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英语

八年级·上册 R



新目标 名师大课堂

单元同步

与人教版教材配套



单元焦点

知识链接

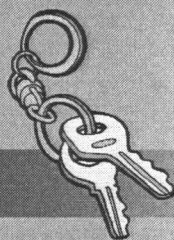
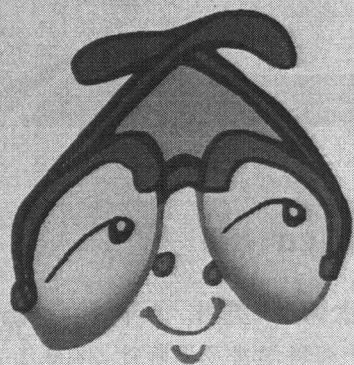
同步训练

视野拓展

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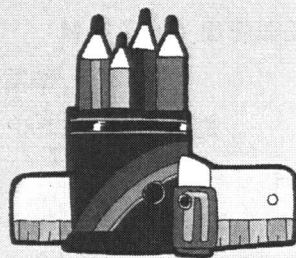


单元同步

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(八年级·上册)



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编写说明

为了体现《新课程标准》的理念,帮助师生更好地理解教材,感受新知,拓展视野,发展能力,我们组织编写了这套《新课标名师大课堂》。本丛书具有以下三个特点:一是把名师多年来积累起来的教学方法和解题技巧,科学地贯穿到学科中;二是总结历年来中考题型的变化,深入分析近年来全国各地中考的试卷,力求使本丛书紧跟教改新动向,紧跟中考新形势;三是以名师为主编,邀请有丰富教学经验的教师组成优化的编写队伍,使得本丛书与众不同,独具特色。

本丛书取名为“新课标名师大课堂”,旨在强调把课内的学习与课外的巩固提高有机地结合起来,起到培养学生能力和提高素质的作用。通过名师的引导,使学生的学习成为主动探究、自主学习的过程。

本册供初中八年级上学期使用。其编写体例突出与单元同步,每个单元开设“单元焦点”、“知识链接”、“解题点拨”、“同步训练”、“任务型知识运用”、“视野拓展”等栏目。

一、单元焦点

1. 知识技能:列出各单元中出现的词组及句型,使学生能容易地把握重点、难点。
2. 文化背景、交际策略:提供与各单元知识相关的文化背景,使学生了解中西方文化的差异,学习地道英语。
3. 学法导引:在对各单元知识进行整体把握的基础上,列出学生在学习过程中碰到的重难点、考点,然后引导、提示学生如何克服,具有很强的针对性。

二、知识链接

对各单元中出现的重点、难点进行详细、深入浅出的解释,为学生自主学习奠定坚实的基础。

三、解题点拨

根据中考的题型,选取基础题、易错题、综合题等不同形式、不同风格的典型例题进行分析,帮助学生提高解决各种习题的能力,起到解疑释惑、举一反三、触类旁通的作用。



四、同步训练

每个单元或章节安排一定的训练题,题目分两个层次:A组为基础题,B组为能力提高题和创新题,主要提高学生的知识运用能力。

五、任务型知识运用

选取生活中息息相关的各类题材,让学生把课本中学到的内容在实际生活中进行运用,真正做到 learning by doing。

六、视野拓展

提供各种与单元知识相关的趣闻,朗朗上口的儿歌、谚语、绕口令,具有很强的趣味性,既扩展和延伸知识,又可提高学生的学习兴趣。

新目标英语八年级(上册)主编陈建霞,参加编写的教师有蔡思初、周柳环、陈慧平、陈慧、余晓霞、谢树斌、季小静、蔡海瑾。

2005年8月

目 录

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|
| Unit 1 | How often do you exercise? | (1) |
| Unit 2 | What's the matter? | (8) |
| Unit 3 | What are you doing for vacation? | (16) |
| Unit 4 | How do you get to school? | (22) |
| Unit 5 | Can you come to my party? | (29) |
| Unit 6 | I'm more outgoing than my sister | (36) |
| Review of units 1—6 | | (42) |
| Unit 7 | How do you make a banana milk shake? | (50) |
| Unit 8 | How was your school trip? | (58) |
| Unit 9 | When was he born? | (66) |
| Unit 10 | I'm going to be a basketball player | (74) |
| Unit 11 | Could you please clean your room? | (82) |
| Unit 12 | What's the best radio station? | (89) |
| Review of units 7—12 | | (96) |
| 期末试卷 | | (102) |

Unit 1 How often do you exercise?



单元焦点

一、知识技能

请你熟记下列短语,好吗?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. how often | 多久一次 |
| 2. as for | 至于;关于 |
| 3. junk food | 垃圾食品 |
| 4. a lot of | 大量;许多 |
| 5. of course | 当然 |
| 6. look after | 照顾 |
| 7. twice a week | 一周两次 |
| 8. on weekends | 在周末 |
| 9. the same as | 与……相同 |
| 10. be good for sth./ sb. | 对某事或某人有益处 |

二、文化背景、交际策略

A. 谈论体育运动表达方式

- What is your favorite sport?
—My favorite sport is playing volleyball.
- Can you fly a kite?
—Yes, I can. /No, I can't.
- Do you want a go?
- Are you good at basketball?
—No, I'm not. I am good at playing football.
- Don't throw the ball like that. Throw it like this.
- Catch the ball.
- Who is your favorite basketball star?

—Yao Ming is my favorite basketball star.

B. 文化背景及注意事项

- be good at 后面常接名词或动词-ing 形式。
- 在英语中,若表达说话人对对方的叮嘱、劝告、请求或命令等,要用祈使句。

如: Don't open the door.

不要开门。

Please do like this.

请这样做。

三、学法引导

- 本单元是同学们跨进八年级新学期的第一单元,除了做好心理上的调节外,更要注意新旧知识的衔接。
- 本单元学习任务:
 - 学习谈论做事的经常性。
 - 学习几个特殊疑问句:

What do you usually do on weekends?

How often do you watch TV?

How many hours do you sleep every night?

- 学习几个表示频率的副词:

always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly, ever, never 等。



知识链接

- How often do you exercise? 这是一个特殊疑问句的句型, how often 是“多久一次”的意



思,由它引起的疑问句是问频度的,它的答句往往是 three times a day, once a week, twice a month, 等等。如果我们对一个单位时间内的次数(即频度)提问,就要用 how often 来提问。

2. Good food and exercise help me to study better.

好的食物和锻炼,有助于我更好地学习。

(1) help sb. to do sth. 意思是“帮助某人做某事”。不定式 to do sth. 作宾语补足语,可以省去 to。关于 help 的搭配还有:

help sb. with sth. 在某事上帮助某人

help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事

help (to) do sth. 帮助做某事

with one's help 或 with the help of...

在……的帮助下(help 此时是名词)

如: We shall help each other.

我们应当相互帮助。

Kate often helps me with my English.

凯特经常帮助我学习英语。

Can you help me to clean the room?

你能帮助我打扫卫生吗?

They help to collect the waste things.

他们帮忙收集废弃物。

(2) study better 表示“更好地学习”, better 是 well 的比较级。

如: With his help, I learn English better.

在他的帮助下,我的英语学得更好了。

3. 实义动词 do 和助动词 do

作为实义动词,do 在句中可用作谓语,意思是“做”、“干”。主语是第三人称单数的要用 does。

如: We usually do our homework in the evening.

我们通常晚上做作业。

He/She always does good deeds for others.

他/她总是为别人做好事。

do 还可以与某些动词的-ing 形式搭配。

如: do some cleaning 打扫卫生

do some shopping 买东西

do some washing 洗衣服

do some cooking 做饭

do some reading 读书

这些动词的-ing 形式前,还可以用定冠词 the, 以表示特指。some 是泛指,some 和 the 不能同时使用。

作为助动词,do 用于构成一般现在时的疑问句、否定句以及肯定或否定回答,第三人称单数用助动词 does。

如: Do you live in China or in Japan?

你住在中国还是日本?

—Does your grandfather often take a walk in a park?

你爷爷经常在公园散步吗?

—Yes, he does. /No, he doesn't.

是的,他常去。/不,他不常去。

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

但我妈妈要我喝牛奶,她说喝牛奶对我的健康有好处。

(1) want sb. to do sth. 意思是“想要某人做某事”,to do sth. 是不定式作宾语补足语。want to do sth. 意思是“想做某事”,to do sth. 是不定式作宾语。

如: What do you want me to do?

你要我做什么事?

He wants us to help him.

他想要我们帮助他。

(2) be good for sth./sb. 表示对某事或某人有益处,其反义词 be bad for 表示对……有害处。be good to sb. 表示对某人很友好,相当于 be kind/friendly to sb.

It's good to do sth. 表示做某事是对的,It 在

这里代替不定式 to do sth. 作主语是形式主语。如: Doing sports is good for our health.

进行体育运动有益于我们的健康。

We should be good to old people.

我们应该善待老人。

It's good to help others.

帮助别人是好的行为。

5. 如何区别使用 how often, how many times, how long 和 how soon?

(1) how often 表示频率, 含有“多长时间一次”的意思, 其答语是 once a day, twice a week sometimes, often, usually, always 等表频率的状态语。

如: —How often do you drink milk?

你多长时间喝一次牛奶?

—I drink milk every day.

我每天都喝牛奶。

—How often are you late for school?

你上学多久迟到一次?

—Hardly ever.

几乎没有。

—How often do you shop?

你多久去买一次东西?

—Once a week.

每周一次。

(2) how many times 询问“多少次”, 其答语表示次数, 如 once, twice, three times 等。

—How many times do you go to the movies in a month?

你一个月去看几次电影?

—About three times.

大约三次。

—How many times have you been to Hawaii?
你去过夏威夷多少次了?

—Twice.

两次。

(3) how long 询问“多长时间”, 其答语表示一段时间。

如: for two days, for three hours 等。

—How long will it take to get to the station?
到达车站需要多久?

—About half an hour.

大约半小时。

—How long have you been a teacher?

你当教师多长时间了?

—For ten years.

十年了。

(4) how soon 用来询问“将过多久”, 其答语是 in two hours, in three days 等。

—How soon will he come back?

他将过多长时间回来?

—In an hour.

过一个小时之后。



解题点拨

【例 1】 A policeman saw three thieves _____ a girl's cell phone on a bus and he caught them at once.

A. to steal

B. stealing

C. stole

D. stolen

(2005 年陕西省中考试题)

【解析】 看见某人在做某事用 see sb. doing sth. 所以选 B。

【例 2】 Please keep the classroom _____.

A. clearly

B. clean.

C. comfortably

D. warmly



同步训练

4

- A. to study B. studies
C. studying D. studied
4. This car is the same _____ yours.
A. to B. as C. of D. on
5. —How often does he exercise?
—_____. So he is a little unhealthy.
A. Every day B. Five times a day
C. Often D. Hardly ever
6. Do remember I am your best friend and I will do what I can _____ you.
A. help B. to help
C. helping D. to helping
7. —How many _____ would you like?
—Two, please.
A. cups of tea B. cup of tea
C. cups of teas D. cup of tea
8. —What's your mother?
—_____.
A. She is a worker
B. She is nice
C. She is cooking supper
D. She works in a shop
9. The computer is cheap. I spent only two _____ yuan on it.
A. thousands B. thousand
C. thousands of D. thousand of
10. —How far is it from your home to the school?
—It's about _____.
A. 10 minutes walk B. 10 minute's walk
C. 10-minutes walk D. 10 minutes' walk

B 组

一、完形填空

Fred sometimes liked to go to a bar to have

a drink before he went home after work. 1 some tables and chairs in the bar, but it was too early for most people when Fred was there. So he 2 anyone to talk to.

Then one evening he 3 the bar and saw the bar owner 4 at a table, but he couldn't see 5 in the other chair. He went over and saw that the man was playing chess against a dog. The dog stood on the chair when it was 6 to move.

Fred watched when the two played their game.

When it 7, Fred went up to the man and said, "8 the dog is!" "Well," answered the owner, "He 9 very clever. You see, I always 10 the game."

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. There was | B. There were |
| C. There have | D. There had |
| 2. A. didn't found | B. found |
| C. didn't find | D. found to |
| 3. A. go | B. went |
| C. go to | D. went to |
| 4. A. plays chess | B. played the chess |
| C. playing chess | D. to play the chess |
| 5. A. anyone | B. somebody |
| C. nobody | D. some one |
| 6. A. his turn | B. my turn |
| C. her turn | D. their turn |
| 7. A. were over | B. was over |
| C. was finish | D. were finish |
| 8. A. What clever | B. What a clever |
| C. How clever | D. How a clever |
| 9. A. is really | B. isn't really |
| C. is real | D. isn't real |
| 10. A. win | B. get pays |



C. beat

D. finish

二、阅读理解

A

When Jimmy was a boy, he liked watches and clocks very much. When he was eighteen years old, he joined the army, and after a year, he began to teach himself to mend watches. A lot of his friends brought him broken watches, and he mended them for them.

Then his captain heard about this. One day he brought Jimmy a watch too, and said: "My watch has stopped. Can you mend it for me, please?"

Jimmy said, "Yes, sir, I can." After a few days, he brought the watch back to the captain.

"How much should I pay you?" the officer said.

"One pound, sir." Jimmy replied. Then he took a small box out of his pocket and gave it to the captain, saying: "Here are your three wheels from your watch. I didn't find a place for them when I put everything back."

1. Jimmy began to learn to mend watches _____.

- A. when he was a boy
- B. at the age of 20
- C. when he was eighteen
- D. at the age of 19

2. Jimmy learned to mend watches and clocks when he was _____.

- A. in the army
- B. from the soldiers
- C. in the middle school
- D. at home

3. Jimmy learned to mend watches and clocks _____.

A. from his teacher B. by himself

C. from the captain D. from the soldiers

4. How did Jimmy mend the officer's watch?

- A. He didn't put everything back at all.
- B. He mended it very well.
- C. He didn't mend it because it was quite all right.
- D. He tried hard, but he didn't find the wrong place.

5. Of the following titles which one do you think is the best?

- A. Jimmy in the Army
- B. Jimmy Mended Watches
- C. How to Mend Watches
- D. Jimmy Wanted One Pound

B

Eating Habits

An important question about eating out is who pays for the meal. If a friend of yours asks you to have lunch with him, you may say something like this, "I'm afraid it'll have to be some place cheap, as I have little money." The other person may say, "OK, I'll meet you at McDonald's."

This means that the two agree to go Dutch, that is, each person pays for himself. He may also say, "Oh, no. I want to take you to lunch at Johnson's," or "I want you to try the steak there. It's great." This means the person wants to pay for both of you. If you feel friendly towards this person, you can go with him and you needn't pay for the meal. You may just say, "Thank you. That would be very nice."

American customs about who pays for dates are much the same as in other parts of the world. In the old days, American women wan-

ted men to pay for all the meals. But, today, a university girl or a woman in the business world will usually pay her way during the day. If a man asks her to dinner or a chance outside the working hours, it means "come as my guest". So as you can see, it is a polite thing to make the question clear at the very beginning.

- In the old days _____ often paid for all the meals.
A. women B. men
C. university students D. businessmen
- "To go Dutch" means to _____.
A. go to play outside
B. eat out
C. pay for oneself
D. go to a cheaper eating place
- "McDonald's" here means _____.
A. a tea house B. a gate
C. an office D. an eating place
- If you feel friendly to the person, _____.
A. you should pay for him
B. you needn't pay for him
C. you can accept his invitation
D. you can't accept his invitation
- We'd better know who will pay for the meal _____.
A. at the beginning
B. at the end
C. in the middle of the meal
D. after drinking



任务型知识运用

你能用英语在信封上写出下列地址吗？试试

吧！

收信人地址：中国浙江省温州市五马街 18 号林芳

邮编：325000

发信人地址：澳大利亚悉尼市新城国王街 50 号 (50 King Street, New Town, Sydney, Australia)



视野拓展

20 句最常用英语口语

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1. I see. | 我明白了。 |
| 2. I quit! | 我不干了！ |
| 3. Let go! | 放手！ |
| 4. Me, too. | 我也是。 |
| 5. My god! | 天哪！ |
| 6. No way! | 不行！ |
| 7. Come on. | 来吧。 |
| 8. Hold on. | 等一等。 |
| 9. I agree. | 我同意。 |
| 10. Not bad. | 还不错。 |
| 11. Not yet. | 还没。 |
| 12. See you. | 再见。 |
| 13. Shut up! | 闭嘴！ |
| 14. So long. | 再见。 |
| 15. Why not? | 好呀！ |
| 16. Allow me. | 让我来。 |
| 17. Be quiet! | 安静点！ |



18. Cheer up!

振作起来!

19. Good job!

做得好!

20. Have fun!

玩得开心!

Unit 2 What's the matter?



单元焦点

一、知识技能

1. see a doctor/dentist 看病/看牙医
2. have /get a cold 患感冒
3. have a toothache 牙痛
4. have a fever 发烧
5. have a stomachache 胃痛
6. have a backache/ a sore back 背痛
7. have a headache 头痛
8. have a sore throat 喉咙痛
9. give advice 提出建议
10. lie down and rest 躺下休息
11. drink lots of water 喝大量的水
12. drink hot tea with honey 喝加蜂蜜的热茶
13. be stressed out 紧张,有压力
14. healthy lifestyle 健康的生活方式
15. traditional Chinese doctors 传统中医
16. a few 一点,一些
17. listen to music 听音乐
18. stay /keep healthy 保持健康
19. at the moment 此刻
20. on the other hand 另一方面
21. a balance of yin and yang 阴阳的平衡
22. Chinese medicine 中药
23. a balanced diet 平衡的饮食
24. get tired 感觉疲劳

25. conversation practice 对话练习

26. host family 寄宿家庭

二、文化背景、交际策略

询问病情

what's the matter with you /her /him/ them?

I /He /She /They have a headache /stomachache/sore throat.

提出建议

You should lie down and rest.

You shouldn't go to the party.

He should stay at home.

He shouldn't watch TV.

She should see a dentist.

She shouldn't eat junk food.

They should do homework everyday.

They shouldn't make noise.

三、学法引导

1. 本单元的核心教学项目是谈论自己或他人的健康状况,如: I have a sore throat /back. I have a cold/fever. I have a stomachache/headache. 并针对他人的不适提出不同的建议,如 You should lie down and rest. You should drink lots of water. You shouldn't go to the party. You shouldn't eat anything.
2. 通过对健康方式的讨论,让学生明白怎样才是健康的生活方式,面对压力时该如何缓解,如: listen to music, go to bed early, eat a balanced diet 等。联系上单元的 Exercise, a



healthy food 就形成了一个完整的倡导一种健康的积极向上的生活方式的主题。通过 A Healthy Lifestyle, the Chinese Way 的学习, 学生会了解我们中医所倡导的健康食品。不仅让学生对我们国家的中医增进了解, 也正符合目前国际上英美等国所掀起的让快餐食品远离校园的活动。



知识链接

1. What's the matter? I have a sore back. 这是对他人身体情况的问答。

matter *n.* 麻烦, 毛病。它作 *vi.* 意为“有关系, 要紧”(主要用于否定句和疑问句)。如: It doesn't matter to me what you do. 你干什么对我都无关紧要。

sore *adj.* 疼痛的

如: sore back 背疼 sore throat 喉咙疼, 嗓子疼
也可回答 I have a headache. /stomachache.

ache 是个后缀, 意为“痛, 疼痛”, 指身体某一部位的持续的隐痛。

3. You should drink some hot tea with honey. 你该喝些加蜂蜜的热茶。

其中 **should** 是助动词, 后加动词原形, 用来表示提出建议。否定形式在后面加上 **not**, 可缩写为 **shouldn't**。

如: They should exercise three or four times every week.

We shouldn't eat junk food.

4. When did it start?

About... ago. 什么时候(指不舒服)开始的? 大约……以前。

其中 **did** 也是助动词, 是对过去发生事情的提问。

5. I hope you feel better soon. 我希望你很快就会有好些。

6. **advice** *n.* 是不可数名词, 表示“建议, 劝告, (医生等的)意见”。

如: I never have any fun. Could you give me some advice?

我从来都没有什么快乐的事情, 你能给我一些建议吗?

7. But people who are too stressed out and angry may have too much yang.

但是那些压力过大和容易生气的人有可能是阳气过盛。

其中 **who are too stressed out and angry** 是定语从句, 修饰 **people**。

8. It's easy to have a healthy lifestyle, and it's important to eat a balanced diet.

拥有健康的生活方式并不难, 重要的是要有平衡的饮食。

其中 **it's easy /important to...** 是简单(容易)的/重要的, **it** 是形式主语, 真正的主要为 **to** 后面的短语。

9. And I'm stressed out because my Putonghua isn't improving.

我压力很大, 因为我的普通话水平一直没有提高。

improve *v.* 改进, 进步, 好转

His health improved. 他的健康状况好转了。



解题点拨

【例 1】“Don't always make Michael _____ this or that. He is already a big boy, dear.” Mr. Bush said to his wife.

A. do B. to do C. does D. did

(上海市中考题)

【解析】**make** 是使役动词, 后接不带 **to** 的动词不定式。因此本题应该选 **A**。

【例2】—The famous singer will give a concert in our school.

—I don't think so.

- A. I don't know
B. I have no idea
C. I can't agree with you
D. I hope not

(菏泽市中考题)

【解析】 I don't think so, 意思为“我认为不是这样的”。与 I don't agree with 表示同义。所以本题应该选 C。



同步训练

A 组

一、英汉互译

- 怎么了 _____
- see a dentist _____
- 发烧 _____
- lie down and rest _____
- 觉得不舒服 _____
- go to bed early _____
- 听音乐 _____
- at the moment _____
- 阴阳平衡 _____
- I think so _____
- 西方国家 _____
- host family _____
- 几个夜晚 _____
- have a lot of headaches _____

二、选择填空

- What's the matter _____ John?
A. at B. of C. with D. about
- It's easy to _____ the results of the student

activity survey.

- A. gets B. getting
C. get D. got
- If you are hungry, you should eat some cakes _____ honey in them.
A. has B. with C. on D. in
 - Gina is too stressed out. So the teacher told her that _____.
A. She should listen to music and go to bed early.
B. She should see a dentist.
C. She shouldn't go to the party.
D. She shouldn't sleep for about eight hours.
 - Doctor Li, my mother couldn't sleep well. Could you give us _____?
A. some advices B. any advices
C. some advice D. any advice
 - The policeman believes that everyone shouldn't _____ photos here.
A. take B. takes
C. taking D. to take
 - Lisa _____ sore back. So she _____ lie down and rest.
A. have, shouldn't B. have, should
C. has, should D. has, shouldn't
 - _____ do you eat yin foods like tofu?
—Three or four times a week.
A. How many B. How much
C. How soon D. How often
 - My brother plays computer games for five hours every day.
—You should tell his teacher.
—_____.
A. I don't like computer games.
B. That's a good idea.