



名师解读中考
专家透析命题

初中总复习系列

(双色版)

与人教版九年义务教育初级中学教科书配套

考点精析精练

英语



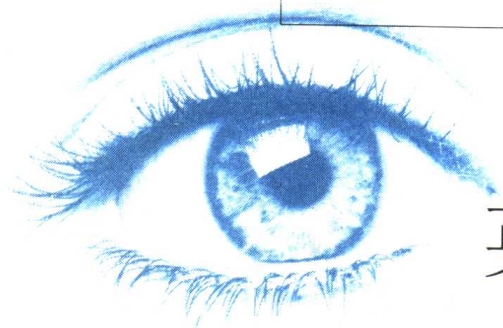
人民教育出版社 审订

延边教育出版社 出版

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英 语

MBAD71/23

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人民教育出版社 审定 延边教育出版社 出版

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与人教版九年义务教育初级中学教科书配套
《考点精析精练》英语

审 定: 人民教育出版社
出版发行: 延边教育出版社
地 址: 北京市海淀区紫竹院路 88 号紫竹花园 D 座 702
邮 编: 100087
网 址: <http://www.ybep.com>
电 话: 010-88552311 88552651
传 真: 010-88552651-11
排 版: 北京民译印刷厂
印 刷: 北京联华印刷厂印刷
开 本: 787×1092 16 开本
印 张: 15
字 数: 413 千字
版 次: 2002 年 5 月第 1 版
印 次: 2002 年 5 月第 1 次印刷
书 号: ISBN 7-5437-4727-8/G·4256
定 价: (双色版) 18.00 元

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前 言

为了配合人民教育出版社九年义务教育初级中学教科书的推广使用,以适应新教材课程改革、研究性学习、中考模式改革和培养学生健全的思维能力,人民教育出版社、延边教育出版社组织约请了参与人教版新教材试验并对新教材及中考改革和思维能力培养有深入研究的湖北黄冈市、北京海淀区、山西省、江苏省、广东省等国内知名教师共同编写这套丛书。

目前市场上教辅书多而杂,大多数是教材的翻版,且从内容上讲,与新教材课程改革、研究性学习、中考改革之间缺乏必要的联系。针对这种状况,我们策划了本套丛书,目的在于培养学生理性的、逻辑性的思维方式和研究、解决问题的方法。使学生在初中课程的学习中将各学科基础的、核心的、可再生的知识内容系统化,构建起学科知识体系,并掌握科学的方法和技巧,来解决学习中的思维障碍。同时,通过适当的练习,使学生了解、适应新大纲、新教材对知识范围和能力的要求。促使学生转换固有的、陈旧的思维方式,使他们拥有全面、健康、严谨、灵活的思维品质,让他们学会将社会热点、焦点问题和新科学发现、新技术的发明等问题同日常学习联系起来,使他们拥有综合的发散思维能力。

这套丛书主要有以下特点:

权威性——以国家教育部颁布的新教学大纲为纲,以人民教育出版社最新教材为依据,人民教育出版社各学科编辑室指导全书编写工作并审定丛书书稿。

新颖性——丛书根据国家教育部颁布的初中各年级课时标准编写,体现了课程改革新方案、中考改革模式和研究性学习新思路,侧重学法指导。减少陈题,不选偏题,精编活题,首创新题,启迪思维方法。将国际上流行的开发学生智力的“活性动态”版式与我国教辅版式相结合,既保护了学生视力、激活了思维,又符合中学生心理年龄层次。

前瞻性——丛书突出素质教育的要求,强调培养学生创新精神和实践能力,设计了学生自己构思答案的研究性学习案例和充分挖掘学生思维潜力的潜能测试,以培养和提高学生发散思维能力。



实用性——内容与教材紧密配套,既有教师的精辟分析和指导学生自主学习知识归纳和学法建议,又有剖析“活题”思维障碍的解题思维技巧。课后有精选精编针对性很强的知能达标训练和综合能力训练;每单元进行一次小结和能力测试;期中、期末进行阶段性测试,方便学生与人教版教材同步配套使用,可操作性极强。

科学性——丛书按学习规律和思维能力培养的规律循序渐进,突出能力升级的五步递进——知识归纳、学法建议、潜能开发、知能达标训练、综合能力训练,科学地对学生进行显能测试和潜能测试,培养和提高学生思维的敏捷性、科学性、深刻性和发散性。

这套丛书在策划、组稿、编写、审读整个过程中,得到了人民教育出版社和延边教育出版社的支持和指导,在此一并致谢。

思维是智力的核心,思维更是能力的体现。思维的表现特征是素质教育和创新教育重要的研究课题。在我国,对中学生进行科学思维技巧训练、显能测试和潜能测试是一种新的教学尝试。尽管书中许多内容是作者长期教学实践和潜心研究的心得和成果,但仍需要不断完善,不当之处,恳请专家、读者指正。

丛书主编:周益新

2002年4月



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第一部分 课本同步复习

Chapter 1

Units 1-8 (JB1)

知识归纳

1. Nice to meet you!

[用法]见面时的客套语,其完全形式为 It is nice to meet you. 也可以说 Nice to see you!

[拓展]见面时的客套语还有 Glad to meet/see you! 相当于 I'm glad to meet/see you!

- [举例] { A. Nice to meet you, Wei Hua. 魏华,很高兴见到你。
B. Nice to meet you, Li Lei. 李磊,很高兴见到你。

2. fine, good, well 和 nice

- [比较] { fine *adj.* 常用来表示身体好或天气晴朗;
good *adj.* 表示人品或事物的“好”;
well *adj.* 表示人的身体好, *adv.* 表示事情做得“好”;
nice *adj.* 通常指取悦于感官的事物,含有感情色彩的“好”。

[举例] (1) “How are you?” “I'm fine/well.” “你好吗?” “我很好。”

(2) It is a fine day today. 今天天气很好。

(3) How nice the watch is! 这手表真好看!

(4) She is a nice girl. 她是个好姑娘。

(5) It is not easy to learn English well. 学好英语不容易。

3. How are you? 和 How do you do?

- [比较] { How are you? 用于熟人之间见面问好,其答语可以是 I'm fine. 或 Fine.
How do you do? 用于初次见面表示问候,其答语是 How do you do?

- [举例] (1) { A. How are you, Mr. Wang? 王老师,你好吗?
B. Fine, thank you. How are you? 很好,谢谢你。你呢?
A. I'm fine, too. 我也很好。

- (2) { A. Mum, this is my teacher, Miss Gao. 妈妈,这是我的老师,高小姐。
B. How do you do? 你好!
C. How do you do? 你好!

4. Excuse me 和 sorry

[比较] { Excuse me 意为“劳驾,对不起”,当我们向别人表示询问、请求或打扰别人时的常用语,以表示因给别人带来不便而表示歉意
Sorry 意为“对不起”,主要用于做错了事向别人表示道歉

[举例] (1) Excuse me, are you Wei Hua? 请问,你是魏华吗?
(2) Excuse me, may I borrow your pen, please? 请问,我可以借用你的钢笔吗?
(3) Excuse me, where is the hospital? 劳驾,医院在哪儿?
(4) Sorry, I come late. 对不起,我来迟了。

5. All right, That's all right 和 That's right

[比较] { All right 意为“行,好吧!”表示同意对方的意见;
That's all right 意为“不用谢”或“没关系”;
That's right 意为“那是对的”。

[举例] (1) “Thank you very much.” “That's all right.” “非常感谢你”“不用谢。”
(2) “Two plus seven is nine.” “That's right.” “2加7等于9。”“对的。”
(3) “Please put your coats over there.” “All right.” “请把你的上衣放在那边。”“行!”

6. look 和 see

[比较] { see *vi.* “看见看到”,表示结果;
look *vi.* “看,瞧”,表示动作。

[搭配] { look at 表示“看”(某一具体的事物)
look like 意为“看上去像……”,此时 look 作连系动词
look the same 意为“看起来一样”,此时 look 作连系动词
look after 意为“照顾,照料”,相当于 take care of
have a look at 意为“看一看……”

[举例] (1) He looks around but doesn't see anything. 他朝四周看,但什么也没看见。
(2) Please look at the boat. It looks like a duck. 请看这只船,它看上去像一只鸭子。
(3) The twins look the same. 这对双胞胎看上去一样。
(4) You must look after your things. 你们必须照顾好你们的東西。
(5) Let's have a look at the new picture. 咱们看一看新照片吧。

7. not 和 no

[比较] { not *adv.* 不能单独使用,常放在 be 动词、助动词、情态动词后,构成否定式;
no *adv.* 用于否定回答,与 yes 相对。 *adj.* 可直接修饰名词,相当于 not a 或 not any

[举例] (1) “Are you Miss Green?” “No, I'm not.” “你是格林小姐吗?” “不,我不是。”
(2) I have no pencil-box. 我没有文具盒。

8. very 和 very much

[比较] { very *adv.* 用来修饰形容词或副词,放在所修饰词之前;
very much 多用于修饰动词,置于所修饰词之后。

[举例] (1) The picture is very nice. 这幅画很好看。
(2) He works very hard. 他工作非常努力。
(3) Thank you very much. 非常感谢你。
(4) We love our English teacher very much. 我们十分喜欢我们的英语老师。

9. everyone 和 every one

[比较] { everyone 不定代词, 相当于 everybody。只能指人, 意为“大家, 每人”, 其后不能接 of 短语;
every one 不仅指人, 而且可指物, 其后可接 of 短语。

[举例] (1) Is everyone here today? 今天大家都到齐了吗?

(2) Every one of the students has a pencil-box. 每个学生都有一个文具盒。

(3) Every one of the trees has many apples. 每棵树上都有很多苹果。

10. and 和 or

[比较] { and 表示一种并列关系, 常用于肯定句;
or 表示一种选择关系, 常用于否定句或疑问句。

[举例] (1) Is your friend a boy or a girl?

你的朋友是男孩还是女孩?

(2) These are my friends, Kate and her brother, Jim. 这些是我的朋友, 凯特和她的弟弟吉姆。



学法建议

●如何正确运用 be 动词的具体形式 am, is 和 are。

使用 be 动词要根据主语的人称、数来确定, 人称和数不同, be 动词的相应形式也不同。

am 当主语为人称代词 I 时。

is 当主语为第三人称代词单数、单数名词、不可数名词以及不定代词时。

are 当主语为第二人称、第一和第三人称复数代词以及所有复数名词时。

例如: (1) I am a Chinese boy.

我是一名中国男孩。

(2) He is an English boy.

我是一名英国男孩。

(3) You are from the U. S. A., aren't you? 你们来自美国, 是吗?

(4) Its name is Polly.

它的名字叫波莉。

(5) Are they twin sisters?

他们是双胞胎姐妹吗?

(6) Everyone is here.

大家都到了。

(7) The birds are in the tree.

那些鸟在树上。

(8) An orange is orange.

桔子是橙色的。

●怎样区分代词主格和形容词性物主代词。

主格	I	we	you	he	she	it	they	用来作句子主语
形容词性物主代词	my	our	your	his	her	its	their	用来作定语, 修饰名词

(1) Who is that? He is Mr. Green. This is his book.

(2) That is a girl. Her name is Kate. She is five.

(3) Is that a cat? Yes, it is. Its name is Mimi.

(4) They are twins. Their teacher is Miss Gao.

(5) We are Chinese. Our school is No. 14 Middle School.

(6) I am in Row One and my sister is in Row Three.

●如何学习可数名词单数变复数的特殊现象。

1. 有些名词单数变复数时, 有其特殊的固定形式, 如:

man→men woman→women Englishman→Englishmen policeman→policemen postman→postmen

foot→feet tooth→teeth child→children mouse→mice German→Germans

· 初中英语 考点解析精练

2. 单复数同形的有:

Chinese Japanese sheep deer fish

3. 名词修饰名词变为复数时,一般修饰词不变,只是被修饰词变为复数。但是修饰词为 man 和 woman 时,修饰词和被修饰词都要变为复数。

an apple tree→two apple trees a boy student→three boy students

a man driver→four men drivers a woman teacher→five women teachers

4. 名词单数变复数以-s 或-es 结尾时,读音规律:

- [s] 在以清辅音结尾时
- [z] 以元音或浊辅音结尾时
- [iz] 以[s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [tʃ] [dʒ] 结尾时

但 mouth |mauθ|→mouths |mauðz| house |haus|→houses |'hauziz|



潜能开发

[例 1] I _____ a boy. My name _____ Ben, Lin Ying and Sun Mei _____ My Chinese friends. (1999 年全国竞赛)

- A. am/is/are
- B. is/is/are
- C. are/is/are
- D. is/am/is

思路分析

此题主要考查了 be 动词的具体形式 am, is, are 的运用,应根据其主语的人称和数来确定

[答案] A

[例 2] _____ that blackboard! Can you _____ it? (1999 年全国竞赛)

- A. Look/see
- B. See/look
- C. Look at/see
- D. See/look at

思路分析

此题考查了意义相近的动词 look 和 see 的用法,look(vi.)表动作,see(vt.)表结果

[答案] C

[例 3] They're the boys' girls friends. (改错)(1999 年全国竞赛)
A B C D

思维诊断

B 项中 is 不能和 I 连用,C 项中 are 不能和 I 连用,D 项中 my name 是名词单数,不能用 am,因此 B、C、D 三项均不合题意,只有 A 项是正确选项。

思维诊断

A 项中 look 是不及物动词,不能直接带宾语,B、D 两项中两词意义运用不当,只有 C 项中 look 后用介词 at,并且两词意义运用恰当,因此 C 项正确。

思维诊断

A、D 两项明显没有错误,B 项运用复数的所有格,表示“是那些男孩的”,C 项

思路分析

此题考查了名词作定语时如何变复数形式,一般只是被修饰词变为复数,修饰词不变(除了 man 和 woman 作定语外)。

[答案] C 变为 girl

[例 4] “_____ . Are you Miss Gao?” (2000 年厦门市中考)

“Yes, I’m Gao Fei. May I know your name?”

- A. Sorry B. Thanks
C. Listen to me D. Excuse me

思路分析

此题利用情景会话的形式考查了 sorry 和 excuse me 的区别

[答案] D

思维诊断

此题首句表示询问姓名, A 项表示因做错了事而道歉, B 项表示致谢, C 项是汉语习惯, 三项均不合此语境, 只有 D 项表示打扰对方而表示歉意。



知能达标训练

I. 语音

A) 写出下列单词划线部分读音

1. number [] 2. class [] 3. zero [] 4. hello [] 5. secret []
6. English [] 7. box [] 8. book [] 9. banana [] 10. bird []
11. Japanese [] 12. orange [] 13. who [] 14. father [] 15. boy []
16. pears [] 17. sorry [] 18. excuse [] 19. friend [] 20. phone []

B) 找出每组单词划线部分读音不同的一项

- () 21. A. go B. so C. no D. to
() 22. A. can't B. father C. dance D. any
() 23. A. desk B. me C. bed D. red
() 24. A. book B. good C. afternoon D. goodbye
() 25. A. my B. your C. you D. yes

II. 单项选择

- () 26. Is he _____?
A. English boy B. a English boy C. an English D. English
() 27. They are new. Please _____ them.
A. look B. look at C. look like D. look after
() 28. “What row are you in?” “I am _____.”
A. in row one B. in Row One C. Row One D. in Row one
() 29. “Who’s that speaking?” “_____ is Kate.”
A. I B. It C. This D. My name
() 30. Where are _____?

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- A. the teachers' rooms B. the teacher's room
C. the room of the teachers D. the teacher rooms
- () 31. "Are these your rulers?" "No, _____ aren't. _____ rulers are here."
A. they; Their B. them; Our C. they; Our D. their; we
- () 32. "_____ is Mike?" "I think he's at school."
A. Who B. Where C. What D. How
- () 33. Ann isn't _____ Japanese girl. She's _____ English girl.
A. a; a B. a; an C. an; a D. an; an
- () 34. "Is she your mother or your sister?" "_____."
A. Yes, she is B. No, she isn't C. My mother D. Yes, she is my mother
- () 35. A. Is this your licence? B. Yes, it is.
A. _____. B. Thanks a lot.
A. Here you are B. Your licence is here
C. That's all right D. Goodbye
- () 36. Li Lei and Lin Tao are good friends. _____ like playing basketball.
A. All they B. They two C. All D. Two of them
- () 37. Can you count _____ one _____ twelve?
A. for; at B. from; to C. from; at D. for; in
- () 38. They are _____, not _____.
A. Chinese; German B. Chinese; Frenchmans
C. Japanese; Americans C. Germans; Englishman
- () 39. This table is made of _____.
A. a wood B. some wood C. wood D. woods
- () 40. Are there many _____ at the meeting?
A. peoples B. people C. polices D. policeman

III. 写出下列名词复数形式

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 41. class | 42. teacher | 43. orange | 44. clock |
| 45. box | 46. bus | 47. boat | 48. desk |
| 49. tree | 50. pencil | 51. bag | 52. child |

IV. 用 is, am, are 填空

53. What _____ these? They _____ cats.
54. She _____ my teacher. Her name _____ Kate.
55. What _____ this? It _____ a clock.
56. How _____ you?
57. I _____ a Japanese girl. My friend _____ a Chinese boy.
58. _____ these your books? Yes, they _____.

V. 用冠词 a, an 填空

59. You are _____ boy. You are _____ English boy.
60. That is _____ Japanese car.
61. This is _____ apple. It is _____ red apple.
62. There is _____ "u" and _____ "l" in the word "blue".

63. _____ orange is _____ orange.
 64. He goes to the cinema once _____ month.
 65. They left in _____ hurry.

VI. 句型转换

66. Is that an orange? (变为复数句)
 67. I'm Rose. (变为一般疑问句)
 68. Wei Hua isn't at school today. (就划线部分提问)
 69. I'm OK. (就划线部分提问)
 70. She looks like her sister. (变为同义句)
 They two _____.
 71. Is Bill in? (变为同义句)
 Is Bill _____?

综合能力训练



I. 选词完成对话

that, this, OK, my, right, Mr. , our
 brothers, son's, twins, thanks, teacher

Li Lin: Father, this is Kate. She's an American girl. Kate, 1 is my father.

Kate: How do you do, 2 Li?

Father: How do you do? Sit down, please.

Kate: 3.

Father: Are you my 4 classmate?

Kate: Yes, I am. Li Lin and I are in the same class.

Li Lin: 5 teacher says I'm like Kate. But we aren't 6.

Father: Yes, you are 7. You are good friends.

II. 完型填空

A

Why 8 people drink? Often they are thirsty, but this can't be the 9 reason, there 10 be other reasons, too. In many countries, when friends see 11, they often have a drink while they sit and talk. Many English people don't need anyone 12, they drink tea several 13 a day, even if they are alone.

In most countries people say 14 when they drink together. The English 15 Cheers. In all countries there are many places to sell drinks. Since there are 16 many of these places, it seems that many people drink 17 often than they really need to.

()8. A. are

B. can

C. do

D. have

• 初中英语 考点辨析精练

- () 9. A. lonely B. single C. only D. alone
 () 10. A. shall B. must C. should D. might
 () 11. A. other B. each other C. each D. another
 () 12. A. other B. another C. else D. others
 () 13. A. times B. time C. many D. much
 () 14. A. something B. something special C. anything specially D. anything special
 () 15. A. often say B. often says C. say often D. says often
 () 16. A. so B. such C. much D. more
 () 17. A. so B. such C. many D. more

B

The elephant is the 18 living land animal and one of the cleverest, and yet elephants are easily caught. Elephants can't see anything 19 if it is not close to them.

Man can get near elephants when he wants to 20 them. When the elephant finds man, it would be a 21 and kill him. But man can run away easily from it.

There are two 22 of elephants in the world, the Indian elephant and the African elephant. They have 23 ears and teeth. The African elephant is not easily caught.

After Indian elephants have been caught, they are easily 24 to work. They seem to become pleased and even happy if man is kind to them. An Indian elephant quickly learns to know the man's voice. They even know 25 the man is pleased or angry by his voice.

18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____ 21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____
 25. _____

IV. 阅读理解

A

All the students at school love Mr. Green. He has worked at the school for a long time. Mr. Green cleans the floors and keeps everything clean. He is very nice to the students, too. He helps them with their schoolwork and often finds things they have lost in school.

One day the students thought, "Let's do something nice for Mr Green." They bought him a beautiful shirt. The next morning when Mr Green came to work, everyone shouted, "Surprise!" Mr Green said it was the best surprise he ever had.

- () 26. Mr Green has worked at the school for _____.
 A. a long time B. two weeks C. a short time D. eight days
 () 27. The students are _____ to Mr Green.
 A. bad B. not kind C. nice D. not friendly
 () 28. What did the students buy for Mr Green?
 A. A kite. B. A shirt. C. A radio. D. A pen.

B

Are you able to send a letter with pictures and sounds to someone anywhere in the world without putting a stamp on it? With e-mail you can just do that. Using computer you can send e-mail quickly and easily. The post is much slower than e-mail. E-mail can send its message to the other side of the world in seconds.

E-mail is easy to use and it saves time and money. The differences in time in different parts of the

world do not matter when sending e-mail. It is twenty-four-hour service that you can send e-mail at any time of the day or night. No one has to be there to receive e-mail. It doesn't matter if your friends are in bed when you send e-mail to them, or you are seeing a film at the cinema when they send e-mail back.

29. How can you send a letter to your friend without putting a stamp on it?

30. Which is much quicker, posting or e-mail?

31. Why can you send e-mail at any time?

32. Can you receive e-mail when you are at the cinema?

IV. 书面表达, 根据短文内容编写一段小对话

Ann knows Sue. Ann tells Mike about Sue; Sue is a new student. She is thirteen. She is from England. Her father is a policeman and her mother is a teacher. She and Ann are in the same class.

Chapter 2

Units 9-16 (JB1)

知识归纳



1. same

[用法] 可作形容词、代词, 常与冠词 the 连用。

- [搭配] { the same age/school 同样的年龄/同一所学校
the same as ... 与……一样
the same ... as ... 与……一样的(……)
at the same time 同时
all the same 仍然, 然而

[举例] (1) They are not in the same class.

他们不在同一个班。

They are in different classes.

他们在不同的班里。

(2) The price is the same as last year.

这个价格与去年一样。

(3) He is the same age as his wife.

他同他妻子年龄一样大。

(4) She was laughing and crying at the same time.

她一面笑一面哭。

(5) The people remembered him all the same.

然而人们还记得他。

2. Please come in.

[用法] come in 是不及物动词带副词的短语, 后面不能接宾语。

- [搭配] { come in 进来
come out 出去
come into 进到……里
come out of 从……里出来
come back 返回
come from 来自……
come on 过来, 加油
come out 出现, 显现

[举例] (1) He came out quietly.

他轻轻地走出来。

(2) When I came into the room,

当我进到房里, 发现钥匙在桌子上。

I found the key on the table.

(3) When will he come back?

他什么时候回来?

(4) Where do you come from?

你从哪儿来?

(5) Come on. Let's race to the bottom of the hill.

来吧, 咱们赛跑到山脚下。