



金牌题库
JINPAI TIKU

中学生

名校名题

英语

九年级

刘名扬 / 主编



湖北长江出版集团
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前言



中学生英语《名校名题》由全国几所著名中学骨干教师编写,该书通过单元重难点及考点讲解,拓展学生的知识视野,开发学生的思维能力,提高学生的解题技巧,培养学生的创新意识。

该书是针对新课标教材和新教学大纲的准同步教辅,与各年级课标或教纲规定的教学要点同步,包含了7—9年级英语教材教学内容,7、8年级每学期一册,9年级为合订本。

该书分单元编写,每个单元设立“名师导航”、“名师指津”、“名题解析”、“名题求解”等四大栏目。

名师导航——以讲述该单元的知识点以及带有规律性和总结性的内容为主,起指引作用。

名师指津——对该单元的疑难之处及考点进行解惑,总结规律性的思维方法。

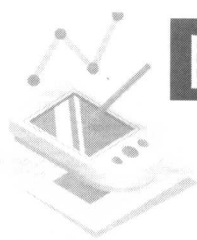
名题解析——分析典型例题,这些例题都具有一定的代表性、典型性和综合性,在分析时,主要抓住解题的突破口和关键处,深入浅出,精析精讲。

名题求解——分三级难度,由易到难、拾级而上。以求分阶梯整合完成本单元的目标,按照新课标和新大纲的标准要求激发学生的自学热情,培养其探究创新能力。“轻松达标”,以落实基础为主,与教材练习难度相当,后附答案;“智力冲浪”,有一定难度,体现英语与生活的结合,培养学生对语言的综合应用能力,与课外培优难度相当,附答案及提示;“快乐挑战”,题目体现创新精神,培养学生对英语的创新思维方法,包含了各类竞赛的题目,后附答案。

该书以新课标教材和新大纲为依据,依托名校优质师资及新课程改革实验资源库,深入开发新课标精神及理念,体现实用性、灵活性、创新性。特别是在知识梳理方面突出了条理性及基础性;在能力的指导方面突出了综合性和操作性;在思路的点拨方面突出了启发性和探索性;在解题技巧的指点上突出了规律指导性。本书可供多种学习程度的学生使用,也可供中学教师教学时参考,家长辅导孩子学习时选用。

编者

2006年3月



目 录

Unit 1	How do you study for a test?	1
Unit 2	I used to be afraid of the dark.	11
Unit 3	Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.	22
Unit 4	What would you do?	33
Unit 5	It must belong to Carla.	44
上学期期中测试卷		54
Unit 6	I like music that I can dance to.	60
Unit 7	Where would you like to visit?	71
Unit 8	I'll help clean up the city parks.	81
Unit 9	When was it invented?	91
Unit 10	By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.	100
上学期期末测试卷		111
Unit 11	Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?	115
Unit 12	You're supposed to shake hands.	126
Unit 13	Rainy days make me sad.	137
Unit 14	Have you packed yet?	147
Unit 15	We're trying to save the manatees!	158
下学期 Unit 11—Unit 15 测试卷		168
参考答案		173

Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

Guiding

名师导航



1. 短语:

make a vocabulary list 列单词表

spoken English 口语英语

end up doing sth. 以做……而告终

make sentences with... 用……造句

have trouble doing sth. 做某事有困难

be afraid { to do sth. 害怕做某事
of doing sth.

be afraid of sth. 害怕……

later on 后来

deal with 对付、处理

complain about/of 抱怨

regard... as... 把……看作……

worry about 为……担心

begin with... 以……开始

laugh at... 笑……

with the help of sb. 在某人的帮助下

solve problems 解决问题

ask... for help 向……求助

do a survey 做调查

2. 句型:

How do you study for a test?

I study by working with my classmates.

Have you ever studied with a group?

Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

3. 语法:

学习以 how 引导的表示方式、方法的特殊疑问句及回答。

—How do you study for a test?

—By working with my friends.

Explaining

名师指津



1. learn 与 study

learn 表示模仿、实践的学习过程,尤指从不会到会。study 侧重研究、钻研。

1) He is learning to speak English. 他正在学说英语。

2) He is studying the math problem. 他正在研究那道数学题。

be impressed by... 或 be impressed with... 意为：留下印象。

类似的感观动词还有：hear, watch, notice, feel 等。

介词后如跟动词时，常跟动词的-ing 形式。例如：by doing, what/how about doing ...? Thanks for doing ... instead of doing, be good at doing 等。

征求意义的表达方式有：Shall we do sth? Let's do sth. Why not do sth? Why don't you do sth? What about doing ...? How about doing ...? Would you like to do ...?

2. voice, noise 与 sound

作名词用时都指声音，但 voice 主要指人的笑声、歌声和说话声，强调人的“嗓音”；noise 主要指“喧闹声、嘈杂声和噪音”；sound 是指物体的声音。

- 1) Her voice sounds very beautiful. 她的嗓音听起来很美。
- 2) He said to me in a low voice. 他低声的对我说。
- 3) The machine is making lots of noise. 这台机器发出很大的噪音。
- 4) Strange sounds came from the next room. 从隔壁房间传来了一些奇怪的声音。

3. impress v.

该单词是及物动词，意为“给……深刻印象”，但不能接双宾语，常用短语有：impress sb. with sth. 或 impress sth. on/upon sb. 或 impress sth. on/upon one's mind, 意为“将某事铭刻在某人的记忆里”。

- 1) The girl impressed her classmates with her liveliness. 姑娘的活泼给她的同学留下了深刻的印象。

常用被动语态或系表结构

- 2) He was deeply impressed by what he had seen in China. 在中国见到的一切给他留下了深刻的印象。
- 3) He was impressed with her report. 她的报告给他留下了深刻的印象。

4. see vt.

see 作为感观动词常用于以下几种情况：

see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正做某事。

- 1) I saw the boy reading when I came in. 我进来时看见那个男孩正在读书。

see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事。

- 2) I saw the man enter the office. 我看见那个人进了办公室。

see sb. /sth. done 看见某人/物被……

- 3) I saw the boy beaten by his father. 我看见那个小男孩挨他父亲打。
- 4) I saw his wallet stolen by the thief. But I was afraid to stop it. 我看见他的钱包被小偷偷走，但我不敢阻止。

5. I study by listening to cassettes. 我通过听录音来学习。

by+doing 用作方式状语。

- 1) He is improving his English by practicing spoken English. 他正通过练习口语来提高英语。
- 2) I study by working with a group. 我通过与组员一起工作来学习。

6. Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?

你为什么不加一个英语俱乐部来练习说英语?

Why don't you+动词原形，表示征求意见，常和 why not+动词原形进行句型转换。

1) Why don't you go fishing with your father?

2) Why not go fishing with your father?

practice 既可用作名词也可用作动词,用作动词时后接动词的-ing形式。

3) It needs a lot of practice to play basketball well.

打好篮球需要大量的练习。

4) He wants to be a famous basketball player, so he practices playing basketball every day.

他想成为一个著名的篮球运动员,因此他每天练习打篮球。

7. ... She had trouble making complete sentences.她在造句中遇到了困难。

have trouble (in) doing sth 为固定词组,意为“做某事有困难”。

She had some problems getting to the top of the mountain. 她在到达山顶时遇到了困难。

名题解析 Analysing

1. (2004 年青岛市) I'm sure Tom is at home because I've seen him _____ upstairs.

A. run B. running C. to walk D. walked

答案:A。因判断 Tom 在家,又因我已看见他跑上楼的全过程。see sb. do sth. 正是看见某人做某事的全过程。see sb. doing sth. 意为“看见某人正在做某事。”

2. —How do you learn English?

—I learn English by _____ to tapes.

A. listen B. listened C. listens D. listening

答案:D。回答以 how 提问的表示方法、手段的特殊疑问句,通常用 by+doing 回答。

3. The boys are going to have fun _____ the pictures.

A. draw B. to draw C. drawing D. drew

答案:C。“have fun doing sth.”为固定词组,意为“开开心心做某事”。

4. I found _____ possible to work out the problem without a computer.

A. that B. it C. this D. he

答案:B。find, make, feel, think 等词后面常跟形式宾语 it, 构成句型:“find it+形容词/名词+不定式”。

5. Don't hurry. We have _____ time.

A. little B. few C. a little D. a few

答案:C。由句意“别忙”提示我们应有时间。且时间为不可数名词。

6. The room is _____ small _____ hold too many people.

A. so, to B. too, to C. so, that D. too, that

答案:B。“so... that”意为“如此……以致……”that 后跟句子,因此 C、D 不合题意,“too... to...”意为“太……而不能”,是固定用法,too

须跟动词的-ing 形式的动词

有: finish, enjoy, keep, mind, miss, practice, consider, like, start, begin, hate, continue 等。

类似的词组还有: have fun doing sth., have problems doing sth., have difficulty doing sth. 等。

后跟形容词或副词, to 后跟动词原形。so... that 与 too... to 是可以相互转换的。

7. He went to school without _____ breakfast.

A. to have B. have C. having D. haveing

●答案:C。without 是介词, 应跟动词的-ing 形式。

8. —Would you mind _____ the window for a few minutes? The air in the room is to bad.

—No, not at all.

A. open B. to open C. opening D. opened

●答案:C。mind 动词后应跟动词的-ing 形式。

9. This digital camera is _____ expensive _____ I can't afford it.

A. too, to B. such, that C. as, as D. so, that

●答案:D。句型“too... to”意为“太……而不能”, to 后须跟动词原形, “so... that”和“such... that”后跟从句。so 后接形容词或副词, 而 such 后接名词。

10. Try to listen to the teacher _____ possible.

A. as careful as B. as carefully as

C. so careful as D. so carefully as

●答案:B。此处表示尽量用心听讲, 修饰动词应用副词, “as... as possible”相当于“as... as sb can”为固定结构。

名题求解

Practicing



Live it by

轻松达标

Section A

一、根据首字母提示补全单词。

- The word “use” has two p_____, /ju:s/ and /ju:z/.
- You'd better say to the old man in a loud v_____ so that he could hear clearly.
- He often does sports, so he has i_____ his health.
- His name stands first on the l_____.
- Listening and speaking are i_____ skills in English-learning.
- Reading a_____ is helpful for us to learn English well.
- Please look at the v_____ list, and let's read the words.
- Have you ever studied for a test by l_____ to more tapes?
- No c_____ with him while the driver is driving, please.
- Do you know another w_____ of showing people where your hometown is?

二、单项选择。

- _____ do you improve your listening?
—I improve it _____ listening to tapes.
A. What, by B. How, by C. What, with D. How, with
- Lucy doesn't think that _____ English moives is a good way to learn English.

- A. watching B. watch C. watched D. looking
3. Sorry, would you please answer my question in a loud _____?
A. sound B. noise C. laugh D. voice
4. —I want to improve my oral English.
—Maybe you should _____ an English club.
A. join B. join in C. take part in D. enter
5. First of all, I found _____ very difficult to understand what the foreigner said.
A. it is B. its C. it D. that
6. It won't do them any good, but it won't do them any harm, _____.
A. also B. neither C. either D. too
7. I got an A this term, so my teacher felt much _____.
A. impressed B. impressing C. impress D. to impress
8. All of us were _____ at the _____ news.
A. frustrated, frustrated B. frustrated, frustrating
C. frustrating, frustrated D. frustrating, frustrating
9. When we practice speaking English, we often end up _____ in Chinese.
A. speak B. spoken C. speaking D. to speak
10. I had a little trouble _____ English grammar.
A. to learn B. learning C. learned D. learn
11. The boy doesn't run _____ than his brother.
A. as quick B. so quick C. more quickly D. so quickly as
12. The student _____ a lot of money on books.
A. spent B. cost C. paid D. took
13. —_____ have you been in China?
—Since 1999.
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. When
14. —How long have you _____?
—For two years.
A. joined the League B. taken part in the party
C. joined in the sports meeting D. been a middle school student
15. I don't like the picture _____.
A. after all B. not at all C. in all D. at all

三、根据句意填入相应的介词或副词。

1. I didn't use my phone very often. It was usually turned _____.
2. Worst _____ all, he is thin, short and lazy.
3. I started to use it more often and I became an expert _____ sending messages with it.
4. I hope that _____ the future my son will go to Beijing University.
5. I want to say goodbye to it because it doesn't fit in _____ my everyday life.
6. Giving it _____ means saying goodbye to it.
7. _____ a student, we should learn English very well.
8. A cup of milk or coffee to begin _____, Kate?
9. They got excited _____ going to the USA next week.
10. I try to improve my English _____ practicing speaking, reading and writing.

四、翻译。

1. 活到老,学到老。

You are never _____ old _____ learn.

2. 听听音乐怎么样?

_____ listening to music?

3. 在语法方面我出了很多错。

I _____ many _____ in grammar.

4. 不要嘲笑那些陷入困境的人。

Don't _____ those people in trouble.

5. 买那本书你花了多少钱?

How much did you _____ that book?

Section B

一、根据首字母提示补全单词。

1. Can you be a bit s _____? We still can't follow you.
2. You have a good idea, I'll go there on your s _____.
3. Tom has read the text many times and m _____ it.
4. Don't do it like that. I've found it f _____ to help us.
5. It was already late, Tom had breakfast q _____ and hurried to school.
6. Look it up in the dictionary if you can't p _____ the new word.
7. Don't forget to put a c _____ at the end of each sentence.
8. The population is one of the greatest c _____ in the world today.
9. It's too hard. There seems to be no s _____ to the problem.
10. By practicing my speaking, I've learned lots of s _____ English.

二、单项选择。

1. _____ I have failed, I'll never _____.
A. Even though, give up B. However, give in
C. No matter, get out D. Whether, get in
2. —Please don't make any noise.
—_____. I'll be as quiet as a mouse(老鼠).
A. Yes, I won't B. Sorry, I won't C. No, I will D. Yes, I will
3. —The VCD is too noisy. Would you _____ a little, please? —Sure, sorry about that.
A. turn down it B. turn it off C. turn it down D. turn off it
4. —How much did this PC _____?
—Nearly 5,000 RMB.
A. cost B. take C. pay for D. spend
5. —I have some problems finishing my math exercises. Can you show me _____ Wang Le?
—Sure.
A. what to work them out B. what to work them
C. how to work them out D. how to work them
6. —How was the weather yesterday?
—It was terrible. It rained _____. People could _____ go out.
A. hardly, hardly B. hard, hard C. hard, hardly D. hardly, hard
7. It _____ Yang Liwei about 21 hours _____ the earth 14 times in his spaceship.

- A. spent, circling
B. took, traveling
C. spent, to travel
D. took, to circle
8. Just after going to bed, _____.
A. Lucy heard the doorbell
B. the doorbell rang
C. someone was knocking at the door
D. the door was knocked loudly
9. —Have you finished your composition yet?
—No, I think I need ten minutes _____.
A. another
B. more
C. other
D. else
10. This coat is too small, I'm afraid it doesn't _____ me.
A. put into
B. fit
C. put on
D. wear
11. Parents all enjoys _____ presents _____ their children _____ the Eve of Christmas.
A. to buy, for, at
B. buying, to, on
C. to buy, to, in
D. buying, for, on
12. —Where's Tom?
—He's left a _____ saying that he has something to do.
A. excuse
B. sentence
C. news
D. message
13. What place do you enjoy _____ in China?
A. live
B. living in
C. living
D. to live in
14. You've done it twice. Why not try _____ time?
A. the third
B. a third
C. third
D. another once
15. Excuse me. May I _____ you to pass me the sugar?
A. keep
B. make
C. let
D. trouble

三、用所给词的适当形式填空。

- Mr Li's _____ English is very poor. We can hardly understand him. (speak)
- How about _____ to England for our summer holidays? (go)
- It seems that Mary is afraid _____ them about it. (tell)
- I don't know how _____ this sentence. (translate)
- Listen. The girls in our class are reading English _____. (loud)
- The _____ way to make money is to work hard. (good)
- _____ all the new words in this unit is a bit difficult for me. (memorize)
- I have trouble _____ complete sentences. (make)
- Why not _____ an English club? (join)
- I find it difficult to understand native _____. (speak)

四、翻译。

- 我是通过听录音来学英语的。
- 他花许多时间玩电脑游戏。
- 我每天练习讲英语。
- 为什么不听听音乐呢?
- 参加学校的英语俱乐部是提高英语的最佳方法。



一、完形填空。

"How can I learn English well?" This is a 1 many students ask. In my opinion, the most effective 2 is to learn text by heart. If you can recite(背诵) the text and write it out, you learn it pretty well. And if you can tell, 3 your own words, 4 the lesson or the text says, you are a very successful learner indeed. Your English will be quite well.

This is a difficult task. However, if you try to learn by heart only part of each lesson, you'll find it not so hard 5 you might have thought of it before.

Learn this way, and you 6 rapid progress. Of course, writing is also necessary. It helps you a lot on your way to 7 in English.

It's equally(同等地) important to feel the language. You should laugh at jokes and be 8 about bad news. When using English, try to 9 your mother tongue. 10 helping you, your own language gets in your way. So, never try to learn English through translation word for word.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. problem | B. puzzle | C. question | D. challenge |
| 2. A. time | B. way | C. road | D. place |
| 3. A. with | B. by | C. of | D. in |
| 4. A. which | B. what | C. how | D. when |
| 5. A. than | B. like | C. so | D. as |
| 6. A. have made | B. will make | C. shall make | D. will make a |
| 7. A. success | B. successful | C. successfully | D. failure |
| 8. A. happy | B. happily | C. sad | D. sadly |
| 9. A. leave | B. forget | C. remember | D. remind |
| 10. A. Instead of | B. Instead | C. Besides | D. Except for |

二、阅读理解。

A

I often hear some students say English is difficult, and it gives them a headache. So they can't learn it well. But English is very easy for me. I'm good at it. I'm very glad to tell you something about how I study English.

First, I think an interest in English is very important. When I was in Grade One, we had a new subject—English. It was fresh to me. I became interested in it, so I worked hard at it. Soon we had an English exam and I got a very good mark. How happy I was! Since then, I have been learning English harder and harder. Our English teacher often taught us English songs, and the songs sounded nice. I often think how interesting English is!

Second, English is another language different from our Chinese. We should learn it in the following ways: Listen to the teacher carefully in class, speak bravely, read aloud and have a larger and larger vocabulary, and then practice again and again. And I have a good habit: Whenever I have a question, I must make it clear by asking our English teacher. How happy I am when I understand it!

Besides, I often read English stories, jokes and easy novels. From these I know English is not only interesting, but also useful. They help me understand a lot of things. So to do more reading is an important way to learn English well.

And I also do some exercises in our workbooks, and I keep English diaries. English has become a close friend of mine.

Now I have learned English for more than two years. I am always in the first place in our class. Of course, I hope every classmate of mine can learn English well too.

1. Why do some students often have a headache when studying English?
 - A. Because they often catch a cold
 - B. Because it's often very cold
 - C. Because they think English is easy
 - D. Because they don't think English is easy
2. The writer tells us that we should be _____ in English if we want to learn it well.
 - A. excited
 - B. interested
 - C. quiet
 - D. happy
3. The sentence "I got a very good mark" means _____.
 - A. I got a good way
 - B. I had a good idea
 - C. I did badly in the exam
 - D. I did well in the exam
4. The writer thinks English is interesting because _____.
 - A. English is full of stories
 - B. English is full of jokes
 - C. his teacher often teaches the students nice English songs in class
 - D. of nothing
5. Which of the following is NOT the way the writer studies?
 - A. Speaking bravely.
 - B. Writing to foreign friends.
 - C. Reading aloud.
 - D. Keeping English diaries.

B

任务型阅读。

If you wish to become a better reader, here is ① important thing(s) to remember about reading speed:

Knowing why you are reading or what you are reading will often help you to know whether to read rapidly or slowly.

② Examples are directions for making or doing something, arithmetic problems, science and history books, which are full of important information. You should read such things slowly to remember each important step and understand each important idea.

③ Examples are simple stories meant for enjoyment, new letters from friends, and pieces of news from local or hometown papers, telling what is happening to friends and neighbors.

④ In some of your readings, you must change your speed from fast to slow and from slow to fast, as you go along. You will need to read certain pages rapidly and then slow down and do more careful reading when you come to important ideas which must be remembered.

1. 请选出文中①处所缺的一个单词:

- A. one B. two C. three D. four

2. ②: _____

3. ③: _____

下面方框中的两句话, 分别属于文中的②、③处, 请放回原处。

- A. Some things should be read rapidly throughout.
B. Some things should be read slowly throughout.

4. 翻译文中④处画线部分的句子。

5. 用文中的两个词填空。

- 1) You didn't _____ to tell him the news. It just made him sad.
- 2) We should find out _____ the museum is open.

C

This is a special class. The students come from different countries. Some come from America, others come from Canada, Japan, Australia and England. They speak different languages. But all of them can speak English. They are good friends. They study together, play together and live together. They help each other.

All the teachers of this class are Chinese, but they can speak English. They teach their students in English. They are very kind and friendly. They work hard.

The students in this class study Chinese cooking and Chinese Gongfu. All the students like China. They say China is a great country and the Chinese people are friendly. And they are happy in China.

回答问题。

1. Where do the students come from?

2. All the students can speak French, can't they?

3. The students are friendly to each other, aren't they?

4. What nationality are the teachers?

5. What do the students in this class study?



一、短文填词。

The best way of learning a language is using it. The best way of learning English is to 1 in English as much as possible. Sometimes you'll get your words mixed up and people will not understand 3 you. Sometimes people will smile 4 too quickly and you can't understand them. But if you keep 5 your sense of humor, you can always have a good laugh at your mistakes you make 6. Don't be unhappy if people start 7 to be laughing at your mistakes. It's better 8 for people to laugh at your mistakes than to be angry 9 with you, because they don't understand what you are saying. The most important 10 thing for learning English is, "Don't be afraid of making mistakes because everyone makes mistakes."

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

二、书面表达。

在英语学习中, 你(Lucy)遇到困难了吗? 若有, 请写一封信向你的笔友求助。

Dear Linda,

How are you? These days I feel English is a little difficult for me. _____

Best wishes!

Yours,

Lucy

Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

Guiding

名师导航



1. 短语:

used to do... 过去常常做……
 be proud of... 以……为骄傲/自豪
 be interested in... 对……感兴趣
 take pride in... 以……为骄傲/自豪
 be terrified of... 对……感到惊恐
 pay attention to... 注意,留心
 make a decision 下决心
 to one's surprise 令某人惊奇的(是)……
 get into trouble 闯祸,惹祸
 cause a lot of trouble 引起许多麻烦
 no longer 不再,再也不 in the end 最后,终于
 a boarding school 寄宿学校 even though 即使,尽管

2. 句型:

I used to...
 Did you use to...? . Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
 I didn't use to...
 It seems that...

3. 语法:

used to + 动词原形, 表示过去常常做某事。

名师指津



1. change v. & n.

作为动词意为“改变,变化”。作为名词意为“改变,变化”,还有“零钱”之意。

- 1) He changed his mind. 他改变了主意。
- 2) Great changes have taken place in our country in recent years. 在最近几年里我们国家发生了巨大的变化。
- 3) Please give me the changes. 请找我钱。

此外它还可以表示“代某人向……问好”

cost 也可指花费,物作主语,其句型为: sth. cost sb. some money.

take 也可指花费,其句型为: It takes sb. some time to do sth.

used to 的否定式为 used not to 或 didn't use to, 疑问式为: used you to...? 或 Did you use to...?

与 used to 相关的词组还有: be/get/become used to doing sth.

主语一般是人。意为:习惯于……

be used to do... 被用来做某事。主语一般是物。

be afraid to do 表示“因担心而不敢做某事”, be afraid of doing 表示“担心某事会发生”。

2. remember v.

remember 意为“记住,记得”,如果要表达记住去做某事,应用词组 remember to do sth. 记得已经做过的事情应用词组 remember doing sth.

- 1) Remember to post the letter for me. 记住给我把信寄出去。
- 2) Do you remember asking the same question? 你记得问过同样的问题吗?
- 3) Remember me to your family. 代我向你家人问好。

3. spend v.

spend 意为“花费”,其主要句型为 sb. spend $\begin{cases} \text{money} \\ \text{time} \end{cases}$ (in) doing sth. / on sth.

- 1) Mr Brown spent 100 dollars buying the white shirt. 布朗先生花 \$ 100 买这件白色衬衣。
- 2) He spent two hours doing his homework. 他花 2 小时做家庭作业。
- 3) My parents spend 5,000 ¥ on the computer. 我父母花 5,000 ¥ 在电脑上。
- 4) The coat cost me 100 ¥. 这件衣服花我 100 ¥。
- 5) It took the workers eight months to build the bridge. 建这座桥花了工人们 8 个月的时间。

4. problem 和 question n.

problem 问题,难题。question 问题,疑问。

- 1) No problem! 没问题!
- 2) How do you solve the problem? 你怎样解决这个问题?
- 3) Answer my question in another way. 用另一种方法回答我的问题。

5. used to

used to 表示过去的习惯动作(过去经常发生的动作)或状态,现在已不发生或不存在,后接动词原形。意思是“从前常做……,以前是……”。

- 1) He used to get up early. 他过去常常早起。
- 2) He used to be shy. 他过去经常害羞。
- 3) I didn't use to/used not to like test. 我过去不喜欢考试。
- 4) Did you use to play the piano? = Used you to play the piano? 你过去经常弹钢琴吗?
- 5) My grandpa is/gets/becomes used to going for a walk after dinner. 我爷爷习惯在晚饭后去散步。
- 6) Wood can be used to make paper. 木头能被用来制作纸张。

6. be afraid of

be afraid of 表示“害怕……”,指人的畏惧心理。

- 1) He isn't afraid of his father at all. 他一点儿也不怕他父亲。