

中学英语

300

训练系列

十年畅销

全新拓展

本册主编◎姚东 金保罗

# 初中英语同步语法

(六年级下)

· 沪版新课标 ·



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中学英语  
300  
训练系列

## 中学英语300训练系列（拓展版）

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# 初中英语同步语法

(六年级下)

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内容提要

本书是“中学英语 300 训练系列(拓展版)”之一,结合初中阶段英语教学的要求,对课本中的英语语法知识包括短语、词法、句法等地梳理,归类,讲解,辅以形式多样的练习,以帮助学生课堂练习之余进行复习和巩固。

本书适合初中六年级下学期师生使用。

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# 前 言

《初中英语语法同步(六年级下)》是与现行上海版初中六年级下学期英语教材相匹配的语法详解和精练。

本书分为两个部分:语法详解部分和语法精练部分。

**语法详解**部分为“词汇梳理”,“语法梳理”和“语言功能”三大模块。“词汇梳理”模块对教学要求的动词短语、名词短语、介词短语、词性及句型转换进行全面归纳和整理。“语法梳理”模块对相关的词法和句法进行详尽分析和解释。“语言功能”模块着重英语语言会话和交际中的语言功能,包括特定情景中问句和应答句的表达方式。

**语法精练**部分就每课的重点语法项目和语言点设计,安排了大量的操练习题,题型与英语中考题型一致,由浅入深,灵活多变,体现语言功能与基础语法知识兼容的特点。

《初中英语语法同步(六年级下)》将帮助学生系统学习基础英语语法,熟练掌握英语基础知识,把握现行初中英语教材的重点和难点,摆脱英语学习中一头雾水的现状,轻松地面对各类考试,使英语成绩达到质的飞跃。

《初中英语语法同步(六年级下)》也将成为英语教师在教学上的好帮手,教师只要指导学生正确合理使用本书,就可减轻繁重的课后补缺补差、收集材料、命题打印等工作量。

《初中英语语法同步(六年级/七年级/八年级)》供初中六年级、七年级和八年级学生使用,初中九年级毕业班学生可使用与本书衔接的《初中英语语法专练(第3版)》。

由于编写时间比较仓促,难免有疏漏和不足,希望广大读者在使用本书时,及时将你们的意见和建议告诉我们,以便我们不断修订和完善,谢谢!

编 者

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## Unit 1 Great cities in Asia

## I. 词汇梳理

## ▽ i. 动词短语

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| be famous for                     | 以……而著名      |
| travel to Beijing                 | 去北京旅游       |
| travel to different places        | 去各地旅游       |
| travel to other places            | 去外地旅游       |
| travel by plane/train/ship        | 乘飞机/火车/轮船出行 |
| look at the map                   | 看地图         |
| ask the questions                 | 提问          |
| ask sb. the questions             | 问某人问题       |
| answer the questions              | 回答问题        |
| visit the Great Wall              | 游览长城        |
| enjoy swimming                    | 喜欢游泳        |
| enjoy eating dumplings            | 喜欢吃饺子       |
| love eating sushi                 | 爱好吃寿司       |
| love eating spicy food            | 爱好吃香辣食品     |
| like visiting museums and palaces | 喜欢参观博物馆和宫殿  |
| go shopping                       | 去购物         |
| get there                         | 到达那里        |

## ▽ ii. 名词短语

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| the capital of China   | 中国的首都  |
| great cities in Asia   | 亚洲的大城市 |
| tall buildings         | 高楼     |
| huge department stores | 大百货公司  |
| famous hotels          | 著名旅馆   |
| beautiful beaches      | 漂亮的海滩  |
| quiz cards             | 测试卡片   |
| city life              | 城市生活   |
| spicy food             | 香辣食品   |

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| a lot of tourists           | 很多旅游者       |
| more than 15 million people | 超过 1500 万人口 |
| about 12 million people     | 大约 1200 万人口 |
| many temples and beaches    | 很多庙宇和海滩     |

### ▽ iii. 介词短语

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| at the beaches           | 在海滩    |
| at an exhibition         | 在展览会上  |
| in Asia                  | 在亚洲    |
| in Tokyo                 | 在东京    |
| in Bangkok               | 在曼谷    |
| in the sea               | 在海里    |
| in the past              | 在过去    |
| by train                 | 乘火车    |
| by plane                 | 乘飞机    |
| by ship                  | 乘轮船    |
| about great cities       | 关于大城市  |
| from Shanghai to Beijing | 从上海到北京 |
| on quiz cards            | 在测试卡片上 |

### ▽ iv. 词性转换

|   |   |
|---|---|
| live( <i>v.</i> ) — life( <i>n.</i> )                           | east ( <i>n.</i> ) — east ( <i>a.</i> ) — east ( <i>ad.</i> )         |
| build ( <i>v.</i> ) — building ( <i>n.</i> )                    | east ( <i>n.</i> ) — east ( <i>a.</i> ) — east ( <i>ad.</i> )         |
| exhibit ( <i>v.</i> ) — exhibition ( <i>n.</i> )                | south ( <i>n.</i> ) — south ( <i>a.</i> ) — south ( <i>ad.</i> )      |
| tour ( <i>v.</i> ) — tour ( <i>n.</i> ) — tourist ( <i>n.</i> ) | north ( <i>n.</i> ) — north ( <i>a.</i> ) — north ( <i>ad.</i> )      |
| Asia ( <i>n.</i> ) — Asian ( <i>a.</i> )                        | China ( <i>n.</i> ) — Chinese ( <i>a.</i> ) — Chinese ( <i>n.</i> )   |
| spice ( <i>n.</i> ) — spicy ( <i>a.</i> )                       | Japan ( <i>n.</i> ) — Japanese ( <i>a.</i> ) — Japanese ( <i>n.</i> ) |
| fame ( <i>n.</i> ) — famous ( <i>a.</i> )                       |   |

### ▽ v. 句型转换

1. Japan is north-east of Shanghai. 日本在上海的东北方向。  
= Japan is to the north-east of Shanghai.
2. In the past, people travelled to other places by ship. 在过去,人们靠乘船去其他的地方。  
= In the past, people took the ship to other places.



## II. 语法梳理

## ▽ i. 名词

Asia, China, Beijing, Shanghai, Japan, Tokyo, Thailand, Bangkok

这些以大写字母开头的名词属于专有名词。

名词分为专有名词和普通名词两大类,专有名词表示特定的或者独一无二的人和物,如人名、地名、机关、组织名称等,专有名词词首字母大写。

## ▽ ii. 副词

1. Tokyo is *north-east* of Shanghai. 东京在上海的东北方向。

2. Bangkok is *south-west* of Shanghai. 曼谷在上海的西南方向。

上述2句中,*north-east*和*south-west*都是副词,表示方位。表示方位的词汇如*east*, *west*, *south*, *north*, *south-east*, *south-west*, *north-east*和*north-west*等,既可作副词,也可作名词,以上2句也可以这样表达:

Tokyo is to the *north-east* of Shanghai.

Bangkok is to the *south-west* of Shanghai.

这时,*north-east*和*south-west*就都是名词了。

3. There are *about* 12 million people in this city. 大约有12,000,000人生活在这个城市。

这句中的*about*是副词,意为“大约”,修饰名词词组12 million people。

*about*作介词有不同含义和用法。

1) *about*用作介词,意为“关于”,例如:

Weeks passed, and we still heard nothing about them. 几个星期过去了,我们还没听到他们的消息。

You can talk to her about anything — She is very open-minded. 你什么事都可以跟她谈,她思想很开明。

2) *about*用作副词,意为“大约”,例如:

I'll ring you back in about half an hour. 我大约在半小时后给你回电话。

## ▽ iii. 介词

1. What do people *in* Bangkok love eating? 曼谷人喜欢吃什么?

2. What do tourists enjoy doing *in* Bangkok? 旅游者喜欢在曼谷干什么?

介词“in”表示位置,意为“在……里面”,介词短语 in Bangkok 在第 1 句中作定语,修饰名词 people;在第 2 句中作地点状语。

3. Miss Guo and her students are reading some information about Beijing, Tokyo and Bangkok. 郭老师和她的学生正在读一些关于北京、东京和曼谷的信息。

介词“about”表示论及,意为“关于”,介词短语 about Beijing, Tokyo and Bangkok 在句中作定语,修饰名词 information。

4. Miss Guo and her students are at an exhibition about great cities in Asia. 郭老师和她的学生正在参观关于亚洲大城市的展览会。

1) 介词“at”表示场合,意为“在……”,介词短语 at an exhibition about great cities in Asia 在句中作表语,在这个介词短语中又包含了 2 个介词短语 about great cities 和 in Asia,介词短语 about great cities in Asia 作定语,修饰名词 exhibition,介词短语 in Asia 也是定语,修饰名词 cities。

2) Asia 意为“亚洲”,我国“China”在亚洲。

地球上共有七大洲,它们是: Asia 亚洲 Africa 非洲 Europe 欧洲 Oceania 大洋洲 South America 南美洲 North America 北美洲 Antarctica 南极洲

#### ▽ iv. 一般过去时

In the past, people travelled to other places by ship. 在过去,人们靠乘船去其他地方。

这是一般过去时的陈述句,“一般过去时”表示过去发生的事,谓语动词用过去式表示,一般都带有表示过去的时间状语,如 yesterday, last week, two months ago, millions of years ago, in the past 等。

#### ▽ v. 情态动词

You can find museums, palaces and parks there. 你可以在那里找到博物馆、宫殿和公园。


句中的 can 是情态动词,意为“能,会,可以”,情态动词在句中不能单独作谓语,必须与动词原形一起构成复合谓语;can 的否定式是 cannot 或 can't;构成疑问句时,将 can 提前至主语前。

You can't find museums, palaces and parks there.

— Can you find museums, palaces and parks there?

— Yes, we can. (No, we can't.)

## ▽ vi. 动名词

- 
1. Many tourists like *visiting those places*. 很多旅游者喜欢参观那些地方。
  2. They love *eating fruit*. 他们喜欢吃水果。
  3. A lot of tourists enjoy *swimming in the sea at these beautiful beaches*. 很多旅游者喜欢在美丽的沙滩边的海里游泳。
- 1) 上述3句中的 *visiting*, *swimming* 和 *eating* 都是动名词,在句中分别作谓语动词 *like*, *love* 和 *enjoy* 的宾语,*like*, *love* 和 *enjoy* 是及物动词,必须带宾语,这里由动名词作宾语。
  - 2) 动名词是由动词原形 + *-ing* 构成,即 *doing* 的形式,动名词具有名词的功能,在句中可以作主语、宾语、表语、定语等,但又保留了动词的性能,如可以带宾语、状语等。
  - 3) 要掌握 *like doing sth.*, *love doing sth.* 和 *enjoy doing sth.* 的表达方式,类似的词组还有 *hate doing sth.*, *dislike doing sth.*, *finish doing sth.*, *began doing sth.*, *starting doing sth.* 等。


## ▽ vii. 分词



Tourists usually *go shopping* in Tokyo. 旅游者通常在东京购物。

- 1) 句中的 *shopping* 是现在分词,在句中作状语,修饰谓语动词 *go*,表示伴随状况, *go* 是不及物动词,之后跟的 *doing* 为现在分词,类似的词组还有 *go swimming*, *go fishing*, *go cycling* 等。
- 2) 现在分词是由动词原形 + *-ing* 构成,即 *doing* 的形式,与动名词的形式相同,但功能不同。分词具有形容词和副词的功能,在句中可以作定语、状语、表语、宾语补足语等;分词也保留了动词的性能,如可以带宾语、状语等。
- 3) Tourist 的同根动词是 *tour*,*tour* 意为“旅游”,既可作动词,也可作名词,例如:  
We *tour*ed in southern Spain for three days. 我们在西班牙南部游览了三天。  
I made a *tour* of France last year. 去年我去法国旅游了。

## ▽ viii. 特殊疑问句

- 
1. — *Which city* is the capital of Japan? 哪个城市是日本的首都?  
— Tokyo is the capital of Japan. 东京是日本的首都。

上述对话中的问句是一个特殊疑问句,*which* 是疑问代词,意为“哪一个”,后接名词,例如:

Which girl won the prize? 哪一个女孩子得了奖?

Which subject do you like best? 你最喜欢哪一门学科?

Which book do you want to borrow? 你想要借哪一本书?

2. — Where is it? 它在哪里?

— It's north-east of Shanghai. 它在上海的东北方向。

上述对话中的问句是一个特殊疑问句, where 是疑问副词, 意为“哪里, 在哪里”。答语中的 north-east of Shanghai 是回答问句中 where 的问题, 答语还可以这样说: It's to the north-east of Shanghai.

3. — How can we travel to Beijing? 我们怎么去北京?

— We can travel by train. 我们可以乘火车去。

1) 上述对话中的问句是一个特殊疑问句, How 是疑问副词, 意为“怎样, 怎么, 如何”, 用于询问方式、方法。答语中的 by train 是回答问句中 how 的问题, 答语还可以这样说: We can take a train to Beijing.

2) 介词 by 经常与一些名词连用, 表示交通方式, 例如: by plane, by air, by ship, by boat, by sea, by ferry, by bus, by car, by underground 等。

3) travel to Beijing 去北京旅游

travel to different cities 到不同的城市去旅游

Travel 是动词, 意为“旅游”, “去旅游”还可以说 go travelling; travel 也可作名词, 例如:

They'll go on their travel next month. 他们下个月将去旅游。

4. — How far is it from Shanghai to Beijing? 从上海到北京有多远?

— It's about 1,400 kilometres. 大约 1 400 公里。

How far 询问“距离”, 意为“离……) 多远”; it 是指示代词, 指代“距离”, 例如:

How far is it from here? 离这里多远?

How far is it to the station? 到车站有多远?

5. — How long does it take to travel from Shanghai to Beijing by train? 乘火车从上海到北京要花多少时间?

— It takes about ten hours. 大约十个小时。

1) How long 询问“时间”, 意为“多久, 多长”; it 是指示代词, 在句中是形式主语, 指代动词不定式短语 to travel from Shanghai to Beijing by train, 动词不定式短语是句子真正的主语。

2) It takes (some) time to do sth. 表示“做某事花了多少时间”, 例如:

It takes two and a half days to travel from Shanghai to Tokyo by ship. 乘船从上海到东京要 2 天半。


## ▽ ix. 宾语从句



Do you know *which city is the capital of Japan*? 你知道哪个城市是日本的首都吗?

这是一个复合句, Do you know 是主句, *which city is the capital of China* 是宾语从句, know 是及物动词, 必须带宾语。宾语可以是名词、代词、动名词、动词不定式等, 当宾语为一个句子时, 这个句子就称为“宾语从句”。

## ▽ x. 基本句型



There are more than 15 million people in Beijing.

这是“there be”句型的句子, 其基本结构为: There + be + 名词 + 地点状语, 表示“什么地方有什么东西”, 这里的 there 是引导词, 没有含义, be 是谓语动词, be 动词后的名词为主语, 名词的单复数决定 be 动词的单复数, 地点状语一般由介词 + 名词构成, 例如:

There is a computer on the desk. 书桌上有一台电脑。

There are some computers on the desks. 书桌上有几台电脑。

## Unit 1 Test

### I. 词性转换:

1. life ( 动词) \_\_\_\_\_
2. build ( 名词) \_\_\_\_\_
3. exhibit ( 名词) \_\_\_\_\_
4. tour ( 动词) \_\_\_\_\_ ( 名词) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Asia ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_
6. China ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Japan ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_
8. spice ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_
9. fame ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_
10. east ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_ ( 副词) \_\_\_\_\_
11. west ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_ ( 副词) \_\_\_\_\_
12. south ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_ ( 副词) \_\_\_\_\_
13. north ( 形容词) \_\_\_\_\_ ( 副词) \_\_\_\_\_

### II. 根据首字母填空:

1. This is a m \_\_\_\_\_ of the world.
2. Washington is the c \_\_\_\_\_ of the USA.
3. The P \_\_\_\_\_ Museum is in the centre of Beijing.
4. They went to an e \_\_\_\_\_ of modern art yesterday.
5. We've got an important piece of i \_\_\_\_\_ about the spaceship.
6. You can find the First D \_\_\_\_\_ Store in Nanjing Road.

### III. 选择正确的答案:

1. London is a great \_\_\_\_\_ ( city, country ) .
2. Tibet is \_\_\_\_\_ ( in, to ) the west of China.
3. India is in \_\_\_\_\_ ( America, Asia ) .
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ( How far, How long ) is the Yangtze River?
5. Russia is \_\_\_\_\_ ( south, north ) of China.
6. My family is planning to travel \_\_\_\_\_ ( to, for ) America.

### IV. 用所给单词的适当形式填空:

1. We can't speak \_\_\_\_\_. ( Japan )
2. Sunday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of a week. ( one )
3. Beijing is \_\_\_\_\_ for the Forbidden City. ( fame )
4. Shanghai is one of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. ( city )
5. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ visit the Oriental Pearl TV Tower in Shanghai every year. ( tour )
6. Children often play games and make sandcastles at \_\_\_\_\_ in summer. ( beach )

## V. 选择填空:

- The Grade Six students take about \_\_\_\_\_ hour to do their homework every day.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. two
- Paris is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. America              B. Britain              C. France              D. Germany
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Canada.  
A. Ottawa              B. Landon              C. Berlin              D. Washington
- Guangzhou is \_\_\_\_\_ of Shanghai.  
A. east              B. south              C. west              D. north
- Shanghai is \_\_\_\_\_ of Beijing.  
A. south-west              B. north-west              C. south-east              D. north-east
- In the past, people \_\_\_\_\_ the river by ferry.  
A. cross              B. across              C. crossed              D. acrossed
- Most boys like \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
A. play              B. plays              C. played              D. playing
- The ancient Chinese people built \_\_\_\_\_ about two thousand three hundred years ago.  
A. great wall              B. the great wall              C. Great Wall              D. the Great Wall
- Some young people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ pop songs.  
A. listening              B. listening to              C. to listen              D. to listen to
- KFC is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its chicken wings and hamburgers.  
A. for              B. of              C. with              D. about
- Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers and French fries every year.  
A. million              B. million of              C. millions              D. millions of
- South Korea is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in Asia              B. in Africa              C. in America              D. in Australia
- The huge hall can hold all the students in school. The underlined part means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. very big              B. very nice              C. very modern              D. very beautiful
- There are more than 15 million people in Beijing. The underlined part means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. about              B. around              C. above              D. over

## VI. 用所给动词的适当形式填空:

- Look! Some girls \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in the playground.
- Parents \_\_\_\_\_ (give) money in red packets to their children in Chinese New Year.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) many large department stores in Shanghai.
- You can always \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a lot of people on Nanjing Walking Road.
- Some foreigners \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Bund next Monday.
- In the past, most working people \_\_\_\_\_ (live) a poor life.

VII. 按要求改写句子:

1. My uncle lives in Beijing. (改为否定句)  
My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.
2. Rome is the capital of Italy. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Italy?
3. I go to school on foot every day. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you go to school every day?
4. It's about 300 kilometres from Shanghai to Nanjing. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is it from Shanghai to Nanjing?
5. It takes about eleven hours to travel from Shanghai to Paris by plane. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ does it take to travel from Shanghai to Paris by plane?
6. Kitty's mother goes to work by bike every day. (保持句意不变)  
Kitty's mother \_\_\_\_\_ bike to work every day.



## Unit 2 At the airport

## I. 词汇梳理

## ▽ i. 动词短语

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| leave home                      | 离家          |
| leave for Los Angeles           | 动身去洛杉矶      |
| arrive at the airport           | 到达机场        |
| find a trolley                  | 找到一辆手推车     |
| buy a camera                    | 买一架照相机      |
| buy the plane tickets           | 买飞机票        |
| get some US dollars             | 取一些美元       |
| go on a business trip           | 去出差         |
| go out there                    | 从那里出去       |
| come in here                    | 从这里进来       |
| stay there                      | 在那里停留       |
| worry about sth. /sb.           | 担心某人/某事     |
| have been to the USA            | 去过美国        |
| have to do sth.                 | 不得不做某事      |
| look at that sign               | 看那个标志       |
| see a lot of signs              | 看见很多标志      |
| see Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike    | 看见朱蒂婶婶和迈克叔叔 |
| plan to do sth.                 | 打算做某事       |
| bring a camera                  | 带一架照相机      |
| bring one's passport            | 带护照         |
| write a checklist               | 写一张清单       |
| write down one's address        | 写下某人的地址     |
| call sb.                        | 给某人打电话      |
| pack their suitcases            | 装手提箱        |
| put a name tag on the suitcase  | 把姓名标签贴在手提箱上 |
| drive sb. to the airport        | 驾车送某人去机场    |
| take about one and a half hours | 花大约 1 个半小时  |