

200万套

销量饱含读者厚爱

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三点一测丛书

树 品 牌 典 范

拓 成 才 之 路



重点难点提示



知识点精析



综合能力测试



初二英语(下)

● 清华附中英语组 陈淑华等 编



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初二英语(下)

◎

清华附中英语组
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教育为振兴
中华之本

雷洁琼



一九九九年三月

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Unit 15 What do people eat?

重点难点提示

词语

kinds of, seem, taste, agree with, take a seat, both, either...or, neither...nor, something English, a bit of, few, a few, a lot of fish, be famous for

句型及日常交际用语

1. They eat a lot of fish. So do we.
2. I'm happy you like it.
3. Would you like anything else?
4. Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?
5. Do you think pizza is very popular in China?
Yes, I think so. / No, I don't think so.
6. Chocolate is good for your health. Do you agree?

Yes, I agree. / No, I don't really agree.

语法

简单句的五种基本句型.

知识点精析与应用

1. one of the most popular kinds of food is fish and chips.

在各种各样最受欢迎的食品中,有一种是鱼和土豆片。

kind n. “种类”, 可数名词。表示“一/几种……”时, 后面要加 of, 后可跟可数名词/不可数名词。如:

a kind of pens 一种钢笔, two kinds of water 两种水,

many kinds of books 各种各样的书

2. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world. = American fast food seems the most popular in the world. 美国的快餐似乎是世界上最受欢迎的。

seem *vi.* 似乎, 好像, 看起来。不可用于进行时。后面可跟 *that* 引导的表语从句。如:

It seems that it is going to rain. 天似乎要下雨。

It seems that he is happy. 他似乎很高兴。

3. taste *vi.* 感觉有味道, 后跟形容词。 *vt.* 品尝, 后跟名词。 *n.* 味道。如:

A. The cakes taste good. 那些蛋糕味道很好。

That fish doesn't taste delicious. 那鱼不鲜美。

B. He wants to taste ice cream. 他想尝尝冰淇淋。

Do you like to taste horse meat? 你想尝尝马肉吗?

C. People enjoy Chinese food because it has different tastes.

人们喜欢吃中餐, 因为它有不同的味道。

4. Chocolate is good for your health. Do you agree? Yes, I agree.

巧克力对你的健康有益。你同意吗? 是的, 我同意。

agree *vi.* 意见一致, 赞成, 同意

agree with 与(人, 想法)意见一致

A. Milk is good. Do you agree? 牛奶很好, 你同意吗?

B. Do you agree with Manju? 你赞同曼珠的意见/想法吗?

I don't agree with you. 我不赞同你的意见。

5. take a seat = sit down 就座

6. both, either, neither 的区别和用法

(1) both, 两个都……, 只用于两个人/两件事。用在复数名词前, 动词用复数形式。如:

In my family everyone helps because my parents both work.

在我家每人都帮忙, 因为我父母都上班。

They both speak English. 他们俩都说英语。

Both of them are boys. 他们俩都是男孩。

Both the boxes are big. 那两个盒子都很大。

(2) *either*, 两者中任意一个, 谓语动词用单数。有时和 *or* 连用, 构成连词。如: *Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays.* 平日里不是我爸就是我妈做饭。

Either he or she can go. 不是他就是她能去。

Either of the days is OK. 两天里哪一天都行。

He is either at work or at home. 他不是在上上班就是在家。

(3) *neither* 是 *either* 的否定形式, “既不是这一个也不是那一个”, 动词一般用单数。有时和 *nor* 连用, 构成连词。如:

Neither my dad nor my brother helps. 我爸我哥都不帮忙。

Neither dad nor mum is free. 爸爸妈妈都没空。

Neither of the words is right. 这两个词都不对。

He is neither fat nor thin. 他既不胖也不瘦。

7. a bit of 在肯定句、疑问句中修饰不可数名词, 相当于 *a little*, “少量的, 一点”。如:

Why don't men do a bit of housework?

为什么男人们不做一点家务活呢?

There is a bit of bread on the table. 桌子上有一点面包。

I want to drink a bit of tea. 我想喝一点茶。

8. with prep. “带有, 加……”, 反义词 *without*。如:

Do you want the milk with sugar? 你想要加糖的牛奶吗?

I like Chinese tea without anything in it.

我喜欢喝中国清茶, 什么也不加。

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

今天我们要吃一些英国食品。

something English, 一点英国的东西。修饰 *something, anything, nothing* 等不定代词时, 形容词必须后置。如:

Would you like anything sweet? 你还想要点甜的东西吗?

10. Would you like anything else? 你还想要点别的什么东西吗?

(1) *anything from*. 任何事物, 常用于否定句/疑问句, 如:

I don't want anything to write. 我不想写什么东西。

Do you have anything to cook? 你有什么要煮的东西吗?

与 anything 相对应的是 something, 某物, 某事, 常用于肯定句, 如:

I had something to call you. 我有些事要打电话给你。

(2) else *adv.* 另外, 其他。置于与 -thing, -one, -body 等结合而成的代词之后。如:

Do you want anything else? 你还想要点别的吗?

We must find somebody else to do it.

我们必须找到其他人来做这事。

11. China is very famous for its food in the world.

中国因她的食品而闻名于世。

be famous for 因……而著名, 如:

She is famous for her songs. 她因唱歌而著名。

12. few 与 a few

few *adj.* 没一点, 反义词 a few, 有一点, 后跟可数名词。如:

few forks 没几把叉子, a few spoons 有几把勺子

注意: little *adj.* 没一点, 反义词 a little, 有一点, 后跟不可数名词。
如: little pepper 没一点胡椒, a little meat 有一点肉。some *adj.* 一些, 后跟不可数名词/可数名词, 相当于 a few 和 a little。如:

a little meat 有一点肉 = some meat

a few spoons 有几把勺子 = some spoons

13. They eat a lot of beef/fish. So do we.

他们吃很多牛肉/鱼, 我们也如此。

(1) so + 助动词/情态动词 + 人称代词, 表示在同意某人观点的同时, 说明某人也是那样。助动词/情态动词的类别与上句的动词的类别、时态保持一致, 动词的单/复数与后句中的人称保持一致。如:

They can play basketball. So can we. 他们会打篮球, 我们也会。

He is a student. So am I. 他是一个学生, 我也是。

They study English. So do we. 他们学习英语, 我们也如此。

(2) fish *n.* 鱼, 单/复数形式相同, 如: a fish, 一条鱼, two fish, 两条鱼。本课中的一些食品为不可数名词, 如: salt, sugar, oil, wine, beer, butter, cheese, soup, chocolate, ice, pizza, 词尾不加 -s。

14. I'm happy you like it. 你喜欢它,我很高兴。

一些修饰人的情感方面的形容词,如: happy, glad, pleased, sorry...
后面可跟从句。从句前的连词 that 可省略。如:

I'm happy he can drive well. 我很高兴他开车开得好。

I'm sorry you missed the party. 我很遗憾你没能去参加那个聚会。

I'm sure he will come. 我肯定他要来。

15. Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

你是否愿意今晚和我一起吃饭?

(1) would 常与 like/love 连用,后跟不定式 to do 表示请求、邀请、建议。它在这里不是 will 的过去式,而是表示说话者语气委婉。如:

Would you like to go swimming? 你愿意去游泳吗?

(2) would you like 后也可跟名词。如:

Would you like another cake? 你还想再吃一块蛋糕吗?

Would you like anything else? 你还想要点别的吗?

16. Do you think pizza is very popular in China?

你是否认为比萨饼在中国很受欢迎?

Yes, I think so. / No, I don't think so. 是的,我认为是这样的。/ 不,我认为它不受欢迎。

这里 so 代词,“如此,这样,那样”,代替前面所说的话,可避免重复。如:

—He studies hard. —I think so. ——他学习很努力。——我想是这样的。

—Is he sick? —I am afraid so. ——他病了吗? ——恐怕如此。

17. It must be more delicious. 那肯定更好吃。

must 在此表示推测,有“一定”、“必定”、“很可能”之意。如:

He must be in the school now. 他现在肯定在学校里。

You must be thirsty after a long study.

你(们)学习了很长时间,一定渴了。

语 法**简单句的五种基本句型**

英语句子按其用途及组合方式可分为如下五种基本句型:

(1) 主语 + 不及物动词, 后面不跟宾语, 可跟状语。如:

He cooks. 他做饭。

They are drinking quickly. 他们正在快速地喝水。

(2) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语, 宾语可由名词、代词、不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)等充当。如:

She made cakes. 她做了蛋糕。

They are drinking tea. 他们在喝茶。

I want to see a film. 我想去看电影。

I like watching TV. 我喜欢看电视。

有些不及物动词后面加上适当的介词/副词, 相当于一个及物动词, 后面跟宾语。如: Look at the blackboard, please. 请看黑板。

Who are you waiting for? 你在等谁?

(3) 主语 + 连系动词 + 表语, 系动词有 be, become, turn, get, look, feel, smell, taste 等。其后常跟名词/形容词。如:

He is happy. 他很高兴。They feel tired. 他们觉得很累。

注意: 系动词 be 有时不翻译出来, 但也不要落掉。

(4) 主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语, 直接宾语是及物动词的直接对象。有些动词, 除了跟直接宾语外, 还应有一个间接宾语, 句子表达才完整。这个间接宾语通常是及物动词的动作所及的人或物。

1) 动词后面常跟 to 的有 bring, pass, give, send, show, lend, hand, tell, write, return 等。如:

She passed the salt to him. = She passed him the salt. 她把盐递给他。

Give the book to me. = Give me the book. 把那本书给我。

注意: 当直接宾语是代词时, 通常将其置于间接宾语之前。如:

Pass it to Tom. 把它递给汤姆。

2) 动词后面常跟 for 的有 make, buy, get, sing, cook 等。如:

Please buy a pen for me. = Please buy me a pen.

请给我买支钢笔。

(5) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语, 在某些及物动词后, 要一个宾语再加上一个宾语的补足语才能使意思完整, 称为复合宾

语。名词、形容词、不定式、现在分词等都可以作为宾语补足语。常接复合宾语的动词有: make, think, find, keep, call, name 等。如:

We keep the table clean. 我们保持桌子清洁。

He made us laugh. 他使我们大笑。

You can find people eating chips. 你能够发现人们在吃薯片。

注意: 在 ask, tell 等动词后常接带 to 的不定式, 如:

He asked me to help him. 他请我帮助他。

Teacher told me to come early. 老师让我早点来。

在 make, see 等动词后接不带 to 的不定式作宾补。如:

I often see him play football. 我经常看见他踢足球。

He made her work. 他让她工作。

【例 1】 根据句意和首字母, 写出单词, 使句子意思完整

1. W _____ you like to play football with me?
2. We want to eat some c _____ and rice for lunch.
3. There are a few spoons in the c _____.
4. They have lunch in the k _____.
5. —Who like hot(辣) food? —I _____.
6. A lot of English men can't use c _____ to eat Chinese food.
7. It s _____ that he knows the way.

答案 1. Would(would like to... 句型, 表“愿意”, 语气委婉。) 2. carrots/cabbages (我们午饭想吃胡萝卜/圆白菜和米饭。) 3. cupboard (碗柜里有几把匙子。)
4. kitchen (他们在厨房里吃午饭。) 5. Indians (印度人, 要用复数。)
6. chopsticks (很多英国人吃中餐不会用筷子。“筷子”通常用复数。) 7. seems (似乎, 好像, 后面可跟从句。)

【例 2】 将下列句子翻译成英文(语法练习)

1. 他经常工作。_____
2. 他们正在吃快餐。_____
3. 晚饭准备好了。_____
4. 他给了我一些葡萄。_____
5. 他们使厨房保持干净。_____

答案 1. He often works. (主谓结构) 2. They are eating fast food. (主谓宾结构)

构) 3. Dinner is ready. (主系表结构) 4. He gave me some/a few grapes. (主谓间宾直宾结构) 5. They keep the kitchen clean. (主谓宾宾补结构)

【例3】 将下列句子翻译成英文(句型练习)

1. 你要来,我很高兴。_____
2. 您还想要点别的东西来读吗? _____
3. 你认为黄油对你健康有益吗? 不,我认为无益。_____
4. 胡椒在印度很流行。你同意吗? 是的,我同意。_____
5. 我喜欢英语,他也是。_____
6. 他们俩都看了看账单。_____
7. 我姐和我哥都不是服务员。_____

答案 1. I'm happy you will come. (形容词后跟从句) 2. Would you like anything else to read? (Would you like...句型+名/代词,else和to read不定式修饰不定代词,要后置。) 3. Do you think butter is good for your health? No, I don't think so. (so代替上句,避免重复。don't think,普遍用法,否定的转移。) 4. Pepper is popular in India. Do you agree? Yes, I agree. (agree后省略with you。) 5. I like English. So does he. (So句为全部倒装结构,动词时态、类别与前句保持一致,单/复数与后面人称保持一致。) 6. They both looked at the bill. (both“两者都……”,用于肯定句,动词用复数。) 7. Neither my sister nor my brother is a waiter. (neither...nor...“两者都不……”,用于否定句,动词与nor后的人称保持一致。)

综合能力测试题

听力部分

I. 听句子,选择适当答语

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| () 1. A. Yes, I agree. | B. OK. Here you are. |
| C. I'd love to. | |
| () 2. A. So we do. | B. So do we. |
| C. We do so. | |
| () 3. A. Yes, I think it. | B. No, I think it's not. |
| C. Yes, I think so. | |
| () 4. A. Yes, I agree. | B. Yes, I agree it. |

C. Yes, I agree you.

() 5. A. Oh, give you.

B. Yes, just a little, please.

C. OK. Here you are.

II. 听短文, 填写所缺的单词

Ann is a 1 girl from 2. She says, "In my family mum is the 3. She 4 the animals and 5 all the housework. Dad does 6 work in the 7. 8 he comes back from the fields, he never does 9. 10 mum or I cook supper."

III. 短文理解

从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个与你所听到的短文内容相符的答案。

生词: the United States(美国), each(每个), own(自己的)

() 1. In many countries some farmers live in _____.

A. towns B. the mountains(大山) C. the schools

() 2. American farmers don't have to go from a village(村庄) to the fields because they _____.

A. are not busy B. just live on their fields
C. have no neighbours(邻居) around

() 3. Some children will walk to school because _____.

A. they like to B. their parents are poor farmers
C. no buses can reach their homes

() 4. American farmers go to the nearest town to _____.

A. buy things B. stay for two nights
C. sell their tomatoes

() 5. American farmers stay on their farms for _____.

A. four days B. seven days C. two days

笔 答 部 分

I. 根据句意及所给单词的首字母, 写出空白处所缺单词的正确形式

1. Please put the vegetables in the k_____.

2. Chinese people usually use c_____ for eating.

3. It s _____ that pizza is very popular in Beijing.
 4. My mother can make dumplings with different t _____.
 5. Kate! I have o _____ a table for two in Haidian Beijing Roast Duck Restaurant this evening.
 6. A: I think most of the young people in China like eating fast food.
 B: I a. _____ with you.

II. 用画线词的反义词或对应词填空

1. He reads a few books, but you read _____.
 2. They had a lot of beer, but his dad only wanted _____.
 3. I like the milk with sugar, but Jim likes the milk _____ sugar.
 4. He wants something interesting to read, but there isn't _____ interesting in this book.
 5. —Could you give me a little salt? —Sorry, there is _____ salt in the bottle.
 6. He cooked both cabbages and peas, but his grandpa liked _____ of them.

III. 从 B 栏中找出 A 栏各词语的恰当翻译

A) Chinese food

A

- () 1. pork-ball soup
 () 2. steamed fish
 () 3. smoked fish
 () 4. Beijing roast duck
 () 5. sweet and sour fish
 () 6. instant boiled mutton
 () 7. pork steamed with rice and flour
 () 8. bean-curd soup
 () 9. Chinese cabbage with dried shrimps
 () 10. egg rolls

B

- A. 北京烤鸭
 B. 糖醋鱼
 C. 涮羊肉
 D. 熏鱼
 E. 米粉肉
 F. 肉丸汤
 G. 豆腐汤
 H. 清蒸鱼
 I. 大白菜烧虾米
 J. 鸡蛋卷

B) western food

A

- () 1. fried chicken
 () 2. beef steak
 () 3. vegetable salad
 () 4. sandwich
 () 5. hamburger
 () 6. pudding
 () 7. apple pie
 () 8. cream cake
 () 9. fruit jelly

B

- A. 苹果派
 B. 布丁
 C. 三明治
 D. 果冻
 E. 汉堡包
 F. 牛排
 G. 奶油蛋糕
 H. 蔬菜沙拉
 I. 炸鸡

IV. 根据句意, 选用下面方框中所给词语的恰当形式, 完成句子, 每个词语只用一次

take-away, be famous for, menu, seem, find... eating, a bit of, must

1. Here's the _____. May I take your order?
 2. China _____ very _____ its food.
 3. Fish and chips is _____ food.
 4. You can _____ people _____ a duck.
 5. Why don't men do _____ housework?
 6. It _____ that fast food is popular.
 7. Oil _____ be in the bottle.

V. 根据中文和英文提示词语, 写出正确的句子

1. 你愿意和我们一起喝啤酒吗?

Would you like _____ with us?

2. 我和他们都不懂日语。

I _____ Japanese.

3. 他一直保持汤的热度。

He _____ the soup _____.

4. 我想尝点鲜美的东西。

I want to _____.

5. 不要强迫学生们写得太多。