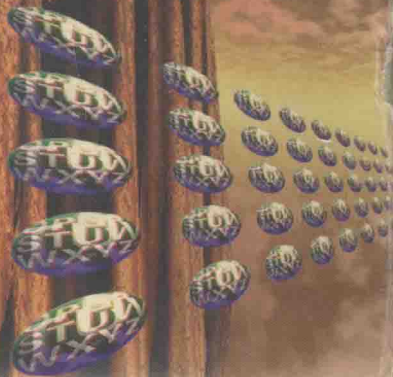


初中英语



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发散思维辅导

安徽教育出版社

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前 言

实践证明,在中学生中蕴藏着巨大的学习潜能,这种潜能一旦激发起来,不仅能学好各门学科知识,而且能转化为积极主动的创造力。因此,激发学习潜能,使学生掌握学习主动权,是摆在广大师生面前的共同任务。

发散思维是对同一个问题,从不同的方向不同的侧面,横向拓展思路,纵向深入探索,逆向反复比较的思维方法。发散思维的出发点即发散点,是英语学科的知识点;知识点构成网络,发散思维就是在知识网络空间的各个知识点之间寻找联系、探索解决问题的多种途径、多种方案的思维过程。它具有多向性、变异性 and 独特性的特点。在中学英语教学中,能开拓学生积极的求异思维,敏锐的洞察力,活跃的美感。注重培养学生的发散思维能力,对造就创造型人才至关重要。

有鉴于此,我们约请具有长期教学经验的教师,编写了这套《初中英语发散思维辅导》。全书紧扣教学大纲和现行教学课本,按年级分成三册供广大师生使用。每册按单元顺序设置,每单元均由知识系列、发散点分析、发散思维辅导、基础性发散思维训练题和提高性发散思维训练题五部分组成,并具有以下几个特点:

一、知识系列:将各单元知识按“词汇和短语、日常交际用语、重点句型和语法”加以归纳、概括,为引导学生展开发散思维奠定基础。

二、发散点分析:指明各单元知识网络中进行发散思维的

“结点”,启发和引导学生逐步进入发散思维空间。

三、发散思维辅导:借助具体实例,采用题型发散、转化发散、综合发散、纵横发散、逆向发散、横向发散、纵向发散、组合发散、结构发散、比较发散、应用发散等多种形式,对学生进行多思、多解、多变的解题辅导。题型发散是由发散点出发的典型例题,变换其题型进行发散思维;转化发散是通过保持原题的发散点,变换其形式进行发散思维;综合发散是借助综合、归纳的方法解决问题的发散思维;纵横发散是通过两个或多个发散点纵向或横向的联系,形成发散思维;逆向发散是从传统的观点、一般的理解的反向进行思考的发散思维;横向发散是在原命题的基础上,通过横向联系、比较进行发散的思维方式;纵向发散是将原命题所涉及的知识点向纵深方向发展的发散思维;组合发散是指从整体上去分析,充分发挥整体功能的发散思维;结构发散是通过对语句结构的分析而进行的发散思维;比较发散是在原命题的基础上将一些相关联的词的读音以及词句的用法加以比较进行发散;应用发散是通过一些练习,把发散点付诸于实践进行发散。

四、基础性发散思维训练题:按照上述发散思维的类型配置。这部分习题强调基础,以巩固知识为主,突出与课本单元的不同步性。

五、提高性发散思维训练题:按照上述发散思维的类型配置。这部分习题强调知识,更突出能力,有一定的难度。

另外,书末附有各单元习题参考答案。

希望本书能对广大读者有所裨益。因水平所限,不当之处在所难免,真诚盼望广大读者提出批评指正意见。

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Unit 1 Welcome back!

知识系列

类别	语言项目	要求
词汇	Welcome, first, lesson, so, piece, paper, call, time (this time), long, short, next (next time), tall, third, shop, fourth	四会
	sir, term, may, matter, earlier, second	三会
日常交际用语	Welcome back to school!	四会
	May I have / borrow... please? Here, take this one. It doesn't matter.	三会
语法	现在进行时	掌握
语音	[ə:] er ir ur or ear [ɑ:] a al ar [au] ou ow	三会

发散点分析

本单元重点是复习初一学过的动词的现在进行时态,要求能掌握好这种时态,并能熟练运用它。情态动词 may 用来请求允许及其回答,序数词 first, second, third, fourth, 以及物质名词 paper 及其数量的表示法。

一、welcome 作感叹词 (*interj.*) 用,后接副词或介词 to 表示“欢迎到……来”。如: Welcome to China / Beijing! Welcome home! 回答: Thank you. 不要说 Welcome you to. . .

二、term 的词组 this term(这学期)和 next term(下学期)前面都不加介词。又如: this week / month / year / time, next week / month / year / time。

三、paper 作“纸”讲,是不可数名词,无复数形式;要表示数量时,采用“量词 + of”短语,单复数形式由量词来体现。如: a piece of paper, two pieces of paper。

paper 作“报纸”、“试卷”、“答卷”、“论文”等用时,是可数名词,复数形式加“s”。如: They're reading newspapers.

四、May I have / borrow... please?

“May I...?”句型用于表达请求允许。如: May I borrow your ruler? (我可以借你的尺子吗?)表示允许(或不允许)的答语有: Yes. / Certainly. / Of course. / That's OK. / All right. / Yes, do please. / Sorry. / No. 等。此外,我们还可用“Can / Could I...?”句型表示请求允许。

五、It doesn't matter. (没关系。)是别人为某事向你表示歉意时,你的答语。告诉对方你不介意,让他不必担心。

六、Here, take this one. (来,拿上这支。)

one 除了是数词外,还可以是代词。如:

Do you have a black one? Who has a long one?

七、现在进行时(The Present Continuous Tense)。

动词的现在进行时用来表示现在正在进行或发生的动作。

如:I am / I'm playing football. I'm not playing basketball.

What is / What's he doing? He's driving a car.

现在进行时的构成:be(am, is, are) + 现在分词(动词 + ing)

现在分词的构成规则如下:

1. 一般情况加-ing。如:work - working, see - seeing, study - studying, go - going

2. 以不发音的“e”结尾的动词去-e 再加-ing。如:have - having, live - living, take - taking

3. 以重读闭音节结尾,末尾为一个辅音字母,它的前面是单个元音字母的动词,将词尾的辅音字母双写,再加-ing。如:cut - cutting, begin - beginning, stop - stopping, get - getting

现在进行时的否定式、疑问式和简略回答:

否定式	疑问式
I am not working.	Am I working?
You are not working.	Are you working?
He /She is not working.	Is he /she working?
We are not working.	Are we working?
You are not working.	Are you working?
They are not working.	Are they working?

简略答语(单)	简略答语(复)
Yes, you are. No, you are not.	Yes, you are. No, you are not.
Yes, I am. No, I am not.	Yes, we are. No, we are not.
Yes, he /she is. No, he /she isn't.	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

现在进行时常用的时间状语有 now, these days 等。表示某一动作正在进行,也可通过上下文来体现,常见的有 look, listen 等,如:

Look! The children are swimming in the river.

发散思维辅导

【例1】 单项选择:

A: Welcome back to school. B: _____.

A. Certainly B. Thank you

C. Yes D. Welcome back to school, too

解析 答案为 B。

● 题型发散 ●

发散题 选择一个与对话不相符的选项:

新学期开始,吴老师对大家说: Welcome back to school. 学生们应回答: _____.

A. Thank you B. Thank you, Miss Wu

C. Thanks D. OK. Mr Wu

解析 答案为 B。

【例 2】 单项选择:

Please give me _____.

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

解析 此处 paper 作“纸”讲,故选 C。

● 纵横发散 ●

发散 1 单项选择:

This piece of paper is too big. May I have two small _____?

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

解析 体现“paper”的数量应在量词 piece 上,故选 A。

发散 2 汉译英:

一杯茶 a cup of tea

两张红纸 two pieces of red paper

三袋米 three bags of rice

五块面包 five pieces of bread

【例 3】 单项选择:

— Hello, Lily!

— Hello, but I'm not Lily, I'm Lucy.

— Sorry.

— _____.

- A. Thank you B. It doesn't matter
C. Not at all D. OK

解析 当别人向你道歉时,你应回答“It doesn't matter.”
故应选 B。

● 逆向发散 ●

发散题 选择一个与对话不相符的选项:

你帮助李宁学英语后,他说:Thank you. 你应该说:_____.

- A. That's all right B. You're welcome
C. Not at all D. It doesn't matter

解析 答案为 A。

【例 4】 改错:

Look! The girl putting on her sweater now in her room.
A B C D

解析 现在进行时的构成是 be + 现在分词(动词 + ing), 故应选 B。应改为 is putting。

● 题型发散 ●

发散题 用下列所给词语造一个进行时态的句子:

1. the, men, under, the, tree, have, lunch
2. Li Lei, not, wait for, the, bus

解析 根据现在进行时态的构成应为:

1. The men are having lunch under the tree.
2. Li Lei isn't waiting for the bus.

● 横向发散 ●

发散题 用 now 作时间状语改写下列句子:

Li Lei often helps Lin Feng with his English.

解析 原句是一般现在时态的句子, 现在进行时不能与 often 连用, 故应改为:

Li Lei is helping Lin Feng with his English now.

●转化发散●

发散题 对划线部分提问:

Wei Hua is standing near the blackboard with Kate.

① _____ ② _____ ③ _____

解析 “对划线部分提问”就是将句子变为特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句的构成是:疑问词+一般疑问句,故应为:

① What is Wei Hua doing?

② Where is Wei Hua standing with Kate?

③ Who(m) is Wei Hua standing with near the blackboard?
(或 With whom is Wei Hua standing near the blackboard?)

●应用发散●

发散1 用动词的适当形式填空:

Jim is (be) an English boy. He speaks (speak) English.

Jim likes (like) green, and he likes wearing (wear) green jacket. What is he doing (do) now? He is playing (play) with Polly.

Today is (be) the first day of this term. The students come (come) back to school again. Look! They are cleaning (clean) the classroom. Some are putting (put) up new pictures, and take (take) down the old ones; some are (sweep) the floor; others are carrying (carry) water and doing other things.

解析 一般现在时动词表示现状、性质、状态和经常的或习惯性的动作,故答案为 is, speaks, likes, wearing, is, doing, is playing, is, come, are cleaning, are putting, taking, are sweeping, are

carrying。

发散 2 汉译英:

1. 波利在吃苹果吗? 没吃。

解析 Is Polly eating an apple? No, she isn't.

2. 我和吉姆不在做作业,我们在看电视。

解析 Jim and I aren't doing our homework. We are watching TV.

基础性发散思维训练题

比较发散

I. 选出划线部分读音不同的单词:

- () 1. A. term B. certainly C. paper D. her
() 2. A. hear B. near C. ear D. early
() 3. A. shop B. long C. borrow D. so
() 4. A. house B. would C. blouse D. about
() 5. A. class B. map C. matter D. cat

转化发散

II. 按括号内的要求写出单词:

1. one(序数词) _____ 2. short(反义词) _____
3. buy(现在分词) _____ 4. big(反义词) _____
5. third(基数词) _____ 6. shop(现在分词) _____
7. write(现在分词) _____ 8. knife(复数) _____
9. woman(复数) _____ 10. run(现在分词) _____

题型发散

Ⅲ. 单项选择:

- () 1. Now, let me _____ your name.
A. call B. calls C. calling D. to call
- () 2. This term Mr Wu _____ English.
A. teaches us B. teach us C. teaches our D. teach our
- () 3. Mary often _____ a kite on Sunday, and now she is _____ a kite.
A. fly... flying B. flies... flying
C. flies... flying D. flys... fly
- () 4. Please don't call _____ Lily. I'm Lucy. That's Lily.
A. him B. mine C. me D. I
- () 5. Would you like _____?
A. two cup of tea B. two cups of tea
C. two cups of teas D. two cups tea
- () 6. Sorry, this is a short ruler. Who has _____?
A. a long B. the long one C. a long one D. long one
- () 7. Good afternoon, _____.
A. class B. student C. lesson D. boy
- () 8. Welcome _____ Anhui.
A. from B. in C. to D. for
- () 9. "Thank you very much." "_____."
A. Oh, it doesn't matter B. Oh, it isn't matter
C. All right D. Not at all
- () 10. "May I borrow your knife?" "Certainly. _____."
A. Here it is B. Here is it C. Give you D. You are here

IV. 写单词使句子完整:

1. W _____ back to school!
2. Sunday is the f _____ day of a week.
3. A girl is singing in the n _____ room.
4. Write your names on a p _____ of p _____.
5. This pencil is l _____, but that one is s _____.
6. I know them, but I don't know a _____ their names.
7. How m _____ bags of rice are there?
8. Lucy and Lily are t _____, so they look the same.

提高性发散思维训练题

题型发散

I. 判断单词划线部分的读音:

A. 一种读音 B. 两种读音 C. 三种读音 D. 四种读音

- () 1. A. secret B. machine C. empy D. Friday
() 2. A. welcome B. matter C. her D. woman
() 3. A. fith B. licence C. excuse D. busy
() 4. A. about B. above C. away D. paper
() 5. A. forget B. short C. work D. orange

转化发散

II. 对划线部分提问:

1. I can see some birds in the sky.
2. They usually go to see their uncle by bike.