

经全国中小学教材审定委员会
2006年初审通过

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语

选修（语言知识与技能类）

高中英语语法与词汇

English Grammar Tools for Life

人民教育出版社 课程教材研究所
英语课程教材研究开发中心 编著
新加坡思达出版有限公司



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 人民教育出版社

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致 同 学

Welcome to ENGLISH GRAMMAR TOOLS FOR LIFE!

《高中英语语法与词汇》ENGLISH GRAMMAR TOOLS FOR LIFE 是高中英语选修课（语言知识与技能类）的一种。教材依据《普通高中英语课程标准》（实验）的语法和词汇目标编写，全面覆盖了课程标准中要求掌握的词汇和语法内容，注重语法和词汇知识在具体语境中的实际应用。目的是帮助高中生在词汇和语法学习方面得到更系统的训练，为学有余力的同学进一步提高语言运用能力提供有益的指导。

本教材的每个单元由四个部分组成：（1）语言目标与课文；（2）功能语法要点（包括指导语、典型语段和 Word Tool Box）；（3）练习（Exercises）；（4）自我评价（Self-assessment）。为了更好地使用教材中的资源，同学们应当首先了解一下本教材的几个突出特点：

一、生活意义先行

跟大家熟悉的一般语法书不同，本书采用功能语法的基本思路和分类体系，更注重形式、意义和应用的三位一体。我们根据语言的功能，把学习内容分成 14 个板块：确认人和物，确认谈论中的人和物，具体描述人和物，数字与数量，谈论行动，描述状态，时间与行动关系，空间与方位，感官效果，情感表达，判断与态度，影响他人（命令，建议，质疑等）以及意义的组合。同学们在学习中应随时注意把语言主线和生活主线结合起来。

二、词汇语法一体

本教材的另一个突出特点是融词汇和语法于一炉。语法学习不是记忆死板的规则，而是掌握特定词语在实际应用中的结构特征。为了便于大家逐步掌握词语的实际用法，我们把课程标准所要求的重点词语依据其本身的意义和用法，按句法属性分别安排在 14 个语法单元中。

三、知行自主统一

语法也同样需要自主学习，行而知之。语法学习在外语学习中具有独特的价值，有效的语法学习对确保语言运用的准确性和提高外语学习的效率都大有帮助。怎样才能学好语法呢？这里我们要特别提醒同学们：首先，学语法不能只注意形式，而要把语言的结构和它的功能，把语法形式和它所表达的意义结合起来。其次，要注意语法规则的相对性和系统性，因为任何规则都有其适用的前提，同时又处于各种层次系统中，离开了这些前提和系统，规则就失去意义了。同时，语法规则要结合语境来运用，活的语法学习应当是密切结合实际生活的活动，语法手段（grammar tools）要源于生活，用于生活。这就是本书英文名称 ENGLISH GRAMMAR TOOLS FOR LIFE 的内在含义，也是功能语法的基本主张。总之，学语法要活学活用，学用结合。

Now, let's enjoy ENGLISH GRAMMAR TOOLS FOR LIFE!

编者 2006 年 8 月

UNIT 1 IDENTIFY PEOPLE AND THINGS

Objectives

- Learn how to identify people and things. (Using nouns)
- Learn how to understand different kinds of nouns.
- Learn how to identify people and things without naming them. (Using pronouns)

Listening and reading

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was a great British novelist. Although he died more than 130 years ago, his novels are still widely read both in English and as translations in many other languages all over the world. In his books, Charles Dickens combined interesting and imaginative story-telling with a sharp observation of people, places, humour and compassion, as well as criticism of social injustices in Britain in the 19th century.



Charles Dickens was born on February 7th, 1812. His early education was interrupted when he was twelve because his father was jailed for debt. Charles Dickens had to work in a factory to support the family. As a result of all this, Charles Dickens educated himself. He read a lot of books and worked as a lawyer's clerk for some time. He first published a series of descriptions of London life and they were very popular. He then started writing novels. Some of his famous novels are *The Pickwick Papers*, *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations* and *A Tale of Two Cities*.

Charles Dickens was also a very popular speaker. He gave public readings from his books in Britain and the US. Although he was a very busy writer, Charles Dickens found time to do charity work. He also argued for social reforms such as improving working conditions for factory workers. Charles Dickens died on June 9th, 1870, at the age of 58.

Think and answer

1. Can you find all the nouns and pronouns in the passage and underline them?

2. Have you ever read *The Pickwick Papers* or *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens? What are their Chinese titles?

3. What are the exact meanings of "Papers" and "Expectations"? Why do they take the plural form?

4. Replace all the "he" and "his" in the passage with "Charles Dickens" and "Charles Dickens's", then read it again. What is the difference? Discuss why we need pronouns.

Structures in Use

Focus One

普通名词是表示人、动物、事物或活动名称的词。

My sister, Mrs Joe Gargery, was a tall and thin young lady and she had black hair and red skin. She always wore an apron and carried lots of pins and hairclips in her apron pocket. She and her husband, Joe, who was a big man, lived in a wooden house with a small dog. Joe took the dog for a walk every day. The dog barked a lot and sometimes ran off into town.

Word Tool Box

PEOPLE

man woman
sister brother

ANIMALS

bear bird
cat dog

THINGS

apron coat
jacket shirt

ACTIVITIES

party meeting

Focus Two

普通名词有可数和不可数之分。可数名词有单复数形式。

We are on a ship travelling to Australia. It's a huge ship and has over 3,000 passengers. There are different types of cabins on the ship. I am sharing my cabin with a man from London. He reads a lot of books and doesn't talk much. I sit at the captain's table for breakfast and dinner. There are six other passengers at the table. After breakfast, we sometimes play cards or tell stories.

Word Tool Box

bus boat
car plane
ship train

book card
eraser marker
pen pencil

apartment building
cabin flat
house hotel

Focus Three

可数名词的单复数形式变化是因词而异的，我们可以把这些在拼写和读音上的差异分成几种类型。

The four girls met under the big tree as agreed. One of the girls had brought a box of sandwiches, another girl had brought some oranges and a bunch of bananas and the third one had brought some cans of fruit juice. The fourth girl had several bars of chocolate. The girls selected a nice place, spread a rug and sat on it. Then they unpacked their bags and began to eat their picnic lunch.

Word Tool Box

apple banana
grape melon
orange pear

biscuit cake
egg sandwich

bottle bowl
can cup

glass plate

fork knife
spoon

Focus Four

不可数名词没有单复数形式的变化，前面不用不定冠词 a / an。

I love food and enjoy eating a big breakfast. Every day, I have toasted bread and butter, bacon and eggs, plenty of fruit and several cups of coffee with a lot of cream and sugar in it. I drink a lot of water during the day. I am always hungry at breakfast because I exercise a lot before breakfast and I don't eat any food or drink anything — not even water — between meals.

Word Tool Box

beef
bread
butter
coffee
ice cream
meat
milk
oil
pork
rice
sugar
tea
water

Focus Five

专用名词是特定的人或事物的名称。专用名词在句子中是大写的，所以比较容易辨别。

John and Mary Taylor have been married for twenty years now. They work and live in Beijing. They have two children — Joan and Robert. Joan is sixteen and Robert is twelve. The Taylors travel a lot. They have a dog called Funky. They went to France last summer and saw the Eiffel Tower in Paris. They took a boat down the river Seine. Whenever they are travelling, the Taylors leave their dog with their neighbours, Mr and Mrs Lim Kim Hong.

Word Tool Box

Abraham Lincoln
Charles Dickens
William Shakespeare
Anne Bob
David John
Mary Mike
Beijing London
Moscow Paris
China Britain
Japan France

Focus Six

表示概念、性质、思想情感等抽象意义的名词叫抽象名词。抽象名词可以是可数的，也可以是不可数的。

Some people believe that repetition can transform a lie into truth. This isn't always true. When someone gives us some information and repeats it several times, we won't just believe it until we have checked the facts. Newspapers are sometimes guilty of spreading rumours as truth. Honesty and objectivity in reporting and verifying all information before publishing it are important in responsible journalism. And calmness of mind helps one to write a fair report after considering all the facts.

Word Tool Box

belief beliefs
concept concepts
idea ideas
lie lies
opinion opinions
theory theories
honesty music
happiness peace
information truth

Focus Seven

集体名词用于表达集体概念。集体名词作主语时谓语多用复数形式，有时也用单数形式，我们在具体使用时应注意此类差异，准确记忆它们各自的特点。

The sports committee meet to consider proposals from various groups. After some discussion, the committee decides that a team will be sent to take part in the soccer tournament. It also decides that one member from each family of the soccer players can accompany the team.

Word Tool Box

army
audience
committee
community
enemy
family
gang
group
media
press
staff
team

Focus Eight

人称代词用于指称人或事物，有主宾格之分，在句子中分别作主语和宾语。使用代词可以使表达简洁、连贯。

An old man and his son were taking a donkey to the market. The man rode the donkey and the son walked behind it. A man saw them and asked the son why he wasn't riding the donkey. Then the father let him ride it. Another man saw them and told them that they should both ride the donkey. So they both got on it. A woman who saw them said, "Tell me, why are you both riding that poor animal? It looks so weak and tired. You are so cruel!" Then, the father and son got off the donkey and started carrying it across a bridge. When they were halfway across the bridge, the donkey struggled loose and fell into the river.

Word Tool Box

I	me
you	you
she	her
he	him
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Focus Nine

物主代词表达的是所属关系，分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。我们应当注意这两类物主代词的不同句法功能。

Dear Mr Johnson,

I saw your advertisement in the newspaper about your finding a small white dog with some black hair on its head. The dog is mine and I can prove it. It has a brown patch on one of its hind legs. My wife was very unhappy that we had lost our dog. We are grateful that you found our dog and are keeping it. Can I come and collect it from you at your address given in the advertisement? Please let me know.

Thank you,
Barney Jones

Word Tool Box

my	mine
your	yours
her	hers
his	his
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given nouns.

life people debt language writer time book education family translation

Charles Dickens was a great British (1) _____. Although he died more than 130 years ago, his novels are still widely read both in English and as (2) _____ in many (3) _____ all over the world. In his books, Charles Dickens combined interesting and imaginative story-telling with a sharp observation of (4) _____ and places.

Charles Dickens was born on February 7th, 1812. His early (5) _____ was interrupted when he was twelve because his father was jailed for (6) _____. Charles Dickens had to work in a factory to support the (7) _____. As a result of all this, Charles Dickens was forced to educate himself. He read a lot of (8) _____ and worked as a lawyer's clerk for some (9) _____. He first published a series of descriptions of London (10) _____. He then started writing novels. Some of his famous novels are *The Pickwick Papers*, *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations* and *A Tale of Two Cities*.

2. Find the errors in the passage and correct them.

I love a food and enjoy eating a big breakfast. (1) _____
Every day, I have toasted breads and butter, (2) _____
bacon and egg, plenty of fruit and several cups of (3) _____
coffee with a lot cream and sugar in it. I drink (4) _____
a lot of water during the days. I am always hungry (5) _____
at breakfasts because I exercise a lot before (6) _____
breakfast and I don't eat any food or drink (7) _____
anything — not even water — between meal. (8) _____

3. Find the errors in the passage and correct them.

An old man and his son were taking a donkey to the market. (1) _____
The man rode the donkey and the son walked behind him. A (2) _____
man saw him and asked the son why he wasn't riding (3) _____
the donkey. Then the father let them ride it. Another (4) _____
man saw them and told them that he should both ride (5) _____
the donkey. So they both got on them. A woman who saw them (6) _____
said, "Tell us, why are you both riding that poor animal? (7) _____
He looks so weak and tired. You are so cruel!" Then, the (8) _____
father and son got off the donkey and she started carrying (9) _____
it across a bridge. When we were halfway across the bridge,
the donkey struggled loose and fell into the river.

4. Discuss with your partner what the weather is like in your hometown. Then, take notes using words such as *rain*, *sunshine* and so on.

Spring
little rain

Summer

Autumn

Winter

Grammar in Use

1. Replace the count nouns in the sentence with uncount nouns, without changing the meaning of the sentence.

可数名词

不可数名词

I'm looking for a *job*.

I'm looking for work.

What a beautiful *view*!

It's a nice *day* today!

We had a lot of *bags and cases*.

These *chairs* are mine.

It was a good *suggestion*.

2. Write down what furniture or other things are in the different rooms of your home. Fill in the table with words like *bed*, *chair*, *sofa* and so on. Then tell your partner.

_____ 's HOME

There are ... rooms in my house. In my bedroom, there is one bed ...

My bedroom	My parents' bedroom	Study
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Bathroom	Living room	Kitchen
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Choose the right answer.

- After climbing for more than two hours, we were ready to take _____ rest.
A. a few minute's B. a few minutes' C. a few minute D. a little minutes
- The professor has done many interesting things. He should write a book about his _____.
A. any experience B. an experience C. some experiences D. experiences
- Every day, I can get _____ from newspapers, over the radio and on TV, too.
A. informations B. all kinds of information
C. many informations D. an information
- Miss Black is a friend of _____.
A. Gillian's mother's B. Gillian's mother
C. mother's of Gillian D. Gillian mother's
- Why don't you come with us? It'll be _____.
A. a great fun B. many funs C. great fun D. the great fun
- Your family are very kind. I'll never forget the _____ they've done for me.
A. favour B. kindness C. help D. deed
- George's parents are both _____, but his grandparents are both _____.
A. Germans; English B. Germany; England
C. German; Englishmen D. Germany people; English people
- Tanni Grey's family _____ not rich, but her family _____ all healthy.
A. are; is B. is; are C. is; is D. are; are
- Oh, Matt, _____ you gave us!
A. how a pleasant surprise B. how pleasant surprise
C. what a pleasant surprise D. what pleasant surprise
- There _____ in my class. Which of them do you want to see?
A. is Wang B. are four Wangs C. are the Wang's D. is the Wang
- Every _____ is useful for us to make the decision.
A. news B. advice C. suggestion D. information
- Tom's work is better than _____.
A. anyone B. anyone else C. anyone else's D. anyone's else
- _____ is needed in cold countries.
A. A lot of clothes B. Much clothing C. Many a cloth D. Lots of clothes

14. The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping _____ all over the world.

- A. is read B. reads C. are read D. read

15. The United Nations _____ in 1945 to keep peace in the world.

- A. founded B. were set up C. were founded D. was founded

Grammar in Use

Read the words aloud, then copy them below into different groups.

juice	egg	milk	pork	noodles
chair	bus	post office	tea	Coke
bread	table	towel	mirror	toothpaste
restaurant	bookstore	pizza	taxi	truck
beef	wine	sofa	soap	hamburger
shop	rice	soda	hairdresser	coffee

FOOD

PLACES AND THINGS IN STREETS

DRINK

THINGS AT HOME

UNIT 2 IDENTIFY WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT

Objectives

- Learn how to identify what you are talking about.
- Learn how to refer to people and things using articles.
- Learn how to refer to people and things using pronouns.

Listening and reading

Most examinations are considered to be very important in China. There are hundreds of examinations held every year and millions of people take part in them. Almost all students are taught from an early age to understand the nature of examinations. It is true that some students can pass an examination more easily than others, although it doesn't necessarily mean that they are better with their study than others.

Quite a few students are afraid of examinations though they master what they learnt very well. Sometimes the fear of examinations is caused by pressure. Some pressure is good for students as it can help the students to try harder and it will make some of the school work more challenging and exciting. But too much pressure may cause stress and even cause disease. And that will not help a student pass the examination.

No student succeeds without hard work. If one spends little time working on their lessons every day, they cannot expect a good result at the end of the term. Developing study skills can help every student to learn better and pass examinations easily if they understand the lessons and the work involved.

Think and answer

1. Can anyone pass all examinations in his/her life?

2. Do you know anyone who has failed every examination in his/her life?

3. Do you study hard for examinations? If not, what do you study hard for?

4. Why do we need examinations?

5. What kind of students are "good" students?

Structures in Use

Focus One

物主代词和名词所有格可以修饰名词词组(以下用NP代表),表示所属关系。

Running is very popular as a sport and as a way of keeping fit. Even if you only run a short distance once or twice a week, you need to make sure you wear good shoes. First of all, decide how much you want to spend on your shoes. Then, find a pair which fits you well. Be prepared to try different sizes and different types of shoes. Women's shoes are made narrower than men's and, although most women will find women's shoes which suit them, there is no reason why a woman can't wear a man's shoes. The same is true for men — if women's shoes fit you better, just wear them. Take your time in the shop. If you make a mistake and buy the wrong shoes, your feet will let you know very soon.

Word Tool Box

my	your
his	her
its	our
your	their

Tom's	Mary's
a man's	a woman's
my mother's	
my teacher's	

Focus Two

NP前面可以用冠词修饰,用定冠词修饰的NP一般是特指的,用不定冠词修饰的NP一般是泛指。

Our Plants

Last week, our class planted some beans in an ice cream pot to watch them grow. We watered the seeds and then we put a plastic bag over them to keep them nice and wet. After that we put the pot out on the window sill in the sun. About five days later, we saw that some of the seeds were beginning to grow. In a couple of days, the plants had started to sprout some leaves. Then we dug a small garden outside our classroom and planted the seedlings so that we could watch them grow bigger.

Word Tool Box

a university	a book
an hour	an eye

a seed	the seed
a garden	the garden
a pot	the pot
an egg	the egg
an animal	the animal
the earth	the moon
the star	the sun

Focus Three

有时候NP前面既不用定冠词也不用不定冠词,这种现象我们可以说NP是被“零冠词”(∅)修饰。

The Tiger

The tiger is the largest of the big cats. Its home is in ∅ Asia. ∅ Tigers hunt alone at night. This is different from ∅ lions who often hunt in ∅ groups. ∅ Tigers prey on ∅ deer, ∅ cattle and ∅ pigs. Only ∅ old and sick tigers will attack ∅ people. The tiger's stripes camouflage it in the long grass. Unlike some other cats, ∅ tigers like ∅ water to bathe in.

∅ Carbon

∅ Carbon is a chemical element. All living things contain some form of ∅ carbon. If you hold a plate above a flame, a black deposit of carbon forms underneath it. Both ∅ charcoal and ∅ coke are forms of ∅ carbon.

Word Tool Box

by ∅ bus
by ∅ car
by ∅ plane
go to ∅ church
go to ∅ school
come back from ∅ work
in ∅ town
at ∅ home

Focus Four

不定代词修饰NP时，意义丰富，区别细微，需要特别仔细地理解和体会。

My aunt bought a white cat last month. This month she bought another brown one. I named the white one Mimi and the brown one Huanghuang. Then my best friend Kenny came to see me the other day. He said he liked both cats very much and he begged me to give him either one as a Christmas gift. At last, I decided to give him Huanghuang. After a few days, Kenny came again. This time he asked for the other cat, Mimi. I was so surprised that I couldn't help shouting at him, "How can you take away both my lovely pets from me? Aren't we good friends?" "Yes," said Kenny, "But Mimi and Huanghuang are also good friends. They need to live and play together every day!"

Word Tool Box

both	neither
either	each
every	all
none	no
most	other
another	the other
others	

Focus Five

不可数名词有各种不同的量化表达形式。

Salesman: Good morning. Can I help you?

Customer: I want some milk and orange juice. Do you have any milk or orange juice?

Salesman: Yes, we have plenty of milk but only a little orange juice. How much do you want?

Customer: Five bottles of milk and a bottle of orange juice. How much is that?

Salesman: That's twenty-six *yuan*. Anything else?

Customer: That's all I want. Thanks.

Salesman: You are welcome.

Word Tool Box

some
any
a lot of
plenty of
a little
little
much
a large quantity of
a great deal of
a good deal of

Focus Six

可数名词前面可以使用不确切的数量表达用语。

Last weekend, I went to visit the Beijing Zoo with a few friends. The Beijing Zoo is one of the biggest zoos in China. It was initially named Ten Thousand Animal Garden when it was built in 1908. The zoo was originally the imperial manor during the Ming Dynasty. A lot of plants were cultivated and a great number of animals were raised there during the Qing Dynasty. After the liberation, it was rebuilt and was known as the West Suburb Park. In 1955, the name was changed to the Beijing Zoo. The Beijing Zoo mainly exhibits wild and rare animals living in China, such as the pandas and the golden monkeys. It also boasts of many rare animals from all around the world, such as white bears from the North Pole, kangaroos from Australia and zebras from Africa.

Word Tool Box

some
any
many
a lot of
lots of
few
a few
a number of
a total of

Focus Seven

指示代词的功能也是特指，但它们有更为明确的指向，特指“哪一个”或“哪一些”。

Mike: Tell me exactly what you are looking for.

Jane: I'm not sure. I like this coat, but not that hat.

Mike: These coats are OK. But those hats are definitely not cool.

Jane: What about this pair of leather boots?

Mike: Oh, no! This pair of boots will not go with that coat.

Jane: I must decide what to buy before I leave the store.

Mike: What about asking this shop assistant?

Jane: She is busy. I'll ask that one, I think. Oh, look! These are just the boots I want!

Word Tool Box

this
that
these
those

Focus Eight

数词也是常用于限定 NP 的词类，它们可以准确地表达 NP 的数量。

The pressure at the centre of a tornado is usually 13 pounds per square inch. However, inside the house, the air pressure is normal, about 15 pounds per square inch. The difference of 2 pounds per square inch between the inside and outside pressure may not seem like much. But suppose a tornado passes over a small building that measures 20 by 10 by 10 feet. On each square inch of the building, there is 2 pounds of pressure from the inside that is not balanced by the air pressure outside the building. On the ceiling, that adds up to an unbalanced pressure of 57,600 pounds. The pressure of the four walls adds up to 172,800 pounds. The huge inside pressure may cause the building to burst if the windows are shut tightly.

Word Tool Box

one two three
eleven twenty
twenty-one
twenty-nine
hundred
thousand
million
billion

the first
the second
the third

Focus Nine

疑问词或疑问词语的一个重要功能是引出特殊疑问句。

Salesman: What can I do for you?

Customer: I'd like some potatoes.

Salesman: How many do you need?

Customer: How much are they?

Salesman: Three *yuan* a kilo.

Customer: Two kilos, please. And what's that over there?

Salesman: Oh, it's a kind of cucumber. It's very tasty. Why not try some?

Customer: How much is it?

Salesman: Six *yuan* a kilo.

Customer: That's too expensive!

Word Tool Box

whose
what
which
how many
how much