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主编/石 骥

# 早读 1+1

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审读 刘道义



八年级下

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# 快捷英语·早读 1+1

## (八年级下)

主 编：石 骥

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晨读之功，如春起之苗，虽不见其增，然日有所长。晨读关键要坚持，日子久了，量变才能产生质变，才会取得意想不到的良效。

刘道义

中国电力出版社  
[www.sjdf.com.cn](http://www.sjdf.com.cn)

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

快捷英语·早读 1+1. 八年级. 下 / 石骥主编.

北京: 中国电力出版社, 2009

ISBN 978-7-5083-9795-5

I. ①快… II. ①石… III. ①英语—阅读教学—初中—习题

IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 217331 号

## 快捷英语·早读 1+1 (八年级下)

主编: 石 骥

出版发行 中国电力出版社  
网 址 [www.sjdf.com.cn](http://www.sjdf.com.cn)  
印 刷 航远印刷有限公司

购书热线 010-58383431  
编辑热线 010-58383425  
社 址 北京市西城区三里河路 6 号  
邮政编码 100044

尺 寸 185 mm × 260 mm  
印 张 9  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5083-9795-5

版 次 2010 年 1 月第 1 版  
印 次 2010 年 1 月第 1 次印刷  
定 价 18.00 元

### 敬告读者

本书封面贴有防伪标签, 加热后中心图案消失  
本书如有印装质量问题, 我社发行部负责退换

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充值号: 1008-435524-09515017

# 序

刘道义

古人曰：“一年之计在于春，一日之计在于晨。”可见清晨时间的宝贵。据我所知，学生每天上学第一件事是早自习，或称作“早读”，30分钟或40分钟不等。利用清晨学生头脑清醒、记忆力好、精力旺盛的时机，培养学生阅读英语或语文的习惯。这无疑是很好的安排。然而，如何有效地使用早读的时间呢？是让老师作为正式课来上呢，还是由学生自己随意安排呢？作为正式课实际上是变相地加课时，而由学生自己安排仅仅读课文、背单词，效率又较低。

需要研究怎样提高早读的实效，使每一分钟都能有所获。《快捷英语 早读 1+1》就是为了解决这个问题而出版的。我看了部分书稿，觉得该书的编写理念不错。

首先，该书遵循以学生为本，指导和帮助他们充分利用早读时间，培养良好的自主学习习惯和探究学习的能力，使他们在知识、技能、情感态度和价值观等方面得以提高。有了这本小册子，学生便会自觉地制订早读的学习计划，可以确立自己的目标，使每次早读确有进步。

其次，设计符合学生的学习规律。学习是积累性的。该书每个单元的内容既依托教材，但又补教材所缺。例如，“知识积累”部分选自教科书的新单词和重点短语，常和已学的词汇联系，进行比较、联想、归类，并适当拓展。语法句型和规则也如此，通过“重点语法”和“关键句型”部分不断复现和归纳，加深理解，且不断提高实践运用的能力。每周早读的范围和容量作了限定，但日积月累，语言知识就像滚雪球一样越滚越大。

再次，有利于学生建构自己的知识体系，形成自己的学习方法和策略。譬如，在语法复习中，运用有趣的口诀帮助学生记忆较为复杂的规则。除了提供语言知识（词汇和语法等）的学习方法，该书特别在“技能提升”部分设计了篇章诵读、妙语名言、听说材料和写作练习等，一方面鼓励学生模仿、背诵、记忆，另一方面提高他们的综合运用语言的能力，尤其是口笔头表达的能力。

《快捷英语 早读 1+1》的设计者是多年从事中学英语教学的教师，他们不仅对中学英语教学内容了如指掌，更为宝贵的是他们熟知中国学生学习英语的困难和问题，能够在关键的时候给予他们必要的点拨，使他们感到豁然开朗，甚至能够举一反三；而学生们在这套书的引领下有目标、有计划、持之以恒地学习。如此几年下来，学生定会从知识到技能全面取得英语学习的进步，树立信心，提高成绩。

# 编者的话

“书读百遍，其义自现”，足显阅读之重要，而清晨是一天的黄金时段，是人的记忆高峰期，如充分在清晨的有限时光里诵读记忆，并用美好心境去领悟其内容，定能收到事半功倍的学习效果。

近年来，国内学校已越来越意识到“早读”的重要性，纷纷开设了早读课，让学生充分利用这一时段，加强英语知识与技能的早读训练。在多所重点学校里，早读已是英语学科组织教学的重要环节，是英语课堂必不可少的延续与补充。然而，目前有些学校的早读虽然提得热闹，但与教学、考试脱节，收效甚微，师生缺乏可用于早读课的相关资料，故而早读课上一般仅是读课文背单词而已。经深入调研后推出的《快捷英语 早读 1+1》丛书恰恰填补了这一空白。

众多英语学习成功人士都曾实践过并得益于早读，他们普遍认为英语学习的诀窍在于“读背与记忆”：一记单词短语，二读句型语法，三背美文妙语，由此牢固掌握英语基础知识，迅速提高听说读写基本技能。《快捷英语 早读 1+1》基于此理念，着眼于清晨特殊时间段，遵循“以学生为本，目标定位”的总体原则，将知识、技能、情感态度和价值观贯穿于全书始末。本书紧扣新课标对英语学习的各项要求，依托教材，但又不拘泥于教材；注重对教材本身的挖掘与延伸，并有机整合相关材料和学科内容；精心设计每一个“黄金早读”环节。总之，主旨是：用好晨读半小时，帮助学生巩固和完善知识结构，培养英语语感，优化口语表达，全面提高听说读写能力。

为了便于同学们使用，特将本书编写理念介绍如下：

全书以新课标及现行主流教材作为编写依据，以功能交际话题作为主线，并将各大话题分为“语言技能”和“语言知识”两部分进行训练，这样保证了英语能力的全方位提升，可以避免早读训练形式的单一性。顾名思义，《快捷英语 早读 1+1》其中一个“1”指“语言技能”，而另一个“1”指“语言知识”。

同学们每一天的早读将从一则意味隽永的名人格言或励志谚语开始，让你循着名人或智者的足迹，愉快地步入当天的早读旅程。这些名言言简意赅，一方面有助于加深了解中西方文化的异同，通过耳濡目染与潜移默化，陶冶情操，培养自我勉励和不断进取的心态。另一方面，其中不乏语言凝练的典范，可供品味借鉴。同学们如能在平时写作中适时运用这些格言或谚语，你的文章必能令人耳目一新。

“技能提升”部分着重提高学生的听说读写能力。由“听说”开始，分别设置了“听力训练”与“情景交际”栏目，循序渐进地提高听力和口语水平，通过听说训练既可调动老师与学生的互动，也可调动学生之间的互动。“篇章诵读”和“佳作背诵”则为提升读写能力服务，通过“篇章诵读”可以“品美文，练语感，陶情操”，这些美文可进一步激发学生的英语学习兴趣；“佳作背诵”则结合话题和功能交际项目，贴近学生和社会生活实际选题，在同一时空揣摩高手杰作，

以培养书面表达能力与行文技巧,做到底蕴厚实而表意时尚。这两部分的重点句式还以虚线标出,以实现“精彩不容错过”。

“知识积累”部分围绕相关话题,对“常考单词”“重点短语”“关键句型”和“重要语法”等核心内容高度集中并适度拓展,为能力的进一步提升打好坚实基础,也让同学们为应对日后的各类测试做到成竹在胸。

**本书使用方式:**本书既可供教师作为指导早读课堂的同步训练材料使用,也可用于学生早读课自学。由于本书的特殊设计,师生可根据实际情况或个人喜好确定本书的使用方式:一、“技能提升”部分在课堂上进行统一训练,“知识积累”部分可由学生课下自行掌握;二、如课长允许,“技能提升”与“知识积累”可集中进行,也可分段进行。

本书尽管从策划、编写、审核到出版,都不遗余力地精心设计、用心操作,恐仍难免疏漏与舛误,诚望广大师生批评指正。

——本书编写组

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## 1 技能提升

Only to obey nature, in order to overcome nature.

只有服从自然，才能最终征服自然。

### 听力训练

听录音，根据所听内容在表格中打√。听两遍。

	More	Fewer/Less
1. Cars		
2. People		
3. Disasters		
4. Free time		
5. Trees		
6. Pollution		
7. Subways		

### 情景交际

表演下面对话，预知未来生活。

A: Alice, did you see the movie *Robot*?

B: Yes. I saw it last week. It's about people and robots in the future.

A: Yeah. What do you think life will be like in our city in thirty years?

B: I think there will be more tall buildings. And there will be fewer cars and less pollution.

A: Do you think there will be robots in people's homes?

B: Maybe. But I don't think every home will have a robot.

A: Will kids go to school?

B: Of course.

A: Don't you think they won't go to school and only study at home on computer?

B: No, I don't think so.

### 篇章诵读

诵读文章，背诵划线部分。

#### Save the Earth

I returned to this year in a time machine. In the year 2500, we are able to travel through time to any year in the history of the earth. This year is your last chance to change your lifestyle to save the earth.

Beginning in the middle of the 20th century, some people were worried about the pollution of the earth's water and air, but most people did not change their lifestyle. Instead, they go on making water dirty, driving more and more cars and trucks, and cutting down more trees.

By the year 2200, the earth's water was completely polluted. People could no longer drink water, and they had to use other kinds of liquids.

So, by the year 2300, there were so many people that there was not enough food. There was no fresh water to grow food and all of the fish in the lakes and seas died because of pollution. Scientists were working very hard to find another planet in space where humans could live.

By the year 2400, the air was too polluted for humans to breathe. So we had to leave the earth. Where did we go? You see scientists did not find another safe planet, so now we must travel around the universe in our space ships. We are still looking for a place as our home.

Now, it is time for you to change history. There is still hope. You must change your lifestyle now, before it is too late.

### 小词典

liquid *n.* 液体      war *n.* 战争  
human *n.* 人, 人类      breathe *v.* 呼吸

### 佳作背诵



目前我们的居住环境仍然遭受着严重的破坏, 保护环境, 人人有责。面对环境保护问题, 作为学生的我们应当做些什么? 近日, 你们班将召开以此为主题的班会, 请在班会上谈谈自己的看法, 内容包括:

1. 我们身边有许多破坏环境的不良现象, 如乱扔垃圾、乱排废水、砍伐树木等;
2. 我们的生活环境日益恶化, 如空气污染、水污染等;
3. 提出建议或倡议。



Now there are all kinds of pollution around us. They are bad for our health in many ways. They can cause many kinds of disease. We usually see that some chemical factories produce

terrible gas and pour waste water into rivers and lakes. People cut down many trees. Some people often throw litter here and there in public. All of those destroy our environment.

None of us likes pollution. As students, we shouldn't leave rubbish everywhere. We shouldn't spit on the ground. We should reuse plastic bags. We'd better walk or ride bikes to school. We should do everything we can to protect our environment.



根据篇章诵读的内容补全下面的句子。每空一词。

1. If we don't change the lifestyle this year, we \_\_\_\_\_ the earth.
2. Since the 20th century, some people have been \_\_\_\_\_ the pollution of the earth.
3. By the year 2200, people \_\_\_\_\_ water any longer.
4. By the year 2300, there was no fresh water \_\_\_\_\_ it was too \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you change the lifestyle now, you can \_\_\_\_\_.

### ● 课尾五分钟

1. can't save
2. worried about
3. couldn't drink
4. because; polluted/dirty
5. save the earth

## 知识积累

A thousand-li journey is started by taking the first step.

千里之行，始于足下。

### 常考单词

1. **space** /speɪs/ *n.* 太空，空间
  - ★ Some astronauts were put into space. 几名宇航员被送入太空。
  - ★ The table takes up a lot of space. 这张桌子占去很多地方。
2. **fly** /flaɪ/ *v.* 飞，飞翔，飞行
  - ★ I'll fly to London tomorrow. 我明天乘飞机去伦敦。
3. **pollute** /pə'lu:t/ *v.* 弄脏，污染
  - ★ Riding a bike doesn't pollute the air. 骑自行车不污染空气。
4. **everything** /'evriθɪŋ/ *pron.* 每件事，事事
  - ★ everything 修饰单数名词，作主语时，谓语用单数形式。
  - ★ Money isn't everything to me. 对于我而言，钱不意味着一切。
5. **paper** /'peɪpə/ *n.* 纸，报纸
  - ★ paper 表示“纸”时，是不可数名词，表示“报纸”时，是可数名词。
  - ★ You'd better use a clean piece of paper. 你最好用一张空白纸书写。
  - ★ She has been writing for the paper for 5 years. 五年以来，她一直在为那家报纸撰稿。
6. **moon** /mu:n/ *n.* 月亮
  - ★ moon 表示世间独一无二的事物，前面通常要用定冠词。
  - ★ The moon moves around the earth. 月球绕着地球转。
7. **fall** /fɔ:l/ (fell, fallen) *v.* 落(下)，降落，倒
  - ★ fall 表示落下时，与 drop 同义。
  - ★ He fell from his horse and broke his arm. 他从马上跌落，摔坏了胳膊。
8. **fewer** /'fju:ə/ *adj.* 更少
  - ★ fewer 是 few 的比较级，作形容词时修饰复数可数名词。
  - ★ There will be fewer trees in twenty years. 二十年后树会更少。
9. **less** /les/ *adj. & adv.* 少于，小于
  - ★ Boys eat less junk food. 男孩垃圾食品吃得少些。
10. **alone** /ə'leɪn/ *adj. & adv.* 单独，孤独

【轻松辨析】alone 与 lonely

alone 和 lonely 都与“孤独”相关，但它们的含义和用法有所不同：

- ★ alone 既可用作形容词，又可用作副词，意为“独自的(地)，单独的(地)”，侧重于说明客观情况；alone 用作副词修饰动词时，通常置于动词之后。
- ★ I like to work alone. 我喜欢独自一人工作。
- ★ lonely 只用作形容词，在句子中既可作定语，也可作表语，表示“孤独的，寂寞的”，带有浓厚的感情色彩，具有“渴望得到同伴”的含义。
- ★ At heart, I'm a lonely man. 内心深处我很孤独。

### 重点短语

1. **fall in love with** 爱上
  - ★ They fell in love with each other. 他们彼此相爱了。
2. **go on doing sth** 继续做某事，也表示一个动作结束后继续做同一类事情。
  - ★ Go on doing other exercises after you have finished these exercises. 做完这些练习后，接着做其他练习。
3. **no longer** 不再，通常置于行为动词之前，系动词 be、助动词或情态动词之后，no longer 侧重表示时间上的“不再”。
  - ★ She no longer lives here. 她再也不住在这儿了。
  - ★ I'm no longer a student. 我不再是个学生了。
4. **look for** 寻找；表示“寻找”的动作过程，表示结果则用 find。
  - ★ I looked for my watch everywhere, but didn't find it. 我四处寻找手表，但没有找到。
5. **because of** 因为；表示原因，其后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。
  - ★ He has come here because of you. 因为你他到这儿来了。
  - ★ She didn't go to school because of illness. 她因病没有上学。

## 关键句型

1. Will people use money in 100 years? 人们100年后还会用货币吗?  
★ in 在……以后;表示从现在起的一段时间之后,常与将来时态连用。  
● I will finish the work in about three hours. 我大约三个小时后完成这项工作。
2. There will be more free time. 将来会有更多空闲时间。  
★ more 是 many 或 much 的比较级,作形容词时修饰不可数名词或复数可数名词。  
● There will be more people in 100 years. 一百年后人会更多。  
● You should drink more milk. 你应该多喝些牛奶。  
★ less 作副词时,其后的副词或形容词不论音节多少,均使用原级。  
● He is less hard-working than John. 他没有约翰勤奋。
3. It is time for you to change history. 现在是你们改变历史的时候了。  
★ “for+名词/代词+不定式”是动词不定式的复合结构,其中 for 后的名词或代词是不定式的动作执行者。  
● It's difficult for me to work out the problem. 对于我而言,很难解答这个问题。
4. This year is your last chance to change your lifestyle to save the earth. 今年是你们改变生活方式以拯救地球的最后机会。  
★ 不定式 to change your lifestyle 作定语修饰 chance; to save the earth 作 change 的目的状语。  
● I have a chance to take part in the sports meet. 我有机会参加运动会。  
● I get up early to catch the early bus. 我早起以便赶早班车。
5. By the year 2400, the air was too polluted for humans to breathe. 到2400年止,空气污染太严重,已不适于人类呼吸。  
★ by 不迟于,在……之前;用于引导时间状语。  
● I will be back by 5 o'clock. 最迟五点我一定回来。  
● How many English parties had you had by the end of last term? 到上学期期末为止,你们举行了几次英语晚会?  
★ too...to 太……而不能;too 后接形容词或副词原级,to 后接动词原形。

- He is too excited to say a word. 他太激动以致说不出话来。

## 重要语法

### 一般将来时

#### 1. 一般将来时的构成。

肯定: 主语+shall/will+动词原形……

否定: 主语+shall/will+not+动词原形……

疑问: Shall/Will+主语+动词原形……?

注意: 主语第一人称用 shall (也可用 will), 其他人称通常只用 will。

- Perhaps I shall (will) visit France this winter. 今年冬天我可能去法国观光旅游。

#### 2. 其他形式的一般将来时。

★ “be going to + 动词原形”多用于口语,表示打算、安排要做的事或根据主观判断将来肯定要发生的事。

- What are you going to do tomorrow? 明天你要干什么?

★ go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, work, sleep, stay, play, do, have, wear 等动词的现在进行时可以表示按计划或安排要进行的动作(这时通常有一个表示未来时间的状语)。

- They are leaving for New York tomorrow. 明天他们动身去纽约。

#### 3. 一般将来时的用法。

★ 表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态。常用时间状语有 tomorrow, next time, in a few minutes, from now on, when he/she comes 等。

- They won't be free next week. 他们下周没空。

★ 有时没有明确的时间状语,要根据上下文语境判断出将来发生的动作。

- I'm very busy. I won't go fishing with you. 我很忙,不跟你一起去钓鱼。

★ 在以 when, until, before, as soon as 等引导的时间状语从句中,以 if, unless 引导的条件状语从句中,一般将来时要由一般现在时代替。

- I won't leave until mother comes back. 直到妈妈回来我才能离开。

#### 【语法巧记】

##### be going to 的用法

be going 是助动词,后跟带 to 不定式,

说明“准备”或“就要”,时间人称只变 be。

## 技能提升

Parents' love never changes. 父母之爱永恒。



### 听力训练

听录音，根据所听内容选择正确答案。听两遍。

- When did Jack go to Beijing?
  - Last month.
  - Last year.
  - Last week.
- What will Jack do in ten years?
  - He will be a teacher.
  - He will be a businessman.
  - He will be a computer engineer.
- Why won't Jack have pets?
  - Because he will be tired.
  - Because he doesn't like them.
  - Because he will be too busy.
- How often will Jack go swimming?
  - Every month.
  - Every week.
  - Every day.
- Where will Jack go on vacation?
  - To New York.
  - To the UK.
  - To Hong Kong.



### 情景交际

与同伴对话，谈谈将来的生活。

- A: William, what do you think Linda will be in ten years?  
 B: Well, I think she'll be a teacher.  
 A: How do you know?  
 B: Because when she was young, she liked to teach other kids.  
 A: Will she be a good teacher?  
 B: Of course she will.

A: What sport does she like to play now?

B: She likes to play volleyball and she can play it well.

A: Will she become a volleyball player?

B: Maybe. But I think she wants to be a teacher more.



### 篇章诵读

诵读文章，背诵划线部分。

#### A Special Program

Young people and older people do not always agree. They usually have different ideas about living, working and playing. But in one special program in New York State, adults and teenagers live together in a friendly way.



Each summer 200 teenagers and 50 adults live together for eight weeks as members of a special work group. Everyone works several hours each day. They do so not just to keep busy but to find meaning and fun in work. Some teenagers work in the forests or on the farms near the village. Some learn to make things like tables and chairs and to build houses. The adults teach them these skills.

There are several free hours each day. Weekends are free, too. During the free hours some of the teenagers learn photo-taking or drawing. Others sit around and talk or sing. Each teenager chooses his own way to spend his free time.

When people live together, they should have rules. In this program the teenagers and the adults make the rules together. If someone breaks

a rule, the problem goes before the whole group. They talk about it and ask, "Why did it happen? What should we do about it?"

One of the teenagers has said something about it, "You have to stop thinking only about yourself. You should learn how to think about the group."

#### 小词典

adult n. 成年人  
skill n. 技能, 技术

#### 佳作背诵

##### 命题作文

以 My Future Plan 为题目, 根据下面的提示写一篇短文。

1. 我决定大学毕业后当一名中学教师, 这是我孩提时代的梦想,
2. 我很喜欢教师这个职业, 与中学生在在一起可以使自己永葆青春,
3. 教师数量不足, 需要大批有志青年献身教育事业。

##### 经典范文

#### My Future Plan

I have decided to be a teacher after college. The following are the reasons:

Firstly, when I was a little boy, I wanted to be a teacher. In my opinion, teaching seemed very interesting and a good teacher seemed to be popular.

Secondly, I like to stay with middle school students. Most of the students are full of youthful spirit and I am sure living with them can keep me young.

The most important reason is that our country needs many more teachers. If we don't have enough teachers, we will lack scientists, businessmen, soldiers or even good workers and farmers in the future.

I am ready to be a teacher and I hope my dream will come true.

课尾

5

分钟

根据篇章诵读的内容选择正确答案。

1. What's the program about?  
A. How to help teenagers study.  
B. How to help adults work well.  
C. How to help teenagers and adults get along.  
D. How to help teenagers do housework.
2. Who can take part in the program?  
A. Teenagers.  
B. Adults.  
C. Children.  
D. Teenagers and adults.
3. How many people does the work group have?  
A. 200.                      B. 250.  
C. 150.                      D. 300.
4. How many days in a week may they work in the group?  
A. About two days.  
B. About three days  
C. About four days.  
D. About five days.
5. Which of the following is right?  
A. Adults don't have to teach teenagers to do anything.  
B. During free hours teenagers usually go home to have a rest.  
C. They don't make any rules about how to live together.  
D. Teenagers learn to think of others in the program.

● 课尾五分钟 1—5 CDBDD

## 知识积累

There is no place like home. 再好之处不如自己家。

## 常考单词

1. **probably** /'prɒbəbli/ *adv.* 很可能, 大概
  - ★ He will probably come to see you next week. 他下周可能会来看你。
2. **future** /'fju:tʃə/ *n.* 将来
  - ★ He felt confident in the future. 他对未来充满信心。
3. **which** /wɪtʃ/ *pron. & adj.* 哪一个, 哪一些
  - ★ which 可修饰或代替人或物。
  - ★ Which school are you in? 你在哪所学校学习?
4. **even** /'i:vən/ *adv.* 甚至, 连(……都), 更
  - ★ even 可用来加强语气, 能与比较级连用。
  - ★ Even children can understand it. 连小孩子都能明白。
  - ★ He did even better. 他甚至做得更好。
5. **unpleasant** /ʌn'plezənt/ *adj.* 使人不愉快的
  - ★ be unpleasant with 是固定搭配, 意为“因……不愉快”; unpleasant 的反义词为 pleasant (令人愉快的)。
  - ★ She was rather unpleasant with me. 她对我相当不客气。
6. **however** /haʊ'evə/ *adv. & conj.* 然而, 可是, 尽管如此
  - ★ however 表示转折, 不能直接连接两个分句, 应另起新句, 并用逗号隔开。
  - ★ She felt ill. However, she went to work and tried to concentrate. 她病了。然而她照旧去上班, 并且尽力集中精神工作。
7. **hundred** /'hʌndrəd/ *num.* 百
  - ★ hundred 前通常要加限定词, 表示“……百”; 如 two hundred “二百”, a/one hundred “一百”。
8. **agree** /ə'gri:/ *v.* 同意, 应允
 

【常用搭配】

  - ★ agree to do 同意(做某事); to do 为动词不定式。
  - ★ He agreed to help me with Chinese. 他同意帮助我学习汉语。
  - ★ agree to sth 同意(某事); 此时 to 是介词, 其后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。
  - ★ Do you agree to my plan? 你同意我的计划吗?
  - ★ agree with sb 同意(某人); with 后接人作宾语。

- ★ I agree with you. 我同意你的做法/想法。

9. **myself** /maɪ'self/ *pron.* 我自己

【拓展提高】反身代词的用法

- ★ help, enjoy 等词后常接反身代词作宾语。
- ★ We enjoyed ourselves very much last night. 我们昨晚玩得很开心。
- ★ Please help yourself to some fish. 请你随便吃点鱼。
- ★ 动作回射到动作执行者时, 用反身代词作宾语。
- ★ I taught myself English. 我自学英语。
- ★ 作同位语, 强调主语或宾语等。
- ★ The thing itself is not important. 事情本身并不重要。
- ★ I myself drove the car. 我自己开车。

10. **dress** /dres/ *v.* 穿衣

【轻松辨析】dress, wear 与 put on

- ★ 这三个词都与穿衣相关, 它们的区别在于:
- ★ 所接宾语不同。dress 通常接“人”作宾语, 而 wear 与 put on 则要接“衣服”作宾语。
- ★ She dressed the baby. 她给婴儿穿衣服。
- ★ You'd better put on your new skirt. 你最好穿新裙子。
- ★ He often wears white pants. 他经常穿白裤子。
- ★ 动作状态不一。wear 表示穿着衣服的状态; put on 通常指穿衣的动作; 而 dress 既可指动作又可指状态。
- ★ She is wearing a new skirt. 她穿着新裙子。
- ★ Put on your clothes quickly. 赶快穿上衣服。
- ★ She is dressing herself. 她正在穿衣服。

## 重点短语

1. **go skating** 去滑冰; “go + doing”表示“去从事某项活动”, doing 表示具体的活动内容。
  - ★ I went shopping yesterday, but my brother went camping. 我昨天去购物, 但哥哥去野营了。
2. **hundreds of** 成百; “hundred, thousand, million 的复数形式+of”用于修饰复数可数名词, 表示概数, 强调数量之大; 意思是“成百/千/百万……, 数以百/千/百万计……, 许多……”。
  - ★ There are millions of people visiting Taiwan every year. 每年有数以百万计的人去台湾观光。

**3. come true** 实现, 达到; come true 相当于不及物动词, 其后不能跟宾语。

- His dream will come true sooner or later. 他的梦想迟早会实现。

**4. break a rule** 破坏纪律, break 意思是“折断, 损坏, 破坏”。

- We can't break the rules. 我们不能破坏规章制度。

**5. stop doing sth** 停止做某事, 表示停止正在做的事, 动词-ing 形式作 stop 的宾语。

- You should stop smoking. 你应该戒烟。

## 关键句型

**1. There will be fewer cars and more buses.** 将来小汽车会少一些, 公共汽车多一些。

- ★ fewer 少些, 更少, 是 few 的比较级, 与 more 互为反义词, 作形容词时修饰复数可数名词。

- There are more teachers but fewer students in our school this year. 我们学校今年老师多了一些, 但学生少了一些。

**2. What do you think Sally will be in five years?** 你认为萨莉五年后干什么?

- ★ what 此处询问身份或职业。
- What are you going to be when you grow up? 你长大后干什么?

**3. We have to wear a uniform to school.** 我们不得不穿校服上学。

- ★ have to 不得不, 表示客观需要, 根据实际情况可用多种时态; must 必须, 通常表示说话人或对话双方的主观意愿。
- I have to give up smoking. 我得戒烟了。(可能是身体原因导致戒烟)
- I must give up smoking. 我必须戒烟。(自己认为必须戒烟)

**4. If we don't have enough teachers, we will lack scientists...** 如果我们没有足够的教师, 将来就会缺少科学家……

- ★ enough 修饰形容词或副词时要置于其后, 修饰名词时置于名词之前。
- I don't have enough money for the book. 我没有足够的钱买那本书。
- ★ lack 可作及物动词, 意为“缺少”。
- Children are now lacking interesting books. 现在学生缺少有趣的书。

**5. They do so not just to keep busy but to find meaning and fun in work.** 他们这样做不仅仅是为了保持忙碌, 而是通过劳动发现其意义与

乐趣。

- ★ but 在与上文意义对比的前提下, 强调意义的几乎完整性; 上文表示肯定意义, 则 but 表示对其后的排斥; 上文表示否定意义, 则 but 表示对其后部分的肯定。

- All are here but one. 除一个人之外大家都到了。
- He didn't like any subjects but PE. 除了体育之外, 他什么课都不喜欢。

## 重要语法

### more, less 与 fewer 的用法

#### 1. more 的用法

- ★ more 是 much 与 many 的比较级, 作形容词时既可修饰不可数名词, 又可修饰可数名词。
- She has more books than I. 她的书比我的多。
- He bought more milk than you. 他买的牛奶比你多。
- ★ more 作副词, 常放在某些双音节或多音节形容词、副词前构成比较级。
- This car is more expensive than that one. 这辆车比那辆车贵。
- ★ 用在数词 two/three..., 不定代词 some/many/a few/a little 等后, 表示“(在原来的基础上)又, 再, 还”, 表示数量有所增加。
- She ate two more oranges. 她又吃了两个橘子。
- Would you like some/a little more bread? 你还要些面包吗?

#### 2. less 的用法

- ★ less 是 little 的比较级, 意思与 more 相对应, 作形容词时修饰不可数名词。
- There will be less pollution in 100 years. 一百年后污染会少一些。
- ★ less 作副词时, 其后的副词或形容词不论任何音节, 均使用原级。
- He is less careful than Lily. 他没有莉莉细心。
- He runs less fast than John. 他没有约翰跑得快。
- ★ less than 是习惯搭配, 意思是“小于……, 少于……”。
- I have studied here less than a year. 我在这里学习还不到一年。

#### 3. fewer 的用法

- ★ fewer 是 few 的比较级, 意思与 more 对应, 作形容词时修饰复数可数名词。
- There are fewer cars in the streets at night. 晚上街道上的小汽车少一些。
- fewer than 是习惯搭配, 意思是“小于……, 少于……”。
- I have fewer friends than you. 我的朋友比你的少。



# 3/Attitude towards life 人生态度

1

## 技能提升

There is no such thing as a great talent without great will.  
没有伟大的意志力，便没有雄才大略。



### 听力训练

听录音，根据所听内容选择正确答案。听两遍。

1. What does Tom do?  
A. He is reading.  
B. He is a teacher.  
C. He is a student.
2. What does Tom want to be when he grows up?  
A. An animal doctor.  
B. A teacher.  
C. A policeman.
3. What does Tom's brother want to be when he grows up?  
A. A doctor.  
B. A singer.  
C. A policeman.
4. What is Miss Wang?  
A. A teacher.  
B. A doctor.  
C. A policewoman.
5. What does Miss Wang think of her job?  
A. Very exciting.  
B. Very interesting.  
C. Very popular.



### 情景交际

如果有足够的兴趣，总有一天你也会登上月球。

- A: Did you hear the 6 o'clock news?  
B: No, I didn't. Was there anything interesting?  
A: They've built another space station. They will

send it up sometimes next year.

B: Oh, I've read about the plan somewhere. Is there anything else?

A: Just think! Astronauts will live and do research there.

B: Will they stay in space all their lives?

A: Of course not. People go to the moon and come back to the earth again.

B: Really? But I wonder why you're interested in such things.

A: I've always been. I hope to go to the moon one day.

B: Oh, I see!



### 篇章诵读

诵读文章，背诵划线部分。

#### Living a Life of Love



The key to living  
a life of love, peace  
and happiness is to  
live from your heart.

When you live from your heart, you feel full and rich, and life seems to flow easily. You feel in control and confident, and everything seems to be all right. You feel joy and deep inner peace, and the sun seems to shine brightly every day. You feel strong and in high spirits, and you can do well in everything you enjoy!