

初二英语辅导与练习



屈钧成 李明阳 编

家庭自学辅导丛书

GUIDANCE AND PRACTICE FOR GRADE
TWO JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

北京师范学院出版社

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编写说明

中国学生学习英语难在起步,难在摆脱汉语的影响。为了帮助广大中学生打下良好的英语学习基础,掌握英语学习的要点,我们编写了这三部配合初中学生英语课堂教学的小册子。

我们在编写中,严格遵循现行英语教学大纲,紧密结合现行教材,配合教学进度,突出重点,剖析难点,澄清疑点,开拓思维,指点方法,使这套书具有针对性强、启发性强、实用性强的特色。本书按教材顺序分课编写,每课包括“重点难点”、“补充注释”、“同步练习”等部分。每册备有单元自测题和期末自测题,书末还附有全部练习和自测题的答案。

本丛书着重帮助读者掌握英语基础知识,培养初步运用英语的能力,它是广大青少年和初中学生学习的得力助手,也是教师教学和家庭辅导的必备参考书。

参加本书编写工作的还有:张廷华、乔继红、张一伟。

热忱欢迎广大读者批评指正。

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第三册

Lesson One

一、重点难点

1. 语法说明

掌握“be going to + 动词原形”结构的用法。

常用这一结构表示最近的将来的动作的情况,如:

It's going to rain this afternoon, I'm afraid.

我看今天下午要下雨。

这种结构还用来表示打算(预备)做某件事(这里的 going 已没有“去”的意思,实际为助动词一部分)。如:

I'm going to write a few letters.

我准备写几封信。

该结构常与表示将来的时间状语连用。如:

肯定式: We are going to have a swim tomorrow.

明天我们打算去游泳。

否定式: She is not going to play volleyball.

她准备去打排球。

疑问式: Are you going to write some letters this evening?

今天晚上你要写几封信吗?

What is he going to do tomorrow?

明天他打算做什么?

注意:结构中“be”要根据人称和数的变化而变化。

I. 语言要点

1. 词组:

1) go to the cinema 去看电影

“看电影”也可说 see a film, go to the film.

例如: We are to going to see a film this Sunday.

星期日我们要去看电影。

They often go to the film. 他们常去看电影。

2) do one's lessons 做功课

Jim is going to do his lessons after school.

吉姆打算放学后做功课。

3) work hard at 努力学习,在……下大功夫

He works hard at his lessons. 他努力学习功课。

I'm going to work hard at English this term.

本学期我打算在英语上下大功夫。

4) be good at 擅长于,精通

My brother is good at ping-pong.

我兄弟擅于打乒乓球。

5) help sb, do sth. 帮助某人做某事

Wang Lin asked me help him review his lessons.

王林让我帮助他复习功课。

help sb. do sth. = help sb. with sth.

Wang Lin asked mo help him with his lessons.

王林让我帮助他做(复习)功课。

6) do one's best 尽力

Our teacher did his best to help us.

我们的老师尽力帮助我们。

2. 句型:

“It is + 形容词 + to do sth.”句型

这是英语中常用的一种句型。这种句型具有较强的强调作用,为了使形容词的作用更加突出,把它放在靠近句首的位置。句型中的 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是动词不定式短语 to do sth.。汉语中“干某事太怎样了”都可用此句型表达。如:

It's so nice to hear your voice.

听到您讲话的声音真太好了。

It's useful to read English in the morning.

早上读英语很有用。

二、补充注释

1) Is Kate going to have geography, too?

凯特也在学地理吗?

Yes, I think so. 是的,我想是这样的。

句中 so 是代词,意思是“这样,如此”。作 think 的宾语,代替了上句中的宾语从句: Kate is going to have geography, too. 又如:

Is he at home on Sundays?

每逢星期日他都在家吗?

Yes, I think so.

我想是的。

2) It's September, and we're back at school.

到了九月,我们回到了学校。

这是个并列句,并列连词 and 连接前后两个分句。

第一分句中“it”指时间,做主语。又如:

It is spring again. 又到春天了。

3) We're in Grade Two this year.

今年我们上二年级了。

句中 are 表示“存在”的意思,做谓语。

4) I hear physics isn't easy.

我听说物理不容易学。

这是个复合句, I hear 是主句. physics isn't easy 是动词 hear 的宾语从句。所谓“从句”就是从属于主句的主谓结构。起宾语作用的主谓结构就叫宾语从句。又如:

I think he is a good worker.

我认为他是个好工人。

5) My classmates say I draw well and my hand-writing is good.

我的同学们说我画得好,书法漂亮。

这是个较为复杂的句子。I draw well, and my hand-writing is good. 是个并列句。这个并列句又作谓语动词 say 的宾语从句。-

三、同步练习

1. 从下面每组的六个单词中找出含有题前所给音标的读音的单词,在这些词下划一横线

1. /e/ again listen heavy jacket
open often

2. /ei/ way wait make happy
they comrade

3. /u/ cool June moon foot
book turn

4. /i:/ bread easy rain live
fish sheep

5. /ə:/ sure more third ours

I. 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空

1. My sister _____ well in Chinese. (do)
2. Tom _____ good at English. (be)
3. When _____ you usually _____ to school? (go)
4. _____ Mike going to _____ physics, too? (have)
5. _____ you think you can _____ better than last year?
(do)
6. He often _____ supper at six in the evening. (have)

III. 用所给词语完成下列句子

1. I'm going to _____ this afternoon.
(做功课)
2. Does your sister often _____ ?
(看电影)
3. She always _____ physics. (努力学习)
4. We are going to _____ to study English. (尽力)
5. My classmates and I are going to _____ next week. (游泳)
6. We often _____ at ten in the morning. (做早操)
7. Do you often _____ ? (打篮球)
8. Are you going to _____ next term? (上一门新课)

IV. 完形填空 (选择正确答案并填入相应的空内)

New term begins. It's time 1 the students to go to school.
Jack carries a lot of books 2 him.
In the first class 3 the new term. the teacher says, "Let's begin." Then she teaches the students 4 learn ABC. Jack

says, "Oh, I see."

1. a. to b. for c. of
2. a. with b. on c. of
3. a. to b. for c. of
4. a. on b. to c. for

Lesson Two

一、重点难点

I. 语法说明

初步了解句子的成分。

词和词组用于句子中,组成句子的各个部分,这些部分就叫做句子成分,即:主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。

要熟记下表:

成分	意义	常用词类	句中位置
主语	述说主语是“谁”或“什么”	名词、代词、数词、不定式、动名词	一般位于句子前部、谓语之前
谓语	表示主语“干什么”“是什么”或“怎么样”	动词,短语动词	在主语之后

续表

成分	意义	常用词类	句中位置
表语	表示主语“身份”“特征”“状态”等	名词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、不定式、动名词、介词短语	在系动词之后
宾语	表示行为的对象	名词、代词、数词、不定式等	在及物动词之后
定语	修饰限制名词、代词等	形容词、代词、数词、名词、介词短语	单词在名词之前，词组在名词之后
状语	修饰形容词、动词和副词等	副词、介词短语	可在句末，也可在句首，可在被修饰词的前面或后面

II. 语言要点

1. 词组:

1) have a match 举行(进行)一场比赛

We are going to have a football match next week.

下周我们打算进行一场足球比赛。

2) give a talk 做讲演, 做报告。

An old scientist will give us a talk next sunday.

一位老科学家将在下星期日给我们做报告。

3) have a meeting 开会

This afternoon we will have a League meeting.

今天下午我们要开团会。

4) write to sb. 给某人写信。

He wrote a letter to his father yesterday.

昨天他给他父亲写了一封信。

5) look for 寻找

He is looking for his lost watch.

他正在寻找丢失的那块表。

注意：look for 表示“寻找”的动作，而 find 表示寻找动作的结果，即“找到”之意。如：

He found his lost watch last night.

昨天晚上他找到了丢失的那块表。

2. 句型：

Who + 谓语 + 其它成分？

这是个特殊疑问句，疑问代词 who 作主语。who 作主语的特殊疑问句，其语序是陈述句语序。如：

Who's going to speak at the meeting?

谁准备在会上讲话？

Who asked you to do this job?

谁要你干这个工作的？

二、补充注释

1) They're going to have a volleyball match.

他们打算举行一场排球比赛。

句中 have 表示“进行”之意，不作“有”讲。have 常和名词搭配，构成短语，have 的含义随所跟的名词而变化。如：

have a class 上课，have a rest 休息一会儿，

have lunch 吃午饭，have a talk 谈一谈，

have a cup of tea 喝杯茶。

2) Our teacher is, I think.

这是答语中常见的省略句。全句应是: Our teacher is going to speak at the meeting, I think. I think 是插入语。它和前面的句子没有语法联系,为句子的独立成分。插入语位于句末,表示一种委婉的、不肯定的语气。

3) You want to go, don't you?

这是个反意疑问句,它的结构是:

陈述句+简短问句? 注意两部分时态要一致。如:

He likes to study English, doesn't he?

他喜欢学英语,是不是?

You are a student, aren't you?

你是一个学生,是不是?

若陈述部分为否定形式,疑问部分要用肯定形式。如:

She doesn't like to study English, does he?

她不喜欢学英语,是吗?

You are not a student, are you?

你不是一个学生,是吗?

4) I see. 我明白了。

句中 see 不作“看见,看到”讲,而是“明白,知道,晓得”之意。

5) By the way, where's Li Ping, do you know?

顺便问一下,李平在哪儿,你知道吗?

介词短语 by the way 在句中作插入语,常在转换话题时用,是个常用口头语。又如:

By the way, can you sing this song?

顺便问一下,你会唱这支歌吗?

6) I must get it back from him.

我必须把它拿回来。

must 是情态助动词,和动词 get 构成谓语。must 表示主语的肯切态度,没有人称和数的变化。如:

Must he go now? No, he needn't.

现在他必须走吗? 不,不必。

三、同步练习

I. 根据读音规则,写出下列单词的音标

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. bat | 2. late | 3. shirt |
| 4. stop | 5. truck | 6. rice |
| 7. leg | 8. card | 9. term |
| 10. need | 11. team | 12. night |

II. 选择适当的词填空

- My home is far _____ the Children's Palace.
a. for b. from c. to
- I'm looking _____ my pencil.
a. at b. to c. for
- Tom is sitting _____ Mike and Jack.
a. between b. at c. on
- You'd better get back your book _____ him.
a. for b. to c. from
- The table tennis team is _____ Beijing.
a. from b. to c. for

III. 对划线部分提问

- We often have lunch at twelve
- They are going to have a volleyball match at the Capital Stadium.

3. I'm going to draw a picture next week.
4. Wang Ping is going to have a good time tomorrow.
5. His bag is on the desk.

IV. 阅读理解(根据短文的情景对话来判断正误)

(In a train, a young man is sitting on a seat. The next seat is empty (空的). An old man comes over.)

Old: May I sit here, young man?

Young: No, you can't. It's for my sister. (A girl comes.)

Young: (to the girl) Sit down, please. The seat is empty.

Old: Why! You say it's for your sister!

Young: Oh, ... yes. The seat is for her. She's my sister.

Old: Yes? Then I'm glad to see you, my new son!

Young: What?

Old: She is my daughter(女儿)。

1. The young man is sitting on a seat on the train. ()
2. The old man is the young man's father. ()
3. The young man is the girl's brother. ()
4. The girl is the old man's daughter. ()

Lesson Three

一、重点难点

1. 语法说明

初步理解行为动词、连系动词、助动词和情态动词的含义。掌握 can, may, must 三个常用情态动词的用法。

情态动词本身有一定意义,但不能独立作谓语,只能和动词一起构成谓语,表示说话人的语气和情态。情态动词没有人