

初二英语 第三册)

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Unit 1 Welcome back !

Lesson One

词汇学习

Welcome [welkəm]

n. [.] 欢迎

They got a warm welcome. 他们受到了热烈欢迎。

My classmate always gives me a warm welcome.

我的同学总是给我热烈欢迎。

We are giving a welcome to the new year.

我们正在欢迎新年。

inter. 欢迎

Welcome ! 欢迎 !

Welcome to Xinjiang ! 欢迎到新疆来 !

Welcome to our country ! 欢迎到我们国家 !

vt. 欢迎

I welcome my friends to my home.

我欢迎我的朋友到我家来。

They welcome the teachers to their home town.

他们欢迎老师们到他们的家乡来。

He welcomed us with a smile.

他用微笑向我们表示欢迎。

adj. 受欢迎的

He is always a welcome friend. **他总是个受人欢迎的朋友。**

Everyone is welcome to the Party. 欢迎大家来参加晚会。

This is a welcome match. 这是一次受人欢迎的比赛。

注意] You are welcome. 在口语中是作为 thank you 的答语。意思是“不必客气”。

——Thank you very much for helping me. 非常感谢你的帮助。

——You are welcome. 不必客气。

You are welcome. 的同义句还有：

Not at all. That 's all right. It 's all right.

first [fɜːst]

num. **第一**

The first lesson is very easy. 第一篇课文很容易。

The first man on the moon is an American.

第一个登上月球的是一位美国人。

Which month is the first of the year?

一年中的第一个月是几月？

adv. **最初,首先,初次**

First let me introduce my friends.

首先让我介绍一下我的朋友们。

We will decide where to go first.

首先我们将决定去哪儿。

I first met her in spring in Beijing.

我第一次遇到她是在春天的北京。

n. **第一名**

He got the first in Chinese. 他语文考了个第一。

注意] 当 first 用做数词时必须在前面加定冠词。

The first lesson is to learn how to live.

第一堂课应学习如何生存。

短语] at first 首先,开始 first of all 首要的

I can't speak English at first. **开始我不会讲英语。**

First of all, we must decide when to leave.

首先,我们必须决定什么时候出发。

lesson [lesn] n. [.] **课,功课,教训**

We have an English lesson every day.

我们每天有一节英语课。

Which lesson is easier, Lesson One or Lesson Two?

哪一课容易,是第一课还是第二课呢?

Go over your lesson as soon as possible.

尽快复习你的功课。

He is doing his lesson. **他在做功课。**

My father gave me a lesson last night. **昨天晚上我父亲教训了我一顿。**

短语] do one's lesson. **做某人的功课。**

give / teach sb. a lesson. **教训某人。**

注意] lesson 和 class 的区别

当表达‘课’的意思时,两词可互换。

We have four classes / lessons in the morning.

我们上午有四节课。

My brother likes English lessons.

我弟弟喜欢英语课。

但表达‘班’的意思时,我们只用 class。

I'm in Class One, Grade One. **我在一年级一班。**

Which class are you in? **你在哪个班?**

term [tɜ:m] n. [.] **学期**

We are going to have a mid-term exam. **我们要期中考试了。**

They are going to Beijing next term. **他们下学期要去北京。**

扩充] this term **这学期** next term **下学期** last term **上学期**

比较] term [tɜ:m] **学期** next term **下学期** last term **上学期**

this term **这学期**

team [i:m] **队** football team **足球队**

so [əu]

conj. **因此,所以**

I felt ill,so I went to see a doctor.

我好像病了,所以我去看医生了。

It 's raining very heavily,so I don 't to go out.

天正在下大雨,所以我不想出去了。

It 's very dark outside,so I need a torch.

外面很黑,所以我需要一把手电。

She didn 't pass the exam, so she was very unhappy.

她考试没有及格,所以她非常不高兴。

adv. **如此,这么,那么**

Why did you come so late this morning ?

你今天早晨为什么来得这么晚 ?

Why is he so happy ? 他为什么这么高兴 ?

I didn 't know it was so far. **我不知道会这么远。**

It 's so hot that I don 't want to stay here.

天气太热了,我不想再待在这儿了。

注意]so 和 because 的区别

()so 是一个并列连词,引导两个并列句。because 也是连词,引导一个原因状语从句。

I 'm a student, so I should study hard.

我是一名学生,所以我应该努力学习。

Because I 'm a student, I should study very hard.

因为我是一名学生,所以我应该努力学习。

He didn 't come to school because he was ill.

因为他生病了,所以他没来上学。

Because he was born on a farm, he likes country life.

因为出生在农场,所以他喜欢乡村生活。

①) because 和 so 不能同时出现在一个句子中。

Because I was ill, so I didn't come to school.

这是一个典型错句。我们要么用 because, 要么用 so。

piece [pi:s] n. [.] 张, 碎片, 块, 条

Give me a piece of paper (bread) please.

请给我一张纸 (一片面包)。

I want to borrow five pieces of paper.

我想借五张纸。

I'm very hungry, could you give me a piece of bread?

我饿了, 你能给我一片面包吗?

Here is a piece of good news for you.

这儿有你的一条好消息。

She cut the apple into five pieces.

她把苹果切成了五片。

The glass fell from the table and was broken into pieces.

杯子从桌子上掉下摔成了碎片。

短语] a piece of 一片 块, 条, 等)……

piece by piece 一片一片地

break in (into) pieces 摔成碎片

The leaves fall from the tree piece by piece.

树叶一片一片地从树上落下。

The boy broke the cup into pieces. **那男孩打碎了茶杯。**

paper [peipə] n. [.] 纸; [.] 报纸, 考卷

Would you please give me a piece of paper? **请给我一张纸好吗?**

I want to buy a paper bag. **我想买个纸袋。**

Pass her a piece of paper, please. **请给她递张纸。**

My father likes reading an evening paper. **我父亲喜欢看晚报。**

There is something important in today's paper.

今天的报纸上有些重要的事情。

The maths paper was very hard. **数学考卷很难。**

The teacher is reading our English papers.

老师正在批改我们的英语考卷。

call [kɔ:l] vt. & vi.

① 大声喊,叫,说

Who will go and call him? **谁去叫他?**

Jim, your father is calling you. **吉姆,你爸爸在叫你。**

She called out for help, but nobody could hear her.

她高声呼救,但没人能听到。

② 给某人打电话

Please call me when you are free. **有空给我打电话。**

She called me today but I was out.

她今天给我打电话,但我不在家。

"Who often calls you?" my mother asked me.

我妈妈问我:“谁经常给你打电话?”

③ 称呼,叫(名),取名

We call the boy Xiao Mao. **我们叫那男孩小毛。**

What do you often call him? **你经常叫他什么?**

He calls his dog Jack. **他叫他的小狗杰克。**

④ 请来,召唤,呼唤

She is badly ill, we must call a doctor at once.

她病得很厉害,我们必须去请医生。

Let's call a taxi. **咱们叫辆出租车吧。**

The students are calling their English teacher.

学生们在叫他们的英语老师。

⑤ 看望, 拜访, 访问

Last night an old friend called on me.

昨晚一位老朋友来访。

On Sunday, we will call on our teacher.

星期天,我们要去拜访我们的老师。

Do you often call on your friends?

你经常去看望朋友吗?

n. [.] 呼喊, 叫声 打电话 [.]

I heard a call in the wood. **我听到树林里有人呼叫。**

Did you hear a call for help last night?

你昨晚听到有人呼救吗?

I received a call from my father just now.

我刚接到父亲的电话。

He gave his wife several calls, but she didn't answer them.

他给妻子打了几个电话,但她没有回话。

短语 call at one's house **访问某人的家**

call on sb. **访问某人** call for help **呼救**

call up = ring up **打电话** call out **大声呼喊**

make a telephone call **打电话**

比较 在拼写上和 call 相似的有: tall (高的) fall (落下) ball (球)

basketball (篮球) football (足球) wall (墙)

may [mei] v. aux. 可以, 可能, 也许

May I come in please? **我可以进来吗?**

You may go home now. **你可以回家了。**

May I have a piece of paper please? **我能拿张纸吗?**

She may be right. **她可能是对的。**

The bus may be late. **车可能来晚了。**

注意 may 是一个情态动词, 它的后面一定要跟动词原形, 并且没有

人称和数的变化。may 也可以表示祝愿,如:

May you succeed! 祝你成功!

May you be happy! 祝你幸福!

may 作为名词是‘五月’之意,必须大写。

May Day 五一国际劳动节

matter [ˈmætə] n. ① 事情,问题,毛病,麻烦事

What's the matter, with you? 你怎么了?

We are going to the matter carefully.

我们要认真调查此事。

Who is in charge of the matter? 谁负责此事?

vi. 要紧,有重大关系 主要用于否定句、疑问句、条件句)

What does it matter? 这有什么关系?

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

注意] It doesn't matter. 是 I'm sorry. 的答语,除此之外

That's all right, That's OK, That's nothing 也能表达此意。

next [ˈnekst] adj. 下一个的,紧挨着的

We will have a meeting next time. 下次我们开个班会。

Lucy lives in the next room. 露西住在隔壁。

I'm going to Xi'an next month. 下个月我要去西安。

Shall we take the next train? 我们坐辆车好吗?

扩充] next week 下周 next year 明年 next month 下个月

next term 下学期 next to 挨着,靠近

短语词组

1. a piece of 一张 块、片、条等)

名词性词组。在句中做定语,后面常接不可数名词。

a piece of chalk 一支粉笔

three pieces of chalk **三支粉笔**

a piece of wood **一块木材, 一块木料**

a piece of news **一条消息**

a piece of advice **一条建议**

a piece of music **一支乐曲**

I have your names on this piece of paper.

我这张纸上有你们的名字。

Will you please have a piece of bread? **吃块面包好吗?**

Let me give you a piece of advice. **让我给你提一条建议。**

2. welcome to **欢迎到……**

Welcome to our school. **欢迎到我们学校来。**

Welcome to my house. **欢迎到我们家来。**

3. this term **这学期**

扩充] last term **上学期** next term **下学期**

I'm your new teacher this term. **这学期我是你们的新老师。**

Where are you going next term? **下学期你要去哪儿?**

4. let sb. do sth. **让某人做某事**

Let **后面的动词不定式省略 to** **做宾语补足语。**

Let 's go and ask him. **我们去问问他。**

Let 's play football. **咱们去踢足球吧。**

Let 's watch the football match.

咱们去看足球赛吧。

Let 's go there by bus. **咱们坐车去那儿吧。**

Let me have a try, will you? **让我试一下, 好吗?**

5. be late **迟了, 晚了**

He was late yesterday. **他昨天晚了。**

The bus is often late. **公交车经常晚点。**

He is ten minutes late. **他晚了十分钟。**

扩充] be late for **迟到**

I was late for school yesterday. **昨天我上学迟到了。**

she was late for a meeting last week. **上星期她开会迟到了。**

Don't be late for school next time. **下次上课不要迟到了。**

课文译文

Welcome back

欢迎返校

1. Listen and read 听与读

TEACHER ♪ Good morning, class.

老师 好的 早晨 同学

老师： 同学们,早上好。

CLASS ♪ Good morning, sir.

同学 好的 早上 先生

同学： 先生,早上好。

TEACHER ♪ Welcome back to school !

老师 欢迎 回 到学校

老师： 欢迎回校！

CLASS ♪ Thank you, sir.

同学 谢谢 您 先生

同学： 谢谢,先生。

TEACHER ♪ I'm your new teacher this term. My name is

老师 我是 你们的新的 老师 这个 学期 我的 名字 是

老师： 这个学期我是你们的新老师。我叫吴军。

Wu Jun. This is our first lesson, so I

吴 军 这个 是 我们的 第一 课 所以 我

这是我们第一次上课,所以我认不全你们的名字
don't know all your names. I have
不 懂 所有的 你们的 名字 我有
them on this piece of paper. Now let
它们 在 这个 张 纸 上) 现在 让
我这张纸上有你们的名字。

me call your names. OK?
我 叫 你们的 名字 好吗
现在我来点名。好吗?

CLASS :Yes, Mr Wu.

同学 是 先生 吴

同学: 好的,吴先生。

TEACHER OK, Who's first? (calling) Ma Lili!

老师 好 谁是 第一 叫) 马莉莉

老师: 好。第一个是谁? (点名)马莉莉!

MA LILI: (standing up) I'm here.

马 莉莉 站起) 我是 这儿

马莉莉: 起立) 到。

TEACHER Good! Thank you. Next, er...

老师 好的 谢谢 你 下一个 呃

老师: 好!谢谢。下一个,呃……

2. Read and act 朗读与表演

JIM: Excuse me.

吉姆 原谅 我

吉姆: 对不起。

Teacher :Yes?

老师 是的

老师: 噢?

Jim: May I come in please? I'm sorry I'm late.

吉姆 可以 我 进来 请 我是 抱歉的我是 迟的

吉姆:我可以进来吗? 对不起,我迟到了。

Teacher: It doesn't matter this time. Please come in and sit down.

老师 那不 要紧 这次 请 进来 和 坐下

老师: 不要紧。 请进来坐下吧。

But come to school early next time.

可是 来到 学校 较早 下一次

但下次来早一些。

Jim: Yes, Mr Wu, Thank you.

是的, 先生 吴, 谢谢你。

吉姆:好的,吴先生。 谢谢你。

重点难点解析

1. This is our first lesson, So I don't know all your names. 这是我们的第一节课,所以我不知道你们的名字。

so 在这里是连词,连接两个并列句,意思是“因此,所以”。如: I'm very busy, so I can't go to the park with you. 我现在很忙,所以不能与你一起去公园。 My pen is broken, so I need a new one. 我的钢笔坏了,因此我需要一支新的。

2. Excuse me 与 I'm sorry 的区别

这两个句子都可以表达“对不起”的意思。但 Excuse me 常用于问路、打听情况或需要别人让路等客套用语。如: Excuse me. What's the time please? 请问现在几点了? Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the park? 请问你能告诉我去公园怎样走吗? I'm sorry. 则是对不起,是指自己做错了或做了不利于别人的事而向对方道歉或请求原谅。如: I'm sorry, I'm late. 对不起,我来晚了。 I'm sorry to give you so much

trouble. 对不起,我给你添了这么多麻烦。

3. It doesn't matter this time. 这次没关系。

matter 是动词,表示‘要紧’的意思。matter 也可以用做名词,意思是‘事情’,如:What's the matter with you? 你怎么了? 这个句子相当于 what's wrong with you? this time 这次,这里 time 是‘次’,如: last time 上次 next time 下次 three times 三次 four times 四次

4. let me call your names. 让我来点名。

Let + 宾语 + 动词原形表示‘让某人做……’,如:

Let me help you. 让我来帮帮你。

Let me have a look. 让我看一看。

类似的动词还有 have、make、hear、see 等。

课本习题答案

2. 1 Jim's teacher this term is Wu Jun.

2 No, he does not know all their names.

3 He has all the students' names on that piece of paper.

4 He calls all his students' names.

5 Jim is late for class.

6 Jim says he is sorry he is late.

7 Mr Wu says it doesn't matter.

3. 1 Miss Gao does not teach us this term.

2 Jim is not in Grade 3 now.

3 Mr Wu does not know all the students' names.

4. 1 A: I'm sorry I can't carry the heavy bag.

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

2 A: I'm sorry I can't open the box.

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

3 A :I 'm sorry I can 't fly the kite.

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

Lesson Two

词汇学习

second ['sekənd] num. 第二 (个)

Lesson One is easy, but the second lesson is difficult.

第一课简单,但第二课却很难。

This is the second longest river in China.

这是中国第二条最长的河流。

Today is May the second. 今天是五月二日。

注意] second 还可以表示“秒”

There are sixty seconds in a minute. 一分钟有六十秒。

long [lɒŋ] adj. 长,长的

This is a long ruler. 这是一把长尺子。

It takes me a long time to go to school every day.

每天上学要花我很长时间。

The new bus is about 20 metres long.

这种新公共汽车大约有二十米长。

adv. 长,长久

Wait a little longer, please. 请再多等一会儿吧！

I can 't wait any longer. 我再也不能等了。

How Long have you been in Beijing? 你在北京住了多久了？

long 的反义词是 short.

short [ɔ:t] adj. 短的,矮的。

Lucy is a short girl. 露西是个矮个子女孩。

This is a short story. 这是一篇短篇小说。

This ruler is shorter than that one. 这把尺子比那把短。

short 的反义词是 long.

tall [ɔ:l] adj. 高的

He is tall. 他是个高个子。

Mike is taller than Tom. 迈克比汤姆高。

Who is the tallest in your class? 你们班谁最高?

注意] tall 的反义词是 short, 同义词是 high。但它们之间有一定的区别, 我们可以说 a tall tree, 但不能说 a tall mountain, 而是说 a high mountain.

pair [peə] n. [ɪ.] 一对, 一双, 一副

a pair of shoes 一双鞋子

a pair of glasses 一副眼镜

two pairs of gloves 两副手套

pair 的同音词是 pear (梨子)

短语词组

1. a big piece of paper 一大张纸

May I have a big piece of paper? 我能用一张大纸吗?

a small piece of paper 一小张纸

在这两个短语中要特别注意 big 和 small 的位置。

2. Excuse me. 打扰, 请原谅。用来表示向对方问路, 询问时间、地方等的客套用语。

Excuse me. Where is the bookshop? 请问, 书店在哪儿?

Excuse me, what 's this in English? 请问, 这用英语怎么说?