

JIAO YU XUE ZHENG TI SHE JI

Champion

教学

整体设计



新学案

新课标 人教版
英语(新目标)
八年级上册

English

中国致公出版社

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阅读导引

教与学 JIAO YU XUE

ZHENG TI SHE JI 整体设计

栏目名称

栏目内容

栏目功能

课前知识准备

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预习本

自主合作探究

研读教材

系统梳理知识结构,重点、难点讲深讲透,关键知识点设计为填空的形式

笔记本

迁移拓展

对本节课知识点进行拓展,整合与创新,设计拓展性例题,提供解题思路分析和规范完整的解答过程,展示细节,示范方法,拓展思维

点击中考
热点透视

关注焦点和热点问题,注重新背景,新情境下问题的设计,选取新课程实验区最新中考题中对应本节课知识点的容易题,中等难度题,为你了解新中考提供一个崭新的视窗

课堂跟踪反馈

课时作业,习题按“夯实基础,提升能力,开放探究”分层级设计,适量适中。习题设计强调材料的新颖性和题目的探究性,你会感到时代气息扑面而来

作业本

课外延伸阅读

选取与所学内容紧密相关的课外延伸阅读材料,突出相关性,前沿性,可读性和趣味性

资料本

总结反思感悟

“学而不思则罔”,本栏目为你总结梳理,提炼归纳和反思感悟提供一个平台,记录成长足迹

日记本

快乐驿站

在学习之余,为你提供一个趣味盎然的校园小幽默,放飞你的心情,让学习与快乐同行

让学习与快乐同行

(代序)

亲爱的同学们,你们正处在人生的花季,拥有花一般的年龄和诗一般的梦幻,宛如春天里一棵嫩绿的小草,在阳光、空气和雨露的滋润下茁壮成长。

你不必为自己暂时的弱小而懊丧,正如印度诗圣泰戈尔所说:“小草,你步调固然细微,但你脚步下却拥有地球。”你正在一天天长大,努力向天空伸展,正在一步步实现你在天空飞翔的梦想。

土地需要辛勤的耕耘,知识需要不懈的探索。只要你永不言弃,永不懈怠,你就一定能够实现自己飞翔的梦想。知识就是你飞翔的翅膀,没有知识你几乎寸步难行。知识就是一匹无私的骏马,谁能驾驭它,它就属于谁。

《教与学整体设计》(新学案)就是帮助你快乐驾驭知识的“成功秘笈”,拥有了它,你就拥有一套高效学习方案。这套科学高效的学习方案,是由目前国内最具权威的名校名师为你量身定做的。

你的学习生活就像一次次充满期待的旅行,旅途弯弯曲曲,《新学案》就像一棵棵树站在路的拐弯处,让你明确方向,靠着歇气,乘凉,树梢上还有鸟儿悦耳的叫声,陪伴你一路跋涉,一路欢歌,体验求知的轻松与快乐。著名作家博尔赫斯说过:“我经常把天堂想像成一座图书馆。”一沙一世界,一书一天堂。一本好书,能陪伴你走过一段美好的岁月,完成一次愉快的精神之旅。《教与学整体设计》(新学案)——让你享受到获取知识的快乐和充实。

知识好像沙石下面的泉水,挖掘得越深越清澈。《教与学整体设计》(新学案)荟萃名师思想精华,立足于提升文化品位,开阔生活视野,激扬人生情怀,成为你的心灵家园和精神领地,让你在书中旅行,继而催生你更丰富思想的种子,引导你成为知识的不懈探索者和创造者。

喜剧大师卓别林说:“时间是伟大的作者,她能写出未来的结局。”亲爱的同学们,用辛勤的汗水和富有智慧的策略去耕耘美好的明天,你将定在别人的前头,成为一个永不疲倦的领跑者!



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Unit 1 How often do you exercise?

课前知识准备

你喜欢运动吗?你了解奥运会的基本运动项目吗?请跟我来。

奥运会比赛项目

举世瞩目的第29届奥运会将于2008年在中国北京举行,这届奥运会将设数十个项目,其中有:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 田径 track and field | 2. 游泳 swimming | 3. 体操 gymnastics |
| 4. 射箭 archery | 5. 射击 shooting | 6. 摔跤 wrestling |
| 7. 举重 weightlifting | 8. 拳击 boxing | 9. 柔道 judo |
| 10. 击剑 fencing | 11. 马术 equestrian | 12. 篮球 basketball |
| 13. 足球 soccer/football | 14. 排球 volleyball | 15. 羽毛球 badminton |
| 16. 乒乓球 table-tennis/pingpong | 17. 网球 tennis | 18. 手球 handball |
| 19. 垒球 softball | 20. 棒球 baseball | 21. 曲棍球 field hockey/cricket |
| 22. 自行车 cycling | 23. 赛艇 rowing(boat) | 24. 皮划艇 paddling(skinboat) |

☆☆☆☆ Section A ☆☆☆☆☆

自主合作探究

研读教材

知识要点一 “How often...?”

是询问“隔多长时间干……?”指的是某一动作发生的频率。答语可以是: Sometimes/Usually/Often/Hardly/Ever/Never/Always/Once a week/Three times a day...

【注意】有些易受到汉语思维和翻译的影响而使用了 How long 作为特殊疑问词,其实两者是不相同的,切勿混淆。

—How often do you watch TV?

—Every day.

此句是询问对方看电视的频率。“Every day”的回答则表示对方看电视是天天进行的。

—How long do you watch TV every day?

—For three hours.

How long 是询问动作连续的时间,答语是一个时间段,前面一般跟介词 for。短暂或瞬时能完成的动作不能用 How long 提问。

① _____

你多长时间看一次电影?

② _____

你每天运动多长时间?

知识要点二 数量修饰词 all, most, some, no 的用法。

根据数量的不同,我们经常选用不同的数量修饰词,如 all 表示全体,most 表示超过一半数目, some 表示不到半数, no 表示没有。

【注意】上述各词都可以修饰名词,同时也可以作代词,替代上文中出现事物的全部、大部分和一

些。可以形成 all of, most of, some of 结构。no 除外, 但 none of... 可以。

Some of the farmers grow vegetables, but some don't. (此处的 some 是代词, 替代那些农民中的一部分。)

No of the students are here. (×)

此句是一个错句, 应改为 None of the students is (are) here.

①

绝大部分的学生都喜欢踢足球。

②

一些同学骑自行车到学校。

【应用】she goes skateboarding _____ weekends, but I _____ to stay at home and read. (D)

A. in; like

B. on; likes

C. in; likes

D. on; like



反馈

I. 汉译英

- 多久一次 _____
- 几乎不 _____
- 网上冲浪 _____
- 看电视 _____
- 一周两次 _____
- 最喜欢的节目 _____
- 看电影 _____
- 一月三次 _____
- 一些家庭作业 _____
- 活动调查 _____

II. 单项选择

- () 1. —Don't you usually go to school by bike?

A. No, I don't. But I walk sometimes.

B. Yes, I do. But I walk sometimes.

C. No, I don't. But I do that often.

D. Yes, I do. But I walk often.

- () 2. —What does Li Lei often do on weekends?

A. He is a student in Class 2.

B. He stay at home.

C. He does his homework on weekends.

D. He never gets up at 7 o'clock.

- () 3. —_____ do you exercise?

—Twice a week.

A. How long

B. How much

C. How often

D. How

- () 4. —Do you often _____ English books?

—Yes, of course.

A. to read

B. read

C. look at

D. watch

- () 5. —How long do you do your homework every day?

A. Sometimes

B. In the evening

C. For two hours

D. Often

总结反思感悟!

Section B and Self Check



研读教材

But my mother wants me to drink it. She says it's good for my health.

want sb to do... 想要某人做……此处动词不定

式做宾语的补足语, 补充说明宾语即将进行的动作。英语中有许多动词都可以跟 to do 做宾语补足语, 如 tell, ask, would like, wish, help 等等。

I often help my mother to do housework.

She tells me to open the door.

The teacher asks him to answer the question.

Unit 1 How often do you exercise?



动词不定式做宾语补足语,是英语语法中的一个重要组成部分。同学们要注意哪些动词后跟动词不定式做宾语补足语,并加以归纳整理。

be good for health 对健康有益

be bad for health 对健康有害

Swimming is good for your health.

Eating too much is bad for your health.

Smoking is bad for health.

How many hours do you sleep every night? 每晚你睡多少小时?

How many hours do you do sth? 询问别人动作持续的时间(多少小时?)

How many hours of sport do you do every week?

每周你从事多少小时的运动?

How many days do you stay at home in a year?

你一年有多少天呆在家里?

【注意】 询问动作延续了多长时间也可以用特殊疑问词 How long。

And it makes a big difference to my grades. 这对于我的成绩很重要。

make a / some / no difference to sb(sth) 对……有(一些,没有)影响或对……重要(不重要)

The rain doesn't make much difference to the game.
这雨对比赛没多大影响。

【应用】 Enough sleep _____ to our health. (D)

- A. makes no difference B. make a big difference
C. make no difference D. makes a big difference

迁移拓展

例 1 — _____ you like me _____ the box for you?

—No, thank you.

- A. Do, carry B. Would, to carry
C. Would, carry D. Do, to carry

【答案】 B

【点拨】 选 B。“愿意做”是 would like to do something,“愿意某人做某事”则是 would like somebody to do something, 动词不定式做宾语补足语。

例 2 —Would you like to play football with me?

—I'd love to. But my mother is ill, so I have to _____

_____ my little brother.

- A. look for B. look at
C. look after D. look like

【答案】 C

【点拨】 选 C。look for 表示寻找, look at 表示动作看, look after 表示照看, look like 表示看起来像……根据句意“我母亲生病了,所以我必须照看我的弟弟”。

例 3 He has good eating habits, so he is a(an) _____ man.

- A. health B. healthy
C. unhealthy D. healthily

【答案】 B

【点拨】 选 B。此处所填的词应是形容词作定语修饰 man, health 是名词, healthily 是副词, 排除 A 和 D, 根据句意“他有好的饮食习惯, 因此他是一个健康的人”。

例 4 —How often do you shop?

— _____.

Which is wrong?

- A. Sometimes B. Often
C. Every Saturday D. In the morning

【答案】 D

【点拨】 选 D。A、B、C 都是表示时间频率的词, 都可以回答 How often 的问题。故选 D。

例 5 —What _____ she _____ on Saturday?

—She stays at home and watches TV.

- A. do, do B. did, do
C. does, do D. is, do.

【答案】 C

【点拨】 选 C。根据回答“*She stays at home and watches TV*”判断此句使用了一般现在时, 排除 B。She 作为第三人称单数, 助动词用 does。

例 6 —Do you get up early?

—Yes, I do. And I'm _____ late for school.

- A. sometimes B. always
C. often D. never

【答案】 D

【点拨】 选 D。选 D 主要是通过句意判断。“你起床早吗?”“是的, 而且我从不迟到”。故选用时间频率副词“never”。

课堂跟踪反馈

I. 汉译英

- 垃圾食物 _____
- 一瓶牛奶 _____
- 对……有益 _____
- 两块面包 _____
- 饮食习惯 _____
- 从学校回家 _____
- 照看 _____
- 对……重要 _____
- 一周一次 _____
- 学得更好 _____

II. 单项选择

- () 1. My father doesn't want _____ at home alone.
A. I to stay B. me to stay
C. me staying D. I staying
- () 2. He looks healthy, _____ he eats a little.
A. so B. and
C. although D. because
- () 3. —What does your father do?
— _____.

- He is 45 years old.
- He lives in Beijing.
- He isn't at home.
- He is a driver.

- () 4. My teacher asks me _____ in the street.
A. play football
B. to play football
C. don't play football
D. not to play football
- () 5. —What does Cathy usually do on Sunday?
—She _____ the park with her parents.
A. go to B. going to
C. is goes to D. goes to

总结反思感悟!

课外延伸阅读

Watching TV

Many people like to watch TV. Watching TV is one of the most important activities of the day. TV brings the outside closer to people's homes. Some people say the world is smaller than before—because of TV.

What's going on in the other countries? How do people live in places far away? Is there a good sports game somewhere? What's life in the deepest part of the sea?

If you want to answer these and other kinds of questions, just turn on the TV. Turn it on and watch. You can see a lot and learn a lot. Of course, people can also learn through reading or listening to the radio. But with TV they can learn better and more easily. Why? Because they can hear and watch, too. TV helps to open our eyes. TV also helps to open our minds. TV often gives us new ideas. We learn newer and better ways of doing something.



单元复习与验收

知识框架

课题	How often do you exercise?
主题	Free time activities
功能	Talk about how often you do things
结构	Wh-questions What do...? How often...? Adverbs of frequency all / most / some / none
语言目标	What do you usually do on weekends? I sometimes go to the beach. How often do you eat vegetables? Every day. Most of the students do homework every day.
学习词汇	always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly, ever, never exercising, shopping, skateboarding once, twice, three times a week, month, every day milk, junk food, drink
复习词汇	reading, watching TV, go to the movies fruit, vegetables
学习策略	Using context Transforming information

例题选讲

例 1 Do you have something to eat? I am very ____.

- A. thirsty B. happy
C. hungry D. angry

【答案】 C

【解析】 此类试题主要考查学生根据上下文进行判断、理解和灵活运用词的能力。首先要根据所设定的情景来判断所缺的词汇,有的还要根据句子结构来判断语法形式。根据语言环境知道说话人想吃东西,必是他(她)饿了。所以答案是 C。

例 2 从所给的选项中选出与句中画线部分意义相同或相近的选项。

Mary has a lot of Chinese books.

- A. a few B. much
C. a piece of D. many

【答案】 D

【解析】 此类题型要求选出的答案与题中画线部分的意思基本一致,用来替换画线部分的词,意思不能改变,结构也不能有错。例句中画线部分 a lot of 用 many 来替换最为恰当,因为 much 修饰不可数名词, a piece of 及 a few 与其意思相差太远,所以答案只能选 D。

例3 The pen on the desk is not _____. My pen is in my bag.

A. my B. myself C. mine D. me

【答案】C

【解析】该题是对代词掌握情况的考查。物主代词有两种：起名词作用的名词性物主代词和起形容词性作用的形容词性物主代词，前者不再修饰名词，可单独使用，后者必须修饰名词，放在修饰词前，根据句子结构上的要求，故选答案C。



I. 单词拼写

- _____ (two times)
- _____ (almost no; almost not)
- _____ (useless, waste)
- _____ (begin)
- _____ (the top of a hill)

II. 单项选择

- () 1. Look at _____ book on the desk. It's _____ English book.
A. the; an B. a; an C. a; the D. the; the
- () 2. —Mr Smith is our English teacher. Do you know?
—_____.
A. Yes, I am B. Yes, I do not
C. No, I am not D. Yes, I do
- () 3. Where are the pens? I can't _____ them.
A. look for B. find
C. look like D. look after
- () 4. These are your shoes. Please _____.
A. put they on B. put on they
C. put them on D. put on them
- () 5. Let me have a look _____ your new watch.
A. for B. at C. after D. to
- () 6. —_____ are you staying here?
—Two days.
A. How often B. How long
C. How soon D. How far
- () 7. Kate _____ to the movies every Sunday.
A. go B. is going C. is go D. goes
- () 8. Li Lei often helps his mother _____ some housework.
A. does B. doing C. do D. is doing
- () 9. —What do you like to eat?

—I like to eat _____ vegetables.

- A. kind of B. a lot kinds of
C. many kind of D. many kinds of

- () 10. Smoking is bad for your _____, and you must keep _____.
A. health, healthy B. health, health
C. healthy, healthy D. healthy, health
- () 11. She is bad _____ English, so she _____ study it hard.
A. for, try to B. to, tries to
C. at, tries to D. in, is try to
- () 12. _____ are pretty good.
A. He eating habits B. His eating habits
C. His eat habits D. His eating habits
- () 13. —How often does Lily play badminton?
—_____.
A. Twelve times B. Two hours
C. Twice a week D. In the afternoon
- () 14. Is his lifestyle _____ yours?
A. same as B. the same with
C. the same to D. the same as
- () 15. Although I have one healthy habit, I _____ not very healthy.
A. maybe B. am may C. may be D. may am

III. 完形填空

A group of 1 students are going back to London 2 next week. They go 3 this morning. They walk along the 4 and the widest streets of the city. There they see so 5 tall buildings.

At about noon they come 6 China Town. Tom and Jack go into shop 7 shop. Helen is the most 8 about shopping, but she buys 9. She buys only four 10 at last.

- () 1. A. England B. English
C. England's D. English's
- () 2. A. the B. a
C. / D. from
- () 3. A. shopping B. shop
C. shops D. shopping
- () 4. A. busiest B. busiest
C. busy D. busier
- () 5. A. most B. more
C. many D. much

- () 6. A. from B. to
C. back D. in
- () 7. A. and B. with
C. after D. before
- () 8. A. excited B. excite
C. exciting D. excites
- () 9. A. care B. careful
C. carefully D. carelessly
- () 10. A. glass B. glasses
C. glases D. glass

IV. 根据要求改写下列句子

1. I would like to eat a piece of bread and two cakes. (根据画线部分提问)
2. He sometimes stays at home with his parents. (根据画线部分提问)
3. I try to eat a lot of vegetables and fruit. (将此句变成一般疑问句)
4. Their eating habits are pretty good. (根据画线部分提问)
5. I like football best. (同义句转换)

V. 阅读理解

Tom likes playing football. He never does his homework after school. So he isn't good at his lessons. His parents don't know about it. Yesterday afternoon, Miss King gave the school reports (成绩单) to the class, she said, "Ask your parents to sign (签名) on them and bring them to me tomorrow."

Tom never wants his parents to sign on his report. He is late for school this morning. Miss King asks, "why are you late again today, Tom?"

"Bad news and good news, madam."

"What's the bad news?"

"Our house was on fire (着火) last night."

"I'm so sorry. Are you all right?"

"Yes, thanks. This is the good news. My family were safe. But I forgot (忘记) to bring my report out."

"It is the bad news?" asks Miss King.

- () 1. _____, so he isn't good at his lessons.
A. Tom likes playing football
B. Tom is often late for school
C. Tom never does his homework
D. Tom never listens to his teachers in class
- () 2. Tom isn't good at his lessons, so _____.
A. he doesn't like to go to school.
B. he doesn't show his report to his parents.
C. he often signs on his report.
D. he doesn't give his report to Miss King.
- () 3. Yesterday, Miss King told the class _____.
A. not to be late for school.
B. to take their reports home.
C. to get up early in the morning.
D. to ask their parents to sign on the reports.
- () 4. _____, so Miss King is sorry.
A. Tom's house was on fire yesterday.
B. Tom is late again.
C. Tom's family are all right.
D. Tom doesn't bring his report to school.
- () 5. Which of the following is wrong?
A. Tom has two pieces of news.
B. Tom is late for class today.
C. Tom forgot to bring his report out.
D. Tom didn't show his report to his parents yesterday.

总结反思感悟!

单元综合测试

I. 单项填空

- () 1. She likes to play _____ today.

- A. a football B. footballs
C. football D. the football

- () 2. — _____ does Daniel go swimming in the lake?
— Once a week.
- A. How often B. How many
C. How long D. How much
- () 3. He always eats chocolate, but he _____ eats after going to bed. Because he thinks it's not good for his teeth.
- A. always B. often
C. usually D. hardly ever
- () 4. I like eating vegetables but I don't eat _____ now.
- A. it B. this
C. ones D. them
- () 5. How long do you sleep _____?
- A. every a night B. every night
C. in every a night D. in every night
- () 6. I want _____ milk.
- A. a B. a cup of
C. a glass D. a glass of
- () 7. Eating good food _____ doing exercise help you keep healthy.
- A. or B. but
C. and D. then
- () 8. We should eat more vegetables because they are green food and good _____ me.
- A. to B. at
C. for D. with
- () 9. What do you usually do _____ weekends?
- A. on B. in
C. at D. to
- () 10. I _____ English books about twice a week.
- A. see B. watch
C. look D. read

II. 翻译下列短语

- 对……有益 _____
- 垃圾食品 _____
- 放学回家 _____
- 饮食习惯 _____
- 当然 _____
- 照顾 _____
- 使得结果大不相同 _____
- 拥有健康的生活方式 _____
- 与……相同 _____
- 有点不健康 _____

III. 选用方框中所给动词的适当形式填空, 每个动词只用一次

surf	watch	go	read	exercise	sing	play	do
skate	shop						

- Do you like _____ football?
- How often _____ she watch TV?
- I sometimes _____ the Internet.
- Millie usually _____ TV twice a week.
- I can _____ on the ice well.
- Would you like to go _____?
- I want to keep healthy, so I _____ every evening.
- Did you _____ the story?
- Why not _____ to the movies with me?
- Alice often _____ English songs in the forest.

IV. 按要求改写句子, 每空格限填一词(含缩写形式)

- Mrs Li taught her maths last year. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Mrs Li _____ her maths last year?
- Mike plays computer games every day. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Mike _____ computer games every day?
- My brother has lunch at the school every day. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ your brother _____ lunch at the school every day?
- Ann returned the book to the library yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Ann _____ the book to the library yesterday?
- We'll have a class meeting this afternoon. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ a class meeting this afternoon?
- Lin Tao put the radio on the desk. (对画线部分提问)
_____ Lin Tao put the radio?
- He lost the key to his bike on his way to the lecture. (对画线部分提问)
_____ did he _____ on his way to the lecture?
- You'd better not ask your teacher. (改为否定祈使句)
_____ your teacher, please.



9. Uncle Wang likes making things. (改为否定句)

Uncle Wang _____ making things.

10. He has to buy a dictionary for his daughter. (改为否定句)

He _____ to buy a dictionary for his daughter.

V. 单词拼写。根据英文释义或汉语提示及句义完成下列单词的拼写

- I go to Beijing t _____ (two times) a year.
- She has an u _____ (not healthy) eating habit.
- Can you t _____ (put into another language) the sentence into Chinese?
- They climb to the h _____ (the top of a hill).
- There are h _____ (almost not) any people in the hill.
- Do you know the _____ (结果)?
- I often surf the _____ (互联网) at home.
- Good food and exercise help me to study _____ (更好).
- She never _____ (做) her homework at night.
- How often do you eat _____ (青菜)?

VI. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

- The results for "watch TV" are _____ (interest).
- I shop _____ (one) a week
- What are the _____ (different)?
- Why not _____ (go) with me?
- My _____ (eat) habits are very good.

VII. 用方框中的短语填空,使句意通畅,符合逻辑。每个短语只能使用一次

eating habits good for junk food look after come home from school of course kind of unhealthy make a difference the same as a healthy lifestyle

- Reading is _____ my study.
- We don't like _____. We often eat healthy food.
- Tom usually _____ at 5 p.m.
- She doesn't have good _____. Every night she always eats too much.
- Can I use your ruler?
— _____. Here you are.
- Can you _____ my little sister? I want to go shopping.

7. They _____ to my grades.

8. I often exercise. I have _____.

9. The story isn't _____ that one.

10. She is too fat. So she says she is _____.

VIII. 阅读理解

Many people like to watch TV. Watching TV is one of the most important activities (活动) of the day. TV brings the outside world closer to people's homes. Some people say the world is now smaller than before because of (因为) TV. Perhaps they are right.

What's going on in other countries? What's life like in the deepest parts of the sea?

Well, just turn on the TV. Turn it on and watch. You can see a lot and you can learn a lot. Of course people can also learn through reading or listening to the radio. But with TV they can learn better and more easily. Why? Because they can hear and watch, too. TV helps to open our eyes. TV also helps to open our minds. TV often gives us new ideas. We learn newer and better ways of doing things.

- People do some important things in the day, but one of the most important things is to _____.
A. go shopping B. watch TV
C. watch a football match D. go boating
- It is not possible to see the life of fish in the deepest parts of the sea, is it?
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't.
C. Yes, it isn't. D. No, it is.
- With TV people can learn things _____ than only listening to the radio.
A. better B. faster
C. more easily D. both A and C
- In the text the word "closer" means "_____".
A. to be closed B. shorter
C. nearer D. farther
- Which of the following is not true?
A. Many people's favourite thing is to watch TV.
B. Today's world itself is becoming smaller and smaller.
C. Our minds can be helped to open by TV.
D. We often get new ideas from watching TV.

Unit 2 What's the matter?



英美人询问健康

关心别人,询问别人的健康状况,是有教养、讲礼貌的人应该做的。中外习惯不同,询问健康的方式也不同。如:

①How are you? 是寒暄语,并不是真要问别人身体健康情况。如果关系一般,只回答:Fine, thank you. 如关系好,也可照直说自己的身体情况。

②当你看到对方身体不太舒服时,不能按中国人习惯问:Are you sick? 你有病吗?

这样对讲英语的人说可能会引起不快。关心他人健康,语气委婉而又诚恳的说法是:You 'sound as though you've got a cold. 你看上去似乎感冒了。

或者: You seem rather tired. Are you OK? 你似乎很疲倦,你还好吗?

You look a bit pale. Are you feeling all right? 你脸色有点苍白,你感觉好吗?

③当你得知某人患了什么病时,如果按中国习惯说:“你要当心啊,小病不治会成大病的。”英美人听了会觉得不舒服。而应说:

I do hope you'll be feeling better soon. 希望你尽快好起来。

或者: Take good care of yourself. 多加保重。

如果按中国习惯: Drink plenty of water. 多喝水。

或者: Put on more clothes. 多穿衣服。英美人认为这种劝告带有家长吩咐的口气,易被看作不礼貌。

在英美国家,劝慰别人注意身体健康常这样表达:

Go and see a doctor. 去看看医生吧。

Get a good rest. 好好休息一下。

Don't work yourself so hard. 别过分操劳了。

Take things easy. 别紧张(别着急,别过度疲劳)。

或者: I'm sure you'll get over it soon. 我相信你不久就会痊愈的。

★★★★★ Section A ★★★★★



研读教材

What's the matter?

= What's the matter with sb?

= What's the trouble with sb?

= What's wrong with sb?

怎么了? 有什么不舒服的?

知识要点 I have a sore throat. 我喉咙痛。

sore 形容词(指身体局部)易痛的,疼痛的。

a sore back/leg/neck. 等等。

知识要点 I have a headache. 我头痛。

ache 跟在身体部位后面,表示此部位疼痛。

stomachache 胃痛

_____ 背痛 _____ 头痛

_____ 牙痛 _____ 耳朵痛

知识要点 You should lie down and rest.

你需要躺下来休息。

Should 情态动词,此处表示(建议忠告)应该

.....其否定形式 shouldn't = should not

他牙痛,他应该去看牙医。

你应该戒烟。

你不能把小孩独自留在家里。

知识要点 When did it start? About three days

ago.

什么时候开始的?大约三天前。

此处使用了过去时态。过去时态表示发生在过去的动作或状态,经常跟 last night, yesterday, four weeks ago 等过去时间状语连用。

知识要点 I hope you feel better soon.

hope 是动词“希望”。hope 后常跟 to do 或从句。他们希望参观那家工厂。

她希望得到工作。

我们希望他能早点回来。

我希望他们在那儿能玩得开心。



I. 汉译英

1. 怎么了? _____
2. 躺下休息 _____
3. 看牙医 _____
4. 带蜂蜜的水 _____
5. 感觉不错 _____

6. 感冒了 _____
7. 好主意 _____
8. 两星期前 _____
9. 我不认为这样 _____
10. 看两小时电视 _____

II. 完形填空

Henry is very fat. He 1 to lose weight(减肥), so he is on a diet(节食). He must eat very 2. He eats little 3 because it will 4 him fat. He also does exercise every day. He swims, and he runs about two miles 5 day. Now he is 6 than before. Henry's cousin, Susan, is healthier 7 Henry. She is also younger and thinner than he 8. She exercises every day. She doesn't eat 9 meat. She eats a lot of fruit 10 vegetables. They are better for her health.

- () 1. A. wants B. thinks
C. worries D. looks
- () 2. A. much B. well
C. good D. little
- () 3. A. water B. fruit
C. sugar D. vegetables
- () 4. A. bo B. make
C. give D. bring
- () 5. A. a B. an
C. the D. /
- () 6. A. strong B. stronger
C. thin D. fatter
- () 7. A. to B. with
C. than D. as
- () 8. A. is B. does C. can D. will
- () 9. A. any B. no C. little D. much
- () 10. A. of B. in C. or D. and

总结反思感悟!