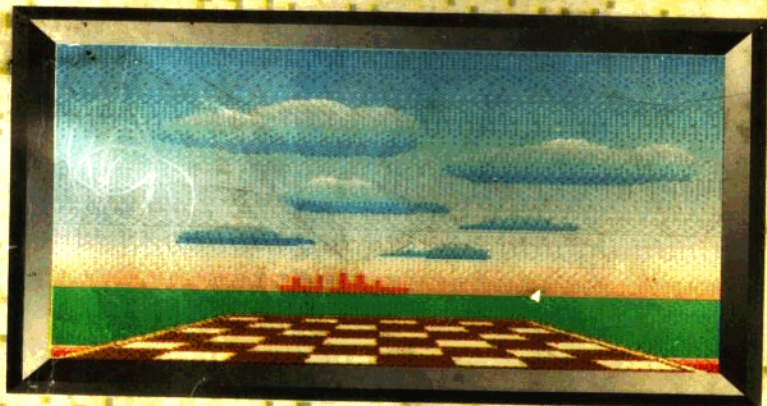


初中学习手册丛书

九年义务教育

初二英语手册

A B C



湖北教育出版社

前 言

初中学生怎样才能学好英语。这是许多外语教师、社会各界及家长们所共同关注的问题。特别是我国颁布了义务教育法以后,这个问题就更尖锐地摆在了我们面前。初中学生学习外语的目的不单纯是为了掌握一种语言工具,而是提高整个中华民族文化素质的必需。

国家教委对提高中学外语教学质量十分重视,组织并审定了适合各地区经济基础的多种版本的外语教材,其中人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团有限公司合编的义务教育初中英语教科书在全国较多地区进行了广泛的试教,在试教地区已取得了明显的成效。

使用义务教育初中英语教材,教师和学生必须更新观念,更新教学方法。教师不仅应教会学生懂得英语知识,更重要的是教会学生如何使用英语,必须全面培养学生听、说、读、写的技能。我们现在编写的三本英语手册,是在试教了四年人教版英语教材的基础上编写的。其目的在于帮助学生进一步理解课本,以达到牢固而准确地掌握好初中阶段的基础知识和基本技能。本手册除供学生使用外,亦可供外语教师在备课时参考。

本手册共三本,分别供初一、初二、初三年级学生使用。为

方便读者,每本手册按四课一个单元编写。

每单元由四个部分组成:

一、**基本要求** 包括每单元对学生在语言、词汇、基本句型、基本交际能力、语法等方面要求掌握的程度。

二、**学习辅导** 对每单元及操练注释以外的难点和课文,或虽有注释但学生仍感困难的句子,及交际语言,或习惯用语增补了注释和例句等。

三、**参考译文** 对每单元部分课文及对话提供汉语译文。译文力求浅易、通顺、紧扣原意,以加深学生对课文的理解,培养学生英汉互译的能力。

四、**巩固练习** 根据九年制义务教育英语大纲(初中)的要求以及各单元出现的交际项目和句型等编写3练习。

这次修订再版,广泛征求了使用本手册的教师和学生的意见,对基本内容、学习辅导及巩固练习都作了部分修改,以利于广大教师和学生使用。

由于义务教育英语教材仅仅试验了四年,还有许多教学经验需要进一步总结,加之编者水平有限,书中难免有错误和疏漏之处,欢迎读者提出批评和建议,以便做好以后的修订工作。

编 者

1995年12月

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Unit 1

一、基本内容

【日常交际用语】

四会要求

Welcome back to school!

May I have / borrow..., please?

Certainly! Here, take this one.

三会要求

May I come in, please?

I'm sorry I'm late.

It doesn't matter.

Please don't call me (Lily).

【单词和习惯用语】

四会要求

welcome, first, lesson, so, piece, paper, call, time, next,

long, short, tall, third, shop, fourth, a piece of, next

time

三会要求

sir, term, this term, may, matter, second

【语法知识】

复习和巩固现在进行时。

【语音知识】

掌握字母组合 er, ir, ur, or, ear, ar, a(ss), al, ou, ow
在单词中的读音规则。

二、学习辅导

1. Good morning, sir.

老师,早上好!

在英语里,习惯上是用“sir”,“madam”作称呼问好。而
不说 Good morning, teacher. 等。因为 teacher 是作为职业
名称用的。例如:

① Good afternoon, madam.

老师,下午好。

② I'm glad to meet you here, sir.

很高兴在此同您见面。

2. Welcome back to school!

欢迎(同学们)返校!

welcome! 在这里是感叹词,意为“欢迎”。是热情接待对
方的用语。例如:

① Welcome! 欢迎!

② Welcome to China! 欢迎您到中国来!

③ Welcome back home! 欢迎您回来!

我们在第一册也学过 welcome, 是“受欢迎的”意思。例
如:

A: Thank you very much. 非常感谢您!

B: You're welcome! 别客气,不用谢。

3. I'm your new teacher this term.

这学期我是你们的新老师。

this term(本学期)是时间状语,这类短语我们还学过:

this evening 今天晚上

every week 每周

every day 每天

at this time of day 在每天这个时候

in the morning 在上午

all day 整天

4. This is our first lesson, so I don't know all your names.

这是我们的第一节课,因此我不知道你们的姓名。

(1) 在这里 this 指 this lesson,意为“这节课”。

(2) first 是“第一”的意思。英语中,表示次序、要用序数词。

(3) so 在这里是连词,用于连接两个并列句。例如:

There is only bread and water, so I want to buy some food for supper this evening.

只有面包和水,因此我想去买些食物做今天的晚餐。

第一册中,我们学过“so”是代词,意为“这样”、“这么”。

例如:

① A: Is it broken? (它)坏了吗?

B: I don't think so. 我不这样认为。

② A: Can you mend my plane? 你能修理我的飞机吗?

B: Sorry, I don't think so.

对不起,我不能。(我不这样认为。)

5. I have them on this piece of paper.

在这张纸上,我有你们的姓名。

(1) 句中 *them* 指上文提到的 *all your names*。

(2) *this piece of paper* 是“这张纸”的意思。

物质名词,如 *paper, water* 等是不可数名词,可以和一些表示单位的词组如 *a piece of, a glass of* 等连用,来表示物质的数量。例如:

a piece of paper 一张纸

a cup of tea 一杯茶

a glass of water 一杯水

two pieces of paper 两张纸

6. Now let me call your names.

现在让我来点名。

(1) *let* 是“让”的意思。例如:

① *Let's go to school.*

让我们上学去吧!

② *Let me help you. Do it like this!*

让我来帮帮你吧,像(我)这样做!

(2) *call your names* 在这里是“点名”的意思。例如:

Please don't call me Lily. I'm Lucy. That's Lily over there.

别叫我莉莉,我是露西,莉莉在那边。

在接受别人点名时,被点名的人要回答: *I'm here.*

注意:当对一个人说 *call your/his/her/names* 时, *call names* 的意思是“骂人”。例如:

He's calling her names. 他在骂她。

7. A: Excuse me. A: 请原谅,对不起。(打扰啦!)

B: Yes? B: 什么事?(怎么啦!)

“Yes”在这里的意思是：“什么事？”，“怎么啦？”

8. May I come in?

我可以进来吗？

(1) 情态动词 may 的疑问式、否定式与 can 相同。

(2) May I...? 意思是：“我可以……吗？”或“允许我……吗？”
表示请求对方的许可。是比较客气的表达方式。例如：

① May I go home now?

我现在可以回家吗？

② May I have a piece of paper, please?

我可以拿张纸吗？

③ May I borrow a pencil, please?

我可以借用一支铅笔吗？

在回答 May I...? 提问时，其肯定回答是：Yes, you may.
或 Yes, please. /OK. /Sure. /All right. /Certainly. 否定
回答是：No, you can't. /No, you mustn't. 或 Sorry, I'm
afraid I can't lend you.

9. I'm sorry I'm late.

对不起，我迟到了。

(1) sorry 在这里表示“抱歉”（或因做了错事，而表示“歉意”）。例如：

① I can't tell you how sorry I am.

我实难以表达我的歉意。

② Sorry, he's not at home.

很抱歉，他现在不在家。

对别人的道歉，我们常可以这样回答：

Don't let it worry you. 不要为此不安。

It doesn't matter.	没关系。
That's all right.	没关系。
Not at all.	一点儿也不。
It's nothing.	没什么。

- (2) be late 迟了;晚了
 be late for ... 干……迟了,晚了

- ① He was late yesterday.
 昨天他来晚了。
- ② He says he's late.
 他说他迟到了。
- ③ I am late for school.
 我上学迟到了。
- ④ Don't be late for the meeting.
 不要开会迟到。

10. It doesn't matter this time. But come to school earlier next time.

这一次没关系,但下一次得早点到校。

- (1) It doesn't matter. 意为“不要紧(没关系)”。
 这个句子是回答对方道歉时的用语。例如:

- ① A: I am afraid I may be a little late.
 我恐怕会迟一点的。
 B: It doesn't matter.
 哦,没关系。

- ② A: I'm sorry I can't come.
 很抱歉,我不能来。

- (2) earlier 是由 early 中的 y 变成 i 加后缀 -er 构成的,是形容

词 early 的比较级形式,意思是“较早”、“更早些”。

- (3) next time 指“下一次”。其相对应的词组是: last time(上一次)。我们已学过的 next number 这类短词还有:

next week	下周
next month	下个月
next year	明年
next term	下学期

11. May I have..., please? 和 May I borrow..., please?

我可以拿(借)……用用吗?

- (1) May I have..., please? 表示所借的东西用后,可以不必再还给别人。例如:

① May I have a piece of paper, please?

我可以拿张纸用用吗?

② May I have a cup of tea?

我可以喝杯茶吗?

- (2) May I borrow..., please? 表示所借的东西用后,一定得还给别人。例如:

A: May I borrow your ruler, please?

我可以借用一下你的尺吗?

B: Certainly. But give it back soon.

当然可以。不过得快点还来。

在回答上述问题时,可用 Certainly! 还可用 Of course. Please do. 或 Just help yourself.

12. Do you have a big piece, please?

你有一张大纸吗?

Do you have...?意思是“你有……吗?”与 Have you...?以

及 Have you got...? 用法一样。在地道的英语口语中, Have you got...? 要比 Have you ...? 和 Do you have...? 更为常用。例如:

- ① Do you have a pen?
你有一支钢笔吗?
- ② Have you got a ruler?
你有尺吗?
- ③ Has he any penfriends?
他有笔友吗?

13. What's the tall girl doing?

那个高个子女孩正在干什么?

动词的现在进行时,可用来表示现在正在进行或发生的动作。例如:

- ① A: What are the students doing?
学生们正在干什么?
B: They're listening to the teacher.
他们正在听老师讲课。
- ② A: Is Jim playing football with other children?
吉姆正在和其他孩子们踢足球吗?
B: No. He's swimming in the river.
不。他正在河里游泳。
- ③ Look! The birds are flying in the sky.
看! 鸟儿在天上飞!
- ④ Listen! The girls are singing and dancing.
听! 女孩子们正在唱歌跳舞。

14. Here, take this one.

把这支铅笔拿去吧。

take 在这里的意思是“拿去”。它的用法也比较灵活。例如：

A: How much is the coat? 这大衣多少钱一件？

B: It's fifty yuan. 50 元(一件)

A: OK. I'll take it. 好吧！我就买这一件。

15. 本单元学习单元音[ə:][a:]以及双元音[au]。

(1) 字母组合 er, ir, ur, or, ear 在单词中可读作[ə:]。

例如: term first early

(2) 字母组合 ar, a(ss), al 在单词中可读作[a:]。

例如: class hard half

(3) 字母组合 ou, ow, 在单词中可读作[au]。

例如: house now brown

三、巩固练习

Listening part

I. Find the words you hear:

1. A. farmer B. family C. father D. factory
2. A. class B. glass C. please D. postcard
3. A. team B. term C. time D. them
4. A. window B. welcome C. women D. Wednesday
5. A. skirt B. shirt C. short D. school

I. Find the sentences you hear:

6. A. Welcome to our school. B. Welcome to our class.
C. Welcome back to school.

7. A. I'm sorry I don't know. B. I'm sorry I'm late.
C. I'm sorry I can't find it.
8. A. Excuse me. May I have a piece of paper, please?
B. Excuse me. May I borrow a pencil, please?
C. Excuse me. May I have an English exercise book, please?
9. A. Do you have a small basket?
B. Do you have a long ruler?
C. Do you have a big piece of paper?
10. A. How many new books do you have?
B. How many boys are there in Class 2?
C. How many girls are there in Class 4?

III. Find the right answers to what you hear:

11. A. How are you? B. Thank you, sir. C. Not at all.
12. A. Oh, it doesn't matter this time.
B. There's no time! It's too late.
C. Don't speak to me. I must go! I'm late!
13. A. Certainly! Here you are. B. Yes, I do.
C. I have one here.
14. A. Certainly! Here, take this one.
B. May I borrow it, please? C. Sorry, I don't
15. A. Let me help you. Do it like this.
B. It doesn't matter. I can mend it.
C. Don't worry. I can get it.

IV. Find the right answers to the dialogues:

16. A. A big piece of paper. B. A small piece of paper.

- C. A long piece of paper.
17. A. Her bag is light. B. Her bag is heavy.
C. Her bag is small.
18. A. They are doing some shopping.
B. They are playing basketball.
C. They are playing football.
19. A. Six thirty. B. Before six. C. A little earlier.
20. A. Bananas. B. Oranges. C. Apples.

V. Dictation:

Mr Wu is _____
_____. He doesn't _____
_____, so _____
_____. There are _____
_____. The number of _____
_____. How many _____
_____, do
you know?

Writing part

I. Complete the following words:

21. f C st A. ur B. or C. ir
22. p B ce A. ei B. ie C. ee
23. f B th A. or B. our C. al
24. w Al _ me A. e...co B. e...ko C. a...cu
25. n C t A. eks B. axs C. ex

II. Which word has the same sound as the word given:

26. paper A. matter B. class C. many D. same

27. short A. forty B. forget C. sorry D. borrow
 28. love A. shop B. come C. long D. lesson
 29. about A. young B. would C. housework D. could
 30. time A. light B. swim C. different D. little

III. Which word is different from others in each group:

31. father mother brother sister worker
 32. window school floor wall door
 33. white green yellow cheap black
 34. trousers blouse thirty shirt skirt
 35. colour small heavy empty full

IV. Choose for the blanks:

36. Class begins. A the blackboard, everyone.
 A. Look at B. Look after C. Look like
 37. Who A the teacher of your class?
 A. am B. is C. are
 38. Oh, sorry, this is a short ruler. Who has C?
 A. a long B. long one C. a long one
 39. Please don't call A Mike. I'm Sam. That's Mike over there.
 A. me B. my C. I
 40. There's B boy. He's very tall.
 A. three B. third C. a third
 41. Look! The students B hard.
 A. works B. are working C. is working
 42. There's a man under the tree. He B his bike.
 A. mends B. are mending C. is mending