

一日一题

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初中英语

二年级 上

主编 蒋念祖 丁翌平

东北师范大学出版社



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张平峰 编著
韩武强 审稿
林 莉 校对

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长春

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东师教辅



☐丛书主编:蒋念祖 丁翌平

☐丛书编委:蔡 明 袁建中 李元洪 严银华 黄厚江 施云康 钱军先
叶宁庆 程翠英 薛永驹 葛 轩 杨晓安 冯毓奇 张发祥
王 雄 熊 鹏 徐渭清 陈伟国 钱国志 韩学贵 陈 桂
孙 进 冯小秋 马 蔚 张天若 刘满希

☐本册主编:叶宁庆 薛永驹

☐编 者:薛永驹 马海峰 张 军 杨宝华 程翠英

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电话:0431—5695744 5688470

传真:0431—5695734

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出版说明

开拓思维方法,提高自我学习兴趣,逐步培养自我的创新能力、综合能力、实践能力。为了和朋友们一起轻松地加快节奏,共同提高素质,我们策划出版了这套《一日一例一题》丛书。

同步超越的编写体例

本丛书以教育部颁布的《教学大纲》和即将颁布的“课程标准”为编写准则,并与之相对应。内容包含初中六三制主辅科、高中人教社普通(必修)主辅科[内含人教社实验(必修)主辅科]的全部内容。每科教材每学期配置一册,希望每天只讲“一”道“例”题,只练“一”道习“题”,就能帮助同学们达到预期的学习目的。内容不局限人教社教材,适用于多种版本、版别教材的使用者。

跳出题海的编写特点

1. 精讲精练——在优化思维结构、提高思维能力上下工夫,减轻同学们过重的课业负担。
2. 超越同步——克服以往同步书的局限,充分注意课内外结合。在打好基础的前提下,帮助朋友们开拓视野,提高兴趣,培养综合能力、创新能力和实践能力。
3. 使用广泛——内容的设计、编排以新的教学大纲和即将公布的课程标准规定的知识点、能力训练点等为依据,使之适用于多种版本、版别教材的共同使用。

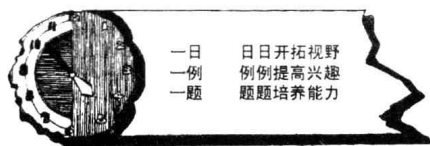
全面轻松的栏目设置

今日例题 下设有“知识背景”、“思路剖析”、“解答示范”、“特别提示”等栏目。选择的例题具有典型性、综合性、实用性。例题的编排体现学科的知识结构。题目的难易程度、综合性程度体现循序渐进的原则,题目形式力求多样,以期激发学习兴趣。展现思维过程,帮助同学学会思维方法。引导同学对解题过程作“反思”,从正反两方面把握解答同类题目的一般规律,以期举一反三,触类旁通。对解题的其他思路作简要点拨。

今日习题 下设“提示及答案”、“课外延伸”等栏目。选择的习题与例题紧密相关。通过练习使得例题讲、习、析中的知识能力得到巩固、提高、强化、迁移。同时拓展学生的思维,培养创新意识及实践能力。

本丛书邀请了江苏省多名特级教师,其中有江苏省、市“有突出贡献”的专家,有江苏省“333 工程学术带头人”。他们的参与必将使丛书的特色更为突出。希望年轻的朋友们喜欢这套丛书,并提出改进意见。

出版者



第 1 日

1

今日例题

选择填空。

— I'm sorry I'm late.

— C

A. All right.

B. OK.

C. It doesn't matter.

D. Please come earlier next time.

►思路剖析 这是常用的交际问答，当有人为做错事（包括迟到等），或者不能满足他人提出的要求，或者不能帮助他人表示歉意时，答者一般应给予谅解性的回答。

►解答示范 C

►特别提示 A、B 是用来回答对方提出的建议。D 是接着 C 答案后面所讲的话，是对迟到者提出的要求，因此它们不能作为这条交际运用的答案。除 C 答案外，还可以用 That's all right. That's OK. That's nothing. Never mind. 等话语来回答。

今日习题

补全对话。

A: Hello! How do you do?

B: How do you do?

A: Are you new here?

B: Yes.

A: Welcome to Yangzhou.

B: I Excuse me! My car is broken.

Can you help me mend it?

A: 3 But you can ask the man over there near the gas station. I think he can do it.

B: 4 Thank you all the same.

By the way, where is the washroom, please?

A: The washroom? Oh, it's near the gas station, too.

5

B: Thanks a lot. Goodbye!

A: Goodbye!

1. Thank you.

2. How do you do?

3. Sorry, I can't.

4. This way, please.

5. It doesn't matter.

6. How are you?

7. All right.

►提示及答案 这是常见的口语交际运用的对话，是一个外地人与当地人之间进行的对话。做题的要领是：①理解对话内容；②交际时运用日常用语的次序；③双方交际要达到的目的。例如：陌生人之间见面时，相互问候就必须用 How do you do? 而不能用 How are you? 当别人不能帮你的忙而表示歉意时，你应该表示出没关系的意思，同时也要表示出谢意。

答案：2, 1, 3, 5, 4

►课外延伸 格言谚语

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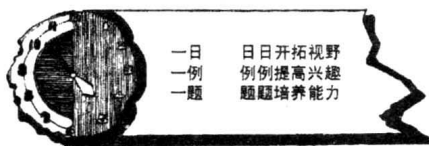
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第 2 日

今日例题

根据汉语意思完成句子。

现在高(女)老师正在给我们上英语课。

Now _____ Gao is _____ us an English _____.

► 知识背景 在讲英语的国家里,学生叫老师有两种方法:①不加姓的叫法,如:Teacher;男/Sir;女/Madam。②加姓的叫法,如:薛老师(男),Mr. Xue;方老师(女),Miss Fang。

► 思路剖析 首先要分析上英语课这个词组,要分清是教英语课还是上(听)英语课,这是两个不同的概念。用英语表达教授英语课:give sb. an English lesson/class 或者是 give an English lesson to sb. 上英语课则说:have/take an English lesson. 注意:不能说 teach sb. a (good) lesson. 这是教训某人一顿的意思。因此请同学们特别要注意它们之间的区别。

► 解答示范 Miss, giving, lesson/class,

► 特别提示 中文“正在”就表示要用现在进行时,在英语句子里已有了 is。因此动词 give 需要去 e 加 ing,即 giving。

今日习题

根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 我们每天上午上四节课,下午上两节课。

We _____ four _____ in the morning and _____ in the afternoon.

2. 他们应该很好地从那件事中吸取教训。

They must _____ a _____ from the matter.

3. 王老师教我们数学,他现在正给我们上课。

_____ Wang _____ us Maths. He's _____ a Maths _____ to us now.

4. 第一课比第二课容易得多,我认为第一课是第二册书中最容易的。

The first _____ is much _____ than the _____ one. I think the first lesson is the _____ lesson of all in Book Two.

5. 看!那些学生正在操场上上体育课。

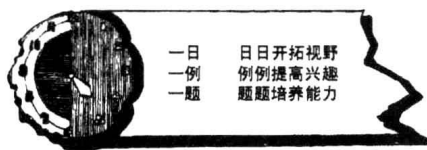
Look! The students are _____ a _____ PE on the playground.

► 提示及答案 1. have/take, lessons, two, 2. draw, good, lesson,
3. Mr., teaches, giving, lesson 4. lesson, easier, second, easiest,
5. 提示: have/take a lesson in... 是固定短语。因此答案为: having, lesson, in.

► 课外延伸 你知道这些意思吗?

同学们都知道 China 是“中国”,Japan 是“日本”,但如果将这两个词的第一个字母都写成小写, china 是“瓷器”,japan 是“漆器”。若有同学写 China japan,就不是“中日”,而是“在中国制造的漆器”;写 Japan china 就不是“日中”,而是“在日本制造的瓷器”。

Turkey 是“土耳其”,但若小写成 turkey 即成“火鸡”。John 是人名“约翰”,但若写成 Where's the john? 不是“约翰在哪里”,而是美国人询问“厕所在哪里”的意思。



一日 日日开拓视野
一例 例例提高兴趣
一题 题题培养能力

第 3 日

今日例题

选词填空。

A. have B. borrow C. use D. keep

A: Excuse me. May I _____ a big piece of white paper, please?

B: Certainly! Here you are.

► 知识背景 英语语言的表达方式和习惯与汉语言有很大区别。“借”的说法就是其中的一例。

► 思路剖析 这道题中间句的意思是“打搅了别人，请求别人给他一大张白纸以便使他能够使用”。也就是说这张纸使用了，就不好再返还给借出纸的人。现在我们来谈谈 have, borrow, use, keep 当作“借”的用法。

1. have 在这道题中表面上看是“借”，实质上是向别人“要”的意思。如果借的东西（如：纸）用过了不能完璧归赵，就应该用 have，表示借东西的人想拥有它。
2. borrow 是真正表示在免费场合下“借”用的意思。例如：borrow a bike, borrow an eraser 等。
3. use 也可以用来表示在免费场合下“借”用的意思。例如：use the telephone, use your bike 等。borrow 与 use 的区别：borrow 一般用于借可移动的东西，如书、钱、车、用具类。use 用于借不可移动的东西，如电话、厕所等。use 也可以用于借用自行车、汽车等，但不用在为阅读而借用的书本等。
4. keep 在特殊场合可以当作“借”的意思理解。如：How long may I keep the book? Two weeks. 此处的 keep 就是“借”的意思，但实质上是借的人只能保存所借的东西。在英语中 borrow 是瞬间动作动词，不能持续，因而不能与一段时间状语连用，所以这里只能用 keep “保存”来代替。

► 解答示范 A

今日习题

选词填空。

1. Can I _____ (borrow, use) this book till tomorrow afternoon?
2. Can I _____ (use, have) your car on Sunday?
3. May I _____ (borrow, use) the telephone?
4. You may _____ (borrow, keep) the library book for two weeks.
5. Excuse me! May I _____ (have, borrow) a small piece of paper, please?
6. May I _____ (borrow, have) a pen from you?
7. Can you _____ (lend, borrow) your bike to me?
8. We want to _____ (rent, have) the house from Mr. Brown.
9. I would like to _____ (borrow, rent) my room to Tom.
10. He wants to _____ (use, borrow) Mr. Black's washroom.

► 提示及答案

1. borrow 2. use 3. use 4. keep 5. have 6. borrow 7. lend
8. rent 9. rent 10. use

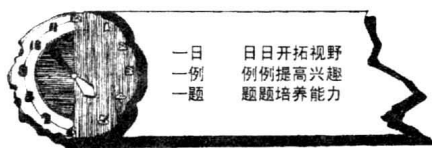


▶ 课外延伸 英语量词的使用

英语不可数名词没有词形变化，计量时，必须加表示量的量词短语。除此以外，可数名词前同样也可以加表示量的量词短语，例如 a bottle of water, a piece of paper, two boxes of apples 等。

请注意下列英语量词中文译文

1. a piece of paper/meat/work/chalk/news/advice/bread
一张纸；一块肉；一件工作；一支粉笔；一则消息；一个忠告；一片面包。
2. a pair of glasses/trousers/shoes/socks/knives/scissors/tongs/compasses
一副眼镜；一条裤子；一双鞋子；一双袜子；一对老 K；一把剪刀；一副夹子；一副圆规。



第 4 日

今日例题

交际对话配对。

—Mum, may I have something to eat, please?

—_____.

A. No, you may not

B. Yes, you may

C. I'm afraid you can't

D. Yes, you must

▶ 知识背景 May I...? 用于某人向别人表达请求允许自己可以做什么事情的日常用语，但须得到对方同意后方可做请求的事，若不同意就不能做。表示请求“许可”的日常用语还有 Can (Could, Might) I...?。Can I...? 是最浅显易懂的一般性表达法；May I...? 则是较为正式的说法；Could I...? 使用于较 Can I...? 不肯定能不能得到允许时的场合。

▶ 思路剖析 此问句的回答若用 Yes, you may. 则有对小孩和晚辈给予许可的意味，所以通常用 Certainly., Why not?, Yes, please., Sure. 的回答表示许可。因此对平辈以上的人可用 No, I'm sorry. 以及 I'm afraid you cannot. 等说法表示不许可的意思。当然也可以用 No, you can't. 或者 No, you mustn't. 表示不许可（这两种回答在口语中并不常见，书面语中常见）。No, you may not. 的回答较粗鲁，一般不用。

▶ 解答示范 B

▶ 特别提示 这条口语交际运用题的做题要领就是要注意 Mum 这个词，就是它表明了是晚辈对长辈的请求。

今日习题

选用所给的短语完成对话。

1. —Excuse me! May I use _____?

—Why not?

2. —May I _____ in the armchair?

—Certainly.

3. —May I _____?

—Yes, please.

4. —Could I have another _____, please?

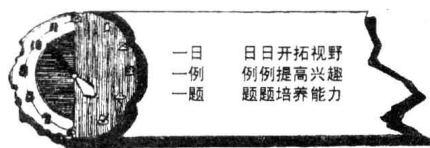
—Sure. Here you are.

5. —Excuse me. May I borrow _____?
—Certainly. It's over there near the house.
6. —Excuse me! May I have a look at _____ on radio?
—Sure. Here you are.
7. —Dad, may I _____ with Jim in the river?
—I'm sorry you can't.
8. —Mum, may I have _____?
—Yes, you may.
9. —May I _____ on the desk?
—No, put it in the desk, please.
10. —Can I take _____ under the tall tree now?
—Certainly.
- A. put my bag B. something to drink C. a short rest
D. your new book E. go swimming F. bottle of orange
G. come in H. your phone I. your car J. sit down

►提示及答案 H, J, G, F, I, D, E, B, A, C

►课外延伸

1. What sleepy drivers do! They rest in pieces. 昏昏欲睡的司机们驾车! 就是在睡梦中把他们的肌体分家。
2. Afraid to eat at KFC. Chickening out! 怕吃肯德基(鸡), 临阵退缩。



第 5 日

今日例题

看图填空。



Mr. Zhang isn't _____ behind his desk. He is _____ in front of the desk. He is _____ a telephone call. He isn't _____ Mrs. Zhang. He is _____ to Mr. Li. He is having a _____ in his hand.

Mrs. Zhang is sitting in a _____. She would like to ask Mr. Zhang a question. She is having a _____ of paper in her hand.

There is a _____ on Mr. Li's desk. There is a _____ on the wall. Today is Friday. It's a _____ day. The _____ is shining brightly.

►知识背景 本篇短文运用的语法是一般现在时和现在进行时。一般现在时的意义是表示包括“现在”在内的一段时间内经常发生的动作或存在的状态。现在进行时则表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在进行的动作。



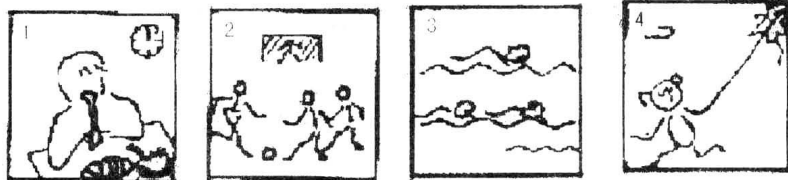
➤ **思路剖析** 看图填空题是常见的能力理解性题型。同学们在做题时，首先要把图上的内容及东西看清楚，即弄明白图里所包含的信息；其次要看通（懂）配给的短文；然后再把短文与图对照进行去伪存真、由表及里的分析，最后确定应该填写的内容。填写时，要注意用英语来思维，填写内容要符合英语语言交际习惯、语法规则、句法和文章的结构。如：第一个空就应该填写 sitting。理由：a) 第一幅图上张先生是站在办公桌后面打电话；b) 第一句是现在进行时的否定式。因此，根据图上所给信息，结合语法规则，我们就可以判断出应该填写什么变化形式的单词了。依此类推，我们同样可以得到其他的答案。

➤ **解答示范** sitting, standing, making, calling, talking, letter, chair, piece, clock, picture, nice, sun

➤ **特别提示** 要注意每幅图上画的细节部分，例如：人物的神态和动作；各种各样的摆设品等。

今日习题

看图回答问题。

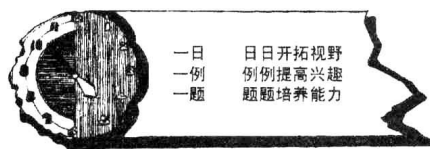


1. What's the time? It's _____.
What's he doing? He's _____.
2. Are the students in the classroom? _____, they _____.
What are they doing? They're _____.
3. Are they running? _____, they _____.
What are they doing? They're _____.
4. Is the girl having an English class? _____, she _____.
What's she doing? She's _____.

➤ **提示及答案** 1. twelve, o'clock, having, lunch 2. No, aren't, playing, football
3. No, aren't, swimming 4. No, isn't, flying, a, kite

➤ **课外延伸** 谜语

What letter is a drink? (T—tea)



第 6 日

今日例题

对画线部分提问。

Mr. Wu is asking for a long ruler.

➤ **知识背景** 对画线部分提问实质上是学习特殊疑问句一种行之有效的方法。特殊疑问句属于英语语法中的句法结构内容，是学生编造英语句子的重要的基本功。它涉及的内容广泛，例如：who（谁，一般对句子中处于主语或宾语位置表示人的词提问），what（什么，一般对动词、介词宾语或其他相当于宾语位置且含有“什么”所对应的实质性内容的东西或事情提问，

YI RI YI LI YI TI

[同步超越] 一日一例一题



如职业、星期、日期、钟点、班级和颜色等)等。

► **思路剖析** 这道题是对 Mr. Wu 进行画线提问的, Mr. Wu 是人, 因此我们应该用 who 替代 Mr. Wu。用 who 提问时要注意与谓语动词的搭配, 一般情况下 who 后面紧跟着是动词的单数形式, 即 who + 动词(单数形式), 因为在多数情况下我们并不知道 who 究竟表示几个人。换句话说, 我们不知道到底是一个人还是有几个人在干什么事。平时我们在用英语进行交际时, 遇到这类情况, 都应这样处理。

► **解答示范** Who is asking for a long ruler?

今日习题

对画线部分提问/在横线上填写恰当的疑问词。

1. I can see a lot of people in the picture. _____ can you see in the picture?
2. One and three is four. _____ one and three?
3. It's five thirty now. _____ the time now? Or _____ time is it now?
4. My bike is broken. _____ wrong with your bike?
5. We are doing our homework in the classroom. _____ are you doing in the classroom?
6. She's a bus driver. _____ does she do? Or _____ she?
7. I'm in Class Two, Grade Two this year. _____ class are you in this year?
8. Tom is on duty today. _____ is on duty today?
9. That's Lily. _____ is that?
10. The students of Class Two are listening to the English teacher now.
_____ is listening to the English teacher now?
11. The car outside the school gate is blue. _____ colour is the car outside the school gate?
12. It's Sunday today. _____ day is it today?
13. That new watch is mine. _____ is the new watch?
14. My black trousers are on the chair now. _____ black trousers are on the chair now?
15. The pen on the desk is his. _____ pen is his?
16. The black and white cat is under the table. _____ cat is under the table?
17. I like Chinese food very much. _____ do you like Chinese food?
18. The skirt is twenty yuan. _____ is the skirt?
19. I would like one kilo of meat. _____ meat would you like?
20. I'm fifteen years old. _____ old are you? Or _____ your age?
21. I want to buy three kilos of apples. _____ apples do you want to buy?
22. The woman in green is her mother. _____ woman is her mother?
23. Sam is at work now. _____ is Sam now?
24. Now Lucy is staying in Shanghai. _____ is Lucy staying now?
25. I want to go shopping with my friend - Ann. _____ do you want to go shopping with?

► **提示及答案** 1—5 What, What's, What's (What), What's, What

6—10 What (What's), What, Who, Who, Who

11—15 What, What, Whose, Whose, Which

16—20 Which, How, How much, How much, How (What's)

21—25 How many, Which, Where, Where, Who

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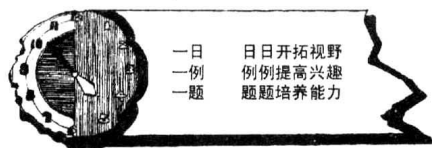
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今日例题

完形填空。

Today is the 1 day of this term. We 2 back at school. It's nice to see my teachers and friends again. 3 look fine. I'm Li Hua and my 4 sister is Li Mei. We are the same age. We look the same. We are in 5 this year. I don't know who is our English teacher this term. "I know Miss Gao is our English teacher this term," 6 Li Mei. "She is a good teacher, too." "She 7 8 English." Now we are sitting in the classroom. We are having an English class. Miss Gao is standing behind the teacher's desk. She is talking to us in English. She doesn't know all our names. So she has a piece of paper 9 our names on it. She is 10

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. one | B. first | C. fine | D. nice |
| 2. A. all are | B. all | C. are all | D. come all |
| 3. A. All of us | B. All they | C. They both | D. All we |
| 4. A. twin's | B. twins | C. twin' | D. twin |
| 5. A. Grade Two | B. grade two | C. second grade | D. No. two grade |
| 6. A. speaks | B. talks | C. says | D. tells |
| 7. A. tells | B. gives | C. teaches | D. doesn't teach |
| 8. A. our | B. us | C. we | D. ours |
| 9. A. writing | B. with | C. of | D. for |
| 10. A. calling | B. talking | C. speaking | D. saying |

► 知识背景 完形填空题是体现综合素质和能力水平的重要题型，它综合了语言交际运用、词汇组合、语法要领、句法结构和篇章构造等知识。

► 思路剖析 1. 通读短文，弄清短文的意思。

2. 理顺上下文关系，分析填空部分与被选择的答案部分，挑选出你认为最合理的答案。

例如：第一句话 Today is the 1 day of this term.

选择答案：1. A. one B. first C. fine D. nice

分析：用排除法先去掉不合理的 A 答案，然后再根据上下文的意思把 B、C、D 答案填进去逐一地比较分析，得出 C 和 D 答案意思是一样的，也不符合下文的要求，舍弃，最后确定 B 答案是正确的。

► 解答示范 B, C, A, D, A, C, C, B, B, A

► 特别提示 要注意动词时态的构成形式及词与词之间的固定搭配和习惯说法。

今日习题

I. 阅读短文，完成文后练习。

It's Sunday morning. Mother and the twins are walking in the street. They are now standing in front of a shop window. There are a lot of nice clothes in the window. They are looking at a blouse. It is fifteen yuan. It is cheap, but Mother does not think its colour is good. There is a hat there. It looks nice, but it is too dear. They don't want to buy anything. They are doing window shopping.

1. The twins are in the street with _____.

2. There are _____ nice dresses in a _____ window.
3. A _____ is cheap, but Mother _____ its colour.
4. A hat is _____, but it is _____.
5. They are doing _____.

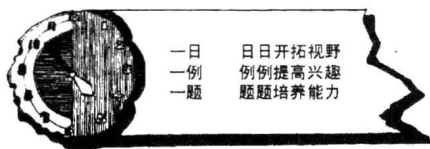
II. 根据短文意思及所缺单词的首字母补全短文。

It is the f _____ of September. The new term b _____. We have a new English teacher this t _____. His name is Wu Jun. He is t _____ with a p _____ of glasses. Tom is l _____ to-day. He says s _____ to Mr. Wu. Mr. Wu asks him to come to school earlier n _____ time.

► 提示及答案 I. 1. Mother 2. many, shop 3. blouse, doesn't, like 4. nice, dear

5. window, shopping

II. first, begins, term, tall, pair, late, sorry, next



第 8 日

今日例题

选择填空。

We can see _____ sun in the daytime and _____ moon at night.

- A. a; the B. an; the C. the; the D. a; a

► 知识背景 这是一条选择冠词 (a; an; the) 填空的题目。在语法上, 冠词属于虚词, 放在名词之前, 用来说明名词所指的人或事物, 一般没有句子重音。

冠词分不定冠词 (a; an) 和定冠词 (the) 两种。

1. 不定冠词 (a; an) 均用在单数名词之前, 表示某一类人或事物中的“一个”, 相当于汉语的“一”, 但不强调数目观念。a 用在辅音之前, an 用在元音之前。例如: a pen, a nice picture, a useful book; an orange, an old man, an hour 等。

具体用法

- 1) 用于可数名词的单数形式前, 指人或事物的某一类。如: He is a teacher.
- 2) 指某人或某物, 但不具体说明何人或何物。如: A girl is looking for you now.
- 3) 表示“一”这个数量, 但数的概念没有 one 强烈。如: I have a pear and an apple.
- 4) 用在某些固定的词组中。如: a few, a little, a lot of 等。

2. 定冠词 the 表示某一类人或事物中的“某一个”或“某一些”, 相当于汉语的“这”或“那”。不论单数名词还是复数名词, 也不论可数名词还是不可数名词, 前面都可以用 the。the 在元音前读 [ði:], 辅音前读 [ðə:]。如: the evening, the car 等。

具体用法

- 1) 特指某(些)人或某(些)事物。如: The pencil-box on the desk is mine.
- 2) 指双方都知道的人或事物。如: Where are the flowers? They are on the desk.
- 3) 指上文提过的人或事物。如: I have a son and a daughter. / The son is a doctor and the daughter is a teacher.
- 4) 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。如: the sun, the moon, the land, the sea, the earth.
- 5) 用在序数词和形容词最高级前。如: The third truck is carrying the fewest of all.
- 6) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。如: the Great Wall.
- 7) 用在党派前。如: the Party, the League.



- 8) 用在姓名复数形式前,表示这一家人。如: the Greens, the Blacks, the Browns。
9) 用在江河、海洋、山脉、群岛的名称前。如: the Yellow River, the Yangzi River。
10) 用在某些形容词前,使形容词名词化。如: the poor, the rich, the old, the young。
11) 用在演奏的乐器前。如: play the piano, play the violin。
12) 用在一些固定的习惯用语中。如: in the morning (afternoon, evening), look the same。

➤ **思路剖析** 太阳和月亮都是世界上独一无二的东西,因此在 sun 和 moon 前应加上 the。

➤ **解答示范** C

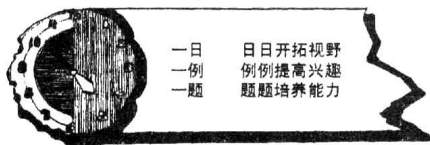
今日习题

用 a, an, 和 the 填空。

1. _____ lot of students are playing in _____ park.

2. _____ Reads are in China now.

➤ **提示及答案** 1. A, the 2. The



第 9 日

今日例题

交际口语运用对话配对。

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| () 1. How do you usually come to school? | A. Yes, I do. |
| () 2. Don't you often go to work by bike? | B. I can see the sea. |
| () 3. What can you see in the picture? | C. Mr. Wu. |
| () 4. How many people can you see in the picture? | D. Three. |
| () 5. Who's the head teacher of Class One? | E. On foot. |
| () 6. Welcome back to Yangzhou! | F. Thank you. |
| () 7. May I come in, please? | G. He's reading. |
| () 8. Excuse me! May I have two pieces of paper? | H. They're mending the broken car. |
| () 9. What's the boy doing? | I. Yes, please. |
| () 10. What are the men doing? | J. Certainly! Here you are. |

➤ **知识背景** 交际对话配对是日常英语对话的一部分。有问必有答,应答就是根据上句,选择相对应的答句。

➤ **思路剖析** 1. 第一句是 How (怎么样) 开头的特殊疑问句,应直接回答这个问题,选择 E “步行去”。其余以 What, Who 开头的特殊疑问句,也应这样选择答案。

2. 第二句是否定式疑问句 (Don't you...?). 回答这一类疑问句,不能按照中国人的回答习惯去回答,应按讲英语国家人们的思维习惯去回答。若事实上做了问句中所问的事情,就回答 Yes,... 反之,就回答 No,...

3. 第六句 Welcome back to Yangzhou. 是“欢迎您又到扬州来”的意思。在英语口语中,若别人赞美你,赏识你,表扬你,夸奖你,欢迎您(到……)等,一句话,给你捧场,你都应该礼貌地回答“Thank you.”表示感谢。

4. May I...? 用于某人向别人表达请求允许自己可以做什么事情的日常用语,但需得到对方同意后方可做请求的事,若不同意就不能做。通常用 Certainly., Why not?, Yes, please., Sure. 的回答表示许可。(具体解释可参考第四日的知识背景)

► 解答示范 E, A, B, D, C, F, I, J, G, H

► 特别提示 在作对话配对题时要特别注意问答之间的对应关系, 要逐一地分析每一句问话, 找出与之相对应的回答。如: 9. What's the boy doing? 10. What are the men doing? 要注意 the boy 是单数形式, 而 the men 是复数形式, 所以它们的回答是不一样的。9 的回答是 He is..., 10 的回答是 They are...。

今日习题

选择所给的句子补全对话。

A: Morning, Ann! I see you are on foot today. _____

B: Yes, I do. I can't catch the first bus today. _____ I like walking. Look at the sun! It's a fine day for a walk. Walking is good for me, I think.

A: _____ And the air today is nice and clean. _____

B: OK, let's!

A. That's right.

B. It doesn't matter.

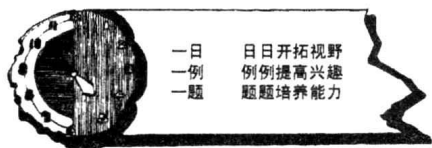
C. Don't you usually come to school by bus?

D. Let's go!

► 提示及答案 C, B, A, D

► 课外延伸 格言谚语

No pains, no gains.



第 10 日

今日例题

找出画线部分读音与众不同的单词。

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>eighth</u> | B. <u>fifth</u> | C. <u>fourth</u> | D. <u>twelfth</u> |
| () 2. A. <u>sea</u> | B. <u>piece</u> | C. <u>clean</u> | D. <u>ship</u> |
| () 3. A. <u>first</u> | B. <u>short</u> | C. <u>sir</u> | D. <u>workbook</u> |
| () 4. A. <u>paper</u> | B. <u>matter</u> | C. <u>term</u> | D. <u>another</u> |
| () 5. A. <u>land</u> | B. <u>train</u> | C. <u>may</u> | D. <u>page</u> |

► 知识背景 英语语音是学好英语的基础, 它共有 48 个音(素)标(20 个元音和 28 个辅音)。元音是构成单词的主要读音, 也就是说每一个单词的读音都应该含有元音音素(个别拟声词除外), 当然辅音也是构成单词读音重要的组成部分。英语的绝大多数单词都是由元音加辅音读音构成的, 它们的读音体现在 26 个英语字母及字母组合上。元音分为单元音(前元音、中元音和后元音)、双元音。辅音分为爆破音、鼻音、舌边音、摩擦音、破擦音和半元音。每一个字母或字母组合都有与之相对应的元音或辅音音标的读音(有的可能不发音), 这就是说我们平时说的读音规则。英语读音规则可分为开音节(指在重读音节中, 一个元音字母+一个辅音字母+一个不发音的 e 结尾的单词, 或辅音字母+元音字母结尾的单词, 这个元音字母就读字母的本身音。如: plane, cake; no, me) 和闭音节(在重读音节中, 以辅音字母结尾的单词。如: sit, begin) 两种。

► 思路剖析 第一题是辅音字母 th 的组合, eighth 是由 eight + h 构成, 读 [tθ], 读音与其他三个不一样。第二题是元音字母 ea, ie, 的组合, 读长元音 [i:], ship 是重读闭音节的单词, i



读短元音 [i]。第三题是元音字母 ir, or 组合的读音, 在重读闭音节中, ir 读 [ə:], 一般情况下 or 读 [ɔ:], 但在字母 w 后面读 [ɔ:]。第四题是字母组合 er 的读音, 一般来说在重读音节中, er 读 [ɜ:], 在非重读音节中, er 读 [ə]。第五题是元音字母 a 或 ai, ay 的读音, 在重读音节中, land 是重读闭音节, 因此 a 在单词中读 [æ], 字母组合 ai, ay 读双元音 [ei], page 是开音节, 所以 a 就读字母本身音 [eɪ]。

► 解答示范 A, D, B, C, A

► 特别提示 在英语学习中, 要掌握基本的英语读音规则, 但读音规则不是万能的, 因为英语词汇有许多都是外来词, 不符合英语的读音规则, 所以同学们平时要注意按给单词标注的国际音标来发音, 力求发音正确, 做到既要掌握读音规则, 但也不要完全迷信读音规则。

今日习题

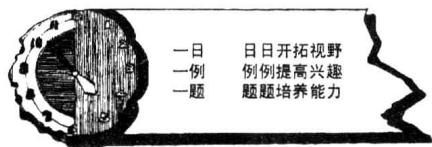
把下列单词按所给音标的读音归类 (按照单词在重读音节中的读音)。

turn, word, third, half, pass, are, answer, brown, trousers, town, count, be, these, machine, light, find, buy, fly, bread, many, second, learn, hard, house, reach, nine, lesson, sweater, feet, certainly,

1. [ɜ:] _____
2. [ɑ:] _____
3. [i:] _____
4. [e] _____
5. [ai] _____
6. [au] _____

► 提示及答案

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. turn, word, learn, certainly, third. | 2. hard, half, pass, are, answer. |
| 3. reach, be, these, feet, machine. | 4. lesson, bread, many, sweater, second. |
| 5. light, nine, find, buy, fly. | 6. house, brown, trousers, town, count. |



第 11 日

今日例题

翻译题。

我们可以很方便地乘火车到上海去。

We _____ go to Shanghai _____.

► 知识背景 英语中有好几种表达乘用 (车, 船, 飞机等) 交通工具的说法。

1. 动词 take + 交通工具。例如: take a bus, take a train, take a plane, take a taxi, take a ship...
2. 动词 ride + 交通工具 (马)。例如: ride (on) a bike, ride (on) a motorbike, ride (in) a car, ride (on) a horse...
3. 介词 by + 交通工具。例如: go by bus, by bike, by car, by train, by plane, by ship, by spaceship, by airship, by shuttle...
4. 介词 by + 特殊意义的名词。例如: go by land, by air, by sea, by river, by water...
5. 其他表达形式。例如: on foot, (take a) walk... (步行)。Go in (on) a (bus, train,

plane). Go in a car. Go by underground (subway) (乘地铁)。

6. 动词 drive + 交通工具表示驾(开)车。例如: drive a car (truck, sedan, wagon, jeep, lorry...)

►思路剖析 1. 我们常用英语 can 表达“可以”,比用“may”更常见,副词 easily 应放在情态动词或助动词与行为动词之间。

2. 句中有了 go 动词,所以乘火车就只能用介词短语 by train。

►解答示范 can, easily, by, train

►特别提示 注意比较汉语句子与英语句子的结构排列顺序,根据英语句中预留空格的位置,选择好表示“乘用交通工具”的英语短语后,再填写进空格内。

今日习题

根据所给汉语的意思,完成下列句子。

1. 我的一个朋友将要乘飞机到美国去。

- 1) one of my friends will go to America by plane.
 2) A friend of mine is going to the US by the plane.
 3) My friend will go to the USA.

2. 汤姆天天骑自行车上学。

- 1) Tom goes to school by bike every day.
 2) Tom goes to school by bike every day.
 3) Tom by the bike to school every day.

3. 你们每天是坐公共汽车去学校还是步行去学校?

- 1) Do you come to school on foot or by bus?
 2) Do you by bus to school or walk to school?
 3) Do you go to school by the bus or on foot?

4. 格林一家想要驾车周游中国。

- 1) The Greens would like to go round China.
 2) The Greens would like to go round China by car.
 3) The Greens would like to go round China in the car.

5. 你喜欢乘海轮、走陆路还是坐飞机去那儿?

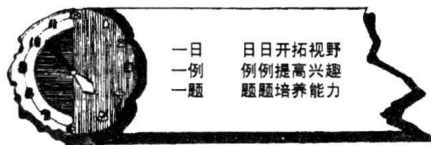
Do you like to go there by sea, by land or by plane?

►提示及答案 1. One, go, by, plane/air, mine, USA, in, plane, fly, to

2. by, bike, on, the, bike, rides, bike 3. by, bus, on, foot, take, a, bus, walk,

4. drive, by, car, in, car

5. by, sea, by, land, by, air



一日 日日开拓视野
 一例 例例提高兴趣
 一题 题题培养能力

第

12

日

今日例题

阅读理解。

I am Jeff. I am American. I come to China with my parents. They work in a college and I study in a middle school in Beijing. We live in a house near the college, but it is far away from my school. I get up at six in the morning and then have some bread and milk for breakfast. I like to go to school by bike. But sometimes I catch the morning bus there because I don't like to be late for school. The first lesson begins at