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初二英语

(上)

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Unit 1

Welcome back !

Lesson 1

学 法 导 引

学习怎样写英文贺卡？

英文贺卡是常见的英文书面表达，书写时要注意如下几点：

1. 贺卡常由三部分组成：称呼、贺辞、签名。称呼写在贺卡的左上方，顶格写；贺辞写在中间，签名写在贺卡的右下方。
2. 贺辞一般为一些固定的祝贺用语，如：
Happy New Year！祝贺新年！ Merry Christmas！祝贺圣诞节！
Happy Teachers' Day！祝贺教师节！ Happy birthday to you！祝贺生日！
3. 写英文贺卡要讲究页面设计的艺术性。请你亲自动手给你的老师制作一个节日贺卡。多收集有关节日及祝福类的语句。

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. Welcome back to school！欢迎返校！

welcome 在此句中为感叹词，表示欢迎。它既可独立使用，也可接介词 to 短语和表地点的副词。

welcome to + 名词(短语) welcome + 表地点的副词

eg. Welcome to our school！欢迎来我们学校！

Welcome to Beijing！欢迎来北京！

Welcome here！欢迎到这儿来！

[延伸拓展] welcome 还有以下几种用法：

①作动词“欢迎”，一般带宾语。

eg. They are welcoming Yang Liwei to their school.

他们正在欢迎杨利伟到他们学校来。

②作形容词“受欢迎的”。

eg. He is a welcome guest to her family.

对她的家人来说，他是位受欢迎的客人。

③作名词“欢迎”。

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eg. The children are always giving Mrs Read a warm welcome.

孩子们总是给里德夫人以热烈的欢迎。

注意 不可说 Welcome you to (a place)! 欢迎你到某地来!

Welcome you to our school! 欢迎你们到我们学校来! (误)

应改为 :Welcome to our school! 或者 You're welcome to our school!

2. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term.

这学期我们学英语将会很有乐趣。

① "are going to + 动词原形" 表示 "打算或准备将做某事"。

② have fun (in) doing sth. 表示 "愉快地做某事" "做……很有趣"。

类似的短语有 :have difficulty in doing sth. 做某事有困难。

have fun = enjoy oneself / have a good time 句中 fun 为不可数名词。

eg. People always have a lot of fun listening to Zhao Benshan.

听赵本山说话人们总过得很开心。

What great fun! 多么有趣的事啊!

[延伸拓展] ① to make fun of 嘲弄 ; 开玩笑

eg. They are making fun of the old man now. 他们正在和那老人开玩笑。

② in (or for) fun 玩笑地 ; 非认真地

eg. I said it only in fun. 我说这话不过玩笑而已。

this term 这学期 类似的短语有 this week 本周 , this afternoon 今天下午

this month 本月 this year 今年

注意 此类短语前不再加介词。

不可说 "on this Sunday" 在这个星期天。

3. So I don't know all your names. 所以你们的名字我并非全知道。

此句为部分否定句。通常 all , both , every 及 every 的复合词用于否定句中 , 表示部分否定 , 意为 "并非所有"。表示全否定用 none (三者以上)。

eg. Not all of them like bananas. 并非他们所有的人都喜欢香蕉。

None of them like (s) bananas. 他们都不喜欢香蕉。

All the students aren't watching TV. 并非所有的学生都在看电视。

注意 : 他的父母都不是教师"。不可译为 :

Both his parents are not teachers. (只说明两人中有一个不是教师)

应改为 :Neither of his parents is a teacher.

all 表示三者或三者以上的人或事物的 "都……" , 常用于物主代词或定冠词之前 , 如 :all the women (所有的妇女) all hope (一切希望)

all our books (我们所有的书) all that day (那一整天)

注意 ① all 在句中作副词用时 , 常位于 be 动词之后 , 行为动词之前。

eg. The students in Class One are all from Wuhan. 一班的学生都是武汉人。

They all look fine. 他们看起来都很好。

②我们常说 all of them, all the students, all of the students, 但不说 all them, all of students.

4. Please say "here" when I call your name. 当我叫到你的名字时, 请说“到”。

call your name 点名

eg. Mr Wu is calling your name. 吴先生正在点你名。

[延伸拓展] to call sb. names 骂人 to call out 大声叫

to call sb. 给某人打电话 to give sb. a call

eg. To call a person names is not polite. 骂人是不礼貌的。

Please call me when you come back. 你回来时就给我打电话。

= Please give me a call when you come back.

Don't call out to the boy. 不要对那男孩大声喊叫。

5. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

对不起, 我迟到了, 因为交通堵塞。

traffic“车辆或交通”, 是不可数名词, 它作主语时, 后面的谓语动词用单数形式。

eg. There is a lot of traffic on the road. 马路上车辆很多。

All the traffic is moving. 一切车辆都在行驶。

Traffic in big cities is controlled by traffic lights.

大城市的交通由交通灯管制。

6. Happy Teachers' Day! 祝教师节快乐!

节日名称中单词的首字母要大写。教师节中 teacher 应使用复数名词的所有格。

观察下列贺辞中节日与形容词的搭配。

Happy New Year! 新年快乐! Merry Christmas! 圣诞快乐!

Happy Children's Day! 儿童节快乐! Happy Mother's Day! 母亲节愉快!

7. Here is a card for you with our best wishes.

这是给你的贺卡, 它带着我们最好的祝福。

here 位于句首时常用倒装句。当主语为名词时, 用全倒装; 主语为人称代词时, 用部分倒装。

eg. Here it is. 给你/在这儿。

Here we are. 我们在这儿。

Here comes the bus! 公共汽车来了。

Here is a letter for Jim. 这儿有吉姆的一封信。

wish 作名词“祝愿”时, 常用复数形式 wishes。

eg. Best wishes to you for Teachers' Day!

衷心祝愿您教师节快乐!

Goodbye and best wishes. 再见, 祝一切好。

[延伸拓展] wish 与 hope 辨析

wish 作动词用是“希望”, 与 hope 是近义词。

hope 表示实现某一愿望,有把握或有信心,它后面一般直接跟动词不定式或从句,不能接不定式的复合结构和动名词。即不可用 hope sb. to do sth. 结构或 hope doing。wish 所表示的愿望,实现的可能性不大,它后面可以跟名词、代词、动词不定式或从句。在从句中,谓语部分常用过去时。

eg. $\begin{cases} \text{I hope to go to the Great Wall. 我希望去长城。} \\ \text{I wish to go to the Great Wall.} \\ \text{I hope you like the flowers. 我希望你喜欢这些花儿。} \\ \text{I wish you to like the flowers.} \end{cases}$

I wish I could fly to the moon one day.

我希望将来有一天能飞往月球。

I wish I were a bird. 我希望我是只小鸟。

注意 不可说 I hope you to come to my birthday party.

应改为 I hope you can come to my birthday party.

我希望你参加我的生日聚会。

或 I wish you to come to my birthday party.



精典例题再现

例 1 (2003 年,天津) Today is September 10th. It's _____ Day. Let's go and buy some flowers for our teachers.

A. Teachers B. Teachers' C. the Teachers' D. Teacher's

[解析] 此题考查节日的写法及名词的所有格。选项 D 可先排除,因为它表示单数概念,而教师节指“所有教师的节日”,用复数。选项 A 没有写出所有格的形式,也应排除。选项 C 中的 the 为错用,因为由普通名词构成的节日名称不用冠词。故正确答案为 B。

例 2 (2003 年,甘肃)—Sorry, I don't know the way, either. I'm new here.
—_____.

A. Not at all B. Thank you all the same
C. Yes, please D. I'm glad to hear that

[解析] 此题考查日常交际用语。题意为“对不起,我也不识路,我是新来的”。应答语应为 B,即“仍然感谢你”。此题不是应答 Sorry,而是对对方未能答复而说的感谢用语,易混选 A。A 项是应答感谢或 Sorry 的。故答案为 B。

例 3 (2003 年,安徽)—_____ you good luck in the new year!

—The same to you.

A. Hope B. Want C. Wish D. Like

[解析] 此题考查口语中相近意义动词的用法。题意为“祝你新年好运!”表示祝愿的用词为 wish。hope 表祝贺用语时常为 I hope + 句子或 to do 结构,选项 B 为“想要”,C 项为“喜欢”,故 A、B、C 三项都与语境不相符,应排除。故答案为 C。



教材跟踪训练

一、选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Welcome _____ school.
A. to me B. to my C. back D. /
- () 2. This is _____ lesson of this term.
A. our the B. her the first C. my one D. their first
- () 3. _____ are in the room now.
A. The all children B. All the child
C. All of boys D. All the girls
- () 4. You are going to have fun _____ the hills tomorrow.
A. climb B. to climb C. climbing D. climbs
- () 5. Here 's a card _____ you _____ our best wishes.
A. to in B. for with C. for for D. for to
- () 6. —What do you say to your teachers on September 10th?
—
A. Thank you ! B. Happy Teachers ' Day !
C. The same to you ! D. Good luck !
- () 7. It is your first day to work today. _____ late !
A. Don 't B. Don 't be C. Be not D. Not be
- () 8. January is _____ month of the year.
A. first B. the first C. the one D. one
- () 9. —May I come in please ? I 'm sorry I 'm late.
—_____ matter this time.
A. It doesn 't B. This doesn 't C. That doesn 't D. You don 't
- () 10. Please say “ here ” when Mr Wu _____ your name.
A. call B. calls C. called D. say

二、按要求写出下列各词。

11. first (反义词) _____ 12. sit (对应词) _____
13. late (反义词) _____ 14. bad (反义词) _____
15. wish (复数) _____ 16. hope (近义词) _____

17. new(反义词) _____ 18. make(现在分词) _____

19. ten(序数词) _____ 20. two(序数词) _____

三、根据句意 , 在横线上填一个恰当词 , 使句子完整、形式准确。

21. In China , Yang Liwei is the _____ person to fly by spaceship(飞船).

22. Do you often have fun _____ to English stories in class ?

23. Does Mr Wu know all his _____ names in the first lesson ?

24. It doesn't matter , but next time , please be on _____ .

25. Thank you for _____ English fun .

26. Tomorrow is _____ 10th , Teachers' Day .

27. I can't ride quickly , because there's heavy _____ on the street in the morning .

28. Please say " _____ " to your teacher if(如果) you are late for class .

29. I'm _____ duty today . I want to play football with my friends .

30. Lucy is going to make a card _____ her Chinese teacher .



参考答案与点拨

一、1. B 点拨 : 易误选 C。 “ 欢迎回到…… ” 用 Welcome back to…。 back 后面先跟 to , 再接名词或名词短语。若 Welcome to 后接副词表地点时 , 省去 to。

2. D 点拨 : 从词的排列顺序上考虑。所有格的词 + 序数词 + 可数名词单数。

3. D 点拨 : 应熟记 all 与名词复数搭配的顺序。易误选 A 与 C。

4. C 5. B 6. B 7. B 点拨 : 祈使句的否定为 Don't + 动词原形。late 不是动词是形容词 , 应写成“ be + 形容词 ” 结构后 , 才置于 don't 后。

8. B 点拨 : 序数词前常带 the 表示次序。

9. A 10. B 点拨 : 主语为 Mr Wu(第三人称单数) 时 , 谓语动词的一般现在时应用第三人称单数形式。

二、11. last 12. madam 13. early 14. good 15. wishes 16. wish 17. old 18. making 19. tenth
20. second

三、21. first 点拨 : 常识题 杨利伟为中国第一航天飞人。

22. listening 23. students' 24. time 25. making/ having 26. September

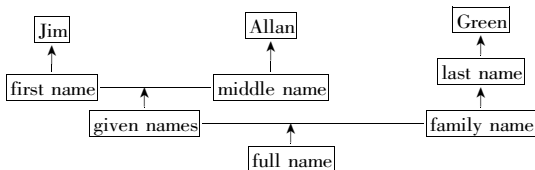
27. traffic 点拨 : 此题根据语境判断。traffic 为不可数名词。

28. Sorry 29. off 点拨 : “ off duty ” 不值班 , 从下文可知道。 30. for

Lesson 2

学 法 导 引

1. 课文 What's in a name? 要用对比的方式学习, 即与中文名字对照。最好制作两个姓名卡片(中、英文)。
2. 如何掌握英文姓名? 见图解 Jim Allan Green。



- ① 在使用英文姓名时, middle name 常略去, 除非在正式的身份的官方文件中。middle name 常缩写为首字母, 如: Henry Samuel Mason 常签名为 Henry·S·Mason 或者 H·S·Mason。前者在美国较为常用, 后者在英国更为常用。
- ② first name 通常有昵称, 如 David 为 Dave。
- ③ 称呼语 Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss 应放在 family name 前面。John Green 可称为 Mr Green, 不可称为 Mr John。Sue Read 可称为 Miss Read, 不能称为 Miss Sue。

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.

吴先生让我明天在课堂上做个报告/演讲。

want 可组成的词组有: want sb. to do sth. 要某人做某事

want to do sth. 想要做某事 want = would like

give a talk 作演讲 have a talk 听演讲

in class 在课堂上 in the class 在教室里 after class 下课后

2. I'm thinking about what to say. 我正在想我说什么。

必记 think about ... 考虑..... think of... 想..... 认为..... think over 仔细考虑

what to say 是“疑问词 + 动词不定式”结构, 在句中作 about 后的宾语。

[延伸拓展] 除 what 外, 还有 when, where, how, which 等连接副词和连接代词都可以与不定式构成短语。

eg. I don't know where to go. 我不知道去哪儿。

The old man doesn't know how to use the computer.

那位老人不知道如何使用电脑。

He doesn't know when to leave for Shanghai.

他不知道何时动身去上海。

Can you tell me which bike to buy?

你能否告诉我该买哪辆自行车?

3. Do you have any good ideas? 你有些好主意吗?

idea 为可数名词。如: an idea/Good idea!

have no idea 不知道 have some ideas about 了解

4. Why don't you talk about names? 你为什么不要谈谈名字呢?

此句常简洁地说成 Why not talk about names?

[延伸拓展] “Why don't/doesn't + 主语……”是否定的疑问句, 实际上是表达肯定的意味。多用来提建议。

eg. Why don't you come a little earlier? 你为什么不要早点来?

Why don't we have a walk? 我们为什么不要散步呢?

= Why not have a walk?

talk about 谈论关于... talk about the picture(s) 看图说话。

5. ...the difference between Chinese and English names.

……中文名字和英文名字间的不同之处。

difference 为可数名词, 复数形式为 differences。

eg. Can you find out five differences between Picture 1 and Picture 2?

你能找出图 1 和图 2 间的五个不同点吗?

[延伸拓展] different 是 difference 的形容词, different 的反义词为 same。

必记 be different from... 与……不同 make no (little) difference 没有……影响

the same as... 与……相同

between... and... 在……和……之间(两者)

eg. Your bike is different from mine. 你的自行车与我的不同。

This makes no difference to me.

这对我没有什么影响。

I have the same sweater as Lucy's.

我有一件毛衣和露西的一样。

Tom sits between his parents. 汤姆坐在他的父母之间。

= Tom sits between his father and mother.

6. To many people the meaning of a name is important.

对于许多人来说, 名字的含义很重要。

此句的正常语序为: The meaning of a name is important to many people.

[延伸拓展] important 为形容词 ,其名词是 importance (不可数名词)“重要”、“重大”。

eg. English is very important to us. 英语对我们来说很重要。

He likes speaking with an air of importance.

他喜欢神气十足地说话。

The matter is of great/no/not much/little importance to them.

这件事对他们极为(不,不太)重要。

原句中 to 为介词,意思为“对于”。

[延伸拓展] to 与 for 辨析

相同点:都为介词,有“对于”之意。

不同点:to 常强调主观思想,for 强调客观情况。

eg. ① To us, the space travel is very important = The space travel is very important to us.

太空旅行对我们很重要。

② English is very important to/for you.

英语对你很重要。

(用 to 强调你的主观意识;用 for 强调客观情况。即:可能生活中、工作中常用英语。)

7. They usually use them with their last names.

他们通常在姓的前面使用它们(Mr, Mrs, Ms 或 Miss)。

句中介词 with 相当于 before,即

They usually use them before their last names.

8. My name is James, but Jim is short for James.

我叫詹姆斯,但吉姆是詹姆斯的简称。

be short for... 意为“……的简称”;“……的简写”。

[延伸拓展] for short 与 be short for 辨析

for short 简称,be short for ……的简称。

for short 在句子中作状语,常修饰动词,放在句末,后面不跟别的词。

be short for 在句子中作谓语部分,for 后要跟名词。

eg. TV is short for television. TV 是 television 的缩写。

We often call “television” “TV” for short.

我们经常简称“television”为“TV”。

They call me Jim for short. 他们简称我为吉姆。

[背景知识] 英语民族之间常用昵称(即爱称或简称)相互称呼,以示亲切。大部分昵称只从属于一个教名,但某些昵称却可对应于多个教名。英语人名的词源很广,但人们偏爱的教名不过几十个,因此重名率很高。如:James, John, Mary, Ann, Lucy, Rose 等等。但是随着时代变化,人名的使用频度也在变化。



精典例题再现

例 1 (2003 年 河南) English people _____ use Mr before a man's first name.

- A. never B. usually C. often D. Sometimes

[解析] 此题考查有关英文姓名的知识。题意为“英国人从不在一位男士的‘名’前用 Mr”。众所周知, Mr 应用于“姓”前而不是“名”的前面, 选项 B、C、D 与这一常识不相符。故应选 A。

例 2 (2001 年 哈尔滨) —Shall we go to the zoo tomorrow?

—_____.

- A. It doesn't matter B. That's nothing
C. Good idea D. You're welcome

[解析] 此题考查提建议的应答。选项 A、B 意为“没关系”, 都可用来应答“道歉”, 与题意“我们明天去动物园好吗?”不相符, 应排除。选项 D 为“不用谢, 不客气”, 也不符合本题语境, 应排除。选项 C 为 That's a good idea! 的简略句, 意为“好主意”, 符合本题要求。故答案为 C。

例 3 What's the _____ (mean) of this word? (用所给词的适当形式填空)

[解析] 此题通过词形转换考查 mean 的名词形式。题意为“这个单词的含义是什么?”。the 后跟名词, 不跟动词, 所以应用名词 meaning。

例 4 My TV isn't the same as yours. (改为同义句)

My TV is _____ yours.

[解析] 此题通过句型转换考查 the same as 的反义短语。the same as 意为“和……相同”, not the same as 为“不与……相同”, 也就是“与……不同”的意思, 可以用 be different from 表达。故答案为 different from。



教材跟踪训练

一、选择最佳答案。

() 1. In China, the first name is the _____.

- A. middle name B. given name
C. family name D. last name

() 2. In English-speaking countries, the first name is the _____.

- A. given name B. family name C. middle name D. surname

() 3. The man's name is John Henry King. You can call him _____.

- A. Mr John B. Mr Henry
C. Mr King D. Mr John Henry

- 二、用括号中词的适当形式填空。

- ### 三、同义句转换(每空一词)

- I 'm _____ a _____ in class now.

四、补全下列对话,每空一词。

- A :Hi Jim ! _____ (21) are you doing ?
B :Mr Wu wants me to _____ (22) a talk in class.
A :A talk ? What talk ?
B :I 'm thinking about _____ (23) to say . Do you have any _____ (24) ?

A: Well, let me _____ (25). Why _____ (26) talk about English names?

B: Names?

A: Yeah, talk about the _____ (27) _____ (28) Chinese and English names.

B: That's a _____ (29) _____ (30). Thanks.



参考答案与点拨

一、1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 点拨: 序数词前常带定冠词 the。 6. A 7. D 8. C 点拨: 否定句中的并列连词“和”用 or, 不用 and。 9. A 10. B

二、11. wants to help 点拨: on + 星期名称是一般现在时的时间状语, 所以 want 要用一般现在时, 而且 want 后面跟 to do。

12. playing 13. difference 14. thinking to go 点拨: 疑问词后可跟 to do。 15. best

三、16. does mean 点拨: 改写后的句子中 mean 作谓语动词。

17. short for 18. different from 点拨: like 为介词用, 意思是“像……一样”。

19. Why not 20. giving talk

四、21. What 22. give 23. what 点拨: 不要误填 how。

24. ideas 25. think 26. not 27. difference 28. between

29. good 30. idea

Lesson 3

学 法 导 引

1. 熟记一些常见的英文男女人名, 将这些人名定位到你的同学、朋友及家人身上, 实行定位记忆, 效果较好。男/女名直接影响到所对应的代词。

2. 复习现在进行时, 先要复习与之对应的时间状语及各种句式结构。现在进行时常用的标志词句有: Now, Look! Listen! Don't talk! It's five o'clock 等。但要用“现在进行”的含义去检验, 最后确立时态。其次要复习现在分词的构成规则。

肯定句: am/is/are + 动词的现在分词

否定句: am/is/are + not + 现在分词

疑问句: 疑问词/词组 + am/is/are + 主语 + 现在分词?

3. 现在进行时的特例特记:

① Mother is always saying I grow fast.

妈妈总是说我长得快。

always 与现在进行时连用时, 常表达说话人的某种感情。

② go, come, leave 等表示位置移动的终止性动词用现在进行时可以表示即将发生的动作。

知识要点精讲

1. Liz is a girl's name, isn't it? 丽莎是女名, 对不对?

此句为反意疑问句, 回答时根据事实, 采用 Yes + 肯定结构或者 No + 否定结构。

eg. —Kate is a student, isn't she? 凯特是个学生, 是不是?

—Yes, she is. 是的, 她是个学生。

—She isn't in Grade One, is she? 她不在一年级, 是吗?

—Yes, she is. 不, 她在一年级。

2. I'm afraid I've no idea. 恐怕我不知道。

I'm afraid 此处意为“(遗憾地)认为……”、“恐怕……”。

eg. I'm afraid I can't come here tomorrow.

我恐怕明天不能来这儿。

—It is going to rain. 要下雨了。

—I'm afraid so. 好像是。

—I'm afraid not. 恐怕不会。

[延伸拓展] be afraid 本意为“怕”; “害怕”, 多用于口语, 通常用作客套语, 对某事已经发生或很可能发生表示遗憾或抱歉。afraid 为表语形容词, 只作表语, 不作定语。

必记 be afraid of + sth./doing sth. 害怕(做)某事

be afraid to do sth. 不敢(怕)做某事

be afraid + that 从句 恐怕……

eg. My daughter is afraid of a dog. 我女儿怕狗。

People are afraid to go out because of SARS. 因为 SARS 人们不敢出门。

I'm afraid that Jim can't go to school next week.

恐怕吉姆下周不能去上学。

3. Only a little. 只有一点点。

表示 I know only a little about English names.

a little 作 know 的宾语。

[延伸拓展] little 与 a little 辨析

相同点 两者都可修饰不可数名词。

不同点 a little 表示肯定, 意为“一点儿”、“稍微”。

little 表示否定, 意为“没有多少”、“几乎没有”。

eg. Don't worry! There is a little time left. 别着急! 还有点时间。

There is little milk in the glass. 玻璃杯中没有多少牛奶了。

We can speak a little English. 我们会说一点英语。

注意 ① a little 后跟可数名词的单数时, 应理解为“一个小的……”。

eg. There is a little sheep under the tree. 树下有只小绵羊。

②not 与 a little 连用时 相当于 much(相当多)。

eg. She can't speak a little English.

= She can speak much English.

4. You know a lot about English names. 你知道很多有关英语名字的知识。

know a lot “知道许多”相当于 know much。

[延伸拓展] a lot 与 a lot of 辨析

相同点 两者都表示“许多”。

不同点 a lot 修饰动词, 放在动词后面; a lot of 修饰名词, 放在名词前面。a lot of 也可说成 lots of。

eg. The children learn a lot at school.

孩子们在学校学到了很多。

Mr Wu knows a lot of knowledge about England.

吴先生知道许多有关英国的知识。

A lot of students are watching a football game on the playground.

许多学生正在运动场看一场足球比赛。

5. I think you're going to like it here. 我想你将会喜欢这儿的。

“be going to + 动词原形”表示“将做……”。



精典例题再现

例 1 (2003 年, 甘肃) —Can you come and play football with me?

—_____. I have a lot of work to do.

A. Excuse me

B. I hope so

C. I'm afraid not

D. It's a pleasure

[解析] 此题为“情景会话”, 考查对请求的应答。题意为“你能来和我一起踢足球吗?”, 答语为“_____ 我有许多工作要做。”选项 A 为“劳驾”, 用于引起对方注意; B 项为“我希望如此”, 不合题意; D 项为感谢的应答语, 故 A、B、D 三项应排除; C 项为“恐怕不能”, 与问题相符, 故答案为 C。

例 2 (2003 年, 武汉) Kate is a nice girl. She says _____ but does much.

A. little

B. a little

C. few

[解析] 此题考查不定代词的用法。选项 C 可先排除, 题干中 but 连接的两部分是 much 与 a little few 修饰可数名词, 句中是选择修饰动词的副词。题意为“Kate 是位好女孩, 她说得少, 但做得多”。选项 B 不合题意, little 作副词时前无 a。故答案为 A。

例 3 (2003 年, 江苏南通) What TV programmes _____ they _____ (watch) now?

Let's go and have a look.

[解析] 此题考查动词的时态。题意为“他们现在在看什么电视节目?我们去瞧瞧。”根据题中的时间状语 now 与 Let's go and have a look 可判断,谓动词 watch 应用现在进行时,主语为 they 时,助动词用 are, watch 的现在分词是 watching, 故答案为 are, watching。

例 4 (2003 年,甘肃)—What are you going to do next sunday?

—_____.

A. I'm sorry

B. Here you are

C. I've no idea

D. That's right

[解析] 此题考查情景对话中的语境理解。题干为“下星期天你打算做什么?”,选项 A 为“对不起”,B 项为“给你”,D 项为“那是正确的”,都不能应答问句,只有 C 项“我不知道”合符题干的要求,故答案为 C。



教材跟踪训练

一、选择最佳答案。

- () 1. —Liz is a girl's name, isn't it? —_____.
- A. Yes, it isn't B. No, it is C. Yes, it is D. No, it isn't
- () 2. What does “I've no idea.” mean? It means “_____”
- A. It's not a good idea. B. I know.
- C. I don't know. D. No idea.
- () 3. Dave is short for David, _____?
- A. is she B. is he C. isn't it D. isn't he
- () 4. He knows _____ Chinese names.
- A. a lot B. a lot about C. much D. many about
- () 5. Listen! Who _____ a talk in the classroom?
- A. at having B. gives C. is giving D. are giving
- () 6. Linda often _____ her homework in the evening, but this evening she _____ TV.
- A. does, watches B. is doing, watches
- C. does, is going to watch D. is doing, is watching
- () 7. A lot of us want to go there—Bill, _____ example.
- A. an B. a C. for D. like
- () 8. “_____ he doing there?” He's swimming.
- A. What's B. Who's C. Where's D. Whose
- () 9. —Is Sandy a boy's name or a girl's name? —_____.
- A. Yes, it is B. No, it isn't
- C. It's a girl's name D. Yes, they are