

新

全新改版

教材

动态全解

JIAOCAI DONGTAI QUANJIE

牛津译林版

主编：陈旭东

自主学习的关键匙 把握教材的新捷径

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课外知识 拓展延伸  
答疑解惑 自主学习  
讲练结合 能力提升  
习题答案 详细准确

英语

八年级【下】

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# Unit 1 Past and present



## ◇ 词汇 ◇

past, pass, passed .....	(4)
present .....	(5)
since .....	(5)
southern .....	(13)
over .....	(14)
waste .....	(14)
pollute .....	(14)
reduce .....	(15)
open .....	(15)
lonely, alone .....	(15)
especially .....	(16)
interview .....	(16)
unhealthy .....	(24)
unpleasant, pleasant, pleased .....	(24)
repair, mend .....	(32)
yet .....	(33)
recently .....	(33)
ever .....	(33)
own .....	(34)
development .....	(42)
lend, borrow, keep .....	(43)
relax .....	(43)
advantage .....	(51)
describe .....	(51)

## ◇ 短语 ◇

play with .....	(6)
at different times .....	(6)
get married ( to sb ), be married ( to sb ) .....	(17)
move to .....	(17)
in some ways .....	(17)

from time to time .....	( 18 )
a bit, a little .....	( 18 )
as well as .....	( 18 )
as often as before .....	( 19 )
have an interview with .....	( 25 )
a few times .....	( 34 )
fly to .....	( 34 )
in fact .....	( 35 )
look like .....	( 35 )
be in service .....	( 44 )
primary school .....	( 44 )
have the same feeling .....	( 44 )
far from, far away from, away from .....	( 52 )
cause many problems .....	( 52 )
as...as... .....	( 53 )

◇ 句型 ◇

not...any more = no more .....	( 7 )
一般过去时 ago 与 before .....	( 7 )
used to do sth .....	( 19 )
make sb + 形容词 .....	( 19 )
till 与 until .....	( 20 )
turn...into... .....	( 20 )
it 做形式主语的句型 .....	( 21 )
feel + 形容词 .....	( 21 )
adj. + enough ( for sb ) to do sth .....	( 26 )
主语 + be + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词 + that 从句 .....	( 35 )
decide to do sth .....	( 36 )
be + 形容词 + that 从句 .....	( 45 )
there be 的现在完成时 .....	( 45 )
hope + 从句 hope, wish .....	( 46 )
agree to sth 与 agree with sb 句型 .....	( 46 )
反意疑问句 .....	( 53 )
take + 交通工具 .....	( 53 )
形容词比较级 .....	( 54 )
how to... 的用法 .....	( 54 )

◇ 语法 ◇

现在完成时 .....	( 36 )
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 *Comic strip & Welcome to the unit*
 课文翻译

1. Oh, where is my food? It was in the bowl an hour ago.  
噢，我的食物哪去了？一个小时前它还在碗里。
2. Eddie, have you seen my food?  
埃迪，你看见我的食物了吗？  
Yes. I've just eaten it.  
是的。我刚把它吃了。
3. What? You've eaten my food? Why?  
什么？你吃了我的食物？为什么？  
Because I was very hungry.  
因为我非常饿。
4. You've changed, Eddie. You were kind. Now, you're not. I don't want to play with you any more.  
你变了，埃迪。你原来很好。现在不是了。我再也不想和你玩了。  
You've changed too. You always wanted to play with me!  
你也变了。你以前总想和我玩的！

### Changes 变化

The Class 1, Grade 8 students are going to do a history project on the changes in Beijing  
八年级一班的学生们打算做一个关于100年来北京变化的历史课题。  
over the past 100 years.

### Main Task 主要任务

Write a report on the changes in your home town for a history project.

以你家乡的变化为历史课题写一份报告。

### A Transport at different times

#### 不同时期的交通工具



Daniel is collecting information before he does the history project. He found some  
丹尼尔在做历史课题之前正在收集信息。他找到了  
information about the different forms of transport in Beijing. Help him write the  
北京不同种类的交通工具的有关信息。帮他在图  
correct names under the pictures.  
片下填写正确的名称。

4 《《教材动态全解·八年级英语下·牛津译林版》

bus 公共汽车

light rail 轻轨

taxi 出租车

coach 长途汽车

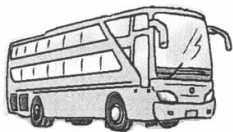
plane 飞机

underground 地铁

double-decker 双层公共汽车

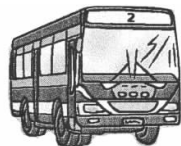
train 火车

1



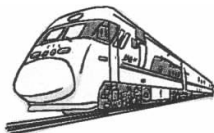
(since 1958)

2



(since 1935)

3



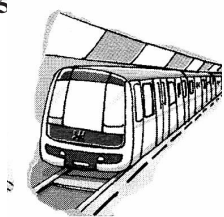
(since 2002)

4

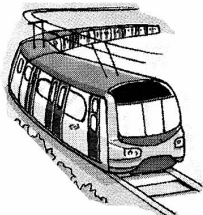


(since 1913)

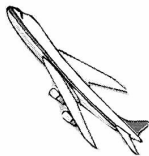
5



(since 1971)

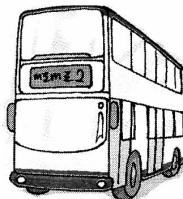


(since 1909)



(since 1958)

8



(since 1990)

答案 1. coach 2. bus 3. light rail 4. taxi 5. underground 6. train 7. plane  
8. double-decker

B Back to the past 回顾过去

- Daniel wants to draw a timeline for the different forms of transport in Beijing. Use Daniel's idea to help Daniel complete the timeline.  
丹尼尔想画一张北京的不同种类交通工具的时间表。  
用 A 部分的信息帮助丹尼尔完成该时间表。

知识解读

重点单词解读

1. past

名词，意为“过去；往事”。

We cannot change the past, but we can try to forget it. 我们不能改变过去，但我们能设法忘记它。

In the past he was a driver, and now he is a worker. 以前他是一个驾驶员，现在他是一个工人。

**拓展**①做形容词，意为“过去的，刚结束的”。

In past years they would never have done that. 在过去他们绝不会做那种事。

Hong Kong has changed a lot over the past 100 years. 香港在过去的 100 年中变化很大。

②做副词，意为“经过”。

A woman saw it happen when she was walking past. 一个妇女路过时，看到了事情的发生。

③做介词，意为“过，超过”。

Now the time is half past four. 现在是四点半。

**辨析** past, pass, passed

① past 可做为介词、名词等使用。past 为介词时，常表示时间、地点的超过；为名词时，意为“过去，往事”，常和定冠词 the 连用。

We can't change the past. 我们不能改变过去。

② pass 为动词，意为“通过，经过，递给”。

Can you pass the English exam, Tom? 汤姆，你能通过这次英语考试吗？

I want you to pass me a knife. 我想让你递给我一把小刀。

③ passed 是动词 pass 的过去式，和 past 为同音异形词。

Soon their car passed ours. 不久他们的车超过了我们的车。

**练习** (1) 完成句子。

我想忘掉悲惨的过去。

I'd like to forget \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) The old man went \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket just now.

A. pass                      B. passed                      C. to pass                      D. past

**答案** (1) the sad past (2) D。指地点的超过用介词 past，因此选 D。

## 2. present

名词，意为“现在，目前”。

How many centres are there at present for milu deer in China? 中国现在有多少麋鹿保护中心？

**拓展**①反义词为 past。

② present 做名词，意为“礼物，赠品”，其同义词为 gift。

What present did you give your cousin for his birthday? 你送了什么生日礼物给你的表哥？

He gave his mother a beautiful present. 他给了妈妈一件漂亮的礼物。

**练习** She's busy \_\_\_\_\_ and can't speak to you.

A. present                      B. past                      C. at present                      D. in the past

**答案** C。at present 意为“目前，现在”，为固定短语，根据句意选 C。

## 3. since

(1) 做介词，意为“自……以来”。

He has been here since 1989. 自 1989 年以来他就住在这里。

I haven't heard from him since last year. 自从去年以来我就没有收到过他的信。

(2) 做连词, 意为“自……以来”。

He has worked in the factory since it opened. 自工厂成立以来, 他就在工厂里工作。

How have you been since I saw you last? 从上次见到你后, 你一向好吗?

**提醒** since 为现在完成时的重要标志词, 说明某事开始的时间, 后接时间点。如果说明某事进行了多长时间, 用 for, 后接一段时间。

**练习** (2009·黑龙江绥化) He has been here \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.

A. since                      B. in                      C. for

**答案** A。现在完成时态中, 后面为时间点时用 since, 因此选 A。

### 重点短语解读

#### 1. play with

意为“和……玩, 摆弄(物品)”。

The boy is playing with yo-yo. 那个男孩在玩溜溜球。

He often plays with his friends after school. 他放学后常与他的朋友们一起玩。

**拓展** 如果 play 后接表示运动或游戏的名词, 通常直接使用, 后面不加 with, 并且不加冠词。但如果 play 后接表示乐器的名词, 要加定冠词 the。

play basketball 打篮球      play cards 打牌      play the piano 弹钢琴

**练习** I want to \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball now. I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. play with, play with                      B. play, play with  
C. play the, play                              D. play, play

**答案** B。play 后接球类名词时不加冠词, play with sb 表示“与某人一起玩”。

#### 2. at different times

意为“在不同的时期”。

Can you show me some stamps at different times? 你能向我展示一些不同时期的邮票吗?

Here are some cars at different times in China. 这里是一些中国的不同时代的汽车。

**提醒** time 在这里不是指“时间”、“时刻”, 而指“时代”、“时期”, 常用复数形式。

The times are different. 时代不同了。

**拓展** time 做名词, 意为“时间, 次数”。

Time has not been kind to her looks. 岁月无情地夺去了她的美貌。

He failed his driving test five times. 他考了五次驾驶执照都没通过。

at the same time 同时      from time to time 不时地, 偶尔      at a time 每次      all the time 一直  
have a good time 过得愉快      at times 有时, 间或      in time 及时      on time 准时

**练习** (2008·无锡) It's rather cold in most of South China \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.

A. on time                      B. at a time                      C. at times                      D. all the time

**答案** C。句意为“华南的大部分地区春天有时相当冷”。at times 意为“有时, 间或”。



I've written some e-mails to my friends. 我已写了一些电子函件给我的朋友们。

Millie has been to New York twice. 米莉去过纽约两次了。

**拓展** just 做副词, 意为“正好, 恰好, 刚刚”, 常与完成时态连用, 表示到说话时候为止动作刚刚完成。与其类似的词还有 already, yet, ever, never, before 等。

He has just come back. 他刚刚回来。

I have just got to the city. 我刚刚到达这个城市。

Teddy has already learned how to swim. 泰迪已经学会了怎样游泳。

We've never seen such a beautiful park. 我们从来没有见过如此美丽的公园。

**练习** The students have \_\_\_\_\_ finished their homework.

A. yet                      B. ever                      C. just                      D. only

**答案** C。just 表示“刚刚”, 与完成时连用, 且符合句意, 因此选 C。

### 对应练习

I. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词。

1. We know nothing of his p \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There is no time at p \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I have lived in the city s \_\_\_\_\_ 1989.
4. Great c \_\_\_\_\_ have taken place in our city.
5. There are different forms of t \_\_\_\_\_ at different times.

II. 用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a hamburger. I'm full.
2. People \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a school in the town last year.
3. Our city \_\_\_\_\_ (change) a lot, hasn't it?
4. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with the dog any longer because it bit me yesterday.
5. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the film *Snow White*?

III. 单项选择。

1. The Green family \_\_\_\_\_ in Hong Kong 10 years ago.  
A. lived                      B. lives                      C. was living                      D. has lived
2. How are you going to the countryside tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ bike or \_\_\_\_\_ foot?  
A. by, on                      B. by, by                      C. on, by                      D. on, on
3. Simon didn't want \_\_\_\_\_ Dannie, he is too naughty.  
A. play with                      B. to play with                      C. playing with                      D. to play
4. People in western part had a hard life in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. present                      B. past                      C. future                      D. moment
5. —How long have you studied here?

— \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.

A. When      B. Since      C. For      D. Before

答案 I. 1. past 2. present 3. since 4. changes 5. transport

II. 1. have, eaten 2. built 3. has changed 4. to play 5. seen

III. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B

## Reading

### 课文翻译

#### A Times have changed 时代变化了

▶ Millie wants to write about the changes to Sunshine Town for her history project.

米莉想写一写关于阳光城的变化，用它来作为她的历史课题。

Daniel's grandpa, Mr Chen, knows a lot about Sunshine Town, so Millie is

丹尼尔的爷爷——陈先生了解很多有关阳光城的事情，因此米莉正在采访他以获得一些信息。

在采访陈先生，以获得一些信息。

Millie: How well do you know Sunshine Town, Mr Chen?

米莉：陈先生，你对阳光城了解得怎样？

Mr Chen: I know the place very well. I moved here with my family when I was two

陈先生：我很了解这个地方。我两岁时和家人一起搬到这里，从那  
years old and have lived here since then.

时起我便居住在这里了。

Millie: Have you ever moved house?

米莉：你搬过家吗？

Mr Chen: Yes. I first lived near Sunshine River in the southern part of town with

陈先生：是的。起初我和父母住在城南的阳光河附近。

my parents. We lived together till 1965, when I got married. Then, my

我们一直住在一起，直到1965年我结婚。然

wife and I moved to another flat in the centre of town. We moved again  
后我和妻子搬到了城中心的另一套房子里。去年

last year when my children bought us a new flat.

我们又搬家了，当时我们的孩子给我们买了一套新房子。

Millie: Has Sunshine Town changed a lot over the years?

米莉：这些年阳光城变了很多吗？

Mr Chen: Yes, it has changed a lot! In the past, 30, 000 people lived in the town.  
陈先生: 是的, 它变了很多! 在过去, 有 30 000 人住在城里。

We had some small restaurants, shops and market stalls. We also had a small post office and an old cinema in the town centre. Now, the government has turned the place into a park, and we have a large shopping mall and a theatre too.  
我们有一些小的饭店、商店和杂货摊。过去在城中心也有一个小的邮局和一个老电影院。现在政府已经把这个地方变成了一个公园, 我们这里也有一个大的购物中心和一个剧院。

Millie: Do you often meet your old friends?  
米莉: 你经常去见你的老朋友吗?

Mr Chen: Yes. We often meet at weekends. We like to meet in the new park to play cards and Chinese chess. It's very pleasant.  
陈先生: 是的。我们经常在周末见面。我们喜欢在新公园里见面, 一起打牌和下中国象棋。那真的很舒适。

Millie: There once was a shoe factory near Sunshine River. Was water pollution a problem before?  
米莉: 阳光河附近曾经有一个鞋厂。以前水污染曾是一个问题吗?

Mr Chen: Yes. The pollution was terrible then because the factory used to dump its waste into the river. The poison in the waste killed fish and plants and the toxic substances killed fish and plants, and polluted the river. Later, the government realized it was a very serious problem and took action to reduce the pollution. Now the river is much cleaner.  
陈先生: 是的。那时污染很严重, 因为工厂过去常常将废物排进河里。废物中的有毒物质杀死了鱼和植物, 并且污染了河流。后来政府意识到这是一个非常严峻的问题, 并且采取措施来减少污染。现在这条河变得清澈多了。

Millie: Do you think life is better now than before?  
米莉: 你认为现在生活比以前更好了吗?

Mr Chen: Well, in some ways it is. It's nice to have open space and pretty gardens. However, it has become more difficult to see some of my old friends. They have moved to other areas in Beijing, and I feel a bit lonely from time to time. Sometimes they come back to see me, and that makes me very happy.  
陈先生: 哦, 在某些方面是的。有了户外场所和美丽的花园真好。然而, 现在去见一些老朋友变得困难多了。他们已经搬到北京的其他区域了, 我不时地感到有点寂寞。有时他们回来看我, 那让我非常高兴。

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Sometimes they come back to see me, and that makes me very happy.

有时他们回来看我, 那让我非常高兴。

very happy.

## B Millie needs help! 米莉需要帮助!

► After the interview with Mr Chen, Millie wants to find out the meanings of the words she does not know. Help her match the words on the left with the meanings on the right. Write the correct letters in the blanks.  
在空白处填写正确的字母。

- |   |               |  |
|---|---------------|--|
| 1. since ( line 3 )<br>自从..... ( 第 3 行 )      | <u>  b  </u>  | a. a large area without buildings<br>没有建筑的一大片地   |
| 2. married ( line 7 )<br>已婚的 ( 第 7 行 )        | <u>      </u> | b. from a time in the past until now<br>从过去的某个时间到现在  |
| 3. dump ( line 22 )<br>倾倒 ( 第 22 行 )          | <u>      </u> | c. got to know and understand something<br>开始知道、理解某事   |
| 4. realized ( line 23 )<br>意识到 ( 第 23 行 )     | <u>      </u> | d. throw away something you do not want,<br>especially in a place which is not suitable<br>扔掉你不想要的东西, 特别是在一个<br>不适合的地方 |
| 5. reduce ( line 24 )<br>减少 ( 第 24 行 )        | <u>      </u> | e. unhappy because of being alone<br>因为孤单而不开心  |
| 6. open space ( line 27 )<br>开阔的空地 ( 第 27 行 ) | <u>      </u> | f. having a husband or wife<br>有一个丈夫或妻子  |
| 7. lonely ( line 30 )<br>孤独的, 寂寞的 ( 第 30 行 )  | <u>      </u> | g. make something less or smaller<br>in size, price, etc.<br>使某些东西在尺寸、价格等方面<br>变少或变小                                   |

答案 1. b 2. f 3. d 4. c 5. g 6. a 7. e

## C About the interview 关于采访

❶ Millie is telling Sandy about her interview with Mr Chen. Help her check if she has got the information right. Write a **T** if the sentence is true. Write an **F** if it is false.  
米莉正在告诉桑迪关于她和陈先生的谈话情况。帮她检查她得到的信息是否正确。如果句子正确就写 **T**。如果句子不正确就写 **F**。

- Mr Chen knows Sunshine Town very well. \_\_\_\_\_  
陈先生很了解阳光城。
- He moved into Sunshine Town in 1965. \_\_\_\_\_