

义务教育三年制初中教材（人教版）

中学学科精点精练丛书

初中二年级第一学期

英语

精点精练

北京市海淀区教师进修学校 主编

ENGLISH



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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、准确地指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。

参加本册编写的人员有：林平、柳宁。审校：林平。

北京市海淀区教师进修学校

2001年5月

目 录

Unit 1 — Unit 2	(1)
一、目标与要求	(1)
二、点拨与练习	(3)
三、单元检测	(18)
Unit 3 — Unit 4	(29)
一、目标与要求	(29)
二、点拨与练习	(31)
三、单元检测	(47)
Unit 5 — Unit 6	(60)
一、目标与要求	(60)
二、点拨与练习	(62)
三、单元检测	(79)
Unit 7	(92)
一、目标与要求	(92)
二、单元检测	(101)
期中检测练习题 (Unit 1 — Unit 7)	(112)
Unit 8 — Unit 9	(123)
一、目标与要求	(123)
二、点拨与练习	(125)
三、单元检测	(142)

Unit 10 — Unit 11	(153)
一、目标与要求	(153)
二、点拨与练习	(155)
三、单元检测	(171)
Unit 12 — Unit 13	(182)
一、目标与要求	(182)
二、点拨与练习	(184)
三、单元检测	(201)
Unit 14	(212)
一、目标与要求	(212)
二、单元检测	(220)
期末检测练习题 (Unit 8 — Unit 14)	(233)
参考答案与听力材料	(246)

Unit 1 — Unit 2

一、目标与要求

I. 知识目标

1. 词语

have fun, on time, give a talk, in class, That's a good idea. for example, short for, first/given/middle/full/family name, think of, best wishes, go fishing/hiking/boating/skating, be good at, kinds of, hav a picnic, hurry up, go on/have a field trip, of course, have a rest, get to, the day after tomorrow, next week

2. 句型

(1) A: Welcome back to our school!

B: Thank you.

(2) A: Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

B: It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time.

A: Yes, sir. Thank you.

(3) A: Today is Thursday, Sep 10th, Teachers'

Day. Here is a card for you with our best wishes.

B: Oh, thank you very much. Wow, this is very nice.

(4) A: Do you have any good ideas?

B: Oh, well, let me think. Why don't you talk about names?

A: That's a good idea.

(5) Welcome to our school. I think you're going to like it here.

(6) Next Friday we're going on our first field trip.

(7) A: Let's go this way. It's going to be more fun.

B: No. That's the wrong way. It takes too long.

(8) A: Hurry up. I want to be the first one to the top of the mountain.

B: I'm too tired. I'm not going to walk so fast.

(9) A: We are not going to the city tomorrow.

B: Why not?

3. 语法

(1) 复习一般现在时和现在进行时。

(2) 学习 be going to 的用法。

II. 能力目标

1. 学习正确使用现在进行时询问某人正在做某事，并加以回答。

What is he doing? He's driving a car.

2. 一般现在时与某些时间状语的连用。

二、点拨与练习

I. 知识目标

1. I like fishing. I'm good at fishing. 我喜欢钓鱼，也擅长钓鱼。

be good at sth./doing sth. 表示“在……方面学得好、做得好”，其反义词为 be bad at “在……笨拙的”，如：

He is good/bad at English. 他精通英语/英语很糟糕。

He is good/bad at playing football. 他（不）擅长踢足球。

2. But we have some problems getting there. 可我们到那还成问题。

We are going to have lots of fun hiking and eating a new kind of fruit. 我们爬着山，吃着新品种的水果将充满乐趣。

have some/a lot of fun/problems/difficulties doing sth. 做某事有乐趣/问题/困难

3. It's not far from Xi'an. 离西安不远。

far from... 离/距……远，如：

My home is very far from our school. 我家离学校很远。

He works in a factory not far from his home. 他在离家不远的一家工厂工作。

II. 能力目标

1. Happy Teachers' Day. Best wishes. 教师节快乐。
(向您)致以最良好的祝愿。

(1) 表示节日的专有名词前不带冠词。如:

Teachers' Day 教师节, Children's Day 儿童节, National Day 国庆节, Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节, Thanksgiving 感恩节

(2) 向某人表示节日最良好的祝愿可用以下形式:

1) Happy New Year's Day/birthday (to you)! (祝您)元旦(生日)愉快!

2) Best wishes to you (for Teachers' Day)!
向您致以(教师节)最良好的祝愿!

3) You can give him your best wishes. 你可以向他表达你最良好的祝愿。

4) Here is a card with our best wishes. 这是给您的贺卡,上面有我们最良好的祝愿。

2. Why don't you talk about names? 为何不谈谈有关(英文)名字呢?

Why don't you give him a card? 何不给他一张贺卡?

Why don't you do sth.? 为什么不……? 用来表

示“建议”，如：

Why don't we go for a walk? 我们何不出去散散步呢?

3. To many people, the meaning of a name is important. 对于许多人来说名字的意义是重要的。

to someone (对某人而言), 放在句首或句尾。如：

This question is very easy to me. 对我来说，这个问题很容易。

III. 一课一练

Lesson 1

I. 英汉词语互译：

1. Welcome back to school. _____
2. It doesn't matter. _____
3. a card with best wishes _____
4. this term _____
5. on time _____
6. 学英语充满乐趣 _____
7. 交通状况不好。 _____
8. 感谢你的帮助。 _____
9. 值日 _____
10. 教师节快乐! _____

II. 从右栏中找出左栏的正确答语：

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. Good morning, class. | A. Come in, please. |
| () 2. May I come in? | B. It doesn't matter. |

- () 3. I'm sorry I'm late. C. Yes.
() 4. Who's on duty today? D. I am.
() 5. Is everyone here? E. Good morning, sir.

III. 补全对话:

Student: (1) _____ (2) _____. May I
 come in?

Teacher: (3) _____ (4) _____, please.

Student: I'm sorry I'm late.

Teacher: (5) _____ wrong with you?

Student: My bike (6) _____ broken.

Teacher: I'm (7) _____ (8) _____ hear that. It
 doesn't (9) _____ this time. But next
 time, please (10) _____ on time.

Student: Yes sir. Thank you.

IV. 请选用方框内的句子制做两张教师节贺卡,送给老师们:

Happy Teachers' Day!

Best wishes for Teachers' Day!

Thank you for teaching us so well!

Thank you for your help!

Thank you for your hard work!

We hope you enjoy teaching us.

We hope you have a very happy year in our class.

Good luck!

Best wishes!

Lesson 2

I. 用括号中所给动词的正确形式填空:

1. I _____ ten. You _____ eleven. He _____ twelve. We _____ all Chinese. (be)
2. I _____ English. He _____ Chinese. (like)
3. Mr Green _____ English. He _____ in Class 1 now. (teach)
4. He often _____ to school by bike. I often _____ to school on foot. (go)
5. My mother often _____ TV in the evening. Look! She _____ TV in the room. (watch)
6. It's seven. We _____ breakfast now. We often _____ eggs and milk for breakfast. (have)
7. I _____ a new bike. Li Lei _____ a new bike, too. (have)
8. He often _____ his homework after school. I often _____ my homework after supper. (do)
9. His sister _____ in a factory. Now she _____ near the machine. (work)

II. 根据课文内容, 判断下列句子的正误。符合内容的写 T, 不符合的写 F:

- () 1. Most English people have three names.
- () 2. The first name is their family name.

- () 3. Their parents give them the first names and the middle names.
- () 4. People don't use their middle names very much.
- () 5. People usually use Mr, Mrs or Miss before their given names.
- () 6. Jim Green, we can say Mr Jim.
- () 7. In China, the last name is the given name.
- () 8. Usually people call James Jim for short.

Lesson 3

I. 中英互译下列各句中划线部分的词语:

1. 汤姆是托马斯的简称。

Tom is _____ Thomas.

2. 你的全名叫什么?

What's your _____ please?

3. 请谈谈中国与英国姓名之间的差异。

Please talk about _____ between Chinese and English names.

4. Do you have any good ideas? _____

5. I think this is different from Chinese names.

II. 选择填空:

- () 1. The woman's name is Mary Joan Shute. You may call her _____.

- A. Miss Joan B. Miss Shute
C. Miss Mary D. Miss Mary Joan

() 2. English names are different _____ Chinese names.

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

() 3. "Is Jerry a boy's name _____ a girl's name?"
"I think it's a girl's name."

- A. and B. but C. or D. so

() 4. That question is difficult. Let's _____ and
_____ our teacher.

- A. go, ask B. go, to ask
C. to go, ask D. going, asking

() 5. We are going to give our art teacher a card
_____ Teachers' Day.

- A. for B. of C. at D. in

() 6. Robert Thomas Brown is my good friend, so I
usually call him Bob _____ short.

- A. in B. on C. for D. of

() 7. Everyone _____ in the classroom except Bob
yesterday.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

() 8. In England people don't use their _____ very
much.

- A. given names B. family names

C. middle names D. first names

() 9. Mike's parents _____ doctors.

A. are all B. are both

C. is both D. is all

() 10. Why don't you _____ your country in class?

A. talk about B. speak to

C. talk with D. tell to

Lesson 4

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空:

1. Thank you very much for _____ us so well.
(teach)

2. Jim's parents give him both of his other _____.
(name)

3. September is the _____ month of the year.
(nine)

4. What about _____ to the Great Wall next Sunday? (go)

5. Who is going to give _____ a talk next Monday afternoon? (they)

II. 下列各句 A, B, C 划线部分中, 有一个是错的, 请找出并改正:

() 1. This is our the first lesson.
 A B C