



TONGBUXUEXI

回经常过



明天出版社

# **同步学习** 英 语 八年级上

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从2001年秋季开始,新一轮基础教育课程改革实验在全国正式启动,新的《课程标准》,新的实验教材,新的教学理念,改变了老师们的教学行为,也改变了同学们的学习行为。为适应新课程改革的需要,帮助同学们更好地用科学的方法掌握学科知识体系,培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,济宁市教研室组织具有丰富教学经验的中学教师和教研人员,精心编写了这套"同步学习"系列丛书。

本书充分体现了新课程改革的理念和特点,正确处理传授知识与培养能力的关系,注重培养学生的独立性和自主性,引导学生质疑、调查、探究,促进学生在教师指导下主动地、富有个性地学习。

本书强调以《课程标准》为依据,从实验教材出发,适当向外拓展,力求全面体现国家对不同阶段的学生在"知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观"等方面的基本要求。

本书最大的特点是与教学同步,依据教材内容进行编排。有利于学生在课上或课下对所学教材进行巩固和测控,继而把所学知识转化为能力。

由于时间和水平所限,不足之处,望同学们批评指正,以便进一步修改完善。







## TONGBUXUEXI

Unit 1	How often do you exercise? (1)
Unit 2	What's the matter? (18)
Unit 3	What are you doing for vacation? (33)
Unit 4	How do you get to school? (48)
Unit 5	Can you come to my party? (65)
Unit 6	I'm more outgoing than my sister (80)
阶段评	估:Review of units 1—6 ····· (94)
Unit 7	How do you make a banana milk shake?
	(104)
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	(149)
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	案
听力原和	<b>高</b> (235)

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事銀

级上

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II. 常用短语

1. how often



#### How often do you exercise?

# **5** 单元目标

### 一、能力目标

本单元同学们应能听懂有关表达频率周期及课余活动安排的听力 材料:能够使用恰当的频率副词及短语回答问题或进行描述,学会用英 语描述课余时间的活动安排,综合信息,表达频率,描述基本的饮食结 构;读懂并能够运用所学知识写出相应的文章。

## 二、知识目标

1	重点词汇
1.	

1. exercise v. /n. 练习

3. ever adv. 曾经

5. twice adv. 两次;两倍

7. building n. 建筑物;房屋

9. Internet n. 网络;互联网

10. program n. 节目;表演;(电脑)程序

11. most adj. 大多数的,大部分的

13. result n. 结果;成果

15. for prep. 对于;关于;就……而言 16. about adv. 大约

17. milk n. 牛奶

19. chocolate n. 巧克力

23. try v. 试图;设法;努力

21. health n. 健康;健康状况

25. better adj. (good 和 well 的比较级) 更好的;健康状况有所好转的

26. same adj. 同样的;相同的

2. hardly adv. 几乎不

4. once adv. 一次 bool slavi . T

8. space n. 空间:太空

6. time n. 次,次数 hoog ad .8

12. no adj. 没有的;全无的

14. active adj. 活跃的;积极的

18. coffee n. 咖啡

20. drink v. 喝;饮

22. habit n. 习惯;习性

24. grade n. 分数;成绩;年级



- 27. as prep. (表示比较) 像……(一样)
- 28. different adj. 差异的;不同的
- 29. difference n. 不同;差异;区别
- 30. maybe adv. 或许;大概
- 31. although conj. (=though) 虽然;即使;纵然

#### Ⅱ. 常用短语

词 组	汉 意
1. how often	多久一次
2. go skateboarding	去踩滑板
3. hardly ever	偶尔同学顾问首合用更强温。样材
4. surf on the Internet	音频及域形型制度系统或引导数域的 数:设置并能够运用所类别。( <mark>图</mark> 上)
5. Animal World	动物世界
6. as for	至于;关于
2 hardly calc. ILTEX. 4 once adv. — 1/2 book shuig7	垃圾食品 《经验》 abay sever
8. be good for	对······有益 <sup>斯</sup> ,次两 <sup>·</sup> ········和 eniwi · · ·
9. eating habit	饮食习惯,是阿····································
10. of course	0. program n. 节目:表演:( <b>然</b> 崔)
11. look after	照顾;照看
12. try to do sth. the funds of	努力去做某事。 日本 如如 和 さ
13. the same as 20. drink n. h. same	A runk w 手動 和 ······相同 中 ······相同 中 ······相同 ··········
14. healthy lifestyle wider 22	健康的生活方式
15. help sb. do/to do sth.	帮助某人做某事

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#### Ⅲ. 重点句式

- 1. How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次身体?
- 2. What do you usually do on weekends? 你周末经常做什么?
- 3. I often go to the movies. 我常去看电影。
- 4. How often does Cheng watch TV? Cheng 多久看一次电视? He watches TV twice a week. 他一周看两次电视。
- 5. Most students exercise three or four times a week. 大多数学生一周锻 炼身体三次或四次。一个国际态量压制的思想。对目的意识的
- 6. My mother wants me to drink it. 我妈妈想让我喝它。
- 7. She says it's good for my health. 她说这对我的健康有益。
- 8. How many hours do you sleep every night? 你每晚睡几个小时?
- 9. I try to eat a lot of vegetables. 我尽量多吃蔬菜。
- 10. And my healthy lifestyle helps me get good grades. 我的健康生活方式 帮助我取得好成绩。 Made to not he had of soon vilanate all all
- 11. Good food and exercise help me to study better. 好的食物和锻炼帮助 我学习更好。 表示动作重复,中间有间断。例如:
- 12. So maybe I'm not very healthy, although I have one healthy habit. 或 许我不是很健康,尽管我有一个健康的习惯。

He doesn't go to London very often.'他不常去伦

It is sometimes hot and sometimes cold. 天气忽冷忽劫

#### Ⅳ. 语法

- 1. How 引导的特殊疑问句。 A A NO A 对源的 som domos ·
  - 2. 频率的表达方式。

# Sometimes he does it this way and sometimes he does it that way.

#### 非点迷津

- Mardly ever 的频度为 1. How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次身体?
  - 1) How often 意为"多久一次",通常是对表示频率的副词进行提问, 如 always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never 等:也可以 对表示"多久几次"之类的短语进行提问,如 twice a week (一周两



次)。例如:

— How often do you surf on the Internet? 你多久上网一次? — Hardly ever. 偶尔。

Ш. 重点句式

- How often does he go to work? 他多久工作一次?
- Five days a week. —周工作五天。 was week. —周工作五天。
- 2) always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever 和 never 是英语中最 常见的频度副词,它们在句中的位置大致相同:通常放在行为动 词之前,系动词 be、助动词和情态动词之后。但是它们所表示的 含义及频度各不相同。 By By Ania of the Manager Salam of the Salam was a salam with the
  - ▶always 的频度为 100%,表示动作重复、状态继续,中间没有间断, 意思是"总是:永远地"。例如:9/9 goels nov ob smod ynam, woll . 8

The sun always rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳总是东升西落。

- ▶usually 的频度为 70% 左右, 意为"通常; 平常", 即很少有例外。例 如:He usually goes to bed at ten o'clock. 他通常 10 点钟睡觉。
- ▶often 的频度为50%左右,意为"常常",但不如 usually 那么频繁, 表示动作重复,中间有间断。例如: 我学习更好。

He is often late for school. 他上学经常迟到。 on m 1 edvant of 11 very often 语气比 often 重,常位于句首或句末。例如: He doesn't go to London very often. 他不常去伦敦。

▶sometimes 的频度为 20% 左右, 意为"有时", 表示动作偶尔发生。 可以位于句首,以示强调。例如:

It is sometimes hot and sometimes cold. 天气忽冷忽热。

Sometimes he does it this way and sometimes he does it that way. # 有时这样做,有时那样做。

- ▶hardly ever 的频度为5%產右,意为"几乎不;偶尔"。例如: I hardly ever go out these days. 这些天我几乎不出门。
- ▶never 的频度为 0, 意为"从来不;永不"。例如: My parents are never late for work. 我父母上班从来不迟到。
- 3) exercise 的用法



- ▶作动词,意为"锻炼;运动"。例如:
  - How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?
  - I exercise every day. 我每天都锻炼。
- ▶作不可数名词,意为"锻炼;运动"。例如: Exercise makes me keep healthy. 运动使我保持健康。
- ▶作可数名词,意为"运动;操;练习题"。例如:
  We do morning exercises every day. 我们每天做早操。
  We do English exercises to help us learn English well. 我们做英语练习以便学好英语。
- 2. Most students exercise three or four times a week. 大多数学生每周锻炼身体三次或四次。
  - 1)句中 most 表示"大部分;多半"的意思。例如:
    Most children like playing computer games. 大部分孩子喜欢玩电脑游戏。
  - 2) most 与 most of 的区别:
  - ▶ most 后可直接跟名词(可数或不可数),同时,也可接有形容词修饰的名词。注意:跟可数名词时,谓语动词要用复数形式。例如: Most boys like playing football. 大部分男孩都喜欢踢足球。

I always spend most time learning English. 我总是把大部分时间花在学习英语上。

► most 后不能直接跟有定冠词、指示代词或物主代词所修饰的名词,遇到这些情况用 most of 代替 most。

例如:

I spent most of my time learning to play the piano last year. 去年我把大部分时间都花在学弹钢琴上了。

I did most of that difficult work. 那件困难的工作绝大部分都是由我做的。

另外,还需注意以下几点:

▶ most of 后跟人称代词时,应用复数形式的人称代词宾格。例如:

Most of them are going off to Guangzhou next week. 他们中的多数人都准备下星期去广州。

▶ most 前有定冠词时,可用来修饰多音节形容词,表示最高级,意为 "最"。例如:

This is the most beautiful flower. 这是最漂亮的花。

但是,如果 most 前有不定冠词 a,则表示"非常;很",相当于 very。例如:She is a most beautiful girl. 她是个非常漂亮的姑娘。

- 3. But my mother wants me to drink it. 我妈妈想让我喝它。
  - 1)本句中 me 作动词 want 的宾语, to drink 用来补充说明 me,即 want sb. to do sth. "想让某人做某事"。例如:

I want him to help me. 我想让他帮助我。

2) want 还常直接跟物作宾语,表示"想要某物";或直接跟不定式,表示"想要做某事"。例如:

2) most = most of fl

I want a new dress. 我想要一件新衣服。

I want to eat an apple. 我想吃个苹果。

- 3)除 want 常用不定式作宾补外,其他常用于此结构的动词还有: tell, ask, invite, get 等。
- ▶其肯定形式为: tell/ask/invite/get sb. to do sth. 告诉/请求/邀请/ 让某人做某事。例如:

We invited him to attend our meeting yesterday. 昨天我们邀请了他出席我们的会议。

▶其否定形式需在 to do sth. 前加 not 构成:tell/ask/invit/get sb. not to do sth. 告诉/请/让某人不要做某事。例如:

I have told him not to play CDs so loud. 我已经告诉他不要把 CD 的声音放得那么大。

4)在感官动词 hear, see, watch, feel, notice 等和使役动词 let, make, have 等词后,动词不定式作宾补,要省略 to。例如:

We felt the house shake. 我们感到房子在摇动。

Let him do it. 让他做吧。

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- ▶注意:上述动词在被动结构中,其后的不定式一般须带 to。例如: The boy was made to go to bed early. 这男孩被迫早睡觉。
- 4. She says it is good for my health. 她说这对我的健康有益。
  - 1) be good for 意为"对……有好处";其反义词为"be bad for",意为 "对……有害"。例如:

Drinking milk is good for your health. 喝牛奶对你的健康有好处。 Eating too much sugar is bad for your teeth. 吃太多的糖对牙齿有害。

- 2)由 be good 构成的其他词组:
- ▶be good at…表示"擅长某一学科知识或某种技能"或"在……方面 做得好",后接名词、代词或 v. -ing 形式。例如: Mary is good at Chinese. 玛丽语文学得很好。 The twins are good at swimming. 这对双胞胎擅长游泳。
- ▶be good to... 表示"对……友好",其中 good 可用 friendly 代替。例 如:

All the parents are good to their children. 天下父母都对自己的子女 Here are a lot of books in our library. 我们的图片的 E E

3) health 为名词, 意为"健康",其形容词形式为 healthy, 意为"健康 的"。在名词词尾加 y 构成形容词,类似的词还有:

luck—lucky 幸运—幸运的

rain—rainy 雨—下雨的 sun—sunny 太阳— 晴朗的 wind—windy 风—刮风的

- 5. I try to eat a lot of vegetables. 我尽量多吃蔬菜。
  - 1) try to do 意为"努力去做"。例如:

I must try to finish it tonight. 我必须努力今夜把它做完。

▶try 作动词, 意为"品尝, 试, 努力", 后面跟名词、代词、不定式或动 Maybe he knows it, anyle he will not the street that the street and the street a

Have you tried this chocolate? 你尝过这种巧克力吗?

▶try 后接动词不定式和动名词,其含义不同。try doing 意为"尝试 做", try to do 意为"努力去做"。例如: 例如:

I must try to get it finished tonight. 我必须努力今夜把它做完。

Let's try knocking at the back door if nobody hears you at the front door.

如果前门没有人听见,就到后门敲门。

英语中既可接不定式,也可接动名词的动词还有:100 6000 ad [1]

单词	+ 不定式(to do)	+动名词(doing)
like/hate/love	表示特有的具体行为	表示一般性的行为
stop	停下来去做另外一件事	停止做某事
go on 泽"部劫	继续做另外一件事	继续做原来的事
forget/ remember	忘记/记着要做的事	忘记/记着做过的事
try。海常并驻	努力做某事。	试着做某事

2) a lot of = lots of 意为"许多",既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数 名词。例如:

He has a lot of homework to do. 他有许多作业要做。

There are a lot of books in our library. 我们的图书馆里有许多书。

- ▶既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词,类似的词还有:some, plenty of。表达数目多少的词中,常用的只可以修饰可数名词的词有:many, few, a few, a number of;常用的只可以修饰不可数名词的词有:much, little, a little。
- 1) maybe 是副词,意思是"可能,也许,大概"。在句中作状语,通常置于句首,也可以在动词之前。例如:

Maybe he knows it, maybe he will not. 也可能他知道,也可能他不知道。

- ► maybe 使用的场合:①不能确定时。②避免做明确的回答时。例如: Maybe it will rain tomorrow. 明天或许会下雨。
  - Will you come with us? 要不要和我们一起去?

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- Maybe. 可能吧。
- ▶ may be 是情态动词加动词原形的形式。译成"可能是;也许是",使用时注意与 maybe 区分。例如:

He may be twenty. = Maybe he is twenty. 他可能是二十岁。

2) although 表示"虽然……但是……",英语与汉语不同,表示"虽然 ……但是……"时, although 与 but 只用其中的一个,不能同时出现在句中。例如:

Although it was dark, he still went on working. = It was dark, but he still went on working. 虽然天黑了,可是他还是继续工作。

▶注意:与although类似,引导让步状语从句的词还有:though, even though。although, though和 even though这几个词意思都差不多,都是"虽然"、"即使"的意思,可以互换。其中 although 较为正式, even though 略带强调。

Hariffle usually, hardly ever, once a week, twice

4、 账句干及问题。一遍、选择正确的答案



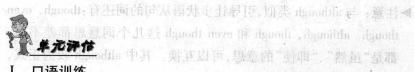
#### 

初二学生词汇量开始增大,阅读文章的篇幅也开始增加,因此,提高阅读速度与阅读能力,是大部分学生所面临的难题。下面给同学们提供一个良好的阅读方法和技巧:

- I. 阅读理解是考查学生通过阅读短文而对相关信息的加工情况。解此类题必须掌握两大技巧:
  - A. 阅读的技巧
  - 1. 阅读时不要出声,要养成快速阅读的好习惯。
  - 2. 阅读时不要逐字阅读,要养成以意群为单位阅读的好习惯。
  - 3. 学会找关键词、关键句。关键句通常位于段落的开头或结尾。
  - 4. 学会根据上下文猜测生词的词义。
  - B. 答题的技巧
  - 1. 通读全文,了解大意。圆面原不常回容内其制用, 圆两文豆形。



- 2. 带着问题,复读原文。
- 3. 理解识别,推断归纳。 计图 并现场的 制度 da x and 《
- 4. 复核检查,确保无误。
- Ⅱ. 中考的阅读理解测试点主要分两大类:
- 11. 以识别语篇的事实和细节为主的题目。要求学生能综合运用语 言和通过上下文抓住关键词句,即抓住事实和细节。此类题大都可以 在短文中直接找到答案,相对较易。
- 2. 以理解为主的推测判断题目。有些题目只靠抓住细节和事实是远 远不够的,需要考生深入理解,进行推测,进行判断。这类题难度较大。



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#### I. 口语训练

你喜欢运动吗?经常锻炼吗?介绍一下你的家庭成员的运动情况吧! 提示词语:usually, hardly ever, once a week, twice..., exercise...

#### Ⅱ. 同步听力

- A. 听句子及问题一遍, 选择正确的答案。
- 1. A. Three time a week. B. Three times a week. C. Never.

使用时往意写 maybe 区分。例如:

- 2. A. Plays football.
- B. Watches TV.
- C. Reads books.

- 3. A. CCTV news.
- B. Sports program.
- C. Animal World.

路五松是司

- 4. A. Nine hours.
- B. Ten hours.
- C. Eight hours.

5. A. Often.

- B. Twice a month.
- C. Fourth times a month.
- B. 听对话两遍,根据其内容,把下列图画重新排序









正确的顺序是:

C. 听短文两遍,根据其内容回答下列问题。



1. What time does Sam get up?	C. One
omes to China	( )4. Li Lei works in England. He c
2. What time does Sam have brea	A. three time a year ?staka
	C. three times year
3. How many people are there in	Sam's family? to Fug shift adT 12(
C to D for	A. inB_ on
4. What does Sam often do on Su	anday afternoon?
	A. No B. Many
5. How often does Sam watch TV	in a week? jeel (shough they feel (shough they
	A and B but
Ⅲ. 根据句意及所给提示完成单	( )8. Mother wants me 配
1. He writes to his father t	a month.
2. Everyone likes to surf on the I	( )9, Her English is poor You must
3. Taking exercise every day is a	good h . glod set A
4. They are twins. But there are	many d between them.
5. Eating junk food is bad for you	( )10. Is your bookshar
6. Can you speak a little louder	? I can (几乎不) hear you
그 전성 맞은 게임이 하는 그를 보고 하는데 가면 하셨다. 이렇게 되었다.	(: )11. He his homework a
7. If you study harder, you will s	study (更好的).
그를 보다 보는 말이 살아보다 보다 하는 것이 없었다면 보다 모양한다면 보다 되었다면 보다 다른데 없다면 되었다.	ften argue(争吵) with each other, we are
1.6.	
good friends.  9. Animal World is my favorite _	(日日) (日日)
10. He needs to(锻炼	
Ⅳ. 单项选择	
	V 用所给同的适当形式填空 shanning? — France day
A How often R H	shopping? — Every day.
	ow many C. When D. How long
	our health.
	ad at m (qla)C, well in D. good for
( )3. —How often do you go	CALL COURT OF THE PARTY TO A COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
day, Look! He	6. Jim (watch) TV ever-
A. One a week	B. Once won VI (dolaw)

12

	C. One	D. Once a	week and and week	
(	)4. Li Lei works in England. He	comes to China		
	A. three time a year	B. three tir	nes a year	
	C. three times year	D. three tir	D. three time year	
(	)5. The little girl often goes skati	ngi erent en we	ekends.	
	A. in B. on	C. to	D. for	
(	)6people in China sp	eak Chinese.	. What does Sam	
		C. Most		
(	)7. Although they feel tired,	they still g	o on working.	
	A. and B. but			
(	)8. Mother wants me1	English every day	1. 根据句意及列	
	A. to read B. reads			
(	)9. Her English is poor. You mu			
	A. try help	B. try to he	. Taking exerciple	
	C. to try help	D. trying to	help an cadT .	
(	)10. Is your book as n	nine? Told bad at b	. Eating junk loo	
you	A. same B. some			
(:	)11. He his homework	at school.	eleurly.	
	A. doesn't B. don't do			
(TE	12.1 12.1 is the fish?			
	— It's ten yuan a kilo.		good friends.	
	A. How about	B. How ma	ny low InminA .	
	C. How much part qual of			
V.	用所给词的适当形式填空		V. 单项选择	
1. ]	He goes skateboarding	(two) a week.	1(	
	I'm worried because my mother is			
3.	There (be) a lot of mi	lk in the glass.	)2. I think	
4. ]	He often(help) mom	b) at B. bac	lo) housework.	
5. (	Our teacher wants us	(study) hard.	woll— E(	
	Jim (watch) TV ever			
	(watch) TV now. and .8	e a week	A, On	

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