





超迟受违

同步讲解

全国著名特级高级教师联合编写

初一英语

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目 录

Unit 17 Could you help me, please?	
並沙对照翻译]	1
【英汉对照翻译】	2
【课文完全解读】	4
【课后习题全解】	8
【中考真题全解】	9
Unit 18 Put them away, please!	0
【央汉对照翻译】	
【床文元主辟读】	
【床后刁趣全解】	
[十つ兵國王胜]	
Unit 19 Food and drink	
【央汉对照翻译】	
【床文元主辟译】	
「坏冶つ返主辦」	
【中考真题全解】 24 25	
Unit 20 What's your favourite sport?	
[英汉对照翻译]	
【课文完全解读】	
【课后习题全解】 29 【中考真题会解】 32	
【中考真题全解】 32 33	
Unit 21 What are you doing?	
Unit 21 What are you doing? 35	
【英汉对照翻译】	
【课文完全解读】 36 【课后习题全解】 36	
【课后习题全解】 36 【中考真题全解】 40	
【中考真题全解】 40 Linit 22 Do you be 41	
Unit 22 Do you have an eraser?	
【央汉对照翻译】	
【床入元王肼误】	
【环冶 7 返 主解】	
1175兵柩王胜 49	
Unit 23 Mainly revision	
【夹仪对照翻译】	
[本人尤王群侯]	
1400年群	
【中考真題全解】 56 57	
5/	

同步讲解·初一英语(下)

Unit 24 Where are you from?	
【英汉对照翻译】	60
【课文完全解读】	61
【课后习题全解】	
【中考真题全解】	66
Unit 25 What do you like?	
【英汉对照翻译】	
【课文完全解读】	
【课后习题全解】	
【中考真题全解】	72
Unit 26 People and work	74
【英汉对照翻译】	
【课文完全解读】	
【课后习题全解】	
【中考真题全解】	79
Unit 27 What time do you get up?	81
【英汉对照翻译】	
【课文完全解读】	
【课后习题全解】	
【中考真题全解】	86
Unit 28 How do you come to school?	88
【英汉对照翻译】	
【课文完全解读】	
【课后习题全解】	92
【中考真题全解】	93
Unit 29 Shopping	95
【英汉对照翻译】	96
【课文完全解读】	97
【课后习题全解】	100
【中考真题全解】	100
Unit 30 Mainly revision	102
【英汉对照翻译】	103
【课文完全解读】	104
【课后习题全解】	107
【中考真题全解】	108

Unit 17



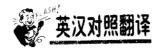
Could you help me, please?

阅读提示

一、英汉对照翻译 ₍₂
二、课文完全解读
Lesson 65
/ What simplify is a family of the service of the s
2. It's time to/for 句型的用法 (4)
3. today 在句中的位置(4)
日期的表示
A and A shitted
5 he have Mt Hist
6. Let me see. 的用法
辨析: look 和 see ······ (4)
7. Could/Can you/I? 句型的用法 (5)
8. give sth. to sb. 的用法
9. listen 的用法······(5)
carefully 的用法(5)
10 . but 的用法 ······ (5)
no 的用法(5)
or 的用法(5)
11. 不定代词 one 的用法 (5)
公司
Lesson 66
12. Is it? 的意义
13. certainly 的用法

事的是2000年度了现在,最高的企业。

14.形容词 full 的用法	(6)
carry 的用法	
辨析: take 和 carry	(0)
15.辨析: good 和 well	(0)
16. too 的用法	(6)
辨析: too 和 very	(6)
	(0)
Lesson 67	
17. there 的用法	
18. all 的用法	(7)
19.a bottle of 的用法	(7)
orange 的用法·····	(7)
20. Here is/are 句型的用法	(7)
Lesson 68	
21.介词 on 表日期的用法	(7)
from 介词短语的用法	
22. too many people 🔄 so many people f	
	(8)
go tofor help 的用法·····	
23.语音知识归纳	
24.语法基础知识	2000
形容词	(8)
三、课后习题全解	,
四、中考真题全解	
	(9)



1 Read and say

MR GREEN: Excuse me. What time is it now?
 MR WU: It's twelve minutes past eleven.

MR GREEN: Oh, it's time for my class. I must go to the classroom.

2. MR GREEN: Good morning, children.

CHILDREN: Good morning, Mr Green.

MR GREEN: Please sit down. Today is Tuesday, February 18th.
Who's on duty?

HU MING: I am.

MR GREEN: Is everyone here today?

HU MING: Let me see. Liu Xiaoyan isn't here.

MR GREEN: Where's she?

HU MING: Sorry, I don't know.

MR GREEN: Hu Ming, could you help me?

Please give these new books to your classmates.

HU MING: Sure.

MR GREEN: Thank you.

1 读与说

1. 格林先生:请问,现在几点了? 吴先生:十一点十二分。

格林先生:噢,我该上课了。我必须去教室了。

2. 格林先生:早上好,孩子们。

孩子们: 早上好,格林先生。

格林先生:请坐下。今天是2月18号,星期二。谁值日?

胡明: 是我。

格林先生:今天大家都到齐了吗?

胡明: 让我看看。刘小艳没到。

格林先生:她去哪儿了?

胡明: 对不起,我不知道。

格林先生:胡明,你能帮我一下吗?

请把新书发给同学们。 胡明: 当然可以。

格林先生:谢谢你。

Lesson 66

1 Read and sav

HU MING: Good morning, Mr Green.
MR GREEN: Good morning, Hu Ming.

HU MING: That's a big box. Is it heavy? Let me help you.

MR GREEN: No, thanks. It's big, but it isn't heavy. It's light.

HU MING: Is it?

MR GREEN: Yes, it's empty. Look!

① 读与说

胡明: 早上好,格林先生。

格林先生:早上好,胡明。

胡明: 那是个大箱子。它很重吗?我来帮帮你吧。 格林先生:不用了,谢谢。箱子虽大,但并不重。它很轻。

格林先生:我想把一些书拿到教室去。请帮帮我好吗?

胡明: 是吗?

2 速与说

胡明:

胡明:

格林先生:是的,这是个空箱子。瞧!

当然可以。

Read and say

MR GREEN: I want to take some books to the classroom. Could you help me, please?

TILMING Consists

HU MING: Certainly.

MR GREEN: Thanks. Let's put these books in the box.

HU MING: OK.

MR GREEN: The box is full now. Can you carry it?

HU MING: I think I can.

MR GREEN: Good. Please take it to the classroom.

HU MING: Sure. Oh, it's too heavy!

Wang Tao, could you help me, please?

WANG TAO Sure. What's in the box? It's so heavy.

HU MING: It's full of books.

WANG TAO Oh, I see. Well, let's go.

格林先生:现在箱子满了。你提得动吗?

格林先生:谢谢。我们把书放在箱子里吧。

胡明: 我想提得动的。

好的。

格林先生:好吧。请把箱子提到教室去。

胡明:好的。哦,它太重了。

王涛,请你帮我一下好吗?

王涛:好的。箱子里有什么?这么重。

胡明:满满一箱子的书。

王涛:噢,我明白了。我们走吧。



1 Read and say

FATHER: Girls, could you help me, please? I want to put these

things in the car.

TWINS: Certainly, Dad.

FATHER: Thank you.

2 Read and say

LUCY: Dad, this bag is too big. We can't carry it.

FATHER:OK. Let me help you. There! OK?

LUCY: Thanks, Dad.

LILY: Dad, this box is too heavy. Can you help, too?

FATHER: Sure. Let me help you. There!

LILY: Thanks, Dad.

LUCY: Dad, we can't put this basket in the car. The car's too full.

FATHER: OK. Put the basket over there.

3 Read and say

FATHER: Are all the things in the car now?

TWINS: Yes, they are.

FATHER: Good. Now give me a bottle of orange juice, please.

LUCY: Sure. Here you are! FATHER: This bottle is empty!

LUCY: Oh, sorry! Here's a full one.

FATHER: Thanks, Lucy.

1 读与说

父亲: 姑娘们,请帮我一下好吗? 我想把这些东西放到汽

车里。

孪生姐妹: 当然可以了,爸爸。

父亲: 谢谢你们。

2 读与说

露西:爸爸,这袋子太大了。我们搬不动。

父亲:好吧。让我来帮助你们。瞧!怎么样?

露西:谢谢爸爸。

莉莉:爸爸,这箱子太重了。我们搬不动。你再帮我们一下忙 好吗?

父亲:当然可以。让我来帮助你们。行了。

莉莉:谢谢爸爸。

露西:爸爸,我们无法把这个篮子放进汽车。车子装得太满 了。

父亲:好吧。把篮子放到那边去。

3. 读与说

父亲: 现在所有东西都装进汽车里了吗?

孪生姐妹:是的,都装进去了。

父亲: 好吧。现在请给我一瓶橘子水。

露西: 好的。给你。 父亲:

这一瓶是空的!

露西. 哦,对不起!这瓶是满的。

父亲: 谢谢,露西。

Lesson 68

5 Read and act

A: Where's my new skirt, Murn? Do you know?

B: Is it in the wardrobe?

A: No, it's not there.

B: Well, let me help you find it.

A: Thank you, Mum.

B: Ah, here it is.

A: No, this is an old one. Where's my new one?

B: Look! What's that on the bed?

A: That's it. Let me put it on. Is it too small?

B: I think it's fine.

A: Thanks, Mum.

5. 速与油

A:妈,我的新裙子在哪儿? 您知道吗?

B:它在衣橱里吗?

A:不,不在那儿。

B:好吧,我来帮你找找。

A:谢谢您.妈。

B:哦,它在这儿呢。

A:不是,这是旧的。我的新裙子在哪儿?

B:瞧! 床上的那是什么?

A:就是它。让我把它穿上。它是不是太小了?

B:我觉得很好。

A:谢谢您.妈。

课文完全解读

Lesson 65

Excuse me. What time is it now? 请问,现在几点了?

What time is it now? 与 What's the time now? 语义相同,都用 It's....回答。前句中 time 前没有定冠词 the,是因为前面有疑问词 what 作定语修饰,句中 it 为主语,指时间;后句中 what 作主语, the time 作表语, time 前加定冠词 the,特指现在时间。前句中 now 作状语;后句中 now 作定语,修饰前面的名词 time.两句中的 now 可以省去不用,而所指的时间仍是现在。如:

- ①— What time is it now? 现在几点了?
 - It's six thirty. 六点半。

2 Oh, it's time for my class.噢,到上课的时候了。

此句相当于 It's time to have my class."到了该做某事的时间 了"有两种表达法: It's time for sth.和 It's time to do sth.如:

① It's time for breakfast. = It's time to have breakfast. 到了该吃早饭的时候了。

Today is Tuesday, February 18th. 今天是 2 月 18 日,星期二。

- ▲此句相当于 It is Tuesday today. 强调时间时, today 放句首, 作 主语, 即 Today is Tuesday. 不强调时间时, 可将 today 放句尾, 作状语, 即 It's Tuesday today. Tuesday 是专有名词,第一个字 母通常大写。再如: Thursday, "星期四"等等。如:
 - ①It's Thursday today./Today is Thursday.今天星期四。

【注意】在一般疑问句及否定句中,通常说: Is it Tuesday today? It isn't Tuesday today. 而不说: Is today Tuesday? Today isn't Tuesday.

▲日期的表示

- 星期在前,月份和日期在后。
- 2 表示日期的数词要用序数词,书写时,可以用缩略形式表示,读时前面加定冠词 the.
- 3 表示日期、月份的名词都是专有名词,单词的第一个字母必须大写,而且前面不加任何冠词。如: Monday"星期一", December"十二月"。
- 4 如要询问星期几,一般用 What day...? 来提问。如:
 - ①— What day is it today? 今天星期几?
 - —lı's Saturday today.今天星期六。
- 5 如要询问日期,则用 What date ...? 提问。如:
 - ①— What date is it today? 今天几号?
 - --It's September 11th. 今天是九月十一日。

4 Who's on duty? 谁值日?

on duty 是固定词组,意为"值日,值班"。duty 前只用介词 on; duty 是名词,意为"责任";"岗位",前可以用 day 或

night 作定语,意为"白班和夜班"。如:

- ①—Are you on duty today? 你今天值日吗?
 - -No, I'm not. Jim is on duty today。不,我今天不值日,今天是古姆值日。
- ②This is my duty.这是我的责任。

Is everyone here today? 今天大家都到了吗?

be here 意思是"到场",反义词组是 be away。特别是上课或开会时,用 Is everyone here? 来询问每个应该到场的人是否都到场了。其答语可以用人称代词或人名来作主语,指某个具体的人已到场或未到场。如:

- ①Mary is ill, so she isn't here now. 玛丽病了,所以没来。
- ②Everyonc is here. No one is away. 每个人都到了,没有人没到。

【注意】

- (1)此句还可说成 Are we all here today? 其中 everyone 和 all 都指"大家",但 everyone 是第三人称单数,作主语时,谓语动词须用单数;而 all 是复数,作主语时,谓语动词须用复数。如:
 - ① Everyone is right. 每个人都对了。
 - ②All are right.大家都对了。
- (2) everyone, everything, something, nothing 等复合不定代词都 用作单数。如:
 - ① Everything is fine. 一切都好。
- ②There is something wrong with his bike. 他的自行车出了毛病。

5 Let me see. 我看一看。

▲Let me see.的用法

- 1 在这一句中, see 是不及物动词, 意为"看一看", 相当于 have a look, 但不能说 Let me look. 如:
 - ①-Whose watch is this? 这是谁的手表?
 - 一Let me see, Oh it's Li Lei's. 让我看看。哦,是李雷的。
- 2 Let me see. 在另一种情景中作"让我想一想"解, 句中的 see 不是指看一看周围的情况, 而是指动脑想一想, 相当于 think. 如:
 - ①—Do you know Kate's telephone number? 你知道凯特的电话号码吗?
 - Let me see. Two-five. Oh, it's 2588784. 让我想一想, 2-5, 噢, 是 2588784.

▲辨析:look 和 see

look 和 see 都有"看"的意思。

(1)look 一般用作不及物动词,后面跟介词 at 构成短语动词 才能表示 及物的意义,即后面才能跟宾语,表示



- "看……"。look 表示有意识地看,强调"看"的动作。如:
- ① Look! That's a car. 看! 那是辆汽车。
- 2 May I look at your new book? 我可以看看你的新书吗?
- (2)look 还可用作连系动词,作"看上去"解。如:
 - ①You look the same. 你们看上去长得很像。
 - ②They look fine today.他们今天看上去气色不错。
- (3)see 是及物动词,也可用作不及物动词,是"有视力,有能力 看见"的意思,强调"看"的结果,常与 can 连用,一般不用 于进行时。如:
 - ①It's dark. I can't see. 太暗了,我看不见。
 - 21 can see some animals over there. 我能看见那边有一些动物。
- (4)see 还可以表示"会见","访问","观看"等意思。如:
 - ① See you again. 再见。
 - ②Let's go to see a film.咱们去看电影吧。

Could you help me, please? 你能帮助我吗?

- Could/Can you/I...? 是用来提出请求的句型,表示向别 人征求意见,询问消息等。句中 could 和 can 都是情态动词, 表请求或许可,但用 could 比 can 在语气上更加委婉、客气、 诚恳,若在句型中的末尾加上 please 则显得更有礼貌。如:
 - ① Could you put the box over there? 您能把这个盒子放到那边吗?
- ② Could I have a cup of tea, please? 我能喝杯茶吗?
- **2** Could you√1...? 句型的肯定回答常用 Certainly/Of course/Sure/Yes, please/Yes, you/I can. 否定回答常用 Sorry/ Oh, please don't. 一般不用 No 开头, 因为用 No 显得态度很生 硬,不客气。如:
 - ①—I can't find my watch. Could you help me, Mike? 我找不到我的手表了。迈克,你能帮我吗?
 - 一Sure, 当然可以了。
- ②—Could you do it now? 你现在就做这件事,好吗?
 - Sorry, I can't. I'm busy now.

对不起,我现在不能做。我正忙着。

【注意】could 是 can 的过去式,但在此并不表示过去时这一 概念,只表示有礼貌地请求或委婉地提出问题。

Please give these new books to your classmates. 请把这些新书发给你的問学。 Sure.行。

- ▲本句话还可以说成 Please give your classmates these new books. 其中 give sb. sth. 相当于 give sth. to sb. 意为"把某物给 某人"。英语中有些动词可以跟两个宾语,指人的是间接宾 语,指物的是直接宾语。常见的这类动词有: teach, pass, give, show 等。如:
 - ①Please give me an apple. = Please give an apple to me. 请给我一个苹果。
 - ②He teaches us English. = He teaches English to us. 他教我们英语。
- 【注意】当 sth. 为代词 it 或 them 时, 只能用 give sth. to sb. 来

表达,不能用 give sb. sth. 如:

- ①That eraser is hers. Please give it to her. 那块橡皮是她的。请把它给她。
- ▲Sure. 在此处相当于 All right. 或 OK. 意为"行", "可以", "一 定", Sure. 的语气比 All right. 或 OK. 强。

Listen carefully and guess what it is. 仔细听,然后猜猜是什么。

- ▲listen 是不及物动词,后接宾语时一定要与 to 连用。如:
 - ①Listen carefully! 仔细地听!
 - ②Students must listen to their teachers carefully. 学生们必须认真听讲。

【联想】类似的动词还有 look"看", 和 look at"看……"。如:

- ①Look! Here it is! 看! 在这儿。
- ②He is looking at me. 他正看着我。
- ▲句中 carefully 作副词,意为"小心地;仔细地"。如:
 - ①Please listen carefully. 请仔细听。
- ②He colours the picture carefully.他仔细地给那张画涂色。

【联想】careful adj. 小心的;仔细的

care n. 仔细、小心、注意

It has a big face, but it has no eyes or ears. 它有一张大脸,但它没有眼睛和耳朵。

- 1 but 为连词,在此连接两个在意思上转折的并列句。例
- ① I like reading. But I don't like writing. 我喜欢读书,但我不喜欢写字。
- ②My mother isn't at home, but my father is in. 我妈妈没在家,但我爸爸在家。
- 2 no 用在名词前,相当于 not any 或 not a√an,后面可接复数 或单数可数名词,也可接不可数名词。如:
 - ①There is no water in the cup.这个杯子里没有水。
- ②A clock has no mouth, but it can say "Tick, tick, tick." 钟表没有嘴,但它能发出"Tick, tick, tick"的声音。
- 3 当否定词同时否定两个并列成分时,这两个并列成分须 用 or 连接,不能用 and,比如原句中的 no eyes or ears 不能说 成 no eyes and ears. 若要用 and 连接,则第二个名词前须重复 no. 因此可说成: no eyes and no ears. 如:
- ①The boy has no father or mother. (或 and no mother) 这个男孩既无父亲也无母亲。
- ②I don't like oranges or bananas.(不能用 and) 桔子和香蕉我都不喜欢。
- But it has three hands-two long ones and a short one.但它有三只手,两只长的,一只短的。 句中 one 是不定代词,代替上文提到的事物,以避免重

复。其单数形式是 one,复数形式是 ones. 如:

- ① The bottle is full. Please give me an empty one. 这瓶子满了,请给我一个空瓶。
- 2—There are so many bags here. Could you help me, please? 这儿有这么多的包,你能帮我吗?
 - -- Certainly. You take the small ones and I take the big ones. 当然可以,你拿小的,我拿大的。

12 It's big, but it isn't heavy. It's light. Is it? 它很大,但它不重,它很轻。是吗?

Is it? 是 Is the box light? 的省略形式,表示说话人对上 文所提到的事不太相信,而并非表示询问。如:

- ①—This new car is his. 这辆新车是他的。
 - Is it? 是吗?
- ②-It's two thirty now.现在已经两点半了。
 - -- Is it? 真的吗?

13 Certainly. 当然,当然可以。

当同意某人所说的话或同意某人的建议或意见时,通 常用 certainly.如:

- ①—Can you help me with my English, please? 你能帮我学英语吗?
 - Certainly. 当然可以。

【注意】Certainly.和 Of course.可以通用。类似的说法还有: Sure."当然了"; No problem! "没问题"。对 Certainly.和 Of course.的否定回答应是 Certainly not! 或 Of course not!

The box is full now. Can you carry it? 这个箱子是满的,你能搬动吗?

▲形容词 full 的用法

- 1 句中意为"满的",反义词为 empty"空的"。如:
 - ①The church was full. 教堂坐满了人。
 - ②The cup is full--it is full of milk.杯子是满的,盛满了牛奶。
- 🕹 表示"饱的"反义词为 hungry"饥饿的"。如:
 - ①I can't eat any more; I'm full. 我不能再吃了,我饱了。
- ②He ate them all and felt full right away. 他全吃下,马上就感到饱了。
- 3 全的,整个的,完整的 如:
 - ①Please tell me the full story. 请把整个故事讲给我听。
 - ②I got full marks for this answer. 我这答案得了满分。

常用搭配

- (1)be full of 充满,满是,尽是 如:
 - ①Her eyes are full of tears.她的眼里充满了泪水。
 - ②The room is full of people. 房子里挤满了人。
 - ③My heart is full of hope. 我心里充满希望。
- (2)full stop 句点,句号 如:
 - ①We put a *full stop* at the end of every sentence. 每个句子末尾都要加句号。
- ▲句中 carry 作及物动词,意为"携带;搬运;运送"等。如:
- ①This box is too heavy. I can't carry it to the room. 这个盒子太重了,我不能把它搬到房间。
- ②The bus carried us to the seaside. 公共汽车把我们带到了海滩。

▲辨析: take 和 carry

take 和 carry 均可表示"拿、取、带"。意思虽相近,但用法稍有区别。

∑ 6

- (1)take 是表示从说话者处把某物或某人带到某处去,往往有 "远离说话人所在的地方"的含义,具有较强的方向性,常 与 to 连用。如:
 - ①I want to *take* these books *to* the classroom. 我想把这些书拿到教室去。
- (2)carry 强调随身携带,不具有方向性。主要指用力地"提、 扛、挑、搬、载"较重的物体。如:
 - ①He carries a bag on his back.他背着一个包。
 - ②—Can you carry the box? 你能搬动这个箱子吗?—Yes, I can. 是的, 我能搬动。

15 Good. Please take it to the classroom. 好,请把它拿到办公室去。 句中 good 作形容词。

▲辨析:good 和 well

good 和 well 都可以单独使用,但意义不同。good 单独使用时是形容词,表示说话人对对方能力、回答、或行为的肯定。这时不可用 well 代替。单独使用 well 时,well 是感叹词,表示说话人的某种感情,如同意、怀疑、惊讶、犹豫等,译成中文也需用一个恰当的语气词,这时不能用 good 代替。如:

- ①—I can sing this song in English. 我会用英语唱这首歌。
 - Good. Please sing it in the English party. 好。那请你在英语晚会上唱这首歌吧。 (对能力的肯定)
- ②--It's full of books. 里边放满了书。
 - 一Oh, Good. Let's go.噢,好,我们走吧。(表示同意)
- ③-Can you answer the question? 你会答这个题吗?
- -- Well, let me try. 嗯, 我试试吧。(表示怀疑)
- ①—Could you go shopping with me? 你和我一起去购物好吗?
 - Well. I would like to go with you, but I have something to do. 嗯,我很想去,但我还有点事要做。(表示犹豫)

16 Sure.Oh, it's too heavy! 行,噢,它太重了。

句中 too 作副词,意为"太,很"。常用来修饰形容词或 副词。如:

- ①The shoes are too small for me. 这双鞋我穿太小了。
- ②He always talks too fast. 他说话总是太快。

▲辨析: too 和 very

too 和 very 都用来修饰形容词或副词,但 too 表示"过分"、"太",有不适当之含意, very 表示"很,非常"的意思,只表示程度,无不适当之意。如:

- ①The coat is too small.这衣服太小。(指衣服太小不能穿)
- ②The coat is very small.这件衣服很小。(只表示衣服小)
- ③It is very hot today. 今天非常热。
- ①It is too hot today. How can we get to sleep? 今天太热了,我们怎么睡得着?

OK, let me help you. There! OK? 好,让我来帮你。瞧,行了吧? ▲there 的用法

- → 句中 there 是感叹词,表示安慰、胜利、沮丧、鼓励等,用于 引起注意,加强语气,须重读。如:
 - ① There, there, that's OK. 好啦, 好啦, 没关系。(表示安慰)
 - ②There, I forgot it.糟了,我忘了那件事。(沮丧)
 - 3 There! Our football team won. 嘿,我们的足球队赢了。(满意)
 - ④ There! He is coming.瞧,他来了。(引起注意)
 - ⑤ There! Go on, please, 好,继续。(鼓励)

2 作副词

- (1)表示位置"在那边", 是 here 的对应词。有时还用 over there 表示"在那边"。如:
 - ①My bike is over there. 我的自行车在那边。
- (2)和 be 连用,构成句型 there be,表示"某地/时,有某物/ 人"。如:
 - ① There is a book on the desk. 桌上有本书。

Are all things in the car now? 所有东西都放进汽车了吗?

- 1 句中 all 作形容词,意为"所有的,全部的,整个的",常修 饰前面带有限定词 the, these, those 等的名词。如:
 - ①All roads lead to Rome.条条大路通罗马。
 - ②All the money is his.所有的这些钱都是他的。
- 4 作代词,意为"所有的人或物;一切"。如:
 - ①Not all of them like the place.他们并不是都喜欢这个地方。
 - ②I want all of the facts. 我要全部事实。

【注意】all 具有名词和形容词功能,在代表或修饰三个或三 个以上数目的可数名词时,其后接谓语动词的复数;在代表 或修饰不可数名词时,其后接谓语动词的三单式。如:

- ①All the students are here. 所有的学生都在这里。
- ②All the orange is yellow.所有的桔汁儿都是黄色的。
- 3 作副词,意为"完全;都",常放在助动词或行为动词前,be 动词后。如:
 - ①We are all here today. 今天我们大家都在这儿。
 - ②They all get up at six.他们都在六点钟起床。

Good. Now give me a bottle of orange juice, please. 好,请给我一瓶桔汁。

▲a bottle of 是"一瓶·····"之意,常用来表示不可数名词的数

量关系。英语中不可数名词表示数量关系时常用"数词+ 量词 + of + 不可数名词"来表示。而不能直接用"数词 + 不 可数名词"。类似的用法还有:

a cup of...一杯…… a bag of...一袋…… 如:

a bottle of juice. -瓶果汁。 Please give me { a cup of tea. a bag of milk. 袋牛奶。

▲句中 orange juice 意为"桔汁"。 orange 的用法

- 九 作可数名词,意为"桔子"。如:
- ①Give an orange to him. 给他个桔子。
- 全 作不可数名词,意为"桔汁"。如:
 - ①-What would you like, orange or tea? 你要点什么, 桔汁还是茶?
 - —A glass of orange.一杯档汁。
- ④ 作不可数名词,意为"橙色,桔黄色"。如:
 - ①-What colour do you like? 你喜欢什么颜色? -I like orange.我喜欢橙色。
- 作形容词,意为"橙色的,桔色的"。如:
 - ①An orange is orange. 橘子是橙色的。
 - ②I have an orange skirt.我有一件橙色的裙子。

20 Here's a full one. 给你一瓶满的。

该句为倒装句。当把东西给对方时,常用 Here is/Here are...这一句型,以 here 或 there 开头的句子一般用倒装语 序。谓语是行为动词时,还具有正在进行的意思。如:

- ① Here is a letter for you. 给你的信。
- ②Here are some nice flowers for you.送给你一些漂亮的花。
- ③ There comes the bus. 汽车来了。

【注意】

- (1)Here you are. 和 Here it is. 都可用来表示"这就是你(们)所 要的东西",口语中常译成"给你",这是在交给对方东西 时常用的一句口语。当给对方的东西是单数时,两句都 可用;当给对方的东西是复数时,只能用 Here you are. 不 能用 Here it is.
- (2)以上四句中的主语都是名词, 句子的语序必须用倒装形 式,不能随意改变。但是如果主语是代词时,主语要位于 动词之前。如:
 - ① Here you are. 给你。
 - ②Here it is.东西在这儿。

Lesson 68

On Children's day a young woman from America goes to Beijing Zoo with her little son. 儿童节那天,一位来自美国的年青妇女带着她的 小儿子去北京动物园。

▲英语中指具体的某一天前用介词 on,而不用 in. 如句中

Children's Day 这一专有名词是指儿童节这一天,其前用介词

- (1) Women don't go to work on Women's Day. 妇女们在妇女节那天不上班。
- ②I give my teacher a birthday card on his birthday.

我的老师过生日那天我送他一张生日卡。

③Our football team won on October 7th, 2001.

二〇〇一年十月七日我国足球队赢了。

【注意】

(1)介词 in 用来表示一段时间。如:

in the evening 在晚上

in a week 在一周内

in March 在三月

in 2001 在 2001 年

(2)at 表示某一时刻。如:

at noon 在中午

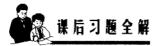
at nine o'clock 在 9 点钟

- ▲句中的 from America 是介词短语,用作定语,修饰前面的名词 a young woman,介词 from 表示"来自于……"。如:
 - ①My English teacher is *from* England. 我的英语教师来自英国。
 - ②The girls from Guangzhou like apples very much. 从广州来的那些女孩非常喜欢苹果。
 - ③The toys from China are very nice.
 来自中国的玩具非常漂亮。
- There are too many people in the zoo. The woman cannot find her son. So she goes to the policeman for help. 动物图里人太多,那位妇女找不到她的儿子,所以到警察那儿请求帮助。
- 1 too many people 和 so many people 意思接近,都是"人太多"。people 一词指人时是可数名词,要注意的是 people 是个集合名词,本身便指复数,不能写为 peoples.通常不用作单数,如可说:There are five people in the room.那个房间里有五个人。不能说:There's a people in the room.此句中的people 可改成 person, man 或 woman.
- 2 go to...for help 的意思是"向某人求助"。其中介词 for 是 "想得到","为了取(拿)"的意思。在句中 for 介词短语表示 的是目的,作状语,修饰谓语动词 go.如:
 - ①I want to go back to my room for my pen. 我想回房间去拿钢笔。
 - ②He comes here for his bike.他来这儿要他的自行车。
 - ③I go back for lunch. 我回去吃午饭。

23 语音知识归纳

元音字母a及其组合的读音

→ a 在开音节中读[ei], 如:



Lesson 65

- I . February; teacher; twelve minutes; on; give; new; know; teacher; his
- What time is it; I can't find; Could you help me, please; Is it yours; Thank you

Lesson 66

I.1.C 2.B 3.B

II . at; put; big; next; put; full; toys; toys; heavy; carry; big; small;



same grade table

- 2 a 在闭音节中读[æ],如: bag thanks map
- 3 a在ss,st,sk,th之前读[a:],如: pass last ask father
- **4** a 在 w, wh 之后读[o], 如: want watch what
- al 在辅音字母之前常读[元],如:all wall small
- **6** ay 在重读音节中读[ei],如: way play today

24 语法基础知识

形容词

形容词的意义

形容词用来修饰名词,表示人或物的特征,如人的高(tall),矮(short),物品的大(big)、小(small)等。我们学过的形容词主要有 big, small, little, full, empty, hungry"饿", heavy, light, new, young, old, nice, good, fine, right, wrong 等。还有一些表示颜色的形容词,如 black, white, green, red, orange, brown, blue, yellow等。

2 形容词在句中的主要作用

(1)作定语

用来修饰名词,一般位于被修饰名词的前面,也有少数形容词位于名词之后。如:

- ①She has a purple skirt.她有一条紫色裙子。
- ②I can't carry the heavy box.我搬不动那个重箱子。
- (2)作表语

放在系动词之后作表语,说明主语的性质情况,位于 be 动词或其他许系动词后面。如:

- ①This bed isn't big. It's small. 这张床不大,是张小床。
- ②She looks young in the photo. 在照片上她看上去还年轻。
- ③The box is full of books.这个盒子装满了书。
- ④That coat is very old. 那件大衣非常旧。

helps, they

Lesson 67

II .1.heavy 2.old 3.full/small 4.light 5.heavy/big 6.long III .2 3 1

Lesson 68

- [] . 1. There are many new students in the small room.
 - 2. The boxes are full of new books and toys.

- 3. There is a new house beside the tall tree.
- 4. Please put the empty bottle on the table.
- 5. There is a big dog in the little car.
- 6. The young man in a blue shirt is her uncle.
- II . 1. girl; short; small; mouth; big; ears; arms; small
 - 2. little; face; long; big; small; nose; small; long; blouse; skirt
 - 3. long; short; big; big; big; tall
- V. 1. Could you help me, please? 2. Where do you want to put it? 3. Shall we go? 4. Is it empty? 5. That's a good idea!
- VI. 1.A 2.B 3.B 4.A

W. 1.B 2.E 3.B 4.A 5.B

VII . Sample writing

Z00.

▲用所给动词的正确形式填空

classroom.

MAN: Can I help you , Madam?

WOMAN: Yes, please. Could you help me put these bags in the taxi?

MAN: Certainly! Oh, this bag is very heavy.

WOMAN: Yes, it's full of books.

MAN: Here they are!

WOMAN: Thank you!

MAN: You're welcome.

中考真题全解

▲选择填空

題 1	The youn	g policeman c	often loo	ks after th	at old w	oman
	A. care	B. careful	C.c	arefully	D. car	eless
						(吉林省)
	【解析】	词修饰行为	动词化	丰状语,四	个选项	i 中 A 是名
		是形容词,所				
題 2	(1) Wha	t time did you	get the	re this mo	rning?	
		eight.				
		B.On	C. At	D. From	ı	(北京市)
	(2)What d	id you do		Tree Plant	ing Day	(植树节)?
	A.at	B.on (C. in	D. about		
	(3)The chi	ildren had a g	ood time		_ Christ	mas Eve.
	A. on	B. in	C. at	D. to		
	【解析】表	示时间时,i	n常和	一段时间	连用,	或用在年、
	月、季节百	前;on 和具体	某天或	某天的上	下午连	用;at和具
	体点钟连	用;from 往往	i和 to i	生用,意为	"从	…到"。
	根据题意	,答案为(1)C	,(2)B,(3	B) A .		
E 3	I am looki	ing for a hous	e l'd lik	re	with	a garden
100	A. one	B.it				(安徽省)
		和 one 都可以				
		前面的名词扌				
		面提到的同				
		义。句意为'				
		(房子)",是			9 7 ,72	
夏 4		ın I do for yo				
		two				
		f milk				
		of milk				(厦门市)
		k 是不可数/				
	週过数量 :	词来表示; bo	ttle"瓶'	"是可数4	吕词,前	面有数词

two,所以应用复数。选 C.

4 5	—Could you look after n	ny garden while I'm away?
	A. With pleasure	B. Hold on please
	C.I agree with you	D. That's a good idea (宜昌市)
	【解析】Could you?)	用来表示请求,答语为:Certainly/
		oleasure/Sorry.等。故选 A.
題 6	-What's the date today	3
Pag of	-lt's	
		B. June the sixteenth
	*	
		D. June fifteen (甘肃省)
	【解析】What's the date?	用于表示询问几月几日,答语中
	的"日"要用序数词。故	选 B.
题7	you pass me	a pen? I'd like to write down the
-	telephone number.	•
	A. Need B. Could	C. Must D. Should
		(北京市海淀区)
	【解析】表示礼貌地请求	ミ用 Would/Could you? 句型,
	所以选 B.	
▲根	居句意,补全单词中所缺	的字母
題8	There are all kinds of anir	nals in the z
		(北京市海淀区)
	【解析】只有在"动物园"	里才有各种名样的动物 所以请

She _____ (want) ____ (take) some books to the

【解析】want 的形式应由主语的人称和数及时态的变化决定。句中主语为第三人称单数, 时态为一般现在时, 应用三单式 wants; want 后接动词不定式形式, 构成短语want to do sth."想做某事", 所以答案为 wants, to take.

Unit 18



Put them away, please!

阅读提示

一、英汉对照翻译 (11)
二、课文完全解读(13)
Lesson 69
1.out 的用法 ······ (13)
2.be coming 的用法(13)
3. other 的用法 ······(13)
辨析:else 和 other
4.one of结构的用法 ······(13)
5. put away 的用法 ······ (14)
Lesson 70
6. What's wrong? 句型的用法(14)
介词 with 的用法(14)
辨析: and 和 with(14)
7.辨析: in the tree 和 on the tree ······ (15)
8.50 的用法(15)
9. Come this way. 的用法(15)

名词 way 的用法	(15)
10 . right 的用法 ······	(15)
Thank goodness.的用法 ·····	(16)
Lesson 71	
11 . 指示代词 that 的用法	(16)
12. Oh dear! 的用法	(16)
13. You are great! 的用法	(16)
Lesson 72	
Lesson 72 14 in 的用法 ······	(16)
14 in 的用法	(16)
14 .in 的用法 ···································	(16) (17)
14. in 的用法	(16) (17) (17)



2 Read and say

MOTHER: Jim! Where are you?

JIM: I'm in my room.

MOTHER: Come out, please.

JIM: I'm coming, Mum.

MOTHER: Jim, is this your football sock?

JIM: Yes, it is.

MOTHER; Where'the other one?

JIM: I think it's in one of my shoes.

MOTHER: Put them away, please.

You must look after your things.

JIM: Yes, Mum.

2 读与说

母亲:吉姆,你在哪儿?

吉姆:我在我的房间里。

母亲:请出来一下。

吉姆:来了,妈。

母亲: 吉姆, 这是你的足球袜吗?

吉姆:是的,是我的。

母亲:另外一只在哪儿?

吉姆:我想是在我的一只鞋里。

母亲:请把它们收好。

你必须照看好自己的东西。

吉姆:是,妈。

Lesson 70

1 Read and sav

KATE: David, could you help me, please?

DAVID: What's wrong?

KATE: I want my kite. It's in that tree.

DAVID: OK. Don't worry. I can get it for you.

KATE: Thank you, David. Is it broken?

DAVID: I don't think so. Here you are.

Catch!

KATE: OK, thank you.

DAVID: Kate!

KATE: What's wrong, David?

DAVID; I can't get down.

KATE: Don't worry. Li Lei! Li Lei!

LI LEI: Hi, Kate. What's wrong?

KATE: It's David. He's in that tree. He can't get down. Can you

help him?

LI LEI: Don't worry. I can help him.

LI LEI: David! Come this way, please.

DAVID; OK. Thanks.

LI LEI: Now, come here, to the wall.

DAVID: Right. I'm OK now, thank goodness!

KATE: Don't thank goodness. Thank Li Lei.

DAVID: Thanks very much, Li Lei.

LI LEI: You're welcome.

1 读与说

凯特:大卫,请你帮帮我好吗?

大卫:什么事?

凯特:我想要我的风筝。它在那棵树上。

大卫:好的。别担心。我能帮你拿到它的。

凯特:谢谢你,大卫。它坏了吗?

大卫:我想没有。给你。接住!

凯特:好了,谢谢你。

大卫:凯特!

凯特:什么事,大卫?

大卫:我下不来了。

凯特:别担心。李雷!李雷!

李雷:喂,凯特,什么事?

凯特:是大卫。他在那棵树上。下不来了。你能帮帮他吗?

李雷:别担心。我能帮他。

李雷:大卫,请到这边来。

大卫:好的。谢谢。

李雷:现在过到墙这边来。

大卫:好的。我现在没事了,谢天谢地!

凯特:别谢老天。你该谢谢李雷。

大卫:李雷,非常感谢。

李雷:别客气。

1. Read and act

LILY: Jim, could you help us, please?

JIM: Certainly. LILY: It's this plane

JIM: That's a nice plane. Whose is it?

LILY: It's ours.

JIM: What's wrong with it? LILY: I think it's broken.

JIM: Let me see. Oh dear! Yes, it is broken.

LILY: Oh, no! Can you mend it?

JIM: Hmm! I think I can mend it. But I want a knife.

Do you have a knife?

LUCY: Yes, I have a small one.

JIM: Give it to me, please.

LUCY: Here you are.

JIM: Thanks....Look! It's OK now.

LUCY: Thank you, Jim.

JIM: You're welcome.

Ask and answer

A: Can you help her?

B: Certainly. What's wrong?

A: Her TV is broken. There is no picture. Can you mend it?

B: I think so. Let me have a look. (mends the TV)... Look! It's

A: You're great! Thank you very much!

連与演

莉莉:吉姆,请你帮帮我们好吗?

吉姆: 当然可以。

莉莉:是这架飞机。

吉姆:这是一架漂亮的飞机。是谁的?

莉莉:是我们的。

吉姆:它怎么了?

莉莉:我想它坏了。

吉姆: 让我看看。噢, 天哪! 是坏了。

莉莉:噢,不! 你会修吗?

吉姆: 唔! 我想我能修。但我需要一把刀子。你有刀子吗?

露西:是的,我有把小一点的刀。

吉姆:请把它给我。

露西:给你。

吉姆:谢谢。……瞧!现在好了。

利利:谢谢你,吉姆。 露西:谢谢你,吉姆。

吉姆:别客气。

2) 间与答

A: 你能帮她吗?

B: 当然。怎么啦?

A:她的电视机坏了。没有图像。你能修吗?

B:我想我可以。让我看一看。(修理电视机)……看! 现在好

A: 你太棒了! 非常感谢!

Lesson 72

4 Read and draw

Read the passage, draw the missing parts of Robot, and then write the English name of each part beside it.

I am a man. My name is Robot. I have a head, two eyes, two ears, a nose, a mouth and a body, but a boy broke me. Now I have no arms, no hands, no legs and no feet. I can't work. Could you help me, please?

6 Read and act

POLICEMAN: Can I help you?

Yes, sir. My daughter is lost. Please help me find her.

POLICEMAN: Don't worry. Tell me what she looks like.

WOMAN: Er... She has a round face, two big eyes and a small

nose. She's short.

POLICEMAN: How old is she?

WOMAN -She's only five years old.

POLICEMAN: Is she in a blue dress?

L 12

4. 进与画

阅读短文,画出机器人缺少的部位,然后在旁边写出每个部位 的英文名称。

我是个男子。我叫机器人。我有一个脑袋、两只眼睛、两只耳 朵、一个鼻子、一张嘴巴和一付躯干。可是一个男孩把我弄坏 了。现在我没有了胳膊、手、腿和脚。我不能工作了。请你帮 帮我好吗?

6. 进与油

警察:我能帮助你吗?

妇女:是的,先生。我的女儿走失了。请您帮我找到她。

警察:别担心。告诉我她长什么样子。

妇女:呃……她有一张圆圆的脸,两只大眼睛和一个小鼻子。 个子很小。

警察:她几岁了?

妇女:她只有5岁。

警察:她穿着一件蓝色连衣裙吗?

WOMAN: Yes, she is! You know her? Where is she? POLICEMAN: Come here, please. There's a little girl here.

GIRL:

Mummy!

WOMAN: Oh, dear! You're here! Thank you very much, sir.

POLICEMAN: It's a pleasure.

妇女:是的,就是她! 你知道她? 她在哪儿呢?

警察:请到这里来一下。这儿有个小女孩。

女孩:妈咪!

妇女:噢,天哪!你在这儿!非常感谢,先生。

警察:乐意效劳。



Lesson 69

1 Come out, please. 请出来一下。

come out 意为"出来",其相对应的词组为 come in, 意为 "进来", out 和 in 是副词。

▲out 的用法

竹副词,意为"出来,在外面",可与许多词构成表示不同 含义的短语。如:

come out 出来

go out 出去

take out 拿出来

get out 取出来

①Take the dog out.把狗牵出去。

- ②I went out for a walk. 我出去散了散步。
- ③It was hot when the sun came out.太阳出来时天很热。
- ④We spent the whole day out.我们一天都在外面过的。
- 2 作介词,意为"从……向外,出来"。如:
 - ①The bird flew out the window. 鸟从窗口飞了出去。

3 常用搭配

- (1)be out 不在家;熄灭,关掉 如:
 - ①The fire was nearly out. 炉火几乎要灭了。
 - ②The light was out in the waiting room. 候诊室的灯已经关了。
 - ③He's been out all day. 他整天不在家。
- (2)out of (作状语)从……出来,离开;(作表语)到……外面, 用完,没有 如:
 - ①She and Kate got out of the car. 她和凯特从车里走了出来。
 - ②He looked out of the window. 他向窗外瞧了瞧。
 - ③She isn't out of Beijing yet.她还未离开北京。
 - ④ She was out of funds. 她的钱用完了。

2 I'm coming, Mum. 我就来,妈妈。

句中 be 是助词,不是系动词; coming 是由 come 去掉了字母 e, 加-ing 构成的现在分词,与 be 构成 be coming 形式,表示"就来",指即将发生的动作。助动词 be 要随主语的人称发生变化。这种结构常带有表示短期未来的时间状语。能用这种结构的动词还有 go, leave"离开"等。如:

- ①Don't worry. She is coming soon. 别担心,她很快就来。
- ②—Where are you going? 你要去哪儿?
 - -I'm going to the cinema.我去看电影。

③They're leaving for Shanghai tomorrow. 明天他们要去上海。

3 Where's the other one? 另一只在哪儿?

- ▲句中 the other 意为"(两者中的)另一个", other 作形容词, the 不可少。
 - (1)其修饰的名词一般要用复数形式,表示"其他的,另外的"。如:
 - ①We study Chinese, maths, English and some other lessons. 我们学习语文、数学、英语和一些其他的功课。
 - ②Tom likes playing football with *other* boys. 汤姆喜欢同其他的男孩子一起踢足球。
- (2)other 与定冠词或物主代词连用,后接单数名词时,表示 "两者中的另外一个",后接复数名词时,表示"其余的"。 如:
 - ①One sock is on the floor, and *the other* one is on the bed. —只袜子在地上,另一只在床上。
 - ② The other books are Kate's. 其余的书都是凯特的。

▲辨析;else 和 other

else 和 other 用作形容词时,都有"别的,其他的"意思,但它们的用法不同。

- 1 else 用作形容词时,常放在疑问代词 who, what, whose 或something, anything, nothing, someone, anyone 等不定代词之后作定语。如:
 - ①I have nothing else to say. 我没什么别的要说了。
- ②What else do you want? 你还要别的什么?
- 2 other 作形容词,用来修饰名词时,须放在名词之前。如:
 - ①What *other* things are there on the table? 桌上还有别的什么东西吗?
 - ②Where are the other boys? 其他的男孩在哪里?

4 I think it's in one of my shoes. 我想它在我的一只鞋里。

one of...意为"……之一",后面必须接复数的名词或 代词(宾格),并且后面的名词前面通常有 the 或 my 等限定 词。在 one of ...结构中,"of + 名词复数或复数代词"作定 语修饰 one,因此,当 one of 这种结构作主语时, one 是主语, 所以谓语动词只能用单数形式。如:

①His pen is in *one of* the boxes. 他的钢笔在其中的一个盒子里。

- ②Lily is one of my friends. 莉莉是我的一个朋友。
- ③ One of the boys is Lin Tao. 男孩中有一个是林涛。

【联想】类似的结构还有: two of ... "其中两个", some of ... "其中一些", many of ... "其中许多", all of ... "全部", 但注意它们的谓语动词要与主语的数一致。如:

- ① Some of the trees are very tall. 一些树很高。
- ② Many of the eggs are broken now. 很多鸡蛋都碎了。
- ③ All of the children are very happy on Children's Day. 所有的孩子在儿童节都很高兴。

5 Put them away, please. 请把它们收起来。

put away 意为"把某物放起来,放在一边;""把……收起来,""把……收好"。其中 away 是副词,构成"动词+副词"

- 结构。若宾语是名词,它既可放在 away 前,也可放在 away 后;若宾语是代词,要用宾语,则须把代词放在 away 之前。 加.
- ① Please put your football away. = Please put away your football. = Please put it away. 请把你的足球收起来。
- ②Don't put your things here and there. Put them away. 不要把你的东西放得到处都是,把它们收好。
- 【注意】away 作副词,表示"离开"、"远离"。如:
- ①My school is two miles away from my home. 我的学校离我家有两英里远。
- ②The party is three days away, 离开晚会还有三天。
- ③She is away from home, 她不在家。

Lesson 70

6 What's wrong? 怎么啦?

▲这是个常用句型。

- ① What's wrong? 是英语口语中常用的一个疑问句句式, 意 为"怎么回事?""怎么啦?""有什么麻烦?""出什么毛病啦?" 常用来询问某人遇到什么麻烦或某物出了什么故障。如:
 - ①一Could you help me, Mike? 迈克, 你能帮我吗?
 - 一Certainly. What's wrong? 当然可以,怎么了?
 - ②-Hi, Meimei. What's wrong? 喂,梅梅。怎么回事?
 - 一It's Wei Fang. Her watch doesn't work. 是魏芳。她的手表不走了。
- **2** 如要询问具体某人、某物出现了什么毛病,后加介词 with, 再跟具体的人或事物,即 What's wrong with sb./sth.如:
 - ① What's wrong with you? 你怎么啦?
 - -- I'm not fine. 我不舒服。
 - ②— What's wrong his football(足球)? 他的足球怎么了?
 - -- It's on the water now. 它现在在水里。
- 3 该句型的陈述句有两种:
 - (1) There is something wrong with....
 - (2)Something is wrong with.... 如:
 - ① There is something wrong with my radio.
 - = Something is wrong with my radio. 我的收音机出毛病了。
- 4 该句型的否定结构也有两种:
 - (1) There's nothing wrong with...
 - (2)Nothing is wrong with...如:
 - ① There is nothing wrong with his bike.

 = Nothing is wrong with his bike.

 他的白行车设什么毛病。
- 5 该句型的同义句为:

What's the matter with . . .? 如:

① What's the matter with your bike? 你的自行车怎么了?

**** 14

▲介词 with 的用法

- 句中意为"在某方面;关于"。如:
 - ① What's wrong with your watch? 你的手表是怎么啦? It's broken.它坏了。
- ②Something is wrong with the TV. There's no picture. 电视机出了毛病了,没有图像。
- **2** 表示"带着,在……身边"。如:
 - ①Please take a coat with you.请带上一件外套。
- ②Take Kate with you, Jim. 吉姆,带着凯特一起去。
- 表示"和……—起"。如:
 - ①Jim goes to the park with his mother every Sunday. 吉姆每周日和妈妈去公园。
 - ②Would you like to go there with me? 你想和我一起去吗?
- 4 表示"具有、带有"。如:
- ①The man with glasses is my teacher. 戴眼镜的那个男人是我的老师。
- ②I'd like coffee with sugar and milk. 我想要加牛奶和糖的咖啡。
- 5 表示"使用的工具,手段","身体部位"。如:
 - ①He is climbing the tree with the ladder. 他在用梯子爬树。
 - ②The students clean the snow with spades. 学生们用铁锹扫雪。

▲辨析: and 和 with

and 和 with 都有"和"的意思, 但 and 是并列连词, 连接 句中两个并列成分。而 with 是介词, 后跟名词或代词作宾 语,构成介词短语, 意思是"和……—起", 在句中作状语。 如:

- ①Jim and I are good friends. 吉姆和我是好朋友。
- ②Jim goes to school with his friends. 吉姆和他的朋友们一起去上学。