



新课标教材课时同步讲练

八年级英语·下

牛津深圳版

精讲精练 课课听说 章章集训 单元综测



【主编】谢 莉

深圳中学 罗湖外国语学校 宝安中学 平安中学
龙华中学 罗湖中学 龙岗中学等名校一线骨干教师倾力打造



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BEIJING UNIVERSITY

Permanent Resident Card

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Chapter 1

BEI-DA LUKA

Memory

知识网络导航

<p>单 词</p>	<p>◆核心词汇</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> memory <i>n.</i> 记忆; 记忆力 vehicle <i>n.</i> 车辆 article <i>n.</i> 文章 cost <i>v.</i> 花费 mind <i>n.</i> 大脑; 头脑 frame <i>n.</i> 框 topic <i>n.</i> 主题; 话题 sitting room <i>n.</i> 起居室 injured <i>adj.</i> 受伤的 repair <i>v.</i> 修理 strange <i>adj.</i> 奇怪的 excuse <i>n.</i> 借口; 理由 smile <i>n.</i> 微笑; 笑 note <i>n.</i> 纸币 imagine <i>v.</i> 想象 wallet <i>n.</i> 钱包 death <i>n.</i> 死亡 millionaire <i>n.</i> 百万富翁 amazed <i>adj.</i> 吃惊的 president <i>n.</i> 总统 exactly <i>adv.</i> 正好; 恰好 end <i>v.</i> 以……结尾 <p>◆拓展词汇</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sensible <i>adj.</i> 合理的; 明智的 short-term <i>adj.</i> 短时的 long-term <i>adj.</i> 长时的 the Guinness Book of Records <i>n.</i> 《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》 memorize <i>v.</i> 记忆; 记住 spider <i>n.</i> 蜘蛛 dramatic <i>adj.</i> 戏剧性的; 使人印象深刻的 item <i>n.</i> 项; 项目 charity <i>n.</i> 慈善组织 ATM <i>n.</i> 自动取款机 security guard <i>n.</i> 保安
<p>短 语</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> at normal speed 以正常速度 a long-term memory 长时记忆 go wrong 出现问题; 发生故障 be angry with sb 对某人生气 try to do sth 尽力做某事 help sb with sth 在……方面帮助某人 be connected to/ with sb 与……有联系 for example 例如 turn into 变成 give sb advice about sth 就……方面给某人提建议 look sth up in the dictionary 在词典里查找…… improve one's handwriting 提高书写水平 complain about sth 抱怨某事 car park 停车场 a short-term memory 短时记忆 get old 变老 lose memory 失忆 make a picture of sth in one's mind 在心里构成……的图像 help sb do sth 帮助某人做某事 hate doing sth 讨厌做某事 make an excuse 解释理由 break down 抛锚 stop sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事
<p>交 际</p>	<p>◆句型</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If you haven't listened carefully, you won't know how to do the exam questions. 如果你没仔细听, 你就不懂如何回答考试题。 I will not go to Beijing unless the company pays for the trip. 除非公司付钱, 否则我不会去北京。



交 际	<p>3. The old man has been dead for ten years. 老人已经死了有十年了。</p> <p>4. The printer is connected to the computers. 打印机与电脑相连。</p> <p>5. She made her children wash their hands before eating. 她让她的孩子们在吃东西前洗手。</p> <p>6. He tried to contact the girl, but he failed at last. 他努力联系那个女孩, 但最后失败了。</p> <p>7. The woman added all the figured in her mind. 那个女人在心中把所有数字加了起来。</p> <p>8. I was angry with him for keeping me waiting. 我因他让我一直等着而生气。</p> <p>9. It began to grow dark. 天气变暗了。</p> <p>10. When you get old, three things start to go wrong. 当你变老的时候, 三件事情开始变糟糕。</p> <p>11. I don't agree with his words. 我不同意他说的话。</p> <p>◆解释句子</p> <p>1. If you take a fish out of water, it dies. 如果把鱼从水里拿出来, 它就会死掉。</p> <p>2. If it rains tomorrow, he will stay at home. 如果明天下雨, 他就待在家。</p> <p>3. You won't pass your exams unless you study hard. = You won't pass your exams if you don't study hard.</p> <p>4. Run fast, or you'll be late for school. = If you don't run fast, you'll be late for school.</p> <p>5. He got up early in order to catch the early bus. = He got up early to catch the early bus. = He got up early so that he could catch the early bus.</p> <p>6. We made up our mind to improve study. = We decided to improve study.</p> <p>7. His memory has gone wrong. = There is something wrong with his memory. = His memory has stopped working properly.</p> <p>8. My car broke down on the halfway. = My car went wrong on the halfway. = There was something wrong with my car on the halfway. = My car didn't work on the halfway.</p> <p>9. He died two years ago. = He has been dead for two years.</p>
语 法	<p>1. if 引导的条件状语从句的用法。</p> <p>2. unless 引导的条件状语从句的用法。</p>
话 题	<p>1. 如何表达歉意。</p> <p>2. 如何陈述理由。</p>

● ● ● ● Reading ● ● ● ●



课内基础训练

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- A single-engine plane crashed into a house but luckily no one was _____ (injure).
- Mrs Lyn's pet dog has been _____ (die) for weeks. Its _____ (die) makes her terribly sad. The dog _____ (die) of aging last month.
- The boy insisted he saw the UFO, but people thought it was just his _____ (imagine).

重点、难点

词汇突破

- memory n.** 记忆, 记忆力
People have a long-term and a short-term memory.
- article n.** 文章
He wrote articles for the newspaper.
- mind n.** 大脑, 头脑, 想法, 思维 **v.** 介意
She has a very open mind.



Have you made up your mind (下决心) to leave?

Would you mind passing me some water?

4. **sensible** *adj.* 明智的

I don't think his choice is sensible.

5. **topic** *n.* 主题, 话题

The topic of this activity is how to protect our environment.

She wrote some essays on this topic.

6. **injured** *adj.* 受伤的 (*v.* injure *n.* injury)

About 20 people were injured in the accident.

7. **imagine** *v.* 想象 (*n.* imagination)

I can't imagine what will happen to our life in the future.

Use your imagination to make up a story. 用你的想象力来编一个故事。

8. **memorize** *v.* 记住, 熟记

He could memorize all names of his classmates.

9. **dramatic** *adj.* 戏剧性的, 令人印象深刻的, 激动人心的 (*n.* drama)

His dramatic experiences in Africa made us interested.

10. **death** *n.* 死亡 (*v.* die *adj.* dead)

The death of the famous singer shocked the world.

11. **end** *v. & n.* 结束; 以……为结尾

The war came to an end.

It is time to end this party.

There will be an exam at the end of this month.

12. **cost** *v. & n.* 花费

The bag cost her 500 dollars.

13. **amazed/amazing** *adj.* 感到惊叹的/令人吃惊的

Michael Phelps is really amazing.

We feel amazed by his talent of swimming.

用法讲解

1. **get old / become worse...**

这里 get, become 都是系动词, 意为“变得……”。get, become,

4. You can read some _____ (amaze) stories in this book. You will feel _____ (amaze) at what you have read.

5. You ought to _____ (apologize) to her for being late. She will accept your _____ (apologize).

II. 单项选择。

1. Jack was very tired _____ he played tennis all afternoon.
A. so B. because C. though D. but

2. _____ Tom is short, _____ he runs fast.
A. Because; so B. Although; /
C. Although; but D. Though; but

3. _____ he is ill, _____ he can't go to school.
A. Because; so B. Because; /
C. So; / D. /; because

4. You'll be late for school _____ you don't hurry.
A. so B. if C. after D. although

5. —I don't know if he _____ to Kate's birthday party.
—He's sure to go if he _____.

A. goes; knows B. will go; knows
C. goes; will know D. go; know

6. Do you know if he _____ tomorrow?
A. came B. comes C. will come D. /

7. You will fall behind others _____ you don't work hard.
A. when B. if C. though D. because

8. You can't go out to play _____ you finish your homework.
A. if B. because C. unless D. can't

9. The flowers _____ grow well if they _____.
A. won't; don't water often B. don't; are often watered
C. don't; don't water often D. won't; are not often watered

10. _____ he was doing his homework, the telephone rang.
A. Because B. If C. While D. But

III. 同意句转换。

1. Run fast, or you'll be late for school.
_____ you _____ fast, you'll be late for school.

2. Don't come unless I telephone you.
Don't come _____ I _____ telephone you.

3. You will fail unless you work hard.
You will fail _____ work hard.

4. I shall go there unless it rains tomorrow.
I shall go there _____ rain tomorrow.

5. I will come to see you unless I am too busy.
I will come to see you _____ I _____ too busy.



IV. 阅读理解。

We each have a memory. That's why we can still remember things after a long time. Some people have very good memories and they can easily learn many things by heart, but some people can only remember things when they say or do them again and again. Many of the great men of the world have got surprising memories.



A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his mother language when he is a small child. He hears the sounds, remembers them and then he learns to speak. Some children are living with their parents in foreign countries. They can learn two languages as easily as one because they hear, remember and speak two languages every day. In school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects, too.

But your memory will become better and better when you do more and more exercises.

- Some people can easily learn many things by heart because _____.
A. they always sleep very well
B. they often eat good food
C. they read a lot of books
D. they have very good memories
- Everybody learns his mother language _____.
A. at the age of six
B. when he is a small child
C. after he goes to school
D. when he can read and write
- Before a child can speak, he must _____.
A. read and write
B. make sentences
C. hear and remember the sounds
D. think hard
- In school the pupils can't learn a foreign language well because _____.
A. they have no good memories
B. they have no recorders
C. they have too much time for it
D. they are busy with other subjects
- Your memory will become better and better _____.
A. if you have plenty of good food
B. if you do more and more exercises
C. if you do morning exercises every day
D. if you get up early

深圳经典试题

V. 单项选择。

- (2007 深圳中考) —This dish tastes _____.
—Thank you. It _____ by Mr Smith.
A. good; was cooked
B. well; cooks
C. bad; is cooked
D. terrible; cooked
- (2010 深中模拟) —Are you trying _____ your memory?
—Yes. My teacher suggests _____ things in his way.
A. improving; to remember
B. to improve; remembering
C. to improve; to remember
D. improving; remembering
- (2010 罗湖三校联考) —Did you find the window _____?
—Yes, please remember to close it next time.
A. open
B. close
C. opened
D. closed

go, turn, come, grow 等可做系动词, 表示“变为”, 后边接形容词。例如: go bad 变质, go wrong 出故障, come true 成真。

It's getting dark outside. 外边变暗了。

The meat has gone bad. 肉变质了。

The radio has gone wrong. 收音机出故障了。

2. every day 和 everyday 的区别

every day 是一个副词短语, 意为“每天”。

everyday 是一个形容词, 意为“日常的; 寻常的”。

Her mother wakes up at 7am every day. 她妈妈每天早上七点醒来。

English is useful in everyday life. 英语在日常生活中非常有用。

3. be connected to

意为“与……有联系”, 相当于 have something to do with.

The movie is connected to the soldier's true life.

The movie has something to do with the soldier's true life.

难句攻克

1. This makes it the longest word in the world.

make + 名词/代词 + 名词, 可意为“使……成为”。

His honesty makes him the favorite student.

2. An easy way to do this is to imagine there is a 'mile' between the first letter and the last letter.

这里 to do this 用来修饰 an easy way, 做定语。

The quickest way to learn English is to study hard.

An old way to count is to use your fingers.



Language

课内基础训练

I. 单项选择。

- The boy can't learn maths well _____ he works hard on it.
A. if B. unless C. though D. however
- I'm sorry to tell you that the old man _____ for six years.
A. die B. died C. has died D. has been dead
- What's the matter with your car?
—It has broken down. I have to get it _____ right now.
A. repair B. to repair C. repaired D. repairing
- If the mice _____ too much a day, they _____ die.
A. are feeding; will B. are fed; will
C. are being fed; will D. feed; won't
- Each student can ask teachers for help if he _____ how to solve the problem.
A. will know B. won't know
C. don't know D. doesn't know

II. 用短语的适当形式填空。

- If I feel tired, I _____ (go to bed).
- If I stay up late, I _____ (feel tired).
- If I feel hungry, I _____ (eat something).
- If I eat too much, I _____ (get fat).
- If I feel ill, I _____ (see the doctor).
- If I am dirty, I _____ (have a bath).

III. 根据句意, 用 if 或 unless 连接句子。

- There is no water or air. Fish die.

- You study hard. You will not pass the exam.

- I am free this Sunday. I will visit you.

- I give her some candies. My baby sister will cry.

IV. 解释句子。

- Unless I leave now, I will be late.
_____ I _____ leave now, I will be late.
I should leave now, _____ I will be late.
- If we don't have a map, we will get lost.
_____ we have a map, we will get lost.
We should have a map, _____ we will get lost.
- We should wear warm clothes, or we will be cold.
_____ we wear warm clothes, we will be cold.
_____ we _____ wear warm clothes, we will be cold.

重点、难点

词汇突破

cool

cool 做形容词, 意为“凉爽; 冷静的”。

cool 做动词, 意为“冷却; 使……变得凉爽”。

用法讲解

1. if 引导的条件状语从句

由 if 引导的条件状语从句表示在某种条件下某事很可能发生。主句使用将来时, 从句使用一般现在时态。

If you ask him, he will help you. 如果你请他帮忙, 他会帮你的。
If you fail in the exam, you will let him down. 如果你考试不及格, 你会让他失望的。

一般情况下, if 引导的条件状语从句的句式为:

If + …… (条件状语从句), I/you/he/she/they/it will + …… (主句)。

If it rains tomorrow, we will not go out.

If you like the house, I will buy it.

If I see her, I will tell her.

当用 if 条件句来表达客观真理或普遍的现象的时候, 主句从句都要用一般现在时。

If you take a fish out of water, it dies. 如果你把鱼从水中拿出来, 它会死的。

If you throw wood in water, it floats. 如果你把木头扔进水里, 它会浮起来。

If you throw a stone into the air, it comes back down. 如果你把石头扔向天空, 它会掉下来。



在学习 if 引导的条件状语从句的使用方法时，可以使用巧计歌来帮助记忆。

If 条件不一般，几个要点记下先。

条件句，放在前，逗号要放句中间。

条件句，表可能，主将从现很简单。

条件句，表事实，主从现在记心间。

2. **unless** 引导的条件状语从句 unless 可以意为“除非”，相当于 if...not，也可以用 or（否则）来做同意句转换。

Unless you listen carefully, you won't know the answer.

= If you don't listen carefully, you won't know the answer.

= You should listen carefully, or you won't know the answer.

综合能力提升

V. 完形填空。

Miss Richards was a teacher at a school for boys and girls. She 1 chemistry and physics from the lowest to the highest classes in the 2. Sometimes the new classes 3 rapidly, but sometimes they were very 4, and then Miss Richards had to 5 things many times.

One year, the first class had been studying chemistry for several 6 when Miss Richards suddenly asked, "What is water? Who knows? 7 up?"

There was silence (沉默) for a few seconds, and Miss Richards felt sad (难过), but then one boy 8 his hand.

"Yes, Dick!" said Miss Richards encouragingly (鼓励地). He was not one of the brightest children in the class, so she was 9 that he could answer.

"Water is a liquid which has no 10 until you wash your hands in it, Miss. Then it turns black," the boy replied with great confidence (信心).

1. A. teaches B. teaching C. taught D. teach
2. A. schooling B. school C. schools D. home
3. A. learned B. learning C. had been learned D. were learned
4. A. slow B. being slow C. slowly D. slowest
5. A. repeated B. repeating C. do D. repeat
6. A. years B. minutes C. weeks D. seconds
7. A. Put B. Hands C. Get D. Look
8. A. lows B. ride C. raised D. put
9. A. sad B. glad C. angry D. hungry
10. A. colour B. colourful C. colourless D. with colour

深圳经典试题

VI. 单项选择。

1. (2009 深中月考) Nobody can learn maths well _____ he works hard on it.
A. if B. unless C. thought D. however
2. (2010 广州花都区统考) If fish _____ away from water, they _____ die.
A. are taking; won't B. are taken; will
C. are being taken; will D. take; won't
3. (2008 深外月考) Each student can ask teachers for help if he _____ how to work out the problem.
A. will know B. won't know
C. don't know D. doesn't know



Speaking

I. 回答问题。请根据实际情况和所提供的情景完成对话。

Choose the best response from A—J in the box according to the sentence given.
Each choice should be used only once.

- A. Well done.
B. That's all right.
C. Forget it. It doesn't matter.
D. Congratulations!
E. With pleasure.
F. I hope so. Many thanks.
G. Enjoyed myself so much.
H. So he is.
I. Ever since this morning.
J. Go down the street till you reach the end.

- () 1. I'm sorry for what I said.
() 2. Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the supermarket?
() 3. I'm sure you will have a good time.
() 4. How was your last weekend in Harbin?
() 5. Mum, I've finished cleaning my room.
() 6. Our class won the 400-metre relay race.
() 7. The bag is too heavy. Could you help me, please?
() 8. You've got a fever. How long have you been like this?
() 9. I've caught up with the others. Thank you for giving me so much help.
() 10. Yao Ming is one of the most popular NBA players.

II. 看图说话。请用英语描述下面的图片, 要求六句话以上。



参考词汇: in the classroom, clean the windows, talk, read, draw picture

Writing

书面表达。

王飞是一名上海 2010 世博会 (the 2010 World Expo) 志愿者。请根据要点写一篇短文。

1. 五一假期他带了一些外国友人参观了世博会。
2. 许多游客拍了很多照片, 他们玩得很开心。

口语突破

技巧指导

1. sorry 通常用来表达歉意。在表达程度或者诚意时, 可以在 sorry 前使用 very, awfully, terribly 来增强语气。

表达道歉的句子包括以下几种:

I am sorry that...

I apologize to you for ...

I feel so sorry about...

I regret that...

2. 在回答道歉时通常使用以下几种方式:

Never mind.

That's all right.

Oh. It doesn't matter.

Oh, don't worry about that.

Don't think any more about it.

小贴士

1. chief *n.* 领袖; 长官
2. play a trick on 开……的玩笑

写作突破

本课的写作练习要求学生写记忆中的一个难忘的片段。

技巧指导

写回忆事件的要点

1. 通过回忆, 截取有效的内容。



2. 将回忆的内容进行分类, 挑选容易些的片段。
3. 列出写作提纲。
4. 注意叙述的时态, 回忆应该用过去时态。
5. 将文章根据时态发展分出若干段落, 可使用总分总结构。
6. 文章的标题一定要吸引人。

小贴士

写有关“回忆”的作文时, 常会用到表示时间的词汇, 例如: at that time, then, ...after that..., in the end 等。

3. 所有外国游客对上海美景和美食大为惊叹。
 4. 上海政府已为这次世博会做了很多工作。
 5. 王飞说上海人民将……
- 注意: 1. 第 5 个要点的内容须用 1—2 句话展开合理想象, 可以适当发挥;
2. 80 词左右。短文开头已给出, 不计入总词数。
Wang Fei was a volunteer of the 2010 World Expo. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

More practice

重点词汇

1. crow *n.* 乌鸦 *v.* 雄鸡啼, 报晓
2. politely *adv.* 有礼貌地; 客气地; 委婉地
He thanked me politely.
他很客气地向我表示感谢。

核心短语

1. have a beautiful voice 有一副好嗓子
Karen had a beautiful singing voice. 凯伦的歌声很优美。
2. fall down 掉下来; 倒塌
Many buildings fell down during the earthquake. 在地震中许多楼房倒塌了。

阅读下文, 完成练习。

You find a telephone number in the phone book, dial it, and then forget it. This is your short-term memory. It lasts less than 30 seconds. However, you don't look in the phone book for a friend's number. You know it. This is a long-term memory. Your long-term memory has everything that you remember.

Why do you forget something? Because you do not learn it in the beginning. This is the main reason for forgetting. For example, you meet some new people, and you forget their names. You hear the name, but you do not learn them. Then you forget them.

1. How long does your short-term memory last?
A. As long as you want it to. B. Less than thirty seconds.
C. Sixty seconds. D. For a day or two.
2. Why do you forget?
A. We use our short-term memory instead of our long-term memory.
B. We don't learn what we hear or see.
C. We do not hear or see what we learn.
D. We are ill sometimes.
3. What's the phone book used for?
A. It's used for improving your memory.
B. It has a listing of friend's names.
C. You use it when you want to find a phone number you don't know.
D. You use it to buy a phone.
4. How can you best remember people's names?
A. List them down in a phone book.
B. Learn them.
C. Just ask them their names again.
D. Spell their names again and again.
5. If we want to have a good memory, we should _____.
A. forget the useless things B. try our best to learn
C. depend on our short-term memory D. catch our long-term memory



单元整合集训



基础巩固

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- He became a _____ (million) four years later.
- The boy felt _____ (amaze) when he heard the big noise.
- He tried to make a lot of _____ (excuse) for what he has done.
- I can't work well with the two _____ (injure) arms.
- It is _____ (help) for you to go to bed earlier.
- How _____ (color) the picture is!
- You should _____ (apology) to Mary.
- My sister has a very good _____ (memory). She can _____ (memory) large numbers.
- Memory is _____ (connect) to feelings.
- I don't know the _____ (exactly) number of the guests at the banquet.
- He has a poor _____ (memorize) for dates.
- When people get older, their short-term memory become _____ (bad) than before.
- I am very sorry to hear about the _____ (die) of the old man.

II. 解释句子。

- My MP4 stopped working yesterday.

- Work hard, and you will pass the exam.

- You'll miss the early bus unless you run quickly.

- He was often angry with his wife.

- The watch cost me 100 yuan.

- Memory has something to do with our feelings.

III. 单项选择。

- Is there anything I can do for you?
—Please _____ away the dirty glass and _____ me a clean one.
A. take; bring B. bring; take
C. take; take D. bring; bring
- You'll miss the train _____ you hurry up.

- A. unless B. as
C. if D. until
- Tom will call me if he _____ Shanghai.
A. arrives B. will reach
C. arrives in D. get to
- You will fall behind others _____ you don't work hard.
A. when B. if
C. though D. because
- Betty didn't go to see the film yesterday _____ she was ill.
A. because B. but
C. until D. if
- _____ something dramatic happens, we usually remember it well.
A. Though B. If
C. Because D. Unless
- I'd like to go swimming _____ the water is not too cold.
A. for B. unless
C. if D. whether
- I want to know _____ she is going to see a film.
A. if B. that
C. what D. which
- I'll go to see the film with you _____ I have time this evening.
A. whether B. so
C. if D. when
- _____ you study harder, you'll never pass the final exam.
A. If B. Until
C. Unless D. Except



能力升级

IV. 根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词。

- 事故后他失去了记忆。
He _____ after the accident.
- 昨晚一切都不对劲。
Everything _____ last night.
- 长期记忆帮助人们记住很久以前发生的事情。
_____ helps people _____ things that _____ a long time _____.



4. 如果我有时间的话, 我会去帮你的。

If I _____, I _____
you with it.

5. 如果明天不下雨, 我们就去徒步旅行。

If it _____ tomorrow, we'll go
hiking.

6. 他的车在回家的路上抛锚了。

His car _____ on his way home.

V. 选择合适的句子补全对话。有两个多余选项。

Shop assistant: Good morning! (1) _____

Mrs Watson: Yes. (2) _____ I think I wear Size
Six.

Shop assistant: The white gloves are on this side. Let's
see ... (3) _____ These are very
nice, and they are easy to wash, too.

Mrs Watson: Oh, I'll try them on. Hmmm ... They
seem to fit. (4) _____

Shop assistant: Five dollars and twenty cents.

Mrs Watson: All right. (5) _____ Here's six
dollars.

Shop assistant: OK. Here's your change.

Mrs Watson: Thank you.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Where can I do for you?
B. Here's a Size Six.
C. What do you think of them?
D. I'll take them.
E. I am looking for a pair of white gloves.
F. Can I help you?
G. How much are they?</p> |
|---|

VII. 阅读理解。

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his own language by remembering what he hears when he is a small child, and some children—like boys and girls who live abroad with their parents—seem to learn two languages almost as easily as one. In school it is not easy to learn a

second language because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects, too.

Our mind is rather like a camera, but it takes photos not only of what we see but of what we feel, hear, smell and taste. When we take a real photo with a camera, there is much to do before the photo is finished and ready to show to our friends. In the same way there is much work to be done before we can keep a picture forever (永远) in our mind.

Memory is the diary that we all carry about with us.

1. We usually begin to learn our own language by _____ it.

- A. speaking B. hearing
C. saying D. teaching

2. If you have a good _____, you'll have less difficulty in learning something.

- A. teacher B. camera
C. memory D. family

3. The children who live abroad with their parents can learn two languages more easily just because _____.

- A. they are very clever
B. they have good teachers
C. they have more chances to use these languages
D. they have a better life

4. _____ can take photos of what can be seen, felt, heard, smelt and tasted.

- A. A camera B. Memory
C. A diary D. A man's mind

5. Memory is _____ that we keep in our mind and carry about.

- A. the best diary
B. the best camera
C. a great help
D. a beautiful picture



Chapter 2 BEI-DA LUKA

Cartoons



知识网络导航

<p>单 词</p>	<p>◆核心词汇</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bad-tempered <i>adj.</i> 脾气坏的 2. history <i>n.</i> 历史 3. together <i>adv.</i> 共同地 4. show <i>v.</i> 上映; 展览 5. success <i>n.</i> 成功的人或事 6. instead <i>adv.</i> 代替 7. around <i>adv.</i> 到处 8. though <i>conj.</i> 尽管 9. line <i>n.</i> 线路 10. church <i>n.</i> 教堂 11. smell <i>n.</i> 气味 12. chief <i>n.</i> 警察局长 13. expression <i>n.</i> 表情 14. pale <i>adj.</i> 苍白的 15. storm <i>n.</i> 暴风雨 16. life jacket <i>n.</i> 救生衣 17. wave <i>n.</i> 波浪 18. wonder <i>v.</i> 想知道 <p>◆拓展词汇</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tough <i>adj.</i> 坚强的; 坚忍不拔的 2. comic book <i>n.</i> 漫画书 3. popularity <i>n.</i> 流行; 受欢迎 4. MGM 米高梅 (好莱坞电影公司) 5. plastic <i>n.</i> 塑料 6. sly <i>adj.</i> 狡猾的 7. eyebrow <i>n.</i> 眉毛 8. yawn <i>v.</i> 打哈欠 9. overturn <i>v.</i> 翻掉; 倾覆
<p>短 语</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be full of = be filled with 充满; 装满 2. have a long history 历史悠久 3. work for 为……工作/效力 4. in the late 1930s 在 20 世纪 30 年代末期 5. think of 想起; 想到; 想出 think about 考虑 think over 仔细思考 6. get... into trouble 让……陷入麻烦 be in trouble 陷入困境 be in trouble with 与……之间有麻烦 7. a large number of 大量的; 非常多的 8. the number of... ……的数量 10. a great success 一次巨大的成功 11. run around 到处跑 12. feel like doing sth/want to do sth 想要做某事 13. play a trick on sb = play tricks on sb 捉弄某人 14. in total 一共 15. laugh at 嘲笑; 取笑 16. win a number of awards 获得很多奖 17. come to life 变得有趣, 活跃 18. wonder at 好奇 19. look at oneself in the mirror 照镜子 20. all around the world 全世界 21. succeed in doing sth = do sth successfully 成功做某事 22. stay in bed 卧床 23. stay up 熬夜 24. escape from 逃离 25. fall asleep 睡着 go to sleep 去睡觉 feel sleepy 感觉困倦
<p>交 际</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mary's schoolbag is filled with books. = Mary's schoolbag is full of books. 玛丽的书包里装满了书。 2. A number of people love to swim in summer. 许多人喜欢在夏天游泳。 3. The number of animals in the zoo is over three hundred. 动物园里动物的数量为 300 多只。



交 际	<p>4. You will get yourself into trouble if you're always late for school. 如果你总是上学迟到, 你会让你自己陷入麻烦中。</p> <p>5. I'll be in trouble if I don't finish my homework. 如果我不完成作业, 我会有麻烦。</p> <p>6. in the late 1720s 在 18 世纪 20 年代末 in the early 1590s 在 16 世纪 90 年代早期</p> <p>7. It is necessary to read English in the morning. 每天早上读英语是必要的。</p> <p>8. It is interesting to learn cooking. 学习厨艺是很有趣的。</p> <p>9. He looked around but could see nobody. 他四处张望, 但是没有看到任何人。</p> <p>10. There are many trees around the garden. 这座花园周围有许多树。</p> <p>11. Though he was tired, he went on working. 虽然他很累, 但仍然坚持工作。</p>
语 法	<p>形容词 (adjective) 是修饰名词表示名词属性的词, 常放在它所修饰的名词之前。如: a lovely baby 一个可爱的婴儿, the beautiful picture 那幅美丽的图画。</p> <p>形容词在句中可用做:</p> <p>1) 定语。 He is a good boy. 他是个好孩子。</p> <p>2) 表语。 I am very glad to see you. 见到你很高兴。</p> <p>3) 宾语补足语。和宾语一起构成复合宾语。如: We keep our rooms clean and tidy. 我们经常保持房间的整洁。</p> <p>4) 相当于名词。某些形容词前用定冠词 the, 变成名词化的形容词, 可在句中做主语、宾语等。如: The young are active. 青年人积极好动。(the young 做主语) The blind can learn to read with their fingertips. 盲人能够用指尖学习阅读书籍。(the blind 做主语)</p>
话 题	<p>1. 学会如何描述不同卡通人物的脸型以及面部表情。</p> <p>2. 对给出的漫画进行描述。</p>

● ● ● ● Reading ● ● ● ●

重点、难点

词汇突破

1. **popularity** *n.* 普遍, 流行; 受欢迎; 有声望

popular *adj.* 受欢迎的, 流行的
the popularity of football 足球运动的普及

His generosity gained him popularity. 他的慷慨为他获得了人气。

2. **together** *adv.* 共同地

together = with each other

together with = as well as = along with

同……一起, 和; 连同

★ 课内基础训练

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- The story _____ (end) with some questions.
- My radio is _____ (break). May I borrow yours?
- We clapped for Tom's _____ (successful).
- Mary is _____ (interest) in the _____ (interest) book.
- When you do eye exercises, you should keep your eyes _____ (close).
- The meat is too _____ (tough) to eat.
- The singer was at the height of his _____ (popular) at that time.
- This house has a long _____ (historical).
- There is an _____ (express) of happiness on every face.
- Could you _____ (shown) me your family photos?

II. 单项选择。

- Mr Black was so sleepy that he could hardly keep his eyes _____.
A. open B. to be opened C. to open D. opening