

JIANGLIAN KETANG

讲出生动 关注讲练课堂

练出精彩 重温课本细节

总主编 蒋念祖

丁翌平

主 编 叶宁庆

讲练课堂

初二英语



东北师范大学出版社



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出版说明

《讲练课堂》是一套面向广大中学生的同步类教辅丛书。整套丛书经过精心策划和专家反复论证,由全国知名中学的优秀特高级教师主持编写。其显著特点在于:

1. 立足于教材而又高于教材。

本书以人教版最新教材为蓝本,紧扣教学大纲,力图对各项知识要点进行有效的梳理,以打牢学生的知识基础。同时加强课内资源与课外资源的整合,以提高学生的解题技巧和综合能力。

2. 题型设计新颖,并具有很强的针对性。

在习题的编选上尽量不选陈题、旧题,使原创题、创新题保持较大比例,力求体现近年来教学和考试的新成果,给人以境界一新的感觉。同时根据教学大纲,就各个知识点、能力要求有针对性地设置习题,做到有的放矢。

如今名目繁多的练习册令人眼花缭乱,如何能“风景这边独好”?

如果非要找一个答案,那么我们可以十分自信地告诉您,《讲练课堂》做到了:在学生心求通而未得,口欲言而未能之时,用易学、易变通的方式,用妥帖的语言,深入浅出,使学生在思维中顿悟,在理解中提升,在运用上熟练。

尽管我们对本丛书的出版工作高度重视,作风严谨,态度认真,但疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。

《讲练课堂》编辑组

2003年5月

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Unit 1

[Welcome back!]

整体感知

1. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term.

这学期我们学说英语将会很有乐趣。

这里 have fun 的意思是 enjoy ourselves, 过得痛快, 过得快活。例如:

We're sure to have some fun at the party this evening.

在今晚的聚会上我们肯定会玩得痛快。

2. It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time. 这没关系, 但是明天请按时(到校)。

比较 on time 与 in time:

① on time 表示“按时, 准时”。例如:

Don't worry. I think I can come here on time. 别担心, 我想我能准时到这儿。

② in time = early enough, 表示“及时”。例如:

She was in time for the bus. 她正好赶上了公共汽车。

3. Here is a card for you, with our best wishes.

这里有一张贺卡送给您, 并向您致以最美好的祝愿。

(1) Here is... for you... “有你的……”, 是常用句型。例如:

Here is a letter for you. 有你的一封信。

(2) 常用 wishes (复数形式) 表示“祝福的事, 问候”。例如:

Please send your parents my best wishes. 请代我向你的父母。

注意 wish 一定要用复数形式 wishes。Best wishes 是固定的贺词说法, 是“衷心的祝愿”或“致以最好的祝愿”的意思。

4. Today is Thursday, September 10th, Teachers' Day. 今天是9月10号, 教师节。

(1) 英语日期的表达。

日期用序数词表示, 前面要加 the。例如: the third, 3 日; the twelfth, 12 日。

日期的写法有多种, 如“11月5日”可以写成: November 5, November 5th, 5 November, 5th November, 5th of November, November the 5th。日期的读(说)法有 November the fifth (英国英语), the fifth of November (美国英语)。

(2) 英语节日的表达。

①节日的名词要大写; ②节日前不加定冠词 the。其他的英语节日表达, 例如:

New Year's Day—元旦 Women's Day—国际妇女节 Tree Planting Day—植树节

May Day—劳动节

Children's Day—儿童节

Thanksgiving Day—感恩节

National Day—国庆节

Christmas Day—圣诞节

5. Thank you for making English fun! 您上英语课很有趣, 我们很感激!

make 可以表示许多不同的意思, 在这里是“使……成为”的意思。

Thank you for 的后面跟名词或动词-ing 形式。例如:

Thank you for your help/helping me. 感谢你的帮助/帮助我。

6. I'm think about what to say. 我在考虑谈什么。

to 加原形动词构成动词不定式, 可以和疑问词 what, who, which, when, how, where 和 whether 等连用, 构成不定式短语, 在句中做主语、宾语或表语等。例如:

Tell me what to do. 告诉我怎么办。

Can you tell me how to get to your school? 你能告诉我去你们学校怎么走吗?

I don't know how to answer his letter. 我不知道怎样给他回信。

The question is when to start. 问题是什么时候动身。

7. Why don't you talk about names? 为什么你不讲讲姓名的问题?

Why don't you do sth. 为什么不做事, 相当于 Why not + 动词原形。例如:

Why don't you ask for help? = Why not ask for help? 为什么不请人帮忙?

8. You see your teacher on the street, and want to wish him/her a Happy Teachers' Day.

你在街上遇到了老师, 你想祝他/她教师节快乐。

wish sb. + n. 表示祝愿某人。例如:

I wish you success. 我祝你成功。

We wish him all the best. 我们祝他一切顺利。

He wished me a good journey. 他祝我一路平安。

9. They often ask him where he is from, how old he is, and what school he goes to.

他们经常问他从哪儿来, 多大年龄, 在哪里上学。

where he is from, how old he is, what school he goes to 是并列的宾语从句, 做 ask 的宾语, 是“问”的内容。例如:

She says that she is going to make a card for her art teacher.

她说她准备做一张贺卡送给美术老师。

② 好题预览

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. The _____ (one) name is the family name in China.

2. In England and the USA, the first name is a _____ (give) name.

3. I'd like to write "Best _____ (wish) for _____ (teacher) Day!" on



the card.

4. Thank you for _____ (make) chemistry fun!
5. We're going to have great fun _____ (learn) and _____ (speak) English this term.
6. To many people, the _____ (mean) of a name is important.
7. Li Lei _____ (e-mail) his American friend tonight.
8. Chinese names are quite _____ (difference) from English names.
9. Can you tell me where Tom _____ (come) from?
10. Why don't you _____ (say) something about English names?

II. 选择填空。

- () 1. This is Robert Thomas Brown. We can call him _____.
A. Mr Thomas B. Robert Brown C. Mr Brown D. Both B and C.
- () 2. We call the little boy Tom _____ short.
A. for B. with C. to D. of
- () 3. March 8th is _____.
A. the Women's Day B. the Woman's Day
C. Women's Day D. Woman's Day
- () 4. _____ go and ask Lily for help?
A. Why not B. Why don't C. Why D. What about
- () 5. Best wishes _____ your birthday.
A. for B. to C. on D. of
- () 6. He's going to _____ some English songs this afternoon.
A. have fun sing B. have fun singing
C. have fun to sing D. has fun singing
- () 7. It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be _____.
A. to time B. at time C. next time D. on time
- () 8. Here is a card _____ you with _____ best wishes.
A. to, we B. of, us C. for, our D. for, we
- () 9. —In England, which name do you put last?
—_____.
A. The given name B. The full name
C. The first name D. The family name
- () 10. Now I'm thinking about _____.
A. what am I going to say B. what to say
C. what saying D. what I say



- () 11. My name is James, but Jim is _____ James.
A. short for B. for short C. long for D. for long
- () 12. —Joy is a girl's name, isn't it?
—_____.
A. Yes, it is B. No, it isn't
C. Yes, she is D. No, she isn't
- () 13. —What are you going to do next Sunday?
—I'm going _____ a card for my English teacher.
A. to make B. make C. making D. to making
- () 14. There's _____ "f" in this word.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
- () 15. —Let's go swimming this afternoon.
—_____.
A. It doesn't matter B. That's all right
C. That's a good idea D. That's OK

答案点

- I. 1. first 注意体会基数词与序数词的用法区别。本题给出的是基数词 one, 根据句意, 在 name 前要求写出序数词 first, 表示“第一个名字”。①基数词表示事物数目, 如 one, two, three 等。②序数词表示事物的顺序, 往往与定冠词 the 连用, 如 first, second, third 等。值得注意的是, 英语中书籍的部次、册次、单元、课次、页码等的编号常用基数词代替序数词表示顺序。例如: Part 1 = Part One (the first part) 第一部分。Unit 2 = The second unit 第二单元。Lesson 3 = The third lesson 第三课。Page 5 = Page five = The fifth page 第五页。See P4—6 = see pages four to six 见第 4 至 6 页。
2. given given name = first name, middle name = second name 也是 given name, 都是长辈起的名字; last name = family name 是姓。given 是动词 give 的过去分词, 在此处做形容词, 是“所给的”的意思。
3. wishes, Teachers' 考查两个语言点: ①贺词的写法; ②英语节日的表达。Best wishes 是固定的贺词说法, 是“衷心的祝愿”或“致以最好的祝愿”的意思。注意 wish 一定要用复数形式 wishes。教师节的写法: Teachers' Day。注意点: ①节日的名词要大写; ②节日前不加定冠词 the; ③教师要用其复数形式的名词所有格 Teachers'。
4. making 介词 + 动词 + ing (动名词) 的用法。介词后应跟宾语即名词或相当于名词的短语, 如是动词就必须把动词名词化, 即动词 + ing 形式, 语法上的定



义为动名词。Thank you for... 也是一个常用句型, 常用于对他人的帮助表示谢意, 也可以用 Thanks for... 来表达。

5. learning, speaking have fun doing sth. 的用法。have fun 获得乐趣, 相当于 enjoy oneself, fun 是不可数名词。learning and speaking English 是动词的 ing 形式, 在句中表示时间。注意: 不能写成 to learn and to speak English 的形式。
6. meaning of 短语前的名词用法。mean 是动词, 用在 of 前要把它名词化, 就必须改写成 meaning 形式。
7. is going to email 一般将来时 be going to + 动词原形的用法。在英语口语中, 常用 “be going to + 动词原形” 表示将要发生的事或打算、计划、决定要做的事情。
8. different difference 的形容词形式与介词的搭配。difference 是名词, 通常与介词 between 连用。different 是形容词, 通常与介词 from 连用。
9. comes 宾语从句的词序及其谓语动词的变化。因为 Tom 是第三人称单数, 且根据句意时态应用一般现在时, 因此用 comes 填空。分析句子, Can you tell me 是主句, where Tom comes from 是宾语从句, 是由特殊疑问句 where does Tom come from 改变来的。注意: 宾语从句一律用陈述句式, 即主谓宾结构, 不能用疑问结构。
10. say 交际句型 Why don't you do sth.。类似的句型是 Why not do sth.?

II. 1. D 弄清英美人姓名的构成。

2. A short 与介词的连用。
3. C 节日名称的写法。
4. A 掌握提建议几种句型的构成。
5. A 掌握一些表达祝愿的说法。
6. B 注意 have fun 的意思与用法。
7. D on time 表示 “准时”, 是固定说法。
8. C 注意介词和物主代词的用法。
9. D 具体运用英美人姓名与中国人姓名的比较。
10. B 动词不定式短语的用法。what to say 是动词不定式短语, 相当于 what I will say。
11. A 注意四个选项的不同意思和用法。
12. A 注意提问的主体是什么。Joy is a girl's name, isn't it? 要用代词 it 来回答。
13. A be going to + 动词原形, 构成一般将来时的谓语部分。
14. B 冠词的用法。名中的 “f” 读音是以元音音素开头的, 要用不定冠词 an。
15. C 对提建议的回答。

我爱做题

I. 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 别担心, 我想我能准时到。

Don't worry. I think I can come _____.

2. 问题是什么时候动身。

The question is _____.

3. 名字是由什么构成的?

_____ in a _____?

4. 吉姆是詹姆斯的简称。

Jim is _____ James.

5. 他们常常问他在哪个学校学习。

They often ask him which school _____.

6. 他不住在这儿了。

He _____ live here _____.

7. 我常请吉姆帮我学数学。

I often ask Jim _____ me _____ my math.

8. 你能为他想出另一个名字吗?

Can you think _____ name for him?

II. 选择填空。

- () 1. Welcome _____ our school.

A. for B. to C. of D. from

- () 2. She's thinking about _____.

A. to do it B. how to do
C. how to do it D. what to do it

- () 3. We may _____ her Helen.

A. call B. ask C. say D. tell

- () 4. It's too difficult. Why _____ the teacher for help?

A. not to ask B. not asking
C. don't ask D. not ask

- () 5. —In England, which name do you put last?

—_____.
A. The given name B. The full name
C. The first name D. The family name

- () 6. —Could I tell you an interesting story?
—Yes, _____.
A. you could B. do please C. right D. you tell
- () 7. —May I call you Meimei?
—_____, if you wish.
A. It doesn't matter B. No, you can't
C. Of course D. Yes, you will
- () 8. Miss Gao, with Mary _____ going into the classroom.
A. are B. is C. can D. were
- () 9. Everyone in class _____ an English name.
A. have B. had C. has D. having
- () 10. You can call me Bob, _____ you should never call me Mr Bob.
A. but B. so C. and D. or
- () 11. Happy Teachers' Day! Here are some flowers _____ you _____ our best wishes.
A. to, with B. for, with C. for, to D. with, for
- () 12. She's usually _____ Lin for short.
A. calling B. called C. to call D. call
- () 13. Joy is a _____ name.
A. girl's B. boy's C. Chinese D. given
- () 14. —Let's go for a walk after supper.
—_____.
A. That's a good idea B. Yes, we are
C. We had not better to D. Very well
- () 15. A woman _____ Li Ying puts her family name Li first.
A. calls B. called C. call D. calling
- () 16. He doesn't know all the _____ names.
A. student B. students' C. students D. student's
- () 17. I'm new here, _____ I don't know your name.
A. so B. because C. for D. and
- () 18. You're welcome _____ to our school.
A. come B. coming C. comes D. to come
- () 19. Please say "_____" when I call your name.
A. there B. here C. I am D. come
- () 20. They often ask him _____.

- A. where is he from B. where he is from
C. where does he come from D. where he come from

Ⅲ. 根据对话内容填空。

A: Hello!

B: Hi!

A: Excuse me, may I have your _____ name, please?

B: Yes, Of course. My name is Jim Green. What about _____?

A: Zhang Lin. And I'm a student of Yangzhou Middle School in Jiangsu, China. I want to _____ some Internet friends. Would you like to _____ my friend?

B: Certainly. I'd _____ to.

A: Thank you. I know _____ about English names. Could you tell me _____ about it?

B: Yeah. Listen! Most English people have _____ names: a _____ name, a _____ name and the _____ name. Their family name comes _____. For _____, my full name is Jim Allan Green. Green is my family name. My parents gave me _____ of my other names.

People don't _____ their middle names very much. So "John Henry Brown" is usually _____ "John Brown". People never use Mr, Mrs or Miss _____ their first names. So you can say John Brown or Mr Brown, but you should never say Mr John. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss _____ the family name but never with the first name. Got it?

A: Sure! I see. Nice _____ to you. Thank you very much. Goodbye!

B: _____, too. Bye!

参考答案

- I . 1. on, time 2. when, to, start 3. What's, name 4. short, for
5. he, goes, to 6. doesn't, any, more 7. to, help, with 8. of, another

- II . 1—5 B, C, A, D, D 6—10 B, C, B, C, A

- 11—15 B, B, A, A, B 16—20 B, A, D, B, B

- III . true, yours, make, be, love, little, something, three, first, middle, family, last, example, both, use, called, before, with, talking, Me