

BLUE HURRICANE ENGLISH SERIES

LOVE ENGLISH Learning English is neither too difficult nor too easy. All that requires is hard work, application, and above all practice. That means, we should use the language every day, everywhere, as often as possible. Often, my students in Hebei and also in Guangdong used to enquire me about the best method for learning English. My answer to them, always, was simple... use the language as possible as you can.

越洋教练——巧记课本单词

On the one hand, before we can attain mastery over anything, the most important thing that is required is the simple things that we are all familiar with. On the other hand LOVE. We must develop a love for the language we are learning. When we love one thing, it becomes easy—it becomes a joy. What's more, in my opinion if we have a feeling of love for something, we don't find it tedious, boring or suffering when we are making efforts to learn it. So, if we are in love with English, I mean the language here, we will find that our English is getting better and better at a rapid pace. However, if you are a young English-man, or a man who speaks English, if you are a young lady, that is, falling in love with such man, it will might make you nervous. Nevertheless, if you are a young man, I would advise you to fall in love with an English woman, but not necessarily older and more educated than you are. If you are not in love, but just mentioned. Love is the key. But, there is a problem here. Love? What is love? Is it a flower? Is it a bird? Is it a butterfly? Is it a rainbow? Is it a rainbow? Is it a rainbow? If you do not know what love is, please don't hesitate to ask for advice. I have plenty of experience. However, if you are not fortunate enough to hold the flower, the bird, the butterfly, the rainbow, how can we cultivate love? Well, we can't buy love, package it in a nice little box with a label "cultivate". Cultivate? I don't mean we can grow it like a plant, we can't. We can only think about it, about its beauty, about the pleasure it can bring us. This is what we can do: cultivate love.

总编 问：张正东

本期主编：蔡章兵

[BHE]
蓝飓风英语
BLUE HURRICANE ®
ENGLISH SERIES

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中国青年出版社
蓝飓风英语国际研究中心

八年级(上)



蓝飓风英语
BLUE HURRICANE ENGLISH SERIES

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越洋教练——巧记课本单词



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帮你最快最牢固地奠定英语词汇基础

对于所有希望学好英语的同学来讲，词汇学习的重要性是不言而喻的。可以说，词汇量的大小是衡量一个外语学习者水平高低的最重要标志。更现实地讲，在中、高考的测试中，影响同学们成绩的最重要因素之一也是词汇。我们在中国科技大学研究生院外语部的问卷调查中发现，在假定影响阅读效率的十八个因素中，“词汇量”被认为是最有影响力的。

也正因此，现在的新课标教材中单词量猛增，然而同时，老师在课堂上所能详细讲解的内容却是极为有限的，一般不可能将所有新出现的单词和词组逐一详细讲解。这就使得大多数学生和老师都对新课标教材中大量词汇的处理感到非常困难。

《越洋教练·巧记课本单词》系列正是在这种情形下应运而生的。

本系列丛书特聘教学一线名师和外籍教育专家联合撰稿，所有内容的编写均严格遵守国家教育部颁布的大纲要求，符合不同年级难易程度，并认真参考人教版等多种版本的教材。在设计思路和内容结构上更努力探索中学教辅资料编写的新方向：

第一，聘请以英语为母语的外籍教师将各学期学生需要掌握的重要单词和词组编成妙趣横生、引人入胜的英语故事，让学生在轻松愉快的阅读过程中不知不觉地记住每个教学单元的重点单词和词组。

第二，对词汇逐条讲解，内容详尽，条理清晰，分析透彻，例句丰富。通过构词法、新颖好记的例句、朗朗上口的成语、易混词辨析等方式来帮助学生记住重要的单词和词组。

第三，大量引入和介绍近义词及反义词记忆法、趣味记忆法、谜语记忆法、缩略记忆法、典故记忆法等多种科学的词汇记忆方法。

《越洋教练·巧记课本单词》首次推出7年级(上)、8年级(上)、9年级、高一(上)、高二(上)共五册，希望它们能够让广大中学生读者耳目一新，帮助大家最快最牢固地奠定好英语词汇基础。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

本书特色与使用说明

网罗巧妙记忆方法，引发奇思趣想，令你绝对轻松应对，事半功倍。

从课内到课外，全面具体、层层深入地呈现新词，适合不同水平学生的要求。

“串、讲、例、练、测”构筑科学立体的单词记忆体系。记忆效果深刻牢固。

1
3
2
4

讲解、辅导、检测、自学一步到位。在帮你掌握知识的同时，提高你的解题能力。

PART 1 新词大串烧

How often do you go skating?
I hardly ever have time to go, maybe once or twice a week. I have a new habit — I like looking up English songs and interview programs on the Internet and translate them into vocabularies that I can understand. I think the key result of this course (of action) will make a big difference in my English.

多久去一次滑板：我几乎没有时间玩，可能一两次或两次。我有一个新的习惯——喜欢在网上搜索英文歌和访谈节目，并把它们译成我能理解的词汇。我认为这样做的结果将对我的英语有很大改善。

单词卡

how often	skateboarding	hardly	ever
多久 次	滑板	几乎不	曾经
once or twice a week	habit	song	
每周 一或两次	习惯	歌曲	

① as than

- * **as** 是指“和……一样”同级 (as...as...) 和“……和……是同样的”两个意思形容名词和副词的比较, and 可以做介词, 也可以作连词。例：(1) ... as tall as me. (2) ... as clever as me.
- * **than** 意指“比……”, 前面接形容词或副词的比较级。例：(1) ... taller than me. (2) ... more clever than me.
- 例 1 As a student, you should study hard.
作为一个学生，你应该好好学习。
- 例 2 His brother plays basketball as well as me.
他哥哥打篮球和我一样好。
- 例 3 I have more than one sister.
我有不止一个姐姐。
- 例 4 Now Wang Lei is much taller than his father.

PART 2 要点巧辨析

- ① 根据教学进度搜索任何可能出现的易混淆单词、短语、句型，帮你明辨是非。
- ② 逐条分离讲解，拨开层层疑惑。与例句一一对应，针对性强、方便实用。

PART 3

词汇无极限

③ difference

A 不同,差异,区别 B 形似词 difficult 困难的

C 相关词 different 不同的

例 1 There are some differences between the twins.
这对双胞胎有差异。

例 2 This English book is different from that one.
这本英语书和那本英语书不同。

[常见搭配]

be different from...

和……不同

典型考题

用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空

例 3 Lily and Lucy are twin sisters, but they have many——(different).

- ① 形似、派生、近义、构词法等帮你认识左邻右舍, 强化记忆, 扩大词汇量。
- ② 精选专用例句, 丰富实用。

PART 4

单词对对碰

请在右栏把中英文对照起来, 把相同的圆圈里标出相对应的序号。

- hardly
- ever
- twice
- once
- time
- Internet
- program
- result
- junk

- 大量,许多
- 两次,两倍
- 度量衡的单位,或任何物
- 生活方式
- 节目,表演,程序
- 等级,分量,期限
- 牛奶
- 采访者
- 网络,互联网

- ① 设计中英文双向检测形式, 及时、直接、有效地检验你对单词的记忆准确度。
- ② 清晰的设计形式, 一目了然。

PART 5

外教作业本

- 10 Pass your glass to me. There is —— milk left. Let me get some more for you.
A. a few B. a little C. few D. little
- 11 We should try to eat less meat and more vegetables to ——.
A. keep healthy B. keep health
C. stay health D. stay healthily
- 12 —What's up?
—I have a —— with you?
—I have a ——.

精编适量的选择题、翻译填空题进一步具体深入地测验你对单词词义的掌握程度和灵活运用水平。

PART 6

课外金点子

④ sherry party(雪利酒会)

sherry party 是西班牙南部所产的一种白色或暗褐色的陈年雪利酒, 而且只含酒名。

雪利酒会一般安排在星期五下午, 时间从 4 点到 6 点。房间主要饮用各种饮料, 尽量使用会员登台, 饮食, 开心水果, 以便促进交谈。

⑤ apple-picking party(摘苹果晚会)

摘苹果晚会盛行于美国, 每当秋天水果收获的季节, 美国不少学校公园请外国留学生、外籍教师一同前往郊外水果园, 采摘苹果边品尝, 这是秋季周末的一种形式。

从生活、文学、历史等各个角度挖掘单词、词组背后的故事、典故, 同时毫无保留地与你分享更多不同词汇记忆方法。

目 录

Unit 1	9	
part 1	how often, skateboard, ever, habit 等	10
part 2	everyday, every day, although, though 等	11
part 3	hardly, health, difference, twice, lifestyle 等	14
Unit 2	21	
part 1	balanced diet, tofu, beef, get to bed, rest 等	22
part 2	matter, trouble, wrong, ago, before 等	23
part 3	stomachache, dentist, advice, important 等	25
Unit 3	33	
part 1	at home, think about, sports camp, forget 等	34
part 2	babysit, look after, take care of 等	35
part 3	plan, decide, tourist, rent, countryside 等	38
Unit 4	47	
part 1	how far, take the subway, get to 等	48
part 2	get, reach, arrive, take, pay, spend, cost 等	49
part 3	quick, bicycle, stop, depend, worry, minute 等	51
Unit 5	59	
part 1	invitation, whole, week, hope, calendar 等	60
part 2	come over to, visit, maybe, may be 等	61
part 3	lesson, match, baseball, tomorrow 等	64
Unit 6	71	
part 1	twins, both, intellectual, be good at, laugh 等	72
part 2	as, than, look the same, look like 等	73
part 3	however, opposite, interest, athletic 等	75

Unit 7	83
part 1	<i>French fries, instruction, blender, cut up</i> 等 84
part 2	<i>turn on, open, finally, at last, in the end</i> 等 85
part 3	<i>mix, pour, slice, top, peel, sandwich, check</i> 等 87
Unit 8	95
part 1	<i>souvenir, giant, shark, seal, gift, visitor</i> 等 96
part 2	<i>at the end of, in the end, else, other</i> 等 97
part 3	<i>outdoor, octopus, off, drive, unfortunately</i> 等 99
Unit 9	107
part 1	<i>admire, outstanding, talented, athlete, university</i> 等 108
part 2	<i>too...to..., so...that..., start doing sth., start to do sth.</i> 等 109
part 3	<i>unusual, violinist, loving, management, major</i> 等 111
Unit 10	119
part 1	<i>get, keep fit, grow up, airline pilot, college</i> 等 120
part 2	<i>talk, speak, say, tell, resolution, decision</i> 等 121
part 3	<i>practice, move, save, professional, communicate</i> 等 123
Unit 11	131
part 1	<i>teenager, chores, disagree, laundry, favor</i> 等 132
part 2	<i>become, get, turn, grow, borrow, lend</i> 等 133
part 3	<i>trash, sweep, meeting, wash, invite, disagree</i> 等 136
Unit 12	143
part 1	<i>elementary school, by bus, seat, comfortable</i> 等 144
part 2	<i>take part in, join, like doing sth., like to do sth.</i> 等 145
part 3	<i>close, quality, bargain, dull, success, friendly</i> 等 147
词汇综合测试题	155
索引	162

UNIT 1

- 
- 你了解 although 和 though 间的大同小异吗? 11
 - sometimes, sometime, some time, some times
是一回事吗? 12
 - look, watch, see 各自侧重怎样的“看”呢? 13
 - hardly 是“努力地”意思吗? 千万不要望文生义哦! 14



PART 1 新词大串烧

How often do you go skateboarding?

I hardly ever have time to go, maybe once or twice a week. I have a new habit — I like looking up English songs and interview programs on the Internet and translate them into vocabularies that I can understand. I think the key result of this course (of action) will make a big difference in my English.

你多久玩一次滑板？我几乎很少有时间玩。可能一周一次或两次。我有一个新习惯——喜欢在互联网上搜索英文歌和谈话节目，并把它们译成我能理解的词汇。我认为这样做的结果将会使我的英语有很大改善。

单词卡

how often

多久一次

skateboarding

滑板

hardly

几乎不

ever

曾经

once or twice a week

每周一次或两次

habit

习惯,习性

song

歌曲

interview

采访

program

节目

Internet

互联网,网络

translate... into...

把……翻译成……

vocabulary

词汇

result

结果

course

方式,方法

difference

不同,区别



PART 2 要点巧妙妙

1

everyday every day

- **everyday** 意为“日常的,每日所用的”,只能做定语,修饰名词(例1> 例2>)
- **every day** 意为“每天”(例3>)

例1> They are interested in **everyday** English.

他们对日常英语很感兴趣。

例2> Tom is a policeman, but he is always in his **everyday** clothes.

汤姆是个警察,但他总是穿着便装。

例3> He goes swimming in the park **every day** in the morning.

他每天早上都到那个公园游泳。

2

although though

- **although** 与 **though** 都可做连词,引导让步状语从句,意思为“虽然……但是……”(例1>)
- **although** 较正式,多用于句首(例1>)
- **though** 在非正式语体中较为普遍。在英语中用了 **although** 或 **though**,就不能再用 **but**,但可以用 **yet** 或 **still**(例2>)

例1> **Although/ Though** he is poor in health,
he works hard.

虽然他身体不好,但他工作努力。

例2> Even **though** I didn't understand a word,
I kept smiling.

尽管我一个单词都不懂,我还是微笑着。

【注意】

表强调时可以用:
even though 尽管
此时不能用 **although**,
只能用 **though**(例2>)

3

all**most****some****none**

- **all** 表示“全部的”,无一例外(例1)
- **most** 表示“大多数”,超过半数但又非全体(例2)
- **some** 表示“一些”,比例约为 1~15%(例3)
- **none** 表示“没有”,比例为 0%(例4 例5)

如果你的班上有四十五个学生。这四十五个学生一周做四次作业,有三十二个学生每天都做操,只有十个学生从不做操,没有一个学生骑自行车去上学。因此我们可以说:

例1 All students do homework four times a week.

所有的学生每周都做四次作业。

例2 Most students exercise every day.

大多数学生每天都锻炼。

例3 Some students never exercise.

有一些学生从不锻炼。

例4 None of the students goes to school by bike.

没有一个学生骑车去上学。

例5 I had several gold fishes once, but none (of them) is/are alive now.

我曾经有几只金鱼,但现在一只活的也没有了。

4

sometimes sometime some time some times

- **sometimes**是频率副词,意思为“有时候”,一般用于一般现在时或一般过去时。对 sometimes 提问,特殊疑问词用 how often(例1)
- **sometime** 是副词,意思为“在某一时候”或者“将来的某个时候”,后面一般接时间段,用于一般将来时或者过去时,在句中做状语。对 sometime 提问,特殊疑问词用 when(例2)
- **some time** 是名词词组,意思为“一段时间”,指时间段,some time 多与介

词 for, during, in 等连用; 对 some time 提问, 特殊疑问词用 how long
(**例 3**)

- **some times** 意为“若干次”, 是指次数; 对 some times 提问, 特殊疑问词用 how many times(**例 4**)

例 1 Sometimes we stay at home on weekends.

周末我们有时候会呆在家里。

例 2 The students will go to the movies sometime next week.

学生们将在下周的某个时候去看电影。

例 3 I'll stay in the park for some time.

我要在公园里呆一段时间。

例 4 Tom has been to Shanghai some times.

汤姆已经去过上海几次了。

5

look

watch

see

- **look** 指“看”, 看的动作, 看的过程 (**例 1**, **例 2**, **例 3**)
- **watch** 指“观看”, 特别留意、感兴趣地看动着的东西 (**例 4**, **例 5**)
- **see** 指“看见, 看到”, 强调看见的结果; 有意或无意地看到, 不用进行时态 (**例 1**)

例 1 I looked carefully, but I couldn't see anything.

我仔细看了, 但什么也没看见。

【常见搭配】

look at ... 看……

例 2 I'm looking for my pen.

我正在寻找我的钢笔。

look for ... 寻找……

例 3 When we're out, you should look after your sister.

我们不在的时候, 你要照看好你的妹妹。

例 4 Tom often watches TV on weekends.

汤姆在周末总看电视。

例 5 I had to watch it when I stepped onto the ice.

当我走在冰面上就不得不留神了。

例 6 I can see two ships in the harbor.

我能看见在港口的两艘船



PART 3 词汇无极限

1

hardly

adv. 几乎不,
几乎没有

- 形似词: **loudly** 大声地
hard 困难的, 艰难的

例1 Tom **hardly ever** sleeps in class.

汤姆在课堂上几乎不睡觉。

【常见搭配】

hardly ever
几乎不

典型考题

根据汉语意思完成句子。

例1 玛丽不喜欢吃水果, 所以我们几乎没见她吃过水果。

Mary doesn't like fruit, so we saw her eat it.

例2 **hardly ever**.

对画线部分提问。

例3 I **hardly ever** drink milk. → do you drink milk?

例4 **How often**. **hardly ever** 指“几乎不, 几乎不怎么”, 表示频率, 而对频率提问, 应用 **how often**.

2

health

n. 健康

- 形似词: **head** 头, 头部; **tooth** 牙, 牙齿

- 派生词: **healthy adj.** 健康的

例1 Running can really **keep us in good health**.

跑步真的能使我们保持健康。

【常见搭配】

keep in good health
保持健康

典型考题

用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

例1 Eating less food and **do exercise every day**
can make you (health).

例2 **healthy**. 本题意为“少吃食物, 每天都做一点运动, 能使你健康”。

3

difference

n. 不同, 差异, 区别

■ 形似词: **difficult** 困难的■ 相关词: **different** 不同的

例1 ▶ There are some **differences** between the twins.
这对双胞胎有些区别。

例2 ▶ This English book is **different** from that one.
这本英语书和那本英语书不同。

【常见搭配】

be different from...
和……不同**典型考题**

用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

例1 ▶ Lily and Lucy are twin sisters, but they have many _____ (different).
答 ▶ **differences**.

根据题意“莉莉和露西是双胞胎, 但她们有很多不同之处”, many 后面接可数名词复数, 所以应在 difference 后加 s, 构成其复数形式。

4

twice

adv. 两次

■ 形似词: **advice** 建议, 意见; **voice** 嗓音;
twelve 十二; **twins** 双胞胎■ 同义词: **two times** 两次**典型考题**

根据汉语意思完成句子。

例1 ▶ 我常常一个月去购物两次。

I often go shopping _____.

答 ▶ **twice a month.**

补全对话。

例2 ▶ _____ do you watch TV?
— About twice a week.

答 ▶ **How often.**

根据提问, 后者的回答是 twice a week(一周两次), 表示频率, 所以应用 how often。

5

lifestyle

n. 生活方式

■ 构词分析: life + style → lifestyle

例1> My healthy **lifestyle** helps me get good grades.

我健康的生活方式帮助我取得好成绩。

6

although

conj. 虽然, 即使, 纵然

■ 形似词: **though** 虽然……但是……**through** 通过■ 近义词: **though** 虽然例1> **Although** he studied hard, he failed in the exam.

虽然他很努力地学习, 但还是没有通过考试。

典型考题

根据首字母提示完成句子。

例1> A ____ he is very old, he is quite strong.

例2> **Although**. 根据题意, 前面说他年纪大了, 后面又说他相当的强壮, 前后两句表示转折, 所以我们用 although.

7

try

n. & v. 尽力, 尝试

■ 形似词: **dry** 干的; **tree** 大树

例1> I try to study English well. 我尽力去学好英语。

例2> I try washing the clothes by myself.

我试着自己洗衣服。

例3> I'll try my best to learn English well.

我会尽我最大的努力学好英语的。

例4> I can answer the question. Please let me

have a try.

我能回答这个问题, 让我试一试吧。

【常见搭配】

try to do sth.

尽力做某事

try doing sth.

试着做某事

try one's best

尽某人最大的努力