

与人教版九年义务教育初级中学教科书（最新修订本）同步

新教材课题研究中心

新教材解读

新思路 新理念 新方法 新题型

初中三年级
全册

主编：杜效明

The background of the cover features a red and white checkered pattern. In the center, there is a stylized image of the Statue of Liberty's head and crown, rendered in a light blue/green color. Overlaid on this image are two concentric white circles. The word "英语" (English) is written in large, bold, black Chinese characters across the center of the circles.

英语

陕西师范大学出版社

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前言

《新教材解读》系列丛书与其它同类书相比，最突出的特点是新。

第一，教材新

丛书以人民教育出版社九年义务教育最新教材为蓝本编写，以国家教育部最新教学大纲为依据。

第二，理念新

首先突出新形势下新的教育理念。丛书从大量“学法探究点拨”和“开放性题目示例”中渗透了北京市、湖北省、江苏省、天津市、安徽省一代名师教育理念的变化，在学生生活经验基础上构建知识，让学生自己去寻找真理，从“学生身边的例事”展开课程，让课堂教学在师生互动中产生新知识。

第三，思路新

“掌握一种方法比做一百道题更有用。”丛书突出教给学生学习方法和新的思路。从大量“综合思维点拨”和“研究性学习方法”中详细介绍各种类型的解题方法，思维受阻突破方法，知识灵活应用方法，思维拓展方法，研究性学习培养发散思维能力的方法，让学生在快乐轻松的学习中掌握全新的自主学习模式和方法。

第四，题目新

新型的活题训练是有效地培养学生思维的深刻性、灵活性、独创性、敏感性的重要手段之一。丛书大量题目是一代名师近期的原创的新题、活题，注重知识“点”与“面”的联系，课堂内与课堂外的渗透，例题讲解透彻、独到，一题多问，一题多解，培养学生新的思路、新的想象、新的发现。

这套丛书虽然从策划、编写，再到出版精心设计，细致操作，可谓尽心尽力。尽管书中许多内容是作者长期教学实践和潜心研究的成果，但仍需要不断完善，不当之处，诚望广大读者指正。

新教材课题研究中心

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Unit 1 In the library

单元重点

相关知识

A library is a good place to read, to study and to get ready for reports. It has three main parts to help you find books quickly and easily.

One part of the library has fiction(虚构) books. Fiction tells stories about people and things, but they are not real. All fiction books are arranged (被分类) in alphabetical (按字母顺序) order by the writer's last name.

You will find nonfiction books in another part of the library. Nonfiction books tell facts. They are arranged by subjects. Books about history are arranged together. Books about science are arranged together. Other subjects are arranged together in this way, too.

Reference (参考) books are in the third part of the library. Reference books give facts about different subjects. The dictionary, encyclopedia (百科全书), and atlas (地图册) are reference books. You can find them in the library.

单元预习

Boys and girls, I'm sure there's a library in your school. We may borrow our favorite books from the school library. We can learn a lot of knowledge from the books. And the books make us happy. So we should take good care of them. In Unit One, Grandma lost some library books. She couldn't find them. What should she do? Let's read the story in this unit, then maybe we know how Grandma found the lost books at last.

词语探究

several, already, use to, on, put down, step, pay for, come up with, think of, get... back, pick up, encourage, as

句子分析

1. I think I've got a dictionary?
2. Her hobby is to read.
3. She likes reading on many different subjects.
4. They give me knowledge and make me happy.
5. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home.
6. Several days later Grandma came to the library to borrow some more books.
7. Someone will probably find it and return it sooner or later.
8. What was worse, Grandma lost more books.
9. She was worried and so was the librarian.
10. If you find this book, please return it to the school library.
11. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day.
12. I guess somebody else has borrowed it.

口语交际

1. Excuse me. Have you got a pencil sharpener?
2. I think I've got one.
3. Why don't you ask Jim?
4. Thanks very much.
5. May I help you?

语法详解

现在完成时态(一)

探究性学习

你会选择哪种方式看书,在图书馆还是在互联网上?

课文理解

Part One 词语探究

1. already

- (1) 在本单元中作为 adv., 意思是“已经, 先前”, 多用于完成时。如:

It is already past seven o'clock. 已经过了七点。

The train has already arrived at the station. 火车已经到站了。

- (2) 它在句中通常位于 be 动词、助动词之后, 行为动词之前, 若置于句末则表示惊讶。如:

He has finished the book already. 他竟然已经看完那本书了。

【辨析】 already/yet

- (1) already 常用于肯定句中, 如用于疑问句则表示“惊讶, 意外”等。如:

Is Jim back already? 吉姆已经回来了?

Do we have to go already? 我们不走不行吗?

- (2) yet 作为 adv., 置于疑问句句尾时, 意思是“已经”。如:

Is the post office closed yet? 邮局是否已经关门了?

Have you passed the exam yet? 你已经通过考试了吗?

- (3) yet 用于否定句中, 意思是“还, 仍然”。如:

I haven't done my homework yet. 我还没有做作业。

Hasn't the bus left yet? 公共汽车还没开走?

2. used to

- (1) 在本单元中 used 与不定式 to 连接当助动词用, 意思是“以前是, 过去常常”。与现在对比, 表示过去的事实、情况。used to 只有一种形式, 即过去式。可用于所有人称。如:

I used to go fishing on Sundays. 我过去常常在星期天钓鱼。

The river near our school used to be clean. 我们学校附近的那条河以前是干净的。

- (2) used to 的否定形式是“used not to”, 疑问形式是“used sb. to...?”如:

He used not to drink. 他以前不习惯喝酒。

Used you to be a teacher? 你以前是教师吗?

- (3) used 后可跟 to doing sth., 表示“习惯于”, 常用的结构是“be/get used to doing

sth.”。如:

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯于早起。

You must get used to going to school on time. 你必须养成准时到校的习惯。

3. on

在本单元中作 prep., 意思是“关于”。如:

I have got all kinds of books on science. They are very important. 我有许多关于科学方面的书, 它们很重要。

Do you have any idea on this subject? 对这个题目你有什么看法吗?

【辨析】 on/about

(1) on 用于谈论科学性或严肃性的问题, on 还主要用于有准备的交流, 如专供研究的书、论述、小说、课题报告、演讲等。如:

He has written a novel on the young men. 他写了一本关于年轻人的书。

Miss Gao gave me a book on birds of the world. 高老师给了我一本关于鸟类的书。

(2) about 作为 prep. 表示“关于”这一意思时, 主要用于谈论非科学性或非严肃性的问题。如:

That at least is my idea about friendship. 这至少是我关于友谊的看法。

Here is a book about monkeys. 这儿有一本关于猴子的书。

【再辨析】 a book on tigers 一本论老虎的书——一本科学著作

a book about tigers 一本关于老虎的书——可能是一本给儿童看的故事书

4. put down

(1) 在本单元中作动词短语, 意思是“把……放下来”。若后面跟的宾语是代词, 须把代词放在 put 与 down 之间。如:

You should put down the knife. It's too dangerous. 你应该把刀放下, 那太危险了。

The ball is dirty. Please put it down. 球脏了, 请把它放下。

(2) 此外, put down 还有“写下, 记下”的意思。如:

I put down his telephone number. 我记下了他的电话号码。

5. step

(1) 在本单元中作为 n., 意思是“脚步”。如:

I was too tired to walk a step. 我累得一步也走不动了。

She came along the street with hurried steps. 她步伐慌张地沿街走来。

(2) 它作 n. 还含有“脚步声, 足迹, 步骤”的意思。如:

I heard steps coming up to the door. 我听见有脚步声走近门来。

The policemen found several steps on the mud. 警察发现在泥地里有几个脚印。

What's the next step? 下一步怎么办?

(3) 它还可以作为 v., 意思是“走, 踏入, 踩”。如:

I saw Mr White step down from the plane. 我看见怀特先生从飞机上走下来。

That woman stepped on my foot, but did not apologize. 那个妇女踩了我的脚, 却没有道歉。

【谚语】 The first step is the hardest. 万事开头难。

6. pay for

(1) pay 是 v., 意思是“付款, 给……报酬”。如:

I paid the driver and got out of the taxi. 我付钱给司机后下了出租车。

Kate's mother is paid by the hour. 凯特妈妈的工作按时计酬。

(2) 在本单元中动词短语 pay for 意思是“付钱, 支付”。如:

Li Ping has already paid for the pen. 李平已付了钢笔的钱。

How much did you pay for mending your bike? 修理自行车你花了多少钱?

【短语】 除了 pay for sth. 外, 还有短语 pay sb. for sth., 意思是“为……给某人报酬”; pay money for sth. 意思是“花费……钱买, 付……的款”。如:

The boss paid Jack for his work last month. 上个月老板为杰克的工作付了报酬。

I paid 20 yuan for the book. 我花了二十元钱买了这本书。

【辨析】 pay/cost/spend/take

这四个词都可用来表示“花费”。pay 常和 for 构成短语使用, 主语只能是人, 只能用于花钱; cost 作为 v., 指某东西“值多少钱, 需要多少钱”, 主语一般是物, 此外, 它还可用于花费时间, 并且它常带双宾语; spend 也用于“花费钱和时间”, 但主语是人, 其结构为 spend money /time on sth. /in doing sth.; take 多用于花费时间, 也可用于花费金钱, 其主语是 it (形式主语), 其结构为 It takes sb. some money/time to do sth.。如:

Have you paid the money for this coat? 这件大衣你已付钱了吗?

How much does the colour TV set cost? 买这台彩电要多少钱?

This jacket cost her 200 dollars. 这件夹克衫花了她两百美元。

I spent 56 yuan on the shoes. 我花了五十六元买鞋。

My son spends one and a half hours in doing his homework every evening. 我儿子每晚用一个半小时做作业。

It took me four hundred pounds to buy the computer. 我花四百英镑买了这台电脑。

It took him quite a long time to finish the work. 他花了相当长的时间才完成那部著作。

【谚语】 No work, no pay. 不劳无获。

7. come up with

(1) 在本单元中它的意思是“提出, 提供, 找到(答案、解决办法)”等。是由动词和

介词构成的固定短语。如:

You've come up with a good idea. 你提出了一个极好的主意。

I think Mr Wang can come up with the correct answer if you ask him the hard problem. 我想如果问王先生这道难题的话,他会找到正确答案的。

- (2) 它还含有“追上……,赶上……”的意思。如:

Go on ahead, please. We'll come up with you soon. 请你先走,我们不久就会赶上来了。

【辨析】 come up with 作为“赶上……,追上……”的意思使用时,不可用被动语态。如:

(×) The other students were come up with in lessons, though I missed a term.

(✓) I came up with the other students in lessons, though I missed a term. 虽然我休学一学期,但是功课还是赶上了其他同学。

8. think of

- (1) 在本单元里,意为“认为,想起,考虑”等。如:

We've thought of the plan for some time. 那个计划我们已考虑一段时间了。

You mustn't think only of yourself. 你不应该只想到自己。

- (2) think of 作为“认为”之意,一般用于疑问句中与 what 连用。如:

What do you think of the film? 你认为这部电影如何?

What do the foreigners think of China? 外国人觉得中国怎样?

- (3) 作为“想起”之意时,通常置于 can't, couldn't, try to, want to 之后。如:

I can't think of his address. 我想不起他家地址。

He tried to think of what he would buy. 他试着想起他该买什么。

【辨析】 think of / think about / think over / think out

- (1) think about 指“想到,考虑”,(对……)看法。它有时可与 think of 换用。但是当 think of 作为“想起,想到”之意时,of 一般不能改用 about。如:

Please think about it and give me your answer next week. 请考虑一下,下个星期给我答复。

What do you think about/of the TV play? 你认为这部电视剧怎样?

Are you still thinking about/of moving? 你是不是还在考虑搬家?

The old woman often thinks of her son. 那位老人常常想起儿子。

- (2) think over 为“仔细考虑”之意,相当于 think about... carefully, 但 about 是介词,所跟宾语放在它之后。over 是副词,所带宾语是代词时,代词要放在 think 和 over 之间。如:

Let me think it over. 让我考虑一下。

Please think over what Mr Li's said. 把李先生的话好好想想吧。

- (3) think out 这个动词短语的意思是“想出,研究出(计划等)”。如:

At last he thought out the answer to the question. 最后他想出了问题的答案。

9. get...back

- (1) 在本单元中,它的意思是“退还……,送回去”。此外, get 和 back 可以连在一起用,表示“归还,取回”之意。如:

Stop worrying any more. I'll help you to get the dictionary back. 别着急了,我会帮你把字典送回去。

She'll get back the book to the library tonight. 今晚她会把书还给图书馆。

- (2) get back 还有“回来,归来”之意。如:

When did you get back from the country? 你什么时候从乡下回来的?

【短语】 get up 起床 get away 离开,逃离 get down 下来 get in 进入 get out 出去 get on with sb. 与某人相处…… get off 下去

10. pick up

- (1) 在本单元中,意思是“拾起,捡起”。如:

Please pick up all these pieces of paper before you leave the classroom. 你们离开教室之前,请拾起所有纸屑。

Yesterday Li Ming found a wallet lying on the ground and pick it up at once. 昨天李明发现地上有一只钱包,他马上捡起来。

- (2) 它还可表示“驾车去接(某人),(车、船)在中途搭人”。如:

Shall I pick you up at the airport? 要我开车去机场接你吗?

The train stopped to pick up passengers. 火车停下来搭乘客。

- (3) 它也可表示“收听到”。如:

I picked up Radio Huangshan last night. 昨晚我收听了黄山电台广播。

11. encourage

- (1) 在本单元中,它是 v.,意思是“鼓励”。如:

His success has encouraged everyone. 他的成功鼓舞了大家。

We encouraged our football team with loud cheers. 我们大声欢呼鼓励我们的足球队。

- (2) 它可以构成固定短语 encourage sb. to do sth., 意为“鼓励某人做某事”。如:

My teacher often encourages me to work hard at English. 老师经常鼓励我要努力学习英语。

- (3) 它还有“促使,有利于”之意。如:

Good health encourages clear thinking. 健康的体魄有利于头脑的思维。

- (4) 它的反义词是 discourage,意思是“使……气馁,使沮丧”。如:

The failure discourages me. 失败使我灰心丧气。

12. as

- (1) 在本单元中,作为 prep.,意思是“作为”。如:

Wang Shuo is famous as a writer. 王朔作为一名作家很有名气。

We chose him as our monitor. 我们挑选他当我们班长。

- (2) 它可作为 conj.,意思是“当……时,因为,依照,尽管,与……一样”等。如:

I went to school as I was seven years old. 我七岁时上学了。

As I caught a bad cold, I didn't go to work last week. 上星期我因为重感冒而没去上班。

I'll do as you tell me. 我会照你所说的去做。

Poor as he was, he was very honest. 尽管他穷,却很诚实。

I'd like to go abroad as you do. 我想跟你一样出国。

- (3) 它还可作为 adv.,意思是“和……一样地”如:

He swims fast, but I swim just as fast. 他游得快,但我游得也一样快。

【短语】 as...as 与……一样, as soon as 一……就……, as usual 像平常一样。如:

She works as busy as a bee. 她工作繁忙。

I hope you can call me as soon as you get to Beijing. 我希望你一到北京就给我打电话。

The doctor went to work last Saturday as usual. 那大夫上星期六照常上班。

【谚语】 As the tree, as the fruit. 栽什么树,结什么果。

Part Two 句子分析

1. Excuse me. Have you got a dictionary? 请问你有字典吗?

have got 是现在完成时结构,它在口语中相当于一般现在时 have 的意思,为“有”。

但 have got 多见于英国英语,而美国英语用 have 较多。如:

Have you got a new watch? → Do you have a new watch? 你有一块新表吗?

I haven't got a book on the moon. → I don't have a book on the moon. 我没有关于月球的书

【注意】 以下几种情况 have 不可用 have got 代替。

- (1) have 与助动词和情态动词连用时。如:

The shirt is cheap. I'll have it. 这件衬衫便宜,我要买下它。

We may have these books. 我们可以有这些书。

- (2) 用于过去时,进行时和完成时不用 have got。如:

He had a new bike last Sunday. 上个星期天他买了一辆新自行车。

- (3) 用作不定式时,不可用 have got,如:

I wish to have a twin sister. 我希望有一个孪生姐妹。

(4) have 作为“吃、喝、使、让”之意时,不可用 have got 代替。

What did you have for breakfast? 早餐你吃了什么?

I'm so busy every day. I'll have somebody doing the housework for me. 我每天很忙,我想请人帮我做家务。

2. Her hobby is to read. 她的爱好就是看书。

(1) hobby 在此是 n.,意为“嗜好”。如:

My hobby is playing cards. 我的嗜好是打牌。

(2) to read 是一个动词不定式结构,在此句中充当表语。如:

My job is to teach them Chinese. 我的工作教他们汉语。

Her wish is to become a pop singer. 她的愿望是成为一名流行歌手。

【注意】 动词不定式结构:小品词 to + 动词原形,它是动词的一种非限定形式。没有人称和数的变化,在句中不能单独作谓语,除可以充当表语外,还可以充当主语、宾语、定语、状语、宾语补足语。如:

To learn a foreign language well is not easy. 要学好一门外语是不容易的。(主语)

Let's begin to have our class meeting. 让我们开班会吧。(宾语)

I'm hungry. Could you give me something to eat, please? 我饿了,请给我一些吃的吗?(定语)

Tell the boy not to play football on the road, please. 告诉那男孩不要在路上踢球。(宾语补足语)

We'll come to see you next month. 下个月我们会去看你。(状语)

【辨析】 hobby/habit

hobby 指利用闲暇积极投入的业余爱好。habit 作为名词,意指“(个人)习惯”。如:

Mr Green's hobby is watching TV at night. 格林先生的爱好是晚上看电视。

Smoking is a bad habit. 吸烟是个坏习惯。

3. She likes reading on many different subjects. 她喜欢看许多不同题材的书。

(1) like 跟动名词构成短语 like doing sth.,表示“喜欢/爱好做某事”。如:

The Blacks like traveling very much. 布莱克一家非常喜欢旅行。

(2) like 跟不定式构成短语 like to do sth.,也表示“喜欢做某事”。如:

All the boys like to play basketball on Sundays. 所有的男孩都喜欢在星期天打篮球。

【注意】 like to do sth. 与 like doing sth. 有区别。like to do sth. 指喜欢特定、具体的事情。like doing sth. 指喜欢一般性的事情。但有时也可互用。如:

Do you like to ride bike alone? → Do you like riding bike alone? 你喜欢独自骑车吗?

(3) like + 不定式构成的复合结构: like sb. to do sth. 的意思是“喜欢某人做某事”。

如:

Miss Yang likes the children to read books in the reading room. 杨老师喜欢孩子们在阅览室看书。

Our English teacher likes us to ask questions in class. 课堂上英语老师喜欢我们问问题。

- (4) 短语 would like to do sth. 表示“愿意或希望做某事”。它经常出现在口语中,语气比 want 客气、委婉。如:

What would you like to have for supper? 晚餐你想吃什么?

The American would like to visit our school. 那位美国人希望参观我们学校。

【辨析】 like /enjoy/love

enjoy 除含有“喜爱”之意外,还表示“享受、欣赏”。它后面除跟名词、代词外,能跟动名词构成短语 enjoy doing sth.; love 表示“喜欢(某)事物、热爱”之意时程度比 like 深。如:

I enjoy going to the movies. 我喜爱看电影。

We all love China 我们都热爱中国。

I like people to tell the truth. 我喜欢人们说实话。

- (5) like 还可作为 prep., 表示“像……、似……”。它的反义词是 unlike。如:

The girl looks like her mother. 那女孩看上去像她母亲。

4. They give me knowledge and make me happy. 他们给我知识并使我快乐。

- (1) make 在此句中为 v., 意为“使……成……(的状态)”, 构成短语: make + sb. + adj.。如:

The smell of cooking makes us very hungry. 烧菜的味道令我们感到肚子饿。

What makes you so frightened? 什么事使你如此害怕?

- (2) 此外, make 作为使役动词, 后面跟不定式作宾语补足语须省略小品词 to。短语为 make sb. do sth.。如:

That makes me feel better. 这可使我好多了。

类似的使役动词还有 let, have 等。

- (3) make 还可以构成另一短语: make + sb. + n.。如:

We made Jack our monitor. 我们选了杰克当班长。

5. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home. 但是上个星期奶奶回家时忘了把书带走。

- (1) forget 是 v., 其汉语意思为“忘记, 忘掉”。在此句中它后面跟不定式构成短语: forget to do sth., 意为“忘记做某事”。如:

Don't forget to bring your exercise-book here tomorrow. 明天别忘了带练习本来。

I have forgotten to post the letter. 我忘了寄信。

【辨析】 forget to do sth. /forget doing sth.

forget to do sth. 表示忘记将要做的事情,而 forget doing sth. 则表示忘记曾做过的事情。如:

Don't forget to call me. 别忘了打电话给我。

I'll never forget seeing the musical in Shanghai. 我永远忘不了在上海所看过的歌舞喜剧。

(2) 本句是复合句,包含了由连词 when 引导的时间状语从句,when 在此意为“当……时候”。如:

We were talking about 2002 FIFA World Cup when the teacher came in. 当老师进来时,我们在谈论 2002 年世界杯足球赛。

(3) leave 作为动词,意思是“离开(某处),出发,出门”,但在此句中 leave + for 后跟名词表示“去了(某处)”。leave...for...则表示“离开……去……”。如:

What time do you leave home on weekdays? 平时你什么时间离开家?

He left for New York yesterday. 昨天他去了纽约。

I'm leaving Huangshan for Dalian. 我要离开黄山去大连。

(4) 此外,leave 还有几种不同的用法:

leave sb. by oneself 意思是“把某人单独留下”。如:

Don't leave the child by himself in the room. 不要把孩子单独留在房间里。

把某物忘在某处用 leave,不用 forget。如:

I'm sorry I have left your book on the bus. 对不起我把你的书忘在车上了。

leave 还有“留下”之意。如:

I'll leave a message on your desk. 我将把便条放在课桌上。

【谚语】 Soon learnt, soon forgotten. 学得不实忘得快。

6. **Several days later Grandma came to the library to borrow some more books.** 几天之后奶奶来到图书馆又借了一些书。

(1) several days later 意思是“几天之后”。later 在此句中是 adv., 意为“较迟的,较后的”。如:

We later learnt that this wasn't true at all. 后来我们获悉那根本不是真的。

Three days later they got to Wuhan. 三天后他们到了武汉。

(2) more 是 many 和 much 的比较级,more 在此句中意为“额外,另加。”some more 表示“再来一点”,除作形容词修饰可数或不可数名词外,还可作代词。如:

They need some more workers. 他们还需要些工人。

Please give me some more. 请再给我一些。

【比较】 borrow/lend

borrow 意为“借进”,指某人借进东西。而 lend 意为“借出”,指某人的东西借给别人。

borrow 可构成短语: borrow sth. from sw. /sb., 意为“从某处(某人)借进某物”。

lend 可构成短语: lend sth. to sb., 意为“把某物借给某人”。如:

He borrowed an English-Chinese Dictionary from the school library two weeks ago. 两个星期前他从校图书馆借了一本英汉词典。

Can you lend your bike to me? →

Can you lend me your bike? 你能把自行车借给我吗?

7. Someone will probably find it and return it sooner or later. 迟早或许有人能找到它并归还的。

(1) someone 意思与 somebody 相同,其汉语意思是“某人,有人”,视为单数,一般用于肯定句。如:

Someone has left his umbrella. 有人忘了带走伞。

【注意】 一般在疑问句、否定句及 if/whether 从句中用 anyone,但若说话者心中的肯定意识较强时,即使是疑问句也须用 someone,而不用 anyone。如:

Wasn't there someone else then? 当时不是有别人在场吗?

(2) probably 是 adv., 意为“大概,或许”。如:

Mr Green will probably arrive in Hefei tonight. 格林先生大概今晚到达合肥。

【比较】 probably/perhaps/maybe

probably 表示推测时,指事情很可能或十之八九会发生。perhaps 和 maybe 表示推测时比 probably 事情发生的可能性小,在口语中通常用 maybe。如:

Probably he won't come to have dinner with us. 他大概不会来和我们一起吃饭。

Perhaps I'll be late for class tomorrow. 或许我明天上课会迟到。

Maybe your keys are in your handbag. 你的钥匙或许在手提包里。

(3) return 在此句中作为 v., 意思是“归还”。如:

Will you please return my eraser? 请将橡皮还给我好吗?

You should return the book to the shelf after you read it. 你看完书后应该放回书架。

【注意】 return 除“归还”之意外,它还含有“返回,归,回”的意思,相当于 come/go back。如:

They have just returned from Japan. →

They have just come back from Japan. 他们刚从日本回来。

He returned his hometown last Saturday. 他上星期六回家乡了。

(4) sooner or later 是一个副词短语,在句中作时间状语,意思是“迟早,早晚,总有一天”。如: