

北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果

初二英语同步讲解与测试

(下册)

中学英语



宋伯涛 主编

中国青年出版社



北京朗曼教学与研究中心资料

中学英语 1 + 1

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主编 宋伯涛

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中国青年出版社出版 发行

社址：北京东四 12 条 21 号 邮政编码：100708

北京市昌平长城印刷厂印刷 新华书店总经销

*

880×1230 1/32 10.5 印张 325 千字

1999 年 12 月北京第 1 版 2003 年 1 月北京第 4 次印刷

定价：12.80 元

ISBN 7-5006-3656-3/G·1104

再 版 前 言

本书是由北京朗曼英语教学与研究中心根据初二教材(下)最新修订的《中学英语 1+1》系列丛书之一。其特点在于结合教材对各单元重点难点逐条进行讲解,内容详尽,条理清晰,分析透彻,例句丰富。所涉及内容主要是各单元所应掌握的基础语法,词汇运用,词义辨析,句型结构,一义多表等。同步测试部分根据各单元特点对基础语法,重点难点,词汇知识进行巩固性的训练,其中采用了目前各地较为常用的题型,题目丰富,综合性强,旨在帮助学生巩固知识,提高综合运用英语的能力。

学生在使用本书过程中,应结合教课书,认真学习重点难点部分,努力掌握各语言点的各种用法及注意事项,对某些重点难点要进行仔细的研究、分析和理解,结合例句,努力掌握其用法。做同步练习时要独立思考,结合教课书及讲解认真解题,然后对照题解,弄通弄懂为什么用这个答案而不用那个答案,为什么要这样说而不那样说,还可以怎样说,怎样才对,从一个点进行散发性联想思维。课后还应对某些重点题目进行反复的再思考、再分析、再理解。有问题主动询问,及时解决。本中心答疑热线就是为这一目的而开设的。

再版前,作者对书中许多地方作了较为合理的修改,但仍难免存有不尽人意之处,谨请广大读者批评指正。凡需要本书以及本系列其它丛书的读者可与本中心联系,联系电话:010-64926023, 64925886。

宋伯涛

2003 年 1 月修订于北师大

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Unit 15 What do people eat?

第十五单元 人们通常吃什么?

Part 1 Language Points 重点难点讲解

1. "They eat a lot of potatoes/beef/fish."

"So do we./Oh, we don't. We eat a lot of..."

"他们食用大量土豆/牛肉/鱼。"

"我们也一样。/噢,我们可不是,我们食用大量..."

▲ 作为肉或盘中餐, beef(牛肉), fish(鱼肉), chicken(鸡肉), pork(猪肉), mutton(羊肉)等均为不可数名词, 可以用 a lot of, lots of, a great deal of, much, a bit of, some, two jin of(两斤), three pieces of(三片)等表示数量的词语修饰, 不能用 many 修饰。作为动物, cow(母牛), bull(公牛), cattle(牛), fish(鱼), chick(小鸡), hen(母鸡), cock(公鸡), pig(猪), sheep(绵羊), goat(山羊)均为可数名词, 可用 many, some, a lot of, lots of 以及数量词修饰, 不能用 much, a great deal of 等词语修饰。

【注】fish 作“鱼”解时, 单复数都是 fish, 可以说 a fish, two fish, several fish。fish 的复数形式也可用 fishes, 但这时大多指种类, 所以 three fishes 可作“三种鱼”解, 也可作“三条鱼”解, 通常根据情景或上下文而定。

【注】本单元中 salt, sugar, pepper, oil, wine, beer, butter, bread, food, housework, homework 等单词均为不可数名词。

【注】英语中还有一些为数不多的只有复数, 而没有单数的名词, 常见的有 people, police, youth(青年), public(公众), cattle(牛)等。这类词不能用于单数形式, 只能用于复数形式, 其谓语动词也须相应用复数形式。表达这些概念的单数形式时, 须用别不同的词, 如: a person, a man, a woman, a policeman, a policewoman, a young man/woman, a cow, a bull 等。如:



- (1) There are some people in that room.
那个房间里有些人。(不说 a people 或 some persons)
- (2) The police are after a man with a beard.
警察正在搜寻一个留胡子的人。(police 前总是有定冠词 the, 只能说 some/two/a policeman, 不能说 some/two/a police.)
- (3) The youth of today don't know what they want to be.
当今的青年人不知道他们想干什么。(不说 a youth 或 some/two youth, 可说 some/two young people 或 a young man)
- (4) Cattle are mostly sold for their beef.
牛大多售出去屠宰。(不说 a cattle 或 some cattles)

▲ So do we, 是一种倒装句, 表示上文所说的动作或情况, 也适合于另一人或另一些人。助动词的选用要取决于前一句的谓语动词。用 do, does 代替实意动词的一般现在时, 用 did 代替实意动词的一般过去时, 用 will, shall 代替一般将来时, 用 am, is, are 代替连系动词, 一般将来时或现在进行时, 用 was, were 代替连系动词, 过去将来时或过去进行时。这些助动词的选用也要根据倒装句的主语而定。如:

- (5) I went to Beijing last Sunday. So did Joe.
我上星期天去了北京。Joe 也去了。
- (6) Alice's parents will come to China next spring. So will Mike's.
Alice 的父母明年春天要来北京, Mike 的父母也一样。
- (7) We are going to have a meeting tomorrow afternoon. So are the students of Grade One.
我们明天下午要开会。一年级学生也一样。
- (8) England is a beautiful land with a long history. So is China.
英国是一个历史悠久的美丽的国家。中国也一样。

【注】如前一句中有两个不同形式的谓语动词, 就不能用 So + 助动词 + 主语这一倒装句形式, 而要用 So it is/was with + 表示另一(些)人或事物的名词这一句型。如:

- (9) "Chinese food has different tastes and is usually very delicious."
"So it is with American food."
"中国菜有多种不同口味, 且味道通常都很鲜美."
"美国菜也是如此。"
- (10) "His father was born in Britain and English is his first language."
"So it is with Joe's father."
"他的父亲出生在英国, 英语是他的母语。"



“Joe 的父亲也是一样。”

- ▲ 当肯定前面所说情况或行为属实,而不涉及第三人,则不用 So + 助动词 + 主语这一句型,而要用 So + 主语 + 助动词这一句型,通常作“确是如此”,“确实做了”解。如:

⑪ “Jim always works hard.” “So he does.”

“Jim 总是很用功。”“他确是这样。”(Jim 和 he 是同一人,不能说 So does he.)

⑫ “Mary’s mother is a Chinese.” “So she is.”

“Mary 的母亲是个中国人。”“是这样的。”(Mary’s mother 和 she 指同一人,不能说 So is she.)

⑬ She said she would come and see me. And so she did.

她说她要来看我,她也确实来了。(两个 she 指同一人,不能说 so did she.)

2. “Would you like some butter with your bread?”

“Yes, just a little please.”

“你要不要些奶油涂在面包上吃?”“好的,请来一点。”

- ▲ “Would you like (to have) ...?” 这一句型在交际英语中使用较广,意思是“你想要...吗?”不定式 to have 在这里作“想要”解,在句中通常省略。省略以后,句中用名词或代词作宾语,不能用动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

① “Would you like some chips?”

“Yes, please.”

“要不要来些炸土豆片?”“好的,谢谢。”

② “Would you like some more bread?”

“No, thanks. I’m full.”

“要不要再来些面包?”“不要了,谢谢,我吃饱了。”

③ “Would you like some turnips with your steak?”

“Oh, yes, just two jin please.”

“要不要买些萝卜和你的牛排一块烧?”

“噢,行,就来两斤吧。”

【注】总是说 Would you like ...? 不能用第一人称或第三人称作本句型主语。Would 和动词 like 一起构成谓语,Would 不能改用任何其他情态动词或助动词。

【注】在西方国家,主人招待客人入座后通常先问 Would you like some coffee/a cup of tea? 客人一般会直截了当地回答 Yes,



please. No, thanks. 或明确地说 Oh, no, I'd like a glass of water. 不能说 Yes, thanks. No, please. 人们的习惯是主人问过一次, 客人如果谢绝, 主人将不再提及此事, 如果客人后来想喝点什么, 也不好意思自己再开口要了。因此开始就不必客气, 这一点与中国人的习惯有所不同。

▲ “Would you like...?” 句型当用于邀请对方做某事时, 句中须用不定式作宾语, 不定式不能省。这时, 这一句型常译成“请你做..., 好吗?” 或“你愿意做...吗?” 所作的应答也有多种情况。如:

① “Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?”

“Yes, I'd like/love to (have dinner with you tonight).”

“你愿意今晚和我一起吃饭吗?”

“好的, 我非常愿意。”

② “Would you like to go to her birthday party?”

“I'd love/like to, but I'm afraid I can't. My mother is sick in bed.”

“你愿意去参加她的生日聚会吗?”

“我非常愿意参加, 但恐怕不行, 我妈妈病了。”

③ “Would you like to have the room with me?”

“With pleasure. / That would be very nice.”

“你愿意和我合住这一间房间吗?”

“非常愿意。/ 那太好了。”

【注】句④⑤⑥中作宾语的不定式均不能省略, 否则将使句子语意不明, 不定式也不能改用动词-ing 形式。

【注】这一句型中的动词 like 可以改用动词 love, 意思完全一样。

【注】应答中的不定式常常省去, 但不定式符号 to 不能省。

【注】表示邀请的句式除了用 “Would you like/love to do...?” 以外, 还可以用 “Will you please do...?” “Would you please do...?” 或 “Shall we do...”。也可以用陈述句的形式表示邀请, 可以说: I'd like to invite you to my birthday party. 我想邀请你来参加我的生日聚会。I'd very much like you to join us. 我非常希望你能参加我们的活动。I hope you can come to our evening party. 我希望你能来参加我们的晚会。对以上任何一种表示邀请的句式都可作如下应答: I'd like to. I'd love to. I'd like/love to, but I'm afraid I'm too busy to come. 我很愿意, 但我太忙了, 恐怕来不了。With pleasure. 我很愿意。Yes. It's very kind/nice/good of you. 愿意, 承蒙你的好意。



- ▲ 在“Would you like some butter with your bread.”一句中, with your bread 是介词短语, 作定语, 修饰 butter, 意思是“和你面包一块吃的牛奶”。介词 with 在这里具有“带着”, “带有”等意思。再如:

- ⑦ I'd like (to have) a room with three beds.

我要一间三张床的房间。

- ⑧ We found him an old man with white hair and a dirty face.

我们发现他已经上了年纪, 长着一头白发, 脸上脏脏的。

- ⑨ That's a book with a green cover.

那是一本绿封面的书。

3. Could you pass me the cheese, please?

请你把乳酪递给我, 好吗?

在表示请求帮助或请求允许的疑问句中, 我们常用 could 代替 can, 以表示礼貌, 委婉或不确定的语气, 而 can 则不具有这些语气。这样用时, 不能把 could 看作为 can 的过去式。本句中用 Could 是为了表示礼貌的请求。表示请求帮助或请求允许时, 我们除了用 can, could 以外, 还可以用 may, 句子的表达方式也各有不同, 我们可以用不同的方式来表达同一个概念。如:

- ① Could/Can/May I use your car for a day?

你的汽车我可以借用一天吗?

- ② I wonder if I could use your car for a day.

你的汽车我不知道能否借用一天。

- ③ Do you mind if I use your car for a day?

你是否介意我借用一天你的汽车。(if 从句中不用情态动词)

【注】对于句①②所作允答也可以各种各样的, 如同意借用可以说 Yes. 或 Sure. 或 Certainly. 表示“当然可以”。还可以说 Yes, (do) please. 可以, 请吧。Of course (you may/can). 当然可以。Go ahead, please. 行, 请用吧。That's OK./all right. 可以。如不同意对方借用, 可说 I'm sorry you can't. 抱歉, 不行。I'm afraid you can't. 恐怕不行。I'm sorry, but you can use it tomorrow. 抱歉, 不过你明天可以使用。I'm really sorry, but I have to use it today. 真是对不起, 我今天得用车。要避免说 No, you can't. 这样显得很不懂礼貌。否定应答通常用委婉的语气。

【注】对于句③所作应答可说 Never mind. Not at all. 表示“不介意”, 不能用 Yes. Sure. Of course. Certainly. 等词语回答。