

根据教育部最新初中考试大纲要求编写

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初二英语

# 先锋

# 解题

赵锦宁 代品 编著

- 各种题型覆盖
- 2003年中考聚焦
- 教材习题点睛
- 综合素质提高

辽宁师范大学出版社

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# 前言

## ●编者著

海阔凭鱼跃,天高任鸟飞。为了拓展学生无限发展的思维空间,促进学生学习的主动意识和探究能力,我们精心构思了《先锋解题》丛书。旨在从引导学生质疑问难、切磋学问入手,实现素质教育与应试教育的绝佳结合。

本套书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五门重点学科。在编写过程中,遵循了如下几个原则:

1. **体现新课程标准思想** 丛书编写充分体现教育部新颁布的新课程标准的思想。因循新的教学理念和教学方法,贯穿以学生发展为本的主线,同时又坚持与现行教材同步,将考纲精神逐条逐项落实到同步教学中去,实现知识、能力、素质三足鼎立的综合发展。
2. **体例精新,兼顾实效** 建立体现学生思维和探究特点的编写模式,以发掘和培养学生的发散思维能力为目标。题目选取体现“精、新、活”的原则,涵盖面广、示范性强;注重新题型的举例剖析,详而不赘、疏而不漏;精解巧析中融入归类思想,引导学生举一反三、触类旁通。
3. **简明实用** 摒弃与教材重复的繁多分析和概括,重在解题思路和方法的渗透和提炼,提供解题思路、点拨解题技巧、总结解题规律,体现了知识体系相得益彰、简明实用。

发挥我们的努力,激活你的动力,《先锋解题》助你一臂之力!同时,也敬请广大读者批评指正,使之精益求精、尽善尽美。

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## Unit 1 Welcome back!

## ④ 典题例析

【题1】 Welcome back \_\_\_\_\_ home! 欢迎回家!

- A. at                      B. for                      C. to                      D. /

答案: D

评析: welcome to...是一固定句型,意为“回到……地方来。”其中 to 为介词,后接地点名词。如果 to 后接副词则需省略 to。

【题2】 The class \_\_\_\_\_ playing happily. 同学们正玩得开心。

- A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. be

答案: C

评析: class 在此指班级的全体成员,作主语时谓语用复数;若 class 为集合名词,作“班、班级”讲作主语时谓语动词用单数。如:

Our class is bigger than theirs. 我们班比他们班大。

【题3】 This is our \_\_\_\_\_ lesson. 这是我们的第一课。

- A. the first              B. first                      C. frist                      D. the one

答案: B

评析:“第一”的英文书写为 first,且前面要加 the。但此类序数词作定语且前面有形容词性物主代词修饰时去 the。

【题4】 I know \_\_\_\_\_. 我知道你们的名字。

- A. all your names                      B. your all names  
C. all your name                      D. your all name

答案: A

评析:形容词 all 修饰名词时要位于此名词所有修饰语的前面。

【题5】 Please say “here” when I \_\_\_\_\_ your name. 我点名时说“到”。

- A. speak                      B. call                      C. talk                      D. say

答案: B



评析: call one's name(s) 意为“点名”。

speak 表示讲某种语言或讲话的方式, talk 侧重与人交谈, say 强调内容。

【题6】 Please be \_\_\_\_\_ time tomorrow. 明天准时来(上课)。

- A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. to

答案: B

评析: on time 表示“准时”, “in time”表示及时。

【题7】 \_\_\_\_\_! May I borrow your pen, please? 请问我可以借一下您的钢笔吗?

- A. Excuse me      B. I'm sorry      C. That's OK      D. Not at all

答案: A

评析: 有求于人的礼貌用语要用 excuse me, 意为“请问, 劳驾”。而 I'm sorry, That's OK. 是道歉用语及答语。Not at all 意为“不用谢”、“别客气”时的礼貌用语。

【题8】 The class are \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher now. 同学们正听老师讲。

- A. listen                      B. listening to      C. listen to                      D. listening

答案: B

评析: listen 表示“听”时是不及物动词, 必须和 to 连用才可以直接加宾语。

【题9】 \_\_\_\_\_ everyone here today? 大家都来了吗?

- A. Are                      B. Is                      C. Do                      D. Does

答案: B

评析: 复合不定代词 everyone 等作主语, 谓语动词要用单数第三人称形式。

【题10】 Who \_\_\_\_\_ a ruler? 谁有格尺?

- A. have                      B. has                      C. does has                      D. does have

答案: B

评析: 没有上下文时 Who 问句谓语用单数。

【题11】 How can you \_\_\_\_\_ if you are not \_\_\_\_\_? 你不听怎么能听到呢?

- A. listen...hearing                      B. hear...listening to  
C. be listening to...hear                      D. hear...listening

答案: D

评析: listen (to) 表示主动去听、有意识有目的去听, 强调听的动作、听的过程。hear 强调听的结果“听见、听到”。

【题12】 Let me \_\_\_\_\_. 让我想想。





- A. think      B. to think      C. thinking      D. thinks

答案: A

评析: 有些动词如 let, make, have 等接动词不定式作宾语补足语时需省 to, 有些动词如 want, ask, tell 等则需加 to。

【题 13】 I think this is different \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese names. 我想这不同于中国名字。

- A. to      B. as      C. from      D. like

答案: C

评析: be different from……为固定搭配, 意为“不同于……”。反义词组为“be the same as……。”

【题 14】 They often ask him \_\_\_\_\_. 他们常问他来自哪里。

- A. where he from      B. where he is from  
C. where is he from      D. he is from where

答案: B

评析: 疑问句作宾语要恢复陈述语气。

【题 15】 He doesn't want to spell it \_\_\_\_\_. 他再也不想拼它了。

- A. any more      B. any longer  
C. no more      D. no longer.

答案: A.

评析: no more = not...any more, 表示动作、次数、数量、程度“不再”。  
no longer = not...any longer, 表示状态“不再”。

### ▲ 强化训练

#### I. 单词辨音 (5%)

- ( ) 1. A. come      B. welcomes      C. other      D. love  
( ) 2. A. first      B. sir      C. third      D. second  
( ) 3. A. term      B. certainly      C. paper      D. her  
( ) 4. A. so      B. don't      C. only      D. wrong  
( ) 5. A. piece      B. people      C. machine      D. fifteen

#### II. 词汇知识 (15%)

##### A. 词语释义

1. s \_\_\_\_\_ next after the first

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ the period of time for learning and teaching.
3. m \_\_\_\_\_ say something in different words.
4. w \_\_\_\_\_ at the time.
5. h \_\_\_\_\_ glad, pleased.

B. 根据句意, 填写适当的词, 使句子完整。

1. I have no paper to write \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Lily and Lucy are \_\_\_\_\_, so they look the same.
3. We are listening \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher.
4. The students often \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of books from the library.
5. \*Today is September 10th, \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

C. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. We had \_\_\_\_\_ weather yesterday. (cloud) (2000年吉林, 2-5同)
2. Can you do it by \_\_\_\_\_? (you)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ month of a year is September. (nine)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to bring my homework yesterday. (forget)
5. Kate is ill. Her mother is \_\_\_\_\_ about her. (worry)

III. 单项选择 (20%)

- ( ) 1. They \_\_\_\_\_ home two hours ago. (2000年吉林)  
A. go            B. went            C. going            D. goes
- ( ) 2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ talk in class.  
A. you don't    B. don't            C. not                D. you not
- ( ) 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ I am late.  
A. sorry            B. am sorry        C. be sorry            D. have sorry
- ( ) 4. The new term \_\_\_\_\_ in September.  
A. begin            B. begins            C. is begin            D. beginning
- ( ) 5. We are back \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A. for                B. at                 C. with                D. of
- ( ) 6. It's good to see \_\_\_\_\_ and friends again.  
A. all my teachers            B. my all teachers  
C. all my teacher              D. my all teacher
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ can you see in the house?  
A. How much people            B. How many people



- C. How much peoples                      D. How many peoples
- ( ) 8. Please come here earlier \_\_\_\_\_ next time.  
A. /                      B. the                      C. an                      D. a
- ( ) 9. Wei Hua says she's going to help me \_\_\_\_\_ my English.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. with                      D. from
- ( ) 10. I am not good \_\_\_\_\_ maths.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. with                      D. to
- ( ) 11. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.  
A. meats                      B. oranges                      C. rice                      D. apples
- ( ) 12. I'm sorry I'm late. It \_\_\_\_\_ matter this time.  
A. isn't                      B. don't                      C. aren't                      D. doesn't
- ( ) 13. There is \_\_\_\_\_ book here.  
A. two                      B. a two                      C. second                      D. a second
- ( ) 14. Write down the words \_\_\_\_\_ this piece of paper.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. with                      D. to
- ( ) 15. May I put my coat \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
A. over                      B. at                      C. in                      D. into
- ( ) 16. She was born \_\_\_\_\_ the night of July 1, 1994.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. of
- ( ) 17. They \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.  
A. likes to eat                      B. like eat  
C. likes eating                      D. like eating
- ( ) 18. Where is my book? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Here it is                      B. That's OK  
C. Not at all                      D. OK
- ( ) 19. Lily \_\_\_\_\_ her homework before lunch every day.  
A. isn't doing                      B. not do                      C. don't do                      D. doesn't do
- ( ) 20. There is \_\_\_\_\_ "L" in the word "Like."  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. /

IV. 句型转换 (20%)

1. Does Tom often do any shopping on Sunday? (改为肯定句) (2000年甘肃)  
Tom often \_\_\_\_\_ shopping on Sunday.

2. The old man is watching TV now. (一般现在时)

The old man \_\_\_\_\_ TV.

3. They are looking after our coats. (特殊疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ are they looking \_\_\_\_\_?

4. May I know your name? (否定答语)

No, you \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Mrs Liu teaches them maths. (特殊疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Liu \_\_\_\_\_ them?

6. I am sorry I am late. (同义句)

I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The girl over there is Lily. (特殊疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ is Lily?

8. We all come to school early every day. (同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ come to school early every day.

9. Li Lei gets up at six every day. (一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Li Lei \_\_\_\_\_ up at six every day?

V. 选词填空 (10%)

take, be, down, bring, from, by, away, on, year, they, run, early, why

Tom was a little boy. He was four 1 old. One day, his mother 2 him to see his grandmother. His grandmother's home was very far 3 them, so they went there 4 bus. There 5 only a few people on the bus. They all sat on 6 seats. Tom was very happy. He looked out of the window and talked with his mother. After a while, Tom started to 7 on the bus. He ran and ran, "8 are you always running? Please sit 9," his mother said. "I want to see my grandmother 10, I want the bus to move faster." Tom answered.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

VI. 补全对话 (10%)

A: Excuse me, Please. Could you 1 me the way 2 the Taiyuan Street?

B: Of course, I can. Walk 3 this road, 4 turn left 5 the second crossing. You'll get 6.



A: And is it very 7 ?

B: No, 8 is only about 15 minutes' walk.

A: Oh, I see. 9 a lot.

B: That's all 10 .

## VII. 阅读理解 (10%)

There was once a lazybone (懒汉). He was not willing (愿意) to do anything, so nobody wanted to hire (雇用) him. As time went by, he could live no longer. He asked a man to introduce him to get a job. The introducer thought for a moment, then he said, "You go to take care of the graveyard (坟地). There is no job easier than this." The lazybone went to work happily. But in a few days, he came back again, saying angrily, "I won't do it." "Why?" "It's unfair to do this job. Those people are all lying. I am the only one who stands."

- ( ) 1. The lazybone will not do \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. anything                      B. something  
C. nothing                        D. everything
- ( ) 2. Those people are all lying. "lying" here means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 工用      B. 生活      C. 躺着      D. 失业
- ( ) 3. The introducer was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. man      B. woman      C. child      D. baby
- ( ) 4. What job did he find? He found a job \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to feed pigs                      B. to be a waiter  
C. to driver                          D. to take care of graveyard
- ( ) 5. Did he like the job? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. No, he did                      B. No, he didn't  
C. Yes, he did                      D. Yes, he didn't

## VIII. 书面表达 (10%)

如果你是一名中学生, 请向他人介绍一下你的班级简况, 字数在 40 ~ 50 个词之间。

## Unit 2 What are we going to do?

### ◆ 典题例析

【题1】 Next Friday we're going \_\_\_\_\_ our first field trip.

下周五我们将进行第一次郊游。

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

答案: A

评析: go on 表示“发生, 进行”。注意: go on to do sth. 表示结束了一个动作又接着开始另一个动作。go on doing sth. 表示一个动作持续不断地进行下去, 相当于 go on with sth.

【题2】 What are we going \_\_\_\_\_? 我们要做什么?

A. do                      B. to do                      C. doing                      D. does

答案: B

评析: be going to + 动词原形表示将要发生的动作, 含有“打算”的意思。在此句型中, 当 to 后的动词为 go, come, leave 等词时, 则用这些词的进行时表示将来时。如: Where are you going?

【题3】 I like going \_\_\_\_\_. 我喜欢去钓鱼。

A. fish                      B. fishes                      C. fishing                      D. to fish

答案: C

评析: go 可以和某些表示运动的动名词构成 go doing 结构, 表示“去干(某事)”。如: go fishing, go shopping, go hunting, go swimming 等。

【题4】 I am good at \_\_\_\_\_. 我擅长钓鱼。

A. fish                      B. fishes                      C. fishing                      D. to fish

答案: C

评析: be good at = do well in, 意为“擅长……”, 介词 at, in 加动词的 ing



## Unit 2 What are we going to do?

形式。

【题5】 But they have some problems \_\_\_\_\_ there. 但是他们到那儿有一些问题。

- A. get                      B. getting                      C. to get                      D. getting

答案: D

评析: 本句中 getting there 是一分词短语作 problem 的定语。

【题6】 Hurry \_\_\_\_\_! We are late. 快点! 我们迟到了。

- A. up                      B. to                      C. on                      D. at

答案: A

评析: hurry up 表示“赶紧”、“快些”。hurry to 表示“匆忙赶往……”。

【题7】 They are \_\_\_\_\_ a football game. 他们正在看足球赛。

- A. watching                      B. looking                      C. seeing                      D. reading

答案: A

评析: look, watch, see 均有“看”之意, 但意义不同。look 单独使用指注意地看, 且不能直接加宾语, 强调看的过程, 看的动作。look at 才是及物的, 才能直接加宾语。see 是通过视觉器官看到物体现象等, 强调看的结果。watch 有“观看”之意。是观看移动的物体, 定睛地看。注意下面几种“看”的译法: 看黑板 look at the blackboard; 看上去很健康 look well; 看书 read a book; 看报纸 read a newspaper; 看病 see a doctor; 看电影 see a film/go to the cinema; 看电视 watch TV; 看比赛 watch a game/match。

【题8】 We are going to do some \_\_\_\_\_ there. 我们要去那儿购物。

- A. shop                      B. shops                      C. shopping                      D. to shop

答案: C

评析: 固定结构 do some shopping 表示“购物”。类似的用法有: do some reading, do some washing, do some cleaning...

【题9】 It \_\_\_\_\_ too long. 它花很长时间。

- A. take                      B. takes                      C. spends                      D. pays

答案: B

评析: take 表示花费时间, 常用于句型 It takes/took/will take sb. some time to do sth. spend 表示花费时间或金钱, 常用于句型 spend... on sth 或 spend... (in) doing sth. pay 表示花费金钱, 常用于 pay... for... 或 pay for...。还有一词 cost 表示花费金钱; 用于 cost sb. some money 或 cost some money 句型。

【题 10】 Linda and Hu Ping are talking about their \_\_\_\_\_ field trip.

琳达和胡萍在谈论她们即将进行的郊游。

- A. come      B. to come      C. comes      D. coming

答案: D

评析: coming 在此为“即将来临的,正在来的。”

### ▲ 强化训练

#### I. 单词辨音 (5%)

- ( ) 1. A. this      B. that      C. with      D. fith  
 ( ) 2. A. put      B. sun      C. cup      D. much  
 ( ) 3. A. have      B. paper      C. back      D. has  
 ( ) 4. A. heavy      B. bread      C. great      D. welcome  
 ( ) 5. A. but      B. usually      C. uncle      D. under

#### II. 词汇知识 (15%)

##### A. 词语释义

- t \_\_\_\_\_ a journey from one place to another
- d \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about with someone
- h \_\_\_\_\_ a long walk in the country
- p \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasure trip in which food is taken to be eaten somewhere in the country.
- s \_\_\_\_\_ begin

##### B. 根据句意, 填写适当的词, 使句子完整

- The \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week is Wednesday.
- My mother wants to go \_\_\_\_\_. she wants to buy a skirt.
- Let's go home, \_\_\_\_\_ we?
- Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ we know your names?
- Is his father \_\_\_\_\_ home? Yes, he is.

##### C. 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

- Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (walk)?
- The twins are sitting in the \_\_\_\_\_ (four) row.
- Lily often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school by bike.





## Unit 2 What are we going to do?

4. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (child) are there in the park?  
5. What about going \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) this afternoon?

### III. 单项选择 (20%)

- ( ) 1. —When did Mr Green come here? (2000 年杭州)  
—\_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock yesterday morning.  
A. At            B. For            C. In            D. On
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ does your sister work? At a factory.  
A. Where        B. What        C. Who        D. Why
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you like to go swimming? Yes, I would like to.  
A. Do            B. Will        C. Would       D. Shall
- ( ) 4. We can see three \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture.  
A. Chinesees            B. Chinese  
C. Chinese man        D. Chinas
- ( ) 5. The boy is riding \_\_\_\_\_ a bike.  
A. in            B. by            C. on            D. with
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ girl in that picture is my sister.  
A. A            B. An            C. The            D. /
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle have a TV?  
A. Do            B. Does        C. Is            D. Are
- ( ) 8. The little boy is running \_\_\_\_\_ a kite.  
A. on            B. under        C. at            D. with
- ( ) 9. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. to play        B. play        C. playing      D. for play
- ( ) 10. I usually go to work by bike, but \_\_\_\_\_ I walk.  
A. some time            B. sometime  
C. sometimes            D. some times
- ( ) 11. How much milk \_\_\_\_\_ there in the bottle?  
A. is            B. are            C. does            D. do
- ( ) 12. How \_\_\_\_\_ are the vegetables? Two pounds a kilo.  
A. many        B. much        C. about        D. where
- ( ) 13. Does \_\_\_\_\_ matter if I put my things here?  
A. you            B. that            C. this            D. it