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# 初二英语 (下)

● 主 编 吴荣铭 祝平华

# 创新联想

同步  
导学

丛书主编 周仲钺 孙彪




龍 門 書 局

# 创新联想同



## 初二英语

 (下)

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龍 門 書

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## 创新联想同步导学

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# Unit 15 What do people eat?

## 要点精析与知识迁移

### 重点难点透视

A. 学习并掌握多音节形容词的比较级:

What's the most popular food in China?

B. 掌握表示同意或不同意的方法:

Do you think pizza is very popular in China?

Yes, I think so. / No, I don't think so.

Chocolate is good for your health. Do you agree?

Yes, I agree. / No, I don't really agree.

I really don't agree.

C. 以 so 引导的倒装句:

So do we.

D. 掌握以下短语:

a few, in the cupboard, have dinner, fast food, taste good, either... or, neither... nor, take a seat, something English, take-away food, home cooking, I'm happy you like it, take your bill, Would you like anything else? be famous for, Chinese tea without anything in it, a bit of

### 知识点精析

A. In England, one of the most popular kinds of food is fish and chips. 在英国, 最受欢迎的食物是炸鱼和油炸土豆条。

(1) the most popular 是形容词 popular 的最高级形式, 意思是“最受欢迎的”。

(2) 单音节词和部分双音节的比较级、最高级是在词尾加 -er, -est 构成的。

例: big-bigger-biggest, nice-nicer-nicest, heavy-heavier-heaviest.

(3) 多音节和部分双音节的比较级是在该词前加 more, 最高级是在该词前加 most。

例: careful—more careful—most careful



delicious—more delicious—most delicious

This picture is more beautiful than the other.

这幅图画比另一幅更美丽。

B. —They eat a lot of beef. —他们吃很多牛肉。

—So do we. —我们也一样。

(1) So do we. = We eat a lot of beef, too.

= We also eat a lot of beef.

这是一种倒装句式。“So + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语。”表示上文所说的动作或情况也适用于另外的人或物。这样可以避免重复。

例: Her brother went to Beijing last week, and so did I.

她的兄弟上周去北京了,我也一样。

England is a beautiful land with a long history. So is China.

英国是个有着悠久历史的美丽的国家。中国也一样。

—Dick can ride a bike. —迪克会骑车。

—So can Mary. —玛丽也会。

(2) 若要表示“一样不”,“也不如此”可用“neither/nor + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”来表示。

例: I can't speak French, neither can Lin Tao.

我不会说法语,林涛也不会。

I'm not a dancer, and nor is my sister.

我不是舞者,我妹妹也不是。

C. Today we're going to have something English. 今天我们要吃些英国食物。

(1) something English 在此意为 some English food.

(2) “some”, “any”, “no”, “every”与 body, thing 或 one 构成的代词,称为不定代词。

例:	some (某个)	body (人)
	any (任何)	thing (物,事)
	no (没有)	one (人)
	every (每个)	

(3) 修饰不定代词的形容词和其他定语必须放在其后。

例: —Do you have anything to do now?

现在你有什么事(要做)吗?

—Nothing much. Why? 没什么事,干吗?

Let's give her something different to eat.



让我们给她吃点不同的东西。

D. —Do you think pizza is very popular in Italy? —Yes, I think so.

——你认为比萨饼在意大利很受欢迎吗? ——是的,我认为是这样。

用来表示同意或不同意的的方法还有:

(1) —In England they eat a lot of beef. —So do we. /Oh, we don't.

——在英国他们吃很多的牛肉。 ——我们也是。/哦,我们可不。

(2) I think so, too. 我也这样想。

(3) I think you're right. 我想你是对的。

(4) I don't think so. 我不这样认为。

(5) I wouldn't say that. 我可不会这样说。

(6) I (don't) agree with you. 我(不)同意你的观点。

(7) Yes, may be. 是的,可能吧。

(8) Maybe/Perhaps you're right. 可能你是对的。

(9) I really don't agree. 实在不敢苟同。

## 知识 点 迁 移

A. There are a few chopsticks on it. 上面有些筷子。

(1) a few 和 a little 都表示“一些”,相当于 some, 倾向肯定, 虽少但重点在“有”。

a few 用来修饰可数名词, a little 修饰不可数名词。

例: a little salt/sugar/pepper/oil/wine/beer/pork/beef/bread/butter/soup/  
chocolate/ice

a few forks/spoons/chopsticks/cabbages/peas/cheeses

(2) few 倾向否定, 虽有但重点在“少”, 意为“少数的”, “几乎没有的”, “不多的”, little 也具有同样的意思。

例: I have a few friends but I have few good friends.

我有一些朋友, 可我几乎没有一个好朋友。

—Would you please give me a little ink?

—Sorry, I have little.

——请给我点墨水, 好吗? ——抱歉, 我的也不多了。

(3) only a few/little, but a few/little 和 few/little 的意思相同, 表否定。quite a few/little, not a few/little 都表示“许多”之意。very few 的意思是“极少”。

例: Only a few children can read.

只有几个孩子能读。(没有几个孩子能读。)

(4) a few, few 一般不用作表语, 而多作定语。



例: He has a few books. (正)

His books are few. (误)

- (5) a little 用作副词, 修饰动词, 形容词或副词。与 much, a lot 对照, a little 修饰形容词或副词比较级时, 表示两者之间在某方面的差异程度, 相当于 a bit。

例: Why don't you get up a little earlier?

你为什么不再早点起床呢?

- (6) a little 修饰形容词和副词时, 相当于 a bit, 修饰不可数名词时相当于 a bit of。not a little 表示肯定意义, 相当于 much, very much, a lot, 表示“大大的”, “非常的”。而 not a bit 表否定, 意为“一点也不”。

例: { He was not a little tired. 他非常累。  
He was not a bit tired. 他一点也不累。

B. People usually buy it in a fish and chip shop.

人们经常到炸鱼和炸土豆条的商店去买。

- (1) fish and chips 意为“炸鱼和炸土豆条”, 是英国人用鱼和土豆条制成的一种油炸食品, 应看作单数形式。

例: Fish and chips is my favourite food.

炸鱼和炸土豆条是我最喜爱的食物。

- (2) 句中的 fish and chips 是名词作定语, 修饰名词 shop。在英语中, 用一个名词修饰另一个名词是用以表类别。

例: There is a book shop near our school. 我们学校附近有间书店。

Our seat numbers are 14 A, B, C and D.

我们的座位号码是 14 排 A、B、C、D。(名词 seat 修饰 number 这一名词。)

- (3) 名词作定语去修饰另一名词时, 作定语的名词通常用单数形式。

例: apple trees; pencil boxes

C. People enjoy Chinese food because it has different tastes and is usually very delicious.

人们很喜欢中国食物, 因为它不仅有各种口味而且通常很美味。

The cakes taste good. 蛋糕口感很好。

- (1) 在第一句中 taste 是个名词, 解释为“味, 味道”。

例: Sugar has a sweet taste. 糖有甜味。

此外, 它还能解释为“爱好, 嗜好”或“审美力, 欣赏力, 判断力, 举止适度宜人”。

例: He has a taste for French cigarettes. 他喜欢抽法国香烟。

She has expensive tastes in clothes. 她爱买贵重的衣服。

She dresses in good taste. 她对衣着有极好的鉴赏力。



- (2)在第二句中 taste 是一个连系动词,解释为“尝起来……”连系动词是表示不完全谓语的动词。它仅说的真正的谓语(即表语)在其后。表语通常是形容词或名词。通过“主语+连系动词+表语”的这种结构,说明主语“是什么”或“怎么样”。和 taste 同属感觉和知觉动词的还有 feel(感到……),smell(嗅起来……),sound(听起来……)。

例:The rose smells sweet. 玫瑰闻起来气味芳香。

The milk tastes sour. 牛奶尝起来有点酸了。

taste 也可以作行为动词,此时主语为人。

例:The cook tasted the soup. 厨师尝了尝汤。

If you have a bad cold, you can't taste (anything).

如果你得了重感冒,你什么味都尝不出了。

D... because my parents both work. 因为我父母都工作。

Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays.

工作日,不是我父亲就是我母亲做饭。

Neither dad nor my brother helps. 我父亲和兄弟都不帮忙。

both, either, neither 的用法在课文注释中已有介绍,下面补充几句:

(1)both 和 all 均有“都”的意思,前者指“两者都”,后者指“三者或三者以上都”。

(2)both, either, neither 三个词都可在句中作主语,宾语。either 和 neither 作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数形式。

例:Both (of the books) are useful. 两本书都很有用。

Either/Neither of the books is useful. (两本书中)哪一本都有/没有用。

I agree with both/either/neither of you.

你们两人的意见我都/都/都不同意。

(3)both 用作代词可作同位语,它用作同位语时,一般放在主要动词之前或系动词 be 之后,而 either, neither 不能作同位语。

例:We must both thank Li Lei. 我们俩都该谢谢李雷。

They both passed on their sticks at the same time.

他们两个同时传递了接力棒。

(4)这三个词作形容词时,either, neither 修饰可数名词的单数形式,both 修饰可数名词的复数形式。

例:Both stories are interesting. 两个故事都很有趣。

Neither story is interesting. 两个故事都没意思。

There are a lot of rice fields on either side of the river. 河两岸有许多稻田。

(5)both ... and “两者都”,either ... or ... “或者……或者”,neither ... nor ... “既



不……也不……”。它们都可以用来连接两个词类相同的词。但当 both ... and ... 连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式,而当 either ... or ..., neither ... nor ... 连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词要与邻近的主语在人称和数上保持一致,即谓语动词要与 or 或 nor 之后的主语在人称和数上保持一致。

- 例: { Both you and he like swimming. 你和他都喜欢游泳。  
 { Neither you nor he likes swimming. 你和他都不爱游泳。  
 { Both you and I are wrong. 你、我都错了。  
 { Either you or I am wrong. 不是你错了,就是我错了。

E. May I take your order now? 可以请你点菜了吗?

take 的含义丰富,用法灵活,它可以解释为:

(1)拿。例: The students took out their notebooks and began to take notes. 学生们拿出笔记本,开始记笔记。

(2)带,送(到某处)。

例: Please take your raincoat with you. 请带好雨衣。

It takes him down to the first floor. (电梯)把他带到一楼。

(3)乘坐。

例: Which number shall I take? 我该乘几路车?

He takes a lift up and down every day.

他每天搭乘电梯上上下下。

(4)拍摄。

例: He took many photos of the Great Wall.

他拍了许多长城的照片。

(5)花费(时间,钱)。

例: It'll take me two hours to do it. 我用两小时做那件事。

It took me 20 yuan to buy the book. 买那本书用了我 20 元。

(6)买。

例: That coat is cheap. I'll take it. 那件衣服很便宜,我买了。

(7)构成一些短语动词:

例: take away	拿走	take one's time	别着急,慢慢来
take back	收回	take care of	照料
take care	当心	take part in	参加
take a seat	就座	take turns	轮流
take over	接替职务	take interest in	对……发生兴趣
take off	脱掉(衣帽)	take exercise	做运动



### 范例剖析与思维发散

- ( ) 1. This kind of work is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

A. much more dangerous      B. the more dangerous  
C. the most dangerous      D. dangerouser

**分析与解答** 根据题干中的 than 一词,可判断用比较级,又因 dangerous 为多音节形容词,故应选 A。

- ( ) 2. She doesn't like eating meat and I don't like it, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. too      B. neither      C. either      D. also

**分析与解答** 本题首先可排除 neither,因为它只能作代词和形容词。而 too, also, either 都可作副词,解释为“也”。但 too 用于肯定句,一般用在句末,also 用于肯定句,通常位于 be 动词、助动词或情态动词之后,行为动词之前,而 either 用于否定句且只能放在句末,故应选 C。

### 新题展示与创新拓展

- ( ) —They will be busy this afternoon. —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So will we      B. So we will  
C. Nor will we      D. Nor we will

**分析与解答** 题干意为“今天下午他们将很忙”,而另一个说“我们也将很忙”。为了避免重复,常用 so 引导的倒装句表示此意,故选 A,具体可参阅[知识点迁移]B。

请解下面有关倒装句的用法的练习,掌握其规律。

1. 我想要杯茶,他也要。
2. 罗勃特上周病了。我也病了。
3. 这张画不漂亮,那张也一样。
4. 冬天你需要穿暖和的衣服,他也一样。
5. 你必须努力工作。人人都如此。
6. 饺子在中国很受欢迎,面条也受欢迎。
7. Kate 会游泳, Lucy 也会。
8. 他可能会晚一点,我可能也要晚一点。
9. 明天我们将开会,他们也一样。
10. 安感到很愉快,每个人都如此。



## 自我检测与进阶演练

### 自我检测

#### 一、听力部分

##### I. 根据你所听到的问题, 选择正确答案

- ( ) 1. A. There is a little pepper.  
B. It's pepper.  
C. I can see some pepper.
- ( ) 2. A. Noodles.                      B. Bread.                      C. Rice.
- ( ) 3. A. Pizza.                      B. Fish and chips.                      C. Fried chicken.
- ( ) 4. A. In the park or on the road.  
B. In the open air.  
C. In the zoo.
- ( ) 5. A. Yes, I think so.                      B. No, I think not.                      C. No, I don't think so.

##### II. 根据你所听到的对话及问题, 选择正确答案

- ( ) 1. A. Chinese tea with milk.  
B. Chinese tea with sugar.  
C. Chinese tea with nothing in it.
- ( ) 2. A. Fish and chips, beef with onions, some rice and vegetables.  
B. Chicken with potatoes, beef with onions, some rice and vegetables.  
C. Fish and chips, chicken with potatoes, some rice and vegetables.
- ( ) 3. A. Linda's mother.  
B. Linda's parents, her brother and she.  
C. Linda and her mother.
- ( ) 4. A. Sichuan                      B. Hunan.                      C. Suzhou.
- ( ) 5. A. Tomatoes.                      B. Cabbages.                      C. Carrots.

##### III. 根据你所听到的短文, 填入所缺的单词

In England, the most popular food is fish and chips. Sometimes people \_\_\_\_\_ this food at home, but \_\_\_\_\_ go to a fish and \_\_\_\_\_ shop. They put the food in \_\_\_\_\_ bags, and take it home, or their work \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes they eat it on



the \_\_\_\_\_. This “\_\_\_\_\_” food is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ take-away food is \_\_\_\_\_ popular. There are many “Chinese \_\_\_\_\_”  
in England and in the USA and in \_\_\_\_\_, too. What’s the \_\_\_\_\_ popular food  
in the world? I think it’s \_\_\_\_\_ chicken.

## 二、书面部分

### I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- How many \_\_\_\_\_ (potato) do you need?
- In England, people eat a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (beef).
- I also do some \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) at the weekend.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Italy) like to eat pizza.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (real) enjoy reading these books.
- Please keep the windows \_\_\_\_\_ (close).
- I think Meimei is much \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) than Jim.
- This kind of chicken must be \_\_\_\_\_ (much) delicious.
- Either my father or my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a worker.
- You can find someone \_\_\_\_\_ (read) books in the bus.

### II. 根据要求转换句型

- Would you like some chicken? (使改写后的句子保持原意)  
\_\_\_\_\_ having some chicken?
- The most popular food is fish and chips in England. (使改写后的句子保持原意)  
Fish and chips \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ take-away  
\_\_\_\_\_ in England.
- His watch is broken. My watch is broken, too. (使改写后的句子保持原意)  
His watch is broken, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lin Tao is good at drawing. Li Lei is good at drawing, too. (使改写后的句子保持原意)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Lin Tao \_\_\_\_\_ Li Lei \_\_\_\_\_ good at drawing.
- Lily may go with you, or Lucy may go with you. (使改写后的句子保持原意)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Lily \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy may go with you.
- Both of the answers are right. (使改写后的句子保持原意)  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the answers \_\_\_\_\_ right.
- They’re both foreigners. (使改写后的句子保持原意)  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the them \_\_\_\_\_ a foreigner.
- Do you often help your mother do the housework? (使改写后的句子保持原意)



Do you often help your mother \_\_\_\_\_.

9. I like Chinese tea with nothing in it. (使改写后的句子保持原意)

I like Chinese tea \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

10. Lily won't go to the park with you. Lucy won't go to the park with you, either.

(使改写后的句子保持原意)

\_\_\_\_\_ Lily \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy will go to the park with you.

### III. 选择正确答案

- ( ) 1. Would you like a cup of tea? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. No, I wouldn't. B. Yes, I like.  
 C. No, please. D. No, thanks.
- ( ) 2. There are few eggs in the fridge, \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
 A. aren't B. are C. hasn't D. haven't
- ( ) 3. Let me cook \_\_\_\_\_ food for you.  
 A. English B. an English real  
 C. a real English D. real English
- ( ) 4. My father likes to drink tea \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in it.  
 A. with B. of C. in D. on
- ( ) 5. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA, chicken or beef?  
 A. the most popular B. more popular  
 C. better popular D. the better popular
- ( ) 6. —Mary and her parents went to Beijing last spring. —\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. So do we B. So does Peter C. So did we D. We did so
- ( ) 7. Our English teacher often tells us \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
 A. anything interesting B. interesting anything  
 C. something interesting D. interesting something
- ( ) 8. Which of the following is wrong?  
 A. Please pass me the dictionary.  
 B. Please pass the dictionary for me.  
 C. Pass the dictionary to me, please.  
 D. The dictionary is mine. Pass it to me, please.
- ( ) 9. He has little money, so he can buy \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
 A. little B. few C. some D. a few
- ( ) 10. In England beef is \_\_\_\_\_ dearer than chicken.  
 A. very B. much C. more D. so



- ( ) 11. The food \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tastes well    B. taste well    C. tastes good    D. taste good
- ( ) 12. In England, people eat fish and chips. In China, people \_\_\_\_\_ fish and chips.  
A. eat also    B. also eat    C. too eat    D. eat too
- ( ) 13. Please put \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in the soup because it's not sweet enough.  
A. a few    B. few    C. a little    D. little
- ( ) 14. Don't take the food \_\_\_\_\_ workplace. You shouldn't eat anything \_\_\_\_\_ your workplace.  
A. to; to    B. in; in    C. to; in    D. in; to
- ( ) 15. On the wall, there is nothing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to look    B. looking    C. looking at    D. to look at
- ( ) 16. There are \_\_\_\_\_ delicious take-aways in the shop.  
A. so many    B. such many    C. so    D. so much
- ( ) 17. There are more take-aways in China than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in America    B. America    C. the USA    D. American food
- ( ) 18. Neither you nor I \_\_\_\_\_ on the team.  
A. are    B. were    C. am    D. is
- ( ) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ human beings \_\_\_\_\_ animals can live without air.  
A. Not only; but also    B. Both; and  
C. Either; or    D. Neither; nor
- ( ) 20. He gave me two answers \_\_\_\_\_ the question, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them is right.  
A. of; neither    B. to; neither    C. of; none    D. to; either
- ( ) 21. They are both good at English, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them is good at maths.  
A. both    B. either    C. all    D. neither
- ( ) 22. \_\_\_\_\_ of my parents are worker.  
A. All    B. Each    C. Both    D. Either
- ( ) 23. Mr Black has two daughters. \_\_\_\_\_ of them is a doctor.  
A. None    B. Both    C. Neither    D. No one
- ( ) 24. —Is he John?  
—No. It \_\_\_\_\_ be. John is \_\_\_\_\_ taller than Jack.  
A. can; a little    B. can't; a little    C. must; a little    D. can; little
- ( ) 25. There are so many buildings on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the road.



A. all

B. both

C. either

D. every

#### IV. 根据汉语意思在空格内填入适当的词,使句子完整

1. 我想这篮子水果肯定是我弟弟的。

I think this \_\_\_\_\_ fruit \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 我一点也不喜欢加糖的牛奶。

I don't like to \_\_\_\_\_ milk \_\_\_\_\_ at all.

3. 在周末,我喜欢呆在家帮我父母干家务。

\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, I like \_\_\_\_\_ at home \_\_\_\_\_ my parents  
\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 这是家常菜,我很高兴你们喜欢它。请随便吃,孩子们。

This is \_\_\_\_\_, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it. Please \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, boys.

5. ——你还要点其他的东西吗? ——我想不要了。

— \_\_\_\_\_ you like \_\_\_\_\_? —I \_\_\_\_\_ think \_\_\_\_\_.

#### V. 阅读下面短文,然后根据短文内容选择正确答案

My mother speaks very good English but she knows little Japanese. She went to Tokyo for a meeting on November 11th. The meeting was over on November 15th.

The next morning she went to a park and then did some shopping. At noon she felt hungry. She went to the nearest restaurant and sat down at a table. A man came up to her and asked, "Can I help you, madam?" "Yes, please. I'd like some noodles, chicken and some vegetables." my mother said in English. But the man did not know English. My mother looked around. No one was eating noodles.

When she saw a piece of paper on her table, she had an idea. She took out a pen and wrote the Chinese words for the food on the paper. She showed the paper to the man. The man said, "OK!" Soon he brought her hot noodles with chicken and some vegetables.

( ) 1. The writer's mother went to a park and did some shopping on the morning of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Nov. 16th

B. Nov. 11th

C. Nov. 15th

D. Nov. 12th

( ) 2. At noon she felt hungry and wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. have a rest

B. drink some tea

C. eat some noodles

D. eat some bananas

( ) 3. The man in the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.

A. didn't know English

B. could speak English



- C. was eating noodles                      D. didn't say anything
- ( ) 4. In what language did she write the words for the food on a piece of paper?  
A. English      B. Chinese      C. French      D. Japanese
- ( ) 5. In that restaurant she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't eat noodles                      B. got what she wanted  
C. had to eat cakes instead              D. didn't eat anything

### 进阶演练

#### I. 在下列的空格里填一个适当的词,使短文意思完整

One day w \_\_\_\_\_ Nasreddin was travelling, he came to a village. The people there said t \_\_\_\_\_ him, "We have had no rain f \_\_\_\_\_ three months, and we have n \_\_\_\_\_ water. Our corn(庄稼) is dying. Please help us! Pray(祈祷) for rain!"

Nasreddin wanted to h \_\_\_\_\_ these poor people, so he asked f \_\_\_\_\_ a bucket of water. There was very little in the village, but each family gave a l \_\_\_\_\_, and they filled a bucket and g \_\_\_\_\_ it to Nasreddin.

Then Nasreddin took o \_\_\_\_\_ his shirt and began to wash it. The people were surprised and a \_\_\_\_\_, "That water was for our children to drink and you are washing your s \_\_\_\_\_ in it!"

But Nasreddin said, "Wait!" He hung the shirt up to dry and at o \_\_\_\_\_ it began to rain.

"I have only one shirt." he said to the surprised people, "and when I wash it and hang it up to dry, it always rains!"

#### II. 在下列各句划线部分 A、B、C、D 中,只有一处是错误的,指出错误并改正

- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What food would you like to buy to have supper?  
A                      B                      C                      D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Ann, please sit here and have some fish and chips, don't you? Your  
A                      B  
mother is coming to take you home.  
C                      D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I'm much carefully this term than my brother.  
A                      B                      C                      D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 4. "There will be heavily rain tonight," the weather report said this  
A                      B                      C                      D  
morning.
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I'm busy today. Could you help me does some washing.  
A                      B                      C                      D