中国名校名师精讲系列丛书

同步推进推炼

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中國火年完重出版社

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同步精讲精练

初二英语(上)

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中国父亲先重出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

同步精讲精练. 初二英语/胡国燕等编著. -北京:中国少年儿童出版社,2000.6

(中国名校名师精讲系列丛书) ISBN 7-5007-5288-1

I.同··· I.胡··· I.英语课-初中-教学参考资料 N.G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 09048 号

主持编辑:陈效师 封面设计:周建明 责任编辑:张 静

中間火车免查点放社 出版发行

廊坊人民印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

850×1168 1/32 6.125 印张 130 千字 2002 年 8 月北京第 3 版 2002 年 8 月廊坊第 3 次印刷 本次印数 20001-45000 册 定价:6.70 元 凡有印装问题,可向承印厂调换

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Unit 1 Welcome back!

本单元知识要点及能力要求

一、知识点

- 1. 序数词 1~4。
- 2. 学习中英文名字的不同用法。
- 3. 学习音标[ə:][a:][au]的字母组合拼写。
- 4. 掌握以下句型、词组及交际用语。

(1) Welcome back to school.

欢迎回到学校。

(2) fun speaking English

趣味口语英语

(3)Please say "here" when I call your name.

我点到你名字时请答"到"。

(4) The traffic is bad.

交通不畅。

(5) It doesn't matter.

没关系。

(6)on time

按时;准时

(7)September 10th

九月十日

(8) Teachers' Day

教师节

(9) with our best wishes

伴随着我们最好的祝愿

(10) give a talk

做一次演讲

(11) for example

例如

(12) the given name

名字

(13) to many people	对许多人来说
(14) the meaning of a name	一个名字的意思
(15)Ms Green	格林女士
(16)(be)short for	简称
(17)be afraid	恐怕;害怕
(18)make sb. a card	给某人做个卡
(19) how to spell his name	怎样拼写他的名字
(20)many times	很多次
(21)notany more	不再
(22)a waste of time	白费时间
(23) Thank you for	由于感谢你。
(24) be going to	将要
(25)Why don't you(+动词原形)?	为什么你不?

二、语法点

1. 一般动词的现在时

除了 be 动词(am, is, are)、助动词、情感动词外, 其他的动词都可称为一般动词(也叫 do 动词)。先看构成:

肯定句:主语+动词原形(主语第三人称单数时,动词+s或es)

如:We play football every day.

我们每天踢足球。

He plays pingpong every day.

他每天打乒乓球。

否定句:主语 + do not(=don't) + 动词原形

如:They don't live here.

他们不住这里。

主语(第三人称单数) + does not(= doesn't) + 原形动词如:He doesn't like apples.

他不喜欢苹果。

疑问句:Do+主语+动词原形?

Does + 主语(第三人称单数) + 动词原形?

如:-Do you speak English? -Yes, I do.

你讲英语吗?是,我讲。

-Does she often go to school by bike?

她常骑车上学吗?

-No, she doesn't.

不,她不。

再看基本用法:一般现在时常与 always, usually, often, sometimes, every day 等时间状语连用。请看下面句子:

(1)表示经常发生的动作或现存的状态。

My parents often go to work on foot. 我父母常常步行去上班。

(2)表示相对永恒的事情。

Light travels faster than sound.

光比声音传播得快。

(3)在条件、时间状语从句中,(当主句是将来时)从句用一般 现在时。

If it rains tomorrow he won't come here.

假如明天下雨,他就不来了。

(4)还有一些其它用法。

Here he comes. 他来了。

2. 现在进行时

be doing 是现在正在进行时的构成,其中,

现在进行时表示现在进行或发生的动作。

动词+ing 是动词的现在分词。现在分词的构成有以下几种。

- ①动词后直接加 ing,如:play-playing
- ②动词后去 e 加 ing,如:take—taking
- ③重读闭音节结结尾的动词,双写最后一个字母再加 ing,如:put—putting

三、要点精讲

1. Welcome back to school. 欢迎大家返校。

这里的 welcome 是动词,意思是"欢迎"。

welcome 还可以做名词。We'll give him a warm welcome. 我们要热烈地欢迎他。

welcome 做形容词: You are welcome here. 这里欢迎你。 另外, You are welcome. 常用于对 Thank you. 的答语。意思

是:不用谢。

如:一Thank you.

- -You're welcome.
- 2. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term. 这学期我们将一起体验学英语和说英语的乐趣。

learning English 和 speaking English 表示学习英语和说英语。 be going to 是将来时的一种句型。将来时一般用来表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态,也可表示将来经常或重复发生的动作,常与表示将来的时间状语连用,如: tomorrow, next week, soon,……等。当表示打算、计划、决定要做的事情时,都可用 be going to 来表示。注意 be going to 后面一定要用动词原形,前面加主语。

- 例: ①I'm going to see him tomorrow. 我明天去看他。
 - ②He's going to buy the book. 他打算买这本书。
 - ③They're going to play football after class. 他们放学后要 踢球。
- 3. Please say "here" when I call your name. 我点到你名字时,请答"到"。

call one's name.点名。

when 当……的时候的意思。引出的是一个时间状语从句,以后会细讲。

4. It doesn't matter. 没关系。

是回答对方表示歉意的一种方式。通常用在对话中。

- 如:一I'm sorry I am late.
 - —It doesn't matter.
 - 5. Please be here on time. 请按时到。

on time 准时,按时。它与 in time 有所不同, in time 是及时。例:

- ①He goes to school on time every day. 他每天按时到校上课。
- ②Are you going to get home in time to see the children before they go to bed?

孩子们睡觉前,你赶得上到家看看他们吗?

6. Today is Thursday, September 10th. 今天是周四,九月十日。

September 10th. 月份和日期的读法:

September the 10th,也可以写成 10th September,读作: the 10th of September.

- 7. Teachers' Day 教师节 Mother's Day 母亲节 Children's Day 儿童节 Women's Day 妇女节 注意:s'和's 的用法。
- 8. Here is a card for you with our best wishes. 送上一张贺卡,表示我们最美好的祝愿。

with 在这里是介词、表示伴随着的意思。

9. Thank you for making English fun. 谢谢您使英语趣味横生。

make sth. (sb.)的后面可用形容词也可用名词,如:

make sb. monitor 使某人成为班长

make sb. happy 让某人愉快

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

吴先生想让我明天在班上做一次演讲。

want sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事

类似的句型还有:ask sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事。

tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事

11. I'm thinking about what to say. 我正在考虑说些什么。 what to say 是一个带有特殊疑问词的动词不定式,可以在少数动词后直接做宾语成份。如:

I don't know what to do. 我不知道要做什么?

I can tell you where to go. 我能告诉你去哪儿。

注意:这里的 where, what 不能大写。

12. Why don't you talk about names? 为什么不谈谈名字呢? 这是一个否定疑问句,用这种句子往往则表示更肯定的意思。

13. English names 英文名字

英文名字与中国人姓名次序不同,看下面表格:

	英文		=	Ξ
		Robert	Thomas	Brown
Full name		first/given name	middle/given name	family/last name
	中文	Zhang	Xiao	– ming
		family name	given name	

14. People also don't use Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss before their first names.

人们也不把 Mr, Mrs, Ms,或者 Miss 用在名字前面。

Mr. 先生, Mrs. 夫人, Ms. 女士, Miss 小姐。

Miss 是指未婚小姐,而 Ms. 是指包括未婚或已婚的女士。注意发音[miz]。

例:对 James Allan Green 这个全名,可以叫 James,也可简称为 Jim,当然也可称呼 Mr Green 或 James Green,而不常用中间的名字。

15. ... but Jim is short for James.

但 Jim 是 James 的简称。short for...简称……

16. ... but we can never say Mr John.

但我们决不能说 Mr. John.

never "决不,从不",是副词。一般用在 do 动词前, be 动词后。因为此字本身已有"不"的意思,句中就不能再用 not 或 no 了。

17. I'm afraid I've no idea. 恐怕我不知道。

I've no idea. 是 I'm afraid 的宾语从句。

I'm afraid 的后面,可以加上一个完整的句子,口头、笔头上都常用。

18. He has to spell his name many times. 他必须拼写许多次他的名字。

have to 必须,不得不,与 must 意思相近,但口气比 must 生 硬。

time 在这里是次数,可数名词。如:three times,三次。

19. He doesn't want to spell it any more. 他不想再拼写这个了。

not...any more 不再……,指不再多……,近似于 He doesn't want to spell it a lot.

练习检测

単词拼写。

1.	Be careful! The tffic is busy.
2.	—I'm sorry I'm late. —It doesn't m_tt
3.	We come back to school in S_pt_moder .
4.	Here are some flowers for you, with our best w_sh
5.	These id are very good.
6.	Do you know the m ning of the name?
7.	We'll n_v be late, Mr Green.
8.	I'm af d I can't do it.
9.	Are you liv in China?
10.	Don't do it again. It's a w_st_of time.
I.	用所给词的适当形式填空。
1.	Three are going to give us fun speaking English this
	term. (woman, teacher)
2.	Here is a card for you with our best (wish)
3.	A large crowd of people and in the park now. (sing,
	dance)
4.	Happy Day. (teacher)
5.	Mr Wu me to give a talk in class tomorrow. (want)
6.	Let's talk about the between Chinese and English. (differ-
	ent)
7.	He has two names, Allan James. (give)
8.	To my gurprise the of god is fashionable(时髦) (man)
	To my surprise, the of cool is fashionable(时髦)。(mean)

9.	Jim is short for James. So ca	ll Jim! (I)		
10.	Why don't you make a paper ship? (he)			
11.	Is Phillip in China? (live)			
12.	He Chinese people are friendly. (think)			
13.	Can you give Phillip a name? (China)			
14.	I don't want the name,	it's too long. (sp	ell)	
15.	I think he will be broth	er.(she)		
II.	. 选择填空。			
1.	I often get up late, I ar	n late v	vork.	
	A. and, sometimes, to			
	B.so, sometimes, for			
	C. but, sometimes, so			
	D.or, never, for			
2.	. When you are late for class, you must say			
	A. sorry I'm late	B. sorry I'm wro	ng	
	C. excuse me I'm late	D.I'm late		
3.	Their English Teacher's name	e is John Henry Bi	rown. They call	
	him	-	•	
	A.Mr. John	B.Mrs. Brown		
	C.Mr. Brown	D.Mr. John Hen	ry	
4.	He doesn't like TV afte	r supper at home.		
	A. watching	B. to watching		
	C. watches	D. seeing		
5.	Thank you for English f	un!		
	A.make B.made	C. makeing	D. making	

6	Grandma	to see the	eisters gam	168	
0.	. Grandma to see the sisters games. A.loves, twins, to play				
	B. wants, twir				
	C. likes, twin,	_			
7	D.hopes, twir	-	2 D 1.1:	•	
/.	7. I going to Teachers' Day card this evening.				
	A.am, make a	1	B.be, make a		
	C.am, make		D.am, making a		
8.	In England, p	eople usually ca	ll James Jim	•	
	A. for a short		B. for short		
	C.short for		D.a short		
9.	Listen! Someo	ne (sing)	in the next room.		
	A. sings	B. sing	C. to sing	D. is singing	
10.	I'm afraid I ha	ave idea.			
	A.a	B. some	C.no	D. not	
11.	Mary is a	name.			
	A.girls'	B. girls	C.girl's	D. girl	
12.	That's his nan	ne,?			
	A.isn't it		B. isn't that		
	C. is it		D. is that		
13.	He is going to	buy something	his mother.		
	A. to	B. X	C.of	D. for	
14.	We don't have	money.			
	A.many	B. much	C.lot	D.lot of	
15.	Hi				
	A.Mr Dave	B. Mrs Dave	C. Dave	D. Mr David	