

前言

QIAN YAN

为推进素质教育,减轻初中生的课业负担,注重能力的培养,体现新世纪教材、教学改革的要求,实现由应试教育向素质教育的转轨,我们特组织了一批知名初中优秀教师和教研员,以人教社九年义务教育 2003 年春季统编新版教材为依据,编写了这套《初中同步测控优化设计》系列丛书。在编写过程中,我们力求使抽象内容形象化、复杂内容简明化、呆板知识趣味化、能力训练系统化,努力使其成为教师指导下的学生同步自学辅导书中的精品。

本丛书具有以下特点:

1. 依据教学大纲 强化同步性

该丛书根据九年义务教育教学大纲的要求,紧紧围绕最新《课程标准》和 2002 年版新教材。初一、初二、初三各年级按学期分上、下册编写。本丛书编写过程中,吸纳了全国各地近年来初中教育教学研究的最新成果,渗透了学科间交叉综合的思想。每本书单元、章、节、目、点层次清晰,并且配有期中、期末试题,完全与初中教学进程一致。

2. 课内课外结合 突出可读性

本丛书的编写,以符合初中生年龄特点和心理特征为前提,避免了僵硬的知识灌输,尽量使课内外知识形成有机的结合。采取网络化、情节化、操作化等多种活泼的形式,用准确、生动、有趣、流畅的语言加以表述,融知识性和趣味性于一体,以增强其可读性。

3. 遵循教学规律 注重实用性

本书在内容编排上遵循了由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进、通俗易懂的原则,营造了一个讲授、自学、练习一体化的学习平台,既适合于教师指导下的课堂学习使用,又适合于学生的课后自学使用。书中对许多栏目设置了学案形式,或填空式、或图表式、或问答式,新颖独到,方便训练。单元自测题按 100 分 45 分钟合理安排,易于操作。

4. 突出素质教育 体现创新性

本书的编写在内容选材和试题设计上力求典型新颖,大量增加了研究性课题、开放性问



题和贴近社会生产、生活实际问题的内容,以激活学生的共同参与意识,培养学生的创造性和发散思维。还创设了象[知识拓展][知识小品]和[你也会做]等灵活性栏目,有的适于动手操作,有的适于集体表演,它将对初中生综合素质的提高起到良好的启示作用。

本套丛书的编写,汇集了众多知名教师的辛勤劳动,集中展示了现代教育的科研成果,希望对广大初中学生的学习有所裨益。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,偏颇之处在所难免,恳望读者提出宝贵意见,以利于再版时修订。

编 者

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Unit 15 What do people eat ?

【学习目标】

单词

few, salt, sugar, pepper, oil, wine, beer, butter, cheese, soup, chocolate, ice, cabbage, Italy, Italian, Indian, seem, even, make, laugh, both, either, anything, neither, without, madam, order, bill

短语

a few, a bit(of), kinds of, either...or..., neither...nor..., take a seat, be famous for, something English, find somebody doing..., make somebody do..., have the bill

日常交际用语

They eat a lot of potatoes.

So do we. /Oh, we don't.

We eat a lot of...

Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. I'm very busy.

Help yourself to some soup.

Do you think pizza is very popular in Italy?

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 like Chinese tea without anything in it.

I'm happy you like it.

A table for two?

Can we sit at the table by the window?

May I take your order now?

语法

简单句的五种基本句型

【主线梳理】

A. 词汇

1. 本单元中我们继续学习一些食品和调味品的名称,应分清哪些是可数名词,哪些是不可数名词。

(1)不可数名词 salt, sugar, pepper, oil, wine, beer, butter, cheese, soup, pizza, chocolate, ice.

当我们在表达这些不可数名词的数量时,常用 some, a little, a bit of, a lot of, lots of, much 等修饰。

例:

some salt 一些盐

a little salt 一点盐

a bit of salt 一点盐

a lot of/lots of/much salt 很多盐,许多盐

(2)cabbage 既是可数名词,也是不可数名词。

当 cabbage 指没有经过烹调的卷心菜时,它是可数名词,例如:two cabbages。

当 cabbage 指经过烹调的菜肴时,它是不可数名词,例:The cabbage tasted good.

2. Italian, Indian, American, Australian, Canadian 的复数形式是直接加-s。

Italians, Indians, Americans, Australians, Canadians。

Chinese, Japanese 的单、复数同形。

3. without prep. 无,不,没有。例:

She went without saying "Good-bye".

她没说声“再见”就走了。

They went to Beijing without money.

他们身上没带钱就去北京了。

His brother went to work without taking an umbrella.

他哥哥上班去了,没有带伞。

4. laugh v. (大)笑,发笑

指出声地笑;而 smile 则指无声的笑,微笑。

laugh at 表示“嘲笑”或“因……而笑”。例:

The jokes made us laugh.

这些笑话使我们哄堂大笑。

Don't laugh at persons who are in trouble.

不要嘲笑处在困境中的人们。

5. order

(1)n. 订货单,订购,(点)一份菜。例:

The Greens have an order for three bottles of milk each day.

格林家有一份每天三瓶牛奶的定单。

He asked for an order of potatoes at noon yesterday.

他昨天中午点了一份土豆。

(2)v. 订购,点菜。例:

We must order more pencils.

我们必须多订购些铅笔。

I've ordered you a glass of cola.

我已经给你要了一杯可乐。

B. 短语

1. pass somebody something 递给某人某物,传给某人某物

pass somebody something=pass something to somebody 例:

Could you pass me the cheese, please?

=Please pass the cheese to me.

请递给我乳酪好吗?

2. take a seat 请坐

与 have a seat/Please sit down. 同义

3. something English

英语中 something, anything, nothing 的定语放在这三个词的后面。例:

There is something interesting in the book.

这本书里有一些有趣的东西。

There is not anything new in today's newspaper.

= There is nothing new in today's newspaper.

今天的报纸没有什么新东西。

He'd like something to drink. He's very thirsty.

他想来点喝的,他很渴。

4. be famous for 以……出名,因……而著名。例:

China is famous for the Great Wall.

中国的长城很著名。

Italy is famous for pizza.

意大利的比萨饼非常有名。

5. either...or... 或者……或者,不是……就是;两者选择其中一个或肯定其一,它引导主语时,谓语动词的单复数要遵循邻近原则。例:

Either you or he is right.

要么你对,要么他对。

Either my parents or my brother goes shopping at the weekend.

周末,不是我父母去买东西,就是我哥哥去。

She is either in the library or in the classroom.

她不是在图书馆,就是在教室里。

6. neither...nor... 既不……也不……;两者全部否定,谓语动词的单复数也要遵循邻近原则。例:

Neither her brother nor her parents like her.

她的哥哥和父母都不喜欢她。

It's neither too cold nor too hot in London.

伦敦的天气既不太冷也不太热。

She likes watching neither football matches nor volleyball matches.

她既不喜欢看足球比赛,也不喜欢看排球比赛。

C. 句型

1. They eat a lot of potatoes. So do we. 他们吃很多土豆,我们也是。

so + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be 动词} \\ \text{助动词 + 主语,这一句型表示某人(物)如何,而另一人(物)也如此,译为“……也是这样”。其时} \\ \text{情态动词} \end{array} \right.$

态应和前一句时态保持一致;其人称和数应和该句主语保持一致。例:

I am in Class Seven. So is he.

我在七班,他也在七班。

We got there late. So did they.

我们到那儿晚了,他们也是。

She can speak English well. So can Lily.

她英语说得很好, Lily 也能。

2. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world.

似乎是美国的快餐在世界上最流行。

It seems that...“看起来,似乎是”,后面常跟一个句子。例:

It seems that he is lying.

看来他在撒谎。

It seems that it will rain.

看起来要下雨。

3. ... You can find people eating hamburgers.

……你能发现人们正在吃汉堡包。

find somebody doing something 发现某人正在干某事。例:

She found someone singing in the next room.

她发现隔壁房里有人在唱歌。

与其类似的词组还有:

see/watch/hear somebody doing something

4. He made us laugh.

他逗我们笑。

make somebody do something 使得/让某人干某事。例:

The boss makes us work for more than ten hours every day.

老板让我们每天工作十小时以上。

类似的还有:

feel/hear/let/see somebody do something

5. Do you think it's good to do some housework?

你认为做家务好吗?

句中 it 叫做形式主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式 to do some housework。例:

Do you think it's difficult/hard to learn English?

你认为学英语难吗?

It's dangerous to play soccer on the road.

在马路上踢足球很危险。

It's good for us to take a walk after supper.

晚饭后散步对我们有好处。

D. 交际

1. Would you like some butter with your bread?

你愿意要点黄油涂在面包上吗?

Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

你愿意今晚和我一起共进晚餐吗?

Would you like...? 是一种比较委婉的征求意见或询问对方是否喜欢的日常用语,常用来表达建议或邀请。其后如果跟名词常用 some 来表达肯定的愿望,希望自己所说的内容对方能给予肯定的回答,回答往往为: Sure, thanks. / Yes, please. / Yes, I'd like to. / Yes, I'd love to. / No, thanks. / Sorry, I'm afraid I can't 等等。

例:

—Would you like some tea? 你想喝点茶吗?

—Yes, please. 好吧,谢谢。

—Would you like to go fishing with me? 你愿意和我一起去看钓鱼吗?

—Yes, I'd love to. 是的,我非常愿意。

2. 愿意与不愿意

(1)—Do you think take-aways are very popular in China?

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

—你认为可拿走的熟食在中国很流行吗?

—是的,我认为是这样。/不,我认为不是这样。

(2)—Sugar is good for your health. Do you agree?

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

—糖对你的健康有好处,你同意吗?

—是的,我同意。/不,我不同意。/我的确不能同意。

【辨疑解难】

简单句的五种基本句型:

1. 主语(S)+不及物动词(*vi.*), “S+V”, 例:

You are sitting. I'm standing.

你们正坐着。我正站着。

2. 主语(S)+及物动词(*vt.*)+宾语(O), “S+V+O”, 例:

We speak Chinese. They teach English.

我们说汉语。他们教英语。

3. 主语(S)+连系动词(link *v.*)+表语(P), “S+V+P”, 例:

She is my English teacher. She looks young.

她是我的英语老师。她看起来很年轻。

4. 主语(S)+谓语(V)+间接宾语(InO)+直接宾语(DO), “S+V+InO+DO”

这种“间接宾语+直接宾语”叫做双宾语,它常用在 give, pass, teach, show, bring, take, buy, make... 的后面。例:

My father bought me a big birthday cake yesterday.

我爸爸昨天给我买了一个大生日蛋糕。

Miss Zhang teaches us English.

张老师教我们英语。

5. 主语(S)+谓语(V)+宾语(O)+宾补(C), “S+V+O+C”

能作宾语补足语的结构很多,如:名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式、现在分词、过去分词都可以作宾补。例:



We call him Li Ping.

我们叫他李平。

The students must keep their classroom clean.

学生们必须保持教室干净。

He asked the girl to answer the question.

他让那个女孩回答这个问题。

You can find people eating hamburgers and chips.

你能发现人们正在吃汉堡包和炸薯条。

【热点考题导析】

1. —I often walk home after school.

—_____.

A. So I am

B. So am I

C. So I do

D. So do I

导析:本题考查“so+be 动词/助动词/情态动词+主语”这一句型。A、C 选项中句子顺序不对;根据原句中谓语动词为实义动词,故 B 选项中不能用“am”,所以正确答案为 D。

答案:D

2. This morning, I saw a man _____ on the road on my way _____.

A. lies; there

B. lied; to school

C. lying; home

D. to lie; to the shop

导析:本题考查感官动词“see”的用法。一是 see somebody doing something,“看到某人正在做某事”;另为“see somebody do something.”“看到某人做了某事”,表达动作全过程。根据本题题意,应选 C。

答案:C

3. Neither Wei Fang nor her parents _____ at home yesterday evening.

A. is

B. was

C. are

D. were

导析:本题考查 neither...nor...引导主语时,谓语动词单复数的确定,依据邻近原则,根据题意,故选 D。

答案:D

4. This book _____ Lucy's. Look! Her name is on the book cover.

A. must be

B. may be

C. can't be

D. mustn't be

导析:本题考查情态动词 must 的用法,must 表推测,意思是“一定,准是”,根据题意,应选 A。

答案:A

【思维拓展】

I. 单词(10 分)

A. 根据首字母及释义完成单词

1. f _____ known widely

2. w _____ not having; not carrying

3. b _____ the two together; the one also the other

4. n _____ not one and not the other of two people/things, etc.; not either

B. 根据句意及汉语提示写出下列句子中单词的正确形式



1. Would you like some _____ (黄油) with your bread?
2. Would you please pass me the _____ (乳酪)?
3. The cake _____ (尝起来) very delicious.
4. _____ (意大利人) like to eat pizza.
5. A cabbage is a kind of _____ (蔬菜).
6. The most popular food in the USA is _____ (炸) chicken.

II. 单项选择 (20 分)

1. Can you see him _____ flowers in the garden?
A. grows B. growing C. grow D. to grow
2. I'd like some coffee _____ nothing in it.
A. in B. to C. with D. at
3. In a fish and chip shop they put the food in _____.
A. papers bag B. paper bags C. papers bags D. paper bag
4. There _____ Chinese take-aways in England and the USA.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
5. Please _____ when you are free tomorrow.
A. give her ring B. give ring to her
C. give some ring to her D. give her a ring
6. —Ann finished her homework yesterday.
— _____.
A. So she did B. So did she C. Did she so D. She did s
7. —Would you like a cup of coffee?
— _____.
A. Please do B. Yes, I will C. Yes, I like it D. No, thanks
8. There's little _____ in the bag. I have to buy some.
A. rice B. pass C. wine D. beer
9. There are some _____ in the fridge.
A. tomato and potato B. tomatos and potatos
C. tomato and potatoes D. tomatoes and potatoes
10. Neither you nor I _____ a student.
A. is B. am C. are D. be
11. Give me _____ porridge, please.
A. a bit B. a bit of C. a few D. a little of
12. Today we are going to have _____.
A. English something B. something English
C. English anything D. anything English
13. People often take fish and chips _____ workplace.
A. in B. on C. to D. from
14. We want to sit at the table _____ the window.

- A. beside B. by C. in D. which
15. _____ my brother _____ my sister helps me with my English.
A. Either; or B. Both; and C. Either; and D. Both; or
16. _____ Joy nor her brother goes shopping at the weekend.
A. Either B. Both C. All D. Neither
17. People think carrots are _____ our health.
A. good for B. bad for C. good to D. bad to
18. Help _____ to some oranges, Kate and John.
A. your B. yourself C. yourselves D. you
19. —They often play basketball after school.
— _____.
A. So do he B. So does he C. So did he D. So he does
20. Home cooking must _____ more delicious.
A. is B. being C. are D. be

III. 句型转换(10 分)

1. John's father mended the car yesterday.
John mended it, too. (改为同义句)
John's father mended the car yesterday.
_____.
2. Chinese food is more popular than any other kind of food. (同上)
Chinese food is _____ of all the food.
3. I don't like wine.
He doesn't like wine, either. (合并为一句)
_____.
4. People in England usually work for five days a week. (对划线部分提问)
_____ people in England usually _____ a week?
5. Tom had some cabbage for lunch. (改为否定句)
Tom _____ cabbage for lunch.

IV. 完形填空(10 分)

The 1 in England is very different from our Chinese food. For example, they eat a lot of potatoes. They like to eat 2 every day. They have bread 3 breakfast and usually for one other meal. They eat bread with butter, 4 cheese or jam(果酱). Cheese and butter are made from 5. They drink a lot of milk, too. They drink the milk cold or 6, and they put it in their tea. They put sugar in their 7, too. They are the world's biggest tea 8. They don't eat much rice. And they like meat or fish with 9 and other vegetables. They serve(开饭, 上菜) all these together. After the main meal they always have 10 sweet. They call this dessert(甜点). They don't have dumplings in England.

1. A. apples B. tea C. food D. first
2. A. it B. them C. one D. they
3. A. to B. with C. on D. for



- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 4. A. maybe | B. be | C. may | D. may be |
| 5. A. milk | B. cow | C. meat | D. bread |
| 6. A. hot | B. many | C. much | D. bread |
| 7. A. milk | B. tea | C. coffee | D. meat |
| 8. A. makers | B. buyers | C. drinkers | D. sellers |
| 9. A. tomatoes | B. bananas | C. pears | D. potatoes |
| 10. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |

V. 阅读理解(20 分)

A

So do I

One day, we had an English class. The teacher saw a boy reading a picture-book and said, "Tom, what do you usually do after supper?"

Tom nervously (紧张地) got up from his seat, but he didn't know what to answer, he thought for some time and then said, "Wait for supper."

The teacher was displeased (不高兴) and just at that moment, he saw another boy asleep. The teacher was getting a little angry now, but he was trying not to show it. Then he asked, "And you, Joke?"

As Joke was asleep, of course, he could not hear what the teacher had said. His deskmate woke him up. Joke stood up quickly and answered in a loud voice, "So do I."

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案:

- This story happened(发生) _____.
A. in the teacher's office B. after lunch
C. in class D. in the afternoon
- Tom's answer made the teacher _____.
A. angry B. displeased C. surprising D. laughing
- The teacher asked Joke _____.
A. what he wanted to do after class B. what he did in class
C. the same question as he asked Tom D. to help Tom
- Joke's answer meant that _____.
A. he knew what to do or what not to do after lunch
B. he did the same thing as others do
C. he read a picture-book, too
D. he did many things after lunch
- From the story above we can see that _____.
A. Joke didn't know what question the teacher had asked
B. Tom did well in his lessons
C. Joke was good at his lessons
D. Tom and Joke worked hard at their lessons

B

A heavy drinker with a clever boy, was drinking in a room. After a few bottles of wine, he was drunk.



The clever boy asked him to have another drink. "No, no..." the drunk said, "I drunk too much wine. I see everything in my eyes in double image(重影)". Hearing these words, the boy took a 10-yuan note from his coat and gave it to the drunk.

I borrowed 20 yuan from you yesterday. "Here is the money", said the boy. "Please give me the IOU(欠条)." Then the drunk took out the IOU from his coat and said, "Yours, yours are two pieces of IOU. And give me another 20 yuan."

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案:

- The man was drunk because _____.
A. he worked too hard
B. the boy was clever
C. he drunk too much
D. the room was too hot
- the boy borrowed _____ from the man.
A. 20 yuan
B. 40 yuan
C. 10 yuan
D. 30 yuan
- Why did the boy want to return the money at that time?
A. He thought the man was drunk.
B. He had the money in his coat.
C. The drunk asked him to do so.
D. He promised(许诺) to do so.
- The drunk said there were two pieces of IOU because _____.
A. the boy really wrote two pieces of IOU
B. he wrote the other one
C. the boy borrowed the money twice
D. he saw things in double image
- The drunk asked the boy to _____.
A. help him with the milk
B. give him another twenty-yuan note
C. take him home
D. pay the bill

VI. 补全对话(15 分)

A: Hello. Is that Xingsheng Restaurant?

B: Yes. What can I do 1 you?

A: I will go to your restaurant to have dinner 2 my friends. Could I have a table 3 the window?

B: Certainly. I'm 4 you can come. Can I do anything 5?

A: Yes, please. We'll 6 chicken with potatoes, beef with tomatoes, peas and vegetable soup.

B: Mmm... peas and vegetable soup. What would you like to 7?

A: Two 8 of black wine.

B: Is that 9?

A: Yes. Could you be ready at a quarter 10 twelve?

B: Of course. You are welcome to come here for dinner.

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

VII. 书面表达(15 分)

写一段关于中国饮食的小短文, 要求语句通顺, 语法正确, 书写工整, 不少于 8 句话。



《妙趣共赏》

开心豆

By eating it

Mother: Jim, how can we prevent this food from going bad?

Jim: It's very easy, Mum. By eating it.

吃掉它

母亲: 吉姆, 我们怎样才能防止这些食物变坏?

吉姆: 这很容易, 妈妈。吃掉它。

谚语

1. No one wise at all times.

智者千虑, 必有一失。

2. Don't teach fish how to swim.

切莫班门弄斧。



学习札记



Unit 16 What a good, kind girl !

〔学习目标〕

单词

名词: lady, library, cross, crossing, church, cafe, video, corner, pocket, finger, geography, physics, history, key, lab(laboratory), sign

动词: tell, cross, miss, reach, cut(cut), fix

形容词: kind, sick, weak, lost, main

副词: still, suddenly

短语

ladies' room, at the first/second... crossing, go across, on one's way to..., wait for, be sick in hospital, seem worried, be weak, in time, make one's way to, be/get lost, just then, first of all, go wrong

日常交际用语

Which is the way to..., please?

Where's ...?

How can I get to ...?

Can you tell me the way to ...?

Walk/Go along this road.

Go up this road to the end.

Go on until you reach the end.

Turn left/right at the first /second... crossing.

Take the first/second... crossing on the left/right.

Go across the bridge.

It's between...and...

You'll see...in front of you.

What shall I do?

May I smoke/...here?

Can I borrow these books?

So it is.

He may know.

语法

情态动词 can, may 的用法

1. 请求许可。

2. 谈论可能性。



【主线梳理】

A. 词汇

1. 本单元我们继续学习了几个表达地点的名词: library, church, cafe, the video shop, lab(laboratory)。在此对所学过的表达地点的名词作一下总结。如:

school, college, hospital, factory, restaurant, hotel, bookshop, store, supermarket, bank, cinema, theatre, post office, police station, park, zoo

2. 表达学科的名词。如:

physics, history, geography

以前学过的还有:

Chinese, English, maths, music, art, P. E.

3. 辨析 cross, crossing 和 across

(1) cross *n.* 十字形, 十字记号 *vt.* 穿过, 越过, 横过

(2) crossing *n.* 十字路口, 交叉点

(3) across *prep.* 穿过; 横穿 例:

Be careful when you cross the road.

过马路时要小心。

Turn right at the second crossing.

在第二个十字路口往右拐。

Go across the bridge, you'll find the hospital.

越过这座桥, 你就会看到这家医院。

4. 辨析 ill, sick 和 weak

三个单词都是形容词, 都可以作表语。ill, sick 的意思都是“病的”, 而 weak 的意思是“弱的”; sick, weak 也可作定语, 而 ill 不可。例:

The old man is sick.

这个老人病了。

There is a sick baby in the room.

房间里有一个生病的孩子。

Lily was ill yesterday and she is still weak now.

Lily 昨天病了, 她现在仍很虚弱。

He plays football in a weak team.

他在一个弱队里踢球。

5. 辨析 say, speak, talk 和 tell

这几个词均和“说”有关, 但又有不同。

(1) say *vt.* 强调说话的内容。

(2) speak *vi.* 不能直接跟宾语; 还可指说某种语言。

(3) talk *vi.* “谈论”, 常用于词组 talk with/to sb.; talk about sth./sb.。

(4) tell *vt.* “告诉, 吩咐”, 常用于词组 tell sb. to do sth.。例:

My teacher often says, “You must study hard.”

我老师常说: “你必须努力学习”。

May I speak to Mr Green?

我可以和 Mr Green 讲话吗?

Lucy can speak a little Chinese.

Lucy **能说一点汉语。**

Don't talk with others in the library.

在图书馆内不要和他人交谈。

Xiao Ming's teacher tells him to write more carefully.

小明的老师告诉他写字要更认真些。

B. 短语

1. **on one's way to ... 在去……的途中,也等于 on the way to ...**,后面常跟地点名词。例:

Liu Mei is on her/the way to the cinema.

Liu Mei **正在去电影院的路上。**

She bought some vegetables on her way home.

她在回家的路上买了一些菜。

They are on the way to the park.

他们正在去公园的路上。

2. **辨析 in time 和 on time**

in time **及时**; on time **按时**。例:

My father saved the girl in time.

我爸爸及时地救了这个女孩。

We must get to school on time.

我们必须按时到校。

3. **seem worried 看起来很着急。**

seem **看起来……,好像……**,为系动词。后可跟形容词作表语,也可跟不定式。例:

Jill seems very happy.

Jill **看起来很高兴。**

He seems to be a policeman.

他好像是个警察。

4. **make one's way...to 往……走去**。例:

After she bought something, she made her way back home.

她买了一些东西之后,回家去。

After school, Li Ning made his way to the post office.

放学后, Li Ning 往邮局走去。

C. 句型

1. **It'll take you about half an hour.**

它将花费你半个小时的时间。

It takes sb. some time to do sth. 意思是“某事花费某人多少时间”。例:

It'll take you ten minutes to get to the park.

到公园将花费你十分钟的时间。