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浙江省每个好学生应该必备的教材学习用书

# 跟我学类榜

八年级上新课标人教版

教材知识剖析

学习方法指导

课后习题全解

全面接轨中考

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山中社

# 著名品牌助学读物

每个好学.生应该必备的教材学习用书

# 跟我学英语

八年级上 新课标人教版

教材知识剖析

学习方法指导

课后习题全解

全面接轨中考

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### 原主编 徐 纯

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责任校对

同学们,这是一本实用的好书,打开它,使用它,你的成绩定会有一个大的飞跃。

新版《跟我学》在各地教师和教研员的不懈努力下,理论 联系实际,根据学生学习的实际需要进行重新编写。新版《跟 我学》从内容上设计了联想情景导入、重点知识详解、经典例 题解析、考点应试必备等几大板块,多角度、全方位地指导你 学好课本,透彻理解教材。

新版《跟我学》之所以受到广大读者的欢迎,正是因为本 丛书有着不同于其他教辅的改进、超越和剖析。其特色在于:

- 1. 本丛书从教材出发,剖析大纲,明确方向,归纳总结,并集工 具性、资料性、科学性、趣味性于一体,真正让你"一册在手, 学习无忧"。
- 2. 本书特邀特级教师、高级教师编写,其中部分撰稿者是新课标教材的编写者和审稿者,保证了本书的高水平、高质量。

3. 本书根据知识点和考点,设置了题量适中、题型新颖、难度适中的练习。练习与现行教材同步,又跳出教材,内容上有适当的延伸和拓展,紧扣中考命题的方向,全方位接轨中考。

不通则解,能解则通。解好才是真正好。**求规律、理思路、讲方法、看过程**是本书的核心竞争力所在,也是本书与其他教辅书相比能独树一帜的原因所在。总之,新版《跟我学》理念新颖,立足于培养同学们钻研课本、吃透教材的自主学习精神,希望同学们边读边练,以读为导;边读边想,以想为重,那么你一定会受益匪浅。

亲爱的同学,你是不是已经迫不及待地想体验书中的精 彩内容?那么请你选择它作为自己的学习伙伴吧。

鉴于作者水平有限,疏漏地方在所难免,恳请行家和读者 批评指正。

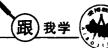
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吹声击的声音

## MULU

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## Unit 1 How often do you exercise?

1

同学们,暑假已离我们渐渐远去,新学期又开始啦!我想你们在暑假里肯定参与了一些有益的活动。有哪些呢? 赶快给我们讲讲吧!哦,别忘了说明参与的次数噢!

#### 课文导入

拥有健康的体魄和良好的身心状态是人人所向往的。世界卫生组织提出的健康标准是"健康是身体上、精神上和社会适应上的完好状态,而不仅仅是没有疾病和虚弱"。同学们,你们或许知道"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."这句脍炙人口的美国谚语,它的意思是"只工作而不玩,杰克也会变呆汉。"它是在告诫我们,如果想保持健康的身体、享受良好的生活品质,我们就不能一直处于工作状态,还需要消遣和运动!

生命在于运动。运动和消遣的方式因人而异、因地而异。有人喜爱室内活动,有人则喜欢户外活动;有人喜爱文静的运动,有人则喜欢惊险刺激的运动;有人喜欢当观众,而有的人则喜爱亲身参与。无论喜欢哪一种运动,这都取决于个人的兴趣和爱好。大多数人的日常活动有看电视、下棋、打游戏、打牌、跳舞、聊天、听广播、钓鱼、打球(包括乒乓球、足球、篮球等)、做健康操、徒步旅行、游泳、滑冰等。另外,人们的活动也会受到地域的限制,如靠山的人爬山的机会多一些;靠水的人水上运动项目则多一些,如游泳、潜水、冲浪等;而居住在寒冷地带的人们则更喜欢滑冰、滑雪等运动项目。

需要提醒的是,无论你喜爱哪一项运动,在你得到放松的同时,一定要保证自己的人身安全。

健康的身体除了需要运动之外,还需要健康的饮食。中学生正是身体发育的 关键时期,因此,建议同学们要平衡膳食,多吃一些绿色食品(如水果、蔬菜、牛奶、 豆制品、大米等),少吃垃圾食品,保证以良好的身心状态开开心心度过每一天。

#### Section A

#### 扫除词汇障碍

#### 1. exercise

解析:n. 活动,锻炼;v. 运动,练习。作名词时,可用作可数名词(c.)和不可数名词(u.)。



例如:Swimming is good exercise. 游泳是有益的运动。(u.)

Do you do morning exercises every day? 你每天做早操吗? (c.)

- 一How often do you exercise? 你多长时间锻炼一次?
- —I exercise every morning. 我每天早晨都锻炼。(v.)

#### 2. hardly

解析:adv. 几乎不、几乎没有,相当于 almost not。

例如: He can hardly write his own name. 他几乎写不出自己的名字。

There's hardly any tea left. 没剩什么茶了。

比较:hardly 并非 hard 的副词形式,hardly 是具有否定意义的副词,在句中它通常放在实义动词之前,系动词、助动词或情态动词之后,而 hard 本身既可以作形容词,又可作副词。作形容词时意为"困难的、硬的,难以回答的,辛苦的、努力的";作副词时意为"努力地、猛烈地、剧烈地"。

例如:It's hard to say who will win the game. 很难说谁将赢得比赛。(adj.)

Life was hard at that time. 当时生活很艰苦。(adj.)

She's hard at work on a new novel. 她正忙于写一部新小说。(adj.)

It was raining hard when we set off. 我们出发时天正下着大雨。(adv.)

#### 3, shop

解析:n.商店,店铺,车间;v.购买、购物。

例如:There's a shoe shop around the corner. 在街角附近有一家鞋店。(n.)

She likes shopping with her parents on weekends. 她喜欢周末与父母一起购物。(v.)

#### 4. once, twice 和 time

解析:once 表示"一次",twice 表示"两次"。三次或三次以上一般用"基数词十times"来表示。如:"五次"就说 five times,"十次"即为 ten times。"每月或每周一次"用英语表示为 once a month/a week。"一天三次"表示为three times a day。

例如:She goes to visit her parents twice a month. 她每个月去看望父母两次。

They have been to America three/many times. 他们已去过美国三次/许多次了。

#### 5. ever

解析;adv. 曾经,在任何时候。用于否定句、疑问句或条件状语从句中。

例如:She hardly ever(=almost never) goes out. 她几乎从不出门。

If you are ever in Wenzhou, come and see us. 你要是什么时候到温州,就来看我们吧。

- —Have you ever been to Shanghai? 你去过上海吗?
- -Yes, but I've been there only once. 去过,但只有一次。

#### 6. program/programme

解析:n.(戏剧、广播、电视)节目、表演;(电脑)程序。前者为美国英语,后者为英国英语。

例如:What's your favorite TV program? 你最喜欢的电视节目是什么?
Did you see the programme about the earthquake happened in Wenchuan,
Sichuan Province? 你看了关于发生在四川省汶川县地震的那个节目
了吗?

#### 7. no

解析:adj. 没有的、全无的。修饰单数可数名词时相当于 not a/an;修饰复数名词时或不可数名词时相当于 not any。

例如:There is no water(或 not any water) on the moon. 月球上没有水(存在)。
I can see no clouds in the sky. =I can't see any clouds in the sky. 我看不到天空有一丝云彩。

#### 8. look, see 和 watch

解析:三者都是动词,皆有"看"之意。其中 look 只强调看的动作,可以在句首单独使用,也可以用作谓语动词,后接宾语时须加介词 at,即 look at sth; see 是及物动词,意为"看到,看见",强调看的结果,看电影或什么剧目时通常用 see;watch 也是及物动词,意为"看,观看",如看电视、看球类比赛通常用 watch。

例如:I looked around, but I saw nothing. 我向四周看了看,但什么也没看到。

Look at the blackboard, please. 请看黑板!

I saw a film yesterday. It was interesting. 昨天我看了一部电影,很有趣。 Did you watch the football game last night? 你昨晚看足球比赛了吗?



#### 全文翻译

#### Language Goal 语言目标

Talk about how often you do things 谈论你做事情的频率

What do you usually do on weekends? 你每逢周末通常做什么?

I often go to the movies. 我经常去看电影。

- 1a Look at the picture. Make a list of the different weekend activities. 看图,列出不同的周末活动表。
- 1b Listen and write the letters from the picture above on the lines below. 听录音, 并把上面图片中的字母写在相应单词或词组旁边的横线上。

| always(100%)总是  | usually 通常   |
|-----------------|--------------|
| often 经常        | sometimes 有时 |
| hardly ever 几乎不 | never(0%)从不  |

1c Pairwork 结对活动

Talk about the people in the picture above. What do they do on weekends? 谈一谈上图中的人们,他们在周末做什么?

A: What does she do on weekends? 她在周末做什么?

B: She often goes to the movies. 她经常去看电影。

2a Listen. Cheng is talking about how often he does different activities. Number the activities you hear [1-5]. 听录音,程正在谈论他进行不同活动的频率,用 [1-5]给你所听到的活动标序号。

How often do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?

Twice a week. 一周两次。

2b Listen again. How often does Cheng do the activities above? Match his activities with the number of times he does them. 再听一遍录音,程多久进行一次上述活动? 将他的活动与相应的活动次数连线。

| 上述指动? | 将他的活动与相应的活动次数连续       | 线。                      |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Α     | ctivities 活动          | How often 多久一次          |
| a     | go to the movies 去看电影 | every day 每天            |
| b     | _ watch TV 看电视        | once a week 每周一次        |
| c     | shop 购物               | twice a week 每周两次       |
| d     | _exercise 运动          | three times a week 每周三次 |
| e     | _read 阅读              | once a month 每月一次       |
|       |                       | twice a month 每月两次      |

#### 2c Pairwork 结对活动

How often do you do these activities? Fill in the chart and then make conversations. 你多久做一次这些活动?填写表格,然后进行对话。

| Activities 活动           | How often 多久一次 |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| watch TV 看电视            | every day 每天   |
| surf the Internet 网上冲浪  |                |
| read English books 读英语书 |                |
| go to the movies 去看电影   |                |
| exercise 运动             |                |

A: How often do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?

B: I watch TV every day. 我每天都看电视。

A: What's your favorite program? 你最喜欢的节目是什么?

B:It's Animal World.《动物世界》。

A: How often do you watch it? 你多长时间看一次(这个节目)?

#### Grammar Focus 语法要点

What do you usually do on weekends? 你逢周末通常做什么?

I usually play soccer. 我通常踢足球。

What do they do on weekends? 他们在周末做什么?

They often go to the movies. 他们经常去看电影。

What does he do on weekends? 他在周末做什么?

He sometimes watches TV. 他有时看电视。

How often do you shop? 你多久购物一次?

I shop once a month. 我每个月购物一次。

How often does Cheng watch TV? 程多久看一次电视?

He watches TV twice a week. 他每周看两次电视。

3 Read the magazine article. Use the information in the boxes below to help you. 阅读杂志上的文章。用下表中所给的信息来帮助你(完成)。(表格见课本中相同位置! P。)



# What Do Students Do at Green High School? 格林高中的同学们做些什么?

Here are the results of the student activity survey at Green High School.

1 students exercise three or four times a week. Some students exercise once or twice a week.

2 students are very active and exercise every day.

As for homework, 3 students do homework every day. 4 students do

| homework three or to  | our times a w  | reek. <u>5</u> | students do home   | work once of  |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| twice a week. The r   | esults for "w  | vatch TV" a    | re interesting.    | 6 students    |
| watch TV once or tw   | ice a week, s  | some student   | s watch TV         | 7             |
| a week, but mo        | st students w  | atch TV        | _ 8                |               |
| 这里是格林高中               | 学生活动情况         | 1调查的结果         | 。学生每               | 再周进行三次        |
| 或四次体育锻炼,部分            |                |                |                    |               |
| 每天锻炼。关于作业             | ,学             | 生每天做作』         | k,学生每              | <b>尋周做三次或</b> |
| 四次作业,                 | 生每周做一          | 次或两次作          | 业。"看电视"的说          | 周查结果很有        |
| 趣,学生每点                | 周看一次或问         | 两次,一些学         | 生每周看               |               |
| 电                     | 视,但是大部         | 分学生            | 看申                 | 1视。           |
| Groupwork 小组活动        |                |                |                    |               |
| Who's the best Engli  | sh student? i  | 准的英语学得         | 最好?                |               |
| What can you do to in | nprove your F  | English? Add   | more things to the | e chart. Ther |
| ask your classmates t | he questions a | and find the   | best English stude | ent. 你如何能     |
| 提高你的英语水平?             | 在表格中填入         | 更多的内容          | ,然后向同学提问           | ,确定谁的英        |
| 语学得最好。                |                |                |                    |               |
| A: How often do you   | read English   | books? 你多      | 长时间读一次英语           | 吾书?           |
| B:I read English book | ks about twice | e a week. 我~   | -周大概读两次英           | 语书。           |
| How often do you      | once a week    | twice a week   | three times a week | once a month  |
| 你多久一次                 | 每周一次           | 每周两次           | 每周三次               | 每月一次          |
| read English books?   |                | Lin Ying       |                    |               |
| 读英语书?                 |                | 林英             |                    |               |
|                       |                |                | :                  |               |
|                       | -              |                |                    |               |
|                       |                |                |                    |               |
|                       |                |                |                    |               |
|                       |                |                |                    |               |



#### 语法讲解

- 1. A. What does she do on weekends? 她在周末做什么?
  - B: She often goes to the movies. 她经常去看电影。
  - 解析:A)on weekends"在周末,每逢周末",另外,on the weekend 也是"在周末" 之意,两者都是美国英语。在英国英语中我们还可以说 at weekends 或 at the weekend。
    - 例如:What do you usually do on/at weekends? 你在周末通常做什么? We don't have to go to school at/on the weekend. 我们周末不必去 上学。
    - 注意: What do you usually do...? 用来询问通常做的事情,而 What do you do? 则用来询问职业,即"你是做什么工作的?"
    - B)go to the movies"去看电影",相当于 go to the cinema 或 go to see a film.
    - 例如: He often goes to the movies with his friends on Sundays. 他经常在 星期天和朋友们一起去看电影。

Jackie Chan is my favorite movie star, 成龙是我最喜欢的电影明星。 Let's go to the cinema, there's a good film on today, 咱们去看电影 吧,今天在上映好片子。

- 2. —How often do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?
  - 一Twice a week. 一周两次。
  - 解析: How often...? "多久一次?"用来对动作发生的频度进行提问。常见的 频度副词有 always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never, once, twice, once a month, twice a week 等。
  - 例如:—How often does your mother shop? 你妈妈多久购物一次?
    - —She shops three times a month, 她每月购物三次。
- 3. What's your favorite program? 你最喜欢的(电视)节目是什么?
  - 解析:favorite 在句中作形容词,修饰名词 program 作定语用,意为"最喜欢的"; 另外, favorite 也可作名词, 意为"最喜欢的人或物", 其复数形式是 favorites.
  - 例如:Who is your favorite singer? 谁是你最喜欢的歌手? (adj.) Which song is your favorite? 你最喜欢哪一首歌? (n.)



- 注意: favorite 一词一般无级别变化,意思相当于 like sth best,上面第二例可改为 Which song do you like best?
- 4. Here are the results of the student activity survey at Green High School. 这里是 格林高中学生活动情况调查结果。
  - 解析:本例是一个倒装句,其正常的语序应是 The results of... are here。在英语中 here, there 等词位于句首时,句子通常采用倒装形式,若主语为名词,要全部倒装;若主语为人称代词,则部分倒装。
  - 例如:Look, here comes the bus. 看,公共汽车来了。

Here you are. 给你。

下面的例子也是倒装句,请同学们认真记忆:

I know Japanese. So does he. 我懂日语,他也懂。

I can't swim, Neither can he. 我不会游泳,他也不会。

- 5. Most students exercise three or four times a week. 大多数学生每周进行三次或四次体育锻炼。
  - 解析: most 作形容词时, 意为"大多数的, 大部分的", 用在复数名词前; most 作代词用时, 意为"大多数, 大部分", 后接 of 短语, 用在复数名词、复数代词或不可数名词之前。
  - 例如: Most students do their homework at school. 大多数学生在校做家庭作业。

    Most of us take exercise every day, 我们中有大多数人每天都运动。
  - 注意:当 most of 后接名词时,可与 most 替换使用;当 most of 之后接代词时,则不能用 most 来替换。
  - 例如:She spends most (of her) time playing the piano last year. 去年她把大部分时间花在弹钢琴上了。
- As for homework, most students do homework every day. 至于家庭作业,大多数学生每天做作业。
  - 解析; as for 是固定词组,意为"关于、至于",后面通常接人或物的名词。
  - 例如: As for Tom, he's getting on well with us. 至于汤姆,他与我们相处得都很好。

As for the food for the party, her mother has cooked all. 关于聚会要用的食物,她妈妈都做好了。

#### 9

#### 实践运用

| 一、早 | 4 贝选择                     |                   |                     |                |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| (   | )1. How often do ye       | ou?               |                     |                |
|     | A. shop                   | B. shops          | C. shopping         | D. to shop     |
| (   | )2. Louder, please.       | I can             | hear what you're    | saying.        |
|     | A. really                 | B. hardly         | C. usually          | D. never       |
| (   | )3. I'm very busy.        | I only visit my p | arentsa             | month.         |
|     | A. once                   | B. many times     | C. one              | D. sometimes   |
| (   | )4What's your             | favorite          | _?                  |                |
|     | —I like to play           | soccer.           |                     |                |
|     | A. food                   | B. subject        | C. exercise         | D. sports star |
| (   | ) <b>5.</b> — do          | you dance?        |                     |                |
|     | -Every day.               |                   |                     |                |
|     | A. When                   | B. How much       | C. How long         | D. How often   |
| 二、作 | 可型转换                      |                   |                     |                |
| 1   | . He does morning exerc   | ises every day. ( | 改为一般疑问句)            |                |
|     | he                        | morning exercise  | es every day?       |                |
| 2   | . My father is surfing th | e Internet now. ( | 用 usually 改写)       |                |
|     | My father                 | the Inter         | rnet in the evening | •              |
| 3   | I often play computer i   | games on Sunday   | s.(就画线部分提)          | 问)             |
|     | yo                        | u often           | on Sundays?         |                |
| 4   | . There is no food and n  |                   |                     |                |
|     |                           |                   | vegetables in       | the fridge.    |
| 5   | 5. We go to the movie on  |                   |                     |                |
|     |                           | you go to         | o the movie?        |                |
|     |                           | Section 1         | В                   |                |
| 扫压  | <b>全词汇障碍</b>              |                   |                     |                |

- 1. health
  - 解析:n. 健康、健康状况,卫生; health 的形容词有两个,即 healthy"健康的、健壮 的"和 unhealthy"不健康的、不益健康的",两者互为反义词。它们构成的 词组有:be in good/poor health 身体健康/不健康, keep in good health= keep/stay healthy 保持身体健康。
  - 例如:Health is much more important than money. 健康比金钱重要得多。 You should take enough exercise if you want to keep healthy. 如果你想保



持身体健康,你就应该进行充足的锻炼。

另外,un-是表示否定意义的前缀,加在部分名词、形容词和副词之前。所构成的词与原词互为反义词。如:

(happy→unhappy clean→unclean

fair→unfair friendly→unfriendly

like→unlike usual→unusual

true→untrue tidy→untidy

#### 2. habit

解析:n. 习惯、习性。所构成的词组有 good/bad habits,意为"良好习惯/恶习"。例如:Smoking is a bad habit. 吸烟是个坏习惯。

You need to change your eating habits. 你得改变你的饮食习惯。

It's hard to break an unhealthy habit. 改掉一个不健康的习惯是不容易的。

#### 3. difference

解析:n. 不同、差异、区别,其形容词是 different,意为"不同的,有区别的"。

例如:There is no difference in the results. 结果没有差别。

I can never tell the difference between the twins. 我从来都分不清这对双胞胎。

This book is different from that one. 这本书与那本书不同。

#### 4. although

解析:conj. 虽然,即使,纵然,although 与 though 相等,在复合句中引导让步状 语从句。

例如:Though he is young, he knows a lot.他虽然年轻,但所知甚多。

Though it is raining hard, he keeps working on the farm. 尽管天下着大雨,他坚持在农场上干活。

注意:汉语中的关联词"虽然……但是……"可以并用,但在英语中 though 与 but 则不可并用,要么用前者,要么用后者。

例如: He studies hard, but he is still weak in math. 他虽然学习努力,但数学仍然很差。

Though she is seventy years old, she still does lots of housework every day. 她虽然 70 岁了,但她每天仍做许多家务。

#### 全文翻译

| 19 | Match the | words with | the | nictures  | 烙 | 下利词语   | 与相应的            | 图片连起来。 |
|----|-----------|------------|-----|-----------|---|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 1a | waten the | words with | me  | pictures. | 伵 | トグリかり石 | —J 4111 NY, 113 | 四月氏起来。 |

1. \_\_\_junk food 垃圾食品

2. milk 牛奶

| (跟) 我学 |  |
|--------|--|
|--------|--|

| 3  | fruit 水果 | 4  | _vegetables 蔬菜 |
|----|----------|----|----------------|
| 5. | sleep 睡觉 | 6. | coffee 咖啡      |

#### 1b Pairwork 结对活动

. .

Ask and answer questions. Use the words from 1a. 用 1a 中的词语提问并回答问题。

A: How often do you drink milk, Liu Fang? 刘芳,你多长时间喝一次牛奶?

B:I drink milk every day. 我每天喝牛奶。

A:Do you like it? 你喜欢喝吗?

B: No. But my mother wants me to drink it. She says it's good for my health.
不喜欢,可我妈妈要我喝。她说它有利于健康。

2a Listen. Then circle your answer to each question. 听录音,圈出每个问题的答案。

Is Bill healthy? 比尔健康吗? Yes. 健康。No. 不健康。I don't know. 我不知道。

Is Katrina healthy? 卡特里娜健康吗? Yes. 健康。No. 不健康。I don't know. 我不知道。

2b Listen again. Fill in the blanks in the survey. 再听一遍录音,填写调查表格。

| Questions                                   | Katrina   | Bill |
|---|-----------|------|
| 问题  | 卡特里娜      | 比尔   |
| 1. How often do you exercise?               | every day |      |
| 你多久锻炼一次?                                    | 毎天        |      |
| 2. How often do you eat vegetables?         |           |      |
| 你多久吃一次蔬菜?                                   |           |      |
| 3. How often do you eat fruit?              |           |      |
| 你多久吃一次水果?                                   |           |      |
| 4. How many hours do you sleep every night? |           |      |
| 你每晚睡几个小时?                                   |           |      |
| 5. How often do you drink milk?             | -         |      |
| 你多久喝一次牛奶?                                   |           |      |
| 6. How often do you eat junk food?          |           |      |
| 你多久吃一次垃圾食品?                                 |           |      |
| 7. How often do you drink coffee?           |           |      |
| 你多久喝一次咖啡?                                   |           |      |