



新课标教材课时同步讲练

八年级英语·上

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# Chapter 1 BEI-DA LUKA Water

## 知识网络导航

单 词	<p>◆ <b>核心词汇</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. liquid <i>n.</i> 液体</li> <li>2. solid <i>n.</i> 固体</li> <li>3. gas <i>n.</i> 气体</li> <li>4. cover <i>v.</i> 覆盖</li> <li>5. stream <i>n.</i> 小溪</li> <li>6. tap <i>n.</i> 龙头</li> <li>7. pour <i>v.</i> 涌流, 倾泻</li> <li>8. freeze <i>v.</i> 惊呆, 吓呆</li> <li>9. waste <i>v.</i> 浪费</li> <li>10. sound <i>v.</i> 听起来, 似乎</li> <li>11. obey <i>v.</i> 服从, 顺从</li> <li>12. nod <i>v.</i> 点头</li> <li>13. owner <i>n.</i> 主人, 物主</li> </ol> <p>◆ <b>拓展词汇</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reservoir <i>n.</i> 水库</li> <li>2. works <i>n.</i> 工厂</li> <li>3. sewage <i>n.</i> (下水道的) 污水</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. bath <i>v.</i> 洗澡, 沐浴</li> <li>15. travel <i>v.</i> 旅行</li> <li>16. pipe <i>n.</i> 管子</li> <li>17. until <i>conj.</i> 直到……时 (为止)</li> <li>18. ordinary <i>adj.</i> 普通的</li> <li>19. plant <i>n.</i> 工厂</li> <li>20. pump <i>v.</i> 用泵输送</li> <li>21. pollute <i>v.</i> 污染</li> <li>22. valuable <i>adj.</i> 有价值的</li> <li>23. customer <i>n.</i> 顾客, 客户</li> <li>24. total <i>n.</i> 总数, 合计</li> <li>25. flow chart <i>n.</i> 流程图, 作业图</li> <li>26. step-by-step <i>adj.</i> 循序渐进的</li> </ol>
	短 语	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. brush one's teeth 刷牙</li> <li>2. be on 开着的</li> <li>3. be off 关掉的</li> <li>4. pour into 倒入, 倾入</li> <li>5. pour down 倾泻</li> <li>6. turn on = switch on 打开</li> <li>7. turn off = switch off 关掉</li> <li>8. look around 到处看</li> <li>9. be angry with sb. 对某人生气</li> <li>10. carry ...to...搬到, 带到</li> <li>11. clean up sth. = make sth. clean 净化</li> <li>12. not... until...直到……才……</li> <li>13. go back to = return to 回到……</li> <li>14. come out of 从……出来</li> <li>15. in the first place = in the beginning = at first 开始, 首先</li> <li>16. remember to do ... 记得去做某事</li> <li>17. remember not to do... 记得不要做某事</li> <li>18. forget to do... 忘记去做某事</li> <li>19. forget doing... 忘记做过某事</li> <li>20. talk to sb. 对某人说话</li> <li>21. talk with sb. 与某人交谈</li> <li>22. nod one's head 点头</li> <li>23. shake one's head 摇头</li> <li>24. be covered with 用……覆盖</li> <li>25. in fact 事实上</li> <li>26. for example 例如</li> <li>27. each time 每次</li> </ol>



交 际	<p>1. It's not easy for us to learn English well. = It's difficult for us to learn English well. = To learn English well is not easy for us. 对我们来说学好英语是不容易的。</p> <p>2. He didn't go to bed until he had finished all the homework. = He went to bed after he had finished all the homework. 直到完成了所有的作业, 他才去睡觉。</p> <p>3. The voice sounded angry. 这声音听起来很生气。</p> <p>4. Remember not to waste or pollute water. 记着不要浪费或污染水。</p> <p>5. I didn't come out before you turned on the tap. = I didn't come out until you turned on the tap. 直到你打开水龙头我才流出来。</p> <p>6. I have too much food. 我吃了太多的东西。</p> <p>7. I have too little rice. 我吃了太少的米饭。</p> <p>8. I don't have enough water. 我没喝够水。</p>
语 法	<p>1. 谈论名词的数量, 着重于可数名词和不可数名词的区别。</p> <p>2. There be 句型。</p>
话 题	<p>1. 谈论水的用途。</p> <p>2. 谈论目前出现的“水问题”。</p> <p>3. 谈论环境保护问题。</p>

## ● ● ● ● Reading ● ● ● ●

### ★ 课内基础训练

#### I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- The story sounds very \_\_\_\_\_ (interest), so the kids like it very much.
- Then the cloud \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) me into a stream and flowed \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) down the mountain.
- “Do you think it is a good idea?” Mum asked. Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ (nod).
- Water is \_\_\_\_\_ (value), please save water in your life.
- This is a \_\_\_\_\_ program. Please \_\_\_\_\_ yourself during the program, and then you will feel \_\_\_\_\_. (relax)

#### II. 单项选择。

- We cannot live for a long time \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
—I think so. So we should save water.  
A. with      B. without      C. for      D. by
- How strange!  
—The tap is \_\_\_\_\_ but there is no one here.  
A. on      B. off      C. open      D. closed
- The voice of the old lady \_\_\_\_\_ still sweat.  
—Yes. She used to be a singer.  
A. looks      B. hears      C. sounds      D. tastes
- Mrs. Black is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother's      B. Mary's mother  
C. Mother's of Mary      D. Mary mother's
- His mother is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### →重点、难点←

#### 📖 词汇突破

- freeze vi.** 冰冻, 结冰; **vt.** 冷藏, 冷冻  
    本课引申为“(因害怕等) 停住、惊呆”。  
    Water freezes at 0°C.  
    水在 0°C 结冰。  
    I ate some of the fish and froze the rest.  
    我吃了一些鱼, 然后把剩下的冷冻起来。  
    He froze when he saw a stranger in his room.  
    当他在他房间里看到一个陌生人时, 他惊呆了。
- sound 的用法**  
    (1) *n.* 声音(普通词, 可以指任何声音)。  
    Sound travels more slowly than light.  
    声音比光的传送速度要慢。  
    (2) 用做系动词, 意为“听起来”, 后面接形容词或名词。  
    Your idea sounds a good one. 你的主意听起来不错。  
    Daisy sounded puzzled.  
    Daisy 的声音听起来很迷惑。
- nod 的用法**  
    (1) *n.* 点头, 打盹, 摆动  
    *vi.* 点头, 打盹



He gave me a nod as we passed each other in the street.

我们在街上对面走过时，他向我点了点头。

(2) *vi.* 点头，打盹

*vt.* 点头表示，点(头)

I nodded to show that I agreed.

我点头表示我同意。

He nodded me into the room. 他点头示意要我进房间。

**4. pollute *vt.*** 污染，败坏，弄脏

Bicycling is a good exercise, moreover, it doesn't pollute the air.

骑自行车是很好的运动，而且还不污染环境。

词性变化：

*pollution n.* 污染，败坏，弄脏  
People are becoming increasingly worried about pollution.

人们对污染越来越感到忧虑。

*polluted adj.* 受污染的，被污染了的

The air was polluted by factory smoke.

空气被工厂冒的烟污染了。

**5. valuable *adj.*** 有价值的，贵重的，宝贵的，可估价的

Her grandmother left her a valuable ring.

祖母给她留下一枚贵重的戒指。  
Nothing is more valuable than time.

没有比时间更贵重的东西。

词性变化

*value n.* 价值，重要性，价格  
The value of diamond is above ruby.

钻石的价值比红宝石高。

### 短语讲解

**1. pour into** 倒入、倾入

Water was pouring into the sink.  
水正在向水槽里灌注。

**pour down** 倾泻

The rain is pouring down.  
大雨倾盆。

**2. sound angry** 听起来很生气

The job doesn't sound very exciting but I'll give it a try.

这个工作听起来没什么意思，可是我还是要去试一试。

She looked worried when she heard the news.

当她得知这个消息时，她看起来很担心。

A. ~~cleaning~~ ~~up~~ him

C. ~~cleaning~~ ~~lean~~ him up

6. She \_\_\_\_\_ when she saw the dog rushing out.

A. was ~~freeze~~ D. frozen

7. Little Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to bed until "Xiyangyang" comes to the end.

A. will ~~go~~ D. goes

8. It is unbelievable \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ win the game.

A. of, Go of, of D. for, to

9. His father \_\_\_\_\_ because he didn't pass the exam.

A. was ~~angry~~ ~~with~~ ~~high~~ of him

C. is ~~angry~~ ~~with~~ ~~high~~ of him

10. Water is valuable. Remember \_\_\_\_\_ water.

A. to ~~be~~ ~~wasting~~

C. ~~no~~ ~~to~~ ~~waste~~ waste

### III. 同意句句型转换。

1. It was polite of her to give her seat to an old man.

\_\_\_\_\_ was polite \_\_\_\_\_ her seat to an old man.

2. Don't forget to turn off the light when you leave.

\_\_\_\_\_ turn off the light when you leave.

3. You believe what he did. You're really foolish.

\_\_\_\_\_ really \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ believe what he did.

4. He came from a poor village in the first place, but now he has become a famous writer.

He came from a poor village \_\_\_\_\_, but now he has become a famous writer.

He came from a poor village \_\_\_\_\_, but now he has become a \_\_\_\_\_ writer.

5. Some people didn't realize the important of water until it became terribly little.

Some people \_\_\_\_\_ the important of water \_\_\_\_\_ it became terribly little.

## 综合能力提升

### IV. 阅读理解。

(A) 阅读短文，根据首字母提示填写单词。

#### Me-water

My name is w 1. My other name is H 2 (化学名称). I have no c 3, t 4, s 5, s 6. I come from the s 7.

I fall down as r 8. I come into your house through a t 9. I change into i 10 when the temperature is below 0°C. I become g 11 when the temperature is over 12 °C.

(B) 根据短文内容选择正确答案。

A storm dropped heavy rains on central and southern parts of China last week.

Along the Xiangjiang River in Hunan, floods caused by terrible rains killed 25 people and 13 people were missing.





## Listening

### 听力突破

#### 技巧指导

1. 本单元的听力部分是要求大家根据一枚硬币的自述,把八幅图画与硬币的“经历”相匹配,考察的是大家对“自述”经过的理解能力。
2. 听前需仔细观察图片,注意图片的细节。图片的中心内容是人物,观察的时候要注重对人物的主要特征以及不同人物之间的区别进行观察。根据图片设想一下将要听到的短文或者对话。
3. 听录音,搜寻关键词(比如疑问词、主语、谓语、形容词),并快速地用符号或文字等自己熟悉的方法记下来。
4. 再听,核对自己的答案。

#### 小贴士

1. 在第一题中,要求“听录音,在A、B、C选项中选出你听到的句子”,几个选项之间有相似的地方,但也有区别。选出正确答案的关键是要在有限的时间内找出选项中的不同点,然后在听力中关注不同点上的单词,所以最好在做题前在各选项的不同点做好标记。
2. 在第二题中,要求“听录音,在A、B、C选项中选出与你听到句子意思最相近的句子”。本题考查的是大家对句意的理解。平时学习中应当多进行翻译上的练习,并且熟练掌握句型转换的方法。
  - (1) 本题考查“too...to...”句型的用法,“too...to...”表示“太……而不能……”,可以与“so...that...”句型转换。
  - (2) as old as 表示“年龄相同的”。
  - (3) “spent ...on”表示“某人花多少钱在某物上”。与之相对应的表示“花钱”的词汇有pay...for, cost。
  - (4) favorite 表示最喜爱的,同like...best。

### I. 听录音,在A、B、C选项中选出你听到的句子。(每小题读两遍)

1. A. Some factories waste water awfully.  
B. Some factories make water awful.  
C. Some factories waste paper awfully.
2. A. People think highly of the plan.  
B. People think highly of his plan.  
C. People think highly of the plant.
3. A. How did you deal with the fluid in the garbage bin?  
B. How did you deal with the liquid in the garbage bin?  
C. How did you deal with the solid in the garbage bin?
4. A. The man dropped money onto the ground.  
B. The man dropped bread onto the ground.  
C. The woman dropped money onto the ground.

### II. 听录音,在A、B、C选项中选出与你听到句子意思最相近的句子。(每小题读两遍)

5. A. He can dress himself because he is too young.  
B. He isn't old enough to dress himself.  
C. He is so young that he can dress himself.
6. A. Katrina and I have different lifestyles.  
B. Katrina and I have the same lifestyles.  
C. Katrina's lifestyle and my lifestyle are the same.
7. A. I am not the same age as Mary.  
B. I am as old as Mary. We're both thirteen years old.  
C. Mary is older than I.
8. A. I borrowed 60 yuan to buy the ticket.  
B. I didn't buy the ticket because it was cheap.  
C. The ticket cost me 60 yuan.
9. A. There is a little time for me.  
B. What's the time?  
C. I don't know the time.
10. A. Green is the best color.  
B. I like green best.  
C. I don't like green.

### III. 听短文,回答问题。(短文读两遍)

11. Where are they going?  
A. The Great Wall.  
B. The Summer Palace.  
C. Tian'anmen Square.
12. How long does it take them to get there by bus?  
A. Two hours.  
B. More than two hours.  
C. Less than two hours.
13. What time are they leaving?  
A. At 6:00 am.      B. At 7:00 pm.      C. At 7:00 am.



14. What do they take for lunch?  
A. Bread and water.  
B. Bread and apples.  
C. Bread, apples and water.
15. Which phone number should you call if you are lost?  
A. 15830000266      B. 15930057266      C. 13850036277

3. 在第三题中, 要求“听短文, 回答问题”。应在听力开始前先浏览一遍题干, 明确提问的内容和脉络。  
(1) the Summer Palace 颐和园  
(2) more than (数量) 多于、大于  
(3) be lost 丢失, 迷路

## Language

### 课内基础训练

#### I. 单项选择。

1. He did quite well in the last exam. He made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
A. many      B. much      C. few      D. little
2. Don't worry. There's still \_\_\_\_\_ time left.  
A. few      B. little      C. a few      D. a little
3. The dentist told the boy not to eat \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.  
A. too many      B. too much      C. many too      D. much too
4. The doctors and nurses were all tired, but \_\_\_\_\_ stopped to have a rest.  
A. no      B. no one      C. many      D. much
5. The text is hard to understand, though there are \_\_\_\_\_ new words in it.  
A. a few      B. a little      C. few      D. little
6. Most of my work has been finished, and I have \_\_\_\_\_ to chat with my grandfather.  
A. time enough      B. enough time      C. many times      D. little time
7. He's \_\_\_\_\_ to have the chance to go abroad.  
A. lucky enough      B. enough lucky  
C. unlucky enough      D. enough unlucky
8. He eats \_\_\_\_\_ ice-creams, so he is \_\_\_\_\_ fat.  
A. too many, too much      B. much too, too much  
C. too many, much too      D. too little, enough
9. —How \_\_\_\_\_ is the book?  
—It is free.  
A. much      B. little      C. many      D. few
10. How \_\_\_\_\_ are there in your class?  
A. much student      B. many student  
C. much students      D. many students

#### II. 用单词的适当形式填空。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (多少) food is there in the fridge?  
There is \_\_\_\_\_ (很多).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (多少) apples are there in the cupboard?  
There are \_\_\_\_\_ (一些).
3. How many swimmers \_\_\_\_\_ (有) in the swimming pool?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (一个都没有).
4. How much bread do you \_\_\_\_\_ (有)?

#### 重点、难点

##### 词汇突破

###### mint

- (1) *n.* 薄荷; 造币厂; 巨额  
This candy tastes of mint.  
这糖果有薄荷味。
- (2) *vt.* 铸造, 铸币, 伪造  
These pennies were coined at the mint in London.  
这些便士是伦敦的造币厂铸造的。

##### 短语讲解

1. **a little = not... much** 意为“很少”  
There is a little milk in the bottle. = There isn't much milk in the bottle.
2. **a few = not ... many** 意为“很少”  
There are a few foreign teacher in our school. = There aren't many foreign teacher in our school.

##### 用法讲解

- 一、谈论多少
1. “许多”的表达  
(1) a lot of /lots of 既可以修饰可数名词, 也可以修饰不可数名词。  
There are a lot of apples in the basket.  
篮子里有很多苹果。  
(2) many 只能修饰可数名词。  
There are too many students in the park.  
公园里的学生很多。  
(3) much 只能修饰不可数名词。  
He has got too much work to do.  
他有很多工作要做。



2. “有一些；少量的（肯定含义）”的表达

(1) a little 只能修饰不可数名词。

We still have a little time.

我们还有点时间。

(2) a few 只能修饰可数名词。

He has a few friends.

他有几个朋友。

3. “没有；几乎没有（否定含义）”的表达

(1) little 只能修饰不可数名词。

There is a little food left.

几乎没剩下什么食物。

(2) few 只能修饰可数名词。

He has few friends.

他几乎没有朋友。

二、询问多少

1. How many + 复数可数名词 + ……?

How many books do you have? 你有多少本书?

2. How much + 不可数名词 + ……?

How much paper do you need? 你需要多少纸?

三、谈论足够与否

1. “太多”的表达: too many + 可数名词/too much + 不可数名词

2. “足够”的表达: enough

3. “不足”的表达: not enough

4. “太少”的表达: too few + 可数名词/too little + 不可数名词

知识拓展

There be 句型

There be 句型常表示某处有某人或某物。

使用 There be 句型时应注意:

1. There be 句型中的 be 有各种时态。

There is going to be a meeting tonight.

今晚有个会议。

There was a knock at the door.

有人敲门。

2. 动词 be 单复数形式要跟 there be 之后的主语保持一致。并且要根据就近一致原则来变换 be 的单复数形式。

There is a pen and two books on the desk.

课桌上有一支钢笔和两本书。

I \_\_\_\_\_ (很少).

5. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (一些) milk but \_\_\_\_\_ (没有) tea.

6. The cook has \_\_\_\_\_ (足够) salt but he has \_\_\_\_\_ (太少) sugar.

7. —Can you lend me a pen?

—My pen has \_\_\_\_\_ (几乎没有) ink.

8. The water stayed in the reservoir for \_\_\_\_\_ (一些) days.

9. —Is there \_\_\_\_\_ (很多) water in the pool?

—No, there isn't \_\_\_\_\_. (很多)

10. Don't drink \_\_\_\_\_ (太多) cola or eat \_\_\_\_\_ (太多) meat.

11. You should eat \_\_\_\_\_ (足够的) food and \_\_\_\_\_ (很多) vegetables.

12. I can't buy the bike because I have \_\_\_\_\_ (不够) money.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ (多少) milk do we need?

14. \_\_\_\_\_ (多少) glasses of milk do you need?

15. This math problem is so difficult that only \_\_\_\_\_ (几个) can work it out.

III. 解释句子。

1. They don't have much money in their pockets.

2. Not many people like the movie.

3. Tommy was not old enough to take a flight alone.

4. He has a few mistakes in his composition.

5. There was a little orange for our dinner.

综合能力提升

IV. 完形填空。

Peter and Paul passed by a small house on their way home late at night. They saw thick 1 coming out of its windows. “It's on fire!” said Peter. “We must get help.”

The two brothers ran 2 the road shouting “Fire! Fire!” They 3 on the door of the next house. They asked them to 4 the police and the firemen.

They ran back to the house. They saw 5 the window an old lady sitting in an arm-chair. It was 6 that she could not move. Peter and Paul tried hard to carry her out of the 7 and so they did! Some neighbors (邻居) came and helped take some things out.



In no time the firemen 8 as well as the policemen. The fire was put out. The old lady cried sadly 9 she was not hurt. She thanked Peter and Paul and her neighbors 10.

1. A. snow            B. clouds            C. fire            D. smoke
2. A. over            B. along            C. at            D. with
3. A. knocked        B. beat            C. locked        D. opened
4. A. tell            B. report            C. telephone     D. find
5. A. at            B. through        C. above        D. on
6. A. old            B. difficult        C. free            D. clear
7. A. arm-chair      B. window        C. house        D. road
8. A. arrived        B. fought        C. left            D. returned
9. A. so            B. for            C. and            D. but
10. A. up and down    B. again and again  
      C. hour after hour    D. from side to side



深圳经典试题

V. 单项选择。

1. (2009, 深圳模拟) The letter from my uncle was short. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ news.  
A. many            B. a few            C. much            D. few
2. (2010, 深圳中考预测) Jack has got \_\_\_\_\_ color paper with him. Let's try to ask him for some.  
A. a little        B. few            C. a few            D. little
3. (2010, 深圳中考预测) —Look, Mum! We have \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in the fridge.  
—Really? Let's go and buy some.  
A. few            B. a few            C. little            D. a little

There are two books and a pen on the desk.

课桌上有两本书和一支钢笔。

3. There be 句型的否定句和一般疑问句。

记住下面的口诀:

There be 句型有特点, 主语放在 be 后边。

变否定, 很简单, be 后要加 not 添。

变疑问, 也不难, 把 be 提到 there 之前。

肯定句中有 some, 否定/疑问把 any 换。

(1) There is a book on the desk. (变否定句)

→There is not / isn't a book on the desk.

(2) There are some chairs in the room. (变否定句)

→ There are not / aren't any chairs in the room.

(3) There are some boys over there. (变一般疑问句)

→Are there any boys over there?

4. There be 句型和 have/has 的区别:

There be 表示某物存在于某个地方, have/has 表示某人拥有某一样东西。

The classroom has ten desks.

= There are ten desks in the classroom.

教室里有十张桌子。

● ● ● ● Speaking ● ● ● ●

I. 回答问题。请根据实际情况和所提供的情景完成对话。

- A: Hello! Can I help you ?  
B: Yes. 1  
A: What are your problems ?  
B: First of all, 2  
A: That is easy. Why not read aloud to practise them? It will improve your speaking skills.  
B: OK. I will try it. 3  
A: Listening to more tapes will help you improve your listening skills.  
B: What about new words?  
A: First of all, you should try to guess the meaning of them. 4  
B: OK, I will do as you tell me. Thank you very much.  
A: You are welcome. 5

→ 口语突破 ←

技巧指导

1. 本单元语音部分要求大家操练/e/和/æ/两个元音。
2. /e/是个前元音, 是字母 e 或 ea 在单词中的发音。发音时舌尖抵下齿, 舌前部稍抬起, 舌位比/i:/低; 开口度比/i:/大。
3. /æ/是个前元音, 是字母 a 在重读闭音节中的发音。/æ/



是短元音。发音时舌尖抵下齿；舌前部稍抬高，舌位比/e/更低；双唇平伸，成扁平形。

**小贴士**

1. ordinary *adj.* 普通的。
2. equipment *n.* 装备，设备，才能

- A. I hope your English will improve soon.
- B. I can't pronounce (发音) the words correctly.
- C. I have some problems with my English.
- D. Keeping a diary can improve (提高) your writing skills.
- E. Then you can look them up in a dictionary if necessary.
- F. And I can't understand the teacher when she talks to the class.

II. 看图说话。请用英语描述下面的图片，要求六句话以上。



It is snowy... \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Writing**

**写作突破**

**技巧指导**

本课的写作主要内容是学会编写合理的流程图。根据一些常见的顺序排列成简单的流程图对同学们列提纲写作文有很大的帮助。同学们可以试着在写作文前将要叙述的事情列成一个简单的流程图，帮助自己理清思路，再根据流程图的发展顺序合理完成作文。

**技巧指导**

写流程图的要点：

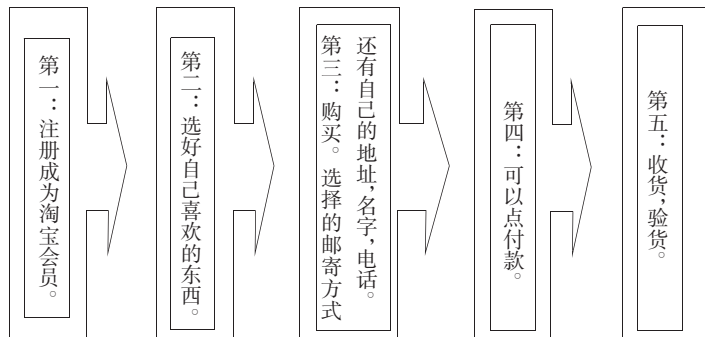
1. 要有简洁扼要的标题。
2. 每个步骤要有代表性和归纳性。
3. 各步骤中要体现动词的时态。

**小贴士**

写有关“流程”的作文时，常会用到表示步骤的词汇，例如：first ... then ..., next ... after that...last..., in the end 等。

书面表达

根据以下淘宝购物流程图，完成一篇以“Shopping on Taobao”为题的作文。要求80词左右，表意清晰，语句流畅。



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## More practice

阅读下文，完成练习。

Pollution problems are becoming more and more serious. One of them is called “White Pollution” caused by plastic, such as shopping bags, boxes and cups. In China about three billions plastic shopping bags are used every day, which results in a great waste of resources (资源) and heavy environmental pollution. Luckily, the government has stopped us from using free plastic bags, telling all stores and supermarkets not to provide customers (顾客) with free plastic bags since June 1, 2008. From then on, people have been supposed to use cloth bags and shopping baskets instead of plastic bags in order to protect our environment.

Now more and more people have realized the importance of using the cloth bags and the shopping baskets. For one thing it can protect our environment, for another it can also make our country cleaner and more beautiful. Yet we have much more things to do to solve the problem of “White Pollution”!

1. One of the pollution problems is called “\_\_\_\_\_”.
2. About \_\_\_\_\_ plastic shopping bags are used every day in China.
3. All stores and supermarkets have been told not to provide customers with free plastic bags since \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Using cloth bags and shopping baskets can not only protect our \_\_\_\_\_, but also make our country cleaner and more beautiful.
5. To solve the problem of “White Pollution”, we ought to do \_\_\_\_\_.

### 重点、难点

#### 重点词汇

1. salty. *adj.* 咸的，有盐分的  
We have a bowl of very salty pea and ham soup.

我们喝了一碗非常咸的豌豆火腿汤。

2. drinkable *adj.* 可喝的，饮用的

This wine is hardly drinkable. 这种葡萄酒几乎不适合饮用。

#### 核心短语

1. in fact 事实上，实际上  
They hope, in fact, to kill two birds with one stone.

实际上他们希望一石二鸟。

2. twice as much 两倍

Oh oh yea yea, love you more than I can say, I'll love you twice as much tomorrow.

哦，我爱你在心口难开，我对你的爱一天胜似一天。

## 单元整合集训

### 基础巩固

#### I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. The hunter \_\_\_\_\_ (freeze) when he suddenly saw a tiger in front of him.
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ (treat) to his pet dog was cruel.
3. Water is \_\_\_\_\_ (value).
4. You should always remember; Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (pollute) the air.
5. It was wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ (see) so many friends after the long vacation.
6. Do we have any other things \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss)?
7. A few \_\_\_\_\_ (student) were late for school this morning.
8. —What about \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) an English song?  
—It's a good idea.

9. Jack slammed (砰地关上) the door \_\_\_\_\_ (angry) after he was laughed at.

10. How much \_\_\_\_\_ (orange) is there in the bottle?

#### II. 根据句意，用 turn on, turn off, turn up 或 turn down 填空。

1. Daisy, we are talking to the guest in the next room. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your radio.

2. Honey, \_\_\_\_\_ the computer, It's time to go to bed.

3. Come on! The CCTV news is coming. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the TV.

4. I can't hear the news clearly. What about \_\_\_\_\_ the radio?

#### III. 解释句子。

1. Daisy froze.



2. Remember not to waste or pollute water.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. To turn off the lights is necessary for us.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They are discussing how they should stop people from polluting the underground water.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It's kind of you to help me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Susan was brushing her teeth and the tap was on.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Would you clean up the room after class?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. We didn't have much meat in the fridge.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Please remember to turn off the radio when you leave the room.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What do you mean by liquid gold?  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. 单项选择。

1. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the lights and the TV in the sitting room before going to bed.  
A. turn over                      B. turn on  
C. turn off                         D. turn up
2. —The teacher looks very \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Yes. He is looking \_\_\_\_\_ at Tony. What's wrong?  
A. angry, angrily                B. angry, angry  
C. angrily, angrily               D. angrily, angry
3. —Why did his voice \_\_\_\_\_ strange on the phone?  
—Because he had a bad cold.  
A. look                              B. hear  
C. sound                             D. taste
4. —Why are you so excited?  
—Because there \_\_\_\_\_ an English film on tonight.  
A. will have                        B. is going to have  
C. will be                            D. was
5. —Shenzhen is short of power.  
—Yes. We should set the temperature higher when we \_\_\_\_\_ our air-conditioners.  
A. open                              B. turn on  
C. turn off                           D. close
6. —Is there \_\_\_\_\_ water in desert?  
—No. There is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too little, too many  
B. too little, too much  
C. too many, too few  
D. too much, too little
7. The waiter hurried to \_\_\_\_\_ the pieces of the broken plates.  
A. clean off                         B. take off  
C. clean up                          D. take up
8. —I like my teacher, he is very kind \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
—Oh, that's very kind \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. of, to                              B. to, of  
C. to, to                              D. of, of
9. I hardly knew anything about it \_\_\_\_\_ you told me.  
A. after                                B. because  
C. though                             D. until
10. I love winter in Harbin. At that time, snow \_\_\_\_\_ the ground.  
A. pours                              B. pumps  
C. pollutes                          D. covers



V. 选择合适的单词填空使对话完整。有一项是多余的。

Mark and Linda are discussing water pollution.

L: We're going to do some research about water pollution in Shenzhen.

M: As we all know, water is 1. So I'm sure many people are interested in this topic.

L: Oceans 2 2/3 of Earth, but ocean water is salty. In fact, most of the water in the world is not 3.

M: Ground water is drinkable, but it's easy to be polluted. The 4 water is a great danger to people's health.

L: What can we do to save water?

M: I think we should remember not to 5 or pollute water around us. For example, we must turn off the tap if we don't use it.

L: It's a good idea. Let's get some people to join us to protect water.

- |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. cover    | B. valuable | C. waste     |
| D. polluted | E. drink    | F. drinkable |



VI. 选择合适的句子填空补全对话。有两项是多余的。

- John: Hi, Nancy! 1  
 Nancy: Yes. She is our New English teacher.  
 John: Really? 2  
 Nancy: OK! Come with me.  
 Nancy: Hello, Mrs. Smith. This is John. He is a student in our class.  
 Mrs. Smith: Hi, John! Nice to meet you.  
 John: Nice to meet you, too, Mrs. Smith. How long have you been an English teacher?  
 Mrs. Smith: 3  
 John: What do you like doing?  
 Mrs. Smith: I like painting and swimming and I hate walking to school in January.  
 John: 4 It is too cold in January!  
 Mrs. Smith: Yes. Do you like learning English?  
 John: Yes, but I am scared to speak it in class. I am afraid that others will laugh at me.  
 Mrs. Smith: Everyone is learning English in our class. 5  
 John: OK, I will have a try.

- A. Just open your mouth and speak it loudly!  
 B. I also hate it.  
 C. Really? But I like it.  
 D. Would you please introduce me to her?  
 E. I have been an English teacher for five years.  
 F. Do you know the woman with long black hair over there?

VII. 阅读理解。

根据短文内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

This week, our topic is pollution. What's the answer to all our pollution problems? We asked two experts to give their views.

**Forest Smith is a member of Green First, an environmental group.**

Our future on Earth looks very bad. We are dumping waste on our land. We can't breathe the air. The sea is polluted, too.

I visited some relatives recently in a small village. They grow their own food and cycle everywhere. They are not rich, but they are happy and healthy.

We must close the factories producing useless

products. That would reduce rubbish and air pollution. We must recycle more, give up all cars, and improve public transport.

A big problem is overpopulation in big cities. We must give up big cities and factories, and get back to a simple way of life.

**John Green is a scientist at a university.**

Things are not as bad as Forest says. We'll have a bright future. We don't need to give up cars but we need to invent better, cleaner engines.

This won't stop the problem of traffic jams. So we need better public transport. We should also recycle more.

But some things are getting better. My sister returned last month after living abroad for five years. She said, "Our old neighborhood doesn't look the same as before—it is cleaner and greener now."

Science has brought many improvements. A hundred years ago, most people died in their 40s. We can't go back to a life like that.

1. Three experts were asked to give their views on the pollution problems this week.
2. The word "views" here probably means people's ideas or opinions.
3. Both Forest Smith and John Green think they'll have a bright future on the pollution problems.
4. Forest Smith's view on cars and public transport is the same as John Green's.
5. Forest Smith visited some relatives and found they lived a rich, happy and healthy life.
6. John Green's sister said their old neighborhood looked cleaner and greener than before.
7. The passage mainly tells us something about different kinds of pollution on the earth.



# Chapter 2 BEI-DA LÜKA School Newspapers



单 词

◆核心词汇

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. local <i>adj.</i> 当地的; 本地的</li> <li>2. term <i>n.</i> 学期</li> <li>3. publish <i>v.</i> 出版; 发行</li> <li>4. hold <i>v.</i> 举行</li> <li>5. chief editor <i>n.</i> 主编</li> <li>6. suggest <i>v.</i> 建议; 提议</li> <li>7. experience <i>n.</i> 经验; 经历</li> <li>8. secretary <i>n.</i> 秘书</li> <li>9. free <i>adj.</i> 免费的</li> <li>10. consider <i>v.</i> 考虑</li> <li>11. briefly <i>adv.</i> 简要地</li> <li>12. conclude <i>v.</i> 结束</li> <li>13. march <i>v.</i> 齐步走; 行进</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. form <i>v.</i> 排列成</li> <li>15. jar <i>n.</i> 罐子</li> <li>16. praise <i>v.</i> 表扬</li> <li>17. deserve <i>v.</i> 应受; 应得</li> <li>18. shame <i>n.</i> 遗憾的事; 可惜</li> <li>19. absent <i>adj.</i> 不在场的; 缺席的</li> <li>20. match <i>n.</i> 比赛; 竞赛</li> <li>21. design <i>n.</i> 设计</li> <li>22. committee <i>n.</i> 委员会</li> <li>23. pleased <i>adj.</i> 高兴的; 满足的</li> <li>24. take charge of 负责; 管理</li> <li>25. talk over 商量; 讨论</li> <li>26. pay for 付款</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

◆拓展词汇

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. elect <i>v.</i> 选举</li> <li>2. vote <i>v.</i> 投票; 选举</li> <li>3. section <i>n.</i> (文件、书等的) 节; 项; 段</li> <li>4. mayor <i>n.</i> 市长</li> <li>5. stall <i>n.</i> 摊位; 货摊</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. compliment <i>n.</i> 赞美</li> <li>7. sympathy <i>n.</i> 同情心; 同情</li> <li>8. teenage <i>adj.</i> 十三岁到十九岁的</li> <li>9. feature <i>n.</i> (报纸、电视等中) 特写或专题节目</li> <li>10. edition <i>n.</i> (书、报等) 版次</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

短 语

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. write a composition on 写一篇以……为题的作文</li> <li>2. a pile of newspaper 一堆报纸</li> <li>3. on everybody's lips 很有名, 很著名</li> <li>4. millions of 数以百万计的</li> <li>5. soon after 不久以后</li> <li>6. hold a meeting 开会, 举行一个会议</li> <li>7. decide to do 决定做某事</li> <li>8. suggest doing sth. 建议做某事</li> <li>9. vote for ... 投……的赞成票</li> <li>10. elect sb to be... 选举某人担任</li> <li>11. take charge of 负责; 管理</li> <li>12. talk over 讨论</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. take notes 做笔记</li> <li>14. make a list 列一列清单</li> <li>15. be free to ... 对……免费</li> <li>16. pay for... 为……买单, 付款</li> <li>17. make a decision 决定做某事</li> <li>18. think about 考虑</li> <li>19. ask for 要求; 请求</li> <li>20. in one week's time 一周以后</li> <li>21. agree to do 同意做某事</li> <li>22. arrange to do 安排、计划做某事</li> <li>23. conclude a meeting 结束会议</li> <li>24. as soon as possible 尽快</li> <li>25. ought to 应该</li> </ol> |
|--|--|



交 际	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We held a meeting after school. 放学后我们开了个会。</li> <li>2. Millie and I were at the meeting. Millie 和我都参加了会议。</li> <li>3. Then we all voted for her. 我们都选她。</li> <li>4. Joyce took charge of the meeting. Joyce 主持了会议。</li> <li>5. She asked for suggestions. 她寻求建议。</li> <li>6. Take it over among yourselves. 在你们之间自己讨论一下。</li> <li>7. Then we made a list of some other things to discuss. 然后我们列出来其他要讨论的事项。</li> <li>8. Should it be free to readers, or should they pay for it? 它对读者是否免费?</li> <li>9. How often should we publish the paper? 我们应该多长时间出版一次这个报纸呢?</li> <li>10. We should think about this a bit longer. 我们应该再考虑一下。</li> <li>11. We arranged to have the next meeting in one week's time. 我们准备一周内召开下一次会议。</li> </ol>												
语 法	<p>1. 情态动词 ought to 和 should 的用法。</p> <p>Should &amp; ought to: 情态动词, 表示可取性, 应当, 应该。要注意的是, should 和 ought to 这两个词的用法大致相同, ought to 语气稍强, 常用于指外部强加的法律或规定; should 隐含了个人的观点, 因此语气稍弱。</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">简单句式</th> <th style="width: 40%;">should</th> <th style="width: 45%;">ought to</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>陈述句</td> <td>You <b>should</b> play with your pet for some time every day.</td> <td>You <b>ought to</b> play with your pet for some time every day.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>否定句</td> <td>You <b>should not</b> ( <b>shouldn't</b> ) feed your dog at the table.</td> <td>You <b>ought not to</b> ( <b>oughtn't to</b> ) feed your dog at the table.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>一般疑问句</td> <td>—<b>Should</b> I go to bed with my little dog? —Yes, you <b>should</b>. —No, you <b>shouldn't</b>.</td> <td>—<b>Ought I to</b> go to bed with my little dog? —Yes, you <b>ought to</b>. —No, you <b>oughtn't to</b>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. 感叹句。</li> <li>3. 感叹句在中考中常见题型:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 选择题中考查 what 和 how 的用法区别。</li> <li>(2) 同意句句型转换。</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	简单句式	should	ought to	陈述句	You <b>should</b> play with your pet for some time every day.	You <b>ought to</b> play with your pet for some time every day.	否定句	You <b>should not</b> ( <b>shouldn't</b> ) feed your dog at the table.	You <b>ought not to</b> ( <b>oughtn't to</b> ) feed your dog at the table.	一般疑问句	— <b>Should</b> I go to bed with my little dog? —Yes, you <b>should</b> . —No, you <b>shouldn't</b> .	— <b>Ought I to</b> go to bed with my little dog? —Yes, you <b>ought to</b> . —No, you <b>oughtn't to</b> .
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话 题	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 表达赞美之情。</li> <li>2. 表达同情之心。</li> <li>3. 安排一个采访, 训练表达包括自我介绍、讲解形式、提出建议等方面的能力。</li> </ol>												

## ● ● ● ● Reading ● ● ● ●

### ★ 课内基础训练

#### I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. She has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (experience) in teaching. She is an \_\_\_\_\_ (experience) teacher.
2. Lucy wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (secret) when she grows up.
3. Sunny suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic this weekend.

#### → 重点、难点 ←

#### 📖 词汇突破

1. **conclude** *vi.* 结束, 终结;  
*vt.* 推断, 断定; 缔结, 议定  
Mr. Poe's article concludes with the following words—Eds.