

九年义务教育三·四年制初级中学

英语教材全解

初二全一册同步



人民教育出版社英语室审定

外文出版社

九年义务教育三年制初级中学教科书(试用修订本)

英 语 教 材 全 解

第二册

(供初中二年级全学年使用)

编 者 《英语教材全解》编写组

外文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语教材全解. 初二/《英语教材全解》编写组编. 北京: 外文出版社, 2002. 7
ISBN 7-119-03090-6

I. 英… II. 英… III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 043326 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

英语教材全解: 初二

作 者: 《英语教材全解》编写组

责任编辑: 陈月娥

封面设计: 李经实

出版发行: 外文出版社

社 址: 北京市百万庄大街 24 号

邮政编码: 100037

电 话: (010) 68320579 (总编室)

(010) 68329514/68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷: 保定市印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店/外文书店

开 本: 16 开

字 数: 1500 千字

印 数: 00001-10000 册

印 张: 14.25

版 次: 2002 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别: 平

书 号: ISBN 7-119-03090-6/G·462(外)

定 价: 16.50 元

图书若有印装问题, 请随时向本社出版科退换。

版权所有 侵权必究

《英语教材全解》说明

本书以最新英语教学大纲、人教版英语教材为蓝本,对中学英语课本所涉及的单词、短语、课文、知识点、语法、课后练习进行全面、系统地讲解。

本书是为了满足绝大多数学生学习英语的基本要求编写而成的,每一个单元、每一课都与现行最新教材同步,全书共包括以下几个部分。

1. 分级词汇。每个单元都涉及到一些新词、生词。根据大纲要求,这些词汇要求学生分级掌握。本部分把学生必须掌握的词汇分课列出,以便于学生掌握。

2. 日常用语。每个单元根据训练重点都涉及到一些日常用语。这些用语的掌握对于学生用英语交流大有裨益。总结出这些日常用语,有助于学生提高语言的应用性。

3. 词汇详解。本部分主要讲解重点词汇的用法,即对重点词汇进行完整的解释,包括词义、例句、语法、短语等,如:

可数名词	limit ['limit] n. ① 限制(数、量),限度 the age limit 年龄限制 ② within limits 适度地,保守地 ③ without limits 无限制地	常用短语
及物动词	v. ④ 限制,限定 My mother limits the amount of food that I eat. 我母亲限制我的饭量。 【limit ~ to...】把~限制在……范围内 Everyone should limit his speech to ten minutes. 每个人都应该把自己的演讲限制在十分钟内。	固定结构
⑤ 不及物动词		
不可数名词	notice ['nəʊtɪs] n. ① ⑥ 注意 ② ⑦ 通知,通告 I've received the notice that I will go to Beijing on business. 我接到了去北京出差的通知。 v. ⑧ 注意到 I noticed that she did not look well. 我注意到她气色不好。 notice...doing 表示“注意到……正做”,如 I noticed that thief stealing her wallet. 我看到那个贼正在偷她的钱包	考试指导

4. 重点、难点和知识点。本部分对课文及练习涉及的重点、难点进行解释,并通过比较、概括等方式将知识点突出出来,便于学生掌握。

5. 语法。对于每个单元重点训练的语法内容进行全面讲解,并联系前后内容,把

MAF56/02

每项语法重点系统总结出来。

6. 中英文对照课文翻译。在翻译过程中,采用直译的方式,让学生清楚地掌握每句英文的意思。

7. 练习答案。为了便于学生检查自己学习、练习的结果,本书附带课后练习及答案。

由于时间有限,本书难免有不足之处,请读者谅解并多提宝贵意见。

编 者

2002年5月

目 录

Unit 1	Welcome back!	1
Unit 2	What are we going to do?	10
Unit 3	Autumn festivals	16
Unit 4	On the farm	24
Unit 5	Shall we go to the zoo?	33
Unit 6	Find the right place!	40
Unit 7	Mainly revision	46
Unit 8	I was not here yesterday.	51
Unit 9	The memory robot	59
Unit 10	The Swedish rock band	65
Unit 11	Dates, months and seasons	73
Unit 12	What's the weather like?	82
Unit 13	Come to the party!	89
Unit 14	Mainly revision	97
Unit 15	What do people eat?	102
Unit 16	What a good, kind girl!	115
Unit 17	You must be more careful!	127
Unit 18	Seeing the doctor	138
Unit 19	A visit to an island	150
Unit 20	Mainly revision	159
Unit 21	She taught herself	170
Unit 22	The sports meeting	179
Unit 23	A famous person	187
Unit 24	What were they doing?	198
Unit 25	The accident	206
Unit 26	Mainly revision	213

Unit 1 Welcome back!

一、必须掌握词汇

- L. 1 lesson fun when (conj) traffic bad matter on time September
happy best wish ' wow
- L. 2 second idea last given name = first name mean meaning important
use Ms before never just
- L. 3 third afraid

二、日常交际用语

- L. 1 Welcome back to school!
Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.
It doesn't matter.
Happy Teachers' Day!
- L. 2 Why don't you ...? That's a good idea.
Best wishes.
- L. 4 We're going to ... What are you going to do?

三、词汇解析


lesson ['lesn] n.

①  课, (学校的) 功课

an English lesson 英语课 a piano lesson 钢琴课 We have four lessons in the morning. 我们上午有四堂课。

② (教科书中的) 一课, 第……课 Lesson 10 第十课

fun [fʌn] n.

 有趣的事, 娱乐 It's great fun to play baseball. 打棒球很有趣。

不用 a fun, the fun, funs.

Camping is a lot of fun. 露营很有趣。

bad [bæd] adj.

坏的 a bad boy 坏孩子 bad news 不好的消息 a bad man 恶人 The weather was bad. 天气不好。

广义地表示不好的状态

matter ['mætə] v.

重要, 很有关系 It doesn't matter if it rains. 即使下雨也没关系。What does it matter? 这有什么关系呢?

主要用在否定句、疑问句中。

wish [wɪʃ]

n. ① 希望, 愿望, 祝愿 My wish is to be an actress. 我的愿望是当一名女演员。

② 祝福, 贺词 (常用复数 wishes) He sends us good wishes for a happy new year. 他祝我们新年好。
With best wishes, Bob Smith. 祝好, 鲍勃·史密斯。

give/send one's best wishes to sb. 代……向某人致意

Please give your mother my best wishes. = Please give my best wishes to your mother. 请代我向你的母亲问好。

v. ① 希望, 祝愿 I wish you luck. 祝您好运。

② 想要, 希望 I wish to go abroad some day. 我希望将来有一天到国外去。

mean [mi:n] v.

表示……的意思, 意味着 What do you mean by that? 你那是什么意思? I don't know what you mean. 我不知道你是什么意思。

use [ju:z] v.

使用, 运用 use a knife 用刀子 use his dictionary (借) 用他的字典 Use your head. 动动脑子!
I always use a pen for writing. 我总是用钢笔书写。

表示为了某种目的而使用工具或物品。

never ['nevə] adv.

决不, 从不, 永不 I am never late for school. 我上学从不迟到。He never tells lies. 他从不说谎。
Never mind. 别担心(没关系)。

表示强烈否定的用语。

afraid [ə'freɪd] adj.

担心, 害怕的 Don't be afraid. 别怕。Don't be afraid of making mistakes. 别怕犯错。I'm afraid I can't help you. 真抱歉, 我帮不了你的忙。

四、重点、难点、知识点解析

Lesson 1

1. The first lesson 表示“第一课”的意思, 它相当于 Lesson One, 其中, first (第一) 是序数词, 表示顺序, 其它序数词还有: second (第二), third (第三), fourth (第四) 等。英语中, 在表示书籍的单元、课次、页码等编号时, 常常用到基数词和序数词。注意: 在序数词前一般要用定冠词 the, 如果在名词后面直接加数词, 表示“第……”时, 该名词首写字母要大写。

Page 10 = Page Ten (the tenth page)

Lesson 2 = Lesson Two (the second lesson)

Unit 5 = Unit Five (the fifth unit)

典型考题

_____ sitting (“坐”的现在分词) in Row One is my sister.

A. Girl One

B. The girl one

C. The first girl

D. The first Girl

考题分析

答案选 C。这句话的意思是：“坐在第 1 排的第一个女孩是我的姐姐。”在这句话中, sitting 表示现在的一种状态(坐着), 它和 in Row One 在句中均作后置定语修饰中心词 girl, 很明显, 此题考查的是序数词与基数词的用法, 但应注意的是: 象这种说话人所特指的名词, 一般用“the + 序数词 + 名词”结构, 而不能用“名词 + 数词”结构, 且前者中各首写字母不需大写, 故选 C。

2. Welcome back to school! 欢迎返校!

welcome to ... 表示“欢迎到……来”的意思。

Welcome to Beijing. 欢迎到北京来。

Welcome back! (= Welcome home.) 欢迎归来!

注意: 这里 home 是副词, 所以不用介词 to 连接。

另外, “You are welcome.” 是回答对方道谢时的客套语, 表示“不用谢; 别客气”的意思。

3. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term. 这学期我们学英语将会很有趣。

1) “have fun ...” 在这里表示“过得痛快, 过得快活”, 它相当于“enjoy oneself”。

Have fun! = Enjoy yourself! 尽情地玩吧!

Do you have fun swimming this Saturday? 这星期六你们游泳游得痛快吗?

其中, fun 表示“嬉戏, 享乐; 乐趣”。注意, “have fun ...” 后面要接动名词。它还有一个常用词组 make fun of 表示“取笑, 嘲弄”的意思。

Don't make fun of others. 不要取笑别人。

2) term 在这里表示“学期”的意思。this term 表示“这学期”, 如果表示“下学期”, 则用 next term, 同样, this year 表示“今年”, next year 表示“明年”。

4. Please say “here” when I call your name. 当我点到你的名字时, 请喊“到”。

call 在这里表示“叫, 喊”。另外, call 还可以表示“给……打电话”。

Do you often call your father? 你经常给你父亲打电话吗?

5. It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time. 没有关系, 但是明天请按时(到校)。

matter 在这里是动词, 表示“重要, 要紧”的意思, 常用于否定句中。

Although (尽管) you don't pass (通过) the exam (考试), it doesn't matter. 尽管你没通过这次考试, 但没有关系。

6. September 10th, Teachers' Day. 9月10日是教师节。

Teachers' Day 表示“教师节”, 这是一个专有名词, 故名词各个首字母都要大写。注意, “Teachers' Day” 前面不加定冠词 the, 类似的词组还有 Children's Day (儿童节)。

7. Happy Teachers' Day. 教师节快乐。

happy 常与表示节日的词连用, 表示“……快乐”, 如: Happy New Year. 新年快乐。

8. Here is a card for you with our best wishes. 这里有一张贺卡送给您, 并向您致以最好的祝愿。

with our best wishes 表示“致以我们最好的祝愿。”其中, wish 是名词, 意思是“祝福, 祝愿”, 变复数时在词尾加“es”。另外, wish 还可以做动词, 表示“希望”, 接动词时要用介词 to 连接, 即“wish to do something”意思是“希望做某事”, 但这种希望常常是不可以实现的。

I wish to be a famous (著名的) singer. 我希望成为一个著名的歌唱家。

1. Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow. 吴老师想让我明天上课发言。

1) want somebody to do something 表示“想要某人做某事”。

I want my mother to buy(买) me a new coat. 我想让妈妈给我买件新外套。

典型考题

I _____ swimming very much.

A. want to go

B. want go

C. want going

D. want to go to

考题分析

答案选 A。这句话的意思是：“我非常想去游泳。”“go swimming”是一个固定词组，表示“去游泳”，它相当于“go to swim”，因题中是动名词 swimming，所以动词 go 后面不需带介词 to，所以排除选项 D。又因为动词 want 后面接动词不定式，所以选项 B、C 都不正确，故选 A。

2) give a talk 的意思是“发言”。

2. I'm thinking about what to say. 我在考虑谈些什么。

1) think about 表示“考虑”，与 think 有关的词组还有：think of (想起)。

I can't think of her name. 我记不起她的名字了。

2) what to say 表示“谈些什么”，在句中作 think 的宾语，在英语中，像 what, who, which, when, how, where, whether 等疑问词，都可以与动词不定式连用，构成不定式短语，在句中作主语、宾语或表语等。

I don't know what to do. 我不知道该怎么做。

Please tell me when to go to school. 请告诉我什么时候去上学。

Excuse me, can you tell me how to answer the question? 打扰了，你能告诉我如何回答这个问题吗？

3. Do you have any ideas? 你有什么好主意吗？

idea 是名词，表示“主意，念头”，另外它还可以表示“意见”。

What's your idea? 你的意见怎样？(常用来征求别人意见。)

4. Yeah, talk about the difference between Chinese and English names. 是的，讲讲中文名字和英文名字有什么不同。

1) difference 为名词，表示“差异，不同”。

What's the difference between “some” and “any”? “some”和“any”之间的区别是什么？

2) between 为介词，表示“在(两者)之间，在……中间”，它常与 and 连用。

He sits between Mary and Jack. 他坐在玛丽和杰克中间。

5. What's in a name? 名字是由什么构成的？

类似的句子如：

What's in a computer(计算机)? 计算机是由什么组成的？

6. Their family name comes last. 他们的姓氏放在最后。

come 是系动词，在句中可直接接形容词或名词、介词等作表语，其它的系动词还有 look, feel, become 等。

It looks very nice. 它看上去很美。

I feel better. 我感觉好多了。

7. To many people, the meaning of a name is important. 对许多人来说, 名字的意义是很重要的。

1) to 介词, 表示“对……来说”。

To us, knowledge (知识) is very important. 对我们来说, 知识是很重要的。

2) meaning 是名词, 表示“意义, 含义”。

What's the meaning of this word? 这个词是什么意思?

3) important 是形容词, 意思是“重要的”。

important news 重要新闻 important person 重要人物

It is very important for us to study. 学习对我们来说是很重要的。

8. I think this is different from Chinese names. 我觉得这与中文名字不同。

1) 在这句话中, I 是主语, 动词 think 是谓语, this is different from Chinese names 是 think 的宾语, 因它是一个完整的句子, 所以我们称它为“宾语从句”, 在英语中, 这种宾语从句很多。

I don't know who is Jim. 我不知道谁叫吉姆。

I think you are right. 我认为你是对的。

2) different 是形容词, 表示“不同的”, 在本课中, 我们曾接触过它的名词形式 (difference), 在英语中, 有一些形容词是以 t 结尾的, 在变成名词时, 只要把 t 改成 ce 即可, 比如: important, 其名词为 importance。在学习过程中, 我们要学会积累一些规则, 这样会有助于更好地记忆、掌握英语这门语言。

典型考题

My new shoes are different _____ Li Hua's.

A. of B. on C. from D. in

考题分析

答案选 C。这句话的意思是: “我的新鞋与李华的不同。” 注意, “be different from ...” 表示“与...不同”, 作此意解时后面的介词要用 from。

Lesson 3

1. How about you? 你呢?

这句话常在回答完对方问题, 反过来问对方同样的问题时使用。

—Are you 11? 你是 11 岁吗?

—Yes, I am. How about you? 是的, 我是。你呢?

—I'm 11, too. 我也 11 岁。

2. May I call you Huifang? 我可以叫你“惠芳”吗?

“call somebody ...” 表示“叫(称呼)某人……”。

They call Li Ming Xiaoli. 他们管李明叫小李。

3. Yes, you know a lot about English names. 是的, 关于英国人的名字你知道许多。

know about 表示“知道, 了解”。

I don't know about that matter(事情). 我不知道那件事。

1. Tomorrow is Teachers' Day and I'm going to buy something for Mr Wu. 明天是教师节,我打算给吴老师买点东西。

be going to do something 在这里表示“打算做某事”。

I'm going to see my grandfather this week. 这周我打算去看爷爷。

2. He thinks Chinese people are very friendly. 他认为中国人民是非常友好的。

friendly 是形容词,表示“友好的”。注意,我们不要因为它的词尾是“ly”而误认为它是副词。

He is very friendly to others. 他对别人很友好。

3. They often ask him where he is from, how old he is, and what school he goes to. 他们常常问他是哪里人,多大了,在哪个学校学习。

在这句话中, him 之后的部分是动词 ask 的宾语从句,但我们应注意的是:当动词后面接宾语从句时,其宾语从句的语序通常为陈述句的语序,而不是疑问句的语序。如本句中“how old he is”而不是“how old is he”,“what school he goes to”而不是“What school does he go to”。

Please tell me when you are going. 请告诉我你打算什么时候走。

4. The students at school often ask him how to spell his name. 学校里的同学经常问他如何拼写他的名字。

1) ask somebody something 表示“问某人某事”。

May I ask you a question? 我可以问你一个问题吗?

2) spell 是动词,意思是“拼写”。

Please tell me how to spell “橡皮”. 请告诉我如何拼写“橡皮”这个词。

5. He is asking his friends to help him think of a name. 他在请他的朋友们帮他想一个(中文)名字。

1) ask 是动词,表示“请求,要求”,ask somebody to do something 的意思是“请某人做某事”。

I ask my sister to help me wash clothes. 我请姐姐帮我洗衣服。

典型考题

The teacher asks Zhang Hua _____ his question.

A. to answer

B. answering

C. to answering

D. answer

考题分析

答案选 A。这句话的意思是:“老师让张华回答他的问题。”注意,ask 后面接动词时,要用 to 连接。

2) think of 在这里的意思是“想出,建议”。She thinks of a good name for him. 她为他想出了一个好名字。

6. It means a waste of time. 是浪费时间的意思。

1) mean 为动词,是“表示……的意思,作……解释”的意思。

What does “spell” mean? “spell”表示什么意思?

2) waste 是名词,表示“浪费”,它还可以用作动词。

Don't waste time. 不要浪费时间。

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

名字是由什么构成的?

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. 许多英国人都有三个名字,即名,居中的名和姓。他们的姓氏放在最后。例如,我的全名是詹姆斯·艾伦·格林。格林是我的姓。我有两个名。第一个名 I have two given names. My first name is James, and my middle name is Allan. To many people, the 叫詹姆斯,居中的名叫艾伦。对许多人来说,一个名字的意义是很重要的。我 meaning of a name is important. My name is James. James means *daiti*, and Allan means *hexie*. 的名字叫詹姆斯,它的意思是“代替”,艾伦的意思是“和谐”。

People don't use their middle names very much. So "John Henry Brown" is usually "John 人们并不经常使用居中的名字。所以“约翰·亨利·布朗”常用“约翰· Brown". People also don't use Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss before their first names. They usually use them 布朗”代替。人们也不在名之前用 Mr, Mrs, Ms 或 Miss。他们通常把这些称谓 with their last names. We can say John Brown or Mr Brown, but we can never say Mr John. 与姓连用。我们可以说约翰·布朗或布朗先生,但不能说约翰先生。

I think this is different from Chinese names. In China, the first name is the family name, and the 我觉得这与中文名字不同。在中国,名字的第一个字就是姓,后面的字才 last name is the given name. For example, "Zhou Jian" puts his family name "Zhou" before his given 是名。例如:在周健这个名字中,作为姓氏的“周”就放在作为名的“健”之 name "Jian". 前。

Why do people call me Jim? My name is James, but Jim is short for James. So just call me 为什么人们叫我吉姆呢?我的名字是詹姆斯,但吉姆是詹姆斯的简称。所 Jim!

以只叫我吉姆就可以了!

TRYING TO FIND A CHINESE NAME

努力找中文名字

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. "哈哈, 我不叫那个名字," 菲利普说, 姜威问: "*Feilipu Beikeman* 怎么样?" "No, that's too long. I would like a Chinese name like yours." "不行, 太长了。我想要一个像你们一样的中文名字。"

Can you help Phillip find a Chinese name?

你能帮菲利普起一个中文名字吗?

七、练习册中部分练习的答案

Lesson 1

2 1 September 1.

2 Mr Wu.

3 They're going to study English and many other subjects(科目).

4 Here.

5 Jim Green. The traffic is bad.

6 "It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time."

7 September 10. David.

8 It's Teachers' Day.

9 A card.

10 Students' own answers.

Lesson 2

1 1 B 2 A 3 B 4 C 5 A

3 1 Students' own answers 2 Students' own answers 3 don't you 4 good idea 5 dogs, cats, birds, fish

Lesson 3

1 see; good/nice; This is; name; Hi/Hello; meet; you; Sandy; matter; Sandy; there; He's; him; sure; meet; you; see; you.

2 begins beginning eats eating wishes wishing takes taking catches catching sees seeing uses using worries worrying comes coming has having gives giving borrows borrowing means meaning teaches teaching studies studying buys buying

Lesson 4

2 families clocks friends men women children factories classes pieces boxes watches oranges ideas fish/fishes grades boys lights knives

4 all; a; an; ball; call; man; pan; hill; men; ban; back; make; be; lip

5 bad; safe; far; funny; afraid; sweet; good; fast; important; different; happy; light; early

6 Hi/Hello; Hi/Hello; doing; many; have; how; you; only; other; Maths book; I; don't; matter; can; one; a lot; now; play; good; idea

7 Picture 1: Han Mei, Liz Picture 2: Phillip Crow, Wei Yangping

Picture 3: Lin Tao, Paul Picture 4: Sandy, Sun Ximei

8 Sample writing

This is my first week of the new term. My new English teacher is Mr Wu. I like him very much. Linda is my partner. She speaks English very well. After school we often do our homework. Sometimes I help her and sometimes she helps me. We also like to play and speak English. I like learning English because it's fun. This is going to be a good year!

* 11 Sample dialogues

Picture 1

A: Good morning, Miss Wang. Please have these flowers. Happy Teachers' Day!

B: Thank you, Lu Jun. Oh, flowers. I love flowers. It is very nice of you!

Picture 2

A: What do you have for lunch?

B: I have, let me see, a banana, some milk and some bread. What about you?

A: I have an apple and a sandwich. Can I have your banana? I can give you my apple.

B: OK ...

Unit 2 What are we going to do?

一、必须掌握词汇

- L. 5 fifth trip field trip discuss hometown fish fishing go fishing east
boating go boating maybe mountain hike hiking go hiking agree
picnic the day after tomorrow
- L. 6 top problem quick quickly start trip (v.) trip over tired hurry
hurry up tie die
- L. 7 more city take
- L. 8 eighth salesgirl far beautiful

二、日常交际用语

- L. 5 Next Friday we are going on our first field trip.
Where are we going?
What are we going to do?
Why don't we go v + ing ...?
I agree.
I'm good at ...
- L. 8 It's not far from ...

三、词汇解析

fish [fɪʃ]

n. 可 鱼 a / ten fish 一(十)条鱼 catch a lot of fish 钓很多鱼

v. 钓鱼, 捕鱼 fish in the river 在河里钓鱼

go fishing 去钓鱼

agree [əˈɡri:] *v.*

(意见)一致, 同意, 赞成 I agree with you (your opinion). 我同意你(的意见)。I agree to this plan. 我对这计划看法相同。I cannot agree with you on this point. 在这一点上我不能同意你。We all agreed to keep the dog. = We all agreed that we would keep the dog. 我们一致同意饲养这条狗。

maybe [ˈmeɪbi] *adv.*

或许 Maybe I'll go to Europe next year. 我明年也许会去欧洲。

problem [ˈprɒbləm] *n.*

可 (有必要解决的社会、个人的)问题, 难题 a social problem 一个社会问题 work out a problem 解决问题

英语、历史等的“问题”称为 question, “回答”这类问题用 answer

no problem 没有问题,不要紧

start [stɑ:t] *v.*

出发,着手 **start for school** 动身去学校 **start on a trip** 动身旅行 We will start at six in the morning.
我们上午六时出发。

tired [ˈtaɪəd] *adj.*

累,疲乏的 **be/feel tired** 疲倦 **look tired** 看起来很疲倦 Yawn! Oh. I am tired. I'll go to bed. 呵(打呵欠声)!噢!我累了,我要上床睡觉了。

be tired of 厌倦 **I am tired of going to school every day.** 我厌倦了每天上学。

四、重点、难点、知识点解析

Lesson 5

1. Next Friday we're going on our first field trip to study about our hometown. 下周五我们将进行第一次野外旅游,仔细观察我们的家乡。

1) field trip 表示“野外旅游”。

2) study 是动词,在这里不是“学习”的意思,而表示“仔细观察,研究”。

The scientist (科学家) is studying atom bomb (原子弹). 这位科学家正在研究原子弹。

Xiaoming and his brother are studying a map. 小明和他的哥哥正仔细察看地图。

典型考题

They want to go _____ a picnic (野餐) on Sunday.

A. on B. for C. to D. in

考题分析

答案选 A。这句话的意思是:“他们想星期天去野餐。”注意,go on 常与旅行、远足、野餐、航海一类的名词连用,表示“去……”,故选 A。

2. I'm good at fishing, and East Lake has many different kinds of fish. 我很擅长钓鱼,东湖里有许多种鱼。

fish 是名词,表示“鱼”,它是不可数名词,所以词尾不加“es”,另外,它还可表示“鱼肉”的意思。

Lesson 6

1. They are going to hike to the top of a mountain. 他们打算步行登上山顶。

1) hike 是动词,表示“作长途徒步旅行,步行”,后面接名词时用 to 连接。

The old man hikes to the park every day. 这位老人每天徒步去公园。

2) top 是名词,在这里意思是“顶部,顶端”,to the top of a mountain 表示“到山顶”,表示“在山顶”时用介词 at,即 at the top of a mountain. 另外, top 还可以表示“上面,上部”,如: the top of a table 桌面。

2. But they have some problems getting there. 但是他们在到达山顶的途中遇到了一些问题。