**Review of Units 8-14**

**词句精讲精练**

**【词汇精讲】**

**1. show up**

show up动词短语，意为“出席，露面”。例如：

Most of people invited didn’t show up. 被邀请的人大部分还未到。

To my surprise, she failed to show up. 令我吃惊的是，她未能出席。

【拓展】

show的常用短语：

（1）show sb. around 带某人参观 例如：

I’ll show you around so that you can meet everyone.
我会带你到各处看看,好让你和大家见见面。

（2）show off 炫耀 例如：

Those boys always show off their sports skills to the girls.
那些男孩们老向女孩卖弄他们的运动技巧。

（3）show sb. sth. 把某物展示给某人看 例如：

My friend showed me a picture book.

我的朋友出示我一本漂亮的图册。

（4）on show 陈列，展出 例如：

The photographs are on show at the museum until October.

照片在博物馆展出到十月。

**2. direct**

（1) direct作形容词，意思是“直接的、直截了当的”。例如：

They gave us a direct help. 他们给了我们直接的帮助。

（2) direct作动词，意思是“指导、导演”。例如：

Do you know who directed this movie?

你知道是谁导演这部电影？

（3）direct的副词是directly，它的意思是“直接地”。例如：

　Can you give us money directly? 你能直接地给我们钱吗？

（4）direct的名词是director，它的意思是“导演”。例如：

　 Zhang Yimou is a great director in China.

张艺谋是中国了不起的导演。

**3. shake**

（1）shake作动词，意思是“摇动、挥动、震动”。 shake作动词，它的过去式是shook，过去分词是shaken。例如：

The man shook his fist angrily. 那个人生气地挥动他的拳头。

Some apples are shaken from the tree by the boy.

一些苹果被那个男孩从树上晃下来了。

（2）shake还可以作名词用，意思是“摇动、颤动”。例如：

Give the bottle a good shake before you take the machine.

　在吃药前要把瓶子很好地摇一摇。

（3）shake构成短语：shake hands（握手）， shake off （抖掉、摆脱），shake one’s head（摇头）例如：

My father shook his head and then left.

我的爸爸摇摇头，然后就离开了。

**4. pleased**

pleased作形容词，意思是“高兴的、满意的”。例如：

Your parents are pleased with your work.

你的父母对你的工作非常满意。

**【拓展】**

pleased的动词是please表示“使高兴、使满意”的意思。例如：

It is difficult to please everybody. 使每一个人都满意是非常困难的。

pleased的名词是pleasure，它的另一个形容词是pleasant，表示“令人满意的、令人愉快的”。

It is a pleasant match. 他是一个令人满意的比赛。

**5. scientific**

scientific作形容词，意思是“科学的”。

You should study with a scientific method.

你应该用一种科学的方法来学习。

**【拓展】**

scientific的名词是science，意思是“科学、理科”。

More students are interested in science at school.

许多学生在学校对科学感兴趣。

scientific的另一个名词是scientist，意思是“科学家”。

My little brother wants to be a scientist when he grows up.

我弟弟长大想当科学家。

**6. endangered**

endangered作形容词，意思是“有绝种危险的、濒临灭绝的”。例如：

We should try our best to protect the endangered animal.

我们应该尽最大努力保护濒临灭绝的动物。

**【拓展】**

endangered的动词是endanger,意思是“危害、使遭到危险”。例如：

You will endanger your health if you smoke.

如果你吸烟就会危害你的健康。

danger是名词，意思是“危险”。例如：

The match is not held because of the danger.

比赛因为危险而不再举办。

dangerous是形容词，意思是“危险的”。 例如：

Swimming in the lake is very dangerous.

在湖里游泳是非常危险的。

**7. join**

join意思是“参加”，它表示某人参加某个组织并成为其中一个成员，原本是参加军队、政党、组织等。例如：
When did you join the Party? 你什么时候入党的？
**【拓展】**

attend则重点强调出席会议、到场，而不一定进行具体活动。而take part in则强调参与某些具体活动或运动。例如：

Did you attend the meeting yesterday? 你昨天参加会议了吗？

I take part in the football game. 我参加了足球比赛。

**8. appear**

（1）appear作动词，意思是“出现”。 例如：

　 The sun appeared at last. 太阳最后终于出来了。

（2）appear作动词，还可以表示“看来、似乎”的意思。例如：

　We have waited your mother for a long time，but she still hasn’t appeared.

　　我们等你的妈妈已经好长时间了，可是她还没有露面。

（3）appear的名词是appearance；appear的反义词是disappear（消失）。例如：

　They try their best to find out the reason of that bird’s disappearance.

　 他们尽最大努力查找鸟儿消失的原因。

**9. educate**

educate作动词，意思是“教育、培养、训练”。 例如：

Some schools teach, but fail to educate the students.

有些学校教书而不育人。

【拓展】

（1）educate的名词是education表示“教育、培养”的意思。

（2）educational是形容词，意思是“有教育意义的”。

（3）educator也是名词，意思是“教育家”。 例如：

Ye Shengtao was a great educator in China. 叶圣陶是中国伟大的教育家。

His father is a great young educator because he has read many educational books.

他父亲是一位杰出而年轻的教育家，因为他读了许多教育的书。

**10. agree**

agree意思是“同意，取得一致的意见”。agree后常跟不定式或that从句，并经常与介词to， with，on等连用。反义词是disagree，经常用disagree with sb. 表示“不同意某人的意见或想法”。

（1）agree with 表示同意某人或某人的意见、想法、分析、解释等，后接表示人的名词或代词时，一般只用 agree with。例如：

I don’t agree with you. 我不同意你的意见。

I agree with what you say. 我同意你说的。

（2）agree to 主要用来表示一方提出一项建议、安排、计划等，另一方同意协作。例如：

We agreed to their arrangement. 我们同意了他们的安排。

Do you think he will agree to (=accept) my suggestion?

你认为他会同意 (接受)我的建议吗?

（3）agree to do sth. 表示“同意做某事”。 例如：

He agreed to go with us. 他同意同我们去。

（4）agree on 主要指双方通过协商而取得一致意见或达成协议。例如：

We agreed on the price. 我们就价格达成了一致意见。

**11. must be**

 “must + 动词原形”表示对现在的情况进行推测或判断，用于肯定句中，语气十分肯定，意为“一定，肯定”。例如：

 This must be your room. 这一定是你的房间。

 He must be eighty now. 他现在一定有八十岁了。

【拓展】

 can’t be 意为“不可能是”，表示有把握的否定推测。例如：

He can’t be Mike, for I saw him in the library just now.

他不可能是Mike，因为我刚才还看见他在图书馆呢。

含有must be的句子变为否定句时，需把must be改为can’t be。例如：

 It must be Linda’s coat. 它一定是Linda的外套。（肯定猜测）

 It can’t be Linda’s coat. 它不可能是Linda的外套。（否定推测）

**【词汇精练】**

**I.根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。**

1. A police put some chemicals on the piece of paper and a line of words s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up.

2. Parents should e­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their children to behave well.

3. A rainbow a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sky after the rain.

4. We must take a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach(方法) to the problem.

5. Smoking can e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your health.

6. Don’t tell a lie. Please tell us the t , so we can make a right decision.

7. In China, people usually s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hands when they meet for the first time.

8. Don’t p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at others with your fingers.

9. The manatees w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about 1000 pounds.

10. Different people have very different t .

**II. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文通顺、正确、连贯(每个单词限用一次)。**

|  |
| --- |
| thousand,  old,   run,  of,  child,   change, two, enjoy, be, for |

**The Secrets of Happiness**

Regent’s Park is the largest grass area 1 sports in London. It’s also the 2 largest park in the city. It opens at 5:00 a.m. all the year around, but the closing time 3 , depending on the season. Regent’s Park has a lake, several public gardens, some sports grounds and three 4 playgrounds. Queen Mary’s Garden inside it is famous for 5 of beautiful roses. In the north 6 Regent’s Park is the London Zoo. It’s 7 than any other zoo in the world. People can play many sports in Regent’s Park, including tennis and 8 . People can go boating on the main lake and 9 a picnic in the park, too. There 10 sports events of the London Olympic Games in Regent's Park in 2012.

**III.根据汉语提示，完成句子。**

1. The ground is wet．It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (一定) have rained last night．.

2. Real \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（友谊）is more valuable than money.

3. People’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（日常的）life is more and more colorful.

4. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（聊天）online is interesting.

5. If you are more careful, you will not make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（错误）.

6. At \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（目前）, we have plenty of work to do.

7. I think we should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（允许）to wear our own clothes.

8. She’s too busy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（回复）to her daughter’s letter.

**IV. 阅读两篇小短文，用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空，使短文完整、通顺。**

 **A**

It was getting dark. Some children and two Canadian women were still skating near a big hotel. They 1 (have) a great time. A boy said to his friends, “I 2 (not skate) on a real lake so far. It's wonderful! Look! I 3 (fly)!” Suddenly the ice broke. One of the boys fell into the river. The children shouted, “Help! Help!” They didn't know what they 4 (do).

**B**

My mother is very kind and easygoing. She helps me a lot. I 5 (take) good care of my daily life by her. When I am in trouble, she always encourages me 6 (face) my difficulties. With her help, I have become a top student in my class already. I believe she 7 (be) proud of me in the near future.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**V. 听力链接。**

**(2014 北京顺义一模)**

请听一段对话，完成第11至第13小题。

11. Who are talking now?

 A. Mary and Fred. B. Mary and Jason. C. Fred and Jason.

12. What were the students doing then?

 A. Playing games. B. Cleaning the street. C. Doing experiments .

13. How many times has Shunyi been one of the best civilized cities of China?

 A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

请听一段独白，完成第14至第16小题。

14. Among the students studying aboard, more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them go to the USA.

 A. 30% B. 15% C. 5%

15. How many kinds of tests are mentioned in the passage?

 A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

16. What is the speaker?

 A. A foreign teacher. B. A test officer from TOEFL.

 C. A clerk from Studying Abroad Agency.

**【参考答案】**

**I.根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。**

1. showed 2. educate 3. appeared 4. scientific 5. endanger

6. truth 7. shake 8.point 9.weigh 10. thoughts

**II. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文通顺、正确、连贯(每个单词限用一次)。**

1. for 2.second 3. changes 4. children’s 5.thousands

6. of 7. older 8. running 9. enjoy 10. were

**III. 根据汉语提示，完成句子。**

1. must 2. friendship 3.daily 4. chatting

5. mistakes 6.present 7.allowed 8.reply

**IV. 阅读两篇小短文，用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空，使短文完整、通顺。**

1. were having 2. haven’t skated 3. am flying

4.should do 5. am taken 6.to face 7.will be

**V. 听力链接。**

答案：11-13 BBC 14-16 ABC

原文：

请听一段对话，完成第11至第13小题。

W: Jason, have you seen Fred?

M: Yes. Mary. Why?

W: He left his keys in the lab. I want to give them back to him.

M: I’m afraid you have to wait for a while. He’s gone to clean the street with his group.

W: I remember they did that last month.

M: Yes, they did.

W: Why are they doing that again?

M: You see, Shunyi has been one of the best civilized cities for the third time and they want to make our city more beautiful.

W: That’s great. I’ll join them next time.

M: Me, too.

请听一段独白，完成第14至第16小题。

Boys and girls, are you planning to study abroad in the future? Today, I’d like to tell you something about it. Every year，thousands of students travel to foreign countries to study. More than 30% of these students go to the USA. Around 15% go to France, and 10% to both England and Germany. A little less than 10% go to Australia, and around 5% go to Canada.

No matter where a student chooses to study, there are some things universities around the world require. First, all students must graduate from high school before they can apply. Second, to enter the university, students have to take some kind of tests. Such as SAT in the USA. Students who do not come from English-speaking countries also must take a test like TOEFL in the USA and Canada, while, England and Australia require students to take the IELTS.

 If students apply to universities in England, they can use one form to apply several universities at the same time. This can save a lot of money and time. But for universities in other countries, students must fill out different forms for each university and pay for each.

 So, have you got any idea about studying abroad? If you need further information, please visit our website.

**【句式精讲】**

**1. I like music that I can dance to.**

 I like music that I can dance to.为含有定语从句的复合句，that I can dance to为定语从句，修饰先行词music，that为关系代词，在定语从句中作主语。在复合句中，修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。被定从句修饰的词叫做先行词。定语从句必须放在先行词之后。引导定语从句的关联词有关系代词that，who，which等和 关系副词when，where，why等，且定语从句的关联词在从句中充当一定的成分，从句中谓语动词的时态及单复数要和它所修饰的先行词保持一致。例如：

This is the present **that** he gave me for my birthday.

这是他给我的生日礼物。

Do you know everybody **who** came to the party?

你认识来宴会的每一位吗？

I still remember the night **when** I first came to the village.

我仍旧记得第一次来到那个村庄的晚上。

This is the place **where** Chairman Mao once lived.

这是毛主席曾经居住过的地方。

**2. Could you please…?**

Could you please 后接动词原形，意为“请你……好吗？”是表示委婉且礼貌的请求，其否定形式是Could you please not 后接动词原形，意为“请你不要……好吗?”。例如：

Could you please not smoke here？请你不要在这抽烟好吗？

肯定回答：Sure./ Certainly./Of course./No problem./Yes, please.等。

否定回答：Sorry，I can’t. I have to…/ I’d love to, but I have to...否定回答要礼貌地说明理由。

**注意：**

Could you…？句型的回答中，答语中不用could，用can。这里could不表示过去时态，只表示语气委婉。

【拓展】

表示客气礼貌的请求句型：

Would you please do sth? 请你做某事好吗？

Would you like to do sth? 你愿意做某事吗？

Would you mind doing sth? 你介意做某事吗？

Shall I/we do sth? 让我/我们做某事好吗？

Why not do sth? 为什么不做某事呢？

**3. be supposed to…**

be supposed to后面用动词原形，表示“被期望做某事、应该做某事”，相当于情态动词should。例如：

You are supposed to say hello to the foreigners.

你应该跟这些外宾打招呼。

【拓展】

（1）当句子的主语是人的时候，be supposed to表示“应该做某事、被期望做某事”，经常用来表示劝告、建议、义务和责任等。这里be supposed to相当于情态动词should。例如：

　You are supposed to ask our teacher if you want to leave the classroom.

　如果你要离开教室，应该先问一问我们的老师。

（2）当句子的主语是物的时候，be supposed to表示“本应该”的意思，经常用来表示某事物本应该发生而没有发生。例如：

　The meeting was supposed to take place on Tuesday, but we have to put it off.

　这个会议本应该在星期二举行，但我们不得不把他推迟了。

（3）短语be supposed to do sth.的否定形式是be not supposed to do sth，表示“命令和禁止”，意为“不应该做某事”。 例如：

You are not supposed to talk loudly in class.

你不应该在课堂上大声交谈。

（4) be supposed to的后面接have+过去分词，表示“本应该做完的事情而没有做完”。 例如：

My mother is supposed to have arrived an hour ago.

我的妈妈应该一个小时前就到了。

**4. have gone to和have been to的区别：**
（1) have gone to和have been to是现在完成时的两个典型句式。have gone to＋地点名词, 表示“去了某地”，可能已经达到或者在路途中，不在说话的现场。如果have gone to后接地点副词时，要省略to。例如：

Mr. Wang isn’t here．He has gone to Qingdao．

王先生不在这里。他去青岛了。

—Where is Jim？吉姆在哪里？

—He has gone to England．他去英国了。

（2) have been to＋地点名词，表示“曾经去过某地”，但现在不在那里, 后可接次数，如once，twice，three times等，表示“去过某地几次”，也可和 just，never，ever等连用。例如：

My father has been to Beijing twice．我父亲去过北京两次。

I have never been to the Great Wall．我从未去过长城。
Have you ever been to Beijing? 你曾经去过北京吗？

【拓展】

have been in表示“在某地呆了多少时间”，常与时间段状语连用。例如：

I have been in Shanghai for three years．我到上海已有三年了。

He has been in London for half a month．他来伦敦已有半个月了。

**5. I find it difficult to remember everything, but…**

当不定式用作宾语且其后跟有宾语补足语时，通常会在宾语补足语前使用形式宾语it，而将真正的宾语移至句末，其基本结构为“动词+it+宾语补足语+不定式短语”。例如：

I find it difficult to do the job well.

我发现做好这个工作不容易。

I find it easy to get on with her.

我发现她很容易相处。

**【**拓展**】**

当不定式、动名词、从句等用作主语时，为避免头重脚轻，通常在句首使用形式主语it，而把真正的主语放在句子末尾。例如：

It’s a pity to refuse. 拒绝是令人遗憾的。

It’s no use saying any more about it. 再谈这事没有用。

It’s not known where she went. 她到哪里去了没人知道。

**【**注意**】**

It is said / reported / believed / understood that… 这类结构中的 it 也是形式主语。

It’s reported that two people were injured in the accident.

据报道这次事故中有两人受伤。

**【句式精练】**

**I.把下列的句子译成英文，并用上所给的词。**

1.为什么你不去坐公共汽车呢？（Why not）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.我们明天去电影院好吗？（Shall）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.请你借我自行车好吗？（Could）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.你介意把电视机声音调小点好吗？（Would）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.你愿意回答我的问题吗？（Would…like）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. 句型转换, 按照括号里的要求完成句子。**

1. The maths problem is too difficult for him to work out. （改为复合句）

The maths problem is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he can’t work it out.

2. The surfers both won first prize in the city surfing competition. （改为否定句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the surfers won first prize in the city surfing competition.

3. I think the fastest way to travel is by plane. （改为同义句）

Do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the fastest way to travel?

4. Miss Li showed us a picture of the dinosaur. （改为被动语态）

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a picture of the feathered dinosaur by Miss Li.

5. My sister prefers reading to going shopping.(同义句转换)

　My sister likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than going shopping.

6. We enjoyed ourselves in the People’s Park last Sunday. (同义句转换)

　We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the People’s Park last Sunday.

7. It took Mary two weeks to prepare for the exam. (同义句转换)

　Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two weeks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the exam.

8. Lucy can’t speak Japanese. And Lily can’t speak it, either. (同义句转换)

　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy \_\_\_\_\_\_ Lily can speak Japanese.

9. We have a class meeting once a week.（对划线部分提问）

　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have a class meeting?

10. They came to ask for help. （对划线部分提问）

　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did they come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**III.根据汉语提示完成下列句子，每空一词。**

1. 我发现孩子学好英语很容易。

I find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_for children\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English well. 1．我已经把大部分工作做2. 我已经完成了大部分工作了。

I’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ done\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my jobs．

3．请你把垃圾带出去好吗?

Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the trash?

4．我得带狗出去散步和购物。

I have to \_\_­­\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dog for walk and do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

5．如果你最后一个走，不要忘了锁门。

Don’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are the last person to leave the room．

6．每个人在汽车里都应该系安全带。

Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_wear a seat-belt in the car.

7．他来伦敦已有半个月了。

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ London \_\_\_\_\_\_half a month．

8．洗碗是你的工作。

It’s your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

9．不要让这个小孩子来做如此困难的事情。

The little child cannot be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ such a difficult thing.

10. 你认识我经常和谈话的那个工人吗？

Do you know the worker \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_?

**IV. 补全对话。**

**(2015 兰州中考)**

 阅读下面的对话，根据上下文，从方框内选择恰当的选项补全对话，使句意完整、符合逻辑。（其中有两项为多余选项）。

*On a hot summer day, Bob is talking to his friend Ann at the beach.( B is for Bob; A is for Ann.)*

B: Hi, Ann! I’m really happy to see you again. How’s it going?

A: 1. Nice to see you, too!

A. Let’s forget about him.

B. I can’t believe it!

C. How about playing beach volleyball?

D. Pretty good!

E. So where should we start now?

F. What should we do to help Peter?

G. Do you know if Peter’s coming?

B: It’s great that you come to join us!

A: I came because I like your idea: when you give, you’re rich.

B: Right. That’s why we had this plan to get our clean beach back. 2. I remember he had the same idea and said he would try his best to come over.

A: I don’t think he’s coming. He just called and said it’s too hot today and he wouldn’t come.

B: 3. He always says, “We can do this and that….”

A: Don’t you know him? He only pays lip service to what should be done but seldom does anything.

B: I see. 4. Steve and Helen will come and help us soon.

A: That’s great. 5. Should we pick up those bottles first?

B: Sure, let’s go.

**【参考答案】**

**I.把下列的句子译成英文，并用上所给的词。**

1. Why not take a bus?

2. Shall we go to see a movie tomorrow?

3. Could you please lend me your bike?

4. Would you mind turning down the TV a little?

5. Would you like to answer my questions?

**II. 句型转换, 按照括号里的要求完成句子。**

1. so, that 2. Neither of 3. what is 4. were shown / showed

5. reading better 6. had a good time 7. spent, in preparing 8. Neither, nor.

9. How often do 10. What, for

**III. 根据所给的汉语提示完成下列的句子。**

1. it easy, to learn

2．already，most of

3．please take out

4．take，some shopping

5．forget to lock，if

6．is supposed to

7．has been in, for

8．job，do／wash，dishes

9. made to do

10. I often talk with

**IV. 补全对话。**

1. D 2. G 3. B 4. A 5. E