

名师导学 全程培优

# 英语

初中 二年级

- 名师导学
- 优化设计
- 全程培优
- 目标重高



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张健 主编 余文华 孙莉萍 编写

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## 编者的话

考上心目中理想的重点高中,这是每一个初中学生的迫切愿望,也是每一位家长对自己孩子的殷切期盼。

怎样才能使这一美好的愿望成为现实呢?我们这一套《名师导学·全程培优》丛书,就是帮助同学们在三年的初中学习中,不断解决疑难问题,优化学习方法,提高学习效率,掌握扎实的学科基础知识,并顺利实现考上理想重高这一美好愿望而编写的。整套书分语文、数学、英语和科学,每科每学年一册。每册联系教学进程,配合单元学习。

参加本书编写的作者是一些有着丰富教学经验的特级教师和优秀骨干教师。他们在编写中针对新时期、新课标和中考新要求,结合教学实际,讲求实用,追求实效。围绕中考,突出培优。在每个单元的编写中精心设计了以下栏目:

一、问题聚焦、疑难点拨:根据同学们在中考知识点的学习中碰到的疑难(包括知识上和方法上)问题,给予分析、解疑和点拨,帮助同学们理清学习上的思路,扫除学习上的障碍。特点是针对性强,要言不烦。

二、案例探究、思维拓展:选择与中考知识点相关的典型例题,进行分析探究,拓展同学们的思维,目的是把碰到的问题具体化、实际化,在实际应用中得到解决。在分析和解答例题时,还适度延伸问题,拓展问题,从而培养同学们从多角度思考问题。

三、提高训练、备考创新:配置两组中考针对性训练题。前一组为三星级提高题,后一组为五星级备考题,并收入了部分全国各地的历年中考题。

相信同学们会喜欢这套丛书,也相信该丛书能为同学们顺利考上心目中的理想重点高中助一臂之力。

2004年6月

# 目 录

Unit 1	Welcome back! .....	1	Unit 15	What do people eat? .....	97
Unit 2	What are we going to do? .....	8	Unit 16	What a good, kind girl! .....	104
Unit 3	Autumn festivals .....	14	Unit 17	You must be more careful! .....	111
Unit 4	On the farm .....	21	Unit 18	Seeing the doctor .....	119
Unit 5	Shall we go to the zoo? .....	27	Unit 19	A visit to an island ...	126
Unit 6	Find the right place! ...	33	Unit 20	Mainly revision .....	133
Unit 7	Mainly revision .....	40	Unit 21	She taught herself. ...	140
Unit 8	I was not here yesterday. .....	46	Unit 22	The sports meeting ...	147
Unit 9	The memory robot .....	53	Unit 23	A famous person .....	154
Unit 10	The Swedish rock band .....	61	Unit 24	What were they doing? .....	161
Unit 11	Dates, months and seasons .....	68	Unit 25	The accident .....	168
Unit 12	What's the weather like? .....	75	Unit 26	Mainly revision .....	175
Unit 13	Come to the party! ...	83	初二上学期期末测试卷 .....		182
Unit 14	Mainly revision .....	90	初二下学期期末测试卷 .....		188
			参考答案 .....		194

## Unit 1 Welcome back!

本单元的主要内容是介绍英美国家人们的姓名。它由几组校园中和教室里的对话及两篇介绍英美国家人们姓名的小短文构成。主要语法点是复习初一学过的日常课堂用语和现在进行时态,以更好地学习初二的知识。

### 问题聚焦 疑难点拨



#### 1. 基数词和序数词的区别

基数词表示数量,而序数词表示顺序。序数词在使用时一般要带定冠词。如果序数词之前已经有了物主代词,则不能用定冠词。基数词也可表示顺序,但要放在名词之后,并且第一个字母要大写。

#### 2. Thank you for making English fun. 这句话中的 make 是什么意思?

make 在这里是使役动词,“使……变得(怎样)”的意思。其宾语补足语可为形容词、名词或动词原形。make 还可表示“制作”,后面可加双宾语,即 make sb. sth. 或 make sth. for sb.,有类似用法的动词还有:buy, get, mend, sing, cook, draw 等。另外,介词用 to 的动词有:give, pass, teach, write, bring 等。

#### 3. I'm thinking about what to say. 这句话是正确的吗?

这句话是正确的。what to say 是“疑问词+动词不定式”作宾语。英语中,“疑问词+动词不定式”可作一些及物动词的宾语。疑问词可以是 what, which, who, when, whose, where 等;动词常常是 know, find out, tell, forget, remember, see, understand 等。

#### 4. want 的基本用法

意思是“想要”,相当于 would like。want 之后可以直接加名词作宾语,也可以加动词不定式作宾语,同样可以加“sb. + 动词不定式”作宾语补足语。类似用法的有:ask, help (to 可省略), wish 等。

#### 5. They often ask him where he is from. 这句话语序正确吗?

这句话的语序是正确的。where he is from 是 ask 的宾语,因为是一个句子,所以被称为宾语从句。而在宾语从句中疑问句的语序要改为陈述句的语序。

#### 6. Phillip tells them “ph” sounds like an “f”. 为什么 f 之前用 an 而不用 a?

因为 f 的发音是以元音音素开头,所以这里必须用 an。

#### 7. He has to spell his name many times. time 这里为什么加 s?

time 在这里是“次数”的意思,是可数名词,所以加 s。但当它表示“时间”时,是一个不可数名词。因此,some times 是“数次”,而 some time 是“一些时候”,sometimes 是“有时”,sometime 是“某时”。

#### 8. be short for 和 for short 的区别

be short for 的意思是“为……的缩写,是……的简称”,short 是形容词;for short 是“简称,缩写”的意思,常常用于句末,short 在这儿是名词。

## 案例探究 思维拓展



**例 1** This is our \_\_\_\_\_ (一) lesson.

应填 first。因为这里“一”用来表示顺序概念,所以应该用序数词。

◆根据汉语填入适当的基数词或序数词。

(1) I'm in Class \_\_\_\_\_ (八).

(2) Look at the \_\_\_\_\_ (三) car.

(3) I have \_\_\_\_\_ (四) pens.

(4) Lucy is Mrs King's \_\_\_\_\_ (二) daughter.

答案:(1) Eight (2) third (3) four (4) second

**例 2** He often makes me \_\_\_\_\_.

A. laugh

B. to laugh

C. laughing

D. laughs

答案是 A。如前所述 make 后可加动词原形作宾语补足语。

◆用 to, for 填空。

(1) My mother is cooking supper \_\_\_\_\_ us.

(2) She often teaches English songs \_\_\_\_\_ her students.

(3) Li Lei draws some pictures \_\_\_\_\_ me.

(4) He is passing a glass of water \_\_\_\_\_ his son.

答案:(1) for (2) to (3) for (4) to

**例 3** I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to where to go

B. to go where

C. go to where

D. where to go

答案是 D。只有选项 D 才符合“疑问词+动词不定式”作宾语这一规则。

◆根据汉语完成句子。

(1) He doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ (吃什么).

(2) Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ (该怎样做这件事)?

(3) Li Mei wants to ask you \_\_\_\_\_ (怎样到那儿).

答案:(1) what to eat (2) how to do it (3) how to get there

**例 4** 改错:He wants you buy him a book.

want sb. to do sth.,所以在 buy 之前应该加 to。

◆用动词的正确形式填空。

(1) They want \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there.

(2) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some bread?

(3) She wants her mother \_\_\_\_\_ (make) her a dress.

答案:(1) to go (2) to have (3) to make

**例 5** 选择表达正确的句子。

A. Do you know how many students are there in your class?



- (2) We call Thomas Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

- (3) Can I call you Meimei \_\_\_\_\_ ?

答案:(1) is short for (2) for short (3) for short

## 提高训练 备考创新



### 提高训练(三星级)

## 一、词汇

(一) 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (three) lesson is easy.
3. English names are \_\_\_\_\_ (difference) from Chinese names.
4. September 10<sup>th</sup> is \_\_\_\_\_ (teacher) Day.
5. In England the first name is the \_\_\_\_\_ (give) name.

## (二) 单词拼写

1. To many people, the meaning of the name is very \_\_\_\_\_ (重要的).
2. I don't want to eat apples any \_\_\_\_\_ (更多的).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ to our school (欢迎).
4. Kate is \_\_\_\_\_ (从来不) late for school.
5. I'd like to give you my best \_\_\_\_\_ (祝愿).

## 二、单项填空

- ( ) 1. Don't forget to give \_\_\_\_\_ something to drink.  
A. I and he B. he and I  
C. him and me D. me and him
- ( ) 2. — Where are they?  
— They \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.  
A. cleaning B. are cleaning  
C. clean D. cleans
- ( ) 3. In the word "out", "ou" makes \_\_\_\_\_ /au/ sound.  
A. a B. / C. the D. an
- ( ) 4. Jim Allan Green is an English boy. His family name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jim B. Allan C. Jim Allan D. Green
- ( ) 5. Why \_\_\_\_\_ call me Jim?  
A. don't B. not C. don't to D. not to
- ( ) 6. We are going to have fun \_\_\_\_\_ different kinds of food.  
A. eating B. to eating C. to eat D. eat
- ( ) 7. We can call Li Hongmei \_\_\_\_\_.



- ### 三、根据对话情景,补全所缺单词,每空一词

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you!

You can call Linda Lin \_\_\_\_\_

• 5 •

- Oh yes. I will buy \_\_\_\_\_ a big cake. (2002 年宁波市中考题)
- A. him                  B. his                  C. her                  D. hers
- (     ) 3. The Games of \_\_\_\_\_ Olympiad in 2008 will be held in the city of Beijing. (2002 年温州市中考题)
- A. 29                  B. the 29                  C. 29<sup>th</sup>                  D. the 29<sup>th</sup>
- (     ) 4. How interesting the computer game is ! Why \_\_\_\_\_ join us? (2002 年嘉兴舟山中考题)
- A. won't                  B. no                  C. don't                  D. not
- (     ) 5. The speaker told such a good joke that he made all of us \_\_\_\_\_. (2002 年湖州市中考题)
- A. laughing          B. laughed                  C. laugh                  D. to laugh
- (     ) 6. Listen! How beautifully the little girl \_\_\_\_\_ in the next room! (2001 年湖州市中考题)
- A. sings                  B. sang                  C. is singing                  D. sing
- (     ) 7. Come and see us \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
- A. some time          B. sometimes                  C. some times                  D. sometime
- (     ) 8. She often asks me \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ her lessons.
- A. helping; with                  B. help; to
- C. to help; with                  D. help; with
- (     ) 9. "It means a waste of time," says Jim \_\_\_\_\_ a laugh.
- A. for                  B. with                  C. to                  D. in
- (     ) 10. These flowers are \_\_\_\_\_ Mary. Please give \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to; them to her                  B. for; her them  
C. to; her them                  D. for; them to her

## 二、完形填空

English names are quite different   1   Chinese names in some ways, but it's not hard for us to know. Most English people have   2   names. One is their family name, the other two are given names. Their family name is   3   the given names. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the   4   name, but they never use   5   with the first name. For example, we can   6   a man named James Allan Green Mr Green,   7   we can't call him Mr James   8   Mr Allan. People usually use Jim instead of James. Jim is short for James because it's   9   to remember. But Chinese names are different. A girl with the name Li Xin   10   her family name Li first. Of course, she can be called Xiao Xin for short if you wish.

- (     ) 1. A. from                  B. by                  C. in                  D. with
- (     ) 2. A. one                  B. two                  C. three                  D. four
- (     ) 3. A. above                  B. front                  C. back                  D. behind

- (    ) 4. A. last                      B. given                      C. middle                      D. full
- (    ) 5. A. their                      B. them                      C. its                      D. it
- (    ) 6. A. ask                      B. say                      C. call                      D. write
- (    ) 7. A. so                      B. or                      C. and                      D. but
- (    ) 8. A. and                      B. or                      C. but                      D. for
- (    ) 9. A. important                      B. easy                      C. hard                      D. interesting
- (    ) 10. A. puts                      B. calls                      C. asks                      D. says

### 三、阅读理解

Mr Jenkins is in a clothing shop. He is going to buy a coat. The shop assistant isn't there, so he is standing near the counter and waiting for her. A young woman is standing near the counter, too. She looks at Mr Jenkins and says to him, "Excuse me." "Yes?" Mr Jenkins asks. "Are you going to do something for me? I want a coat," says the woman. Mr Jenkins says, "I'm sorry. I can't help you." Then the woman says, "You must help me. That is your work." Mr Jenkins says kindly, "It's not my work. I want a coat, too. I am a customer. I'm not a shop assistant."

- (    ) 1. The young woman is looking at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a coat                      B. the counter  
C. the shop assistant                      D. Mr Jenkins
- (    ) 2. The young woman thinks Mr Jenkins is going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. leave the shop                      B. take a coat  
C. work for her                      D. speak to her
- (    ) 3. From the passage, we know the shop assistant is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boy                      B. man                      C. young man                      D. woman
- (    ) 4. Why does the young woman want Mr Jenkins to help her?  
A. Because she thinks he is the shop assistant.  
B. Because Mr Jenkins is a man.  
C. Because he is standing near the counter.  
D. Because she wants to buy a coat.
- (    ) 5. The "customer" in Chinese is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 店主                      B. 营业员                      C. 顾客                      D. 服务

## Unit 2 What are we going to do?

本单元的主要内容是谈论野外旅游,主要语法点是一般将来时(*be going to do*)。通过两段对话、两段课文及若干口头练习来掌握这一重要的语法内容。

### 问题聚焦 疑难点拨



#### 1. go fishing

“go+动词-ing”结构很常用,多用于体育活动和业余娱乐活动。

#### 2. be going to 的用法

“be going to+动词原形”表示将要发生的事或打算、计划、决定要做的事情。常与表示将来的时间状语 *tomorrow*, *next week*, *next year* 等连用。但如果句子中的谓语动词是表示移动的话,如 *go*, *come*, *drive*, *fly*, *leave* 等,可以用现在进行时表示将来含义。

#### 3. It takes too long. take 在这里是什么意思?

在这里 *take* 表示“花费”的意思,往往用于句型 *It takes sb. some time to do sth.* 中。*take* 还可以表示“带去”,多用在以下两个词组中:*take sb./sth. to some place*(带某人或某物去某地),*take sth. with sb.*(随身带某物)。

#### 4. read, watch, see 和 look 的区别

*read* 通常指看书、看报刊杂志;*watch* 多用于看电视、看球类比赛;*see* 通常指看病、看电影或看望某人;*look* 表示看,具体看什么东西用 *look at* 或 *have a look at*。

#### 5. start, begin 的用法

既可以跟 *to do sth.*,也可以跟 *doing sth.*,但如果用于进行时态或主语是物时,只能用 *to do sth.*。类似的还有 *go on*, *forget*, *stop*, *like* 等。*go on to do sth.* 表示接着做另一件事,*go on doing sth.* 表示继续做同一件事;*forget to do sth.* 表示忘记还没有做过的事,但 *forget doing sth.* 表示忘记已经做过的事;*stop to do sth.* 表示停下来做另一件事,*stop doing sth.* 表示停止做某事;*like to do sth.* 和 *like doing sth.* 区别不是很大,*like to do sth.* 表示特指喜欢做某事,*like doing sth.* 表示泛指喜欢做某事。

### 案例探究 思维拓展



例 1 We are going \_\_\_\_\_ next Sunday.

- A. shop                      B. shops                      C. shopping                      D. to shop

答案是 C。因为当表示业余娱乐活动时,往往用“go+动词-ing”结构。

◆用动词的适当形式填空。

(1) Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) this evening?

(2) She often goes \_\_\_\_\_ (hike) on Sundays.

(3) Do they go \_\_\_\_\_ (skate) in winter?

答案:(1) dancing (2) hiking (3) skating

**例 2** She \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) clothes tomorrow evening.

应填 is going to wash, 因为 tomorrow evening 是表示将来的时间状语, 所以应该用一般将来时。

◆改错。

(1) She is going to do some housework on next Sunday.

(2) Are they go to the park tomorrow morning?

(3) There is going to have a meeting this afternoon.

答案:(1) 去掉 on (2) go 改为 going (3) have 改为 be

**例 3** 改错: It takes me half an hour finish this work.

应在 finish 之前加 to, 因为句型是 It takes sb. some time to do sth.。

◆单项填空。

(1) It \_\_\_\_\_ a long time to walk here.

A. to take                      B. take                      C. takes                      D. taking

(2) It takes \_\_\_\_\_ an hour to read the English novel.

A. they                      B. them                      C. their                      D. theirs

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ takes her twenty minutes to do the washing.

A. It                      B. This                      C. That                      D. These

答案:(1) C (2) B (3) A

**例 4** Do you often \_\_\_\_\_ (看) books in the evening?

应填 read, 因为表示看书时通常用 read。

◆用 read, watch, look, see 填空。

(1) Jim \_\_\_\_\_ English every morning.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ ! What's that over there?

(3) What can you \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture?

(4) I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ a football game next Wednesday.

答案:(1) reads (2) Look (3) see (4) watch

**例 5** 改错: I'm starting doing my homework.

应把 doing 改为 to do, 因为 start 用在进行时态时, 只能用 to do 的形式。

◆用所给动词的适当形式填空。

(1) Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the window before you leave the classroom.

(2) Stop \_\_\_\_\_ (talk)! The teacher is coming.

(3) Don't write any more. Let's go on \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).

(4) It starts \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

答案:(1) to close (2) talking (3) to sing (4) to rain



提高训练(三星级)

一、词汇

(一) 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. His brother is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (skate).
2. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
3. Do you want to go \_\_\_\_\_ (fish) with me?
4. Meimei has some problems \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the work.
5. Would you like to do some \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) with us?

(二) 单词拼写

1. Are you going to your \_\_\_\_\_ (家乡) next month?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (赶快) up! There is little time left.
3. Look, is that girl \_\_\_\_\_ (美丽的)?
4. Next week Class Three are going to the \_\_\_\_\_ (山).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (也许) he is going to do some cleaning this afternoon.

二、单项填空

- ( ) 1. Let's go this way. It's going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more fun    B. is more fun    C. are more fun    D. be more fun
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ takes me a lot of time to do my homework.  
A. That    B. It    C. This    D. It's
- ( ) 3. What are you going to do for your \_\_\_\_\_ birthday?  
A. come    B. comes    C. coming    D. to come
- ( ) 4. The students often go \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.  
A. swim    B. swims    C. swimming    D. to swim
- ( ) 5. We're going \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic next week.  
A. on    B. to    C. with    D. in
- ( ) 6. What are you going to do \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. on Saturdays    B. every evening  
C. in the morning    D. this evening
- ( ) 7. Her mother likes to \_\_\_\_\_ books in the evening.  
A. watch    B. read    C. see    D. look at
- ( ) 8. That's a good idea. I quite agree \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. for    B. to    C. in    D. with
- ( ) 9. There is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a film tomorrow evening.  
A. is    B. are    C. be    D. have

( ) 10. They \_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai tomorrow.

A. are drive    B. drive    C. driving    D. are driving

### 三、根据对话情景,补全所缺单词,每空一词

A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ this Sunday?

B: I don't know. \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A: I \_\_\_\_\_ see a nice film. Do you want to go with me?

B: Yes. I'd love to. But the cinema is far. How are we \_\_\_\_\_ there?

A: Let's go by bus. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to buy the tickets tomorrow. Then I'll call you.

B: OK. Bye!

A: \_\_\_\_\_!

### 四、句型转换

1. They are going to wash clothes next Sunday. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ they going \_\_\_\_\_ next Sunday?

2. Jim reads English every morning. (用 tomorrow morning 改写)

Jim \_\_\_\_\_ English tomorrow morning.

3. The farm is near the factory. (改为同义句)

The farm \_\_\_\_\_ the factory.

4. My mother is going to the shop this afternoon. (改为同义句)

My mother is going to \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.

5. Are the twins going to see Uncle Wang next Wednesday? (作肯定回答)

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Kate is going to play basketball the day after tomorrow. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is going to play basketball the day after tomorrow?

7. You are going to have a field trip next holiday. (改为疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ have a field trip next holiday?

8. Ed and John are going to play football tomorrow afternoon. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Ed and John going to play football?

### 备考训练(五星级)

#### 一、单项填空

( ) 1. The baby is crying harder and harder. Could you let her \_\_\_\_\_?

(2002 年绍兴市中考题)

A. stop crying

B. stop to cry

- ## 二、完形填空

(     ) 1. A. aren't            B. don't            C. aren't going to   D. not

(     ) 2. A. on            B. at            C. in            D. /

(     ) 3. A. help            B. tell            C. work            D. have

(     ) 4. A. about            B. to            C. with            D. on

(     ) 5. A. eat            B. buy            C. pick            D. see

(     ) 6. A. is            B. are            C. wants            D. will



- (     ) 7. A. see                      B. meet                      C. watch                      D. go
- (     ) 8. A. in                      B. on                      C. about                      D. at
- (     ) 9. A. big                      B. small                      C. far                      D. near
- (     ) 10. A. work                      B. play                      C. eat                      D. cook

### 三、阅读理解

Every Saturday John talks to Mr Smith. He always says he is going to do something.

"I'm going to clean my house today," he says, or "I'm going to wash my car tomorrow," or "These trees in front of my house are too big. I'm going to cut them down next week."

Mr Smith usually says, "Are you, John?" He knows his friend is not going to clean his house, or wash his car, or cut down any trees. Then he says, "Well, excuse me, John, I'm going to do some work in the house." And he does.

Mr Smith often says to his only child Kick, "Are you going to do something? Then do it! Don't be another Mr Going-to-do!"

- (     ) 1. What's John going to do?
- A. He's going to clean his house.  
B. He's going to wash his car.  
C. He's going to cut the trees down.  
D. All of the above.
- (     ) 2. John is Mr Smith's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. son                      B. friend                      C. teacher                      D. worker
- (     ) 3. What does Mr Smith think of John?
- A. John is very friendly.  
B. John is very strong.  
C. John likes saying but does nothing.  
D. He is a very good man.
- (     ) 4. Which of the following sentences is right?
- A. John is washing his car.  
B. John always does what he says.  
C. Mr Smith doesn't like John.  
D. Mr Smith likes listening to John every Saturday.
- (     ) 5. Who is "Mr Going-to-do"?
- A. Dick.                      B. Mr Smith.  
C. John.                      D. I don't know.