荣德基 总主编

特高级教师

点拨®

新课标

九年级英语 下

配人教版

不要看着远方就累了脚下的路 再猛烈的冲刺你也要踏好最后一步

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

特高级教师

点拨

九年级英语(下)

(配人教版)

内含听力磁带

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Unit 11 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

Ⅰ 课本链接

If you ask me to tell how to get along in the United States, I think the following "do's"and"don'ts"would be helpful.

Generally speaking, it isn't easy to find anybody to talk to in a busy city, so you should try to do the following. First, get or borrow a dog! Walk him several times a day! Americans love dogs and cats and usually stop to talk to anyone with a dog. Then, try to eat in a restaurant. People generally share the same table and will sometimes talk to you if they see you are new there. Next, take your dirty clothes to a laundry! It takes about an hour to wash and dry them and people there often pass the time talking with each other. Always ask for information from a woman if you are a man, and from a man, if you are a woman! Learn to say"Please""Thank you"and"You are welcome"and use them all the time.

There are some things you shouldn't do. Don't tell the truth. When people ask, "How are you?"The only answer they want is"Fine". Never ask people their age—especially women! Everyone wants to be young. Don't tell heavy people they are fat. Tell them they are losing weight. Everyone wants to be thin. Don't be late when meeting people! When someone wants you to arrive at six o'clock, be sure to be there by six. Americans respect time and want everyone to be"on time".

Ⅱ 课文讲解

Section A

一、课文详解

(一)生词

1. **restroom** /'rest,ru:m/ *n.* a room with a toilet in a public place, such as a theatre or restaurant(像戏院或餐馆等公共场所的)洗手间;公共厕所 **eg:**
There is a restroom upstairs. 楼上有厕所。
The nearest restroom is over there. 最近的厕所在那边。

2. **shampoo** /ʃæm'pu:/ *n.* a liquid soap that is used for washing the hair 洗发香波 **eg:**
Don't use too much shampoo. 不要使用太多洗发香波。
This kind of shampoo won't harm your hair and skin.
这种洗发香波不会伤害你的头发和皮肤。

3. **drugstore** /ˈdrʌgstɔː(r)/ *n.* a shop/store that sells medicines and also other types of goods 药店；杂货店 eg:

This is Mr Green's drugstore. 这是格林先生的药店。

Can you tell me where the nearest drugstore is?

你能告诉我最近的杂货店在哪儿吗？

4. **department** /dɪˈpɑː(r)tmənt/ *n.* a section of a large organization such as a government, business, shop, university, etc. (政府、企业、商店、大学等的)部、局、部门 eg:

There are many department stores on the street.

在大街上有许多百货商店。

He studies in the English department. 他在英语系学习。

5. **magic** /ˈmædʒɪk/

(1)*n.* the secret power of appearing to make impossible things happen by saying special words or doing special things 魔法；戏法 eg:

He suddenly appeared as if by magic. 他突然神奇般地出现了。

The child was turned into an ass by magic. 这个小孩被魔法变成一头驴。

(2)**magical** /ˈmædʒɪkəl/ *adj.* containing magic; wonderful 有魔力的；愉快的 eg:

Her words had a magical effect on us. 她的话对我们有一种魔力般的作用。

We spent a magical week in Paris. 我们在巴黎度过了十分愉快的一周。

(3)**magician** /məˈdʒɪʃən/ *n.* a person who can do magic tricks 魔术师 eg:

He wants to be a magician. 他想当一名魔术师。

6. **fresh** /freʃ/(1)*adj.* recently produced or pleasantly clean 新鲜的；清新的 eg:

It is good for your health to eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables.

吃大量的新鲜蔬菜和水果对你的健康有益。

Let's go and get some fresh air.

咱们出去呼吸些新鲜空气吧。

(2)*adj.* new 生的；无经验的 eg:

He is a fresh hand. 他是一个生手。

They are freshmen. 他们是新生。

链接：freshen /ˈfreʃn/ *v.* to make sth. cleaner, cooler, newer or more pleasant 使洁净(或凉爽、新鲜、宜人) eg: The rain had freshened the air. 下雨使空气变得清新。

Using a mouthwash regularly freshens the breath.

经常用漱口剂可使口腔清新。

(二)词组

1. **make a telephone call** 意为“打电话” eg:

He often makes a telephone call to foreign countries. 他经常往国外打电话。

Li Ming often makes a telephone call with Danny. 李明经常和丹尼通话。

同义词组有：call sb. (up), phone/telephone sb., ring sb. (up), give sb. a ring/call eg:

I phoned him yesterday. 昨天我给他打了个电话。

Please call me when you get to Beijing. 当你到北京时，请给我打个电话。

常见的打电话用语有：

Could/Can/May I speak to...? 我可以和……通话吗？

I'd like to speak to...我想和……讲话。

—Is that Mary speaking? 是玛丽吗？

Yes, it is. 是的，我是。

—Who's that(speaking)? 请问您是谁？

—This is...我是……

Hold on, please. 请稍等。

2. **get some information** 意为"得到一些消息" eg:

If you want to get some information, please call Mary at 387—6456.

如果你想得到一些消息，请拨打 387—6456 找玛丽。

和 get 有关的词组有：get back 回来，取回 get in 收获 get on 乘上，登上(交通工具) get off(从……)下来(交通工具) get to 到达 get up 起身，起床 get from... 从……得到…… eg:

I often get up at six o'clock in the morning. 我经常早晨六点起床。

What time do you usually get to school? 你通常几点到校？

The old man got on the bus and got off at the hospital.

老人上了公共汽车，在医院下了车。

What can we get from sheep? 从羊身上我们可得到什么？

3. **save money** 意为"存钱" eg:

He has saved enough money to buy a car. 他已存够了买汽车的钱。

She saves money by washing clothes for others. 她靠为别人洗衣服攒钱。

4. **hang out** 意为"闲逛" eg:

Where does he usually hang out with his friends?

他经常和他的朋友在哪儿闲逛？

The local kids often hang out at the mall. 当地的孩子常在商业街闲荡。

同义词 hang about/around eg:

He doesn't like to hang about/around all day doing nothing.

他不喜欢整天闲呆着什么也不干。

(三)同近义词辨析

1. **happen, chance 与 take place**

(1)happen 意为"发生，碰巧"。指偶然发生。 eg:

A traffic accident happened yesterday. 昨天发生了一起交通事故。

(2)chance"碰巧发生；偶然发生"，同 happen，但比较正式。 eg:

She chanced to be in the mall when I was there.

我在商业街时碰巧她也在那儿。

(3)take place"发生"，常指有计划的，经过安排的。 eg:

When will the Olympic Games take place? 奥运会什么时候举行？

When will the wedding take place? 婚礼什么时候举行？

2. **arrive, reach 与 get** 这三个动词都可以表示“到达”，但用法不同。

(1)arrive 是不及物动词，后面需接介词 at 或 in，再和表示地点的名词连用。arrive at 常跟一个较小的地方；arrive in 常跟一个较大的地方。 **eg:**

He arrived at the village at 7:30. 他七点半到了村庄。

He will arrive in Beijing tomorrow. 明天他将会到达北京。

The train has arrived. 火车到了。

(2)reach 是及物动词，后面直接跟宾语。 **eg:**

I will ring you as soon as I reach Beijing. 我一到北京就给你打电话。

(3)get 是不及物动词，后面需加介词 to，再跟表地点的名词。 **eg:**

Please write to us when you get to the place. 到那里后请给我们来信。

注意：get 和 arrive 后跟表地点的副词时，则不需接介词。 **eg:**

My father often gets home early. 我父亲经常回家早。

(四)交际用语

1. 常见的问路的交际用语

Excuse me. Can you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?

劳驾，你能告诉我在哪儿能买到字典吗？

Excuse me. Do you know where I can exchange money?

请问，你知道在哪儿可以兑换零钱吗？

Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

你能告诉我公共厕所在哪儿吗？

(1)**精讲**：在问路时，应用一种委婉的语气，表示更有礼貌，习惯上在问句前加 excuse me。

问路的句型还有：

Would you please tell me where the restrooms are?

告诉我公共厕所在哪儿好吗？

Will you tell me how to get to the bank? 告诉我怎样到达银行好吗？

Could you tell me the way to No. 1 Middle School? 你能告诉我到一中的路吗？

Can you tell me which is the way to the library?

你能告诉我哪条路是到图书馆的吗？

Please tell me
- how to get to the post office. 请告诉我怎样到达邮局。
- where the post office is. 请告诉我邮局在哪儿。
- the way to the cinema. 请告诉我到电影院的路。
- which is the way to the town. 请告诉我通往镇上的是哪条路。

(2)**背景知识分析**：

“问路”是人们到达一个陌生地点经常使用的交际用语，注意语气要委婉、有礼貌，要经常使用 excuse me 以及表委婉语气的 can, could, would, will，这样会更容易从对方那里得到消息。

2. 指引道路的交际用语

There is a bookstore on River Road. 在河流路上有一个书店。

Take the elevator to the fifth floor. 乘电梯到五楼。

Turn left. 向左转。 Turn right. 向右转。 Go past the bank. 经过银行。

The drugstore is between the furniture store and the bookstore.

杂货店在家具店和书店之间。

The bank is next to the bookstore. 银行在书店旁边。

Walk about two blocks. 走大约两个街区。

精讲:指引方向经常用到祈使句和表方位的介词。在指引方向时要注意位置的准确、具体。常用的指引道路的句型还有:

Go along this road and turn right at the first crossing.

沿这条路向前走,在第一个十字路口向右转。

Go straight to the end and cross the bridge. 一直走到尽头,过那座桥。

You can take the No. 10 bus; it'll take you right there.

你可以乘 10 路公共汽车,它会把你刚好带到那儿。

(五)重难点句子分析

1. **Could you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?** 请你告诉我我在哪儿可以得到一本字典吗?

精讲:(1)Could you..."你……好吗?",could 在此不是过去时形式,could 比 can 表示的语气更婉转、更有礼貌。 **eg**:

Could you help me with my English? 你帮我学英语好吗?

在此句式中 could 可替换为 would,will 和 can。

(2)在希望得到肯定答复的疑问句中,以及在表示建议、请求和征求意见的疑问句中,常用 some 和 something,而不用 any 和 anything。 **eg**:

Could you tell me something about yourself? 请谈谈你自己好吗?

Would you like something to drink? 你想喝些东西吗?

(3)where the restrooms are 在句中作宾语,是宾语从句。宾语从句要用陈述语序。 **eg**:

Could you tell me who the old man is? 你能告诉我那位老人是谁吗?

Can you tell me how I can get to the station? 你能告诉我怎样到车站吗?

宾语从句有时可用动词不定式结构代替 **eg**:

Can you tell me what I should do next?

=Can you tell me what to do next? 你能告诉我下一步怎么做吗?

Could you tell me how I can get to the post office?

=Could you tell me how to get to the post office? 你能告诉我到邮局怎么走吗?

2. **Take the escalator to the second floor.** 乘电梯上二楼。

精讲:take 在此表示"搭、乘"的意思。 **eg**:

You'd better take a bus to school. 你最好乘公共汽车去学校。

take 还可作"花费"解,it 作形式主语。 **eg**:

It took me ten minutes to go to school by bus.

乘公共汽车到学校花费我 10 分钟的时间。

take 还可意为“带走”，反义词是 bring“带来”。 eg:

Can you take some things to your sister? 你把一些东西带给你的妹妹好吗？

3. **The bank is next to the bookstore.** 银行在书店的隔壁。

精讲：next to 意为“贴近，隔壁”。 eg:

Someone is singing in the room next to Li Lei's. 有人在李雷隔壁房间里唱歌。

My bed is next to the desk. 我的床紧挨着书桌。

4. **I prefer being outside.** 我更喜欢在外边。

精讲：prefer doing sth. (两者比较)更喜欢…… eg:

Tom prefers playing soccer. 汤姆更喜欢踢足球。

常用词组：(1)prefer A to B 意为：A 和 B 相比，更喜欢 A。prefer 与 to 后跟名词、代词、动名词作宾语。 eg:

I prefer coffee to tea. 咖啡和茶相比，我更喜欢咖啡。

He prefers watching TV to doing his homework. 与做作业相比，他更喜欢看电视。

(2)prefer to do rather than do 宁愿做……而不愿做…… eg:

I prefer to stay at home rather than go shopping with you.

我宁愿呆在家里也不愿意和你一起去买东西。

5. **There's always something happening.** 总会有事发生。

精讲：(1)happening 是现在分词作后置定语，过去分词也可以作定语。 eg:

China is a developing country. 中国是发展中国家。

There was a girl sitting under the tree. 有个女孩正坐在树下。

This is a book written by Lao She. 这是老舍写的一本书。

He is a retired worker. 他是一个退休工人。

(2)there be 句型中的 be 动词有时可以用其他的动词替代，使语言更加生动、形象。

eg: Long long ago, there lived a fisherman near the sea.

很久很久以前，海边住着一位渔夫。

Look! There stand some people on the road. 看！路上站着一些人。

have/has 也当“有”讲，但与 there be 句型的用法不同。

have/has 强调“某物为整体所属的一部分”；there be 强调“某地有某物”。 eg:

I have two hands. 我有两只手。

There are ten students in the classroom. 在教室里有 10 个学生。

有时 there be 和 have 可互换。 eg:

There is a desk in my bedroom.

=I have a desk in my bedroom. 在我的卧室里有一张书桌。

6. **It's also just fun to watch people.** 观察人们也很有意思。

精讲：(1)在此句中 it 是形式主语，动词不定式 to watch people 是句子的真正主语。 eg:

It is necessary to tell him about it. 告诉他这件事是必要的。

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(2)在 It is+形容词+to do sth. 句式中,动词不定式前常带 for/of sb.。在形容词 easy, difficult, hard, possible, necessary, all right 等词后多用 for sb.;在形容词 nice, good, kind, clever, foolish, careful, careless, polite 等词后常用 of sb.。 eg:

It's kind of you to help me so much. 帮了我那么多忙,你真好。

It is impossible for him to do so. 他要这么做是不可能的。

7. **When I go into stores I always spend too much money!** 我走进商店时,总是花费太多的钱!

精讲:(1)spend 在此句中意为"花费(金钱)",常用固定结构:spend...on...在……上花费;spend...(in)doing...做某事花费…… eg:

She spends much money on clothes every year. 她每年在衣服上花费很多钱。

I spent 100 yuan buying these books. 买这些书花了我 100 元。

spend 还可意为"度过" eg:

spend the summer holiday 过暑假

He wants to spend Christmas with Jim's family. 他打算和吉姆一家过圣诞节。

(2)too much"太多",后跟不可数名词,much too 后跟形容词或副词。 eg:

Don't eat too much dessert. 不要吃太多甜食。

The ice on the river is much too thin to skate on. 河上的冰太薄了,不能在上面滑冰。

二、Section A 课堂跟踪练习题(60 分,30 分钟)☞(221)

(一)根据汉语提示完成句子(共 5 分)

1. Take the escalator to _____(三楼).
2. _____(向右转),and you will see it in front of you.
3. Could you tell me how to _____(到达)the bank?
4. Why do you usually _____(闲逛)at the mall?
5. Is it a good place _____(吃)?

(二)单项选择(共 15 分)

1. Could you please _____ us Tom's telephone number?
   A. to tell　　B. tell　　C. telling　　D. to telling
2. That is a good place _____ hang out.
   A. for　　B. on　　C. to　　D. with
3. Can you please tell me where _____ the post office?
   A. to find　　B. can I find　　C. how to find　　D. find
4. Do you know where _____ some maps?
   A. can I buy　　B. can buy　　C. I can buy　　D. buy
5. There is a bookstore _____ the third floor.
   A. on　　B. at　　C. in　　D. about
6. Do you know _____ I can buy this kind of sweets?
   A. which　　B. where　　C. what　　D. who
7. I prefer _____ at home.

A. stay B. staying C. to staying D. stayed

8. He is _____ fat because he eats _____ meat.

A. much too; much too B. much too; too much

C. too much; too much D. too much; much too

9. · Where is the bank, please?

—Walk along this road _____ the end and turn left. The bank is _____ the hospital and the library.

A. at; next to B. at; between

C. to; between D. to; next to

10. It's also fun _____ the flowers and birds.

A. watching B. to watch

C. watch D. is watching

选出一个与画线部分意思相同的选项

11. —Let's go to see a film.

—All right.

A. I'm fine B. Sorry C. OK D. Bye

12. You may make a telephone call if you come here.

A. ring B. call up C. phone D. A、B and C

13. They are always hanging out at a mall.

A. hanging about B. hanging back

C. hanging up D. hanging on

14. No one likes crowded buses.

A. fast B. quick

C. running D. having too many people

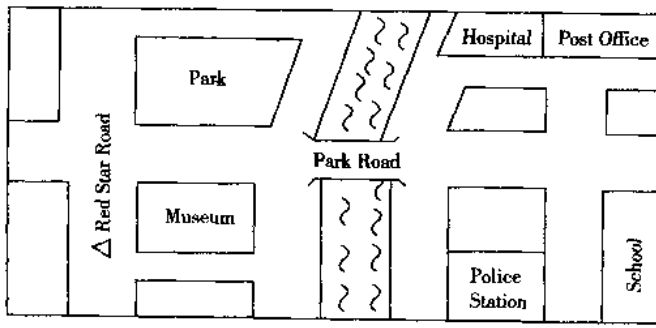
15. Go straight and turn right.

A. turn to the right B. turn the right

C. turn to right D. A and B

(三)情景对话(共 10 分)

根据图示,完成下列对话,每空一词。



A: Excuse me. Can you help me? I'm __1__ for the post office.

B: __2__, I'm new here. You may ask the policeman.

A: Excuse me. Which is the __3__ to the post office?

P: Go __4__ Red Star Road, and __5__ the second turning on the __6__, go across the __7__ and walk on, then turn __8__ at the second crossing. You'll find it at the __9__ of the road. It's next to the __10__. You can't miss it.

A: Thank you very much.

P: It's a pleasure.

(四)根据汉语提示完成下列句子(共 10 分)

1. 你能告诉我车站在哪儿吗?

Could you _____ tell me _____ the station _____?

2. 我需要买一些书写纸。

I need to buy some _____ _____.

3. 这家书店挨着那所学校。

The bookstore is _____ _____ the school.

4. 他用这本书换了那本字典。

He _____ the book _____ the dictionary.

5. 走大约三个街区。

Walk about _____ _____.

(五)句型转换(共 10 分)

1. Could you tell me how I can get to the post office? (改为同义句)

Could you tell me _____ _____ _____ _____ the post office?

2. I go to the mall because there are many people. (就画线部分提问)

_____ do you _____ to the mall?

3. It has advantages and disadvantages. (改为否定句)

It _____ _____ advantages _____ disadvantages.

4. Excuse me, where's the bank, please? (改为宾语从句)

Excuse me, could you tell me _____ _____ _____ _____, please?

5. It's a great story with many brave heroes. (改为同义句)

It's a great story _____ _____ many brave heroes.

(六)开放性试题(共 10 分)

首先按要求将所给的词组填在每一句的第一条横线上,然后在第二条横线上将句子补充完整

A. exchange some money B. get some medicine C. read some hooks
D. make a telephone call E. buy shampoo

1. People can _____ in the library, and we can _____ there.

2. People can _____ in the drugstore, and we can _____ there.

3. People can _____ in the post office and, we can _____ there.

4. People can _____ in the bank, and we can _____ there.

5. People can _____ in the department store, and we can _____ there.

Section B

一、课文详解

(一)生词

1. **uncrowded** /ʌn'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* not full of people 不拥挤的;宽敞的 eg:

We built an uncrowded road in the town. 镇上新建了一条宽敞的马路。

Can you find an uncrowded road between 7:30 and 8:00 in the morning?

在上午 7:30 到 8:00 之间你能找到一条不拥挤的街道吗?

链接:**crowded** /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* full of people 拥挤的 eg:

He is standing on the crowded street. 他站在拥挤的街道上。

In the winter the place is crowded with skiers.

冬季这地方满是滑雪的人。

crowd /kraʊd/ *n.* a large number of people gathered together in a public place 人群;观众 eg: He pushed his way through the crowd. 他在人群中往前挤。

Police had to break up the crowd. 警方不得不驱散人群。

2. **safe** /seɪf/ *adj.* protected from any danger or harm, where sb. / sth. is not in danger 安全的;受保护的;保险的 eg:

The children are quite safe here. 孩子们在这里十分安全。

The street is not safe for children to play in. 孩子们在大街上玩不安全。

Keep your money in a safe place. 把你的钱放在安全的地方。

链接:**safely** /'seɪfli/ *adv.* without being harmed, damaged or lost 安全地;未受损伤地;未丢失地 eg:

The plane landed safely. 飞机安全地降落。

The money is safely locked in the drawer. 钱被安全地锁在抽屉里。

safety /'seɪfti/ *n.* the state of being safe and protected from danger or harm 安全 eg:

Edison carried the boy to the safety. 爱迪生把孩子抱到安全的地方。

Here is a place where children can play in safety.

这里是孩子们可以安全玩耍的地方。

3. **slide** /slaɪd/ *v.* to move easily over a smooth or wet surface; to make sth. move in this way 使滑行;滑动 eg:

The drawers slide in and out easily. 这几个抽屉好推好拉。

The chopsticks slid from her hand. 筷子从她手中滑落。

slide 的过去式 slid,过去分词 slid/slidden eg:

He slid into the classroom while the teacher was writing on the blackboard.

当老师在黑板上写字时,他偷偷地溜进教室里。

常用词组 water slide 水滑道,slide rule 滑尺,sliding door 推拉门。

4. **clown** /klaun/ *n.* an entertainer who wears funny clothes and a large red nose and does silly things to make people laugh 丑角；小丑 **eg:**

Robert was always the class clown. 罗伯特总是班上的活宝。

链接：clownish /klaunɪʃ/ *adj.* like a clown; silly 小丑似的；傻的 **eg:**

It is clownish of him to do so. 他那样做真傻。

(二)词组

1. **dress up** 意为"化装""乔装""伪装"，常与介词 as 连用。 **eg:**

The students all dress up for the New Year's party. 学生们盛装参加新年晚会。

Mr Green dressed up as Father Christmas. 格林先生扮成了圣诞老人。

She dressed up in a red coat. 她穿了一件红色的外衣打扮起来。

2. **have fun** 意为"玩得开心"，同义词组有：have a good time, enjoy oneself **eg:**

Watertown is a place to have fun. 水乡是一个好玩的地方。

有时这些词组可以互换： **eg:**

Everyone is having a good time.

= Everyone is having a lot of fun. = Everyone is enjoying himself. 大家都玩得很开心。

(三)同近义词辨析

1. **across 与 through** 这两个词都有"穿过"之意，但用法不同。

(1)across 意为"横穿，穿过"，着重从一条线或一物体表面的一边到另一边，含义与 on 有关。 **eg:** go across the street 横穿马路(从马路一边到另一边)

go across the bridge 走过桥(指从桥面上走过)

(2)through 意为"穿过"，着重从空间的一头穿到另一头，含义与 in 有关。 **eg:**

through the tunnel 穿过隧道

Tom jumped into the room through the window. 汤姆通过窗户跳进房间里。

2. **a kind of，kinds of 与 kind of** 这三个词组外形相似，但含义不同。

(1)a kind of 意为"一种" **eg:**

The tomato is a kind of vegetable. 西红柿是一种蔬菜。

This kind of bike is made in Shanghai. 这种自行车是上海制造的。

(2)kinds of 意为"各种各样的" **eg:**

There are kinds of fish in the river. 河里有各种各样的鱼。

The shop sells kinds of mooncakes. 这个商店出售各式各样的月饼。

(3)kind of"有点儿"，相当于 a little，修饰形容词或副词。 **eg:**

I feel kind of tired after walking long bours. 走了很长时间后，我感到有点儿累。

The coat is kind of dear. I'll think about it. 这件外衣有点贵，我要考虑考虑。

(四)重难点句子分析

1. **They have organized games and the staff dress up as clowns.**

他们有组织好的游戏活动，员工打扮成小丑的样子。

精讲：(1)organized 是过去分词形式，在句中作定语，修饰 games。过去分词作定语表示动作已完成，且与被修饰词之间为被动关系。单个过去分词作定语时通常前

置。例如:developed countries 发达国家,closed doors 关着的门,cooked food 熟食,a trained nurse 受过训练的护士。

(2)dress up as 意为"装扮成……" eg:

The thief dressed up as a policeman to steal things everywhere.

这个小偷装扮成警察到处偷窃。

They all dressed up as astronauts. 他们都打扮成了宇航员的样子。

2. **If they love good food, they can find it at the Farmer's Market where the food is both delicious and cheap.** 如果他们喜欢高质量的食品,他们可以在农民市场里找到物美价廉的食品。

精讲:(1)此句是含有 if 条件状语从句的复合句。条件从句常用 if, unless(if not)引导,从句常用一般现在时表示将来。 eg:

We'll go to the park if it doesn't rain tomorrow. 如果明天不下雨,我们就去公园。

You will miss the train if you don't hurry. 如果你要不快点,你会误了火车。

(2)where the food is both delicious and cheap 在句中作定语,是定语从句修饰 the Farmer's Market。

(3)both...and...是并列连词,当它连接两个主语时,谓语要用复数形式。 eg:

Both his father and mother like watching TV. 他的父母都喜欢看电视。

A man should have both courage and willpower.

一个人既应有勇气也要有毅力。

含有 both 的句子与 not 连用表部分否定,要表完全否定用 neither, both...and...的反义词 neither...nor...。neither...nor...连接并列主语时,谓语动词的变化按照就近原则。 eg:Neither we nor he likes playing soccer.

我们和他都不喜欢踢足球。

3. **While the children have fun, parents can take dance lessons on the beach.**

当孩子们玩乐时,父母可以在海滩上上舞蹈课。

精讲:take dance lessons 意为"上舞蹈课"。

take dance lessons=have dance classes 上舞蹈课

4. **Parents will spend many happy hours walking through the History Museum.**

父母亲将在穿过历史博物馆时度过许多幸福的时光。

精讲:spend...(in)doing sth."花费时间或钱做某事"。 eg:

I spend an hour reading English in the morning. 早晨我用一个小时读英语。

spend 还常用词组 spend...on sth."在……上花费(时间或钱)"。 eg:

I spent ten yuan on this book. 买这本书花了我 10 元。

5. **Could you please tell me if there are any good museums in Newtown?**

你能告诉我在新城有好的博物馆吗?

精讲:此句是含有 if 引导的宾语从句的复合句。当一般疑问句作宾语时用 if 或 whether 引导,意为"是否" eg:I want to know if/whether you can come here on time tomorrow. 我想知道明天你是否能按时到这儿。

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