

CHUZHONG
YINGYU XIANJIE JIAOCAI

初中英语衔接教材

七年级升八年级
(第二版)

《初中英语衔接教材》编写组 编



初中英语衔接教材

(第二版)

七年级升八年级

《初中英语衔接教材》编写组 编



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语衔接教材. 七年级升八年级/《初中英语衔接教材》编写组编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2008.6

ISBN 978-7-308-06030-1

I. 初… II. 初… 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 (2008) 第 087649 号

初中英语衔接教材(七年级升八年级)

《初中英语衔接教材》编写组 编

责任编辑 王同裕

封面设计 刘依群

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310028)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

排 版 杭州大漠照排印刷有限公司

印 刷 杭州浙大同心教育彩印有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 10.75

字 数 329 千

版 次 2009 年 6 月第 2 版 2009 年 6 月第 3 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-308-06030-1

定 价 14.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究 印装差错 负责调换

浙江大学出版社发行部邮购电话 (0571) 88925591

前 言

初中各年级的学习既有联系性,也有相对独立性,七年级到八年级、八年级到九年级的过渡时期——暑假,是学生实现学习成绩飞跃和学习能力提高的极好时机。为帮助学生达到这一目的,我们组织具有多年教学经验的一线教师和教学研究专家精心编写了这套《初中各学科衔接教材》,具体包括《初中语文衔接教材——七年级升八年级》、《初中语文衔接教材——八年级升九年级》、《初中数学衔接教材——七年级升八年级》、《初中数学衔接教材——八年级升九年级》、《初中英语衔接教材——七年级升八年级》、《初中英语衔接教材——八年级升九年级》、《初中科学衔接教材——七年级升八年级》、《初中科学衔接教材——八年级升九年级》等八本书。本丛书是即将升入八年级和九年级同学学习的理想指导用书,也可作为教师进行暑期学生补习的首选用书。

在编写过程中,丛书从基础到竞赛,包含了多个层次的知识内容,适合中等程度的学生使用,特别是对于积极上进又学有余力的学生,在暑期对已学内容加以梳理、巩固和加深,进一步夯实基础,提升学习能力;同时对将学内容提前介入,了解和初步掌握下一学期的学习内容。本丛书具有以下特点:

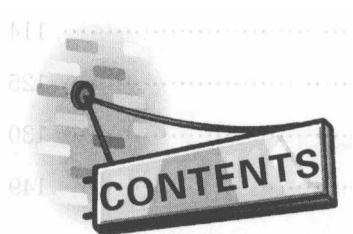
1. 趣味性: 本丛书以趣味性为基础,每一单元都配上相应的课外知识介绍,以拓展学生的思维空间,丰富学生的课外知识。

2. 基础性: 本丛书以知识性为主线,深入全面地对上一学年所学知识加以提升和整合,对即将要学习的部分内容作了较为详尽的分析和解读,力求在夯实基础的前提下达到深化和拓展的目的,并为后续学习打下良好的基础。

3. 连贯性: 本丛书以衔接性为特征,在比较各学年学习方法的基础上,以学习方法和思维方法为衔接点,以解题范例为载体,着力培养学生良好的学习方法和思维习惯。

4. 挑战性: 本丛书安排了一定数量的具有典型性、富有挑战性的试题,为学有余力的同学提供知识迁移、问题解决、思维拓展的优秀训练素材,以满足他们的学习需求。

希望本丛书能对即将进入八年级和九年级学习的同学带来帮助。但限于编者的能力和水平,难免会出现错误和偏差,敬请使用本书的老师、同学批评指正。



目 录



上篇(复习篇)

【七年级上册】

Units 1—3(含 starters 1—3 单元)	1
Units 4—6	10
Units 7—9	19
Units 10—12	29

【七年级下册】

Units 1—3	39
Units 4—6	48
Units 7—9	58
Units 10—12	70

【七年级综合测试卷】

七年级综合测试卷(一)	81
七年级综合测试卷(二)	88

下篇(预习篇)

【八年级上册】

Unit 1	95
--------------	----

Unit 1 预习检测	109
Unit 2	114
Unit 2 预习检测	125
Unit 3	130
Unit 3 预习检测	149
参考答案	154

上篇(复习篇)

七年级上册

Units 1—3 (含 starters 1—3 单元)



词组句型大盘点

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. my/your/his/her name 我/你/他/她的名字 | 2. first name 名字 |
| 3. last/family name 姓氏 | 4. telephone/phone number 电话号码 |
| 5. ID card 身份证 | 6. a set of keys 一串钥匙 |
| 7. in English/Chinese 用英语/汉语 | 8. excuse me 请原谅 |
| 9. computer game 电子游戏 | 10. in the lost and found case 在失物招领处 |
| 11. call Alan at... 拨打艾伦的电话…… | 12. my two brothers 我的两个兄弟 |
| 13. my family photo 我家的照片 | 14. a photo of your family 一张你家的照片 |
| 15. family tree 家谱 | 16. thanks for 为……而感谢 |
| 17. This is my sister. 这位是我妹妹。 | 18. That is your brother. 那位是你兄弟。 |
| 19. These are his parents. 这些是他的父母。 | 20. Those are her teachers 那些是她的老师。 |



重点知识大聚焦

1. What's your first name? 你的名字是什么?

What's your last name? 你的姓是什么?

英美人姓名的构成顺序与汉语习惯不同,他们是名字在前,姓氏在后,Jim Green 的 Jim 是名,Green 是姓。

有关称谓的小常识:如果我们知道了一个人的 last name,可以在它的前面加 Mr, Mrs, Miss 或 Ms 来称呼。其中 Mr 用来称呼男士。而 Miss 通常情况下是用来称呼未婚女性的, Mrs 用于已婚女性;而 Ms 则对婚姻状况没有限制。

2. be 动词的用法

am, is, are 是 be 动词的不同形式,用法也不同。am 只跟在第一人称单数,即 I 后;is 跟在第三人称单数,即 he, she, it 后;are 跟在第一人称复数、第二人称单数和复数及第三人称复数,即 you, we, they 后。

以下 be 字歌可帮你记忆:我用 am,你用 are, is 用于他、她、它,复数全部都用 are。

如: I am a student. 我是一名学生。

You are Chinese boys. 你们是中国男孩。

She is in Class Two. 她在二班。

3. What's his name? 他叫什么名字? What's her name? 她叫什么名字?

his, her 与 my, your 一样,是形容词性物主代词,常作定语,修饰后面的名词。

形容词性物主代词	my	your	his, her, its	our	your	their
中文意思	我的	你的	他(她,它)的	我们的	你们的	他(她,它)们的

如: This is my room. 这是我的房间。

Your backpack is red. 你的背包是红色的。

4. This is my sister. 这是我妹妹。

当说话人把一个人向另一个人作介绍时,常用“This is...”这一句型,意思是“这位是……”。

当说话人指向远处的一个人作介绍时,常用“That is...”这一句型,意思是“那位是……”。

5. These are his brothers. Those are my two brothers. 这些是他的哥哥。那些是我的两个哥哥。

(1) these 和 those 以及 this 和 that 都是指示代词。these 是 this 的复数形式,those 是 that 的复数形式。these 和 this 指身边或距离较近的人或物。those 和 that 指离说话人较远的人或物。如:

This is a pen. That is a ruler. 这是钢笔,那是尺子。

These are pens. Those are rulers. 这些是钢笔,那些是尺子。

(2) these 或 those 修饰名词时,该名词要用复数形式,谓语句也用复数。如:

These boys are my friends. 这些男孩都是我的朋友。

(3) 英语中的可数名词有单数和复数之分,单数是指一个人或物,复数是指两个或两个以上的人或物。

a boy 一个男孩 two boys 两个男孩

(4) 名词复数的构成规则:

a. 一般情况加 s,如 brother—brothers

b. 以 s, x, ch 或 sh 结尾的词,加 es,如: box—boxes, watch—watches.

c. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词,变 y 为 i,加 es,如: family—families.

d. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词,变 f,fe 为 v,加 es,如: leaf—leaves, knife—knives.

e. 不规则变化的词,则需要把它们牢牢记住,如: man(男人)—men, foot(脚)—feet, child(小孩)—children.

6. Excuse me, Sonia. Is this your pencil? 索尼娅,请问这是你的铅笔吗?

excuse me 是口语中常用的客套话,意思是“打搅了,劳驾,请问,对不起”,常用于询问情况、时间、道路、打断谈话、表示异义、准备离开等场合。如:

Excuse me, what's this in English?

sorry 也可表示“对不起”,但与 excuse me 所表达的含义不同。sorry 常用于做了错事向别人表示道歉时的礼貌用语。

7. —What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么讲?

—It's a desk. /It's an apple. 是一张书桌。/是一个苹果。

what 是特殊疑问词,译为“什么”。

(1) 如要询问某人叫什么名字或询问眼前的某个东西时,可用“What's...”这一句型。如:

What's his name? 他叫什么名字? What's this? 这是什么?

(2) in English 意为“用英语”,这里的 in 表示用语言。类似的短语: in Chinese 用汉语。

(3) 英语中表示单个可数名词“一”的时候,得在这个名词前加上“a”,如: a pen, a watch 等。假如这个可数名词是以元音音素开头的,得用“an”。如: an orange, an eraser 等。

8. —Is this your sister? 这是你姐姐吗?

—No, it isn't. It's my friend. 不,不是。是我朋友。

指未弄清的人或物时,用“it”。如:

—Who is it? 谁啊? —It's me. 是我。

9. Thanks for the photo of your family. 谢谢你寄给我的全家照。

(1) Thanks for... 或 Thank you for... 意为“因……而感谢某人”。如:

Thanks for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

(2) of 表示“……的”。of 引导的介词短语作定语,修饰前面的名词,表示名词所反映的内容,也可以表示与名词的所属关系。如:

a map of China 一张中国地图 a friend of mine 我的一个朋友

10. Here is my family photo. 这是我家的全家照。

here 是一个副词,意思是“在这里,向这里”。放在句首时,往往引起句子倒装。如:

Here is your money. 这是你的钱。

11. What color is it? 这是什么颜色?

(1) 这是一组对颜色进行提问的特殊疑问句。what color 意为“什么颜色”,作为疑问词组,不能分开。提问时,放句首,后面可跟单数名词或复数名词。回答这类问题时,答出颜色即可。如:

—What color is your backpack? —It's green.

—What color are these apples? —They are red.

(2) 此句中 color 是名词,意为“颜色”,还可作为动词,意为“把……涂成……”,“给……着色”。如:

Color the watch black. 把这块手表涂成黑色。

12. It's yellow. 它是黄色的。

(1) 本单元表示颜色的形容词还有: red, black, orange, green, blue, white.

(2) 在英语中,颜色一类的词还有一些习惯用法,不能按字面意思去翻译。如:

black tea 红茶

green hand 新手

yellow man 胆小的人

(3) 一些颜色类词可用来表示人的姓氏,此时,第一个字母需大写。如:

Mr White 怀特先生

Mrs Black 布莱克夫人

Miss Brown 布朗小姐



交际用语大杂烩

1. —Hello, Frank!

—Hello, Eric!

—Good morning/afternoon/evening/night, Dale!

—Good morning/afternoon/evening/night, Cindy!

—Nice to meet you!

—Nice to meet you(, too)!

—How are you, Frank?

—Fine, thanks. And you?

—I'm fine, too. Thank you!

2. —What's this/that in English?

—It's an orange.

—Spell it, please.

—O-R-A-N-G-E, orange.

3. —How do you spell it, please? —M-A-P, map.
 4. —What are these/those? —They are watches.
 5. —What color is it? —It's green.
 —What color are they? —They are green. They are green books.
 6. —What's your/his/her name? —My/His/Her name is...
 —What's his family/last name? —His family/last name is Green.
 —What's his first name? —His first name is Jim.
 7. —What's your telephone number? —My telephone number is 212—3589.
 —What's her phone number? —It's 213—3475.
 8. —Is this your pencil? —Yes, it is. (It's my pencil.)
 —Is that her eraser? —No, it isn't. (It's his eraser.)
 9. —Is he your brother? —Yes, he is. /No, he isn't. He is my friend.
 —Is she your mother? —Yes, she is. /No, She isn't. She is my aunt.
 —Is this/that your friend? —Yes, it is. /No, it isn't. It's my sister.



能力提升大比拼

一、选择题(15分)

- () 1. —_____. What's this in English?
 —It's a backpack.
 A. Sorry B. Hi C. Excuse me D. Pardon
- () 2. —_____ are you?
 —I'm OK.
 A. How B. What C. Where D. What color
- () 3. Miss Gao is _____ English teacher. Mr Wang is _____ Japanese teacher.
 A. a; a B. a; an C. an; an D. an; a
- () 4. —_____ is your pen?
 —It's white.
 A. What B. What color C. What's color D. What the color
- () 5. This is a boy. _____ name is Peter White.
 A. My B. Her C. His D. Your
- () 6. —Hello! I'm Jane. Nice to meet you.
 —_____
 A. Hello! B. Thank you.
 C. Fine, thank you. D. Nice to meet you, too.
- () 7. —Is that a computer?
 —_____
 A. Yes, that is. B. No, it isn't. C. Yes, it's. D. It's a TV.
- () 8. —Your watch is nice.
 —_____
 A. Thank you B. OK C. Sorry D. It's not

- () 9. Please call me _____ 280—6578.
A. in B. of C. / D. at
- () 10. Thanks _____ the nice photo _____ your family.
A. of, for B. for, of C. for, for D. of, of
- () 11. — _____ do you spell watch?
—W-A-T-C-H, watch.
A. What B. Who C. How D. Why
- () 12. He is Tony Brown. So his family name is _____.
A. Tony B. Tony Brown C. brown D. Brown
- () 13. This is my _____. Those are my _____.
A. sister; sisters B. sister; sister
C. sisters; sister D. sisters; sisters
- () 14. Your aunt's son is your _____.
A. cousin B. brother C. sister D. uncle
- () 15. —Is Mary your friend?
— _____.
A. Yes, he is B. Yes, it is C. Yes, she isn't D. Yes, she is

二、交际英语实践应用,请选择最佳答案(5分)

- () 1. 早上 10:30 见到同学,应该怎样问好?
A. Thank you. B. Good morning! C. Good afternoon!
- () 2. 当客人到你家时,你应该说:
A. What's your name? B. Sit down, please. C. Thank you!
- () 3. 当有人到你的学校参观时,你应该说:
A. Excuse me. What's your name?
B. Thank you.
C. Welcome to our school.
- () 4. 想告诉对方自己的电话号码,你应当说:
A. My telephone number is 56237169.
B. My name is Cindy.
C. Thank you very much.
- () 5. 初次与人见面,介绍自己时,应当说:
A. Nice to meet you. B. How are you? C. Hi. I'm Jim Green.

三、用 am, is, are 填空(5分)

- I _____ Peter Hunt.
- This _____ my ID card.
- Those _____ my parents.
- My family name _____ White.
- _____ she Kate?
- Here _____ his pencil cases.
- _____ your father at home?
- _____ you Tom?

9. It _____ my book.

10. My sister and I _____ students.

四、选择正确的句子完成对话(5分)

A: Hello!

B: Hello! What's your name?

() A: 1

() B: 2

A: Nice to meet you, too.

() B: 3

A: My telephone number is 835488.

() B: 4

A: Her name is Zhang Tianyi.

B: What's her phone number?

() A: 5

A. What's your telephone number?

B. My name is Jones.

C. It's 7810199.

D. Nice to meet you.

E. What's her name?

五、完形填空(10分)

This is a 1 of Jim's family. This man 2 Mr Green. 3 is Jim's father. 4 woman is Mrs Green. 5 is Jim's mother. Who 6 this boy and 7 girl? The 8 is Jim, Mr Green's son. The 9 is Kate, Mr Green's daughter. Kate is 10 sister. Jim and Kate are brother and sister.

() 1. A. book

B. photo

C. map

D. room

() 2. A. is

B. am

C. are

D. be

() 3. A. She

B. Her

C. He

D. His

() 4. A. A

B. An

C. These

D. This

() 5. A. She

B. Her

C. He

D. His

() 6. A. is

B. am

C. love

D. are

() 7. A. a

B. these

C. this

D. an

() 8. A. girl

B. boy

C. boys

D. girls

() 9. A. girl

B. boy

C. boys

D. girls

() 10. A. Jim

B. Jims

C. Jim's

D. a Jim

六、阅读理解(25分)(A篇每小题1分,B、C两篇每小题2分)

(A)

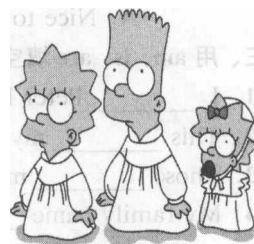
This is my family. We all like sports and healthy food. This is my father. His name is John. He likes soccer. He thinks it is interesting. This is my mother. Her name is Susan. She doesn't like soccer. She thinks it is boring. She likes tennis. She has three tennis rackets and ten tennis balls. And this is me. My name's Amy. I like tennis. I play tennis with my mom. It's fun. I don't like soccer.

根据上面短文的内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)

() 1. Everyone in the family likes soccer.

() 2. Amy likes healthy food.

() 3. Susan is Amy's father.



- () 4. Susan thinks soccer is boring.
 () 5. Amy plays tennis with her father.

(B)

Jimmy 在公园里与妈妈走散了,他找到一位警察叔叔,请他帮忙寻找。

J: Excuse me, Sir.

P: Yes? What's wrong(怎么啦), my boy?

J: I can't find my mother.

P: What's your name?

J: My name is Jimmy. My mother calls me Jim, too.

P: How old are you?

J: I'm seven.

P: What's your home phone number?

J: Let me see. It's 36579201.

P: And what's your mother's name?

J: Saral White.

P: Where is your home?

J: Sorry, I don't know(知道).

P: Don't worry(别担心). Let me call your mother.

- () 6. How old is Jimmy?
 A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven. D. Eight.
- () 7. Is Jim Jimmy's brother?
 A. Yes, he is. B. No, he isn't. C. Yes, she is. D. I don't know.
- () 8. What's Jimmy's mother's family name?
 A. Black. B. White. C. Saral. D. Saral White.
- () 9. What's his home phone number?
 A. It's 36578920. B. It's 36579201.
 C. It's 35679201. D. Jimmy doesn't know.
- () 10. Jimmy is a _____ boy.
 A. foolish(笨的) B. Chinese C. bad D. clever(聪明的)

(C)

Lost And Found		
Found: Is this your book? Please call John at 495—3456.	Found: Is that your black backpack? Please call Mary. Phone number: 476—5939.	Lost: My pencil case. Blue and white. Call Tom at 456—8700.
Lost: My school ID card. My name is Mike. Please call 487—2349.	Found: A set of keys. Please call Lily at 498—2456.	Lost: A cat. Black and white. At the school gate. Call Lisa at 412—9856.

- () 11. How many bulletin board notices(启事) are there in the Lost And Found?
 A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 7

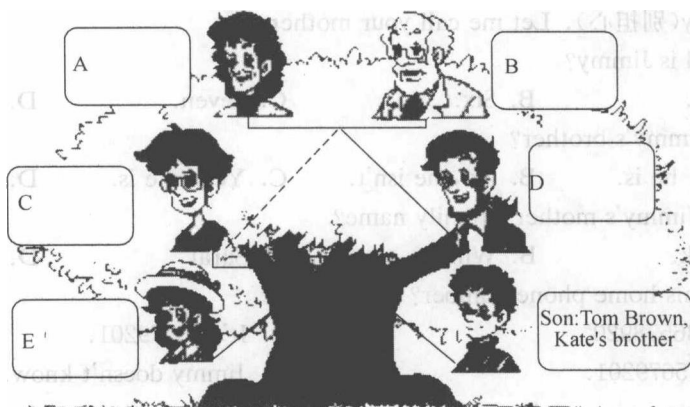
- ()12. If you lost your keys, you may call _____ to find them.
 A. 489—2349 B. 498—2456 C. 412—9856 D. 476—5939
- ()13. If you find a pencil case, it may be(可能是) _____.
 A. Mike's B. Lisa's C. Tom's D. John's
- ()14. Lisa lost _____ according to(根据) Lost And Found.
 A. a blue and white cat B. a black and white pencil case
 C. a black backpack D. a black and white cat
- ()15. —Who found the book?
 —_____.
 A. John B. Mary C. Lisa D. Mike

七、任务型阅读(10分)

阅读下列短文,将人名及其身份填在图画的相应方框内。

This is my family. My grandpa's name is Harry Brown. My grandma's name is Jean Brown. My father's name is Jeff Brown. My mother's name is Helen Brown. Jeff and Helen are my parents. I have a sister. Her name is Kate Brown. My name is Tom Brown. I am ten. My sister is eight.

Tom's Family Tree



八、用所给词的适当形式填空(5分)

- I have two _____ (friend).
- That is _____ (he) eraser.
- _____ (this) are my cousins.
- That is _____ (a) ID card.
- Look! This is _____ (Frank) Chinese dictionary.

九、书面表达(20分)

假设你班新来了一位同学,请根据以下信息,发挥你的想象,把这位新同学介绍给你的朋友,字数大约在50个左右。

Name	Jenny Smith	Nationality(国籍)	England
Age(年龄)	14	Telephone number	257809143
ID card	50005425	Favorite(最喜爱的) color	yellow



文化背景万花筒

美国人种种经济生活中的斑斓色彩

颜色词是一条贯穿语言王国的彩虹,而语言中的颜色词除了表示大自然的绚丽色彩外,同时也体现着不同文化内涵,使人产生不同的联想。经济词汇中与颜色有关的词组和习惯用语很多,它们用来指代以某种颜色为标记事物、职业及其社会活动,给留下深刻鲜明的印象。

1. red(红色) 红色往往与庆祝活动或喜庆日子有关。因此,red letter day指的是“纪念日”或“喜庆的日子”,因为日历中,这些日子常用红色字体印出。红色常指“负债”或“亏损”,于是便有red figure(赤字),in the red(亏损),red-ink entry(赤字分录),red balance(赤字差额)等说法。

2. black(黑色) 在英语中black常与“不好的”、“坏的”、“邪恶的”相联系,如black money(黑钱),black market(黑市交易或黑市),并由此派生出black market price(黑市筹资)等词汇。

3. blue(蓝色) 在英语中通常表示不快乐、忧郁的情绪,如in a blue mood(情绪低沉),还常用来表示社会地位高、有权势或出身贵族或王族。如He is a real blue blood.(他是真正的贵族。)经济词汇中blue表示许多不同意思,如blue book(蓝皮书),blue-sky market(露天市场),blue chip(热门证券),blue button喻指有权进入股票交易的经纪人。

4. green(绿色) 英语中的green常用来表示“新鲜”或表示“嫉妒”,如green-eyed“嫉妒”、“眼红”;green还表示没有经验缺乏训练,如You are expecting too much of him. He is still green, you know.(你对他要求过高,他还没经验嘛。)green meat“鲜肉”,green stamp指美国救济补助票,因印成绿色而得名。

5. white(白色) 在英语中white常使人联想起清白,如white war指没有硝烟的战争,常指“经济竞争”。white goods指的是体积大、单价高的家用电器用具,这类物体常刷成白色,故名。white money(银币),white elephant(昂贵却派不上用场的物体或物主不需要但又无法处置之物),white sale(大减价)。

6. 经济生活中还有一些由其它颜色构成的词汇。如grey market(半黑市),grey area(灰色地区)指失业严重地区,pink slip(解雇职工通知单),yellow pages指分类电话簿。



幽默故事乐趣多

I'm sure it's fresh

A new restaurant opened in our town, so my husband, Walter, and I decided to try it. As the waitress took our order, Walter asked if the coffee was fresh. "I'm sure it is," answered the waitress. "We've only been open two weeks."

镇上开了家新餐馆,我丈夫Walter和我决定去尝尝。女招待给我们写菜时,Walter问餐馆的咖啡是否新鲜。“绝对新鲜,”女招待回答说,“我们才刚开了两星期。”

Units 4—6



词组句型大盘点

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. on the sofa 在沙发上 | 2. in my backpack 在我的背包里 |
| 3. under the table 在桌底下 | 4. on the dresser 在梳妆台上 |
| 5. on the floor 在地上 | 6. in the drawer 在抽屉里 |
| 7. math book 数学书 | 8. alarm clock 闹钟 |
| 9. play sports 做运动 | 10. every day 每天 |
| 11. sports clubs 体育俱乐部 | 12. watch TV 看电视 |
| 13. play tennis/volleyball/baseball/basketball/soccer 打网球/排球/棒球/篮球/踢足球 | |
| 14. between...and... 在……和……之间 | |
| 15. bring some things to school 把东西带到学校来 | |
| 16. take these things to your brother 把这些东西拿给你哥哥 | |
| 17. running star 跑步明星 | 18. healthy food 健康食品 |
| 19. lots of 许多 | 20. I don't know. 我不知道。 |
| 21. Let's play basketball. 让我们打篮球吧! | 22. That sounds good. 那听起来很好。 |
| 23. I have three books. 我有三本书。 | 24. He has two soccer balls. 他有两个足球。 |
| 25. have a great sports collection 有许多体育运动收藏品 | |



重点知识大聚焦

1. Please take these things to your brother. 请把这些东西带给你哥哥。

Can you bring some things to school? 你可以带一些物品到学校来吗?

(1) take 和 bring 两者都有“带、拿”的意思,但方向不同。

take“拿走”,表示将某物或某人从说话者所在地方取走,带走。bring“带来”,刚好和 take 相反,表示将某物从别处拿来,或将某物从别处带来。如:

Take the books to the classroom. 把这些书拿到教室去。

Bring the ruler to him. 把尺子带来给他。

(2) some“一些,若干”。用在复数名词前,表示泛指,用在肯定句中,在否定句和疑问句中要用 any,如: He has some old photos. 他有一些旧照片。

He doesn't have any old photos. 他没有旧照片。

Do you have any story books? 你有一些故事书吗?

2. —Do you have a baseball bat? 你有棒球吗?

—Yes, I do. 是的,我有。

—No, I don't. 不,我没有。

(1) have 表示“有、拥有、持有”的意思。has 是它的第三人称单数形式。have 用于主语是第一、二人称单、复数和第三人称复数(I, We, You, They)时,has 只能用于第三人称单数(He, She, It)作主语时。如:

They have some dictionaries.

He has some dictionaries.

(2) have/has 的否定式常用 don't have/doesn't have 来表示。如:

You don't have a computer. 你没有电脑。

She doesn't have a tennis racket. 她没有网球拍。

(3) have/has 的疑问式常用 Do... have... /Does... have...? 来表示。如:

—Do you have a soccer ball? 你有足球吗?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't. 是的,我有。/不,我没有。

—Does he have a tennis racket? 他有网球拍吗?

—Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. 是的,他有。/不,他没有。

3. Let's play soccer. 让我们踢足球吧!

这是一个以动词 Let 开头的祈使句,表示建议。该句型结构为 Let sb do sth“让某人做某事”,表示说话人的建议。Let's 是 Let us 的缩写形式,us 意为“我们”,是宾格代词,放在动词后作宾语。和 let 的句型结构相同的还有 make sb do sth“使某人做某事”,如:

Let's play volleyball. 让我们打排球吧!

My friend always makes me laugh. 我朋友总是使我发笑。

4. That sounds good. 这听起来不错。

句中 sound 是系动词,意思是“听起来”,后跟形容词或名词作表语。本单元出现的形容词有 interesting, boring, difficult 等。如:

That sounds interesting. 那听起来很有趣。

That sounds difficult. 那听起来很难。

5. We have many sports clubs: basketball, ping-pong, soccer, and more.

我们有许多运动俱乐部:篮球俱乐部,乒乓球俱乐部,足球俱乐部,还有更多。

(1) many 意为“很多”,修饰可数名词复数形式。如: many tennis rackets/apples 很多网球拍/苹果

He has many English books. 他有许多英语书。

(2) much 意为“许多、若干”,修饰不可数名词。如: much money/broccoli 许多钱/花椰菜, I can speak much English. 我会说许多英语。

(3) more 是 many 和 much 的比较级,意思是“更多的、更大的”。如:

Jim has more friends. 吉姆有更多的朋友。

6. But he doesn't play sports. 但是他不做运动。

(1) but 是表示转折的连词,意思为“但是、可是”。如:

I like basketball, but I don't like soccer. 我喜欢篮球,但是我不喜欢足球。

(2) play 后跟球类或乐器时意为“打(球),踢(球)”,“拉、弹(乐器)”。球类运动前不加冠词 the,但乐器前必须加上冠词 the。如:

I can play basketball. 我会打篮球。

She can play the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

7. —Do you like bananas? 你喜欢香蕉吗?