
	<b>farmer</b>	<b>glass</b>	<b>calf</b>				<b>mouse</b>		<b>brown</b>
							<i>↓ mice</i>		

## 2 Listen and answer

Listen to the tape and fill in the form on page 74.

## 3 Read and act

MOTHER: Tom, can you help to clean the house?

TOM: Sorry, Mum. I'm going to the shop.

MOTHER: Why? What are you going to buy?

TOM: Tomorrow is Teachers' Day and I'm going to buy something for Mr Wu.

MOTHER: But you are only a student. You don't have much money. Why don't you make him a card? You can give him your best wishes.

TOM: Yeah, that's a good idea.

## 4 Write

It is Teachers' Day. You see your teacher on the street and want to wish him / her a Happy Teachers' Day. Write a dialogue with your partner. You may begin like this:

A: Hi, Mr / Mrs / Miss \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Hi, \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Happy Teachers' Day!

B: Thank you.

A: ...

B: ...

### TRYING TO FIND A CHINESE NAME

Phillip Beckman is living in China. He likes China. He likes the Chinese people and Chinese food. He thinks Chinese people are very friendly. They often ask him where he is from, how old he is, and what school he goes to. The students at school often ask him how to spell his name. They sometimes spell Phillip like, F-I-L-I-P. Phillip tells them “ph” sounds like an “f”. He has to spell his name many times. He doesn’t want to spell it any more. He wants to have a Chinese name. He is asking his friends to help him think of a name. Wang Jingjing thinks Wang Xiaodi is a good name because he would be her little brother. Sun Yu says, “I don’t like that name. How about *Bai Feili*?” All of Phillip’s friends begin to laugh. Wang Jingjing says, “No, we can’t give him that name.” Phillip asks, “What does *Bai Feili* mean?” “It means a waste of time,” says Sun Yu with a laugh.

“Ha, ha! I don’t want that name,” Phillip says. Jiang Wei asks, “How about *Feilipu Beikeman*?” “No, that’s too long. I would like a Chinese name like yours.”

Can you help Phillip find a Chinese name?

### \*6 Choose a name

If you do not have an English name, choose a name. If you have one, maybe you would like to change it to a new one.

## CHECKPOINT 1

### Grammar

#### The Simple Present Tense

We can never say Mr John.

Why do people call me Jim?

#### The Present Continuous Tense

What are the boys doing? They’re cleaning the windows.

### Useful expressions

Welcome back to school.

It doesn’t matter.

on time

Best wishes!

Happy Teachers’ Day!

Why don’t you ...?

Why not

That’s a good idea.

We’re going to .... What are you going to do?

# UNIT 2

## What are we going to do?

### Lesson 5 The fifth lesson

#### 1 Read and say

MR LI: Next Friday we're going on our first field trip to study about our hometown?

CLASS: Where are we going?

JILL: What are we going to do?

MR LI: Let's discuss it. We must stay near our hometown.

JILL: Are we all going?

MR LI: Of course.

KATY: Why don't we go fishing at East Lake?

LI MU: Yeah, I agree. I like going fishing. I'm good at fishing, and East Lake has many different kinds of fish.

JILL: I don't like fishing. Let's go boating on the river.

LI MU: Or maybe, let's go to the mountains. We can go hiking there.

CLASS: Yeah, the mountains. We can study the flowers there.

MR LI: Now let's discuss how we are going to get there ....

课外旅行

野游

on a trip



#### 2 Ask and answer

What are you going to do?

Are you going to ...?	see Uncle Wang go fishing go hiking have a field trip go on a picnic play basketball	tomorrow? next week? next holiday? next Saturday? on Tuesday? the day after tomorrow?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, we are. No, we aren't.
-----------------------	---	--	--

#### 3 Practise

Your class is going on a field trip near your hometown. Talk in groups about where you are going. Use the dialogue in Part 1 as a model.

# Lesson 6 *The sixth lesson*

## 1 Read

The students of Class 4, Grade 2 are going hiking on their field trip. They are going to hike to the top of a mountain. There, they are going to have a picnic. But they have some problems getting there. Jill often goes the wrong way. Katy wants to hike quickly. Li Mu has too many things in his bag. He can't carry it. Ed says he's going to help him. Ed starts to carry the bag, but trips over his shoes. Last night Jiang Wei couldn't sleep well. Now he is very tired. He can't hike quickly. Is Mr Li going to get his class to the top?

## 2 Guess

Can you guess what the student / students in each picture is / are going to say?

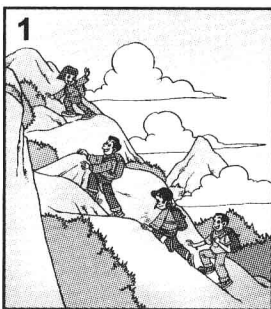
*Hurry up!*

*I'm tired!*

*the wrong way*

*tie my shoes*

*I'm going to die!*



\_\_\_\_\_! I want to go faster!



Oh no, where are the others? Am I hiking \_\_\_\_\_ again?



\_\_\_\_\_. I think I'm going to have a rest.

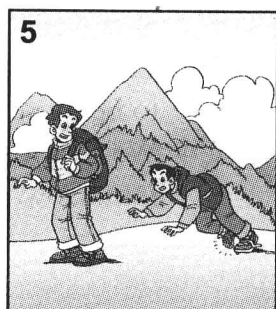


My bag is too heavy.

\_\_\_\_\_!

Let me help you.

Oh! I must \_\_\_\_\_.





# Lesson 7

## The seventh lesson

### 1 Practise

Fill in the form and then ask and answer questions in pairs.

TIME	LI MU	JILL	ED
tomorrow	go to a party	watch a football game	do some shopping
the day after tomorrow			
next week			
next Sunday			
next Monday afternoon			

You can make up your own questions. Use the following to help you.

What's he / she going to do tomorrow? Where's he / she going to ...?

How is he / she going there?

What are they going to do next week?

When are they going?

When is he / she coming back?

Why is he / she going to ...?

Who is going the day after tomorrow? (67)

Is he / she going to ...?

No, he / she isn't going to ....

Are they / we going to ...?

No, we aren't going to ....

### 2 Read and match

Match the sentences in Table A with those in Table B.

- A:
- C 1 Hurry up. I want to be the first one to the top of the mountain.
  - D 2 Who's going to the party next week?
  - B 3 Let's go this way. It's going to be more fun.
  - A 4 We're not going to the city tomorrow.

- B:
- A Why not? We're going to do some shopping there.
  - B No. That's the wrong way. It takes too long.
  - C I'm too tired. I'm not going to walk so fast.
  - D Ed, Jill and Li Mu are.

the day before yesterday

# Lesson 8 *The eighth lesson*

## 1 Spelling and pronunciation

/i:/	e	ee	ea	i	/i/	i
	me	see	sea	machine		ship
	evening	week	leave	police		fifth
/ə/	a	e	o	er	o(u)r	
	away	student	welcome	over	forget	
	woman	broken	today	matter	colour	

## 2 Stress and intonation

'Where are we 'going to \meet?                      'What do you 'want to \do?  
 'What are they 'going to \do?                      'When are they 'going to \finish it?  
 'How are we 'going to \get there?                      'What do you 'want to dis \cuss?

## 3 Read

Jill and Katy are going hiking with their class tomorrow. They want to take some fruit with them. Jill likes oranges and Katy likes apples. When they get to the market, they can't find any oranges, and the apples are too green. "What are we going to buy now?" asks Katy. "Hey, what's that big round fruit over there?" asks Jill. "I don't know. Let's ask the salesgirl." "What do you call this?" "Youzi," answers the girl. "Why don't we buy one?" asks Jill. "OK. We're going to have lots of fun hiking and eating a new kind of fruit!" says Katy.

## 4 Listen

Listen to the tape and answer the questions on page 81.

## 5 Write

Work with your partner. Write your own dialogue about what you two are going to do next week. You may start with the first two lines below.

A: What are you going to do next Saturday?

B: I'm going to .... Would you like to come?

A: ...

## 6 Read and act

Linda and Hu Ping are talking about their coming field trip. <sup>将要进行的户外活动</sup>

HU PING: What's your class going to do for the coming field trip?

LINDA: We're going to Xi'an.

HU PING: Xi'an? What are you going to do there?

LINDA: We're going to see the Terra Cotta Warriors. <sup>兵马俑</sup>

HU PING: Wow, I would like to see them too.

LINDA: Where is your class going for a field trip?

HU PING: We're going to Huashan.

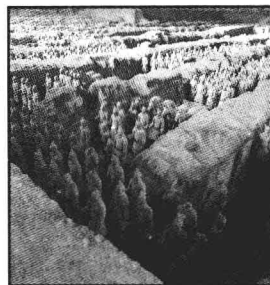
LINDA: Huashan? Where is that?

HU PING: It's not far from Xi'an.

LINDA: Oh, I know. It's a beautiful mountain, right?

HU PING: Right.

LINDA: I think you're going to have a fun field trip, too.



## \*7 Riddle

Lisa has a very busy day today. Look at the bold-faced letters, put them in order and find what she is going to buy to take to her aunt's home.

First, I'm going to the market.

Then, I have to walk to my singing class.

From there, I'm going to meet my friend.

We're going to have lunch together.

In the evening, I'm going to my aunt's house.

## CHECKPOINT 2

### Grammar be going to

用 **be going to** 表示将要发生的动作, 含有“打算”的意思。例如:

What are you going to do tomorrow?

I'm / We're going on a field trip.

Is he / she going to watch the game tomorrow?

Are you / they going to do some shopping next Sunday?

We're not going to have any classes next week.

### Useful expressions

go on a field trip

go fishing / boating / hiking

I agree

next week

the day after tomorrow

go the wrong way

hurry up