

全面升级

JIANZISHENGXUEAN



# 尖子生学案

教你如何成为尖子生

新目标（人）

## 英语

九年级·下

主 编：李应环

掌握了好的方法  
还怕山有多高！

吉林人民出版社

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# 尖子生学案

## ★ 亮点展示 ★

在总结尖子生成功学习经验的基础上，精心编写了这套与教材完全同步的讲解类教辅书。本书不仅注重传授知识、更注重传播尖子生良好的学习习惯、方法、技巧。通过明确学习目标、积累基础知识、精研教材、总结规律方法、提升能力、拓展课外知识、构建知识体系、把握中（高）考信息等实用、高效、操作性强的学习环节，展现出本书与众不同的亮点。

### 亮点1 融入课改精神，体现学习要点。

依据课程标准的  
要求将学习目标  
具体化，明确每单  
元（模块）的学习  
任务，便于您的自  
主学习。

#### 学习明确目标 尖子生自主导读

话题	Talking about TV programmes.
词汇	far weekly cover message face disappear act end rather enjoy however thousand with so rest spend turn disagree
	a little send out lots of a bit a number of write down send sth/sb to... find out take a look how much in front of take a shower put away get ready to argue with sb about sth

### 亮点2 完全与教材同步，剖析层层深入。

“要点精析”以  
双栏对照的形式编写。  
左栏详细讲解教材中  
的重点单词、短语、  
复杂句；右栏配备典  
型例题，强化对该知  
识点的掌握。“语法  
探究”依据课程标准  
的要求，对重点语法  
进行归纳总结，同时  
配有典型例题与针对  
性训练以便复习巩固。  
“短语自查”以英汉  
互译的形式考查重点  
短语，便于自我检测。

#### 要点精析

#### Welcome to the unit

1. Then I'll have lunch and a little sleep between 2 and 7. 然后我会

吃午饭，在2点到7点之间睡上一小觉。

a little 修饰不可数名词，意为“一点儿”。例如：

There is a little money left. 还剩一点儿钱。

**拓展** a little 在句中可以作为状语。例如：

She likes noodles and rice a little. 她有点儿喜欢  
面条和米饭。

**例1** Would you please  
buy some salt for me,  
Tony? There is \_\_\_\_\_  
left.  
A. little B. a little

#### 语法探究

一、表示时间的介词短语“between...and...”和“from...to...”的用法

英语中可以用“between...and...”和“from...to...”表示一段时间，在句中作时间状语。

**例1** Some supermarkets  
open \_\_\_\_\_ 8.30 a.m.

#### 【针对性训练】

I. 用while, as填空

- His sister is very tall \_\_\_\_\_ his brother is very short.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I sat down on the chair, my father opened the door.

#### 单元短语自查

- have nothing to do \_\_\_\_\_
- 小睡一会儿 \_\_\_\_\_
- 每周播报 \_\_\_\_\_
- 最新的 \_\_\_\_\_

## 亮点3 方法技巧总结, 快速提升能力。

按每单元(模块)话题总结英语学习中所听、说、读、写四项技能的解题技巧, 并且根据其考查方式不同而各有侧重。“说”讲解并拓展了教材中的常用句型; “写”在配有经典范文的同时加以“名师点评”, 让您更好地掌握写作技巧。

## 亮点4 把握中(高)考, 培养应试能力。

依据“中(高)考能力培养在平时”的理念, 精选近两年各地中(高)考的常见题型, 体现中(高)考的新动向, 让您在平时的学习中与中(高)考零距离接触。

## 亮点5 注重课外延伸, 感受英语魅力。

介绍了英语中俚语、习语的用法。让您在读有所乐中了解英语世界, 使您的学习生活不再枯燥乏味。

## 亮点6 尽显教材习题答案, 方便阅读查对。

对教材中的重点习题做出详细解答, 方便您的查阅, 使您更好地掌握教材内容。

### 听

关于对与 how 相关的疑问词组设问的听力技巧

通过本单元听力的训练可以使我们了解如何同他人谈及自己的喜好。该听力部分主要训练如何抓住细节。下面就……

### 说

表达个人喜好

表达个人喜好最直接的句型 I like...意为“我喜欢……”, 以下句型也常用于表达个人喜好:

#### 典例剖析

例1 —What sport do you like \_\_\_\_\_? —Football is my favourite.

### 写

范文

Watching TV<sup>①</sup> has become part of our life. It is useful. Yet<sup>②</sup>, it can also be harmful. If we spend too much time on it, we may have no time to study or do other important things. It can harm our eyes...

—名师点评—

本文语言流畅, 条理清楚, 用词得当。……

## 中考热点体验 尖子生实战演练

### I 单项填空

1. (2007·昆明) Could you please give me your e-mail address \_\_\_\_\_ you go?

A. as soon as B. before C. after D. until

[点拨] 本题考查连词的用法。根据句意“在你走之前你能给我你的电子邮件地址吗?” as soon as 一……就……; before 在……之前; after 在……之后; until 直到……, 故选 B。

2. (2007·沈阳) —Which ocean is \_\_\_\_\_, the Atlantic or the Pacific?

—The Pacific.

A. deep B. deeper C. deepest D. more deeper

## 课外知识拓展 尖子生开阔视野

过生日吹蜡烛的由来

过生日时吃蛋糕(birthday cake)、吹蜡烛(candle)已为人们所熟悉。这一习俗源于希腊(Greece)。

在古希腊, 人们都信奉月亮女神阿耳特弥斯(Artemis)。在她的一年一度的生日庆典(birthday party)上, 人们总要在祭坛上供奉蜂蜜饼和很多点亮的蜡烛, 以表达他们对月亮女神的特殊的崇敬之情。

## 附录

## 教材习题解答

### Unit 1 Star signs

#### >>> Student's Book

##### Reading

B 1 e 2 c 3 i 4 b 5 a 6 g 7 d 8 f 9 h

C2 (1)impatient (2)energetic (3)active (4)creative (5)imaginative

本书通过自主导读→明确目标、知识积累→储备基础、研读教材→掌握知识、技巧点拨→提升能力、知识拓展→开阔视野，教会学生解题的方法和技巧，培养良好的学习习惯，从而使成绩稳步提升，不断超越自我、超越对手，最终成为尖子生。



这是一条路，尖子生成长中走过的路  
这是一套方案，尖子生验证过的学习方案  
让我们，沿着尖子生的足迹——走向成功



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Unit **11****Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?****学习目标明确** 尖子生自主导读

话题	Talking about asking for information politely.
词汇	restroom drugstore department escalator fresh staff lend park wonder trouble information paper furniture past exchange decide prefer spend if right similar whom dress up hand in make a telephone call get a dictionary take the elevator between... and... a lot of kind of take a vacation next to both... and... depend on on the other hand in a way in order to as... as... become better at any other the same as be interested in
交际用语	<p>关于如何有礼貌地询问和回复信息</p> <p>Could you tell/show me <math>\begin{cases} \text{where there's a good place to eat?} \\ \text{if there is a ...?} \end{cases}</math></p> <p>Sure/Of course/Certainly.</p> <p>Sorry, I don't know. Please ask the man over there.</p> <p>Thank you very much.</p> <p>Thank you all the same.</p> <p>It's my pleasure. / You're welcome.</p>
语法	宾语从句
写作	描述路线



## 基础知识积累

## 尖子生基础巩固

## —— 新词速记 ——

▲ **restroom**

restroom 作名词,意为“公共厕所;休息室”,它是合成词,由名词 rest 和 room 一起构成。在英语中,常用某些名词或动名词与 room 一起构成合成词,如:bedroom 卧室, classroom 教室, reading room 阅览室。例如:

There is a restroom near the mall. 购物中心附近有一个公共厕所。

▲ **drugstore**

drugstore 作名词,意为“杂货店;药店”。例如:

We can buy some medicine in a drugstore. 我们可以在药店买一些药。

▲ **department**

department 作名词,意为“(行政、企业等机构的)部;局;部门”。例如:

the Treasury Department 财政部

the marketing department 营销部

▲ **escalator**

escalator 作名词,意为“电动扶梯;自动扶梯”。例如:

Take the escalator to the third floor. 乘电动扶梯到三楼。

**拓展** lift 作名词时,意为“升降式电梯”。例如:

She pressed a button and waited for the lift. 她按了一个按钮,然后等着乘坐电梯。

▲ **fresh**

fresh 为形容词,意为“新鲜的;清新的”。例如:

Please give her some fresh flowers. 请给她一些鲜花。

Eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. 多吃新鲜水果和蔬菜。

▲ **staff**

staff 为名词,意为“职员;工作人员;全体职员”。当其用作主语时,既可与单数形式的谓语动词连用,也可与复数形式的谓语动词连用。因为 staff 为集合名词,被看成一个整体时,它具有单数概念,表示“全体职员”,其后谓语动词用单数形式;被看成(整体中的)若干个体时,它具有复数概念,其后谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

The staff in this shop are very helpful. 这家店里的职员很热心。

▲ **dress up**

dress up 意为“穿上盛装;装扮”。dress up in 后通常接“衣服”等事物;dress up as 后通常接人。例如:

There's no need to dress up—come as you are. 用不着穿礼服——就穿平时的衣服来吧。

Children often enjoy dressing up in their parents' clothes. 孩子们通常喜欢穿上

他们父母的衣服。

The little boy likes to dress himself up as an officer. 这个小男孩喜欢把自己装扮成军官。

**拓展** dress sth up 意为“修饰；掩饰；装饰”。例如：

The facts are quite clear; it's no use trying to dress them up. 事实很清楚；试图掩饰它们是没有用的。

### ▲ lend

lend 为动词，意为“借给；借出”，指说话人把自己的东西借给别人用，其后可接双宾语，常用于 lend sth to sb 和 lend sb sth 两种结构，意为“把某物借给某人”。lend 是非延续性动词，不能与表示时间段的状语连用。例如：

I lent my bike to him yesterday.

= I lent him my bike yesterday. 昨天我把我的自行车借给他了。

**拓展** borrow 为动词，意为“借入”，指说话人向别人借东西供自己用，常用于 borrow sth from sb/sp 结构，意为“向某人/从某处借某物”。例如：

He borrowed a book from me yesterday. 昨天他向我借了一本书。

He borrowed a dictionary from the library. 他从图书馆借了一本词典。

### ▲ park

park 作动词，意为“停车”。例如：

You can park the car here. 你可以把汽车停在这里。

**拓展** park 作名词，意为“公园”。例如：

I like to go roller-skating in the park. 我喜欢在公园里滑旱冰。

### ▲ wonder

wonder 作动词，意为“觉得奇怪；想知道”。当其作及物动词时，常接带疑问词的动词不定式以及由 that/疑问词/if/whether 引导的从句作宾语；当其作不及物动词时，常与介词 about, at 连用。例如：

I wondered why he had left. 我不知道他为什么离开了。

We wonder at his doing that. 我们对他那样做感到奇怪。

**【注意】** wonder 与 if 或 whether 引导的从句连用时，表示思考某事；也可以表示一种委婉的请求或邀请。

### ▲ trouble

trouble 作动词，意为“(使)烦恼；麻烦；打扰”，作及物动词时，其后可接名词、代词或动词不定式作宾语，还可以接以动词不定式充当补足语的复合宾语。例如：

What's troubling you? 什么事使你烦恼不安？

Might I trouble you to give me a lift to the station? 劳驾让我顺便坐您的汽车到车站去可以吗？

**【注意】** 当 trouble 与 may 或 might 连用时，表示委婉的请求。

**拓展** trouble 还可以作名词，意为“烦恼；困难；麻烦等”时，常为不可数名词；意为“烦心的事；纠纷等”时，常为可数名词。例如：

I am sorry to give you so much trouble. 对不起，给您添了这么多麻烦。

His family is never free from troubles. 他的家庭总是纠纷不断。

### ▲ hand in

hand in 为动词短语,意为“交上;提交;呈送”,常用于 hand in sth (to sb) 结构。例如:  
The compositions must be handed in. 作文必须得交上来。

Please hand in your papers at the end of the exam. 请在考试结束时将你们的试卷交上来。

### 【针对性训练】

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词

1. Would you like to go to the department s tores with me?
2. You can take the e scalator to the third floor.
3. We all like f resh air.
4. The school s taff are the teachers.
5. I l ent my new CD to Tom yesterday.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

6. The staff in this restaurant are (be) very friendly.
7. The boy is old enough to dress (dress) himself.
8. I hanged (hand) the watch in to the police yesterday.
9. Don't you see the sign "No parking (park) here"?
10. May I trouble (trouble) you to shut the door?

III. 单项填空

11. —Excuse me. Is there B park nearby?  
—Yes. It's over there next to \_\_\_\_\_ post office.  
A. a./                      B. a, the                      C. /, the                      D. the, a
12. —Do you know where I can exchange money?  
—Sure. There's a C on the second floor.  
A. market                      B. cafe                      C. bank                      D. library
13. B adults began to learn English in this small town.  
A. Thousand of                      B. Thousands of                      C. Thousands for                      D. Thousand from
14. I wonder A he can come. But \_\_\_\_\_ he comes, please tell me as soon as possible.  
A. whether, if                      B. if, whether                      C. whether, if                      D. whether, whether
15. I live right next to a supermarket. It's very A.  
A. convenient                      B. beautiful                      C. safe                      D. delicious
16. The Fine Arts Museum is C interesting \_\_\_\_\_ fascinating.  
A. either, or                      B. neither, or                      C. both, and                      D. between, and
17. I like to spend hours B with my son.  
A. play                      B. playing                      C. to play                      D. to playing
18. Tom and his friends used C at malls, but now they go to a music club.  
A. hang out                      B. hung out                      C. to hang out                      D. to hanging out
19. If you want to A the homework later, it's better to ask the teacher

beforehand.

A. hand in B. hand on C. hand over D. hand down

20. Can you tell me D ?A. how much does it cost B. how much it is  
C. how much it costs D. B and C

## 教材研读方案 尖子生课堂实录

## 要点精析

## Section A

## 1. Could you please tell me where the restrooms are? 请你告诉我公共厕所所在哪儿,好吗?

Could you please...? 意为“请你……好吗?”也可写作 Can you please...? 表示有礼貌地请求,后接动词原形,前者比后者更委婉。此句中的 where 为连接副词,引导宾语从句,同时也在从句中充当句子成分,作地点状语,不能省略。无论主句是陈述句还是疑问句,宾语从句都应用陈述语序。例如:

Excuse me. Can you please tell me where I can get a dictionary? 打扰一下。请你告诉我在哪儿能买到词典,好吗?

I don't know where he has gone. 我不知道他去哪儿了。

Do you know where he lives? 你知道他住在哪儿吗?

I don't know when he will come back. 我不知道他什么时候会回来。

## 2. make a telephone call 打一个电话

make a telephone call 意为“打一个电话”,make 相当于 give,若表示“打电话给某人”可用 give/make a telephone call to sb 或 give/make sb a telephone call。例如:

Could you please make me a telephone call when you get there? 你到那儿时请给我打个电话,好吗?

Yesterday he made a telephone call to me. 昨天他给我打了个电话。

【注意】打电话给某人:

(1) 用 telephone/phone 表示, telephone/

例 1 (2008·北京)—Do you know C for Shanghai last night?

—At 9:00.

A. what time he leaves  
B. what time does he leave  
C. what time he left  
D. what time did he leave

【点拨】此题考查宾语从句的语序和时态。宾语从句应为陈述语序,即:先引导词,再主语,再谓语动词,排除 B、D 两项,再根据句中的时间状语 last night 可知,应用一般过去时,故选 C。

例 2 —My parents always tell me D others late at night.

—They are right. It's not polite.

A. call B. not call  
C. to call D. not to call

【点拨】句意为“我的父母总是告诉我不要在深夜给别人打电话。”“他们是对

phone sb.

(2)用 call 表示, call sb, give sb a call, call sb up.

(3)用 ring 表示, give sb a ring, ring sb up.

### 3. get some information about the town 获得一些有关这个城镇的信息

information 为不可数名词,意为“信息,情报”,指通过学习、阅读、观察等方式而得到的情报、信息,不能说 an information 或 informations,可以说 a piece of information 一条信息, some information 一些信息, pieces of information 许多条信息。例如:

He wanted to get some information about the book. 他想获得一些有关这本书的信息。

The guide will provide you with information about the city. 导游将向你提供有关这个城市的信息。

### 4. buy some writing paper 买一些书写纸

paper 意为“纸”时,为不可数名词,用 a piece/sheet of paper 表示“一张纸”。例如:

Please give me two pieces of paper. 请给我两张纸。

**拓展** (1)paper 可用作定语。例如:

There is some paper money on the table. 桌子上有一些纸币。

(2)paper 意为“文章;论文;书面作业;试卷”时,为可数名词。例如:

She spent the evening marking examination papers. 她花了一晚上的时间批阅试卷。

### 5. Could you please tell me where I can get a dictionary? 请你告诉我哪儿能买到词典,好吗?

get a dictionary 意为“买本词典”,此处的 get 相当于 buy。get 主要有“得到;获得;买到;取(东西)”之意,后常接名词作宾语;如果 get 后接双宾语时,则常用于 get sb sth 或 get sth for sb 结构。例如:

Get me a cup of tea.

= Get a cup of tea for me. 给我拿杯茶。

She got a new coat from the store. 她从这家商店买了一件新外套。

### 6. Take the elevator to the second floor. 乘电梯到二楼。

take the elevator 意为“乘电梯”。take 意为“搭

的。那是不礼貌的”。tell sb not to do sth 意为“告诉某人不要做某事”,故选 D。

**例 3** You may ask Mr Wang for C about that.

- A. an information
- B. informations
- C. some information
- D. some informations

**点拨** information 为不可数名词,故选 C。

**例 4** He had something to write down and asked me for D.

- A. a paper
- B. some papers
- C. some pieces of papers
- D. a piece of paper

**点拨** paper 意为“纸”时,为不可数名词,不能用 a 修饰,也没有复数形式,故选 D。

**例 5** I must B him another shirt.

- A. take
- B. buy
- C. got
- D. bought

**点拨** take, buy, get 都有“买”的意思,take 不能接双宾语,故排除;get 和 buy 都可接双宾语,但 must 后应用动词原形,故选 B。

**例 6** The Smiths live on

乘(某种交通工具)”。elevator 指垂直上下的、封闭式的电梯,是美式英语,而在英式英语中用 lift 表示。例如:

He takes an elevator to go up and down.

= He takes a lift to go up and down. 他乘电梯上下楼。

**拓展** escalator 意为“自动扶梯”,指开放式的、有扶手的、倾斜的、上下的电梯。例如:

They took the escalator down to the first floor. 他们乘自动扶梯下到一楼。

### 7. The drugstore is between the furniture store and the bookstore.

**药店在家具店和书店之间。**

1. between...and...意为“在……与……(两者)之间”,可连接两个并列的名词、代词,也可连接时间、距离、重量、人物等。例如:

There was a 100-meter race between a tortoise and a hare. 乌龟和兔子之间有一场百米竞赛。

**辨析** among, between

(1)among 用于三者或三者以上的“中间”,其宾语可以是复数名词或代词,也可以是集合名词。例如:

among all the people 在所有人中间

(2)between 用于“两者之间”。例如:

Q comes between P and R in the English alphabet. 在英语字母表中,Q 位于 P 和 R 之间。

2. furniture 为不可数名词,意为“家具”。不能说 a furniture 或 furnitures,可以说 a piece of furniture 一件家具, a lot of furniture 许多家具。例如:

I helped him choose a set of furniture for his new house. 我帮他为新房选了一套家具。

This old square table is a very valuable piece of furniture. 这张旧的正方形的桌子是一件很珍贵的家具。

### 8. Go past the bank. 经过银行。

past 为介词,后接名词或代词,意为“经过(某处/某人);通过”。past 还可意为“(时间)超过……;在……之后;晚于……;(距离)远于……;在……的更远处”。例如:

He hurried past me without stopping. 他匆忙从

the 20th floor. You'd better take a(n) B.

A. bus

B. elevator

C. train

D. trip

**点拨** 由 live on the 20th floor 可知,应乘电梯上楼, take an elevator 意为“乘电梯”,故选 B。

**例 7** His home is B the post office and the supermarket.

A. beside

B. between

C. next to

D. from

**点拨** between...and...表示“在……和……(两者)之间”,是固定搭配,故选 B。

**例 8** There is A in the old house.

A. a piece of furniture

B. a furniture

C. any furnitures

D. some furnitures

**点拨** 此题考查 furniture 的用法。furniture 为不可数名词,不能用 a 修饰,也没有复数形式,但可用 a piece of 修饰,故选 A。

**例 9** She went D the classroom of Class 7.

A. over B. across

C. through D. past

**点拨** past 为介词,意为



我身边走过,连停都没停。

It's ten minutes past eight. 现在是八点十分。

“经过”,指从某物旁边经过,故选 D。

**9. Do you know where I can exchange money? 你知道我在哪里能兑换零钱吗?**

exchange 为动词时,意为“兑换;更换;交换;调换”。可用来指“交换礼品;调换座位;兑换钱币”等。例如:

Sam exchanged seats with me. 萨姆和我调换了座位。

He exchanged the blue jumper for a red one. 他把蓝毛衣换成了红的。

The two young people exchanged the presents with each other. 那两个年轻人互相交换了礼物。

**拓展** exchange 作名词时,意为“交换;调换”。例如:

We had a frank exchange of views. 我们坦率地交换了意见。

An exchange of opinions is helpful. 相互交换意见是有益的。

**例 10** The girl wants to B her dream into reality.

- A. exchange B. change  
C. exchanges D. changes

**点拨** 此题考查固定短语的用法。change 为动词,意为“改变”;change...into 为固定短语,意为“使……变成”,该短语为动介结构,into 后面可接名词作宾语。此时 change 为及物动词。句意为“那个女孩想把她的梦想变成现实”,故选 B。

**10. Could you tell me how to get to the post office? 你能告诉我怎样到邮局吗?**

此句中的 Could you tell me 后接带疑问词的不定式作宾语,语义上相当于 how 引导的特殊疑问句。此处的 how to get to the post office 为“连接副词+不定式”结构作直接宾语,相当于 how I can get to the post office。动词不定式前面有时加上连接代词 what, which 或连接副词 when, where, how 构成不定式短语,在句中可作主语、宾语、表语等。例如:

How to solve the problem is very important. 怎样解决这个问题非常重要。

I can't decide where to go for holidays. 我不能决定去哪儿度假。

**例 11** He told me C to deal with the matter.

- A. /  
B. what  
C. how  
D. if

**点拨** 此题考查“疑问词+不定式”结构的用法。句意为“他告诉了我如何处理这个问题”,故选 C。

**11. After school, a lot of young people go to the mall. 放学后,许多年轻人去购物中心。**

a lot of 相当于 lots of,意为“许多;大量”,后面既可接可数名词,也可接不可数名词。在句中与其他词一起作主语时,谓动词应与其所修饰的名词保持一致。例如:

**例 12** 选出与画线部分意思相同或相近的选项  
The East Lake has become

She spends a lot of/lots of time on shopping. 她花很多时间购物。

A lot of money has been wasted. 许多钱已经被浪费掉了。

A lot of people have been ill. 许多人已经病了。

There will be a lot of foreign visitors in Beijing in August. 8月份北京将会有很多外国游客。

## 12. We decided to talk to some students about why they go there.

我们决定和一些学生谈论一下他们为什么去那里。

动词 decide 后出现其他动词时,该动词必须采用不定式形式,构成短语 decide to do sth 意为“决定做某事;下决心做某事”。例如:

We decided to go to London next month. 我们决定下个月去伦敦。

**拓展** (1)decide 作及物动词时,后常接名词或代词作宾语,即 decide sth,意为“决定某事”,例如:

I can't decide anything now. 现在我不能做出任何决定。

(2)decide 后可接“疑问词+不定式”作复合宾语。例如:

We can't decide where to go. 我们决定不下来去哪里。

With so many choices, it's hard to decide what to buy. 有这么多的选择,真难决定买什么。

(3)decide 后可接 that 从句。例如:

He has decided that he will take his son to France. 他已决定带他的儿子去法国。

(4)表示“决定不做某事”可以用 decide not to do sth 或 decide against doing sth 两种形式。例如:

We decided not to attend the meeting.

= We decided against attending the meeting. 我们决定不参加会议。

## 13. I prefer being outside. 我更喜欢待在外面。

prefer 为及物动词,意为“宁可;宁愿(选择);更喜欢”,其后可接名词、代词、动词不定式、动名词等作宾语。例如:

I prefer to wait till tomorrow morning. 我宁愿等

very dirty. Lots of fish have died.

- A. A lot      B. Many  
C. Lot of     D. Much

**点拨** 此题考查同义词替换。由谓动词的形式可知此句中 fish 为可数名词复数,应用 many 修饰,故选 B。

**例 13** When and where to go for the holiday D yet.

- A. are not decided  
B. have not been decided  
C. are not being decided  
D. has not been decided

**点拨** 此题考查现在完成时的被动语态。句意为“什么时候、去哪里度假还没有决定”。“疑问词+不定式”作主语时,谓动词用单数形式,故选 D。

**例 14** (2008·烟台)—What are you going to do this Saturday?

- I A yet.  
A. haven't decided  
B. won't decide  
C. am not decided  
D. didn't decide

**点拨** 此题考查 decide 在现在完成时中的应用。由 yet 可知应用现在完成时,故选 A。

**例 15** —Do you prefer grapes \_\_\_\_\_ bananas?

- I prefer grapes \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.

到明天早上。

**固定搭配** (1)prefer sth 意为“更喜欢某物”。  
例如:

We have tea and coffee, but perhaps you'd prefer a cold drink. 我们有茶和咖啡,但也许你更喜欢冷饮。

(2)prefer to do sth 意为“宁愿做某事(强调特定的或某次具体的动作,即在一定的场合宁愿做什么)”。例如:

The boy preferred not to go with his parents. 这个男孩不愿和他的父母一起去。

(3)prefer...to...意为“比起……,更喜欢……;喜欢……,不喜欢……”。prefer 后面的词为“喜欢或愿意做的事”,接在 to 后面的词为“不喜欢或不愿意做的事”。

①prefer...to...意为“比起……,更喜欢……;喜欢……,不喜欢……”,相当于 like...better than...。例如:

I prefer fish to meat. 我喜欢吃鱼,不喜欢吃肉。

She prefers coffee to milk.

=She likes coffee better than milk. 与牛奶比较起来,她更喜欢咖啡。

②prefer doing...to doing...意为“宁愿做……,不愿做……”。例如:

He prefers riding a bike to driving. 他宁愿骑自行车,也不愿开车。

(4)prefer doing...意为“宁愿做……(强调一般性倾向,即对某种行为的“偏爱”)”。例如:

He preferred reading at home on rainy days. 下雨天他宁愿待在家里看书。

(5)prefer sb to do...意为“宁愿/更希望某人做……”。例如:

We prefer you to stay for dinner. 我们更希望你能留下来吃饭。

(6)prefer to do...rather than do...为动词短语,相当于 would rather do...than do...,意为“喜欢……,不喜欢……;宁愿做……,不愿做……”,虽然没有明显的比较级,但具有比较意味。例如:

I prefer to walk there rather than go by bus. 我宁愿步行到那儿,不愿乘公共汽车去。

A. to, or      B. or, to  
C. than, to    D. or, than

**点拨** 此题考查词组 prefer...to... 的用法。prefer...to... 意为“和……相比,更喜欢……”。句意为“你喜欢葡萄还是喜欢香蕉?”“和香蕉相比我更喜欢葡萄”。or 意为“还是”,故选 B。

**例 16** (2008·绥化)—Tom prefers \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

—Let's ask him to take part in our dancing club!

A. singing, dancing  
B. dancing, singing  
C. to sing, dance

**点拨** 此题考查 prefer...to... 的用法。由句意可知汤姆更喜欢跳舞,故选 B。

**例 17** They preferred \_\_\_\_\_ in bed rather than \_\_\_\_\_ horses.

A. to lie, to ride  
B. lying, ride  
C. to lie, ride  
D. lying, ride

**点拨** 此题考查固定结构的用法。prefer to do...rather than do... 意为“宁愿做……,不愿做……”,故选 C。

**例 18** 选出与画线部分意思相同或相近的选项  
Li Ping prefers foreign languages to science subjects.

A. likes, less than  
B. likes, as much as

