

# English-Chinese

九年级



新目标



英语



课文翻译

TRANSLATION

与人教版新目标英语教材同步配套



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## 前 言

当今世界,英语已被公认为是国际通用的语言,学好它也就意味着掌握了与世界交流的工具。而对每个中学生来说,英语更是中、高考的一门必考科目,是跨入更高学府,争取学习深造,获得社会竞争优势的必要条件。尤其是在申奥成功的今天,英语学得棒对青少年来说也许更不仅仅是停留在升学意义上。

为适应广大中学生的这一学习需要,结合英语学习特点,我们依据国家教育部制定的新课程标准,以人教版最新《义务教育课程标准实验教科书英语(新目标)》教材为蓝本,编写了“英语课文翻译”丛书。

这套书总体上针对中国中学生学习英语常遇到的诸多困难,有的放矢,分析讲述简洁明了;从应试和实用的角度着手,指导普通中学学生及其他自学者的英语学习,尤其对那些英语基础较差的初学者会有较大帮助。在这套书中,我们把每单元的学习目标、重点句型、有用短语等首先列出,以使他们清楚地认识到学习的重点及应注意的问题,并对课文进行了逐句的汉语翻译,而且对课文中的知识要点、难点、疑点进行了归纳、分析、总结、讲解,并配有大量的例句;同时,对于每个单元中出现的语法项目,书中也有详细讲述,以便帮助学生克服语法困难、弄清模糊概念;为了强化所学知识点在实际中的运用,我们在每一个单元后还配有综合能力测试,重点测试本单元所学的重点单词、句型、语法知识点,从而起到加强巩固的效果。总之,“学生实用英语课文英汉对照译注”的突出特点在于:它是一套译注教材,补充教材,从教材起步,集教材、教参、练习册、词汇手册为一体的综合性英语学习指导丛书。我们相信:无论老师,还是学生都会从中受益匪浅。

丛书每册的单元编写分如下几部分:

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| 一、语言目标; | 六、重点、难点、疑点注释;  |
| 二、有用短语; | 七、知识要点精讲归纳;    |
| 三、重点句型; | 八、单元综合能力测试;    |
| 四、语法重点; | 九、附单元综合能力测试答案。 |
| 五、自测题   |                |

本套书均由北京市海淀区各知名中学多年从事初、高中毕业班教学的骨干教师共同探讨,并实地调研了中学生所急需的形式而编写成的。真诚地希望这套丛书能成为你学习英语的得力助手。



时间紧迫,编写仓促,缺点及不足之处在所难免,也敬请各方专家、学者及教师同仁提出宝贵意见。

最后,再跟学习英语的朋友们多说几句:

1. 语言是美好的,语言是重要的,所以我们要学习语言。
2. 如果你在学习上有了困难,请不要退缩。毅力会战胜困难。
3. 如果你记单词有困难(记不住),请不要放弃。那是缺乏语言环境。要积极创造学习环境。对我们中国人来说,学英语就是听、说、大量阅读,准能记住。
4. 如果你单个词知道意思,但在文句中不理解,不会译文句。那是你对词汇、习语、句型结构掌握不够。这需要你下功夫去记,别人是无法代替的。
5. 如果你做了很多题,但是错误率不降低,那是因为你没能记住所出现过的错。劝你要有一个改错本,把所有的错记在本上,随身携带,随时翻看,反复去记。相信你的错会越来越,分数会越来越高。不信试试看。

祝你成功!

编者

2004年7月

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# How do you study for a test?

## 你怎样为考试而学习

### ● Language Goal:

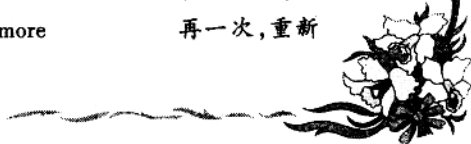
#### 语言目标:

- Talk about how to study  
谈论关于如何学习

### ● 有用短语

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. work with sb.    | 和某人一起工作      |
| 2. ask sb. for help | 请某人帮忙        |
| 3. a lot            | 许多, 很多       |
| 4. for example      | 例如           |
| 5. not at all       | 根本(不), 全然(不) |
| 6. end up           | 结束, 告终       |
| 7. spoken English   | 口头英语, 英语口语   |
| 8. make mistakes    | 犯错, 出错       |
| 9. talk to sb.      | 和某人谈话        |
| 10. last year       | 去年           |
| 11. first of all    | 起初, 开始       |
| 12. later on        | 以后, 随后       |
| 13. be afraid to    | 害怕去做……       |
| 14. laugh at        | 笑话, 取笑(某人)   |
| 15. take notes      | 记笔记, 做记录     |

- |                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 16. enjoy doing              | 喜欢做……, 乐于做……     |
| 17. a second language        | 又一种语言            |
| 18. native speaker           | 本族语的人            |
| 19. make up                  | 组成, 构成           |
| 20. on one's way to          | 在某人去……的路上        |
| 21. be afraid to do          | 不敢去做……           |
| 22. in front of              | 在……前面            |
| 23. be ashamed of            | 因……感到惭愧, 因……感到害羞 |
| 24. behind the times         | 过时的, 老式的         |
| 25. most of the time         | 大部分时间            |
| 26. at the time              | 当时               |
| 27. send fast/short messages | 发短信              |
| 28. turn off                 | 关掉, 关上           |
| 29. worst of all             | 最糟糕的是            |
| 30. make sb do sth           | 使某人做某事           |
| 31. status symbol            | 身份的象征            |
| 32. if ... or not            | 是否               |
| 33. spend ... on sth         | 在…上花费(金钱或时间)     |
| 34. fit in                   | 相处融洽, 使适应        |
| 35. once more                | 再一次, 重新          |




## ● 重点句型

- How do you study for tests?  
你是怎样准备考试的?  
I study by working with my classmates.  
哦,我和同学们一起学习。
- Have you ever studied with a group?  
你曾经参加过学习小组吗?  
Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.  
是的,参加过。通过这种方式我学到了很多  
东西。
- I don't have a partner to practice English  
with.  
我没有同伴可以练习英语。
- What about reading aloud to practice pro-  
nunciation?  
大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?
- Why don't you join an English language  
club?  
你为什么不参加一个英语俱乐部呢?
- It's too hard to understand the voices.  
太难不能明白这种声音。
- It wasn't easy for me to understand the  
teacher....  
对我来说听懂老师……是不容易的。

## ● SECTION A

### A 部分

-  Check (✓) the ways you study for  
在你为英语测验的学习方法上  
an English test. Then add other ways  
打勾。然后加上你有时  
you use sometimes.  
用的其它方法。  
by working with friends  
通过和朋友学习

by listening to cassettes  
通过听录音带  
by making flashcard  
通过做抽认卡  
by asking the teacher for help  
通过请求老师的帮助  
by reading the textbook  
通过读课本  
by making vocabulary lists  
通过做词汇表

### 1c PAIRWORK 双人练习

Ask your partner how he or she studies for a test.  
问你的同伴他/她为了考试怎样学习。

A: How do you study for a test?

你为了考试怎样学习?

B: I study by working with a group.

我和小组成员一起学习。

### 2c PAIRWORK 双人练习

Make conversations using the information  
用 2a 和 2b 所给活动的信息做对话。  
from activities 2a and 2b.

A: Have you ever studied with a group?

你和小组一起学习过吗?

B: Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

是的,学习过。那种方法我学到了很多  
东西。

## ● Grammar Focus

### 语法重点

How do you study for a test?

你怎样为了考试学习?

I study by listening to cassettes.

我通过听录音带学习。

How do you learn English?

你怎样学习英语?

I learn by studying with a group.

我和小组的成员一起学。

Do you learn English by reading aloud?

你通过大声朗读学习英语吗?

Yes, I do.

是,我大声朗读。

Read the article and complete the chart.

读这篇文章并填好表。

## How do you learn best?

### 你怎样学得最好?

This week we asked students at New Star High School about the best ways to learn  
这星期我们问过新星中学的学生 有关学习英语

more English. Many said they learnt by using English. Some students had more specific  
的最好方法。很多学生说他们通过使用英语来学习。有些学生还有更多专门的

suggestions. Lillian Li, for example, said the best way to learn new words was by reading  
建议。例如,李丽莲,说学习新单词最好的方法就是通过阅读

English magazines. She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little. When  
英语杂志。她说记一些流行歌曲的词也有些帮助。当

we asked about studying grammar, she said, "I never study grammar. It's too boring."  
我们问关于语法的学习时,她说,“我从不学习语法。语法太烦人了。”

Wei Ming feels differently. He's been learning English for six years and really loves it.  
魏明感觉不同。他学习英语至今已有6年了。他确实很喜欢它。

He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language. He also thinks that watching  
他认为学习语法是一种很好的学习语言的方法。他还认为看英文电影

English movies isn't a bad way, because he can watch the actors say the words. Sometimes,  
也是一种不错的方法,因为他能看到演员在说单词。然而,

however, he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly.  
有时,他发现看电影令人失望因为人们讲得太快。

Liu Chang said that joining the English club at school was the best way to improve her  
刘昌说在学校参加英语俱乐部是提高她英语的最好办法。

English. Students get lots of practice and they also have fun. She added that having conversations  
学生们得到大量的实践而且也很有意思。她又说和朋友对话





with friends was not helpful at all. "We get excited about something and then end up speaking  
根本没有用。 "我们对某个事很激动, 到最后就用  
in Chinese," she said.  
汉语讲了。" 她说。

Ways of learning English 学习英语的方法			
	Not successful 不成功	OK 好	Successful 成功
Lillian Li 李丽莲	studying grammar 学习语法		
Wei Ming 魏明			
Liu Chang 刘昌			

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PAIRWORK 双人练习

Role play. Student A, pretend to be one of  
角色表演。 学生 A, 假装 3a 中的  
the people in 3a. Student B, interview Student  
一个人物。 学生 B, 采访学生 A  
A about learning English.  
关于学习英语的情况。  
A: I'm doing a survey about learning English.  
我在做一次关于学英语的调查。

Can I ask you some questions?  
我可以问你几个问题吗?

B: Sure.  
可以。

A: Great! What's your name?  
太好了! 你叫什么名字?

B: Wei Ming.  
魏明。

A: And how do you learn English, Ming?  
你是如何学习英语的, 魏明?

B: ...

PAIRWORK 双人练习

Check (✓) what you do to learn English.  
在你学习英语做的事上打✓。

Then interview your partner.  
然后采访你的同伴。

A: Do you write vocabulary lists?  
你写词汇表吗?

B: Oh, yes. I do it often.  
啊, 是的。我经常写。

	I do this ... 我这样做			My partner does this ... 我的同伴做这个.....		
	often 经常	sometimes 有时	never 从不	often 经常	sometimes 有时	never 从不
write vocabulary lists 写词汇表	✓					
read English books/magazines 读英语书/杂志						

study grammar 学习语法						
keep an English notebook 写英语笔记						
listen to cassettes 听录音带						
ask the teacher questions 问老师问题						
watch English-language TV 看英语语言电视						

## ● SECTION B

### B 部分

- Learning English can be difficult.  
学习英语可能是困难的。

What things are difficult for you?  
对你来说什么事是困难的?

Read the list. Check (✓) the statements that are true for you.  
阅读表格。在对你来说是  
对的句子上 打✓。

I can't pronounce some of the words.  
有些单词的音我不会发。  
I can't spell some English words.  
有些英语单词我不会拼写。  
I can't understand spoken English.  
我不懂英语口语。

- Read the article. Then read the statements about the article. Write "T" (for true) or "F" (for false).  
阅读这篇文章。然后读有关文章的句子。写"T"(对的)  
和"F"(错的)。

I make mistakes in grammar.

我在语法上出错。

I read very slowly.

我阅读速度很慢。

### ● PAIRWORK 双人练习

Role play conversations using the information.  
利用 2a 和 2b 活动中的信息分角色  
表演对话。

A: I don't have a partner to practice English with.

我没有一个同伴一起来练习英语。

B: Maybe you should join an English language club.

也许你应该参加一个英语俱乐部。



## How I learned to learn English

### 我学习英语

Last year my English class was difficult for me. First of all, it wasn't easy for me to  
去年,英语课对我来说是困难的。首先,对我来说

understand the teacher when she talked to the class. To begin with, she spoke too quickly,  
明白老师在课堂上所说的话是不容易的。开始,她讲得太快,

and I couldn't understand every word. Later on, I realized that it doesn't matter if you don't  
我不能理解每个词。后来,我意识到你不理解

understand every word. Also I was afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates  
每个词并没有关系。我也怕在课堂上讲英语,因为我认为我的同学

might laugh at me. I couldn't always make complete sentences, either. Then I started to  
可能会嘲笑我。我也总造不全句子。后来我就开始看

watch English-language TV. It helped a lot. I think that doing lots of listening practice  
英语语言电视了。这有很大帮助。我认为做大量的听力练习

is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner. Another thing that I found  
是成为一个好的语言学习者的一个秘密。我发现另一件很难的事就

very difficult was English grammar. So I decided to take lots of grammar notes in every class.  
是英语语法。所以我决定在每节课上做大量的语法笔记。

Then I started to write my own original sentences using the grammar I was learning. It's  
接着我开始用我正在学习的语法来开始写我自己的句子。

amazing how much this helped. Now I am enjoying learning English and I got an A this term.  
它的帮助如此大令人吃惊。现在我越来越喜欢学习英语了,并且在本学期(考试中)

My teacher is very impressed.

获得了一个A。我的老师很受感动。

The writer found learning English difficult

作者发现学习英语困难

because...

因为……

1. ... the teacher's pronunciation was poor. F

老师的发音很差。

2. ... people always laughed at her when she

spoke.

当她讲英语时人们总是嘲笑她。

3. ... she had trouble making complete sentences.

她在造全句子上有困难。

4. ... English grammar was difficult.

英语语法是困难的。

Her English improved when she started. . .

当她开始……她的英语提高了。

5. ...going out with English-speaking friends.

和一个讲英语的朋友出去。

6. ...lots of speaking practice.

大量的口语练习。

7. ...using grammar in original sentences.

在最初的(原始)句子里使用语法。

## INTERVIEW 采访

Ask three classmates about learning English.

问三个同学有关学习英语的情况。

Then tell the class about one of them.

然后告诉全班其中一个人的情况。

1. What isn't easy about learning English?

学习英语不容易的地方是什么?

2. What do you do about this?

对此你要做什么?

3. What is your favorite way to learn more English?

你最喜欢的更多地学英语的方法是什么?

你最喜欢的更多地学英语的方法是什么?

## SELF CHECK

### 自测题

1. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

用所给的词填空。

Then make your own sentences with the

然后用这些词造句。

words.

feel spell write down join ind  
感觉 拼写 写下 参加 发现

1. You should \_\_\_\_\_ new English words in a vocabulary list.

你应该在词汇表里写下新的英语单词。

2. If you don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ new

如果你不知道如何拼写新单词,

words, look them up in a dictionary.

在字典里去找(他们)。

3. The best way to improve your English is to

提高你英语的最好方法是参加

\_\_\_\_\_ an English club.

英语俱乐部。

4. Another thing that he \_\_\_\_\_ very diffi-

cult was English grammar.

另一件他发现很困难的事就是英语语法。

5. This kind of paper \_\_\_\_\_ very soft.

这种纸摸上去很柔软。

- 2 Xu Zheng won the English prize at his sc-

徐征在学校获得了英语奖。

hool. Later, a reporter of the school mag-

后来, 该校杂志的一名记者

azine interviewed him. Here are the rep-

采访了他。 这里是该记者

orter's notes on Xu Zheng and Xu Zheng's

有关徐征和徐征关于英语的重要性的

essay on why English is important. Use

体验的采访笔记。

them to write an article about Xu Zheng.

用它们写一篇 关于徐征的文章。

Notes on Xu Zheng

关于徐征的笔记

Likes: writing notes/watching mov-

爱好: ies/listening to pop songs

写笔记/看电影/听流行歌曲

Finds difficult: pronunciation/native speak-

发现困难: ers talking too fast

发音/本地人说话太快



Learns by: making up conversations/  
学习途径: speaking to friends in English  
用英语和朋友会话、讲话

Notes on Xu Zheng's essay

关于徐征尝试的笔记

1. Most people speak English as a second language.

多数人讲英语作为第二种语言。

2. English is popular around the world for computers.

对计算机来说,英语在全世界是通行的。

3. English is popular in science.

英语在科学领域是通行的。

4. English can help us understand many new books and movies.

英语能帮助我们理解很多新的书籍和电影。

### PAIRWORK 双人练习

Fill in the chart about mobile phones.  
填关于移动电话的表格。

Talk about your answers with your partner.

和你的同伴谈论关于你的答案。

What mobile phone would you like to have?

你想有哪种移动电话?

How long has that model been around?

那种机型大约多久了?

What special things can it do?

它能做什么特别的事?

How much does it cost?

它要花多少钱?

### GROUPWORK 小组练习

Get into groups of five. Your teacher will give you a paragraph. Read the paragraph silently.

5人一组。你的老师将给你一段文章。默读这段文章。

Then summarize the paragraph in your own words and share your summary with your group.

并在你小组里谈谈你的总结。

## Old phone, true friend

### 旧手机,真朋友

A few weeks ago I met an old friend for lunch. While we were on our way to the restaurant, 几个星期前, 我约一个老朋友吃午饭。 在我们去饭馆的路上,

my mobile phone rang. I started to answer it, but I stopped myself because I didn't want to 我的手机响了。 我开始接电话, 可我停了下来 因为我不想在我朋友

answer it in front of my friend. I was **ashamed** of my old phone. It's old-fashioned, **behind** 面前接电话。 我因我的旧款手机感到不好意思。它是老式的,过时的,

**the times**, and outdated. What phone you have says a lot about you to some people these days.

和落伍的。 现今,对某些人来说,手机型号代表着一个人的身份。

Some years ago I bought a Motorola Star Tac 70. It was **fashionable** at the time.

几年前， 我买了一部星塔 70 型的摩托罗拉手机。 当时它是很时尚的。

I was glad to be like my friends who all had mobile phones. Having one was very important,  
和我都有手机的朋友一样， 我很高兴。 有一部手机是很重要的，

but I actually didn't use it much. Most of the time it was turned off. Then I discovered SMS.  
但我确实用得不多。 大多数时间是关机的。 后来我发现了短信服务。

I started using it more often and I became an expert at sending fast messages.  
我就开始更经常地使用它了， 我成了一个发快信的专家。

Now my phone is outdated. It doesn't play cool tunes when it rings and it sometimes  
现在我的手机过时了， 当铃响时，它的声音不酷了， 而且有时

has problems receiving calls. Worst of all, it looks big and fat. The newest phones  
接听电话也有问题。 最糟糕的是， 它看起来又大又厚。 最新款式的手机  
are thinner and fit into your hand easily. I often think my old phone will make people laugh.  
是比较薄 而且很容易适合拿在手里。我常想我的旧手机会使人笑话的。

Since mobile phones are getting cheaper, most people can buy one. If you have the latest  
因为手机在不断降价， 大多数人都能买一部了。 如果你有最新

model, it can make you look good in front of your friends. For some people this is important.  
款式， 它可以使你在你的朋友面前很有面子。 对有些人来说，这是很重要的。

Your mobile phone is like a **status symbol** —it says if you are cool or not. So why haven't  
你的手机就像身份的标志 —它表明 你是酷还是不酷。 那么我为什么

I bought a new one? I've thought about it, but I don't think I really need a new one.  
不买一个新的呢？ 我已想过这个问题，但我认为我实际上并不 需要新的手机。

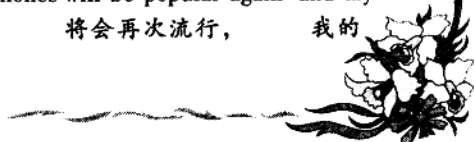
Why do I spend money on a new model when I won't use everything it has and I wouldn't  
我为什么要花钱买一个新机， 而我又用不着它的所有功能，况且我甚至都不想  
even know how to anyway?  
知道怎么用？

The real reason is that I like my old phone. It has been with me through the years  
真正的原因是 我喜欢我的旧手机。 它已跟随我 度过了许多年

and has let me have so many sweet conversations and funny messages. Giving it up would  
并使我有了如此多的甜美的 对话 和有趣的信息。 放弃它

be like saying goodbye to an old friend just because he or she **doesn't fit in** with my new,  
会像是和一个老朋友说再见一样， 而这仅仅是因为他(她) 和我的新的时髦朋友

fashionable friends. Maybe one day, old styles of mobile phones will be popular again and my  
合不来。 也许有一天， 旧款式手机 将会再次流行， 我的



old friend will be fashionable once more.

老朋友 也会再次时髦呢。

## ● 重点、难点、疑点注释

1. It's too hard to understand the voices.

太难不能明白这种声音。

此句型为: ... too + 形容词 + to do... 太……不能……,

也可用: ... too + 形容词 (for sb.) + to do... (对某人)太……不能……。

如:

The book is too difficult for me to understand.

这本书对我说太难了不能理解。

2. Many said they learnt by using English.

许多(学生)说他们通过使用英语来学习。

many 在这里是代词, 相当于 many students. 如:

We can put away many of these chairs.

We don't need this many.

我们可以把许多椅子收起来。我们用不着这么多。

3. not at all 根本不, 全然不

My mother did not like the scarf at all.

我母亲一点也不喜欢这条围巾。

not 经常可以和助动词结合在一起, at all 则放在句尾

4. get excited 变得兴奋起来 get 是系动词, 有“逐渐变得”的含义如:

get mad 生气

get clear 变得清楚了。

The long journey got us tired.

长途旅行使得我们疲惫不堪。

5. end up doing sth 终止做某事, 结束做某事, 如:

We ended up talking.

我们结束了谈话。

He ends up speaking to the class.

他结束了对班里的讲话。

但要注意与 stop doing sth 的区别。

6. First of all, it wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher.

首先, 对我而言, 听懂老师的话并不容易。

first of all 意为“首先”。此句形为:

It is (was) + 形容词 + for sb to do sth. 对某人来说做某事如何……。

在这个句型中, 不定式做真正的主语, it 是形式主语。如:

It is important for young people to learn English.

对年轻人来说学习英语很重要。

7. mostly adv. 大多数地, 大部分, 主要地 (= almost all, generally 几乎全部、大多) 如:

I spend my free time mostly watching TV.

我闲暇时大多在看电视。

There are only 7 girls in our PE class, so the class is mostly boys.

在我们体育班仅有 7 个女孩, 因此这个班大多数是男生。

either 意为“也”, 常用于否定句。

如:

He didn't work out the problem, and I didn't work it out, either.

他没有做出这道题, 我也没有做出来。

9. as a second language “作为又一种语言”, 短语 a second 指第二种语言, 冠词 a + 序数词, 表示“又一次, 又一个”

10. Having one was... 句中的 having 是动名词作主语。

本课出现动名词作主语的句子还有:

Giving it up would be....

## ● 知识要点精讲归纳

### 1. verb + by with gerund

by + 动名词短语 表示“通过...途径, 方法”如:

1) The boy often reads the short stories by the light of the candle.

这个男孩常借助于烛光读一些短篇故事。

2) People can reserve the tickets by phone.

人们可以用电话预定票。

3) I study by working with my classmates.  
哦, 我和同学们一起学习。

2) I learn English by reading lots of English magazines.

我通过读大量英文杂志学习英语。

4) Many said they learnt by using English.

许多(学生)说他们通过使用英语来学习。

5) We study English by watching English movies.

我们通过看英文电影学习英语。

如本课出现的:

study by working with friends by asking the teacher for help

by 后面可以加名词。如:

1) The house was destroyed by fire.

房屋被火烧毁了。

2) travel by air (land, sea)

航空(陆路、航海)旅行。

3) go by train / boat / bus

乘火车/船/公共汽车去

4) shake sb by the hand

和某人握手

另外, by 做为介词用法如下:

在...旁边、靠近、沿着、由于、被、表

示面积等, 如:

There is a power station by the river.

河边有一个电厂。

come by the highway 由公路来

by mistake 由于差错

some articles written by Luxun.

一些由鲁迅写的文章

a room 5m, by 4m

一间长五米宽四米的房间

One by one 一个接一个

### 2. How 引导特殊疑问句。

1) 表示问候, 如:

How about you?

How about your family?

How do you do?

How are you?

How's everything going?

2) 表示“怎样”

How about your work?

你工作怎么样?

How is your new house?

你的新房子怎么样?

How do you learn English?

你是怎样学英文的?

I learn English by reading lots of English magazines.





我通过读大量英文杂志学习英文。

注意how和what引导的疑问句的区分。

how通常对程度或方式进行提问,意为“怎么样”,回答通常做状语或表语,what常对动作的发出者或接受者进行提问,意为“什么”,回答通常主语或宾语。如:

1) How is your summer holiday? It is perfect. (表程度,表语)

2) How did you travel around the world?

I travelled by bike. (表方式,状语)

3) What do you learn at school?

I learn Chinese, English, Maths and other subjects. (学习的科目,做宾语)

