



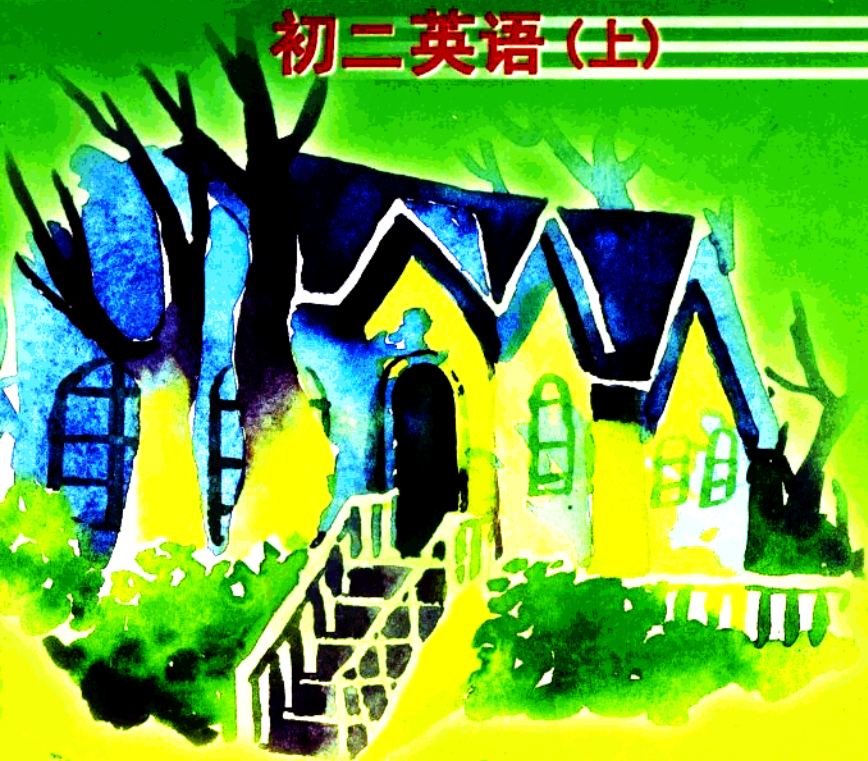
配人教版最新教材

丛书主编：张 鹏

本书主编：许建荣

# 素质教育新思路 同步学典

## 初二英语(上)



北京邮电大学出版社

## 前 言

随着教学改革不断深入以及《新课程标准》的实施,学生的学习方式也不断发生变化,传统的学习模式正逐步被自主、合作、探究式的学习方式所取代。

为了适应新的学习方式,更好地促进素质教育,我们特组织了一批著名学府和教育科研机构的专家、学者以及来自于一线的优秀教师,依据人教社最新教材,编写了这套《素质教育新思路同步学典》丛书。

丛书在编写过程中,本着“一切为了学生,为了一切学生”的原则,在归纳、阐释教材知识的基础上,增加了许多研究性课题以及贴近社会生产、生活实际的问题,能够帮助学生学会思考、学会分析、学会应用,从而提高自身的综合素质。

丛书具有以下特点:

⇨同步性

紧扣教学大纲和现行教材,按现行教材同步到每个章节或单元,难易结合,重难点突出。循纲而发,依本而行,同步教材而又不拘于大纲;源于课本而又高于课本。

⇨实用性

立足课内,向课外拓展,让学生们眼界大开,使知识面更宽,信息量更大,涵盖率更高,实用性更强。并且能够帮助学生学会运用知识,掌握正确的学习方法和解题技巧,提高分析问题和解决问题的能力。

⇨趣味性

根据中学生的心理和生理特点,本套丛书增添了许多趣味性的知识,使之更为生动、形象,避免了辅导书的枯燥和死板,增强了可读性。

丛书在编写过程中,得到了教育界有关专家和许多同仁的热情关心和支持,在此一并表示感谢!

虽然我们进行了大量的探索、研究工作,并对书稿进行了严格的校对,书中仍难免有偏颇之处,还望广大读者批评指正。

丛书编委会

2003年7月于北京

## 目 录

Unit 1	Welcome back!	(1)
Unit 2	What are you going to do?	(17)
Unit 3	Autumn festivals	(31)
Unit 4	On the farm	(47)
Unit 5	Shall we go to the zoo?	(62)
Unit 6	Find the right place!	(75)
Unit 7	Mainly revision	(90)
期中测试题		(102)
Unit 8	I was not here yesterday	(111)
Unit 9	The memory robot	(126)
Unit 10	The Swedish rock band	(140)
Unit 11	Dates, months and seasons	(154)
Unit 12	What's the weather like?	(169)
Unit 13	Come to the party!	(184)
Unit 14	Mainly revision	(199)
期末测试题		(213)
参考答案		(223)

## Unit 1 Welcome back!



### 能力要求

#### 一、词汇和词组

##### 1. 词汇

Welcome, fun, traffic, matter, best, wish, talk, idea, last, given, mean, meaning, important, Ms, never, afraid, discuss, partner, fill, happy, dialogue, live, sound, has to, time, more, waste, laugh, choose, maybe, change.

##### 2. 词组

Welcome( back) to... 欢迎(回)到……

call one's name 点名

on time 按时,准时

give a talk 做一次演讲

think about... 考虑……,思考……

between... and... 在……和……之间

for example 例如

how about...? ……怎么样

think of 想起,考虑

a waste of 浪费

this term 本学期

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

on duty 值日

in class 在课上

talk about 谈论……

be different from 和……不同

be short for 简称

try to do sth. 努力做某事

live in 居住

on the street 在街道上

#### 二、句型、交际用语与习语

1. I'm sorry I'm late. 很抱歉,我迟到了。

2. Happy Teachers' Day. 祝教师节愉快。

3. Do you have any good ideas? 你有好主意吗?  
 4. That's a good idea. 那是个好主意。  
 5. I'm not sure. 我没把握,我不能确定。  
 6. May I...? 我可以……?  
     May I call you Hui Fang? 我可以叫你慧芳吗?  
 7. Can you...? 你能……?  
     Can you help to clean the house? 你能帮着打扫房间吗?  
 8. Why don't you...? 为什么不……?  
     Why don't you make him a card?  
     为什么不为他做一张卡片呢?

### 三、语法

1. 复习一般现在时。  
 2. 复习现在进行时。



## 助学辅导

### 一、重点词汇

1. Welcome back to school! 欢迎返校!  
 welcome(1) *interj.* 意为“欢迎”,句末用感叹号“!”  
 Welcome to China/Shanghai/my house! 欢迎你到中国/上海/我家来。  
 (2) *adj.* 意思是“受欢迎的”。  
 A cool drink was welcome after the long, hot walk.  
 走了很长的路,感到很热,一杯冷饮可受欢迎了。  
 welcome news / a welcome visitor 受欢迎的消息/旅客  
 “Thank you very much.” “You are welcome.”  
 “非常感谢。” “不用谢。”  
 (3) *vt.* “欢迎……”  
 Mr Green welcomed us to his house. 格林先生欢迎我们到他家。  
 (4) *n.* “欢迎”  
 They give me a warm welcome.  
 他们给予我热烈的欢迎。  
 2. important *adj.* 重要的  
 They are having an important meeting. 他们在召开一次重要会议。

3. fun *n.* 用作不可数名词,表示“高兴”,“有意思”,“乐趣”;“有趣的人或事”。

Have fun! 好好玩!

He is full of fun. 他很幽默。

They had great fun working on the farm. 他们在农场劳动很高兴。

for fun 为了高兴,为了好玩。

He is learning English for fun. 他学英语只是为了好玩。

make fun of 开某人的玩笑,取笑。

It is wrong to make fun of others. 嘲笑别人是不对的。

4. traffic *n.* 为不可数名词。如: a lot of traffic 交通拥挤

There is a lot of traffic on the road. 这条道路交通量很大。

The traffic is heavy/ busy/ bad. 交通拥挤。

5. this term 本学期,这学期

last term / next term 上/下学期

类似的表达方式还有:

this week/ month/ year/ morning/ afternoon/ evening 本周/本月/今年/今天上午/今天下午/今天傍晚

that day/ week/ year/ morning 那天/那个星期/那一年/那天上午(多指已过去的时间)

next week/ month/ year 下周/下个月/明年

last week/ month/ year 上周/上个月/去年

名词前由 this, that, last, next 等词修饰时,前面不能用介词

We will visit Mr Black next month. 我们下个月将去拜访布莱克先生。

6. call *vt. & vi.* 叫、喊

Call me at seven o'clock, please.

请在早晨七点叫我。

*vt.* 叫作、称为

call him Jack 叫他杰克

call one's name 点名

7. be short for 是……的简称。

USA is short for the United States of America.

USA 是美利坚合众国的简称。

We call the United States of America USA for short. 我们简称美利坚合众国为 USA。

## 二、常用句型

1. Good morning, sir. 老师,早上好!

sir 先生(对长者、上级、老师、顾客等的尊称)。一般单独使用,不与人的姓连用。

"Tom, please come here." "Yes, sir."

"汤姆,请到这里来。""好的,先生。"

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

这是我们的第一节课,因此我不知道你们所有人的名字。

(1) so conj. "因此,所以"。连接两个前后表因果关系的句子。

Mary did not know the answer, so she went to ask the teacher.

玛丽不知道答案,所以她去问老师。

Mike is ill, so he doesn't go to school.

迈克生病了,因此他没去上学。

(2) all 与 not 连用,表示不完全否定,只表示一部分是……,相当于 some。

All rich men are not happy.

不是所有富人都快乐。

I don't know all the teachers in our school. 并不是我校所有的老师我都认识。

3. Why don't you.../ why not...后接动词原形,常用来表示建议。

Why don't you come by bike?

(Why not come by bike?) 你为什么骑自行车来?

4. Thank you for making English fun!

感谢你使英语变得那样有趣。

thank you for sth. / doing sth. 表示“因某事而感谢某人”。

Thank you for helping me with the work. 谢谢你帮我做这件事儿。

5. I'm not sure. / I'm afraid I've no idea.

我不能确定。/ 很抱歉我不知道。

(1) be sure of/about

I am sure of his honesty.

我确信他的诚实。

be sure to do

He is sure to come tonight. 他今晚准会来。

Be sure to close the door before you leave.

在你离开之前一定要关门。

be sure 后面可跟从句,例如:

I am not sure where he lives.

我不能确定他住在哪儿。

(2) be afraid 后面可跟从句,常表示“恐怕、担心”的意思。引出的句子常表示令对方不满意或失望。

I am afraid you're ill.

恐怕你病了。

—Are you free tomorrow? 明天你有空吗?

—I am afraid not/I am afraid I am not (free tomorrow). 恐怕没有空。

### 三、词语辨析

#### 1. on time / in time

on time 表示“按时、准时”的意思。

The train arrives on time.

火车按时到达。

Mary comes to school on time every day.

玛丽每天按时来到学校。

in time 表示“及时”的意思。

They finish their homework in time.

他们及时完成作业。

#### 2. Excuse me. / Sorry!

Excuse me 常用来客气地打断某人的话,或引起某人的注意。

Excuse me, just a moment. 对不起,请等一下。

Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the post office?

对不起,请问去邮局怎么走?

I'm sorry to hear that. 听到此消息我感到很难过。

### 四、语法

#### 1. 一般现在时

表示经常反复发生的动作或存在的状态。常与 every day, once a week, often, usually, always, sometimes, seldom 等时间状语连用。也可表示客观的事实或真理;用于条件、时间状语从句中代替一般将来时态。主语是第三人称单



数,谓语动词加“s”或“es”,be 动词用现在形式。

I go to see my grandma once a week. 我一周去看望奶奶一次。

We are going to work on the farm if it doesn't rain tomorrow.

如果明天不下雨,我们将去农场干活。

The earth moves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。

## 2. 现在进行时

表示现在正在进行或发生的动作,由助动词 be + - ing 构成。

The students are having a meeting in the classroom.

学生们正在教室开会。

Listen! Who is singing in the near room?

听!谁在隔壁房间唱歌?

- ing 形式的构成

(1)直接在动词原型末尾加 - ing。

如:do - doing stay - staying

(2)以不发音字母 e 结尾的动词,去 e 再加 - ing。

如:make - making have - having

(3)以重读闭音节结尾的单词,结尾只有一个辅音字母,应双写这一字母,再加 - ing。

如:begin - beginning stop - stopping



## 经典题库

### 一、例题解析

【例1】完成句子

他们将在公园中同他们的朋友开心地玩耍。

They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ with their friends in the park.

**解析** have fun 意为玩得很高兴。其用法常见于

have fun  $\begin{cases} \text{(in) doing sth.} \\ \text{with sth.} \end{cases}$

make fun of 意为取笑、作弄。

**答案** have fun playing

【例2】选择正确译文

Not all the English like fish.

- A. 所有的英国人都不喜欢吃鱼。  
 B. 所有的英国人都喜欢吃鱼。  
 C. 并非所有的英国人都喜欢吃鱼。

**解析** 含有 not 的句子,如果使用了不定代词 all, both 或 every 及 every 的复合词(如: everything, everyone…),则表示部分否定,意为“并非所有”。

**答案** C

【例3】 请将正确的译文与对应题号组合

- (1) I have only a little money.  
 (2) He has given us not a little trouble.  
 (3) He got better little by little.  
 (4) I know little or nothing about it.

- A. 我对它几乎一无所知。  
 B. 我只有一点点钱。  
 C. 他给我们带来不少麻烦。  
 D. 他逐渐康复了。

**解析** only a little 相当于 just a little, 只有一点点。

not a little 可作形容词或代词,意为“相当多(的),不少(的)”。

little by little 为“渐渐,逐渐”的意思。

little or nothing 几乎没有,简直没有

**答案** (1)B (2)C (3)D (4)A

【例4】 Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ over there.

- A. run      B. is running      C. runs      D. are running

**解析** Look, listen, be quiet 等词是提醒用现在进行时的信号。另外,现在进行时是由 be 的现在形式 am, is, are 加动词的现在分词构成的。本句主语是复数 they, 故选择 D 正确。

【例5】 改错: All the family likes watching TV.  
                   A                  B                  C                  D

**解析** family 是集合名词,集合名词作主语时,谓语动词的数要根据主语的意思而定,若名词指整体而言,谓语动词用单数形式,若名词强调成员个体概念,谓语动词用复数形式,此句中 family 强调个体概念,因此谓语动词用复数形式。故 C 是错的,应改为 like, 常见的集合名词有 class, team 等。

【例6】 In China the first name is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. given name      B. family name

C. mother's name                      D. middle name

**解析** family name 意为“姓”, given name 则指家人给取的名字, 答案为 B。

【例 7】 I think American names is quite \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese names.

A. different with                      B. different from  
C. different between                  D. the same to

**解析** be different from... 意为“与……不同”, 为固定搭配, 故答案为 B。

【例 8】 How about \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to England this summer?

**解析** How / what about + n. / v. ing...? 表示征求对方意见, 本句意为“今年夏天到英国去怎么样?” 故本题应填 going.

【例 9】 Granny asks LiFeng \_\_\_\_\_ shopping for her.

A. go                      B. goes                      C. to go                      D. went

**解析** ask 后跟动词不定式作宾语补足语, 即 ask sb. to do sth. 故先 C。

【例 10】 Look! Who \_\_\_\_\_ football on the playground?

A. play                      B. plays                      C. are playing                      D. is playing

**解析** 句中有 Look 这一现在进行时的信号, 故 A、B 两选项不能选, 当 Who 作主词地, 谓动词应用单数形式, 故选 D。

## 二、历届中考试题点拨

【例 1】 In England the last name is the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. middle name                      B. given name  
C. family name                      D. first name

**解析** 本题是检查学生对西方文化的了解及对学过课文的理解情况, 正确答案为 C。

【例 2】 ( ) Come and see us \_\_\_\_\_ next month.

A. sometimes                      B. some time                      C. sometime                      D. some times

**解析** 答案为 C。四个选项分别有不同的含义。sometimes 表示“有时候”, 是副词。如: He sometimes comes to see me. 下周某个时刻我们将举行一次会议。some time 表示“一些时间”, 是名词短语。如: I'll be away for some time. 我要离开一段时间。some times 表示“几次”, 是名词短语。如: I watch TV some times every week. 我每星期看几次电视。



## 能力闯关

## A 组:基础知识篇

一、找出划线部分读音不同的单词并将其序号填入题前括号内。

- ( ) 1. A. ruler      B. herr      C. term      D. certainly  
( ) 2. A. learn      B. earth      C. early      D. pear  
( ) 3. A. term      B. girl      C. turn      D. morning  
( ) 4. A. double      B. house      C. trousers      D. about  
( ) 5. A. wall      B. half      C. talk      D. small  
( ) 6. A. class      B. glass      C. carry      D. father  
( ) 7. A. cow      B. now      C. brown      D. know  
( ) 8. A. know      B. now      C. throw      D. row  
( ) 9. A. fourth      B. third      C. thank      D. them  
( ) 10. A. lesson      B. next      C. let      D. me

## 二、单项选择

- ( ) 1. Why \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema with him?  
A. not you go      B. dor:'t go      C. do go      D. not go
- ( ) 2. — In England, which name do you put last?  
A. The first name      B. The given name  
C. The family name      D. The full name
- ( ) 3. Can you give a book \_\_\_\_\_ me?  
A. /      B. to      C. with      D. for
- ( ) 4. It is late, \_\_\_\_\_ we must go home now.  
A. because      B. but      C. so      D. or
- ( ) 5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ paper on the desk.  
A. some piece of      B. a piece of      C. piece of      D. a
- ( ) 6. Listen ! The girls \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom now.  
A. singing      B. is singing      C. are sing      D. are singing
- ( ) 7. The Chinese people are very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friends      B. friend      C. friendly      D. friendful



Mary," says Lulu. "How are you?"

"We're 6, thank you," say 7.

Jack meets Michael. "Hi, Michael! It's 8 to see you again!" says Jack.

"It's nice to see you, too," says Michael.

"How's Hellen?"

"She's fine, thanks," says Jack.

Now it's time 9 class. The students are going into their 10.

- ( ) 1. A. are                      B. is                      C. have                      D. has  
( ) 2. A. go                      B. going                      C. walking                      D. running  
( ) 3. A. one                      B. first                      C. next                      D. this  
( ) 4. A. some                      B. many                      C. much                      D. all  
( ) 5. A. on                      B. at                      C. behind                      D. under  
( ) 6. A. good                      B. nice                      C. fine                      D. right  
( ) 7. A. the twins                      B. the twin                      C. twins                      D. a twin  
( ) 8. A. time                      B. late                      C. early                      D. good  
( ) 9. A. to                      B. for                      C. from                      D. after  
( ) 10. A. school                      B. schools                      C. homes                      D. classrooms

**五、阅读下面短文,然后根据短文的内容选择正确答案**

It's Sunday morning. There are many people in the park. Some boys are playing games. There are some girls under a big tree. They're singing and dancing. What are the women doing? They're drinking tea. Look at the woman in the red coat. She is my mother. She is talking to Li Ping. Li Ping is her student. He is a good student. He works hard. My mother likes him very much.

- ( ) 1. The boys are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. singing                      B. playing games  
C. drinking                      D. dancing  
( ) 2. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a teacher                      B. a worker  
C. a doctor                      D. a woman  
( ) 3. Li Ping is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the classroom                      B. my home  
C. the park                      D. school

- ( ) 4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ under the big tree.  
 A. some girls B. some people  
 C. some boys D. some women
- ( ) 5. My mother is wearing \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a green coat B. a white coat  
 C. a red coat D. a hat

#### 六、根据所给句子选择正确回答:

1. May I borrow your pen? ( )
  2. Sorry, I can't help you. ( )
  3. Do you have an eraser? ( )
  4. What are you doing? ( )
  5. Please don't call me Lily. I am Lucy. ( )
  6. Whose trousers are these? ( )
  7. Is Polly eating something? ( )
  8. What are the two men doing? ( )
  9. How many girls are there in your classroom? ( )
  10. Who has a green coat? ( )
- A. It doesn't matter. B. They are shopping.  
 C. Yes, I do. D. Certainly!  
 E. They are Jim's. F. Twenty.  
 G. No, she isn't. H. Han Meimei has.  
 I. We are playing basketball. J. Sorry, you look the same.

#### B 组:挑战提高篇

##### 一、找出划线部分读音不同于其他三个的词,将字母序号填入括号内

- ( ) 1. A. last B. sad C. Saturday D. fat  
 ( ) 2. A. hear B. dear C. near D. thea  
 ( ) 3. A. raincoat B. said C. mail D. afraid  
 ( ) 4. A. mean B. bread C. meal D. fie  
 ( ) 5. A. before B. important C. forget D. short

##### 二、单项选择

- ( ) 1. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ before the class every morning.  
 A. asks for our names B. calls us names  
 C. calls our names D. tells us his name

- ( ) 2. What \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays?  
A. does, often do                      B. does, do often  
C. do, do often                      D. do, often do
- ( ) 3. —I'm sorry I can't help you.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It doesn't matter                      B. Thank goodness  
C. You're welcome                      D. Thanks a lot
- ( ) 4. Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ me Fangfang.  
A. take                      B. call                      C. say                      D. know
- ( ) 5. Her brother \_\_\_\_\_ shoes in a shoe factory.  
A. works                      B. does                      C. mend                      D. makes
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ talk about your study of English?  
A. Why don't                      B. How about  
C. Why not                      D. What about
- ( ) 7. In Britain, the first name is the \_\_\_\_\_ name.  
A. give                      B. giving                      C. given                      D. gives
- ( ) 8. Come to my office after school, Tom. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ a talk about your lessons.  
A. make                      B. give                      C. have                      D. get
- ( ) 9. Hi, Mr Wang, \_\_\_\_\_ a little present, \_\_\_\_\_ our best wishes.  
A. This is and                      B. This is with  
C. Here's, and                      D. Here's, with
- ( ) 10. Everyone knows March 8 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Women Day                      B. the Women's Day  
C. Woman's Day                      D. Women's Day
- ( ) 11. Welcome \_\_\_\_\_ our school.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. for                      D. to
- ( ) 12. In England, the last name is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. given name                      B. family name  
C. first name                      D. middle name
- ( ) 13. Your teacher's name is Ann John Smith. You call her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Miss Ann                      B. Miss John  
C. Miss Smith                      D. Mr Smith



- ( ) 14. In China, Teachers' Day is \_\_\_\_\_ September 10th.  
A. on B. at C. in D. about
- ( ) 15. Our teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ about the weather in English.  
A. talks B. talk C. to talk D. talking
- ( ) 16. He's looking at the apples on the table and \_\_\_\_\_ a big one.  
A. choose B. choosing C. chose D. to choose
- ( ) 17. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper.  
A. something important B. important something  
C. anything important D. important anything
- ( ) 18. Today is June the first. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Children's Day B. Childrens' Day  
C. The Children's Day D. The Children's Day
- ( ) 19. You are going to have a birthday party this evening, \_\_\_\_ ?  
A. won't you B. haven't you  
C. don't you D. aren't you
- ( ) 20. Here are some cards \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ our best wishes.  
A. for; with B. for; to C. to; to D. for; for

### 三、用动词的适当形式填空

- Don't talk, The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (speak).
- You may let her \_\_\_\_\_ (go) back home now.
- What about \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about your family.
- Listen! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the next room.
- Linlin \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) up early on Sundays.

### 四、完型填空

There 1 many students on the bus. They are 2 to school. Today is the 3 day of term. Now the students are 4 school. "Hello, Lucy and Lily," say Meimei "How are you?" "We're fine, thank you," said the twins. Jim meets Li Lei "Hi. Li Lei! It's 5 to see you again!" says Jim. "It's good to see you, too" says Li Lei, "How's Polly?" "She's fine, thanks." 6 Jim.

- ( ) 1. A. is B. be C. have D. are
- ( ) 2. A. come B. go C. going D. at
- ( ) 3. A. first B. one C. two D. second
- ( ) 4. A. going B. in C. at D. come