

1. (the)
liest
s carrying
works
heavier
walking
1. B 2. B
B 4. A 5. B
C 7. C 8. D
C 10. D

1. four
eighteen
sixteen
seventeen
fifteen

1. today
School 3.
ok 4. watch
going 6.
im 7. open
get 9. with
stay

- 通问词小练
what 2.
nat 3. what
four 4. what
y 5. who
which class
How old
How many
where

- why
丁猎)
elephant 大

- lion 狮子
pig 猪
hen 母鸡
tiger 老虎
rooster 公鸡
rabbit 兔子
panda 熊猫
bird 鸟

- duck 鸭子
fish 鱼
sheep 绵羊
horse 马
dog 狗
cock 公鸡
cat 猫
monkey
子
chicken 鸡

实际英语



Are they interesting?

有一条谜语,谜面是“鼠辈造反”(打一英文单词),谜底是star。原来鼠辈的英文词是rats,“造反”是指将此词的字母倒过来拼写,便成了star。在英语中,类似上述谜语的词为数不少。如能熟记,在学习时会平添乐趣。请看几例:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| are(是) | era(时代) |
| bin(废物箱) | nib(笔尖) |
| but(但是) | tub(桶) |
| door(门) | rood(十字架) |
| dog(狗) | God(神) |
| meet(会见) | teem(充满) |
| not(不) | ton(吨) |
| saw(看见) | was(是) |

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词类转换练习

- 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。
- Can you go _____ (swim) with me?
 - My sister is a young _____ (work).
 - The _____ (nine) month of the year is September.
 - How many _____ (watch) are there on the table?
 - Are these books _____ (their)?
 - The _____ (child) are reading under a big tree.
 - My bike is _____ (break).
 - This shirt is _____ (new) than that one.
 - He's always the _____ (three) to come to school.
 - What about _____ (read) a

Shall I (we)...? 意思是:我(们)……好吗? 它是口语中常用的句型之一,该句型可以表示征求建议、提问、请求等,因此它的回答最好不用 Yes, you will 或 No, you won't. 否则,回答的语气就显得非常生硬,同时也不符合英语习惯,所以它的回答要根据说话的语气来选择适当的回答,请看以下例句:

- Shall I go with you?
— Yes, please.

- Shall we go to the park? — Good idea. Let's.
- Shall I go and get some tea for you?
— No, thanks.
- Shall we meet at the gate? — All right. or, Ok.
- Shall we climb the hill? — No, let's go and see the pandas. (蚌埠 孙华功)

怎样回答

初二课本第一单元和第二单元里有如下两个内容: There's a third boy (page 3), another ship (page 5). 它们之间似乎没有关联,但如果把两者结合起来,会理解得更深刻。

首先,third是序数词,课本上把序数词介绍为:表示事物的顺序,往往与定冠词the连用。那么,这里又为什么用了a呢? 事实上,这里的third不强调次序的概念,而表示“再一,又一”之意,很明显,我们在理解上不会把图上三个男孩标上“第一,第二,第三”,只是相对于那两个踢球的男孩而言,剩下的一个是“另外一个”了。

我们再看 another ship 中的another,它表示一个泛指的单数概念。于是,我们可以用another 来对不表示次序意义的序数词进行解释: There's another boy. 只不过原句表达上自然地包含了如下层含义: There are three

boys in all.

再看下面句子:

It is the first time they have visited the Great Wall. And they will pay a second visit sometime next year.

我们可以理解为... will pay another visit...

序数词与another

安庆 殷书淮

综上所述,序数词除表示次序意义外,还可表示“再一,又一”的非次序意义,前要用不定冠词(a, an),在理解上相当于 another.

us?

- Why _____ come and play football with us?
- Lucy does well in English.
Lucy is _____ English.
 - What's the time? It's six fifteen.
What time is it? It's past six.
 - Some of the pears are not easy to reach.
Some of the pears are hard to reach.
 - He is always running and jumping.
He is running and jumping all the time.
 - I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.
I'm going to buy a few books tomorrow.
 - We have the first meal at seven o'clock.
We _____ at seven o'clock.
 - My brother rides a bike to school every day.
My brother goes to school _____ every day.
 - Let's go there by bus, shall we?
_____ go there by bus?
 - The children are playing happily (快乐地) in the zoo. The children are _____ in the zoo. (滩溪 姜经志)

book?

- You must come a little _____ (early) next time.
- Please don't call _____ (she) Liu Mei. She's Liu Mei's sister.
- _____ (will) you like to play with us?
- The box on the desk is the _____ (heavy) of the three.
- Does your friend like _____ (eat) bananas? (当涂 芮学国)

根据上句写出下句,使两句意思相近。

- I don't know.
I have _____.
- He can't come this afternoon, I think.
I _____ think he _____ come this afternoon.
- She is not free next Sunday.
She is _____ next Sunday.
- Bill has more books than Tom.
Tom has _____ books than Bill.
- Why not come and play football with

