



总主编◎李朝东

JINGLUN XUEDIAN

重难点 详尽解读 一书在手 应有尽有

# 教材解析

人教国标

## 英语

九年级(下)

中国少年儿童新闻出版总社



总主编◎李朝东

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# Unit 11      Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

## 单词收藏夹

- fresh** *adj.* 新鲜的;生的;无经验的    bright and clear; new to one's experience  
**safe** *adj.* 安全的;保险的    free from danger or harm; protected against harm  
**lend** *v.* 借给    offer sth. for other people's use but the things are expected to be returned later  
**park** *v.* 停车    put somewhere for a time  
**wonder** *v.* 想知道;疑惑    want to know very much; be surprised  
**trouble** *v.* 使烦恼;麻烦;打扰    make worried; produce physical disorder; put to inconvenience  
**offend** *v.* 冒犯;使……不愉快    make unhappy; cause discomfort or pain; offense  
**market** *n.* 市场;集市;广场    a public place where people meet to buy and sell goods

## 短语资料包

- hang out** 闲荡  
**next to** 紧挨着;在……旁边  
**go past** 路过;经过  
**dress up** 盛装;打扮  
**hand in** 交上  
**water slide** 水滑道  
**ask for** 索要;寻求  
**rock band** 摇滚乐队  
**make a telephone call** 打电话  
**get some magazines** 买杂志  
**get a dictionary** 买字典  
**prefer doing sth.** 乐意做某事



### 句型浏览器

Excuse me, can/could you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?

打扰了, 您能告诉我我在哪儿能买到字典吗?

Do you know where I can exchange money? 你知道在哪儿能兑换货币吗?

Could you tell me how to get to the post office? 你能告诉我怎样去邮局吗?

Take the escalator to the second floor and turn right.

乘自动扶梯到二楼然后右转。

Is that a good place to hang out? 那是个好去处吗?

I wonder if you can help me. 我想知道你能否帮帮我。

There's always something happening. 那里总有一些活动。

It might seem that speaking politely is more difficult than being direct.

似乎礼貌地说话比直接表达更困难。

### 语法演示台

1. 宾语从句的三种表现形式:

(1) that 引导 (2) 特殊疑问词引导 (3) if 或 whether 引导

2. 宾语从句的语序

3. 宾语从句的时态

## Part 1 Section A

### A 课文译注

**Language Goal:** 语言目标:

Ask for information politely 有礼貌地询问信息

**1a** Where can you do the following things? Match each thing with a place in the picture. Many different answers are possible. 你能在什么地方做下面的各项事情? 请把每件事与下图中相应的地点配对。可以有多种不同的答案。

\_\_\_ C \_\_\_ buy shampoo 买洗发香波

\_\_\_ get some information about the town<sup>1</sup> 得到关于小镇的一些信息

\_\_\_ get some magazines<sup>2</sup> 买一些杂志

\_\_\_ buy some writing paper<sup>3</sup> 买些书写纸

- \_\_\_\_\_ make a telephone call<sup>4</sup> 打个电话  
 \_\_\_\_\_ buy some stamps 买一些邮票  
 \_\_\_\_\_ get a dictionary 买一本字典  
 \_\_\_\_\_ save money<sup>5</sup> 存钱

**1b Listen and complete the conversations.** 听录音,完成对话。

**1c PAIRWORK 结对练习**

Make conversations using the information in activity 1a. Talk about your own city.  
 利用活动 1a 所提供的信息编对话。谈论你所在的城市。

A: Excuse me. Can you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?<sup>6</sup>

打扰一下。你能否告诉我在哪里能买到字典?

B: Sure. There's a bookstore on River Road.

当然可以。在 River 路就有一家书店。

**2a Listen. You will hear some of the directions below. Number the directions in the order that you hear them.** 听录音。你将会听到下面的一些指路用语。请按你听到的顺序给它们标上序号。

\_\_\_\_\_ Take the elevator to the second floor.<sup>7</sup> 乘电梯到二楼。

\_\_\_\_\_ Turn left.<sup>8</sup> 向左拐。

\_\_\_\_\_ Take the escalator to the second floor. 乘自动扶梯到二楼。

\_\_\_\_\_ Turn right.<sup>9</sup> 向右拐。

\_\_\_\_\_ The drugstore is between the furniture store and the bookstore.  
 药店在家具店和书店之间。

\_\_\_\_\_ Go past the bank.<sup>9</sup> 走过银行。

**2b Listen again and show how the boy walks to the drugstore. Draw a line on the picture above.** 再听录音,然后指出那个男孩是如何去药店的。在上图画出其路线。

A: Excuse me. Do you know where I can exchange money?<sup>10</sup>

劳驾,你能告诉我在哪儿可以兑换钱吗?

B: Sure. There's a bank on the second floor. Take the escalator to the second floor and turn right. The bank is next to the bookstore.<sup>11</sup>

没问题。二楼有一家银行。乘自动扶梯到二楼,再向右拐。银行在书店的旁边。

**2c PAIRWORK 结对练习**

Make conversations using the other places in the picture above.

利用上图中的其他位置进行对话。

### Grammar Focus 语法聚焦

Do you know where I can buy shampoo? 你知道在哪儿可以买到洗发水吗?

Could you please tell me how to get to the post office?<sup>12</sup>

你能告诉我怎样去邮局吗?

Can you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?

请问你能告诉我在哪儿可以买到字典吗?

### 点击语法

一、宾语从句的概念:在复合句中用来作宾语的从句就叫宾语从句。依此类推,在复合句中用作主语的从句就叫主语从句;用来作定语的从句就叫定语从句;用来作表语的从句就叫表语从句;用来作状语的从句就叫状语从句。宾语从句是名词性从句的一种,在句中用来充当及物动词或介词的宾语。

I think he is easy to get along with. 我认为他很容易相处。

It depends on whether the weather will be fine tomorrow.

这要取决于明天的天气是否会晴朗。

提醒:be afraid, be sure, be confident 等结构后的句子传统上也当作宾语从句来看待。

I'm afraid I can't go with you. 恐怕我不能和你们一起去。

I'm not confident that I can pass the exam. 我没有信心能通过这次考试。

Are you sure they will come to join us? 你能确信他们会加入到我们当中来吗?

二、学习宾语从句要紧紧把握住三个方面的问题:引导词、语序和时态。

1. that 引导的宾语从句。that 引导的宾语从句的前身是陈述句。如果主句的谓语动词是 know, tell, say, think, hope, believe, be afraid 等意义确定的词,且宾语从句意义完整,这时常用 that 引导陈述句作宾语从句,that 常被省略。

She says (that) she was born in America but her parents are both Chinese.

她说她出生在美国,但她的父母都是中国人。

Our teacher told us (that) we had to pay attention to language etiquette.

我们的老师告诉我们必须注意语言礼仪。

提醒:(1)当插入语把主句和宾语从句分隔开来时,that 习惯上不省略。

Our teacher told us, in some ways, that we had to pay attention to language etiquette. 我们的老师告诉我们,在某些方面,我们必须注意语言礼仪。

(2)在主句动词后出现两个或两个以上的 that 引导的宾语从句且有

并列连词连接时,第一个 that 可省略,其余的要保留。

She told us (that) she would fly to China and that she hoped to find a job to work as an English teacher. 她告诉我们她要飞往中国,并且希望找到一份英语教师的工作。

2. if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句。这类宾语从句的前身是一般疑问句。由于语序变为陈述句,原来的一般疑问句的疑问语气须借助于引导词 if 或 whether “是否”来体现。if 或 whether 一般情况下可互换。

“Do you like Chinese food?” he asked me. “你喜欢中国食品吗?”他问我。

He asked me if/whether I liked Chinese food. 他问我是否喜欢中国食品。

“Is there a lot of fun to visit there?” I often wonder.

“去那儿参观有趣吗?”我经常疑惑。

I often wonder if/whether there is a lot of fun to visit there.

我经常疑惑去那儿参观是否有趣。

**提醒:**(1) 在介词后作宾语时,用 whether 不用 if。

We're talking about whether we should be allowed to drive.

我们正在讨论是否应当允许我们开车。

- (2) whether 与 or 或动词不定式连用。

We are not sure whether our football team can win or lose the match.

我们说不准我们的足球队是会赢还是输掉这场比赛。

Please tell us whether to go or stay. 请告诉我们是去还是留下。

- (3) 引导条件状语从句时用 if, 这时的 if 表达的意义是“假如,如果”。

We'll hold the sports meeting if it doesn't rain tomorrow.

如果明天不下雨,我们就举行运动会。

You can go out to play if your homework is finished.

如果你的作业完成了,你就可以出去玩了。

3. 由特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句。这类宾语从句的前身是特殊疑问句。特殊疑问词成为关系代词或关系副词来引导宾语从句。注意特殊疑问词都在句中充当某个句子成分。常见的这些特殊疑问词有 what, who, which, whose, whom, when, why, where, how 等。

Could you tell us what has happened to you?

你能告诉我们你发生了什么事情吗?(what 作宾语从句的主语)。

Nobody knows who will come to teach us English this term.

没有人知道这一学期谁来教我们英语。(who 作主语)

Do you know whom/who they are waiting for? 你知道他们在等谁吗?(whom 作宾语,可用 who 来代替,但当介词 for 提前时必须用 whom。即: Do you



know for whom they are waiting?)

Tell me where they are planting trees.

告诉我他们在哪儿栽树。(where 作状语)。

### 三、宾语从句的语序。宾语从句的语序用陈述句语序,也就是主谓语序,先主语后谓语。

Could you tell me what time it is? 你能告诉我几点了吗?(句中不能用 is it)

I don't know where I can find the restroom.

我不知道在哪儿找到厕所。(句中不能用 can I)

### 四、宾语从句的时态。

1. 若主句动词是一般现在时,从句的动词可根据从句的时态来确定。

I believe he will send e-mail to me soon. 我相信他很快会发邮件过来。

Do you know he lived here ten years ago?

你知道他十年以前在这儿生活过吗?

2. 当主句动词用过去时态时,宾语从句中的动词用过去时态。注意这里说的过去时态包括一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时和过去完成时等。

I didn't know he was good at English. 我不知道他擅长英语。

He told me he was hanging out at the mall this time yesterday.

他告诉我昨天这个时候他正在购物中心闲逛。

**提醒:**(1)“Could you please...?”和“Would you please...?”是一种委婉的说法,could 和 would 不表示过去时态,宾语从句中的时态不受主句动词的限制。

Could you please tell me where your father works?

你能告诉我你父亲在哪儿工作吗?

(2) 宾语从句是客观真理、客观事实或是谚语、格言时,不受主句动词时态的限制。

The boy knew light travels much faster than sound.

这个男孩知道光比声音快得多。

The old man told them two heads are better than one.

这位老人告诉他们两人智慧胜一人。

### 五、宾语从句中的否定转移现象。

在 think, believe, suppose, expect 等动词后的宾语从句中,如果从句谓语动词是否定意义,通常将主句动词变为否定形式,这种现象叫否定转移。

I don't think you should be allowed to color your hair.

我认为不应当允许你们染发。

I don't think you're good at spoken English. 我不认为你的口语很好。

提醒: 在 think, believe, suppose, guess, hope 等动词以及 I'm afraid 后, 可用 not 代替一个否定的宾语从句, 用 so 代替一个肯定的宾语从句。

—Do you think they will agree with us?

你认为他们会赞同我们的意见吗?

—I think so/I think not.

我想是这样/我认为不会。

## 六、含有宾语从句的复合句与简单句的互相转换。

1. 转换为主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语这一句型。宾语补足语可能是形容词、现在分词、过去分词、动词不定式等。

He found (that) the box was heavy.

He found the box heavy.

他发现箱子很重。

He heard someone was crying for help in the forest.

He heard someone crying for help in the forest.

他听到有人在森林里呼救。

He saw that she entered the house and closed the door.

He saw her enter the house and close the door.

他看到她进了房子并锁上了门。

Nobody noticed the glass was broken.

Nobody noticed the glass broken.

没有人注意到玻璃被打破了。

2. 转换为特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式这一固定结构。

He didn't know what he should do with it.

He didn't know what to do with it.

他不知道该怎么处置它。

Have you decided what you will buy?

Have you decided what to buy?

你已决定买什么了吗?

3. 和某些词汇转换。

Do you understand what I said?

Do you understand my words?

你懂我的话吗?

Can you tell me the way to the museum?

Can you tell me which is the way to the museum?

你能告诉我去博物馆的路吗?

语法专练

I. 下列各句 A、B、C、D 四处画线部分有一处是错误的,请找出并改正。

- ( ) 1. Do you know where Mr Li does live? I'm going to see him. \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D
- ( ) 2. Please ask him what's his favourite subject. \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D
- ( ) 3. I don't think that if PE is as important as science. \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D
- ( ) 4. You should do that the teacher told you, then you'll be good at it. \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D
- ( ) 5. At that time people didn't know that the earth moved around the sun. \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D

II. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. I don't think there's \_\_\_\_\_ excuse for the mistakes you've made.  
A. any B. some C. a D. many
- ( ) 2. Did you hear \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. when was he leaving B. when she leaves  
C. that she was leaving D. if she will leave
- ( ) 3. They want to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why do you think so  
B. what's your father's job  
C. what does your father do  
D. what you would like
- ( ) 4. They asked \_\_\_\_\_ them a hand.  
A. who can give B. who will give  
C. who could give D. who did give
- ( ) 5. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. how get to the mall B. where's the mall  
C. how can get to the mall D. how the way to the mall

答案链接:

I. 1. C does live 改为 lives 2. B is 移到 subject 后 3. C. 去掉 4. B that 改为 what 5. C moved 改为 moves II. 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B

**3a** Read the article. Then list the advantages and disadvantages of going to the mall. 阅读下面的文章,然后列举出去购物中心买东西的优点和缺点。

### They are all at the mall.

After school, a lot of young people go to the mall. We decided to talk to some students about why they go there.<sup>13</sup>

Interviewer: Why do you go to the mall?

Yu Yue: I go to the mall because my friends hang out there.<sup>14</sup> But I don't really like it.

Interviewer: Oh? Why not?

Yu Yue: The air isn't fresh. I prefer being outside.<sup>15</sup> Also, it's usually crowded.

Interviewer: And how about you?

Li Jun: Oh, I love the mall. There's always something happening.<sup>16</sup> There are a lot of free concerts there. It's also just fun to watch people.

Hu Peng: I like the mall, too. I like to go in the music store and listen to CDs. I also like to look at books in the bookstore.

Yu Yue: Well, when I go into stores I always spend too much money!<sup>17</sup>

### 他们都在购物中心。

放学后,不少学生去购物中心。我们决定和几位学生交谈一下,了解他们为什么去那儿。

采访者:你为什么要去购物中心?

余越: 我去那儿只是因为我的朋友们经常泡在那儿。但我并不怎么喜欢它。

采访者:哦?为什么不喜欢呢?

余越: 那儿的空气不新鲜。我宁愿待在外面。而且,购物中心总是拥挤不堪。

采访者:那你们呢?

李俊: 嗯,我喜欢购物中心。那儿总有一些活动。那儿有许多免费的演唱会。即使仅仅看看人群也其乐融融。

胡鹏: 我也喜欢购物中心。我喜欢去音像店听 CD。我也喜欢去书店浏览图书。

余越: 嗯,我每次逛商场总会花去不少钱。

Advantages 优点	Disadvantages 缺点
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



答案链接:

Advantages: friends hang out there, always something happening, free concerts, fun to watch people, go in the music store, listen to CDs, look at books in the bookstore  
Disadvantages: air isn't fresh, usually crowded, always spend too much money

### 3b GROUPWORK 小组活动

Talk about these questions:

Where do you usually hang out with friends? At your house? At school? At a mall?  
What are the advantages and disadvantages of each place?

讨论下列问题:

你通常和朋友们在哪儿闲逛? 在你家? 在学校? 还是在购物中心?  
这些地方各有什么优缺点?

A: Where do you usually hang out with your friends? 你和朋友们通常在哪儿玩?

B: We usually go to my friend, Qiu's place. <sup>18</sup> 我们通常去一个姓邱的朋友家。

A: Is that a good place to hang out? 那儿好玩吗?

B: Well, it has advantages and disadvantages. <sup>19</sup> It's kind of small. <sup>20</sup> But Qiu's mom is a wonderful cook, so we always have great snacks. <sup>21</sup>

哦,有好玩的方面也有不好玩的方面。地方有点小。但邱的妈妈烹饪手艺不错,所以我们总能有美味的小吃。

### 4 Directions Challenge 挑战方向

With your group, think of three places in your city. Write directions from your school to each place. Then read the directions to your classmates. They guess the places. 和你的小组成员一起,想出你们城市的三个地方。写出从你学校到这三个地方的路线。然后把写的路线读给同学们听,让他们猜出这三个地方。

A: Go out the front door and take a right. <sup>22</sup> Walk about three blocks. Go past the park, and turn left onto Oak Street. Then ... 从前门出去,向右拐。走大约三个街区。经过公园,向左拐到橡树街上。然后……

## B 课文详解

### 1. get some information about the town

information 意为“消息,情报”,是不可数名词。表达可数意义时可在 information 之前加 a piece of。a piece of information 一条消息, pieces of information 多条消息, some information 一些消息。

Some information is from the Internet. 一些消息来自于网上。

Have you got any information about the kind of digital camera?