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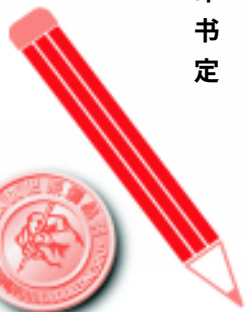
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前言

Q I A N Y A N

为推进素质教育,减轻初中生的课业负担,注重能力培养,体现新世纪教材、教学改革的要求,实现由应试教育向素质教育的转轨,我们特组织了一批知名初中优秀教师和教研员,以人教社九年义务教育 2003 年春季统编新版教材为依据,编写了这套《初中同步测控优化设计》系列丛书。在编写过程中,我们力求使抽象内容形象化、复杂内容简明化、呆板知识趣味化、能力训练系统化,努力使其成为教师指导下的学生同步自学辅导书中的精品。

本丛书具有以下特点:

1. 依据教学大纲 强化同步性

该丛书根据九年义务教育教学大纲的要求,紧紧围绕最新《课程标准》和 2002 年版新教材。初一、初二、初三各年级按学期分上、下册编写。本丛书编写过程中,吸纳了全国各地近年来初中教育教学研究的最新成果,渗透了学科间交叉综合的思想。每本书单元、章、节、目、点层次清晰,并且配有期中、期末试题,完全与初中教学进程一致。

2. 课内课外结合 突出可读性

本丛书的编写,以符合初中生年龄特点和心理特征为前提,避免了僵硬的知识灌输,尽量使课内外知识形成有机的结合。采取网络化、情节化、操作化等多种活泼的形式,用准确、生动、有趣、流畅的语言加以表述,融知识性和趣味性于一体,以增强其可读性。

3. 遵循教学规律 注重实用性

本书在内容编排上遵循了由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进、通俗易懂的原则,营造了一个讲授、自学、练习一体化的学习平台,既适合于教师指导下的课堂学习使用,又适合于学生的课后自学使用。书中对许多栏目设置了学案形式,或填空式、或图表式、或问答式,新颖独到,方便训练。单元自测题按 100 分 45 分钟合理安排,易于操作。

4. 突出素质教育 体现创新性

本书的编写在内容选材和试题设计上力求典型新颖,大量增加了研究性课题、开放性问题 and 贴近社会生产、生活实际问题的内容,以激活学生的共同参与意识,培养学生的创造性和发散思维。还创设了象[知识拓展][知识小品]和[你也会做]等灵活性栏目,有的适于动手操作,有的适于集体表演,它将对初中生综合素质的提高起到良好的启示作用。

本套丛书的编写,汇集了众多知名教师的辛勤劳动,集中展示了现代教育的科研成果,希望广大初中学生的学习有所裨益。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,偏颇之处在所难免,恳望读者提出宝贵意见,以利于再版时修订。

编者

2002 年 12 月



敬告读者

JINGGAODUZHE

《优化设计》2002~2003 学年用书上市,为充分展现新版图书的设计特点,帮助读者深刻理解图书设计的意图与内涵,进一步提高对本书的使用效率,特将调整后的‘图书使用指导委员会’再予公告。

“图书使用指导委员会”成员均为本学科教学、教研、高考备考指导方面的资深专家,实践深入,成果丰硕。“图书使用指导委员会”是读者与编者之间沟通交流的直通车。欢迎广大读者将图书使用过程中的问题及各种探讨、建议反馈给我们,指导教师将竭诚给您满意的答复。

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Unit 17

Could you help me, please?

学习目标

单词

could, minute, February, listen, careful, carry, certainly

短语

a bottle of, be full of, on Children's Day

日常交际用语

Today is Tuesday, February 18th.

Could you help me, please?

Sure. /Certainly.

Let me help you.

语法

形容词

big, small, heavy, light, full, empty, new, old, long, short

The bottle is empty.

That is a big box.

主线梳理



词汇

1. very 与 too

very 表示“很、非常”，说明客观事实；“too”的意思是“太、过于……”，常含否定意义。

试比较：

The desk is very heavy. But I can carry it.

这张桌子很重，但我能搬动它。

The desk is too heavy for me to carry.

这张桌子太重了，我搬不动。





分析:第一句客观地说明了“桌子重”这一事实,但人力能及,能够搬动。第二句则有“太重了,人力不及,不能搬动”之含义。

2. full 与 full of

这两个词都有“满的”意思,但用法不同。

full 是一个形容词,常用在系动词 be 之后作表语。也可用作定语,修饰名词或代词。例:

The car is full. 这辆小汽车满了。

Can I have a full bottle? 我可以要一瓶满的吗?

full of 则表示装满了某物或人,它的后面要接表示所装内容的词语,常用在系动词 be 的后面。例:

The bus is full of people. It's crowded.

公共汽车里装满了人,很挤。

The bottle is full of juice. May I have it?

这个瓶子里装满了果汁,我能喝吗?

3. take 与 bring

(1)take 有“拿走,带到”之意,用于把人或物从说话人处带到另一处,常出现在句型“take sb./sth. to...”中。例:

I will take the new students to the zoo.

我将带这些新学生到动物园去参观。

但如果表达地点的单词是副词,则省略 to。例:

Tom! Take the book home.

汤姆!把书带回家。

Take the desk there and take the chair here.

把书桌放到那里,把椅子放在这里。

(2)bring 是 take 的反义词,意思为“拿来;带来”,可表示为:

说话处 $\xleftrightarrow[\text{bring}]{\text{take}}$ 例:

Boys and girls, bring your new books here tomorrow.

同学们,明天把新书带来。

4. want 想;想要

它后面可接名词或代词(宾格)作宾语,也可接复合宾语。例:

(1)want sth. 想要某物。例:

I want a new pen. 我想要一支新钢笔。

(2)want to do sth. 想做某事。例:

I want to go out. 我想出去。

(3)want sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事。 例:

Tom wants his mother to buy the book.

汤姆想让他妈妈买这本书。

5. empty adj. 空的

empty 是以元音音素开头的词。一个空瓶子,表达为 an empty bottle,在这里不定冠词不能用 a。其反





义词为 full。互为反义词的形容词本单元有以下几组：

big→small, long→short, heavy→light, empty→full, new→old



短 语

1. on Children's Day 在儿童节那天

(1) 英语中,表示在具体的某一天或某一天的早晨、下午和晚上,应用介词“on”。例:

on Friday 在星期五

on Sunday afternoon 在星期天的下午

on September 10th 在 9 月 10 号

on a cold spring morning 在一个寒冷的春天的早晨

(2) 在表达与人称有关的节日时,该名词用复数所有格形式。首字母要大写,名词前一般不用定冠词。例:

Teacher's Day 教师节

Women's Day 妇女节

2. Tuesday, February 18th 2 月 18 号 星期二

用英语表达日期,有两种方式:

(1) 一种为“星期、月、日、年”。例:

Monday, February 18th, 2002

2002 年 2 月 18 日,星期一

(2) 另一种表达方式为“星期、日、月、年”。例:

Tuesday, 10th February, 2000

2000 年 2 月 10 日,星期二

3. a bottle of...一瓶……

该短语是由“数词+量词(可数名词)+of”构成的短语,它常用来表示不可数名词的量,如果数词大于“一”,则量词应用复数形式。例:

Please give two bottles of water to me.

请给我两瓶水。

There are four cups of coffee on the table.

在桌子上有四杯咖啡。



句 型

1. Is everyone here today? 今天大家都到齐了吗?

(1) 同义句为“Are we all here today?”

(2) everyone 表示“每人,人人”之意。当它作主语的时候,谓语动词一般用单数形式。例:

Everyone in our class has a dictionary.

我们班每个学生都有字典。

Does everyone like listening to the news?





大家都喜欢听新闻吗？

2. Could you help me, please? 你能帮助我吗？

could 是 can 的过去式,在本句中是情态动词。could 用于现在时和将来时的句子中,则表示委婉的请求,礼貌地提出问题,而不表示过去式。例:

Could you come here? 你能来这儿吗？

Could I go with you? 我能和你一起走吗？

对于这种问题的肯定回答通常为: Sure! / Certainly! / OK! 或者 Of course! 否定回答通常为: Sorry, 然后陈述理由。

3. It has no legs. 它没有腿。

no 可直接否定后面的名词。no 与 not 可有下列关系:

no + 单数名词 = not a + 单数名词

no + 复数名词 = not any + 复数名词。例:

I have no book. = I do not have a book. 我没有书。

It has no legs. = It does not have any legs. 它没有腿。

4. Let me help you. 让我来帮你。

(1) let 常用于祈使句中,表示“建议、命令、警告”等。其基本句型为:“Let sb. do sth.”,意思为“让某人做某事”。例:

Let me carry these books for you!

让我帮你搬这些书。

(2) 有类似用法的动词还有 make, help, see, watch 等。例:

Can you make the boy laugh?

你能把这个小男孩逗笑吗？

I see him go into the room.

我看他进了房间。

5. Please give these new books to your classmates. 请把这些新书给你的同班同学。

(1) give sb. sth. = give sth. to sb. “给某人某物”或“把某物给某人”,这时的某物是名词。例:

Give Tom the pen. = Give the pen to Tom.

把这支钢笔给汤姆。

(2) 但如果表示某物的词不是名词而是代词“it/them”,则只能说“give it/them to sb.”。例:

Give Tom it. (错)

Give it to Tom. (对)

交际

1. 请求帮助

Could/Can you help me, please?

你能帮帮我吗？

Could/Can you do something for me?

你能为我做些事吗？





Please give me a hand.

请帮我一个忙。

Help me, please.

请帮我一下吧！

2. 回答时常有以下四种情况：

(1) 接受对方帮助时说：

Yes, please.

是的，请（帮我）吧。

Thanks. That will/would be fine.

谢谢，那太好了。

Thanks for your help.

谢谢你的帮助。

(2) 不接受对方的帮助时常说：

That's very kind of you, but... can help me.

你真好，但……会帮我的。

No, thanks.

不，谢谢。

(3) 同意帮助对方时常说：

Certainly. / Sure. / Of course. 当然可以。

Yes, I'm glad to.

好的，我很高兴帮助你。

(4) 无法帮助对方时常说：

I'm sorry. I can't help you.

对不起，我不能帮你。

注意：一般不用 no 表示不同意帮忙。

3. 提供帮助时常说：

(1) Can I help you?

我能帮忙吗？

(2) What can I do for you?

我能为你做些什么呢？

(3) Is there anything I can do for you?

有什么要我帮忙的吗？

(4) Can I do anything for you?

我可以帮你忙吗？

(5) Let me help you.

让我帮你吧！

辨疑解难

1. 形容词

A. 什么是形容词？

我们把 big, small, heavy, light, full, empty 等用来修饰名词，说明人或事物的性质或特征的词叫作形容词。

B. 形容词可以用来作定语，通常放在名词前，用来说明、修饰这个名词。例：

It has a big face. 它有一个圆脸。

C. 形容词还可以放在连系动词后作表语，构成“主语＋连系动词＋表语”这一结构。例：

The bag is big, but it isn't heavy.

这书包是大的，但是并不重。

另外，形容词前可以用 very(很，非常)，too(太)，so(如此)等程度副词修饰。

The box is so heavy. 这个箱子是如此的重。

2. 辨析 listen, listen to 和 hear

(1) listen vi. 主要强调“听”这一动作与过程。例：

Listen, Someone is singing. 听！有人在唱歌。





 (2) 如果指听什么,listen 后则加介词 to,如 listen to sb./sth.。例:

Listen to the tape, please! 请听录音。

 (3) hear *vt.* 强调听的结果,指是否听到声音或某种动静。例:

Can you hear Tom? 你能听到汤姆说话吗?

热点考题导析

1 You work in a shop. When someone gets into the shop, you will say“_____”.

(2000 年内蒙古中考试题)

A. How are you?

B. What can I do for you?

C. How do you do?

D. You're welcome.

[导析]本题主要考查学生对该情景的理解与反应。情景提供了“你”的身份——商店售货员。问如有顾客来购物,“你”应如何招呼?这就用到了本单元所学内容——如何提供帮助?很显然答案是“B”。也可用排除法做。A 和 C 选项均为“问候语”;D 为“Thank you”句型答语,均不符合题目要求,只能选“B”。

2 My friend Kate asks me _____ to the zoo with her.

(2000 年甘肃中考试题)

A. go

B. to go

C. went

D. going

[导析]本题主要考查动词不定式的用法。ask 的句型为:ask sb. to do sth.,故本题答案应选 B。

思维拓展

I. 词汇

 A. 词形变换

1. eye(同音词)_____

2. heavy(反义词)_____

3. feet(单数形式)_____

4. certainly(同义词)_____

5. carefully(形容词)_____

 B. 根据句意及首字母提示,补全单词

6. These boxes are full of books. Could you help us c _____ them?

7. Tom, can you d _____ a picture?

8. There are sixty m _____ in an hour.

9. Boys and girls, listen to me c _____.

10. Don't forget to t _____ your coat with you.

 C. 翻译下列词组

11. 所有的东西 _____

12. 两瓶桔汁 _____

13. 一个空杯子 _____

14. 充满 _____

15. 在儿童节 _____





II. 单项选择

- 1 It's time _____ breakfast.
A. to have B. have C. has D. having
- 2 I have _____ to watch TV.
A. not time B. sometimes C. no time D. no any time
- 3 _____ Children's Day my mother takes me _____ Beihai Park.
A. On; in B. In; on C. On; to D. At; to
- 4 Please give me _____.
A. a bottle of an orange juice B. bottle of orange juice
C. bottle of oranges juice D. a bottle of orange juice
- 5 The basket is too heavy. I can't _____ it.
A. help B. catch C. take D. carry
- 6 —“What's that?”
—“Let me have a _____”.
A. see B. look C. watch D. think
- 7 A clock has no mouth, _____ it can tell us the time.
A. so B. on C. and D. but
- 8 —Lucy, please give me a cup of tea.
— _____.
A. Yes, I can B. Here you are C. Thank you D. Thanks
- 9 Let me _____ the pens in the box.
A. to put B. put to C. put D. puts
- 10 I want _____ the book to the room.
A. take B. to take C. takes D. taking

III. 完形填空

This is the classroom of Class 4. The students are doing their homework. Miss Wang looks worried. She can't 1 her watch now. “2 my watch, do you 3 ?” She asks. “It's 4, Miss Wang, 5 your desk,” Li Lei answers. “Thank you very much, Li Lei.” Miss Wang opens the door of the 6. 7 watch is right in the desk.

“What's 8 ? Let me 9. Oh, it's five o'clock. Let's go 10 now,” says Miss Wang.

- 1 A. know B. look C. have D. find
- 2 A. Who's B. Whose C. Where's D. Where
- 3 A. know B. look C. guess D. play
- 4 A. at home B. in there C. there D. over there
- 5 A. on B. in C. under D. behind





- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 6 A. car | B. room | C. shop | D. desk |
| 7 A. His | B. Her | C. She | D. He |
| 8 A. wrong | B. that | C. the time | D. time |
| 9 A. see | B. have | C. guess | D. go |
| 10 A. to bed | B. home | C. to school | D. to there |

IV. 阅读理解

A

One new year and an old man goes to shop with his grandson(孙子). They come to Huaxia Shopping Center. The Shopping Center is very big. The child is very happy in it, and he goes here and there(到处). There are too many people in it. The old man can't find his grandson, so he goes to a policeman for help.

阅读短文, 回答下列问题

1 Is it New Year?

2 Where are the old man and his grandson?

3 Is the shopping center big or small?

4 Are there many people in the shopping center?

5 Whom does the old man ask for help?

B

Mr Black works in a factory. There are not many people in it. They make shoes there. The workers go to work early in the morning. On Saturday and Sunday they don't go to work. They stay at home.

Mrs Black cooks(做饭) for the workers in the factory. She likes cooking. In the middle of the day, the workers have lunch in the factory. They're very friendly. They like the food Mrs Black cooks.

1 根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)

(1) Many workers work in the clothes factory. ()

(2) Mr and Mrs Black stay at home on Saturday and Sunday. ()

(3) Mrs Black goes to work early in the morning. ()

(4) The workers have their lunch in the factory. ()

2 根据文章内容回答问题

(1) Is Mrs Black a worker?





(2) Why do the workers like Mrs Black ?

(3) Are Mrs Black and her husband in the same factory ?

(4) When do the workers have a rest (休息) ?

V. 句型转换

1 Please give him a pen. (改为同义句)

Please give a pen _____.

2 They can give you some juice. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ they give me _____ juice ?

3 you, me, please, could, help (组合句子)

_____ ?

4 The girl in blue is Mary's sister. (对划线部分提问)

_____ is Mary's sister ?

5 It's Tom's book. (对划线部分提问)

_____ book _____ it ?

6 Please take it to the classroom. (变为否定句)

_____ it to the classroom.

7 I can help him put the bag in the car. (改为祈使句)

_____ help him put the bag in the car.

8 Jim wants a long ruler. (用 a short one 改为选择疑问句)

_____ Jim _____ a long ruler _____ a short one ?

VI. 补全对话, 每空一词

A: I want to _____ these books to my home. But it's _____ heavy. _____ you _____ me ?

B: _____ !

A: Let's _____ the books in the box.

B: OK ! ... Now the box is _____ of books. Oh ! It isn't big, but it's so _____.

A: Can you _____ it ?

B: Let me try. Oh, yes, I can.

A: _____ you !

B: You're _____.

VII. 书面表达

依据下列提示, 以“My little cat”为题目写一篇 50~70 词的短文。要求语句流畅, 无语法错误。

提示词: family, old, colour, head, eye, leg, tail [ˈteɪl] (尾巴), play, mouse [maʊs] (老鼠)





妙趣共赏

学人体名词、品叠用妙语

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. nose to nose 面对面、迎面(相遇) | 6. hand in hand 手拉手 |
| 2. back to back 背靠背,连续的,一个接一个的 | 7. arm in arm 臂挽臂地 |
| 3. heart to heart 真诚的,坦率的 | 8. from hand to hand 一人之手转到他人之手 |
| 4. hand to hand 逼近地、短兵相接地 | 9. from mouth to mouth 口口相传,广泛流传 |
| 5. face to face 面对面地 | 10. neck and neck 并驾齐驱,不相上下 |

名言警句

Believe yourself, believe your ability.

相信自己,相信自己的能力。

Something attempted, something done.

有所尝试,就等于有所作为。

Do as well as you can today, and perhaps you

may be able to do better tomorrow.

——Newton

今天尽你最大的努力去做好,明天你也许就能做得更好。

——牛顿





Unit 18

Put them away, please !

学习目标

单词

other, wrong, broken, catch, right, with, mend, knife, body

短语

put away, come out, get down, one of...

日常交际用语

I (don't) think so.

Thank goodness !

What's wrong (with...)?

What else can you see?

Don't worry.

Oh, dear !

语法

人称代词的主格和宾格

主线梳理



词汇

1. other ['ʌðə] *adj.* & *pron.* 别的; 其他的

(1) 用作形容词, 在句中作定语, 修饰名词或代词。例:

Some of the students are here, other students are over there.

一些学生在这边, 一些学生在那边。

这种用法是“泛指”, 表示“特指”时, other 前面要加定冠词“the”。例:

Where are the other pictures?

别的照片都在哪里?





注意:如果 other 之前有修饰词,而且是复数含义时,other 后面的名词必须是复数形式;如果修饰词是单数含义时,other 后面的名词则是单数形式。例:

He asked some other questions.

他还问了一些其他的问题。

One other boy thinks so,too.

另外一个男孩也这样认为。

(2)other 用作代词,其前常加定冠词 the,构成“one...the other...”结构。表示两个人或物中的“一个……另一个……”。例:

I have two pencils. One is red. The other is blue.

我有两支铅笔,一支是红色的,另一支是蓝色的。

当它代替两个或多个人或事物时,用 others 或 the others,表示“其余的一些人或物”。“others”是“泛指”;“the others”是特指。它们可以独立使用,也可用在“some...others...(一些……一些……)”句型中。例:

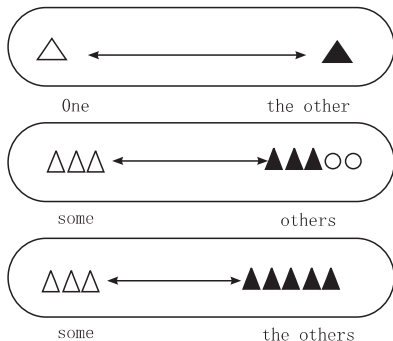
He always likes to help others.

他总是喜欢帮助别人。

Some of the books are Li Lei's. The others are mine.

这些书中一些是李雷的,另外一些是我的。

帮助大家记忆,我们可用图形表示:



2. with[wið]prep. 对……;关于……

with 用作介词,其含义及用法很多。现就常用的用法归纳总结如下:

(1)对……;关于……。例:

What's wrong with your finger?

你的手指怎么啦?

It's holiday time with us now.

对于我们来说现在是假期。

(2)有;带有;有……的特征。例:

Do you know the girl with blue eyes?

你认识那个碧眼女孩吗?

I have a coat with two pockets.





我有一件有两个口袋的外衣。

(3)表示方式或使用某种工具。

We can see everything with our eyes.

我们可以用眼睛看到一切事物。

May I write a letter with a pencil?

我能用铅笔写信吗?

(4)表示伴随或关系。

I like to go for a walk with my friends.

我喜欢和朋友们一起去散步。

I live with my parents.

我同父母一起住。

3. knife[naɪf]n. 小刀

knife 是名词,其复数形式为 knives。在名词变复数中有这样一条规则:以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,变复数时,要先将 f 或 fe 改为 v,再加 es。例:

leaf(树叶)——leaves

half(一半)——halves

life(生命)——lives

wife(妻子)——wives

4. worry[wʌri]担心,发愁,着急。例:

Don't worry. I'll help you.

别急。我帮你。

worry about sb./sth. 为……着急(发愁)。例:

Don't worry about your mother.

别担心你母亲。



短 语

1. put...away 把……收起来;把……放好

put...away 是“动词+副词”短语,有两个结构:put sth. away 和 put away sth.,如果宾语是人称代词,则只能说:put it/them away。例:

Please put away your clothes. = Please put your clothes away.

请把你的衣服收起来放好。

I don't want these things. Put them away, please.

我不想要这些东西,请把它们收起来。

2. get down 下来;落下。例:

I can't get down.

我下不来了。

当表示从某处下来时,可与介词 from 连用。例:

He can't get down from the tree.

他不能从那棵树上下来。

