



根据新教材同步编写

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SHUANGSE DIANJIN

双色点津

课文点津 回味无穷
课上良师 课下益友
省时省力 耳目一新

初二英语(上)



配磁带

首都师范大学出版社

初二英语(上)

双色点津

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首都师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

双色点津·初二/曹玉珍主编. - 北京:首都师范大学出版社, 2001.8

ISBN 7-81064-314-2

I. 双… II. 曹… III. 英语课-初中-教学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 051527 号

SHUANGSE DIANJIN·CHUER YINGYU SHANG

双色点津·初二英语(上)

首都师范大学出版社

(北京西三环北路 105 号 邮政编码 100037)

农民日报社印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

2001 年 8 月第 1 版 2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 5.75

字数 197 千 印数 00,001~15,000 册

定价 9.20 元

双色点津

前言

本书依据最新颁布的初中英语教学大纲和最新全国统编英语教科书,与现行教材同步。

“课文双色注解”按课文对教材的重点、难点、要点和疑点进行分析,使学生一目了然,便于记忆。

“课文拓展深化”含有:语音点评、语言点拓展、词语辨析、语法运用、交际用语和文化背景等几个小栏目。对每单元的知识重点、难点及考试热点进行简明扼要的讲解,帮助学生掌握重点、突破难点、熟悉考点,以建立起知识体系,使学习、记忆、运用有序化。

“语言能力运用”分三个栏目:基础知识巩固、素质能力培养和综合能力提高。本部分选编了一定数量的基础知识巩固试题和一些启发性和实用性较强的练习题,教给学生如何灵活运用知识,做到举一反三,触类旁通。

“听力专项训练”则是按中考要求和形式而出的几套听力训练题,给出了答案和听力材料原文。每册附一盘磁带。

《双色点津》丛书的策划充分考虑了新形势下广大学生、教师和家长对教辅读物的新要求。

首先,要切实减轻学生的课业负担。除了必须提高教育素质以外,还必须在提高学生的学习效率上下功夫。本丛书不但能激发学生的学习兴趣,并能有效地减少学习时间。

其次,本丛书在改进学生的学习方法、增长知识面上下了一番功夫,如设置了“课文拓展深化”栏目,不但让学生学习有兴趣,更在有兴趣的学习中增长知识、扩大视野,为进一步的英语学习作好充足准备。

第三,本丛书对某些重点、难点、考点、疑点等采用“双色”套印,加以“点津”,一目了然,方便记忆和查找。

最后,本丛书的体例设计是全新的,版式设计也独具匠心,这将有助于学生的学习。

常 威

2001. 4

双色点津

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Unit

1

Welcome back!

Lesson 1

1. **Welcome** back to school! 欢迎回到学校来!

是由 *wel* 和 *come* 组成, 但不念 [*w m*], 而念 [*'welk əm*]

2. Good morning, **sir**. 老师, 早上好!

对男老师的称呼

3. We **are going to** have fun **learning** and speaking English **this term**.

be going to 将要

have fun doing sth.

我们这学期学说英语**将会**很有趣。

This is our **first** lesson. 这是我们的**第一**节课。

序数词一般应与定冠词 *the* 一起用。这里由于前面有物主代词 *our*, 所以不再需要 *the*

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

回答 *Sorry* 时的用语: *matter* 在此为动词

But tomorrow, please be **on time**. 但明天请**准时**到。

不要译了 *be*

4. September 10th, **Teachers' Day**. 九月十日, **教师节**。

日期后升数词

节日要大写, 不加冠词

Thank you **for making** English fun. 谢谢你**让**英语课有趣。

这里介绍用 for

动词后加动词原形 doing

Here is a card for you with our **best wishes**.

有在祝词中用到

送你一张卡片,致以我们**最美好的祝愿**。

Lesson 2

1. Mr Wu **wants me to give a talk** in class tomorrow.

吴老师**要**我明天**在**课堂上**演讲**。

动词不定式

I'm thinking about **what to say**. 我正考虑**要说些什么**。

疑问词加不定式作宾语

Why don't you talk about English names? **你为什么不**谈谈英语名字呢?

表示建议。通常用 Good idea! 何不

Yeah, talk about the difference **between** Chinese **and** English names.

对呀,谈谈汉语**和**英语名字的区别呀。

表示两者之间

That's **a good idea**. **好主意**。

这是个好主意。好主意

Their **family name** comes **last**. 他们的**姓**放在**最后**。

表示为最后

2. **For example**, my full name is James Allan Green. **例如**,我的全名叫詹姆斯·阿兰·格林。

或者举例

To many people, the **meaning** of a name is important.

对于很多人来说,名字的**意思**很重要。

But we **can never** say Mr John. 但我们**决不能**说约翰先生。

因为 John 不是姓,所以不能放在 Mr 后

Jim is **short** for James. Jim 是 James 的简称。

Lesson 3

1. I'm not **sure**. 我不敢肯定。

发 [ʃʊə]

2. I'm **afraid** I've no idea. 恐怕我不知道。

常作表语, 我们叫它表语形容词

I don't know 的意思

Lesson 4

1. 总结: 发 [əɪ] 音的字母组合: er ir ur or ear

发 [aɪ] 音的字母组合: ar a(ss) al

发 [aʊ] 音的字母组合: ou ow

3. Tom, can you **help** **to** **clean** the house? 汤姆, 你能帮忙打扫房子吗?

help 后若接有宾语 sb., to 可省去

4. You see your teacher **on** **the** **street**. 你在街上看见了老师。

英语人与信用 in

... wish him a happy Teachers' Day. ... 祝他过一个愉快的教师节。

wish 后常直接接宾语和间接宾语, 用于祝愿

课文拓展深化

【词语辨析】

1. sir 与 Mr

这两个词都译为“先生”。但 **sir 小写**，不需要与姓一起用；而 **Mr 大写**，**要跟姓一起用**，例如：Mr Green。Mr 的对应词为 Miss(或 Mrs)，而 sir 的对应词为 madam。

2. wish 与 hope

都有“希望”的意思，都可接不定式 to do sth. 和宾语从句，但 **wish 接从句时**，表达希望的事情**实现的可能性很小**。**wish 还可接宾语再接不定式**，亦可用于**祝愿语中**，带**双宾语**(即直接宾语和间接宾语)。例如：

I hope (wish) to speak at the meeting. 我希望能在会上发言。

I hope that you will come to my birthday party.

我希望能来参加我的生日晚会。

I wish I were young again. 我要是返老还童多好啊。

Wish you a happy New Year. 祝你新年愉快。

【语言点拓展】

1. 关于 welcome

welcome 词性较多，使用时要注意区分其词性。

① 动词：

I welcome any question. 我欢迎(你们提)任何问题。

② 名词：

That's a warm welcome. 热烈的欢迎。

③ 形容词：

She is a welcome guest at the house. 她是那家受欢迎的客人。

④ 感叹词：

Welcome back home. 欢迎回家来。

我们常见的 You're welcome. 有两种意思，一为“不用谢”，另一为“你很高兴”。

2. 关于 Teachers' Day

Teachers' Day 教师节。我们在表达节日时要注意：① 大写；② 不用冠词；③ 以 s 结尾的复数加'，不以 s 结尾的复数加's。例如：New Year's Day, Mothers' Day。

1. 关于序数词

在英语里,表达数的概念有两种数词,一是**基数词**,用以**计数**,如 one, two, three, four 等等;另一是**序数词**,用以表达**顺序、次序**,如:the first lesson 一般序数词前不能少了**定冠词**。比较特殊的几个序数词:one—**first** two—**second** three—**third** five—**fifth** nine—**ninth** twelve—**twelfth** forty—**fortieth**。其他的一般在相应的基数词后加-th。

2. 关于 be going to

be going to 根据主语人称和数的不同可以为 am going to, is going to 或 are going to, 后接**动词原形**,表示**将来**要发生的动作或存在的状态。

语言能力运用

【基础知识巩固】

I. 找出下列单词中划线部分的正确音标

- welcome A. [Λ] B. [ɑ:] C. [ə] D. [æ]
- traffic A. [æ] B. [Λ] C. [ei] D. [e]
- idea A. [ei] B. [e] C. [i:] D. [ia]
- example A. [ɑ:] B. [Λ] C. [ei] D. [e]
- afraid A. [ai] B. [ei] C. [e] D. [ia]

II. 找出下列单词中划线部分重读位置不同的选项

- A. money B. begin C. important D. afraid
- A. certainly B. Thursday C. early D. idea
- A. English B. example C. welcome D. meaning
- A. difference B. teacher C. September D. everyone
- A. matter B. Chinese C. between D. because

【素质能力培养】

III. 找出每组单词中划线部分发音不同的选项

- A. first B. short C. third D. term
- A. learn B. early C. pear D. earth
- A. about B. young C. trousers D. house
- A. call B. tall C. wall D. half
- A. yellow B. know C. throw D. brown

五. 英汉互译

16. 欢迎回来 _____ 17. 准时 _____
 18. 没关系 _____ 19. 教师节快乐。 _____
 20. 例如 _____ 21. give a talk _____
 22. be short for _____ 23. I've no idea. _____
 24. a waste of time _____ 25. sound like _____

六. 选词填空

26. Welcome back B our country.
 A. at B. to C. into D. for
 27. Look! They C trees near the river.
 A. plant B. plants
 C. are planting D. are going to plant
 28. His full name is James Allan Green. Green is his B.
 A. give name B. family name C. first name D. full name
 29. She is AC Mrs Black.
 A. call B. calling C. called D. to call
 30. We gave our grandma a handbag BA her birthday.
 A. for B. to C. at D. with
 31. You meet your teacher on September 10th. You should say, "B".
 A. Happy Birthday B. Happy Teachers' Day
 C. Good morning D. Happy Teacher's Day
 32. When the Spring Festival is coming and you are far from your home,
 you'll write to your family " _____ wishes _____ Spring Festival!"
 A. Good, for B. Well, to C. Best, for D. Better, with
 33. —I'm sorry I'm late.
 — B this time. Please come a little earlier next time.
 A. Yes B. It doesn't matter
 C. All right D. Don't worry
 34. —You can find a Chinese name, Charles.
 — DA
 A. That's a good idea. B. Good-bye!
 C. I've no idea. D. That's all right.
 35. We may call David Dave AB.
 A. short for B. for short C. short D. in short

36. Let me C you.
A. to help B. helps C. help D. helping
37. You know D about Shanghai.
A. many B. not C. a lot D. lot
38. What D you tomorrow?
A. do; do B. does, do C. are, do D. are, going to do
39. Thank you for A me that.
A. telling B. tell C. to tell D. tells
40. C you a good journey.
A. Hope B. Want C. Wish D. Give

IV. 句型转换

41. We have sports meeting every year. (用 next year 改写)
We are going to have sports meeting next year.
42. They are running on the playground. (就划线部分提问)
What are they doing on the playground?
43. Edison likes playing pingpong very much. (就划线部分提问)
How does Edison like playing pingpong?
44. —Thank you very much. —You're welcome. (同义句转换)
—Thank you very much. —that's all right
45. I'm thinking about what I am going to buy. (同义句转换)
I'm thinking about what to buy.
46. Chinese names and English names are not the same. (同义句转换)
Chinese names are different from English names.
47. You can talk about books. (同义句转换)
Why don't you talk about books?
48. I'm going to the shops. (同义句转换)
I'm going to do something
49. The little boy has some money. (变否定句)
The little boy doesn't have some money.
50. It means a waste of time. (变一般疑问句)
Does it mean a waste of time?

【综合能力提高】

II. 完形填空 (每题一空)

- A: What 51 you 52 ?

B: I'm a student.

A: Where 53 you 54 55?

B: I study in No. 2 Middle School.

A: 55 do you usually 56 to school?

B: I usually go to school 57 foot.

A: 58 59 your English teacher?

B: Miss Li is.

A: Do you 60 English?

B: Yes. I like it very much.

III. 完形填空

What do you do at the weekend (周末)? Some people like to 61 at home, but others like to go 62 a walk or to play football. My friend Jack works hard in a factory during (在……期间) the 63. At the weekend, he always 64 the same thing. On Saturday he 65 his car and on 66 he goes with his family to a village (村庄) by car. His uncle and aunt have a farm there. It isn't a 67 one, but there's always 68 to do on it. The children help to give the animals their 69. Jack and his wife help in the fields (田野). At the end of the day, they are all 70 and Jack's aunt gives them a big meal.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 61. A. play | B. live | C. stay | D. enjoy |
| 62. A. to | B. for | C. in | D. at |
| 63. A. day | B. time | C. autumn | D. week |
| 64. A. does | B. makes | C. borrows | D. has |
| 65. A. washes | B. drives | C. watches | D. mends |
| 66. A. Monday | B. Tuesday | C. Sunday | D. Friday |
| 67. A. small | B. big | C. new | D. old |
| 68. A. much | B. little | C. fast | D. far |
| 69. A. clothes | B. places | C. food | D. water |
| 70. A. clean | B. late | C. happy | D. hungry |

IV. 阅读理解

Tommy hated (恨) school and was always looking for excuses not to go.

If (如果) he sneezed (打喷嚏), he asked his mother to write a note saying he had a cold.

If he had a headache (头疼), he asked his mother to take him to the doctor during school hours.

He spent more time at home than he did at school.
On the days that he did go to school, he looked for excuses to come home early.

One day he came home from the school in the middle of the morning.

His father was surprised (吃惊的).

"You're home early", he said. "Is the school closed today?"

"No, Dad," Tommy said. "It's open. I came home early."

"How did you do that?" his father asked him. "What did you say to the teacher?"

"I told her that I had a new baby brother and that I had to come home and help you."

"But your mother has had twins," his father said, "a boy and a girl. You've got a baby brother and a baby sister."

"Yes, I know, Dad," Tommy said. "I'm saving up my baby sister for next week."

A) 根据短文内容判断正(T)、误(F)。

71. Tommy tried to find excuses for not going to school because he was too busy.
72. Tommy spent (花) most of his time at home.
73. When he did go to school, he was always late.
74. He didn't tell his teacher about the twins because he wanted to keep one of them for another excuse.
75. Tommy's mother had three children.

B) 根据短文内容在下列句子空白处填上合适的词, 首字母已给出, 每空一词。

76. Tommy d _____ like to go to school.
77. Tommy m _____ many excuses to stay away from school.
78. One day he came home e _____ to help his father look after the twins.
79. He told his teacher he o _____ had a baby brother.
80. The two new children were born (出生) on the s _____ day.

Unit

2

What are we going to do

Lesson 5

1. **Next Friday** We're going on our first field **trip**.

下周五我们要去进行第一次郊游。

郊游 trip

像 go, take, have 这些词组成的时间状语前不加 the

We must stay near our **hometown**. 我们必须呆在家乡附近。

hometown 和 town 类似, 用于可数名词

Let's **discuss** it. 我们讨论一下。

讨论上边提到的事, 不必翻译

生物动词, 后面讨论的在

Are we all **going**? 我们都要去吗?

疑问句结构, 否定句时 go 或 be 要加 not

Why don't we **go fishing** at East Lake? 我们为什么不去东湖钓鱼呢?

表示建议

I'm good at **fishing**. 我擅长钓鱼。

钓鱼, 作 at 的宾语, the 不能省略

East Lake has many different kinds of **fish**. 东湖有许多不同种类的鱼。

fish, 复数形式, 前面不加 s

Let's **go boating** on the river. 我们去河里划船吧!

We can **go hiking** there. 我们可以徒步旅行去那儿。

3. Your **class** is going on a field trip near your hometown.

你们**班**将去你们家乡附近郊游。

主语时, 谓语可单数或复数, 谓语或定语用复数

Lesson 6

1. The students **of** Class 4, Grade 2 are going hiking on their field trip.

初二(4)班的**的**学生打算徒步旅行郊游。

可用 from

The are going to hike to **the top of a mountain**. 他们打算徒步爬上**山顶**。

也可以说 a mountain top, 但是 mountain 中只发 [t]

Jill often goes the wrong **way**. 吉尔经常走**错路**。

路, 可数名词

Ed starts to **carry** the bag, but **trips over** his shoes.

trip 在句中动词, 和 over 一起用, '就' '绊倒' 的意思

动词前置的补语, 流有方向性

艾备开始**背包**, 却**被**他的鞋子**绊**了一**跤**。

Last night Jiang Wei **couldn't** sleep well.

昨晚江伟**没能**睡好。

can 的过去式

Is Mr Li going to **get** his class to the top?

动词补语或宾语前置

李老师将会**把**他的学生们**弄上**山顶吗?

2. I'm going to **die**. 我要**死**啦! (夸张)

die 动词, 或 die down

I'm going to **have a rest**. 我要**休息**一会儿。

have 动词, 与 a 连用, 表示休息