

丛书主编 锆 桢

# 初二 英语 (下)

Is that 64017789?



Hello!



# 龙门 冬 解

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开创  
教辅读图时代

龍門書局





# 龙门图解

## 初二英语(下)

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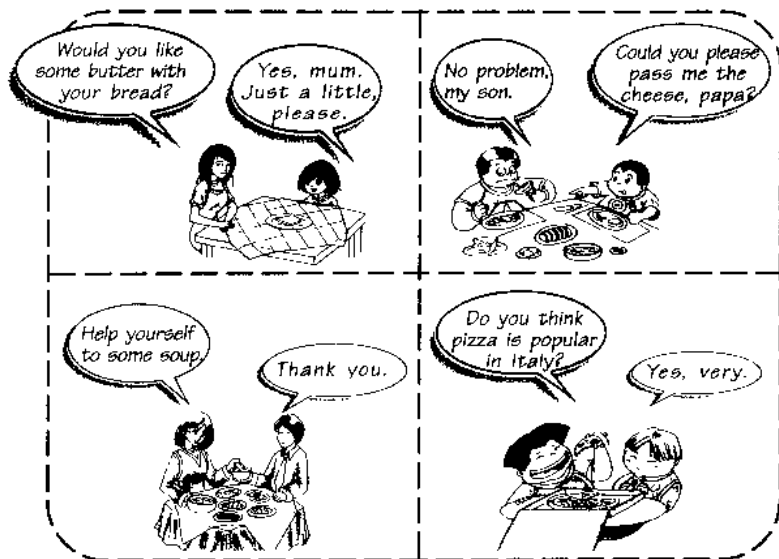
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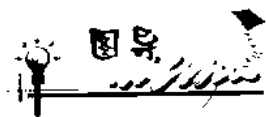
## Unit 15 What do people eat?



Unit 15

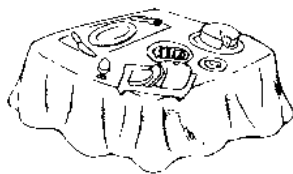


你曾经同外国朋友一起进餐吗？如果有机会，你知道餐桌上有哪些用语吗？让我们一起来学一学，练一练。



基本词汇

- |           |              |           |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| ■ kitchen | ■ cupboard   | ■ fork    |
| ■ spoon   | ■ chopsticks | ■ Italy   |
| ■ Italian | ■ Indian     | ■ seem    |
| ■ laugh   | ■ menu       | ■ order   |
| ■ bill    | ■ ice        | ■ beer    |
| ■ wine    | ■ salt       | ■ sugar   |
| ■ pepper  | ■ chocolate  | ■ cabbage |
| ■ pea     | ■ butter     | ■ cheese  |
| ■ soup    |              |           |



基本词汇

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| ■ a few               | ■ a bit of       |
| ■ neither...nor...    | ■ either...or... |
| ■ take a seat         | ■ be famous for  |
| ■ help oneself to ... | ■ fast food      |
| ■ take-away food      | ■ on weekdays    |
| ■ at the weekend      | ■ in the daytime |
| ■ kinds of...         | ■ come back from |
| ■ take one's order    |                  |



### 重点句型

- Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?
- Could you pass me the sugar, please?
- Help yourself to some soup.
- Do you think pizza is popular in Italy?

### 语法

- 简单句的五种基本句型
- 同意与不同意的询问与表达

Memo





## 图例

### 单元基本语言点

1. -They eat a lot of beef. -So do we.

- 他们吃很多的牛肉。 - 我们也是。

表示前面所说的情况也同样适用于后面的人或事,我们可以使用与上句类似的句式,即: So (be 动词 / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语。这是倒装句的一种。

They eat fish and so do we.

他们吃鱼,我们也吃。

You watched TV last night. So did I.

你昨晚看电视了。我也看了。

He can speak Italian. So can I.

他会讲意大利语。我也会。



2. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world.

看起来美国的快餐似乎是最流行的。

当我们想要表达“看起来……”,“似乎是……”这种含义的句子时,要学会使用句型: It seems/seemed that+ 从句。

It seems that he doesn't like his new violin.

他似乎并不喜欢他那把新的小提琴。

It seems that there will be a great party in his garden tonight.

看起来他的花园里今晚要办一个大聚会了。

It seemed that he didn't go there last night.

看起来他昨晚并没有去那里。

3. ...and even in some big cities in China, you can find people eating hamburgers and chips.

甚至在中国的某些大城市中,你也会看到人们在吃汉堡和薯条。



句中短语 find sb. doing sth. 意为“发现某人在做某事”。

动词-ing形式的这种类似用法还有：

谓语动词

宾语

see sb. doing sth., hear sb. doing sth. 等。

动词-ing形式作宾语补足语

动词-ing形式在这种结构里，表示动作正在进行。

注意区分：see sb. doing sth. (看见某人在做某事) 和 see sb. do sth. (看见某人做了某事)。

On my way to school, I  
found a wallet lying on  
the ground.

在上学的路上，我发现一只钱包躺在地上。

When I got into his room, I saw him playing with his dog.

我进他房间时，看见他正在同小狗玩耍。

I saw him write a letter to his family. 我看见他写了封信给家人。

动词-ing形式作宾语补足语表示动作正在进行，不带to的不定式作宾语补足语，表示动作的全过程。



4. I like Chinese tea without anything in it.

我喜欢中国式的清茶(不加糖也不加奶)。

句子中 without anything in it 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 Chinese tea。

类似的用法还有：

Please give me some bread with butter in it.

请给我些夹有黄油的面包。

I want a cup of coffee without any milk. 我想要一杯素咖啡。

This is a room without anything in it. 这是一间空房。



5. Today we're going to have something English.

今天咱们要吃些英式口味的东西。

句中 English 修饰不定代词 something 作后置定语。

当形容词修饰不定代词时，要放在该不定代词后面，即充当后置定语。

You should learn something useful. 你应学些有用的东西。

Everyone here is my friend. 这里的每一个人都是我的朋友。

最后还要告诉大家，不定代词有：someone, anyone, no one, everyone, somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, something, anything, nothing, everything。





## 6. 本单元还应学会一些餐馆中的常用语

本单元中介绍了一些在餐馆中常常用到的句子。

A table for two? 给您安排张双人桌好吗?

May I take your order now? 您现在可以点菜吗?

Could we have the bill? 请结账好吗?

## 单元基础知识延伸

### 1. a bit 与 a little

例 He is \_\_\_\_\_ nervous because he can only speak \_\_\_\_\_ German.



自助答题

答案: a little/a bit, a little/a bit of

a bit 与 a little 均可表示“一点儿，少量”的含义。修饰形容词时可以用“a bit/a little+形容词”，修饰名词时则应用“a bit of / a little+名词”。

I'm a little/a bit tired. 我有些累了。

There is only a little /a bit of water left in the bottle.

瓶子里只剩下一点儿水了。

### 2. above, over 与 on

例 There used to be a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

A plane is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.



自助答题

答案: over, above

above, over 和 on 译成中文时均为“在……之上”，但各自所强调的侧重点不同。on 是两物体相接触，一个在另一个的上面；over 是两物体不接触，一个在另一个正上方，有强调“跨越”，“横跨”的意味；above 则只强调了两个物体中谁的位置更高，不一定是在正上方，也不一定接触。

above



over



on





## 单元语法要点

简单句的  
五种  
基本句型

主语 + 谓语(不及物动词)

He works hard.

主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 宾语

We are singing a popular song.

主语 + 系动词 + 表语

The flowers smell nice.

主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

I will tell you the truth later.

主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

The police officer lets the traffic go again.

## 金点子

## 了解秃头不定式

我们都知道动词不定式由“to + 动词原形”构成。但不定式跟在某些动词后作宾语补足语时，往往将to省去(俗称秃头不定式)。我们要记住这样的动词有哪些，以便能够正确运用，下面给你这个口诀，试一试管不管用？

不定式作宾补，遇下列动词省去to，

五看三使役，二听一感半帮助。

“五看”，see, watch, look at, notice, observe

“三使役”，let, make, have

“二听”，hear, listen

“一感”，feel

“半帮助”，help 后的不定式作宾补，可带to也可不带。

I noticed him leave alone. 我注意到他一个人走了。

Don't let the baby touch the medicine.

不要让小孩子碰到那些药。

He heard me sing the song. 他听到我唱歌了。



Can you feel the floor move? 你能感觉到地板在动吗?

Could you help him (to) finish the job?

你能帮他完成这工作吗?

发现了吗? 这里大多是些感官动词和使役动词, 你可要记牢哟!



Memo





## 图线

## I. 找出画线部分读音与其他三个不同的单词

1. A. kitchen      B. chopsticks      C. ice      D. chip  
2. A. spoon      B. cook      C. good      D. book  
3. A. neither      B. either      C. without      D. both  
4. A. cabbage      B. Italy      C. Italian      D. madam  
5. A. chocolate      B. oil      C. chopsticks      D. both

## II. 单项选择

1. Please give him \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.  
A. different anything      B. anything different  
C. different something      D. something different
2. Kate helps in her family and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I do so      B. so do I      C. I am so      D. so am I
3. The girl must be from India, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
A. isn't      B. doesn't      C. mustn't      D. needn't
4. In Italy, people eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some porks      B. a lot of porks      C. many pork      D. much pork
5. Bridges are usually \_\_\_\_\_ a river and a plane sometimes can fly \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.  
A. above; over      B. over; over      C. over; above      D. above; above

## III. 找出下列各句中的错误并改正

1. It is my most favourite food.  
2. I too went swimming yesterday.  
3. Pizza is popularer in Italy than in China.  
4. Neither Kate nor I are American.  
5. Both he and I likes fast food.

## IV. 句型转换

1. I like chocolate best. (改为同义句)  
Chocolate is \_\_\_\_\_.



2. He is a doctor. Or you are a doctor.(连成一句)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.

3. Let's have something different today.(改为反意疑问句)

Let's have something different today, \_\_\_\_\_?

4. Let the boy go home now.(改为反意疑问句)

Let the boy go home now, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. What delicious food!(改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the food \_\_\_\_\_!

V. 将下列短语译成英文

1. 自己喝些汤 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 在平日, 在工作日 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 在周末 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 因……而闻名 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 请某人点菜 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 同意某人 \_\_\_\_\_

7. 中国清茶 \_\_\_\_\_

8. 在白天 \_\_\_\_\_

9. 在夜间 \_\_\_\_\_

10. 对……有益 \_\_\_\_\_



三明治(sandwich)是西方较流行的食物之一, 其实就是用两片面包, 中间夹上鸡肉、牛肉等肉片并涂上些牛油。据说英国伯爵 John Montagu 是个牌迷, 为了吃饭时也不离开牌局, 就常常命人为他做面包夹肉片, 好吃又便捷, 三明治也就由此流传开了。





## 参考答案

I. 1. C                      2. A                      3. D                      4. B                      5. D

II. 1. D                      2. B                      3. A                      4. D                      5. C

III. 1. favourite 本身为“最喜欢的”含义，不可再有等级变化，故去掉 most。

2. too 用于肯定句，表示“也”的含义，应放句末；或者也可使用 also 来代替 too 放在句中。

3. popular 为多音节词，比较级为“more+原级”形式，故应将 popularer 改为 more popular。

4. neither...nor...连接主语时，谓语动词应采取就近一致原则，故应将 are 改为 am。

5. both...and...连接主语时，谓语动词按复数处理，故应将 likes 改为 like。

IV. 1. my; favourite                      2. Either; or; are

3. shall; we                      4. will; you

5. How; delicious; is

V. 1. help oneself to some soup                      2. on weekdays

3. at the weekend                      4. be famous for

5. take sb's order                      6. agree with sb.

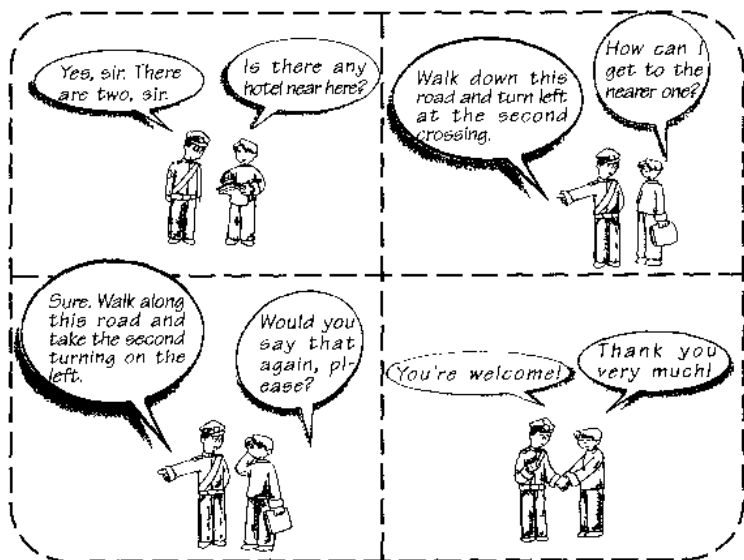
7. Chinese tea without anything in it

8. in the daytime                      9. at night

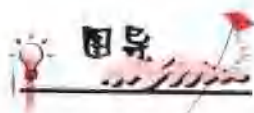
10. be good for



## Unit 16 What a good, kind girl!



同学们，你能够用英语问路吗？要是遇到外宾向你问路，你能准确地用英语指路吗？这一单元，让我们好好地练一练吧！



## 重点词语

- |           |         |            |            |             |
|-----------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|
| ▪ library | ▪ cross | ▪ crossing | ▪ across   | ▪ miss      |
| ▪ reach   | ▪ sick  | ▪ still    | ▪ cut      | ▪ geography |
| ▪ physics | ▪ fix   | ▪ lab      | ▪ suddenly | ▪ lost      |

## 重点短语

- |                |                          |                      |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| ▪ ladies' room | ▪ on one's way to        | ▪ wait for           |
| ▪ in time      | ▪ make one's way to      | ▪ be/get lost        |
| ▪ just then    | ▪ first of all           | ▪ go wrong           |
| ▪ go across    | ▪ at the second crossing | ▪ at a street corner |
| ▪ look around  | ▪ on the other side of   |                      |

## 重点句型

- |                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ▪ Walk along/up/down this road and... | ▪ Go on until...                  |
| ▪ Turn left at the...crossing.        | ▪ You will see...in front of you. |
| ▪ You can't miss it.                  | ▪ It will take you half an hour.  |
| ▪ What's the matter?                  | ▪ Which is the way to...?         |
| ▪ Could you tell us the way to...?    | ▪ How can I get to...?            |

## 语法

- 情态动词 can 与 may 的用法





## 图例

### 单元基本语言点

#### 1. You can't miss it.

你肯定能找到。

- 这句话从字面上直译应该是“你不会错过它的。”但这不符合我们的习惯，所以我们本着忠于原句意思的原则，做了些适当的处理，这种译法是意译。



#### 2. She seemed worried.

她看上去很焦急。

- worried 在本句中作表语，起形容词的作用。

- worried 还可以放在名词前面，修饰名词，作定语，也起形容词作用，如本课后面：

..., but when she saw the worried woman, she stopped.

……，但当看到那个焦急的老妇人时，她停了下来。

- 上面的两个用法都是动词的过去分词起形容词的作用，类似例子还有很多，我们先看几个吧：

There were a lot of fallen leaves on the ground of the forest.

森林的地面上有许多的落叶。

过去分词作定语

He seemed interested in the story.

他看上去对这个故事挺感兴趣。

过去分词作表语

Can't you feel my broken heart?

你难道感觉不到我破碎的心吗？

过去分词作定语