

——中学英语全程学习系列——

中学英语重点·难点·考点· 误区与对策

(初二年级·下)

庄 力 主编

西安交通大学音像出版社
西安交通大学出版社

《中学英语全程学习系列》编写委员会

主 编 庄 力

副主编 李 新

委员：(以姓氏笔划排列)

白 莉	庄 力	任丽娟	李 新	李永强
何 萍	肖 娟	肖佳羽	高天运	颜照华
戴高剑				

内容提要

本书是《中学英语全程学习系列》丛书之一,与最新修订的人教版初中《英语》(JEF C)第2册(第15~28单元)同步,适用于初中二年级第二学期。本书以单元为单位进行编写,编写思路及方式新颖独特,与其它教辅类读物相比,有如下优点:

- ★ 明确所学知识点,让学生明白应学会什么
- ★ 精讲重点、难点,使学生理解所学知识,明确如何运用语言
- ★ 分析学生典型错误,学生不致再蹈覆辙
- ★ 拓展相关性的知识,帮助读者越上一个更高的台阶
- ★ 对所学内容从听、说、读、写四方面全方位进行训练

坚持系统地阅读本书,对提高学生的语言综合能力及语言素质大有好处。

本书配录音盒带1盘,录有各单元知识拓展及听力训练题的全部录音,邀请经常参与中考听力题录音的老师朗读,从而对学生的指导更有效、更直接。

*

西安交通大学音像出版社 出版发行
西安交通大学出版社

(西安市咸宁西路28号 邮政编码:710049 电话:(029) 2668316)

西安正华印刷厂印装
各地新华书店经销

*

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:13.125 字数:315千字

2001年1月第1版 2001年1月第1次印刷

印数:0001~5000

统一版号:ISRC CN-H05-00-0003-0 A·G 全套定价:23.00元

若发现本社图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量问题,请去当地销售部门调换或与我社发行科联系调换。发行科电话:(029) 2668357 2667874

前言

英语是当今世界上主要的国际通用语言之一,也是我国中学外语课的主要语种。根据国家教委颁布的《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》的规定,中学英语教学的目的是对学生进行听、说、读、写的基本训练,培养学生在口语和书写方面初步运用英语的能力,侧重培养阅读能力,切实为进一步学习和运用英语打好基础。

但是,英语属印欧语系西日耳曼语分支,而汉语则属于汉藏语系,英语是拼音文字,汉语为象形文字。二者相差甚远,在语法、语言习惯、句子构造等方面差别均较大。中学生想要仅仅依靠课堂听讲、训练的手段真正理解和掌握这门语言并非易事。因此,在校学生手中有一本能够同步指导所学内容的重点、难点,分析英、汉语言区别,帮助学生克服学习困难、回避误区,扩展视野、补充课外知识,训练提高学生的语言素质及学习能力的“自学良友”或“课外高参”就显得十分必要。

为此,我们尝试编写了此套丛书。本丛书分初中段和高中段共计11册,另配初中升学及高中升学英语复习精要及训练专册2册。为使学生便于使用,全书以最新修订的人教版教材(1EFC 8EFC)单元为编写单位,以期达到与学校教学同步,并以一个优秀“家庭教员”的身份帮助、指导读者学习英语。初中阶段每一单元中又细分五个部分,从不同侧面进行辅导、训练。它们包括:

学会什么 主要通过提问、题目的形式向读者显示出该单元所应学会的最基本的内容,可以说是一个单元知识要点的展现。如果读者感到能轻而易举地答对这一部分题目,则说明你已基本掌握了该单元的要点和最基本的内容。

明了什么 详细分析该单元的重点、难点内容,为读者在英语学习中所必须明确、了解和掌握的部分。所讲解的内容也往往是各级考试中的命题热点,为考点所在。

错在哪里 收集了大量的学生常易出现并具有代表性的典型错误,分析形成错误的原因,给出解决问题的办法,帮助大家从一开始就尽量克服自己的弱点,不致再蹈覆辙。

知识拓展 旨在帮助那些学有余力的学生扩展知识面(包括语言本身及其用法),把自己的英语水平提高到一个新的层次。

重点训练 以单元套题的型式从语音、词汇、句子到运用几个方面对课本重点、难点及考点内容进行系统训练,达到巩固所学知识、培养解题能力、综合提高语言素质的目的。

目前面世的大部分教辅读物没有声、像媒介配套,只通过书面形式训练学生的笔头能力,这势必造成学生语言能力(指“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”四个方面)的不平衡发展。本丛书打破这一格局,特配有录音带,使得本丛书更近似于教师,对学生的指导和训练更加直观、更加全面。

本丛书由全国优秀教师、教学能手庄力任主编,并主笔编写了大部分内容。参与编写工作

的还有李新、任丽娟、白莉、肖娟、何萍、颜照华、戴高剑、肖佳羽、高天运及李永强等同志。

由于我们水平有限 编写经验不足 ,书中难免有错误和不妥之处 ,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2001 年 1 月

目 录

前言

Unit 15	Thanks for the message	(1)
Unit 16	The seasons of the year	(12)
Unit 17	What 's the weather like today ?	(26)
15—17	单元自我反馈检测	(37)
Unit 18	Come to the party !	(47)
Unit 19	A weather report	(53)
Unit 20	What do English people eat ?	(65)
Unit 21	Mainly revision	(78)
	期中自我反馈检测	(91)
Unit 22	What a good , kind girl !	(97)
Unit 23	You mustn 't play on the road !	(109)
Unit 24	What do you have to do ?	(119)
22—24	单元自我反馈检测	(130)
Unit 25	The visit to Monkey Island	(135)
Unit 26	A good doctor	(145)
Unit 27	Ling Feng 's diary	(155)
Unit 28	Mainly revision	(165)
	期末自我反馈检测	(176)
附录		(181)
	训练及检测听力录音文稿.....	(181)
	各单元训练及检测参考答案.....	(189)
	与中学生朋友谈如何运用词典.....	(198)

Unit 15

Thanks for the message

学会什么？

要点 1 学习、运用下面的词组和句子：

the next day	at the moment
at the cinema	by the way
answer the telephone	be out
take a message	ask sb. to do sth.
show sth. to sb.	ring up

Could I speak to Jim , please ?

I 'm afraid he 's out at the moment.

There was ~~wasn~~ 't a message.

There were ~~weren~~ 't enough nuts.

要点 2 写出下列动词的一般过去时形式：

take	help	write
ask	ring	think
bring	carry	see
speak	know	get

要点 3 你熟悉英语的电话用语吗？不妨试着在每一横线上填入一个适当的单词 ,补全下面的对话：

Jim : Hello ! 7261832.

Lily : Hello. _____ Peter , please ?

Jim : Sorry , he _____.

Lily : Yes. Who 's that ?

Lily : _____ Lily. I wanted to speak to Peter , but maybe you can help me out.

Jim : Well , _____ for you ?

Lily: Peter asked me to help him with his lessons this afternoon. _____
I can't do that.

Jim: Why?

Lily: I'm going to meet my uncle and aunt at the station. _____ help
Peter for me?

Jim: That's OK.

Lily: Thank you very much.

Jim: _____ a _____. Bye!

Lily: Bye-bye.

明白了什么？

要点 1 用英语打电话

英语中，电话用语是较为特殊的，它们往往有其固定的模式和用语，英语初学者须特别注意。此处，我们将一般情况下电话情景及其应使用的英语用句列表总结，供大家学习及运用英语时参考：

所遇情景	英文固定用语	例句
打电话给某人	make a phone call give a telephone call call sb.	I need to make a phone call. 我需要打一个电话。 Please give me a telephone call. 请给我打一个电话。 Could you call me at home? 你能给我家打个电话找我吗？
接电话	answer the telephone get the telephone	I'm answering the telephone, Mum! 妈，我正在接电话！ Could you get the telephone, Jim? 吉姆，你能接一下电话吗？
传电话	be wanted on the phone There's a phone call for sb.	Jack! You are wanted on the phone. 杰克！有你的电话。 There's a phone call for you, Kate! 凯特，这儿有你的电话。
叫人等候	Hold on. A minute, please.	... I'll get him for you, hold on!我给你叫他去，请稍等！ Just a minute, please, Let me get a piece of paper. 请等一等，让我取张纸来。

所遇情景	英文固定用语	例 句
听 打着电话 (正在通话中)	be on the phone speak on the telephone	I 'm on the phone ! 我正在打电话呢 ! Who 's speaking on the telephone ? 谁打电话 ?
回电话	call back phone back	Jack asks you to call him back at six o 'clock. 杰克要你 6 点给他回个电话。 Could you phone back this afternoon ? 你能今天下午再回个电话吗 ?

用英文打电话 ,应注意下面几点 :

1. 打电话或接电话时 ,可先说 hello (相当于汉语 “喂 ”),并同时报出自己的电话号码 ,以告知对方自己是谁或者是否打对了号码。例如 :

((RING)))((RING)))	((电话铃声))
A : Hello. 2962275.	喂 这是 2962275。
B : Hello. Who 's speaking , please ?	喂 ,请问哪位 ?

* * *

((RING)))((RING)))	((电话铃声))
A : Hello. 7231888.	喂 ,7231888。
B : Oh , sorry , wrong number.	对不起 ,我打错 (号码)了。

注意 :在许多场合中 ,尤其是私家电话中 ,通报电话号码不是绝对必要的。相当多的外国人也有不说号码直接通话的习惯。

例如 :

((RING)))((RING)))	((电话铃声))
A : Hello !	喂 !
B : Hello ! May I speak to Jim , please ?	喂 ! 请找吉姆听电话 ,可以吗 ?
A : This is Jim speaking.	我就是。

2. 宾馆饭店、医院诊所等社会服务机构在接听电话时 ,往往应先报出自己的单位或部门名称 ,然后再加上 “How may I help you (我能为您做些什么)?”等话语。

3. 不要受汉语母语习惯的影响 ,简单地将某一个套语直译为英语。

有关电话用语的常见错误 ,请继续→误区 1

要点 2 表现委婉的几种方式

★ 委婉的请求

出于礼貌 ,英、美人士在一些较为正规或公开的场合使用一些固定的语句提出请求 ,表示语气上的委婉。这些句型结构包括 :

May I open the door ?我可以开门吗 ?

Would you like to come with me ?你愿意跟我走吗 ?

Will you please give me a hand ?你能帮我一把吗 ?

Could you answer the phone for me? 你能替我接听一下电话吗?

Come and have a look, will you? 过来看一下, 好吗?

★ 委婉的否定

英、美人士在就对方的请求或所商讨的问题进行否定回答时, 习惯上一般不用“no”进行直接否定, 而是改用一些其他方式委婉地说出。它们包括:

I'm afraid you are wrong. 恐怕你错了。

I don't think you can take these books and newspapers out of the reading room.

我想你不能把这些书籍和报纸带出阅览室去。

Sorry, I can't come with you today. 抱歉我今天无法跟你同去了。

要点3 I'm busy. 和 He's out at the moment.

——谈谈系动词 be 和形容词及副词的搭配

英语基本句型结构中, “系动词 be + 形容词或副词”是一个十分常见的结构, 如以上两个句子中 busy 是形容词, 而 out 则是副词。这种结构往往表现主语的特点、性质、状况及状态。请注意下面这些系动词 be 与副词或形容词搭配构成的词组:

be in 在家

be out 不在家, 在外边

be away 外出

be up 在楼上, 在上边

be down 在楼下, 在下边

be free 有空, 不忙

be busy 忙, 繁忙

be happy 高兴, 开心

be angry 生气, 不高兴

be sad 伤心

be open (商店等) 开门, 营业中

be closed (商店等) 关门, 不营业

be early 早到

be late 迟到

be careful 小心, 仔细

be afraid 害怕, 担心

be easy 简单, 容易

be hard 难的

be on (电视等) 开着

be off (电视等) 关闭, 关掉了

be fine / well (身体) 好, 健康

be ill / bad (身体) 生病, 不好

be broken 坏了, 坏的

be OK 尚可

错在哪里?

误区1 用英语打电话时的几种常见错误

用英语打电话, 使用“我是……”或“你是……?”这样的句子告知对方是谁在打电话或询问对方是谁在听电话时, 应特别注意: 英语习惯上不用“I am …”或“Are you …?”进行问答, 而是改用“This is …”和“Is that …?”句型。请注意下面的正误对比:

我是杰克。(打电话时)

误 :I am Jack.

正 :This is Jack.

正 :This is Jack speaking.

请问你是哪位?(打电话时)

误 :Who are you , please ?

正 :Who 's that on the phone ?

正 :Who 's speaking , please ?

你有什么事呢?(打电话时)

误 :What 's your matter ?

正 :What 's up ? (口语、非正式场合)

正 :What can I do for you ? (正规场合)

你是李磊吗?(打电话时)

误 :Are you Li Lei ?

正 :Is that Li Lei ?

正 :Is that Li Lei speaking ?

我就是。(打电话时)

误 :I am.

正 :This is he /she.

正 :Speaking !

误区 2 bring 和 take 两词用法的常见错误

明天上学时请把照片带来。

误 :Please take the photo along (with you) when you come to school tomorrow.

正 :Please bring the photo along (with you) when you come to school tomorrow.

bring 和 take 均有“带”、“拿”等意思,但它们所“带”、“拿”的方向是截然相反的。

初学英语的同学务必搞清它们的区别:

bring 的意思是把人或物从别处“带来”,即把人或物从某处(较远的地方)带到说话者所在的地方(较近的地方)来。例如:

You 'd better bring your homework tomorrow. 你最好明天把你的家庭作业带来。

Bring your brother here ! 把你弟弟带到这儿来!

"Don 't bring these things to school , " said the teacher. 老师说:“别将这些东西拿到学校来。”

take 的意思是将人或物从此地“带走”,即把人或物从说话者所在的地方(较近的地方)带到某处(较远的地方)去。例如:

I want to take these pictures to school. 我想把这些画拿到学校去。

Take your sister there to the tree. 把你妹妹带到那棵树那儿去。

"You 'd better not take these things to school , " said Mother to Xiao Ming at home. 妈妈在家对小明说:“你最好别把这些东西带到学校去。”

如在句子中遇有 come (来)和 go (去), here (这里,这儿)和 there (那里,那儿)这类具有明确方向性的词语,bring 总是跟 come 和 here ,take 则跟 go 和 there 相配合使用,绝不可用混。

知识拓展

拓展 1 与 way 搭配使用的词组

way 是英语中一个十分常用的词汇,有“路、道路”、“方法、方式”等多种意思。请记住下面这些含有 way 的词组及其用法:

on the way (在路上、在途中):

They are on the way. 他们正在路上。

on one's way to... (在某人去.....的路上):

Jim is on his way to school at the moment. 这会儿吉姆正在他上学的路上呢。

find a way (想办法):

Could you find a way to answer this question? 你能想出个办法来回答这个问题吗?

no way (没办法、没门儿、没招儿):

A: Can I go with you?

B: No way.

甲:我能和你去吗?

乙:没门儿。

A: Could you find a way to fix this TV?

B: I'm afraid there's no way to fix it.

甲:你能想个办法修好这台电视机吗?

乙:恐怕没法修了。

have/ find a way out (有/想出个办法):

Suddenly he had found a way out. 突然他想出了办法。

by the way (顺便说、顺便问):

By the way, did you see my school bag this morning? 顺便问问,今天早上你见我的书包了吗?

in the way (挡住路、挡道):

Don't stand in the way. 别站着挡道儿。

in this/ that way (用这种/那种办法):

Can I work out the problem in this way? 用这种方法我能解出这道题吗?

拓展 2 I wanted to show it to you.

——谈谈双宾语动词

所谓双宾语动词是指那些后面可以同时跟有两个宾语的动词,这两个宾语便是直接宾语和间接宾语。以上面的句子为例,表示物的“it”和表示“人”的“you”便是动词 show 的两个宾语,其中 it 是直接宾语,you 为间接宾语。

“动词+直接宾语+介词 to 或 for+间接宾语”是双宾语的一个结构。

用介词 to 时,表示“给”的意思,强调动作的对象。能用于此结构的动词有:bring, take, give, pass, sell, teach, tell, write, show, send (派送), leave (留、遗留), lend (借给), hand (传递), pay (付款), return (归还)等。例如:

Can you sing us it again ?

A. 3297878

B. 3298787

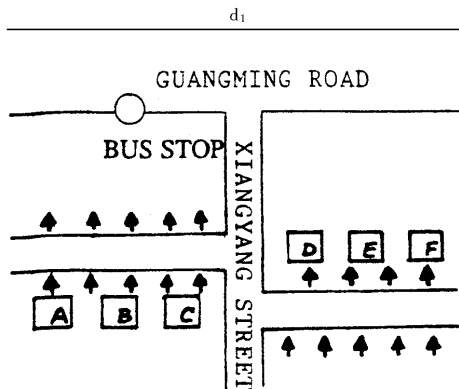
C. 3927878

D. 3928787

5. Which letter in the map is for Lin Tao's house?

A. "A" B. "C"

C. "D" D. "F"



训练 2 语音——观察、判断所给单词划线部分的读音,从各题所列单词找出含有此读音的单词:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>co</u> oked | A. enjoyed | B. fini <u>sh</u> ed | C. clea <u>n</u> ed | D. mo <u>v</u> ed |
| 2. <u>re</u> ally | A. ear <u>l</u> y | B. nea <u>r</u> | C. pea <u>r</u> | D. cine <u>m</u> a |
| 3. <u>fo</u> od | A. goo <u>d</u> | B. boo <u>k</u> seller | C. moo <u>n</u> | D. too <u>k</u> |
| 4. <u>wh</u> o | A. wh <u>y</u> | B. wh <u>o</u> se | C. wh <u>er</u> e | D. wh <u>en</u> |
| 5. <u>ra</u> ng | A. pa <u>s</u> s | B. ani <u>m</u> al | C. da <u>t</u> e | D. pa <u>p</u> er |
| 6. me <u>s</u> sage | A. chi <u>l</u> dren | B. ma <u>ch</u> ine | C. schoo <u>l</u> | D. cla <u>s</u> s |

训练 3 单词及词组

——用各题括号中所给词语的正确形式填空,使句子完整:

1. _____ there any phone messages for me this morning? (be)
2. Do you know who picked the _____ apples on the farm? (many)
3. This the _____ time I work on a farm. (one)
4. _____ for the message. (thank)
5. We _____ him and then left. (thank)
6. Li Lei wanted you to ring _____. (he)
7. It's _____ pleasure to do something for you. (I)
8. He _____ the photos to school and showed them to everyone. (bring)
9. It's ten o'clock now. What are you _____ over there? (do)
10. You can see _____ of flowers here and there. (lot)

——写出下列中文词组的英文表达方式:

11. 搬苹果 抬苹果: _____
12. 在电影院 在看电影: _____
13. 接电话: _____
14. 此刻 在此时: _____
15. 记下电话号码: _____

训练 4 单项选择——选择正确的答案填空：

1. There are _____ books on the desk than in the bag.
A. a few B. a little C. fewer D. less
2. Tom can 't read. So his mother always reads the books for children _____.
A. to he B. with he C. to him D. with him
3. Do you often help your parents _____ clean the house?
A. for B. with C. in D. 不填
4. _____ , there is a message for you from Jim.
A. By the way B. By his way C. On the way D. On his way
5. "Where were you at four yesterday afternoon?" "I was _____ cinema. "
A. on the B. inside C. outside D. at the
6. The phone is ringing. Could you _____ it ,please?
A. say B. answer C. take D. carry
7. It 's ten o 'clock now. What _____ you _____ ?
A. do ; do B. are ; do C. are ; doing D. do ; doing
8. Jim 's father says Jim is out at the moment. This means _____.
A. Jim is there with him B. he is here with Jim
C. Jim is at home D. Jim is not at home
9. "_____ do they need help ?" "Because they can 't finish all the work. "
A. Why B. What C. Who D. How
10. The tree is very high. They need to climb up the tree _____ a ladder.
A. from B. on C. for D. with

训练 5 句型转换——模仿示例 按照各句子括号中的英文要求改写下列句子：

Model : I 'm here today. (Ask about yesterday.)

Were you here yesterday ?

1. There is a message for Jim now. (Ask about yesterday morning.)
2. There is a good apple harvest this year. (Ask about last year.)
3. Li Lei is fourteen this year. (Ask about his age ten years ago.)
4. There are 45 students in Miss Gao 's class this year. (Ask about the number of the students in Miss Gao 's class last year.)
5. There are three people in my family now. (Ask about the number of the family fifteen years ago.)

训练 6 阅读与理解——下面是一段电话中使用过的语句 ,请按顺序整理成对话：

1. Hi ! Is your brother at home ?
2. Yes , please.
3. Hello ! Is that Lily ? This is Rose.
4. We are going to have a meeting on the fifth floor in Building 7 at nine this morning.

5. Don't forget. Thank you. Bye.
6. Yes, it is. Hi, Rose.
7. It's a pleasure. Bye.
8. OK.
9. No, he is out. Can I keep a message?
10. Could you write it down and tell your brother?

□—□—□—□—□—□—□—□—□—□

训练 7 书面表达——根据说明及电话对话的内容,用英语填写其后的留言条 (telephone message):

It's 9:15 in the morning on Monday, July 15th. The telephone in Mr Newton's office is ringing, his secretary (秘书), Mary, is answering the phone.

S (Secretary): Hello, Mr Newton's office. How may I help you?

M (Man): May I speak to Mr Newton, please?

S: Sorry. Mr Newton is not in at the moment. He's having a meeting at GM's office.

Can I take a message?

M: Yes, please! Tell him his Chinese teacher called. I'll call him again to his room late in the evening.

S: OK. I won't miss it.

M: Thank you.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE	
From : _____	To : _____
Date : _____	Time : _____
Message : _____ _____ _____	

课外阅读

TWO FRIENDS AND A BEAR

One day two young men were going through the forest. One said to the other, "We're good friends. We must help each other. If any beast comes at you¹, I'll stay with you and help you." The other friend said, "I will help you too, if any beast comes at you."

They walked on².

After a while³ there was a great noise. It was a big bear. The young men ran away quickly. One of them got up into a tree. But the other was fat and could not climb up. So he threw himself at the foot of the tree⁴. He thought to himself, "The bear will think that I am dead."

Soon the bear came near. The bear looked at the fat young man, then it put its nose down and smelled him. The young man held his breath⁵. The bear thought he was was dead, so it went away.

The man in the tree came down. With smile he asked his friend, "The bear put its mouth so near to your ear. What did it say to you?"

The friend answered, "The bear said, 'Don't trust your friend. He ran away from you when you needed his help most. Remember: A friend in need is a friend indeed⁶.'"



注释 1. If any beast ... you "如果任何一个野兽袭击你", any beast 为 "任何一个野兽"之意, any 之后如接复数名词, any 常为 "一些"之意;但如 any 之后接单数名词, any 则是 "任何一个"的意思。come at 为 "袭击,向.....扑来"之意。

2. walk on 意为 "继续行走",其中 on 为副词,表示 "继续"。又如 go on (继续), move on (继续移动), sing on (继续唱)等。

3. after a while 意为 "过了一段时间,过了一阵",系固定词组。

4. So he ... the tree "于是他便自己摔倒在大树脚下"。此处 throw oneself 表示 "将自己摔倒;自己倒下"。at the foot of ... 为固定词组,表示 "在...脚下",再如 at the foot of the hill (在山脚下); at the foot of the building (在大楼脚下)。

5. The young man ... breath. "年轻人屏住呼吸",其中 hold one's breath 表示 "屏住气;屏住呼吸"。

6. A friend in need is a friend indeed. "患难之交才是真正的朋友",此为英语的一则谚语。