

Tansuo

中学生探索丛书



中考突破

Zhongkao Tupo

九年级总复习用书

配人教版

- 基础知识全景
- 感悟中考试题
- 中考专题突破
- 强化能力训练

英语

江西科学技术出版社



编者前言

《中学生思维探索·中考突破》丛书力求贯彻教育新理念、注重能力和素质的培养,本套“丛书”以新教材为依托,全面适应新的中考制度改革。我们相信这套别具特色的中考辅导用书,一定能帮助您在短暂而紧张的时间里掌握基础知识,领悟中考要领,考出最佳成绩,为高考打下坚实的基础。

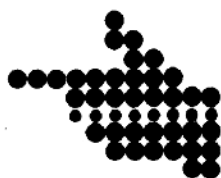
“丛书”的编写原则是:“明确目标、探求规律、分析思路、提高能力”力争做到以中考大纲为依据,以最新教材为核心,讲透基本知识,突破难点、注意方法引导、突出能力训练。

编写时做到题题把关,以“易”到“难”由“章节”到“整体”;由“基础”到“能力”到“综合”,以题带练,以点带面,层层递进,步步提高,真正实现学生由“知识立意”向“能力立意”的转化。

本套丛书的终极目标是:靠精湛的指点,帮助中学生,运用不同学科的不同规律,“打通关节,一通百通”,从而以最少的学习时间获取最好的学习效果。

《中学生思维探索·中考突破》丛书本身就是一种探索,既是探索就不可能尽善尽美,我们期待专家和广大师生对《中学生思维探索·中考突破》丛书的关注,期待着批评指正,我们将与时俱进,逐年修订,把“丛书”编辑得更好、更适用。

编者



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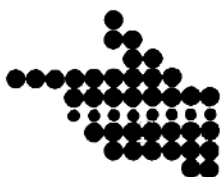
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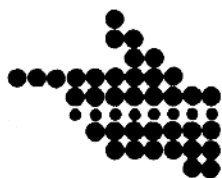
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七年级(上) Unit 1—Unit 5



考点重点难点

You are welcome. 不要客气

在实际应用中, You are welcome. 用于回答对方的道谢。意思是“不要客气”, “不用谢”, 相当于“*That's all right*”。

e. g. —Thank you for helping me.

—You are welcome.

[友情提示] You are welcome. 相关用法:

1. You are welcome to + n / to do sth (welcome 为形容词) 欢迎你来到…/来做…。

e. g. You are welcome to our party. 欢迎你来参加我们的舞会。

2. You are welcomed. 你是受欢迎的。这句中的 welcomed 是过去分词, 有被动含义, 表“受欢迎的”。

3. Welcome to + n 意为: 欢迎你…。相当于: “You are welcome to …”

e. g. Welcome to China. 欢迎你来中国。

4. give sb. a warm welcome. 热烈欢迎某人

e. g. When I got there, I was given a warm welcome.

当我到那里时, 受到热烈欢迎。

Thanks for the great photo of your family.

谢谢你送给我一张你家的全家福。

本句中 thanks 作名词用, for 是介词, 表示致谢的原因, 后接名词或动词的 v-ing, 相当于 Thank you for…。另外 thank 能做动词用。

e. g. Thanks for your help. = Thank you for your help.

谢谢你对我的帮助。

[友情提示] 和 thank 有关的一些用法:

1. 前面加 no 时表示委婉的拒绝。

e. g. —Have another cup of tea? 再喝杯茶, 好吗?

—No more, thank you. 不了, 够了。

2. 与 very much, so much, ever, indeed 等连用, 加强语气。

e. g. Thank you very much indeed for coming to see me. 太感谢你来看我了。

3. 回答对方表示感谢的话语:

Not at all. 别客气

You are welcome. 不用谢。

That's all right. 哪里, 没什么。(更为客气)

It's my pleasure/With pleasure. 不用谢; 乐意为你效劳。

4. “Thank you just/all the same.” 用于表示自己的请求或要求没有获准但仍然想表示谢意。

e. g. —Can I use your typewriter? 可以借用你的打字机吗?

—I'm sorry, but I have to type this paper. 对不起, 我得打这文件。

—That's OK. Thank you just/all the same. 没关系, 还是谢谢你。

5. thanks to …由于/因为…

e. g. Thanks to his great help, we finished our work at last. 由于他的帮助, 我们最后完成了工作。

Let's play soccer. 让咱们踢足球吧。

Let sb do 让某人做。本句是个祈使句, 句子无主语, 而 let's 表示“咱们一起……吧”, 用来表示建议或提议。

e. g. Let's have a cup of tea. 咱们喝杯茶吧。

Let's go to school. 咱们上学吧。

[友情提示] Let's do sth; Let me do sth 和 Let us do sth 的区别:

1. Let's do sth 的意思是“咱们(一起)做某事吧”(表示说话、听话双方一起做)。反问时用 shall we。

2. Let us do sth 的意思是“请(你)让我们做吧”(让对方允许“我们”做)。反问时用 will you。

3. Let me do sth 的意思是“请你(允许)我做, 好吗?”。反问时, 可用 may I 或 will you。

e. g. Let's go to the cinema, shall we? 咱们一起去

看电影,好吗?

Let us go to the cinema, will you? (你)让我们去看电影,好吗?

That sounds good. 这个听起来不错。

此句型中, sound 为系动词, 后接形容词作表语。

e. g. Your idea sounds good. 你的主意听起来不错。

[友情提示] sound 作系动词用时, 应接形容词作表语, 而不是接副词; sound like 后接名词, 意思是“听起来象……”。其他类似用法的词有:

1. look / seem (视觉) + 形容词 (有……视觉) / + like + 名词 (看起来象……)
2. smell (嗅觉) + 形容词 (有……气味) / + like + 名词 (闻起来象……)
3. taste (尝) + 形容词 (有……口味) / + like + 名词 (尝起来象……)
4. feel (摸) + 形容词 (有……的手感) / + like + 名词 (摸起来象……)

e. g. The house looks like a temple. 这房子看起来象一座庙。

The city looks beautiful. 这城市看上去很漂亮。

The apple tastes good. 这苹果味道不错。

这五个动词作系动词用, 不能用被动形式, 也无进行时。

Let's play baseball. 你和我们一起玩棒球。
play 做动词, 表示“玩、游玩、演奏、表演”; 做名词, 表示“游戏、娱乐、剧、剧本”等意思。其常见词组 and 用法如下:

play with 以…为消遣; 玩弄…

play a game 玩游戏

play football 踢足球 (注) play 后接球类不用冠词。

play the piano 弹钢琴 (注) play 后接乐器, 要用定冠词。

play sb. (或 some team) 同某人 (或某队) 比赛

play with sb. 与某人一起玩。

[友情提示]

1. play 后接球类不用定冠词 the, 接乐器则要用定冠词 the。

e. g. Let's go and play basketball. 我们去打篮球吧。

2. 和某队比赛不用介词 with; 和某人玩或玩某物用介词 with。

e. g. Who are you going to play? 他们要同谁比赛?

Can you bring some things to school? 你能带些东西来学校吗?

bring 表“带来”, 而 take 则相反, 表“带走”。在实际

使用时, 这两个动词有很强的方向性。

e. g. Let's take the books to school. 咱们把这些书带到学校去吧。

再如课文中还有这样一句: I'll take it. 我要把它带走。

人称代词的用法:

英语中用于指代人、物的代词可分为人称代词、物主代词和反身代词。而人称代词又分为主格和宾格; 物主代词又分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。其形式和用法列表如下:

代词 人 称	人称代词		物主代词		反身代词
	主格	宾格	形容词性	名词性	
我	I	me	my	mine	myself
我们	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
你(们)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves yourself
他	he	him	his	his	himself
她	she	her	her	her	herself
它	it	it	its	its	itself
他们	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

友情提示:

1. 人称代词的主格在句子中作主语, 提问时用 who; 宾格在句中作宾语, 提问时用 whom 或 who。

2. 物主代词表示“某人的”, 其中形容词性物主代词后要接名词。

e. g. my book, your friends

3. 名词性物主代词后不接名词, 具体指代什么, 要根据上下文。这两种物主代词都是用 whose 提问。

e. g. The book is mine. 这书是我的, (其中 mine = my book)

4. 反身代词意为“某人自己”, “某人亲自”, 在句中不能作主语, 只能作宾语或同位语。

e. g. I teach myself English. 我自学英语。

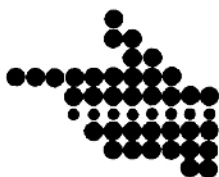
He keeps it for himself. 他把它据为己有。

典题精析

1. _____ wants to join us.

A. She B. His C. They D. Her

答案 A。此题应选用主格代词, 在句中作主语, 而主



格代词只有 A 和 C,但 C 的谓语动词不加 -s。所以答案只能选 A。

2. —Do they have a computer?

- A. No, they have B. Yes, they haven't
C. No, they have not D. No, they don't

答案 D。have 的否定缩写形式为 haven't 或 don't,不能用 have not,所以排除 C。而 A、B 肯定和否定混用。

3. —
—They are on the sofa.

- A. Where are my books B. Where is my book
C. Where's my books D. Where my books are

答案 A。在疑问句中,be 动词要提到主语前,所以 D 被排除;主语应是复数形式,所以被排除 B,而 is 不能和复数名词连用,故排除 C。

4. _____ you draw a picture of a cat?

- A. Do B. Are C. Is D. Can

答案 D。针对实义动词的一般现在时提问不能用 is 或 are,故排除 B 和 C;用 do 提问语法上无误,但多用于表示经常性动作,不符合本句要求;选 D,表示“能力”,意为:你能画猫吗?

5. _____ is a computer on my desk.

- A. Where B. There C. Here D. What

答案 B。本句为陈述句,句首不能用疑问词,故排除 A 和 D。there be 习惯上用来表示“某处有某物或某人”。此句意为:我桌子上有一台电脑。

特别提示

系表结构的用法

be 为系动词,后接表语,其构成的常见句型有:

1. be + 名词做表语:表身份、职业或姓名
2. be + 形容词做表语:表状态
3. be + 介词短语做表语: } 表方位
4. be + 副词做表语: }
5. be + v-ing 做表语:表主动的动作或特征
6. be + v-ed 做表语:表被动的动作或状态

e. g. He is Tom's brother. 他是 Tom 的兄弟。

She is from a small village. 她来自一个小山村。

The book is interesting, so I am interested in it. 这本书有趣,因此,我对它感兴趣。

be 动词在实际使用中,有人称、数的区别。同时,肯定句中,be 动词在谓语后;而疑问句中,be 动词要在

主语前。其各种形态现列表如下:

人称	be 动词形式	缩写形式	疑问式
I	am	I'm	Am I
we	are	we're	Are we
you	are	you're	Are you
she, it, he	is	it's, he's, she's	Is she/he/it
they	are	they're	Are they

[友情提示]

1. 不同人称的 be 动词的过去式也有所不同:is 和 am 的过去式为 was;are 的过去式为 were。

2. 将来时中,在 will 或 shall 后加 be。

e. g. She was ill last week. 她上周病了。

They will be here tomorrow. 明天他们将在这里。

[辨析] be + 表语的系表结构和行为动词作谓语的
区别

形式 动词	肯定句	疑问句	否定句
系表结构	主语 + be + 表	Be + 主语 + 表语	主语 + be not + 表语
行为动词作谓语	第一、二人称单复数、第三人称复数主语 + 动词原形	Do + 主语 + 动词原形 主语	主语 + don't + 动词原形
	第三人称单数主语 + 动词 -s +	Does + 主语 + 动词原形	主语 + doesn't + 动词原形

e. g. 1. They are happy today.

否定:They aren't happy today.

疑问:Are they happy today.

2. He goes to school on foot everyday.

否定:He doesn't go to school on foot everyday.

疑问:Does he go to school on foot everyday?

3. We often play football after school.

否定:We don't often play football after school.

疑问:Do you often play football after school?

基础巩固

句子翻译

1. _____ 欢迎你到这里学习。
2. _____ 谢谢你告诉我这么好

的消息。

3. _____ 这故事听起来有趣。

4. _____ 这苹果味道象香蕉。

5. _____ 我们都玩过雪和冰。

6. _____ 请下次带你的朋友来。



中考自测

(一) 单项选择

1. _____ Rose _____ football?

A. Does ; have B. Do ; have

C. Does ; has D. Do ; has

2. I _____ when I got there.

A. was warmly welcome

B. was warmly welcomed

C. was warm welcomed

D. am warmly welcomed

3. Won't you have a little more tea?

A. Yes, thank you all the same.

B. No, thank you.

C. No, I think I will.

D. No, please.

4. —You're never seen such a wonderful film before, _____

A. don't you

B. haven't you

C. do you

D. have you

5. Let's dance on Saturday, _____?

A. will you

B. do you

C. shall we

D. do we

6. Mother _____ us stories when we were young.

A. was used to tell

B. is used to telling

C. used to tell

D. used to telling

7. Your voice sounds _____ a cold.

A. like

B. as if you had

C. that you have

D. to be

8. My mother is seriously ill and I'll go and _____ a doctor.

A. bring

B. call in

C. fetch

D. send for

9. It's dangerous for a person to _____ so much money in such a dark night.

A. bring

B. take

C. fetch

D. carry

10. Sorry, I am afraid I can't attend your party. I've got

a meeting _____ that night.

A. to held

B. for

C. on for

D. on

11. He has no friends _____ him, so he feels lonely.

A. help

B. to help

C. helping

D. helped

12. It's nice _____ you to help me.

A. of

B. to

C. for

D. with

13. It's _____ for us to learn from each other.

A. nice

B. kind

C. good

D. necessary

14. He is no longer _____ he used to be.

A. that

B. who

C. what

D. as

15. Your room looks dirty. Will you please _____ it clean?

A. take

B. make

C. let

D. tidy

(二) 完形填空 北京市 2004 年高级中等学校招生统一考试

Johnny Sylvester, eleven years old, was in bed in the hospital. Several days before, while he was 1 in a football game, he fell and his head hit the ground. The doctors believed that 2 might never get well.

"He seems to have given up 3, so medicine won't 4. Perhaps he needs something else." said one of the doctors. "When I visit Johnny, all he 5 says is that he would like to meet Babe Ruth."

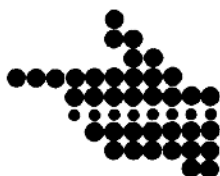
To meet Babe Ruth, of course, was not possible. Babe Ruth was as 6 a man in America as the president himself, 7 he was the most famous baseball (棒球) player in the game.

The next day Johnny's father managed to tell Babe Ruth about the story of Johnny on the phone. Twenty-four hours later, as Johnny 8 in his hospital room, in walked Babe Ruth. Young Johnny couldn't 9 it really was the Babe.

Babe Ruth sat down at Johnny's bedside and said, "Now listen, kid, you've got to get well. I've brought you a new American League baseball. You must start throwing it."

Sylvester just stayed there, saying nothing, and his eyes were 10 in awe (敬慕) at the great man.

For Johnny this was the beginning of a new life, one he thought he would never 11. To the surprise



of his doctors, young Sylvester walked out of the hospital on his own feet a few weeks later. He was also able to live a healthy life - all because of the 12 of Babe Ruth.

- () 1. A. playing B. sitting
C. looking D. stopping
- () 2. A. one B. it
C. he D. they
- () 3. A. game B. study
C. medicine D. hope
- () 4. A. do B. fit
C. win D. go
- () 5. A. even B. also
C. ever D. still
- () 6. A. strong B. important
C. kind D. clever
- () 7. A. so B. and
C. but D. or
- () 8. A. waited B. laid
C. prepared D. lay
- () 9. A. know B. notice
C. believe D. understand
- () 10. A. shining B. falling
C. watching D. fixing
- () 11. A. save B. reach
C. receive D. see
- () 12. A. reply B. present
C. photo D. success

(三) 阅读理解 天津市 2004 年高级中等学校招生考试

Geoffrey Payne talks for the first time about the night his wife was killed. The judge thought it was he who killed his wife. Now he wrote to a magazine from the prison(狱) about what happened on the night of 13 October, 1999.

I had to stay late at the hospital that night to do an operation. I finally left at about 11 P. m. . I drove home slowly because the weather was terrible—the wind was blowing and it was raining heavily. I was turning into our road when a man suddenly ran in front of my car. I almost hit him but I stopped just in time. I was frightened and the man looked frightened too. I got out of the car but he ran away before I could ask if he was all right. It was very strange.

When I got home, the lights were on but it was very quiet. I called to my wife but there was no answer. Then I remembered that she was out at a concert.

I was still very upset about what happened on the road, so I made myself a drink. Then I went upstairs to have a bath. I saw that the window in the bedroom was open. This was strange because my wife always locked the doors and windows before she went out. She was afraid of burglars(夜盗者). When I went to close it, I found Ellen, she was lying on the floor. There was blood everywhere. I rushed over and felt for her pulse but she was dead. I sat on the floor beside her body and was too frightened to do anything.

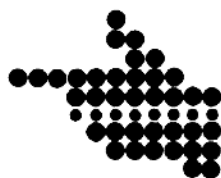
The next thing I knew, the sky was getting light. I can't remember a thing about that night. In the morning I phoned the police. They arrived about half an hour after I phoned them. But it seemed like hours. During that time I tried hard to remember anything I could about the night before. I couldn't stop thinking about the man on the road. What was he doing at that time of night in our quiet neighborhood? Why did he look so frightened? Why did he run away?

1. Geoffrey Payne was a _____.
A. doctor B. policeman
C. judge D. taxi driver
2. _____ while Payne was turning into his road that night.
A. A man suddenly ran in front of his car
B. His wife called him from the concert hall
C. A man stopped him and asked him the way
D. A man hit Payne's car with a big stone and ran away
3. When Payne got home, he found _____.
A. Ellen waiting for him
B. the bedroom window closed
C. Ellen lying on the floor, blood all over
D. a burglar in his house
4. After he found Ellen dead, Payne _____.
A. called the police at once
B. called out for help
C. tried to find out who killed his wife
D. sat beside his wife's body without knowing what to do
5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. Payne called the police the next morning.
- B. Payne could remember clearly what had happened.
- C. The policemen arrived thirty minutes after Payne's call.
- D. Payne wondered what the man was doing in his neighborhood that night.

6. In this passage Payne tried to _____.

- A. say something about his family
- B. show he was very sorry for his wife's death
- C. tell why his wife was killed that night
- D. make people believe the man on the road probably killed his wife



七年级(上) Unit 6—Unit 10



考点重点难点

Do you like bananas? 你喜欢香蕉吗?

like 做动词表“喜欢”,后接人或物,还可接动词不定式或动词 v-ing 形式。like 同义词为 enjoy,其后接 v-ing;反义词为 dislike,其后接 v-ing.

e. g. Do you like the room? 你喜欢这个房间吗?

We all like the boy. 我们都喜欢这孩子。

like 还能做形容词。He is like his father.

[友情提示]

1. like doing 表一般的行为,而 like to do 则表示具体的、一次性动作。

2. 其他一些和 like 有关的用法有:

(1) would like sth 要某物/ would like to do sth 要做某事/ would like sb to do sth 要某人干某事

以上句型 would like = want, would like 可用缩写形式,即主语 'd + like.

e. g. I'd like to help him because he is in trouble = I want to help him.

因为他有点麻烦,我想帮帮他。

[友情提示] 关于 would like 的详细用法见:九年级 Unit 7—8.

(2) feel like { + doing sth 想做某事 = want to do sth.
+ n 觉得(自己)好象
+ n 想要

e. g. I feel like having a drink every evening. 我每天晚上想喝点酒。

I feel like a meal. 我想吃饭。

How much are these pants? 这条裤子多少钱?

1. 问价格:How much + be + 主语

2. 问多少:How much + 不可数名 + 倒装句型

e. g. —How much is the book? (= What's the price of the book?)

—It's ten Yuan.

[友情提示] How much 和 How many 都用来问数量

多少。How much 用于不可数名词,而 How many 用于可数名词复数。

e. g. —How many boys do you see in the room?

—Ten.

Can I help you? 你要买什么? = What can I do for you?

1. 此句中的 help 不是指“帮助”的意思,而是表“主动提供帮助”的用语,用途较广泛,可理解为“你要买/吃什么?”“你要买什么票?”“你有什么事要帮忙吗?”

e. g. —Can I help you? 你要喝点什么?

—Yes, please. I'd like a cup of tea. 我想喝一杯茶。

2. help 表示“帮助”时的用法有以下一些常见结构: help sb (to) do sth 和 help sb with sth. 这两个句型都表示“帮助某人干某事”的含义。

e. g. Can you help me (to) carry the box? = Can you help me with the box? 你能帮我搬箱子吗?

I helped him (to) do his lessons. = I helped him with his lessons. 我帮助了他做功课。

3. help 构成的其他结构有:

(1) can't help doing sth. (同) can't help but do 忍不住,情不自禁地

e. g. I could not help crying / but cry at the sad news. 听到这不幸消息,我忍不住哭了。

(2) help oneself to + n. ... 请随便吃、用...;自己拿、用...

e. g. Please help yourself to wine. 请随便用酒。

(3) with the help of... (或 with one's help) 在...帮助下

e. g. With his help, we finished the project at last. 最后在他的帮助下我们完成了这个工程。

(4) help out 帮助克服困难;

e. g. He helped me out (of difficulties) 他帮助我度过了难关。

Have a look at ... 看一看...

这个常用句型由 have 或 take + a + 名词构成,其中名词一般是单音节词并且是由动词转化而来。

e. g. have a talk 谈一谈 take a walk 散散步 have a rest 休息一下

[友情提示] 该结构中,名词所表示的动词要能多次重复,否则,不能用于该句型。

e. g. have a get up (错), 因为 get up 动作不能重复。
have a die (错)

基数词和序数词

1. 基数词是用来表示物体个数的数词,即“几个”。

e. g. one 一(个) three 三(个) five 五(个)

2. 序数词是用来表示数目顺序的词,即“第几”。

e. g. the first 第一; the second 第二; the third 第三;
the fifth 第五

基数、序数词对照表(1-20)

	基数	序数
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth

问日期和星期的句型:

1. 问星期几: What day + be + it + 时间

2. 问日期: What's the date + 时间

[友情提示] 问和回答星期和日期,都用 it 作主语。

e. g. —What day is it today? 今天星期几?

—It is Sunday. 今天是星期天。

—What was the date yesterday? 昨天几月几号?

—It was New Year's Day. 昨天是元旦。

Do you want to go to a movie? 你想去看电影吗?

go to + the / a + 表示“活动”的名词: 参加……活动”。

e. g. go to the party 去参加晚会

go to the theatre 去看戏

go to a movie / go to the cinema / go to a film

由 go 所构成的其他词组有:

1. go against 违反;对……不利

e. g. We mustn't do anything that goes against the nature. 我们千万不能做违反自然的事。

2. go away 离去;出去

e. g. He went away for a change. 他出去散心。

3. go upstairs 上楼,反义词组 go downstairs,其中 upstairs 和 downstairs 是副词。

e. g. Please go upstairs to read. 请上楼看书。

4. go down 下降;下跌

e. g. Prices are expected to go down. 物价可望下跌。

5. go for……出去(散步等)

e. g. go for a walk 去散步;go for a drive 开车兜风去

6. go into……进入;讨论;详细调查

e. g. He went into the room. 他进入室内。

7. go out 出去;熄灭

e. g. The lights went out. 灯火熄灭。(停电了。)

8. go over……检查;复习;去了某地

e. g. He went over the contract carefully. 他仔细查看契约

9. go through 通过;经历;仔细看

e. g. He went through two wars. 他经历两次战争。

You must go through the articles one by one. 这些文章你们必须逐篇查看。

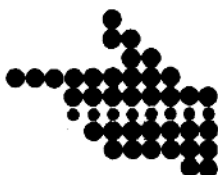
10. go without 没有……;没有……也行

e. g. He went without food for several days. 他好几天没有吃饭。

No one can go without air. 没有空气谁都活不了。

[辨析] go on to do / go on doing

(1) go on to do 指一件事完后,接着做另外一件事



(2) go on doing 指继续做同一件事

e. g. Having finished the text, the teacher went on to teach us grammar.

讲完课文,老师接着教我们语法。

After a short rest, he went on reading the interesting book read by him just now. 在短暂的休息后,他继续看刚才看的有趣的书。

由 call 构成的常用“打电话”句型:

1. call sb (up) = phone sb (up) 给某人打电话。

2. call + 电话号码: 拨打某号码。

3. call + sb + at + 电话号码: 拨某号码, 打电话给某人。

e. g. I will call Tom at 632 - 7443 this evening. 我今晚将拨 632 - 7443, 给 Tom 打个电话。

[友情提示] 下面是英语中一些常见的电话用语:

1. “打电话”的其他表达法:

telephone (to) sb.

phone (to) sb.

ring sb.

give / make sb. a phone call = give / make a phone to sb.

2. 和“打电话”有关的各种表达法:

Hello! 喂!

answer the phone 接电话

You are wanted on the phone. 有你的电话。

There was a phone call for you. 有你的电话。

Is that × × (speaking)? 你是 × × 吗?

Who is that (speaking), please? 请问你是谁?

This / It is × × (speaking). 我是 × ×。

May I speak to × ×? 我找 × × / × × 在家吗?

I wish to speak to × ×. 麻烦你叫 × × 接电话。

Please hold the line. = Hold on, please. 请不要挂断电话; 稍等一会儿。

The line is busy [(英) engaged]. 线路忙。

The line is bad. 线路不好。

You have the wrong number. 你打错了。

On weekends, I often go to movies with my friend... 周末我经常和我的朋友出去...

“在周末”用 on the weekend = over the weekend 来表达。

e. g. I played the piano over the weekend.

[友情提示]

1. 指 on Saturday 和 on Sunday, 介词用 on 不用 in.

e. g. She often come to visit us on weekends. 她经常周

末来看我。

2. weekday 工作日, 指星期一至星期五, 前面习惯上用介词 on。

e. g. We go to school on weekdays.

3. 句型 A do sth with B; A 与 B 一起干某事。其中 with 表“和……一起”。

e. g. Let's sing with our teacher. 咱们和老师一起唱歌吧。

4. with + 宾语还可表示“随身带着”、“带有”、“长着”和“拿有”。

e. g. I will bring my brother with me. 我将带我的兄弟来。(with 表“随身带”)

The man with a hat is Tom. 那个拿着(戴着)帽子的人是 Tom。

—Can you draw? 你会画画吗?

—Yes, a little. 会一点。

此处的 little 表示“一点点”的意思。

[辨析] a little / little; a few / few 的区别

这四个词有所区别, 其区别列表如下:

	可数名词	不可数名词
肯定	a few	a little
否定	few	little

[友情提示]

1. 所谓的“肯定”和“否定”不单是根据数量的多少, 而且还可根据说话人的态度。

e. g. How many persons are there in the classroom?

教室里有多少人?

假定共有 5 个人在教室里, 回答时有两种回答即:

Yes, a few. (回答者有“还有几个”之意。)

No, few. (回答者有“几乎走光了”之意。)

How much water do you have? I am very thirsty.

你还有水吗, 我渴得厉害。

假定回答者有半杯水, 也有两种回答即:

Yes, a little. (回答者言下之意是“还有一点, 可以给你喝点”)

No, little. (回答者言下之意是“不多了, 我自己也不够, 你不能喝我的”)

2. quite / not + a few = many 许多; not / quite + a little = much 许多; just / only + a few 仅仅几个; just / only a little 仅仅一点点; quite, not, just, only 只能接 a few 和 a little, 而 very 后接 few, little。

3. few, little, many, much 的各种形式变化