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# 新教材导学

(初二年级·下学期用)

## 英语

第二册(下)

新教材研究室 编著



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开卷有益  
创新求实

費孝通



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# 前 言

《新教材导学》丛书是配套 2000 年秋季开始正式使用的人教版最新初、高中教材而编写的辅导与练习丛书。本丛书较好地体现了最新大纲的精神,而且与最新教材的内容和进度同步,既重视了基础知识和基本技能的落实,又照顾到了优等生拓宽拔高的特殊需要。整套丛书的编写强调了科学性与实用性的统一,旨在帮助学生掌握系统的基础知识,训练有效的学习方法,培养思维能力、应用能力和创新能力,全面提高学生的综合素质。

本书《英语·新教材导学》(第二册·下)主要分为“知识精讲”和“能力训练”两大部分。

## 一、“知识精讲”主要有四个栏目:

**【重点难点】** 对每单元所出现的词汇和句型中的重点难点进行简明扼要的讲解。

**【语法点评】** 对每单元的重点语法进行归纳、分析。

**【巧学妙思】** 讲解了阅读理解的能力培养方法,巧学妙记英语词汇的方法,以及介绍了一些一词多义的知识、巧记某些知识的方法等。

**【竞赛指导】** 利用英语奥林匹克竞赛题对每单元中与竞赛内容相关的知识作简明解析,使基础较好的学生能够有进一步的提高。

## 二、“能力训练”主要有五个栏目:

**【双基过关】** 是紧扣单元内容的配套练习题,分为“听说能力”、“思维能力”、“读写能力”三个方面进行练习,以达到熟练掌握本单元所学内容的目的。每单元都结合教材编排一篇规范的书面作文,帮助学生提高书面表达能力。本书改编了一些材料作为阅读文章,兼顾知识性和趣味性。同时,阅读技巧的系统指导又势必会大大促进学生阅读能力的提高。听说读写能力的全面训练将使学生更快地提高语言的实际运用能力。

**【必会习语】** 是每个单元所需掌握和背记的词组及句型,供学生重点掌握应会的知识。

**【拔高挑战】** 利用往届中考题对每单元中与中考内容相关的知识作简明解析,使学生登高望远,及早了解未来。

**【竞赛天地】** 所选取的竞赛题与每单元的内容相关,使学生的学习更进一步。

**【趣味英语】** 有智力测试、英语幽默、英语格言、英语成语,使学生在紧张的学习之余,增强学习英语的兴趣。

期中和期末综合检测试题采用标准题型,便于学生进行考前自测和热身。

书后集中附有训练题和检测题的参考答案及解题思路点拨,便于练习后及时反馈;也可将答案预先统一撕掉,以供老师们在课堂上统一讲用。

参加本书编写工作的全部都是亲自教过这套新教材(实验本)而且教学成绩优秀的教师,他们把教学这套新教材中的丰富经验融入了本书的编写工作中,更增加了本书的实用性和科学性。

我们真诚地希望本丛书能成为广大新教材学习者的良师益友,同时也恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

2002年7月

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# Unit 15

## What do people eat?

### 知识精讲



#### 【重点难点】

#### 1. a little, a few [P1/T8]

a little 意为“有一点,有一些、稍许”。  
常用来修饰不可数名词。

a few 意为“一些、几个”。常用来修  
饰可数名词复数,不能修饰不可数名词。  
如:

There is a little time. 还有一点时间。

I have a few footballs at home. 我在家有几  
个足球。

#### 2. So do we. [P1/B9]

此句意思是:“我们也这样。”本句是  
一种倒装句,其结构为:So + be (have/助  
动词/情态动词) + 主语。表示前面所提  
到的情况也适用另外的人或事物。如果  
主语指的是同一个人或同一件事物,即只  
是重复上文的意思,则用此结构:So + 主  
语 + be (have/助动词/情态动词。)如:

—My brother likes spring. 我哥哥喜欢春  
天。

—So does my mother. 我妈妈也喜欢。

—Her aunt is a doctor. 她姑姑是医生。

—So she is. 她确实是医生。

#### 3. favourite adj. & n. [P2/T9]

favourite 当作形容词时,表示“特别喜  
爱的”,没有比较级和最高级。当作名词  
时,表示“特别喜爱的人或物”。如:

Pizza is my favourite food. 烤馅饼是我最喜  
爱的食物。

This song is my favourite. 这首歌是我最爱  
听的歌曲。

#### 4. one of [P2/T11]

意为“许多中的一个”,后面跟可数名  
词的复数,谓语动词用单数。如:

One of the students comes from China. 学生  
中有一个来自中国。

#### 5. They put it in paper bags, and take it home, or to their workplace. [P2/T14]

此句意思是:“他们把食物放在纸袋  
里,带到家中或带到工作地点。”

① put... in... 表示“把某物放在……中”。  
如:

He puts pears in the bag. 他把梨放在书  
包里。

② take sb./sth. to... 表示“把某人或某物  
带到……”。在原句中 home 为副词,故  
前面不加介词 to。如:

My uncle took me to the park last Sunday.  
我叔叔上个星期天带我去公园。

#### 6. either...or [P2/T16]

either...or 表示“或者……或者……”  
可用来连接多种并列成分;当连结主语  
时,谓语应与 or 后的主语在数上保持一  
致。如:

Either you or he has a new book. 不是你就是

他有一本新书。

**7. neither... nor** [P2/B6]

neither... nor 表示“既不……也不……”，连接并列成分时表示否定含义；当连接主语时，谓语应与 nor 后的主语在数上取得一致。如：

Neither I nor he knows it. 我和他都不知道。

**8. something English** [P4/T14]

此短语意为：“一些英国的(食品)”。修饰 something, anything, nothing 的形容词应放在被修饰词之后，并且把这些代词都作单数看待。如：

I have something important to tell you. 我有重要的事告诉你们。

Is there anything wrong with my clock? 我的手表有什么毛病?

There is nothing new in today's newspaper. 今天的报纸上没有新东西。

**9. Mmm, it must be more delicious.** [P4/T20]

此句意思是：“嗯，它一定很好吃。” must be 意思是“一定”，表示猜测、推断，可能性很大。如：

Tom is away, I think he must be ill. 汤姆没来，我想他一定是病了。

**10. We'll have chicken with potatoes, beef with onions, some rice and vegetable soup.** [P5/T3]

此句意思是：“我们将会有的土豆炖鸡肉、洋葱牛肉、一些大米和蔬菜汤。”在此句中的 with 表示“加有……的”意思。现将我们学过的 with 的用法总结如下：

①表示关于、对于。如：

What's wrong with the machine? 机械出了什么问题?

②表示带着。如：

Run with it like that. 像那样带着它跑。

③表示和……在一起。如：

He went to shop with his mother. 他和他

妈妈一起去商店。



## 【语法点评】

### 简单句的五种基本句型

我们把只有一个主语(或并列主句)和一个谓语(或并列谓语)的句子称为简单句。根据句子的基本结构,可分为以下五种:

1. 主语 + 不及物动词 如:

I sing and dance. 我唱歌和跳舞。

Tom died. 汤姆死了。

2. 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 如:

They study English. 他们学习英语。

He watches TV. 他看电视。

3. 主语 + 连系动词 + 宾语 如:

They feel happy. 他们感到高兴。

We are friends. 我们是朋友。

4. 主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 如:

I give him some butter. 我给他一些黄油。

They pass me a football. 他们传给我一个足球。

常用于这种句型的动词还有: hand、read、show、tell、throw、wish、buy、do、get、leave、ask、make 等。

5. 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 如:

We keep the door open. (形容词作宾补) 我们让门开着。

He asked me to wait for him. (不定式作宾补) 他让我等他。

I see Lucy playing in the garden. (动词-ing 作宾补) 我看见露茜在花园里玩。

They call the boy Jim. (名词作宾补) 他们叫这男孩吉姆。

需要注意的是在动词 let、make、have、see、watch、hear、feel 等动词之后,不定式作



宾补不带 to。如：

They let me wait for an hour. (不定式作宾补  
无 to) 他们让我等了一个小时。



【巧学妙思】

阅读理解技巧(三)

上次我们谈了根据文章的难易程度,采取不同的阅读技巧和解题步骤。我们接着谈第三种解题步骤:有的放矢。

要针对题目要求,带着问题看每段文章,快速搜集题目所要求的信息,并对所给选择项进行是非判断。属于理解细节的题,注意选项中哪一项与段落中所给的信息相对应。要认真阅读,做出选择,凡属于对词语或句子内涵的理解题,应根据上下文进行推断;凡属于综合归纳、逻辑推理的题,必须根据段落或文章的语篇意思加以去粗取精、去伪存真、由此及彼、由表及里的思考判断。同学们在阅读时,必须思想集中,根据题目要求,利用学过的语言知识,结合自己对有关方面的背景知识,搜索文章中的目标信息,在规定的时间内做全部题目。这样,目的明确,节省时间,既提高了阅读速度,又提高了答案的准确率。



【竞赛指导】

[例][英语奥赛第二届初赛试题]

Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ pencils?

- A. few      B. little  
C. a few    D. a little

[分析]此句意思为“你能给我几支铅笔吗?”little 修饰不可数名词,故 B 与 D 不可选;此句表示肯定含义,而 A 为否定含义,故 A 不可选。

[答案]C

能力训练



【双基过关】

一、听说能力

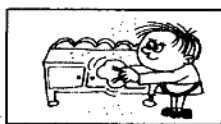
I. Listen to the tape and choose the words you will hear. 听录音,选出你所听到的单词。

1. A. paper      B. pepper      C. people
2. A. neither    B. either      C. there
3. A. waiter     B. wait        C. waiting
4. A. choose    B. cheese     C. chip
5. A. ring        B. spring     C. bring

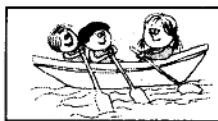
II. choose the right pictures for the sentences you hear. 选择与你所听句子相符的图画。



A



B



C



D



E

6. Picture \_\_\_\_\_
7. Picture \_\_\_\_\_
8. Picture \_\_\_\_\_
9. Picture \_\_\_\_\_
10. Picture \_\_\_\_\_

III. Listen to the tape, fill in the blanks with the

words you will hear. 听录音, 在空缺处填入你所听到的单词。

11. Could we have the \_\_\_\_\_?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ my mother or my father has a lot of homework to do.
13. Pizza is the \_\_\_\_\_ food in Italy.
14. Chinese food is also very \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
15. How \_\_\_\_\_ it is!

## 二、思辨能力

IV. 单词辨音 找出画线部分与众不同的一个。

16. A. blow B. snow C. know D. dwin
17. A. thin B. that C. thick D. thing
18. A. food B. too C. cool D. book
19. A. cloudy B. sunnny C. windy D. July
20. A. cold B. clothes C. hot D. go

V. 单项选择

21. Can they have their fish and chips \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. to outside B. in home  
C. outside D. on to
22. —Mary went to the park last Sunday.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So she did B. So did she  
C. She did so D. Did she so
23. In China, \_\_\_\_\_ food is rice and noodles.  
A. most popular  
B. the most popular  
C. much popular  
D. the much popular.
24. Give them \_\_\_\_\_ to eat, please.  
A. anything different  
B. different anything  
C. different something  
D. something different

25. Li Dong would like Chinese tea \_\_\_\_\_ nothing \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. for; at B. with; in  
C. to; for D. at; about
26. He \_\_\_\_\_ be late for school today.  
A. can B. may  
C. must D. need
27. Could you pass some apple pies \_\_\_\_\_ me, please?  
A. to B. at C. for D. about
28. Manju often \_\_\_\_\_ her parents \_\_\_\_\_ the housework.  
A. help; to B. help; with  
C. helps; with D. helps; to
29. Either you or I \_\_\_\_\_ at school.  
A. are B. am C. is D. be
30. Neither my parents nor my teacher \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. knows B. know  
C. knowed D. knowing
31. Don't worry, there is \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A. a few B. a little  
C. many D. much
32. This story is \_\_\_\_\_ longer than that one.  
A. many B. much  
C. some D. most
33. —Would you like beef \_\_\_\_\_ carrots in it?  
—Yes, I'd love to.  
A. with B. in C. at D. on
34. Chinese take-away food \_\_\_\_\_ also popular.  
A. were B. be C. are D. is
35. This is home \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cook B. cooks  
C. cooked D. cooking

VI. 完形填空

There is different kinds of 36 in differ-

ent countries. For example, Italians like 37 pizza. Indians like to eat 38. Fish and chips is the 39 popular food in England, you may find many fish and chip shops along the 40. Chinese take-away food is also 41 in England, Australia and the USA. People enjoy 42 food because it was different 43 and is delicious. In the USA, the most popular take-away food 44 fried chicken. It 45, that American fast food is the most popular in the world.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. songs     | B. food          |
| C. foods         | D. eat           |
| 37. A. eat       | B. eaten         |
| C. eats          | D. to eat        |
| 38. A. pizza     | B. fried chicken |
| C. hot food      | D. fish          |
| 39. A. more      | B. much          |
| C. most          | D. /             |
| 40. A. road      | B. England       |
| C. bus           | D. /             |
| 41. A. different | B. popular       |
| C. delicious     | D. cheap         |
| 42. A. England   | B. Australia     |
| C. America       | D. Chinese       |
| 43. A. colour    | B. tastes        |
| C. kinds         | D. /             |
| 44. A. are       | B. were          |
| C. is            | D. was           |
| 45. A. seemed    | B. seems         |
| C. seem          | D. to seem       |

#### VI. 单句改错

46. American fast food is the world's most favourite food.
47. It's blowing strong.
48. There are a little carrots in the basket.
49. My parents work both in the shoe factory.
50. It's very cold, but quite sun.

### 三、读写能力

Ⅶ. 阅读理解 读短文,然后回答文章后的五个问题。

Sandwich(三明治) was an Englishman. He lived in the 18th century(世纪). Sandwich was rich, but he liked to play cards for money. He often played for 24 hours, and didn't even stop to have his meals. He ordered his servants to bring him some meat and bread. He put the meat between two pieces of bread and held the food in his left hand, while he played cards with his right hand. People like Sandwich's idea, and from then on they ate bread and meat as Sandwich did. From the name of the man, Sandwich, we have the world of the food "Sandwich" today.

51. Was Sandwich a Chinese man?

\_\_\_\_\_.

52. What did he like to play for?

\_\_\_\_\_.

53. How long did he often play for?

\_\_\_\_\_.

54. Do people like Sandwich's idea?

\_\_\_\_\_.

55. Is Sandwich from the name of the man?

\_\_\_\_\_.

Ⅷ. 用动词的适当形式填空。

56. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to England next week.

57. Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) kites near the river.

58. \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) in the street.

59. Would you like something \_\_\_\_\_ (eat)?

60. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the river.

X. 交际用语 从B栏中找出A栏的正确答语。

## A

61. Do you think fish is popular in Japan?
62. Do you agree that chocolate is good for your health?
63. Would you like some butter with your bread?
64. Help yourself some grapes.
65. What would you like, tea or coffee?

## B

- A. Yes, just a little.
- B. Yes, I think so.
- C. Thank you.
- D. Tea, please.
- E. I really can't agree.

### XI. 书面表述

以“Chinese food”为题目,写一篇介绍中国食物的小短文。(要求:条理清楚,意思连贯,语法正确,不得少于10句话)

Chinese food

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### 【必会习语】

1. in the cupboard 在碗橱里
2. So do we. 我们也是如此。
3. some butter with your bread 带奶油的面包
4. most popular food 最受欢迎的食物
5. in the world 在世界上
6. one of 许多中的一个
7. fast food 快餐

8. either...or 或者……或者……
9. at the weekend 在周末
10. in the daytime 在白天
11. neither...nor 既不……也不……
12. a bit of 一点、少量
13. agree with 同意
14. take a seat 就坐、坐下
15. something English 一些英国食品
16. take-away food 外卖食品
17. home cooking 家常饭菜
18. by the window 在窗户旁边
19. What do people eat in England? 在伦敦,人们吃什么?
20. I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. 我非常想去,但恐怕我不能。
21. Indians like to eat pizza. 意大利人喜欢吃烤馅饼。
22. Neither Dad nor my brother helps. 我爸爸和我哥哥都不帮忙做。
23. Why or why not? 为什么或为什么不?
24. What would you like, tea or juice? 你愿意喝茶还是桔子汁?
25. I like Chinese tea without anything in it. 我喜欢喝什么都不加的中国茶。
26. It must be delicious. 它一定很可口。



### 【拔高挑战】

#### 1. [2000 年中考题]

Either he or I \_\_\_\_\_ at home today.  
A. is B. am C. are D. be

答案为 B。“今天不是他就是我在家。”本句中,用 either...or...连结主语时,谓语句应与 or 后的主语 I 在数上保持一致, I 与 am 搭配,故 B 是正确选项。

#### 2. [2000 年中考题]

There is \_\_\_\_\_ with my new bike.  
A. anything wrong  
B. wrong anying

C. something wrong

D. wrong something

答案为 C。“我的新自行车有一些问题。”anything 用在否定句和疑问句,而此句是肯定句,故 A 与 B 不可选;形容词修饰不定代词应位于不定代词之后,故 B 不正确。



### 【竞赛天地】

#### XII. 单项选择

66. My mother wanted \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- A. to show it to
- B. to show to sth.
- C. show it to
- D. and show it to



### 【趣味英语】

#### XIII. 名言名句

1. You can not gain what you don't understand. 你所不理解的东西是你无法占有的。
2. United, we stand; divided, we fall. 团结,我们就屹立;分裂,我们就倒下。
3. It is more important to study people than books. 研究人比研究书更重要。
4. One can not always be a hero, but one can always be a man. 一个人不可能永远是英雄,但他可以永远是一个光明磊落的人。
5. Happiness is a form of courage. 幸福是勇气的一种。

# Unit 16

## What a good, kind girl!

### 知识精讲



#### 【重点难点】

#### 1. miss v. [P6/T8]

miss 当动词时,有以下几个意思:

①未赶上,未打到。如:

I ran fast but I missed the bus. 我很快地跑,但还是错过了巴士。

②怀念、想念、惦念。如:

I miss you. 我想念你。

③发觉……丢失。如:

I miss my wallet. 我丢了钱包。

#### 2. Can you tell me the way to the library. [P6/T5]

此句意思是:“你能告诉我去图书馆的路吗?”英语常用的问路用法有以下几种:

①Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the library, please? 劳驾,请告诉我去图书馆的路好吗?

②Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the library, please? 劳驾,请你告诉我怎样才能到达图书馆?

③Excuse me, how can I get to the library, please? 劳驾,我怎样才能到图书馆?

④Excuse me, can you tell me where the hos-

pital is, please? 劳驾,你能告诉我医院在哪里吗?

⑤Excuse me, where's the hospital, please? 请问,医院在哪里?

⑥Excuse me, is there a hospital near here? 请问,附近有医院吗?

#### 3. Liu Mei is on her way to the cinema. [P7/T8]

此句意思是:“刘梅在去电影院的路上。”on one's way(to)意为“在某人去……的路上”,“在……途中”。它常有以下三种搭配方式:

①on one's way + to + 地点名词。如:

He is on his way to the shop. 在他去商店的路上。

②on one's way + 地点副词。如:

On my way home, I found a wallet. 在回家的路上,我发现了一个钱包。

③on one's way + 动词不定式。如:

They are on their way to play basketball. 他们正去打篮球。

#### 4. maybe adv. 与 may be. [P7/T18]

maybe 意为“或许、大概”,一般放在主语之前,作状语,多用于口语中表猜测。

may be 意为“也许是、可能是”。may 是情态动词,与 be 一起作谓语,表示推测。如:

Maybe Tom knows Jim's telephone number. 或许汤姆知道吉姆的电话号码。

He may be at home. 他可能在家。

#### 5. It'll take you about half an hour. [P7/B13]

此句意思是：“它将会花费你大约半小时的时间。”在这里 it 作形式主语，指所要做的事情。take 表示“花费”。我们可以用“**It takes sb. some time to do sth.**”表示“某人花了多少时间干某事”。如：

It takes me three hours to clean the classroom. 我用了三个小时打扫教室。

#### 6. borrow, lend, keep [P8/T3]

borrow 表示向别人借进某物，常用于 **borrow sth. from sb.**，它与 lend 是反义词。如：

May I borrow some money from you? 我可以向你借点钱吗？

lend 表示把某物借给某人，常用于以下两种结构：**lend sb. sth./lend sth. to sb.**。如：

I lend my brother my car. 我把我的小汽车借给我哥哥。

I lend my car to my brother. 我把我的小汽车借给我哥哥。

#### 7. help v. & n. [F8/B5]

① help 当动词时，表示帮助、援助，常用以下两种结构：**help sb. with sth., help sb. do sth.**。如：

He helps me with maths. 他帮助我学数学。

He helps me study maths. 他帮助我学数学。

② help 当名词时，为不可数名词。如：

Can I be any help to you? 我能帮你什么忙吗？

#### 8. in time 与 on time [P10/T12]

in time 表示做某事非常及时。

on time 表示按时做完了某事，没有使事情延误。如：

They caught the bus in time. 他们及时赶上了汽车。

They got to school on time yesterday. 他们昨天按时到校。



### 【语法点评】

## 情态动词 can 和 may 的用法总结

情态动词虽有词义，但不完整，不能单独在句中作谓语，必须和行为动词一起构成谓语，表示说话人的语气和情态。下面我们谈一下 may 与 can 的用法。

① may 意为“可以、可能”，表示允许、请求或可能。肯定回答用 may，否定回答用 mustn't 或 can't。如：

May I use your ruler? 我可以用一下你的尺子吗？

Yes, you may. 是的，请用。(肯定回答)

No, you mustn't/can't. 不，你不能用。(否定回答)

② can 表示“能、会、可以”，表示客观可能性。肯定回答用 can，否定回答用 can't。如：

Can you swim? 你能游泳吗？

Yes, I can. 是的，我能。(肯定回答)

No, I can't. 我不能。(否定回答)

③ may 和 can 表示征求对方的意见，多用于第一人称中，表请求、许可。如：

May I open the window? 我可以打开窗户吗？

Can I borrow your bike? 我可以借一下你的自行车吗？

④ may 和 can 表示一件事或许会发生或是某种情况可能会存在，表一种可能性。如：

You may have a cold. 你可能感冒了。

It can be true. 它可能是真的。



### 【巧学妙思】

## 阅读理解技巧(四)

如果要提高阅读理解的速度和准确率，

必须掌握正确阅读方法,根据不同的阅读目的,我们采取不同的阅读方法。

如果只需了解文章的大意和中心意思,对文章的结构有个总的概念,只需要略读即可,略读时注意力要集中,不必因为个别生词或句子结构模糊而暂停下来仔细研究。略读时需注意文章的开头和结尾,以及每段的段首句和结尾句,它们一段是文章内容的精华。

如果只是为了获寻某个特定信息,只需要查读就行了。查读时只要浏览文章的题目,并通过迅速的大致的阅读,初步把握并领会文章的大意,进一步把注意力集中在寻找的内容上,进行更细致一些的阅读,找出有关的信息。用此方法我们可以很快地找到一部分测试文章细节的题目答案,如回答用 who、when、where 提问的问题。

如果要彻底理解文章的内容和作者的观点,则需要细读才行。先找到文章中相关的内容部分,在此范围内逐句阅读,对关键词、句要仔细琢磨,以便对其有较深刻、较准确的理解和掌握。要通过细读,掌握文章的确切意思,有深入的了解,正确理解作者的意图、观点和态度。



## 【竞赛指导】

[例][英语奥赛首届决赛试题]

—Why not answer my question? Can't you see the blackboard?

—\_\_\_\_\_ But I don't know the answer.

- A. No, I can.                      B. No, I can't.  
C. Yes, I can't.                    D. Yes, I can.

[分析]此句意思为:“为什么不回答我的问题?难道你看不见黑板吗?”“不,我能看见。但我不知道答案。”A 为否定回答,而 can 后没有加 not; C 项为肯定回答却加了 not; 而 B 项表示看不见黑板,与题意不相符,

故 A、B、C 三项都不正确。

[答案]D

## 能力训练



### 【双基过关】

#### 一、听说能力

I. Listen to the tape and choose the words you will hear. 听录音,选出你所听到的单词。

1. A. either    B. neither    C. church
2. A. seems    B. seemed    C. seem
3. A. peper    B. paper        C. parrot
4. A. Indian    B. Italy        C. Italian
5. A. waiter    B. wait        C. waiting

II. Listen to the tape, then choose the right answer. 听问句,选择正确答案。

6. A. Go across the bridge, you'll find the library on the left.  
B. It'll take you half an hour.
7. A. By bus.  
B. Behind the school.
8. A. Yes, please.  
B. Tea, please.
9. A. No, you can't.  
B. No, you needn't.
10. A. Thank you all the same.  
B. Thanks.

III. Listen to the tape, fill in the blanks with the words you will hear. 听录音,在空缺处填入你所听到的单词。

11. Walk \_\_\_\_\_ Zhongshan Road, and turn \_\_\_\_\_ on the second cross-



ing.

12. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the post office and the hospital.  
 13. I can't find my \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
 14. \_\_\_\_\_ he knows where the hospital is.  
 15. They may help Uncle Li \_\_\_\_\_ the machine.

## 二、思辨能力

Ⅵ. 单词辨音 找出画线部分读音与众不同的一个。

16. A. until            B. worried  
     C. easily          D. times  
 17. A. may            B. play  
     C. Monday        D. day  
 18. A. come          B. brother  
     C. move           D. love  
 19. A. watch         B. table  
     C. right           D. to  
 20. A. wife           B. kind  
     C. night           D. pig

Ⅴ. 单项选择

21. You can take No.20 bus. It will \_\_\_\_\_ you there.  
     A. carries          B. take  
     C. get              D. bring  
 22. There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in this glass than in that one.  
     A. a lot            B. a little  
     C. more            D. a few  
 23. I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ do it at once.  
     A. can't            B. mustn't  
     C. don't            D. didn't  
 24. Turn right \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights.  
     A. in                B. to  
     C. along            D. at  
 25. Which is the way \_\_\_\_\_ the fruit

shop?

- A. for                B. at  
 C. to                 D. with  
 26. Go \_\_\_\_\_ until you \_\_\_\_\_ the end.  
     A. to; reach        B. on; arrive  
     C. on; reach        D. to; get to  
 27. We looked \_\_\_\_\_, but we saw nothing.  
     A. around          B. in  
     C. at                D. for  
 28. I saw him on the way \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.  
     A. at                B. of  
     C. to                D. in  
 29. I don't want this pen, would you please show me \_\_\_\_\_ one?  
     A. other            B. the other  
     C. another          D. others  
 30. I can't answer the question. It's too \_\_\_\_\_.  
     A. different        B. easy  
     C. hard             D. long  
 31. \_\_\_\_\_ the policeman knows the way.  
     A. Maybe          B. Must be  
     C. May              D. May is  
 32. A: May I write with a pen?  
     B: \_\_\_\_\_  
     A. Yes, I may.      B. No, you don't.  
     C. Yes, you may.   D. Yes, you can.  
 33. Go down this street \_\_\_\_\_ you reach the stop.  
     A. how              B. before  
     C. until             D. after  
 34. His wife was ill \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.  
     A. at                B. in  
     C. on                D. with  
 35. Jim didn't wait for their \_\_\_\_\_.  
     A. to thank         B. thankful