

教与学系列

新编初中

同步指导 强化训练

教与学丛书

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初二英语

天津教育出版社

新编初中教与学丛书

初二英语

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Unit 1 Welcome back!

基础知识导学

. 语音

[ə:] term first turn work early[a:] farm glass half[au] about down

. 词汇

welcome back to your new teacher

this term our first lesson

on this piece of paper call one's name

a big piece of paper in pairs

next term look the same

. 交际用语和句型

(1) May I come in, please?

(2) I'm sorry I am late.

(3) It doesn't matter.

(4) Excuse me. May I have a piece of paper, please?

(5) Here, take this one.

(6) Please listen to me, everyone.

(7) Who's the teacher of Class One?

重点难点突破

1. Welcome back to school! 欢迎回校!

welcome 在此是感叹词,多用在标语口号中以示对客人的欢迎。

Welcome to Shanghai! 欢迎到上海来!

Most welcome home! 非常欢迎你回来!

welcome 也可作形容词,意思是“受欢迎的”。

You are welcome. 不用谢。

You are welcome to these books. 这些书你可以随便取用。

2. I don't know all your names. 我不知道你们所有人的名字。

not……all 意思是“并非全部”

听课记录

I can't have all these apples. 我吃不了这些苹果。

He isn't going to do all his homework. 他不打算做所有的作业。

3. Let me call your names. 让我来点名。

Let sb do sth 意思是“让某人做某事”

Let me help you. 让我帮你吧。

Let him go first. 让他先走。

4. May I come in? 我可以进来吗?

May I……? 表示说话者征求对方意见,意思是“我可以……吗?”或“允许我……吗?”这是一种比较客气的表达方式。

May I borrow a ruler? 我可以借把尺子吗?

May I watch TV, Mum? 我可以看电视吗,妈妈?

这种句型答语有多种:

肯定回答: Sure/Certainly/All right/OK/Yes, please/Yes, you may.

否定回答: Sorry, you can't/No, you can't/No, you mustn't

5. I'm sorry I am late. 对不起,我迟到了。

I'm sorry 常用于表示遗憾或做错事后的歉意。

I'm sorry I can't go with you. 很抱歉,我不能和你一起去。

Sorry, My watch is at home. 对不起,我的手表在家里。

6. It doesn't matter. 没关系。

It doesn't matter 常用于回答对方道歉时的用语。

1) A. Sorry. I can't answer the question. 对不起,我不能回答这个问题。

B. It doesn't matter. 没关系。

2) A. Sorry. I'm five minutes late. 对不起,我迟到了五分钟。

B. It doesn't matter. Come earlier next time. 没关系,下次早来。

7. this time 这次

time 在此意思是“次数”,是可数名词,初一时学的是不可数名词,意思是“时间”。

that time 那次, next time 下次, last time 上次, three times 三次, five times 五次

8. a piece of paper 一张纸

paper 意思是“纸”,是不可数名词,用 piece 做单位名词

two pieces of paper 两张纸

听课记录

three big pieces of paper 三大张纸

Write your name and your telephone number on a piece of paper. 把你的名字和电话号码写在一张纸上。

当 paper 意思是“试卷”、“文件”“报纸”时,是可数名词。

Please hand in your papers. 请把你们的试卷交上来。

My father often reads evening papers after supper. 我爸爸经常在晚饭后读晚报。

9. Here, take this one. 来,请把这支拿去。

take 是动词,意思是“拿走”。

Take your things away. 把你的东西拿走。

Take out a piece of paper and write down the new words on it. 拿出一张纸,把生词写在上面。

one 在此表示前面所提到的同类中的一个,以避免重复,并非特指,其复数形式是 ones。

Do you have any English books? Please give me one. 你有英语书吗?请给我一本。

I like apples, but they must be red ones. 我喜欢苹果,但必须是红的。

10. Please listen to me, everyone. 请大家听我说。

listen...听,倾听,常与 to 连用

They are listening to the teacher carefully. 他们正在认真听老师讲课。

Listen! Who's singing in the next room? 听!谁在隔壁房间唱歌?

11. Please don't call me Lily. 请不要叫我莉莉。

call 是动词,意思是(名)叫,称(呼)叫,打电话给……

We all call him "Big Brother." 我们都管他叫“大哥哥”。

What do you call those flowers? 你们叫那些花儿什么花儿?

Call me at seven o'clock, please. 请在七点钟叫我。

I want to call him. 我想给他打个电话。

解题方法指导

请分析下面三题

1. _____. Could you tell me the time?

A. Excuse me B. I'm sorry C. It doesn't matter

听课记录

【解析】A 正确。“Excuse me”是客套语，常表示打搅别人，要离开，插话或表示异议等场合。

2. _____ . I'm not on duty today.

A. Excuse me B. Sorry C. It doesn't matter

【解析】B 正确。“Sorry”常用于表示遗憾或做错事后的歉意。

3. —I'm sorry I can't find your pen.

— _____ .

A. Excuse me B. Sorry C. It doesn't matter

【解析】C 正确。当别人向你道歉时，你说 It doesn't matter. 是告诉对方你不介意，他不必担心。

课后习题解答

Lesson 1. Ex2

1) He is Mr Wu

2) No, he doesn't

3) All the students' names.

4) He calls their names.

5) Jim is (late for class)

6) He says, "I'm sorry I am late".

7) He says, "It doesn't matter this time. But come to school earlier next time."

Ex3. 1) Miss Gao doesn't teach us this term.

2) Jim isn't in Grade Three now.

3) Mr Wu doesn't know all the students' names.

Ex4. 1) —3)

A: I'm sorry I can't carry the heavy bag / open the box / fly the kite.

B: It doesn't matter. Let me help you.

Lesson 2. Ex1. six bags of tea, five bottles of water, one bottle of milk, eight pieces of bread, two long rulers, two kilos of fish, four pieces of paper, a big bag of rice

Ex2. 1) d 2) e 3) b 4) a 5) c

Ex3. Excuse me, Sure/Certainly, this one, Thanks, Do you have a small/smaller one, we don't.

Lesson 3. Ex1. goes, going; sells, selling; comes, coming; takes, taking; opens, opening; closes, closing; throws, throwing; buys, buying; eats, eating; does, doing; looks, looking; calls, callings; borrows, borrowing; walks, walking

Ex2. teaches, is, likes, speaks, likes, goes, has, are, look, wear, loves,

ays, calls.

- 1) teaches English 2) is tall
3) likes wearing a white shirt and black trousers
4) Yes, they do 5) has two children
6) names one Da Mao and Xiao Mao.

Ex3. I can see a nice picture in the book. The tall girl is flying a kite. The short girl is buying oranges. The two boys are playing football. There is a third boy. He's very tall, He's eating a banana. There are some people in the picture. They are mending the car. Two women are shopping. Polly is in the picture, too. It is not eating an apple.

Ex4. Ex1. 1) short 2) thank 3) young 4) love

Ex2. families, clocks, friends, men, women, children, factories, classes, pieces, boxes, watches, oranges, teachers, fish/fishes, grades, boys, lights, knives

Ex3. first, One, Two, good, Mr, Wu, He, His

目标跟踪训练

语音: 将下列单词按照划线部分的读音归类

first hard about borrow back piece paper welcome
book do turn class house not have meat same next good
ruler term half now sorry matter me may pencil cook
school

1. [ə:] _____

2. [ɒ] _____

3. [a:] _____

4. [æ] _____

5. [au] _____

6. [i:] _____

7. [ei] _____

8. [e] _____

9. [u] _____

10. [u:] _____

写出下列单词的反义词。

1. long _____ 2. small _____ 3. late _____

听课记录

听课记录

4. up _____ 5. last _____ 6. yes _____
 7. same _____ 8. light _____ 9. look _____
 10. stay _____

III 根据句义, 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- I'm in the _____ (two) year of the junior middle school.
- The _____ (woman) behind the trees are workers.
- Seven days _____ (be) not very long.
- Please don't call _____ (he) Da Mao. He's Xiao Mao.
- Let me _____ (carry) the box for you.
- Does your mother like to go shopping (shop) on Sunday?
- What's Polly doing?
He's _____ (eat) a banana.
- Whose basket is this?
It's _____ (she).
- I don't want green pears. I want yellow _____ (one).
- The Browns _____ (have) a nice car.

IV 单项选择

- _____)1. Our new teacher _____ a blue coat today.
A. wears B. is wearing
C. wear D. is putting on
- (_____)2. _____ I put my books on this desk?
A. May B. may C. Do D. do
- (_____)3. I'm sorry. I don't know all the _____ names.
A. students B. student's
C. students' D. student
- (_____)4. Look! Who's _____ in the river?
A. swim B. swims
C. swimming D. swimming
- (_____)5. May I borrow a book _____ the reading-room?
A. from B. at C. to D. in
- (_____)6. Who _____ a long ruler?
A. is B. have C. are D. has
- (_____)7. I'm sorry. I don't know the time.

- A. Not at all B. All right
C. It doesn't matter D. You are welcome

() 8. There are _____ on the desk.

- A. some pieces of paper
B. some pieces of papers
C. some paper
D. some piece

() 9. Sunday is _____ of a week.

- A. a first day B. the first day
C. a last day D. the last day

() 10. Don't be late _____ class.

- A. for B. to C. from D. at

完成对话, 每空一词, 缩写算一个词。

A: Excuse me. May I 1 a bag?

B: 2 . Here you are.

A: Oh, sorry. This bag is too small. I can't put all my books 3 it. 4 you have a 5 one?

B: Sorry, I don't. I think Mike 6 one. Please 7 him.

A: Thank you.

B: That's all right.

A: Excuse me. Do you have a big bag, Mike?

C: Yes, I do.

A: May I 8 it, please?

C: OK. Here, 9 it, please.

A: Thanks 10 11 .

C: You are 12 .

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. I usually _____ (go) to school on foot. But my father usually _____ (go) to work by bus.

2. _____ you often _____ (leave) home at six thirty?

3. Where _____ (be) Uncle Wang?

He _____ (mend) his bike over there.

4. _____ your mother often _____ (watch) TV after supper?

Yes, she _____.

听课记录

听课记录

5. Let's _____ (play) basketball after school.
6. Who _____ (carry) water for Grandpa Li every week?
7. Look! The boys _____ (fly) kites happily in the park.
8. What _____ he _____ (do) now?
He _____ (do) his homework.
9. It's six o'clock The Greens _____ (have) supper.
10. Who _____ (teach) you English this term?

VII 根据所给汉语, 完成下列句子, 每空一词。

1. 下次我一定早一点来学校。

I must come to school _____

2. 谁是你们班的第一任英语老师?

Who is _____ of your class?

3. 我们正在收听新闻。

We are _____ the news over the radio.

4. 我可以借用你的自行车吗?

May I _____ bike, please?

5. 请把你们的名字用英语写在这张纸上。

Please write your names _____ of paper _____.

6. 对不起, 窗户破了。没关系。

I'm sorry. The window _____.

It _____.

7. 让我们成为好朋友吧!

Let's _____.

8. 瞧, 那位高个子女孩正在树下唱歌。

Look! The _____ girl _____ under the tree.

VIII 阅读理解: 阅读短文, 选择正确答案。

Mrs Read is going to give a birthday party for her daughter, Joan. Joan is going to be thirteen years old. A lot of Joan's friends are coming to the party. There are going to be fifteen girls at the party.

Mrs Read is getting ready for (准备) the party. Mrs Green is helping her.

"That's a nice cake." Mrs Green says to Mrs Read.

Mrs Read is going shopping now. She buys fruit for the party, too. She buys a lot of oranges, apples and bananas. Then she goes home.

听课记录

It's four o'clock in the afternoon. Everything is ready. Now the first is arriving (到达). The party is going to start.

() 1. Who's going to give a party for Joan?

A. Mrs Green B. Mrs Read C. Joan

() 2. How old is Joan going to be?

A. Eleven B. Thirteen C. Fifteen

() 3. How many girls are coming to the party?

A. Eleven B. Thirteen C. Fifteen

() 4. What's Mrs Read buying for the party?

A. A cake B. Some fruit C. Oranges

() 5. What time is the party going to start?

A. At three B. At four C. At five

Unit 2

How do you come to school?

基础知识导学

语音

[i:] me wek sea machine

[i] fifth live busy

[ə] away broken today over forget colour

[ziz] houses

[ɔ:] walk tall water

词汇

the sun in the picture by bus like walking

ce and clean go to work on foot a fine day for a walk

with his parents

交际用语和句型

(1) What can you see in the picture?

(2) I can see a ship.

(3) How many houses can you see?

(4) I can see only one.

(5) How do you usually come to school?

听课记录

(6) I usually come on foot.

(7) What about……?

(8) Don't you usually come to school by bike?

Yes, I do.

重点难点突破

1. the sun. the moon. 太阳、月亮

表示世界上独一无二事物的名词前通常加冠词 the.

例如: the earth, the sky, the air, the land, the sea.

2. by bus. 乘公共汽车. by 在此是介词. 意思是“靠、用、通过”

可译为“乘坐”. 乘坐某种交通工具一般由 by + 交通工具的名词组成. 交通工具前不加冠词. 例如: by train, by bike, by car, by ship, by boat, by plane. 另一种表达法是 by river(水路), by sea(海路)和 by air(航空).

如果交通工具的名词前有冠词或其它限定词的话, 可以用

on a bus = by bus in a car = by car in a boat = by boat on a train = by train

I usually come to school by bike = I usually come to school on my bike/my bicycle. 我通常骑自行车上学.

3. What about you? 你呢? (你怎么上学的?)

What about……? 多用于询问情况, 提出建议或征求意见. 可以和 How about 通用. about 是介词, 后跟名词, 若跟动词须在动词后加 ing, 变为动名词.

I have some books. What about you? 我有一些书, 你呢?

What about a bottle of orange? 来瓶桔汁怎么样?

What about taking a walk in the park? 在公园里散散步怎么样?

4. on foot 步行

on foot 和 walk 都可译为步行. on foot 是介词短语, 表示方式, 在句中作状语; 而 walk 是动词, 在句中作谓语.

I often go to school on foot. 我经常步行上学.

= I often walk to school.

foot 复数为 feet. 意思是“脚, 足; 底部; 英尺.”

There is a river at the foot of the hill. 山脚下有条河.

The tree is twenty feet tall. 这棵树高二十英尺.

5. Don't you usually come to school by bike? 你平时不是骑车来

校的吗?

这是一个否定疑问句。这种疑问句经常用来表示请求、惊讶、责问、建议、看法等。答语中的 Yes, No 要与它后面的句子一致。

Isn't she an English teacher? 她不是个英语老师吗?

Yes, she is. 不,她是英语老师。

Can't I go now? 我现在不能走吗?

No, you can't. 是的,你不能走。

Don't you know the answer to the question?

你难道不知道这个问题的答案吗?

Yes, I do. 不,我知道。

6. I like walking. 我喜欢步行。

like doing sth. 喜欢做某事。在此 doing 是动名词。like 的宾语可以是动名词也可以是不定式,意思基本相同。但动名词着重经常性行为,而不定式着重指一时的动作。

He likes playing football, but he doesn't like to play football today.
喜欢踢足球,但他今天不想(喜欢)踢足球。

I like watching TV, but now I like to go out for a walk. 我喜欢看电视,但现在我想(喜欢)出去散步。

7. It's a fine day for a walk. 这可是散步的好天。

for 在此是介词,含“就……而言”的意思

The day is warm for April. 就四月份而言,这样的天气算是暖和了。

He is tall for his age. 就他的年龄而言,他算是个高个子。也可把该句当做句型来记。

It's a fine day for climbing the hill. 这是爬山的好天。

It's a fine day for a swim. 这是游泳的好天。

8. another 在此是形容词,但它也可作代词,意思是另一(个),再(一个),又(一个)。

Please give me another book. 请把另一本书给我。

My friend Mary will stay in her aunt's for another two weeks. 我的朋友玛丽将在她姨妈家再住两周。

That's quite another matter. 那完全是另外一回事。

another 同时也是代词。

I don't like this one, please show me another. 我不喜欢这个,请把另一个让我看一看。

听课记录

听课记录

another 也就是 an + other. 表示的是“不定”概念, 心目中肯定应是 the other, 不能说 the another book 或 my another book。

两个中的“另一个”是 the other, 不是 another, 三个或三个以上的“另一个”才是 another。

解题方法指导

A. 请分析下列改错题:

1. He write to his parents once a month.

A B C D

【解析】B 错。因为这是一个一般现在时的句子。在一般现在时中, 当主语是第三人称时, 动词原形应加 -s 或 -es. 其变化规则如下: 1) 一般情况直接加 -s.

如: write—writes work—works see—sees

2) 若动词原形是以 ss, sh, ch 或 o 结尾时, 应加 -es. 如: pass—passes go—goes wash—washes

3) 若动词原形是以辅音字母 + y 结尾, 须变 y 为 i 再加 -es. 如: fly—flies carry—carries study—studies.

注意: 如果动词原形是以元音字母 + y 结尾, 直接加 -s 切勿变化。

如: play—plays stay—stays say—says

2. We are usually take a walk after supper.

A B C D

【解析】B 错。该句是一个一般现在时的句子。而一般现在时通常表示经常发生的或习惯性的动作或目前的状态, 其谓语由动词原形构成。而该句表达的是“散步”这一动词概念。谓语应是 take, 加 be 动词 are 是错误的。初学英语时有些学生常犯这样的错误。

B. 请分析下列译文, 注意时态找出正确的译文。

1. 他正在努力学习。

A. He is studying hard.

B. He studies hard.

【解析】A 正确。因为现在进行时表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作, 而一般现在时表示经常发生的动作与所给汉语不符。

2. 你经常不在晚上做作业。

A. You often don't your homework in the evening.

B. You don't often do your homework in the evening.

【解析】B 正确。一般现在时的否定句借助动词 do 由 do not + 动

原形构成, 而 A 没有动词原形。

注意: 第三人称单数的疑问和否定借助助动词 does.

课后习题解答

Lesson 5. Ex2. 1) the, the, the 2) an, a 3) a, a, the 4) the 5) an, a

6) A, the 7) a, the 8) a, a, The, a, The, a

Ex3. [sʌn] son, sun [baɪ] by, buy/bye [nəʊ] know, no [raɪt] right,

write [fɔː] four, for [tuː] two, to/ too [haɪ] hi, high

Lesson 6. Ex1. 做此题时, 先采访两名同学写出答语。

Ex2. Han Meimei: by train Jim: on foot Li lei: by bike

Wei Hua: by bus Lucy and Lily: by car

Lesson 7. Ex2. 1) Miss Gao teaches English in Beijing.

2) Mr Wu walks to school.

3) Bill's brother drives to work.

4) Lily's father studies Chinese.

5) My mother does housework.

6) Bill helps Lin Feng with his English.

7) Li Lei plays basketball.

Ex3. 1) at 2) to, on 3) in 4) with 5) of, on 6) by, by 7) be-

nd/at 8) with 9) under 10) from 11) by

Lesson 8. Ex1. 1) bread 2) night 3) Chinese 4) only

Ex 4. 1) What time do you leave home in the morning?

2) Where does Lucy come from?

3) How many lessons do they have on Monday?

4) How much rice do you want?

目标跟踪训练

语音: 判断下列各组单词划线部分有几种读音。

A. 一种 B. 二种 C. 三种 D. 四种

() 1. A. land B. another C. many D. watch

() 2. A. bike B. ship C. machine D. big

() 3. A. sun B. bus C. put D. use

() 4. A. hard B. half C. farm D. warm

() 5. A. house B. about C. trousers D. would

听课记录

- () 6. A. lesson B. student C. get D. broken
 () 7. A. classes B. buses C. houses D. horses
 () 8. A. sea B. meat C. hheavy D. great
 () 9. A. usually B. Tuesday C. works D. sure
 () 10. A. first B. Thursday C. word D. learn

II 根据句意,用适当的冠词填空,不填的划×。

1. There's _____ big cake in _____ fridge. _____ cake is for Tom's birthday.
 2. _____ sun is bigger than _____ moon.
 3. They often play _____ football after _____ school.
 4. We don't have any classes on _____ Sundays.
 5. All _____ students in our class usually read English for half _____ hour before _____ first class in the morning.
 6. I don't know _____ age of _____ writer.
 7. A: Would you like some tea after _____ supper?
 B: Yes, please.
 8. _____ September 10th is _____ Teachers' Day.
 9. _____ air in this room is nice and clean.
 10. She speaks _____ English better than _____ French.

III 根据括号里的要求,写出下列单词的适当形式。

1. sea(同音词) _____ 2. carry(第三人称单数) _____
 3. five(序数词) _____ 4. run(现在分词) _____
 5. play(第三人称单数) _____ 6. foot(复数) _____
 7. by(同音词) _____ 8. take(现在分词) _____
 9. American(复数) _____ 10. Australia(形容词) _____

IV 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. He _____ (watch) TV every evening.
 2. I _____ (not like) a long walk.
 3. Mr Wu _____ (not know) all the students' names.
 4. My father often _____ (go) to work by bike.
 5. The boys of our class _____ (like) _____ (play) football very much. Look! They _____ (play) football on the playground.