

丛书主编 锴 楨

初一 英语 (下)

Is that 64017789?



Hello!



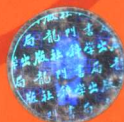
龙门图解

学科主编 张士宏
本册主编 陈 佳

开创
教辅读图时代



龍門書局





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初一英语(下)

学科主编 张士宏
本册主编 陈 佳
编 写 张 萍 邹琳琳

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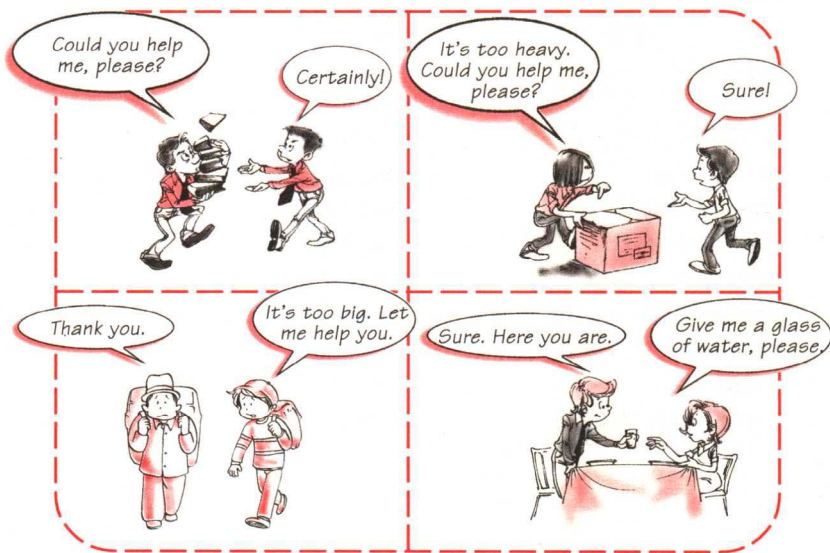
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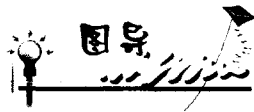
Unit 17 Could you help me, please?



图引



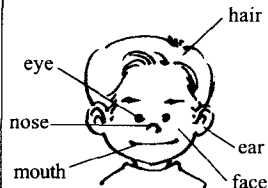
帮助别人，助人为乐是一种美德。我们在生活中应该帮助别人，有时也需要别人的帮助。用英语怎样表达提供帮助和请求帮助呢？这正是学习本单元的目的。



- could (口语)行, 可以
- February 二月
- eighteenth 第十八
- careful 仔细的; 小心的
- draw 画; 绘制
- eye 眼睛
- leg 腿
- long 长的
- mouth 嘴
- heavy 重的
- certainly 当然
- carry 搬运; 运送
- bottle 瓶子
- juice (水果、蔬菜、肉等的)汁
- nose 鼻子
- arm 手臂; 胳膊
- minute 分钟; 一会儿
- Tuesday 星期二
- listen 听
- carefully 仔细地; 小心地
- face 脸
- ear 耳朵
- hand 手
- short 短的
- say 说
- empty 空的
- full 满的
- basket 篮子
- head 头; 头部
- hair 头发
- foot 脚

重点短语

- go to the classroom 进教室
- give sth. to sb. 把某物给某人
- play a guessing game 做一个猜谜语游戏
- listen carefully 仔细听
- let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事
- want to do sth. 想做某事
- take...to... 把……拿到(带到)……





重点短语

- be full of 装满了……
- too heavy/big/full 太重 / 太大 / 太满
- all the things 所有的东西
- a bottle of orange juice 一瓶橘汁
- on Children's Day 在“六一”儿童节
- from America 从美国来的
- move to... 搬家到……
- ask sb. for help 请求某人帮助
- help each other 互相帮助

重点句型

- Let me help you. Let me carry it. 让我来帮你，我来拿。
- Could you help me, please? 请你帮个忙好吗？
- Certainly/ Sure. 当然可以。

语法

- 形容词的用法
- 形容词作表语



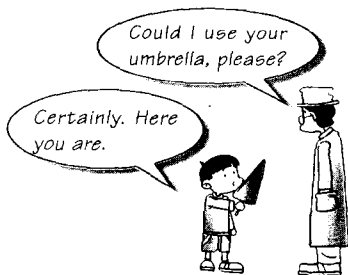
图例

单元基本语言点

1. Could you help me, please?

你能帮助我吗?

- 英语中，常用 *Could you/I...?* 提出某种请求。
- could* 也可以用 *can* 来替代，只是 *could* 比 *can* 在语气上更显得客气、委婉。在回答这类问句时，肯定回答常用 *Certainly*，否定回答可以说 *Sorry, you can't* 或 *Oh, please don't*。



2. You are welcome.

别客气。

- 是客气用语，通常用作当别人向你说 *Thank you* 之后的答语。意为“别客气”、“不用谢”。与此相同的表达方式还有：
That's all right. / *Don't mention it.* / *That's OK.* / *It's my pleasure.* / *With pleasure.* 等。

3. Let me help you. There! OK?

让我来帮你。使劲儿！好了吗？

- 以 *let* 开头的祈使句常用来表示建议、请求、命令等。
- me* 是 *let* 的宾语，动词不定式 *help you* 是说明宾语 *me* 的行为的，称作宾语补足语。动词不定式在 *let* 之后作宾语补足语时，通常不带 *to*。

Let us try again. 让我们再试试。

It is time to go to school. Let's go together.

该上学去了，咱们一起走吧。





句中 There 是感叹词，常用来表示同情、安慰，或用来加强语气，引起注意等。

There, there, never mind. 好啦，好啦，不要紧的。

There now! What did I tell you? 你看，我怎么跟你说来着？

4. This bag is too big. We can't carry it.

这包太大了，我们搬不动。

句中 too 作“过分”、“太”讲时，常用来修饰形容词或副词。作“也”讲时，常用在肯定句中，并且位于句末。

My sister is too young. She can't go to school.

我妹妹太小，还不能去上学。

The box is too heavy. Can you help me?

这箱子太重了，你能帮个忙吗？

I can dance. I can sing too. 我会跳舞，也会唱歌。



5. I want to take some books to the classroom.

我想把这些书带到教室去。

take sth./sb. to 意为“把某物或某人拿(或带)到某处”。

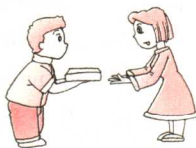
其中 to 是介词，表示方向或目的地。

Could you take this book to the teacher?

请你把这本书带给老师好吗？

Please take my bag to the classroom.

请把我的书包带到教室去。



take 可以和不同的副词连用，表示不同的含义。

Take them away. 把它们带走。

Please take me home. 请送我回家。

Take these things back. 把这些东西带回去。

单元基础知识延伸



1. 动词 take 在本单元的基本用法

例 请把这个箱子拿到老师房间去。



A. Please take this box in the teacher's room.

B. Please take this box to the teacher's room.

 自助答题 答案: B

动词 take 在本单元作“拿走、拿开、拿掉”讲。

Take the clock down. 把这块表拿下来。

Take these books away. 把这些书带走。

Please take them home. 请送他们回家。

“把某物拿(或带)到某处”要说 take sth. to.

Take these letters to the post. 把这些信拿到邮局寄出。

因此, 本题答案应选 B.




2. and 与 or

例 桌子上既没有书, 也没有钢笔, 也没有文具盒。

A. There isn't a book, a pen or a pencil-box on the desk.

B. There isn't a book, a pen and a pencil-box on the desk.

 自助答题 答案: A

在英语中, 连接两个并列事物时, 肯定句中常用 and, 否定句中常用 or. 连接两个以上并列事物时, and 或 or 应放在最后一项前面。

a table and two chairs 一张桌子和两把椅子

the sun, the moon and the stars

太阳、月亮和星星

I don't have any pens or pencils.

钢笔和铅笔我都没有。



单元语法要点



形容词的基本用法

形容词用来修饰名词、代词, 作定语, 表示人或物的特征、性质、状态等



an old woman



a little girl



a red car



a huge elephant



形容词也常与 be 动词或其他系动词连用，作表语，用来说明主语的特征或属性



- 🔥 My hands are dirty. 我的手很脏。
- 🔥 This book is very interesting. 这本书很有趣。
- 🔥 Your father looks very young. 你父亲看起来很年轻。



学一首歌谣，练发音

Where is the bear?
 He is sitting on a chair.
 Combing (梳) his hair.
 And eating a pear.



金点子

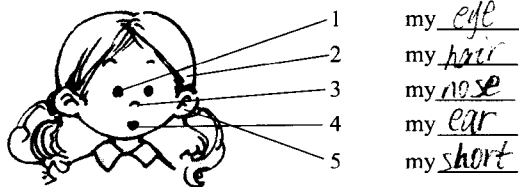
正反对比，联想记忆，是掌握和快速记单词的好方法

big-small (大-小), heavy-light (重-轻), full-empty (满的-空的), young-old (年轻的-年老的), new-old (新的-旧的), same-different (相同的-不同的), black-white (黑-白), right-wrong (对-错), ask-answer (提问-回答)。

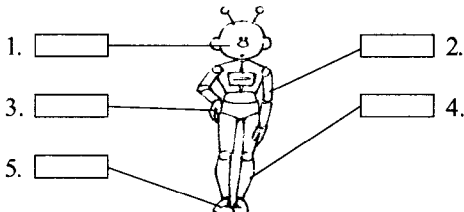


图练

I. 根据直线的标示, 写出各部位的英文名称



II. 请写出机器人身体各部位的名称



III. 将下列短语译成英文

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 太重 <u>too heavy</u> | 2. 一瓶 <u>a bottle of</u> |
| 3. 看一看 <u>let's see</u> | 4. ……怎么样 <u>_____</u> |
| 5. 别客气 <u>_____</u> | 6. 值日 <u>on duty</u> |
| 7. 充满的 <u>be full of</u> | 8. 听 <u>listen to</u> |
| 9. 在动物园 <u>at zoo</u> | 10. 穿上 <u>put on</u> |

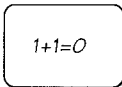
IV. 根据图示, 用相应的反义词完成句子



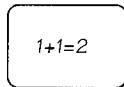
Tom



Mary

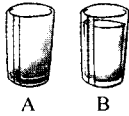


试卷 A



试卷 B

1. Tom's eyes are _____.
 Mary's eyes are _____.
2. A is a _____ answer.
 B is a _____ answer.



3. Bottle A is _____.
Bottle B is _____.

4. Jim's legs are _____.
Jack's legs are _____.

V. 单项选择

- This is your sweater. _____, please.
A. Carry B. Put it on C. Take on D. Look after
- Could you help me _____ these new books to the teacher's room?
A. put B. have C. give D. take
- This is a new watch. Could you _____ it to Mr Wang?
A. give B. have C. carry D. put
- Where is my doll? I can't _____ it.
A. have B. put C. find D. look
- The box is big but empty. I can _____ it.
A. put B. carry C. have D. give
- _____ day is today?
A. Which B. What C. How D. That
- Are you _____ duty today, Lin Tao?
A. in B. for C. on D. at
- The box is too heavy. Let me _____.
A. to help you B. helps you C. help you D. help to you
- Who is on duty today?
- _____.
A. Yes, I am B. No, I'm not C. Yes, it is D. I am
- Is Lin Tao at home today?
- _____.
A. Sorry, I don't know B. Excuse me, I don't know
C. OK. He is D. OK. It's right
- Is her bike red _____ black?



- A. and B. or C. to D. from
12. -What's in the basket over there?
-Let me _____.
- A. to have a look B. have the look
C. have a look D. take a look
13. The bag is _____ books. I can't carry it.
- A. full of B. full C. of D. full by
14. The bottle is empty. Could you give me a _____?
- A. bottle B. full one C. new one D. full of one
15. That's OK. _____ me help you.
- A. Have B. Give C. Please D. Let
16. Let's put the books _____ the box and carry them _____ the classroom.
- A. on; in B. in; to C. in; in D. to; in
17. This sweater is too old. Give me a new _____, please.
- A. it B. one C. ones D. them
18. You can put it in the box. The box isn't _____.
- A. big B. small C. empty D. full
19. -Let's go _____ and play, Kate!
-No, I must go _____.
- A. to there; home B. there; home
C. there; to home D. there; for home
20. Let's put _____ in my car.
- A. all things B. all thing
C. all the things D. the all things

VI. 情景对话

1. -Could you help me, please?
- A
- A. Certainly! B. You are welcome!
C. Yes. D. Not at all.
2. -Nice to see you. How do you do?
- C
- A. Very well. B. I'm fine.



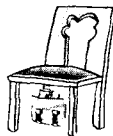
- C. How do you do? D. How are you?
3. -How are you, Miss Gao?
-I'm fine, thanks. _____
A. How do you do? B. And you?
C. How fine too? D. You are fine too.
4. -Where is the toilet, please?
-Oh, it's over there. _____, please.
A. Come B. Go there C. Go to D. This way
5. - _____, are you English?
-No, I'm American.
A. Excuse me B. Sorry
C. OK D. You are welcome

VII. 句型转换

1. These English books are heavy. (改为一般疑问句)
_____?
2. This bottle is empty. (改为一般疑问句)
_____?
3. I can take the box to the classroom. (改为一般疑问句)
_____?
4. My skirt is a new one. (改为否定句)
_____.
5. I can carry the full box. (改为否定句)
_____.
6. My shoes are under the bed. (改为否定句)
_____.

VIII. 根据括号中的汉语或图示将下列句子补充完整

1. Please put your ruler _____
_____ (在你的书包里).



2. Her bag is _____.

3. This basket is _____.



Unit 1



4. Where do you want to put _____

(这箱书)?

5. -Where are Lucy and Jim?

-They _____ (值日) today.

6. It's ten o'clock. It's time _____ (去睡觉).

IX. 补全对话

(A)

A: I want to _____ these books to my classroom.

_____ you help me, please?

B: _____!

A: The box is heavy. Can you _____ it?

B: Yes, I can.

A: Thank you _____.

B: You are _____.



(B)

T: Good morning, class.

S: _____, teacher.

T: Sit down, please. _____ is Monday. Who's _____ duty today?

S1: I am.

T: Are you _____ here today?

S1: No.

T: _____ not here?

S1: Jim.

T: _____.

(C)

A: David, could you help me, please?

B: _____.

A: Look _____ my plane. It's very nice, but...

B: What's wrong _____ it?

A: I think it's _____.





B: Let me _____. Oh, dear! Yes, it's broken.

(D)

A: Is this box _____? I want to put some books _____ it.

B: No. It is _____. How about _____ over there? I think it is _____.

B: Let me _____ and _____. OK. It's empty. Could you come and help me _____ these books _____?

B: _____!

A: Thank you.



英语是英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚和新西兰等国的母语。在印度和许多国家，英语还被定为公用语或标准语来使用。

在世界上，政治、经济、文化等各方面，英语是最重要的沟通语言，同时也是联合国指定的公用语言之一。

你看，学好英语是多么重要啊。



参考答案

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| I. 1. eye | 2. hair | 3. nose | | |
| 4. mouth | 5. ear | | | |
| II. 1. head | 2. arm | 3. hand | 4. leg | 5. foot |
| III. 1. too heavy | 2. a bottle of | 3. have a look | | |
| 4. What about(How about)...? | 5. You are welcome | | | |
| 6. on duty | 7. be full of | 8. listen to | | |
| 9. in the zoo | 10. put on | | | |
| IV. 1. big; small | 2. wrong; right | 3. empty; full | | |
| 4. long; short | | | | |
| V. 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. C | 9. D | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. A | 14. B | 15. D |
| 16. B | 17. B | 18. D | 19. B | 20. C |
| VI. 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |