

义务教育三年制初中教材（人教版）


# 中学学科精点精练丛书

初中一年级第二学期

# 英语 精点精练

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## 编写说明

我们在深入征求广大师生意见的基础上，近期对《初中学科精点精练》丛书和《小学学科精点精练》丛书作了全面的修改。主要做法是：按照国家教育部最新公布的小学和初中各科教学大纲（试用修订版）的精神，同时坚持与人教版新修订的教材同序同步进行改写或修订。在修改过程中，我们特别注意在初中学段增加了“一课一练”的内容，删去了不要求中考的部分，从而增强了这套丛书的针对性和实用性。

这套丛书的各册书均分单元进行编写，每一单元都由三大部分组成：第一部分是目标与要求。这部分简明、准确地点出本单元的学习目标与要求，当中有知识和技能方面的目标，也有更加重视结合知识和技能而提出的思维训练和能力培养的目标。其中，针对每一课提出的具体教学目标与要求，设计了“一课一练”的内容，以使教育目标具体化，并使目标与解题有机地结合起来。第二部分是点拨与练习。这部分主要是精选适量的练习题，在分析方法、全面准确地理解题意、善于寻找隐含在题意中的信息和条件等方面，对学生进行点拨，引导他们找出解题的思路，这是全书的重点。第三部分是总结与检测。这部分通过归纳与总结，使学生的思维能力得到进一步的训练，然后再通过整个单元的综合练习，使学生的能力得到明显的提高。

在各册书中，均增加了期中与期末练习题各一套，并附有各套练习的参考答案，对较难的题目，还附有解题方法的提示，以方便学生进行自我训练。

此外，初三级第二学期的用书，除了点明平时的学习要求外，对中考的目标要求和复习计划等也作了说明，并按照北京市海淀区中考的复习经验和结合一些地方中考的实际情况，精心安排了各个单元的复习内容和相应的练习套题，让学生从中认识和掌握中考复习的规律和特点。

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## Unit 17 ~ Unit 18

### 一、目标与要求

#### I. 知识目标

##### 1. 词语

listen carefully	take... to...
be full of	a bottle of juice
listen to	on Children's Day
come out	put away
get down	have a look
be broken	be in a blue dress

##### 2. 句型

- (1) Could you help me, please?
- (2) Let me help you (find it).
- (3) I want to take some books to the classroom.
- (4) Let's put these books in the box.
- (5) It's full of books.
- (6) Put the basket over there.
- (7) What's wrong (with it)?
- (8) Don't worry.
- (9) I can get it for you.

- (10) I don't think so.  
 (11) Thank goodness.  
 (12) Tell me what she looks like.

### 3. 语法

(1) 学习使用人称代词主格和宾格的形式:

主格	I	you	she	he	it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	her	him	it	us	you	them

(2) 学习形容词 long, short, heavy, empty, full 等作定语和表语的用法。

## II. 能力目标

1. 学习“请求帮助”和“提供帮助”的日常用语。

- (1) — Could you help me, please?  
 — Certainly/Sure.

(2) Is it heavy? Let me help you.

(3) What's wrong (with it)?

(4) Don't worry. I can help you find it.

2. 进一步了解时间和日期的表达法。

(1) It's twelve minutes past eleven. It's time for my class.

(2) Today is Tuesday, February 18th.

3. 用所学形容词描绘人物的长相特征。

She has a round face, two big eyes and a small nose. She is short...

## 二、点拨与练习

### 1. 知识目标

例1 译出划线部分的短语：

请给我一瓶桔汁。

Please give me \_\_\_\_\_.

orange juice “桔汁”是不可数名词短语。要表示量的多少时可借助 a glass of, a bottle of 等。如果是两瓶桔汁，要将 bottle 改为复数形式，即：two bottles of。本题答案是：a bottle of orange juice。

例2 选择填空：

Don't worry. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ you mend the kite.

- A. help                      B. helps  
C. to help                  D. helping

“请（让）某人做某事”的句型是 let sb. do sth., let 后面的动词用原形。故正确答案是 A。

例3 选择方框中适当的词填空：

in, on, to, down, for, away

- (1) Listen \_\_\_\_\_ me carefully, please.  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ Children's Day, they went to the zoo.  
(3) Don't worry. I can get it \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
(4) Put them \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
(5) David is \_\_\_\_\_ that tree. He can't get \_\_\_\_\_.

“listen to”意思是“听……”。在“某一天/某



天早上/某天前夕等”用介词 on。表示动作的“目的”等，介词可用 for。“put sth. away”表示“把……收起来（放好）”，当宾语是代词时，必须将它置于动词 put 和 away 之间。“in that tree”意思是“在树上”，用来表示外来的物停在树上。“get down”意思是“下来”。故正确答案是：(1) to, (2) On, (3) for, (4) away, (5) in, down。

## II. 能力目标

### 例 1 补全对话：

A: Thank you very much.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

当别人对你表示感谢时，可以用 That's all right/Not at all. 来回应对方的谢意。本单元又学习了两种回应句：You're welcome. 和 It's a pleasure.

### 例 2 选择填空：

This bottle is empty. Could I have a full \_\_\_\_\_?

A. bottle      B. one      C. ones      D. one's

此题若选 A，句子就显得重复。而 one 可以作为代词来代替上文中的 bottle，意在避免重复，但这种用法只限于可数名词。ones 是 one 的复数形式，而 one's 是 one 的所有格形式。故正确答案是 B。

### 例 3 选择填空：

“Can you mend it?” “Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_.”

A. I can                      B. I don't

C. I think so                      D. I don't think so

此题可采用排除法解题。因为有 sorry 在前面加以限制，故不能选肯定答案。用 can 提问的句子，不应用 do 或 don't 回答，B 被排除。故正确答案是 D。这里 “I don't think so.” 的完整意思是 “I don't think I can mend it.” (我认为我修不了。) 而英文中要把否定词 not 放在前面。

**例 4** 选择填空：

I want to \_\_\_\_\_ the bag to the room.

A. put      B. carry      C. take      D. get

此题考查的是动词辨析。put 的意思是“放”，如果此题填 put，后面的介词就应改为“in”；carry 是指随身携带，意思是“背着、扛着、提着、抱着”，不明确表明来去的方向。take 是指将某物或某人从此地“带走、拿到”他处，它通常与 to 搭配使用。get 的意思是“得到、收到”。故正确答案是 C。

**III. 一课一练**

**Lesson 65**

(一) 选用适当的代词填空：

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. (we, us, our, ours)
2. Could you help \_\_\_\_\_, please? (I, me, my, mine)
3. Please give these books to \_\_\_\_\_. (they,

them, their, theirs)

4. This is Lucy's coat. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (she, her, hers)
5. Good morning, Mr Green. How are \_\_\_\_\_? (you, your, yours)

(二) 根据所给的中文意思, 补全句子:

1. 现在是 11 点 10 分, 该上英语课了。  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ eleven. It's \_\_\_\_\_ our English class.
2. 今天大家都来了吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_ everyone \_\_\_\_\_ today?
3. 请把这支钢笔给露茜。  
Please \_\_\_\_\_ this pen \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy.
4. 放学了, 我该回家了。  
School \_\_\_\_\_, I must \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 今天谁值日?  
Who's \_\_\_\_\_ today?

(三) 在 II 栏中找出 I 栏的正确答语:

I

- ( ) 1. Who's on duty today?
- ( ) 2. Where's Li Lei?
- ( ) 3. What time is it now?
- ( ) 4. Could you help me?

- ( ) 5. Good morning, Miss Zhao.

II

- A. Sure.  
B. Good morning, Mary.  
C. I am.  
D. It's nine.  
E. Sorry, I don't know.

**Lesson 66**

(一) 句型转换 (每个空格填一个单词):

1. This box is not heavy. (改为同意句)

This box is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. That desk is new. (用 old 改为选择疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ that desk \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

3. I can carry the chair. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the chair?

4. There are some eggs in the basket. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ in the basket?

5. Today is Monday. (对划线部分提问)

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

(二) 用所给词的适当形式填空:

1. Are these \_\_\_\_\_ full? (box)

2. Let's go and \_\_\_\_\_ basketball. (play)
3. These books are \_\_\_\_\_. (she)
4. Don't worry. Let \_\_\_\_\_ help you. (I)
5. Those are your clothes. Take \_\_\_\_\_ to your bedroom. (they)

(三) 根据图示，写出适当的反义词：

1.



\_\_\_\_\_

2.



\_\_\_\_\_

3.



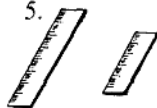
\_\_\_\_\_

4.



\_\_\_\_\_

5.



\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 67

(一) 读句子，把描述下面图画的事实的序号写在括号内：

- A. I want to put these things in the car.
- B. This bag is too big. I can't carry it.
- C. Put the basket over there.
- D. Give me a bottle of orange juice.
- E. Let me help you.



1. ( )



2. ( )



3. ( )



4. ( )



5. ( )

(二) 根据上下文，补全对话：

A: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_. What time is it now?

B: (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ten to one. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Oh, I'm afraid I can't catch (赶上) the bus.

B: Don't worry. Let me (4) \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A: That's very kind of you. I want to carry these things (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.

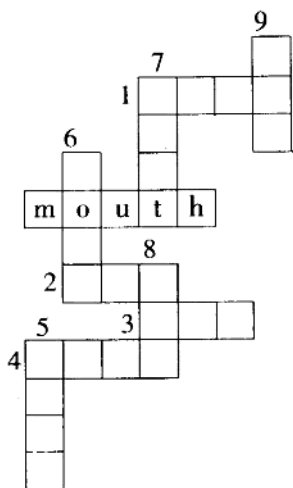
B: OK. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ go. Now here's the bus stop.

A: Thank you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Not (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 68

(一) 用学过的有关身体器官名称的单词，补全下列空格。  
并仿照例子写出其英文拼写和中文意思：



例: mouth (嘴)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )    2. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )    3. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )    5. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )    6. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )    8. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )    9. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

## (二) 书面表达

根据中文提示及所给词汇，写出意思连贯的四句话：  
 儿童节，格林夫人带儿子去动物园，动物园里怎么样？  
 孩子怎么了？是谁帮助了格林夫人？

1. Children's Day, take, little son

\_\_\_\_\_

2. many people, zoo

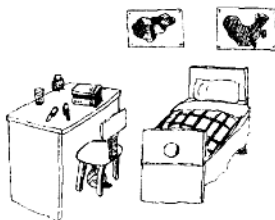
\_\_\_\_\_

3. not find, son

- 
4. a policeman, find
- 

## Lesson 69

(一) 根据图示, 补全所缺单词:



This is Mingming's  
bedroom. There are two  
maps (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
There is a chair (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
the desk. We can see a

ball (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the chair. We can see a glass of wa-  
ter, a clock and some books (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.  
What else can you see on the desk? Oh, (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
two pens.

(二) 句型转换:

1. This is my computer. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ computer?
2. I can see a bird in the tree. (改为否定句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ a bird in the tree.
3. My cat is behind the door. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ my cat?
4. That is my father's car. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is that?



5. It's eight o'clock. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is it?

(三) 连词成句:

1. look after, you, your things, must

\_\_\_\_\_

2. in, I, bedroom, think, is, the clock, my

\_\_\_\_\_

3. away, please, them, put

\_\_\_\_\_

4. the box, in, what's?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. shoe, under, the other, bed, is, the

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 70

(一) 用适当的介词填空:

1. My kite is \_\_\_\_\_ that tree. I can't get it.

2. "What's wrong \_\_\_\_\_ your watch?"

"It doesn't work."

3. I can mend the TV set \_\_\_\_\_ you.

4. Jack is doing his homework \_\_\_\_\_ his room.

5. There is a map of China \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.

(二) 从右栏中找出左栏各句的适当答语: