· 动感地带中学生学习指导丛书·

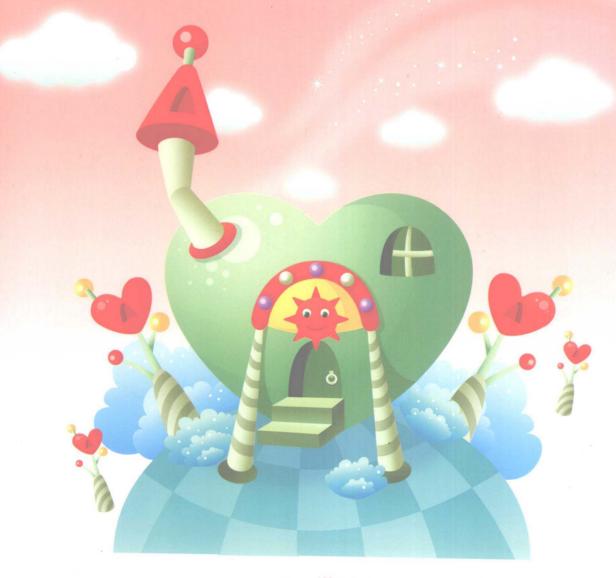
七味英语





课堂内外

课堂内外杂志社 编



重度出版集团 🎯 重度出版社

· 动感世带中学生学习指导丛书·

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前言

为了帮助中学生学好各科知识,全面提升中学生的综合素质和综合能力,反映时尚的校园生活,我们专门为中学生量身打造了一套"动感地带中学生学习指导丛书"。

丛书从初中到高中按年级编排,适合每个年级的中学生阅读和使用。我们邀请 了数十名多年战斗在一线的、具有丰富教学经验的重点中学高级教师,按照每个年级学科新课标的要求,根据学科知识点的重点和难点来进行编写。讲解精辟,例题经典,对学生学好学科知识有很大的帮助。

丛书是专门为中学生打造的一套学习指导丛书,每个年级主要内容包括《三味语文》《五味数学》《七味英语》,以及反映校园生活的《时尚校园》。《三味语文》着重对学生进行人文素养、阅读素养、写作素养三个方面的训练和培养;《五味数学》着重对学生进行分析、理解、演算、推理、应用五种数学思维能力的训练;《七味英语》主要提高中学生英语的读、写、听、说、记、译、灵活运用七个方面的能力;《时尚校园》主要包括"奇思妙想""快乐大本营""同龄生态""心灵氧吧"等内容。

初一年级套书是为刚步入初中的同学量身打造的精品读物,集趣味性、实用性、权威性为一体,全方位丰富同学们的课内课外生活。

"动感地带中学生学习指导丛书"在注重对中学生进行学科指导的基础上,还注重对中学生进行各方面能力的培养和训练,是一套内容丰富有趣、形式生动活泼,指导性和实用性都很强的图书,对全面提高中学生的综合素质和综合能力有很大的帮助。

编 者 2008年7月



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Unit 1 My name's Gina.



重点单词	name n. 名字 nice adj. 好的;令人愉快的 I pron. 我 look v. 看;望;看起来 family n. 家庭;家人 clock n. 时钟 you pron. 你;你们 what pron. & adj. 什么 your pron. 你的;你们的 his pron. 他的 and conj. 和;又;而且 her pron. 她的 question n. 问题;难题 answer n. 回答;答案 number n. 数;数字 card n. 卡片;卡	meet v. 遇见;相逢 hello interj. (表示问候)喂 first adj. 第一的 last adj. 最后的 boy n. 男孩 girl n. 女孩 zero num. 零 one num. — two num. 二 three num. 三 four num. 四 five num. 五 six num. 六 seven num. 七 eight num. 八 nine num. 九		
重点短语	first name 名字 nice to meet you 很高兴见到你 ID card 身份证	last name/ family name 姓氏 phone number 电话号码 my name 我的名字		
重点句型	1. —What's your name? —My name is Jenny. /I'm Jenny. 2. —Nice to meet you, —Nice to meet you, too. 3. —What's his name? —His name is Jenny. 4. —What's her name? —Her name is Linda. 5. —What's your first name? —My first name is Jack. 6. —What's your last/family name? —My last/family name is Green. 7. —What's your/his/her phone number? —My /His/Her phone number is 234-4567			



名师讲堂

1. family 用法小结

(1)family 作"家庭"解,被看作一个整体,动词 用单数。例如:

The Johnson family lives in a little village. 约翰逊一家住在一个小村子里。

(2)作"家人"解,被看作组成该家庭的全体成员,动词用复数。例如:

My family are all fond of playing table tennis.

我们全家都喜欢打乒乓球。

2. look 用法小结

(1)look 用作不及物动词,主要表示"看; 瞧; 观看;注视"的意思。例如:

Look behind. Someone is following us.

瞧后面,有人在跟踪我们。

Look before you leap.

三思而后行。

Look carefully and you'll see the difference. 仔细看一看,就会看出它们之间的区别。

We looked but saw nothing.

我们看了看,但什么也没有看见。

(2)看起来,显得作此用法时,look 为连系动词,后接名词、形容词等作表语。例如:

They all look fine.

他们看起来身体都很好。

The book looks interesting.

这本书好像很有趣。

【知识拓展】英语中常用 look 短语: have/take a look 看一看 have a look of... 好像; 仿佛 look about 四下环顾 look about for... 四下寻找 look after 照看;目送 look ahead 考虑未来;预做准备 look as if 似乎;好像 look at 看 look away from 转移目光 look back 回头看 look back on/ upon 回忆; 回顾 look down on/ upon 俯视; 蔑视 look for 寻找

look forward to doing sth 期待; 展望 look in (随便)看望 look into 窥视;调查 look like 看起来像 look on 旁观 look on A as B 认为 A 是 B look out 向外看;注意;警戒 look out for 提防 look over 审阅; 翻阅 look through 透过……看去;彻底调查;从头看到底 look up to sb 尊敬/仰望某人 look up 仰视; 胸怀大志 look sth up 查阅 look sb in the eye/ face 直视某人

常用 look 短语用法解析如下:

①look about 环顾四周;随便看;到处看; 到处寻找。例如:

The man kept looking about.

这个人不停地环顾四周。

- -What can I do for you, madam?
- -No, I'm just looking around.
- 一夫人,想买什么吗?
- 一不是,只是随便看看。

I'm looking about for a house.

我在找一座房子。

Look about carefully before making the decision.

先仔细考虑,然后再作决定。

②look after 照顾;照料;关心。例如:

I can look after myself.

我能照顾自己。

Who is looking after the luggage? 谁在照看行李?

③look at 看……;注视……;看待;考虑 (多用于含有否定意义的句子);检查。 例如:

He looked at me and smiled.

他望着我笑了。

Look at him jump /jumping. 请看他跳。

That's the way I look at it.

我就是那样看待它的。

They refused to look at my suggestion.

Unit 1 My name's Gina.

他们拒不考虑我的建议。

He came to look at the drainage. 他是来检查排水设备的。

④look back 回顾;回想;停滞;畏缩;倒退 (通常用于否定句)。例如:

I still shudder when I look back on the past.

想起过去,我仍然不寒而栗。

From this time on, he never looked back. 从此以后,他便不断进步。

⑤look down on /upon 看不起; 瞧不起。 例如:

You shouldn't look down upon the poor. 你不应该瞧不起穷人。

She likes tennis, but looks down on football.

她喜欢网球,但轻视足球。

⑥look for 寻找;期待;指望。例如:

I've looked for it everywhere.

我到处找过它了。

You are looking for trouble.

你是在自找麻烦。

We shall be looking for an improvement in your work this term.

我们期待你这学期学习进步。

It's too soon yet to look for results.

现在就指望有结果,未免为时过早。

(7)look forward to 期待;盼望。例如:

We're looking forward to hearing from you.

我们盼望收到你的来信。

The children are looking forward to your visit.

孩子们都盼望着你的到来。

(8)look in (顺便)来访。例如:

Why don't you look in (on) me next time you're in town?

你下次进城来顺便来串串门好吗?

I may look in at the party on my way

我回家时可能顺便到聚会处去看看。

⑨look into 调查;研究;了解。例如:

We'll look into that right away.

我们会马上调查此事。

The police are looking into the cause of the accident.

警方正在调查事故的原因。

①look like 看起来像;好像要;似乎要。 例如:

He looks like your brother.

他看上去像你哥哥。

What does he look like?

他长相如何?

He looks like an honest man.

看来他像个老实人。

It looks like rain /raining.

好像要下雨了。

He looks like winning.

好像他要赢了。

①look on 旁观;看作;当作(与 as 连用)。 例如:

No, I'm not playing; I'm just looking on.

不,我不打,我只是看看。

He looks on me as his best friend.

他把我当作最好的朋友。

We looked on this as useless.

我们认为这个东西毫无用处。

⑫look out 向外看;注意;当心;小心。如:

Don't look out of the window.

别往窗外看。

He stood at the window and looked out (at the view).

他站在窗前向外望(观看景色)。

Look out. There's a car coming!

当心! 汽车来了!

If you don't look out, you'll hurt yourself.

你若不当心,你会受伤的。

③look over 审阅;翻阅;打量;检查。例如:
Would you mind looking over my exercises?
请你帮我看一下我的练习好吗?
He looked her over and nodded lightly.

他上下打量她,然后微微点了点头。

(Alook through 翻阅;浏览。如:

Before the meeting he looked through the reports.

开会前他把报告看了一遍。

Look through your notes before the examination.

考试前翻翻你的笔记。

⑤look to 注意;负责。例如:
Look to it that this doesn't happen again.
注意不要让这事再发生。

(blook up 查阅;查找;看望;拜访;好转。例如:

Look up this word in the dictionary. 这个词查查词典吧。

I want to look up an old friend.

我想去看一位朋友。

Things are looking up. 情况在好转。

①look up to 尊敬。例如:

He is good teacher. We've always look up to him.

他是位好老师,我们一向尊重他。

3. problem 与 question 的区别及用法

problem 和 question 都有"问题"的意思,但用 法却不尽相同。

- (1)problem 指说话者认为难以解决的问题, 它与动词 solve 或 settle(解决)搭配。而 question 指说话者需要寻找答案的问题, 它常与动词 ask 或 answer 连用。试比较:
 - ①The problem is difficult to be solved. 这个问题很难解决。
 - 2 May I ask you some questions?

我可以问你一些问题吗?

- (2)problem 可用于数学或物理的习题,而question 却无此义。question 可表示一件"与……有关的事"。试比较:
 - ①Can you work out this maths problem? 你能算出这道数学题吗?
 - ②It's a question of money/time. 这是一个与金钱/时间有关的问题。
 - ③指需要讨论或解决的问题时,problem与 question 可以互换。例如:

We are going to talk about several problems/questions at the meeting.

我们在会上要谈到一些问题。

4. watch, read, look, see 的区别及用法

- (1)watch 侧重"观看",强调看活动的,非静止 的画面,例如:watch TV 看电视;watch a match 看球赛
- (2)look "看",强调看的动作,为不及物动词, 因此要表示"看……",必须加介词 at。例 如:

Look! The bus is coming. 看! 汽车来了。

Please look at the blackboard. 请看黑板。

(3)see"看见;看到",强调看的结果。例如: Please look at the picture.What can you see?

请看这张照片,你能看到什么?

- (4)read"阅读",指看有文字内容的东西。例如:read a book 看书;read a newspaper 看报纸;read a magazine 看杂志
- 5. Miss, Mrs 和 Mr 的区别及用法

Miss, Mrs 和 Mr 这三个词通常放在姓之前表示一种称呼。

Miss: 意为"小姐",指未婚女子。例如: Miss Li 李小姐

Mrs: 意为"夫人;太太",指已婚女子。例如: Mrs Wang 王夫人,王太太 Mr:意为"先生",指所有成年男子。例如:Mr Zhang 张先生

6. be 动词的用法和人称代词的搭配

- (1) be 动词:am, is, are
- (2) 人称代词
- (3) be 动词的用法和人称代词主格的搭配:

项目人称			物主代词	
		主格	宾格	形容词性
ΔΔ	单数	I(我)	me(我的)	my(我的)
第一人称	复数	we(我们)	us(我们)	our(我们的)
第二人称	单数	you(你)	you(你的)	your(你的)
	复数	you(你们)	you(你们的)	your(你们的)
第三人称	she(她) 单数 he(他)	she(她)	her(她)	her(她的)
		he(他)	him(他)	his(他的)
		it(它)	it(它)	its(它的)
	复数	they(他们)	they(他们的)	their(他们的)

- ①am—I ②is—he, she, it ③are—we, you, they
- (4)人称代词的主格在句中作主语,通常位于 句首;人称代词的宾格在句中作宾语,通 常位于动词、介词的后面;形容词性物主 代词不能单独使用,后面要加名词。

7. 词性

学英语一定要记住词语的词性,它是词语的 使用功能。

- (1)名词(n.), 用来表示人或事物的名称,例如: name, clock, girl, boy, question, telephone, number card
- (2)形容词(*adj*.),用来表示人或事物的性质、 特征或状态。例如:nice
- (3) 动词 (v.), 用来表示动作。例如:meet, answer, look, is, am
- (4)数词(num.),用来表示数量。例如:zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine
- (5) 短语, 词语的固定搭配。例如:ID card, first name, family name, phone number
- (6)人称代词(pron.),用来表示人称范畴的词。例如:my, you, your, he, his, she, her



活学活用

I. 根据句子意思,补充完英语单词。				
1. —What's your n?				
—My name is Mary.				
2. I'm Gina. Nice t meet you.				
3. His name i Tony.				
4. W her telephone number?				
5. I a Bruce.				
6. His telephone n is 58764321.				
7. —What's her first name?				
—H first name is Tanya.				
8. —What's her l name?				
—Her last name is Lopez.				
9. Hello, I a Jenny.				
10. Is his n Dave?				
II. 用 am, are 或 is 填空。				
1. —What your name?				
—My name Jim.				
2. —How old you?				
—I eleven.				
3. —How you?				

-Fine, thank you.

4	—What is your phone number?	()9. —"My name is Kate?"
	—It 261—9854.	—"Lisa."
5.	you Ben?	A. Are you Lisa
	—No. I Alan.	B. What's your name
III. 选	择填空。	C. What's that
()1. —"Good Morning!"	D. please
		()10. —"What's the girl's name? "
	A. Thank you. B. Hello!	"
	C. Good morning. D. Fine.	A. Kate is B. It Late
()2 your name?	C. That is Kate
	A. What's B. What	D. Her name is Kate
	C. How D. How's	()11. —What's name?
()3. —"How are you, Miss Li?"	—Bob.
	"	A. I B. my
	A. Hello	C. his D. her
	B. Good Morning	()12 are his
	C. Yes, I'm Sandra	A. These; brother
	D. Fine, thank you	B. This; brother
()4. —"What's this? "	C. these; brothers
	"	D. These; brothers
	A. It's a B. It's good	()13. —Is this your mother?
	C. It's B D. I'm fine	, itIt's her mother.
()5. What's her name?	A. No; is B. Yes; isn't
	A. first B. one	C. Yes; is D. No; isn't
	C. two D. three	()14. —What's your phone number?
()6. —"Nice to meet you."	—908–7653.
		A. It B. It's
	A. Fine	C. Its D. Is it
	B. Thank you	()15. —How do you do?
	C. Nice to meet you, too	
	D. Good morning	A. How old are you?
()7. How you, Bill?	B. How are you?
	A. is B. are	C. Nice to meet you.
	C. am D. be	D. How do you do?
()8. —"Is your name Brown?"	IV. 完形填空。
	<u>"</u> "	Α
	A. Yes, it is B. Yes, I am	This is <u>1</u> English girl. <u>2</u> name is
	C. Yes, I'm D. No, I'm no	Emma. 3 is eleven. 4 is 5 Chinese

				,	
	a. į		1	9	
าล	1. 1	٤.	3 .	-	رو
		~	-	-	

boy.	6 name is Lian	g Sheng7_	is twelve.	2. Age	:		
8	telephone number	is 87654321.	I 9 Tim.	3. Teac	cher:		- 187
They	are 10 friends			4. Grad	de:		
()1. A. /	B. a	C. an	5. Clas	ss:		
()2. A. Her	B. His	C. She	6. Pho	ne number:		
()3. A. It	B. She	C. Her	i i		В	
()4. A. That	B. It	C. His	Н	ello! I'm Ling	Ming.	I'm in Row Four(第
()5. A. a	B. an	C. /	四排)	. I'm Number	Ten. (十号). I'm in Class
()6. A. Who's	B. Her	C. His	Six, G	rade One. Ann i	s in R	ow Four, too. But she
()7. A. You	B. I	C. He	is Num	ber Two. She is	in Cla	ss Five, Grade One.
()8. A. My	B. His	C. Her	()1. Ann is in _	1	Four.
()9. A. am	B. are	C. is		A. Number		B. Class
()10. A. your	B. my	C. I	i	C. Row		D. Grade
		В		()2. Ann is in C	Class _	
A	: Hello, Lin Tao!	What's that	1_ English?		A. Three		B. Four
В	3: <u>2</u> is a key.				C. Five		D. Six
A	a: _3_ that? Is	_4_ a key,	5 ?	()3. I'm in Grae	de	_
В	: No, it <u>6</u> . It'	s _7_ sharper	ner.		A. Two		B. One
A	a: Is it <u>8</u> shar	pener?			C. Three		D. Four
В	8: <u>9</u> , it isn't. I	t's <u>10</u> shar	pener.	()4. —Is.Ann N	lumber	Two?
()1. A. at	B. in	C. to				
()2. A. That	B. it	C. It	i.	A. Yes, it is	s	B. No, it isn't
()3. A. What	B. Who's	C. What's		C. Yes, she	is	D. No, she isn't
()4. A. it	B. It	C. It's	()5. —Are you	and A	nn in the same row?
()5. A. too	B. to	C. two				
()6. A. is	B. isn't	C. it		A. Yes, I an	m	B. I am not
()7. A. a	B. /	C. an		C. Yes, we	are	D. No, we are not
()8. A. a	B. /	C. your				
()9. A. Yes	B. No	C. /	OX	易错题诊	断	
()10. A. a	B. her	C. /		V-12-14-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-	TO COLUMN	
V. 阅	读理解,根据短3	文内容,完成下	列各题。	1. — 7	What'sr	name,	please?
		Α		<u> </u>	My name is John	•:	
N	ly name is Charli	e Street, I'm	not twelve. I	Α.	your	B. Y	ou
am eleven. I'm not in Grade Eight. I am in Grade				C. 1	His	D. h	e
Seven. I'm in Class Two. My teacher isn't Miss				典型键	误:you 与 your	的正确	角用法。
Black. My teacher is Grey. My phone number is				错因分	┣析:you 与 your	虽然	只有一个字母之差,
5221059.				但意义	人不同,在句中的	り作用	也不相同。you 意为
1. Nan	ne:			"你;你	尔们",作主语;	而 you	ur 表示"你的;你们

的",后面必须再接一个名词。根据这句话的答语,我们可以判断答案 A 是符合题意的,故选择选项 A。

正确答案:A

2. -What's you name?

—My name is _____

A. Han Mei Mei

B. Han Meimei

C. Han meimei

D. Han mei mei

典型错误:英语表达汉语姓名的正确写法。

错因分析:汉语中的"姓"用英文表示时要用大写,"名"用英文表示时须连写,不能分开,只需要第一个字母大写即可,但是"姓"和"名"之间要隔开。据此,我们发现 B 选项符合我们的要求,是正确的。

正确答案:B

- 3. 魏华, 你好!
 - A. Wei Hua! Hello!
 - B. Hello! Wei Hua!

典型错误:英语问候语的正确表达。

错因分析:英语中称呼语和问候语连用时,常将称呼语放在问候语之后,而在汉语中,习惯先说称呼语,要注意英语和汉语不同表达法的应用。

正确答案:B

- 4. 我找不到我的钢笔。
 - A. I can't find the my pen.
 - B. I can't find my pen.

典型错误:物主代词 my 的正确用法。

错因分析:若物主代词修饰名词时,其物主代词 前面就不能加任何冠词。

正确答案:B



趣味英语

。我一起。

我是系动词

我(I)用 am,你(you)用 are,is 连着他(he), 她(she),它(it)。

> 单数名词用 is,复数名词全用 are。 变否定,更容易,be 后 not 加上去。 变疑问,往前提,句末问号莫丢弃。 还有一条须注意,句首大写莫忘记。

。第一段。

Who Is the Laziest(懒惰)?

Father: Well, Tom, I asked to your teacher today, and now I want to ask you a question. Who is the laziest person(人) in your class?

Tom: I don't know, father.

Father: Oh, yes, you do! Think! When other (其他的) boys and girls are doing and writing, who sits in the class and only (仅仅,只有) watches how other people work?

Tom: Our teacher, father.

谁最懒?

父亲:哎,汤姆,今天我跟你们老师谈过,现 在我想问你个问题。你们班上谁最懒?

汤姆:我不知道,爸爸。

父亲:啊,不对,你知道!想想看,当别的孩子都在做作业、写字时,谁在课堂上坐着,只是看人家做功课?

汤姆:我们老师,爸爸。

Unit 2 Is this your pencil?



重点单词	this pron. & adj. 这;这个that pron. & adj. 那;那个thank v. 感谢call v. 打电话;大声说;喊;叫lost adj. 丢失的;遗失的ruler n. 直尺dictionary n. 字典computer n. 电脑	notebook n. 笔记本 found v. 找回 sharpener n. 削具;铅笔刀 spell v. 拼写 how adv. (程度)多么;怎样 please interj. (祈使句中用作请求的客套话)请 pencil n. 铅笔 watch n. & v. 手表;观看;看	
重点短语	computer game 电子游戏 in English 用英语 a set of 一套;一副	thank you 谢谢你 lost and found 失物招领 excuse me 请原谅	
重点句型	1.—Is this your? —Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. 2.—What's this in English? —It's a 3.—How do you spell it? —P-E-N.		



名师讲堂

1. call 用法小结

call 意思为"大声说;喊;叫"。例如: My dog come at my call.

我的狗应我的喊叫而来。

【知识拓展】call 可以和许多副词或介词构成 短语表达不同的意思:call at a place (车船等)停靠;到某地拜访 call away 叫走;叫开 call back 唤回;叫回;回电话 call for sth (sb)喊着叫某人来;喊着叫人取来某物;来或 去接某人 call in 叫进;请进;找来;请来;来 访 call off 叫走;转移开;取消 call (up)on sb 拜访或看望某人 call out 大声叫(喊);召唤;请来 call up (给……)打电话;想起;回忆起

常用 call 短语用法解析如下:

(1)call at a place (车船等)停靠;到某地拜 访。例如:

The train calls at every station.

这火车每个站都停。

She called at his office yesterday.

她昨天去了他办公室拜访。

(2)call away 叫走;叫开;转移(注意力等)。 例如: He was called away by a friend.

他被朋友叫走了。

He is studying an important problem, and nothing can call away his attention.

他正在研究一个重要问题,什么也不能使 他分心。

(3)call back 唤回;叫回;回电话;再打电话。 例如:

He was about to leave when his wife called him back.

他正要离去,他妻子把他叫了回来。

I'll call (you) back.

我将给你回电话。

He's not in. Please call back later. 他不在家,请过一会儿再打来。

(4)call for sth (sb)喊着叫某人来;喊着叫人取来某物;来或去接某人;需要;要求。例如:

The boy called for his clothes.

小男孩喊着给他拿衣服来。

He called for a glass of beer.

他叫了一杯啤酒。

I'll call for you (at your house) at nine.

我九点(到你家)来接你。

This problem calls for careful thought.

这问题需要好好想一想。

The work calls for time and patience.

这工作需要时间和耐心。

(5)call in 叫进;请进;找来;请来;来访。 例如:

He only waited two minutes before he was called in.

他只等了两分钟就被叫了进去。

Call in the doctor at once.

马上去请医生来。

Please call in at five.

请在五点来访。

He called in the office this afternoon.

他今天下午来办公室坐了一会儿。

(6)call off 叫走;转移开;取消;不举行。例如:

Call your dog off.

把你的狗叫走。

The match was called off because of bad weather.

由于天气不好,比赛取消了。

(7)call (up)on sb 拜访或看望某人。例如:

He called on them that evening.

他那天晚上去拜访了他们。

I called upon Mrs Foster this evening. 我今晚去看望了福斯特太太。

(8) call sb sth 为某人叫某物。例如:

Please call me a taxi.

请帮我叫一辆出租车。

(9)call (up)on sb to do sth 叫(请)某人做某事;号召某人做某事。例如:

We are calling on you to help us. 我们恳请你帮助我们。

(10)call out 大声叫(喊);召唤;请来;调去。 例如:

He called out with pain.

他痛得大叫。

The drowning boy called out for help.

溺水的男孩大声呼救。

He decided to call out the army.

他决定动用军队。

(11)call up (给……)打电话;想起;回忆起。

DI AH:

Please call me up this evening.

请今晚给我打电话。

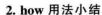
All right, I'll ring up again.

好吧,我回头再打电话。

Your letter calls up the days when we worked together.

你的来信使我想起了我们在一起工作的 情景。

Unit 2



how 是疑问副词,主要询问方式、状态或程度,表示"如何""怎么样",在特殊疑问句中常作状语或表语。例如:

- (1)询问某动作执行方式。例如: How do you usually go to work? 你通常是怎样去上班的?
- (2)询问某人或谋事的状态。例如: How is the computer? 这台电脑怎么样?
- (3)询问某人的品行或对某事物的评价。例如: How do you like Chinese food? 你觉得中国食品怎么样?
- (4)How+形容词用语询问年龄、身高或高度、体积重量等。例如:
 How tall is that tree behind the house?
 房子后面的那棵树有多高?

3. please 用法小结

- (1)please 作动词,意为"使高兴;使喜欢;使 高兴;选择;喜欢"。例如:
 - a picture that pleases the eye
 - 一幅悦目的图画

It's difficult to please everybody.

很难使每个人满意。

Come and stay as long as you please. 来吧! 你喜欢住多久就住多久。

- (2)作形容词,意为"满足的,满意的"。例如: I am very pleased with your dinner. 我对晚餐很满意。
- (3)祈使句中用作请求的客套话,意为"请"。 例如:

A cup of tea, please.

请来一杯茶。

Please bring your book to me.

请把你的书带给我。

【知识拓展】常用 please 的习惯用语:as you please 随你的意思; 随你喜欢 be easily pleased 容易说话 be pleased in 欢喜 be

pleased to (do) 乐意;承蒙;肯 be pleased with 喜欢 if you please 请;劳驾;对不起;你看多奇怪 please me 看在我面上 please oneself 乐意怎样就怎样;觉得高兴;感到满意

4. this, that 和 it 的区别及用法

- (1)this 和 that 是指示代词, it 是人称代词。
- (2) 距离说话人近的人或物用 this, 距离说话 人远的人或物用 that。例如:

This is a flower.

这是一朵花。(近处)

That is a tree.

那是一棵树。(远处)

他的……吗?"例如:

- (3)this 和 that 可以用来表达对某物所属的确 认。常用问句结构为 Is this your...? "这是你的……吗?"或 Is that his...? "那是
 - ①—Is this your notebook, Li Ming?
 - -Yes, it is.
 - 一李明,这是你的笔记本吗?
 - 一是的,它是。
 - 2—Is that his eraser?
 - -No, it isn't.
 - 一那是他的橡皮吗?
 - 一不,它不是。
- (4)this 和 that 表达对某物所属权的确认时, 常用肯定与否定句的结构为 This is.../This isn't..."这是(不是)·····", That is .../That isn't..."那是(不是)·····"。例如:

This is my pencil.

这是我的铅笔。

This isn't his pencil.

这不是他的铅笔。

That is her computer.

那是她的电脑。

That isn't your computer.

那不是你的电脑。

(5) 放在一起的两样东西, 先说 this, 后说 that。例如:

This is a pen. That is a pencil. 这是一支钢笔。那是一支铅笔。

(6)向别人介绍某人时说 This is..., 不说 That is...。例如:

This is Helen. Helen, this is Tom. 这是海伦。海伦,这是汤姆。

(7)this is 不能缩写, 而 that is 可以缩写。 例如:

This is a bike. That's a car. 这是一辆自行车。那是一辆轿车。

- (8)打电话时,介绍自己用 this, 询问对方用 that。例如:
 - -Hello! Is that Miss Green?
 - -Yes, this is. Who's that?
 - 一喂,是格林小姐吗?
 - 一是的,我是,你是谁?
- (9)在回答 this 或 that 作主语的疑问句时,要用 it 代替 this 或 that。例如:
 - ①—Is this a notebook?
 - -Yes, it is.
 - 一这是笔记本吗?
 - 一是的,它是。
 - 2-What's that?
 - -It's a pen.
 - 一那是什么?
 - 一是只风筝。
- (10)it 可以指天气、时间、距离或人,也常用来代替前文中所提到的东西。例如:
 - ①It's a fine day today. 今天是个好天。
 - 2—What's the time?
 - -It's five.
 - 一几点了?
 - 一六点。
 - ③It's not far from here. 离这儿不远。
 - 4 Who is it?
 - -It's me.

- 一谁呀?
- 一是我。
- ⑤This is a pen. It's Lily's. 这是一支钢笔。它是莉莉的。

5. 不定冠词 a 和 an 的区别及用法

(1)表示"每一个"的意思,相当于 every。 例如:

He goes to the cinema once a week. 他每周看一次电影。

- (2)表示数量"一",相当于 one。例如: He has a ruler in his pencil-case. 他铅笔盒里有一把尺子。
- (3)当所修饰的名词是以辅音音素开头时,用 冠词 a,若该名词以元音音素开头时,则用 an。例如:

a clock 一座钟 an old clock 一座旧钟; a book 一本书 an English book 一本英 语书; a red apple 一个红苹果 an apple 一个苹果

(4)在某些固定词组中,需要不定冠词。例如: a lot of, a bit, have a good time, have a swim, take a walk, have a rest 等。

6. 一般疑问句和特殊疑问句

(1)一般疑问句有两种,一种是由 be 动词引导的疑问句,另一种是由助动词或情态动词引导的疑问句,本单元主要讲前一种。动词 be 的一般疑问句的构成是在肯定句的基础上,将动词 be (am, is, are)移至主语之前,这时动词 be 已在句首,第一字母应变为大写,句末用问号。

肯定句变疑问句的方法可以用口诀"一调二变三问号"来帮助同学们记忆。"一调"是把 be 提至主语前;"二变"是原主语的大写改小写和人称的改变,1变2、2变1、3自身,即:第一人称变为第二人称,第二人称变为第一人称,第三人称不变;"三问号"是句末用问号,用升调读。对一般疑问句的回答分为肯定和否定回答:作肯定