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风 一、疑点难点破解 1. Can you tell me where there ' s a good place to eat ? 你能告诉我哪里有吃饭的好地方吗？疑点：to eat动词不定时作place的后置定语。如：I want to find something to eat. 难点：当动词不定式作定语时，若不定式中的动词为不及物动词，后面的介词不能省略。如：It ' s very cold outside. We must find a room to live in. 2. Peter , please lend me your pen. 彼得，把你的钢笔借给我一下。疑点：lend sb. sth.=lend sth. to sb把某物借给某人,如：I have lent my pen to the teacher=I have lent the teacher my pen. 难点：“借”的表达方式不同，表达的含义也不同。观察例句，体会“借”的不同。 1)May I borrow some books from the library ? 我可以从图书馆借几本书吗？ borrow...from...从...借...(对主语来说是借进) 2)He has kept the book for five days.这本书他已经借了五天了。 keep sth. for some time借某物一段时间，用于完成时。 3)Can I have a piece of paper from you ? 我可以借你一张纸吗？ have sth. from sb.借某人某物(借后不用归还) 3.They have organized games and the staff dress up as clown.他们组织各种游戏，所有人都装扮成小丑。疑点：dress up常用作不及物动词短语，意为“穿着最好的衣服、打扮、化妆”，其后一般不接表示衣服的名词。如：They all dressed up as teachers and began to teach in the class. 难点：表示穿着的词还有几个，每一个都有不同的侧重点，学习中注意区分。 put on和get dress都表示穿上衣服的意思，强

调穿的动作；wear, be in, be dressed侧重穿着、戴着的状态；dress意为“给...穿衣服”。4. On the other hand, it might be alright to say “Where is my book?” in some situations, perhaps with people you know well.另外一方面，与你熟识的人在某些场合说“我的书哪儿去了？”或许更好一些。疑点：alright=all right主要用法有三种：1)用于系动词be之后，表示健康状况，相当于fine或well；如：How are you? I am alright/well/fine. 2)表示赞同对方的意见，意为“行、好吧”；如：Let's meet outside the school gate. Alright=All right. 3)表示令人满意、顺利的，如：His teaching is alright.他教的课令人满意。难点：注意和That's right. That's all right.的区别。That's right=You are right=Right表示赞同对方的意见或看法，意为“不错、正确”。That's all right. 1)用于回答别人表示感谢时的用语，意为“别客气、不用谢” 2)用于回答别人道歉时的用语，意为“不要紧、没关系” 3)用于对对方某一情况表明“没问题、行了” 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)