

桂壮红皮书系列

HuoXueQiaoLian

●丛书主编/陈桂壮



活学巧练

根据义务教育课程标准实验教科书编写

第1次修订

人教新目标版·新课标

黄冈、海淀、启东、南京、孝感、荆州等地
二十多所重点中学联合编写

八年级英语 上

(配听力磁带)



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丛书主编 陈桂壮

本册主编 郝蓉 许彰丽

编委 邓永利 吴小海 徐红梅 陈卫红

陈卫红 骆秋方 许彰丽

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SAK26/35

内 容 提 要

本书以教育部义务教育最新课程标准为依据,以人教版八年级最新教材为蓝本,分单元(小节)进行编写,是配合2004年秋季八年级上学期教学同步使用的教辅用书。全书主要内容包括“课标要求”、“单元精析”、“典例剖析”、“基础演练”、“探究创新”、“单元小结”、“单元达标”、“成长评价”、“资源开发”。

本书自2003年6月面世以来,获得全国师生的高度赞誉。为更好地满足广大师生的需求,我们再次组织全国教改先进地区的资深专家对全书进行了全面修订,使本书更适合义务教育最新课程标准的教学实际。愿本书成为广大师生的良师益友。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

活学巧练·八年级英语·上·人教新目标版/郝容 许彰丽主编. —北京:北京大学出版社, 2003.6
ISBN 7-301-06262-1

I. 活… II. ①郝…②许… III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 032072 号

书 名:活学巧练·八年级英语·上·人教新目标版

著作责任者:郝容 许彰丽主编

责任编辑:陈泉吏

标准书号:ISBN 7-301-06262-1/G·0838

出版发行者:北京大学出版社

地 址:北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

网 址:<http://cbs.pku.edu.cn>

电 话:邮购部 01062752015 发行部 01062750672 编辑部 01051893283

电子信箱:zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

排 版 者:北京科文恒信图书经销有限公司

印 刷 者:北京市通州鑫欣印刷厂印刷

经 销 者:新华书店

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开 8.25 印张 238 千字

2003 年 6 月第 1 版

2004 年 6 月第 2 版

2004 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

定 价:9.50 元

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前 言

新课标的颁布,新教材的诞生,像春风一样吹开了中学生教辅读物生机盎然的新天地。

在这百花争艳的新天地中,“桂壮红皮书”以她独特的风格,闪现着自己鲜亮的色彩。

新课标《活学巧练》(第一次修订版)(原《新课标精析巧练》)是一套在新课标精神、新课标理念指导下编写出来的丛书。她着眼于面向全体学生和全面提高学生的思想文化素养,力求为学生的全面发展以及终身发展打下牢固的基础,在以下几方面表现出自己鲜明的特色:

一是新。丛书全面体现了新课程标准的要求,全面体现了学科知识工具性与人文性的统一,全面体现了知识与能力的统一,全面体现了课内与课外的统一。在新理念的指导下,以增长学生知识、发展学生能力、陶冶学生情操为目的,做到了编写思想新,体例设计新,课外选材新,编排手法新,评价方式新,有利于学生创新精神、合作意识的培养和视野的开放。

二是活。丛书不仅注重培养与训练学生多方面的基本能力,注重学生学科知识的积累,而且关注学生获取信息与整合信息能力的培养,关注学生思维品质的训练。丛书在编写中力求做到“活”,即以少胜多,以精驭繁;知识的讲析精练准确,材料的选择精粹简洁,层次的安排精致周全,练习的设计精巧灵活,题型的运用精美生动,答案的点示精要明晰,实实在在体现了“活学巧练”的编写特色。

三是实。丛书内容丰满,在充分利用和整合学习资源的前提下着重培养学生的学科实践能力,让学生在角度丰富的练习实践中、在自主合作探究的学习

方式中学习运用知识的规律。这种厚实的特点可以从本书的栏目设置中看出——课标要求、单元精析、典例剖析、基础演练、阅读拓展、交际应用、知识精华、单元达标、成长记录、资源开发——每一块都是一个知识的新天地。

四是美。丛书封面美观，栏目精致，版式新颖，插图贴切，字体端庄，细节生动而又不失朴实文雅，表现出与读者的一种亲切的交流。这样的书，一本在手，既能让读者赏心悦目，又能让读者感到耐看、耐用。

“桂壮红皮书”于2003年首先推出了《新课标精析巧练》，面世后获得了各地师生的广泛赞誉。2003年底到2004年初，我们在北京、湖北、江苏、浙江、广东等全国教育改革先进地区作了为期五十多天的调研，许多教育界的专家、教师、学生对本书给予了高度评价，并为本书的再版提出了极其宝贵的建议。“桂壮红皮书”，这套有着品牌效应的丛书，一定能够在广大读者的关爱、呵护与帮助中更显风采。

“桂壮红皮书”编委会

2004年5月

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Unit 1

How often do you exercise?



课标要求



良好的开始是成功的一半

1. 单词, 词组, 重点句型

always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly, ever, never, exercise, skateboarding, once, twice, three times, three times a week, every day, junk food, surf the Internet, start with, as for

What do they usually do on weekends? They often go to the movies.

What does he do on weekends? He sometimes watches TV.

How often do you play tennis? I play three times a week.

How often does she study? She studies every day.

2. 语法

(1) Adverbs of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly, ever, never

(2) Wh-questions, How often

(3) all/most/some/none

3. 功能意念

Talk about how often do you do things



单元精析



书中自有黄金屋

1. How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?

how often“多久(一次)”,强调询问某动作隔多久进行,即询问中间间隔的时间长度,动作发生的频率。常见的回答有:always(总是),usually(常常),often(经常),sometimes(有时),hardly ever(几乎不),never(从不)。也可用“多久几次”回答,如:once a week(一周一次),twice a year(一年二次),three times a day(一天三次)等。

[比较] how long/how soon/how many times

(1) how long“多久(时间),多长”。用于对长度或时间段提问,询问时间时,常询问某一动作进行了多久。如:
How long can I keep this book? 这本书我能借多久?

(2) how soon“过多久”,用于对将来时间的询问,其回答常用 in+一段时间。如:

—How soon can you be ready? 过多长时间你能准备好?

—In ten minutes. 过十分钟。

(3) how many times“几次”,仅仅询问次数,其回答常为:once(一次),twice(两次),three times(三次)等。如:

—How many times did you go to Beijing?

—Only once.

2. I exercise every day. 我每天锻炼。

(1) exercise:既可作名词,意为练习(题),为可数名词;“锻炼”,为不可数名词,也可用作动词,意为“锻炼”。记住以下常见短语:

do morning exercises“做早操”,do eye exercises“做眼保健操”,do more exercise“多锻炼”。

(2) every day“每天”,everyday“日常的”,如:

误: I get to school on time everyday. 我每天按时到校。

正: I get to school on time every day.

特别提示: every day 和 everyday 很容易混淆用错,同学们要注意使用这两个词。

3. They often go to the movies. 他们经常去看电影。

movie“电影”,相当于“film”。

go to the movies 意为“see a film, go to the cinema”。

常见的用法有: a movie fan(电)影迷, a movie star 电影明星。



4. He sometimes watches TV. 他有时候看电视。

sometimes“有时候”,相当于 at times,注意区别:some times,意为 several times“几次”,与时间无关,表“次数”。

[联想]sometime:(未来的)某时,some time:一段时间,相当于 one day。如:

Maybe we can also go to the moon some time in the future. 也许有朝一日我们也能登上月球。

I'll go to see you sometime next month. 下个月某时我会去看你。

5. Most students exercise three or four times a week.

大多数学生每周锻炼三、四次。

most“大多数”,most students 相当于“more than half”即“一半以上”。而 some students 相当于“less than half”(不到一半)。若指“全部、所有的”用 all。若说“一个都没有”用“no one”或“none”。

6. As for homework,most students do homework every day.

至于家庭作业,大多数学生每天都做。

as for“就……来说,至于,关于”,其后常接名词,代词或动名词,且常位于句首。如:

Most people like spring,but as for me ,I like autumn much better.

大多数人都喜欢春天,但对于我来说,我更喜欢秋天。

7. I hardly ever exercise. 我几乎不锻炼(我很少锻炼)。

(1)hardly“几乎不”,该词有否定意义。如:

I can hardly believe you. 我几乎无法相信你。

(2)hardly ever“几乎从不”“很少”。

注意比较下列几个表频度的副词,它们在程度上有区别,按从大到小排列顺序为:always(100%),usually,often,sometimes,hardly ever,never(0%)。

8. So maybe I'm not very healthy,although I do have one healthy habit. 所以尽管我的确有好的健康习惯,但也许我并不太健康。

(1)maybe“也许,大概,可能”,相当于“perhaps”,注意区分:maybe“也许是,可能在”。

在用法上,maybe 需修饰句中的谓语动词。如:

Maybe he can help you. = He may help you. 也许他能帮你。

(2)although“虽然……(但)”,在句中,although 与 but 不能同时使用。即:用 although 不用 but。像这样的词还有:用 because 不用 so。如:

误:Although he is not feeling well,but he goes to school. 尽管他觉得不舒服,但还是去上学了。

正:Although he is not feeling well,he goes to school.

= He is not feeling well,but he goes to school.

9. Of course,I love junk food too. 当然,我也喜欢垃圾食品。

junk 名词,“废弃的旧物、废物”。如:a junk market 旧货市场。

junk mail(不写收信人姓名、地址的)邮寄宣传品,胡乱寄的广告。

10... but I'm pretty healthy. 但我十分健康。

pretty:意为“很,相当”,如:pretty well 相当好,也意为“漂亮的,秀丽的”。如:

What a pretty girl! 多漂亮的一个女孩啊!

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

但我妈妈想让我喝了它,她说这对我的健康有益。

(1)want“想要”,want sth. 意为“想要(某物)”。

want to do something;意为“想做……”。

want sb. to do something;意为“想要某人做……”。

如:I want a MP3. I want my mother to buy one on my birthday.

我想要一台音乐播放机。我想要妈妈在我生日那天买给我。

(2)be good for...“对……有益”,其反义词为“be bad for...”如:

Running in the morning is good for our health. 早上跑步对我们健康有益。

区别:be good at...“擅长……”/be good to“对……和蔼”。如:

Be good to elder people. 对年长者要亲切。



典例剖析

送你一把金钥匙

[例] (2002年全国中学生英语能力竞赛)

— _____ does Mr Brown visit St. George College?

— Once a week.

A. When

B. What time

C. How many

D. How often

[剖析] D对,从答句中可知“一周一次”应问“多久一次”。应选D。

[易错分析]

A, B是关于时间“几点”“何时”的提问。

基础演练 万丈高楼平地起

I. 在空格上填入一个适当的词,使句意完整(首字母已给出)

1. A _____ father and I often argue (争论) with each other, we are good friends.
2. Good eating h _____ can help people h _____.
3. Maria e _____ every day, so she is in good health.
4. Can you help him m _____ a better study plan?
5. Sam likes travelling (旅游). He wants to s _____ with the smallest country and end with the largest one.

II. 句型转换

1. My parents often go to see my grandparents on weekends. (对画线部分提问)
_____ do your parents go to see your grandparents?
2. He often goes to see the film with his sister on Saturday evening. (同义句转换)
He with his sister often _____ to _____ on Saturday evening.
3. Which subject do you like best? (同义句转换)
What's your _____?
4. There's something wrong with the computer.
_____ wrong with the computer.
5. How often do you eat vegetables? (根据实际情况回答)

阅读拓展 读书破万卷 下笔如有神

Peter is four years old. He is bright and lovely. His father and mother love him very much. His mother often feeds (喂) food to him and carries him in her arms. Peter is too spoiled (被溺爱的).

It's Sunday. His father wants to take him to the park. Little Peter asks his father to carry him. His father says, "Peter, you have feet. You can walk yourself (你自己)." "But Mum always holds me in her arms," says Peter unhappily.

"Why do you have feet?"

"When I am not happy, I kick (踢) my mother with them," says Peter happily.

根据短文内容,选择正确答案

1. Peter is a _____ child.
A. friendly B. big C. lovely D. English
2. Peter's _____ spoils him very much.
A. mother B. father C. parents D. grandmother
3. Peter's father _____ on this Sunday.
A. is teaching him to walk B. is taking him to play
C. is talking to him D. is carrying him to the park
4. Peter _____.
A. doesn't have feet B. doesn't want to walk C. can't walk D. doesn't want to go
5. Peter kicks his mother when he is _____.
A. happy B. walking C. spoiled D. unhappy

交际应用 实践是检验真知的唯一标准

根据上下文提示,完成对话,一空一词

1. — _____ does Bob get up every morning? — He _____ at 6:30.
2. — _____ do you often begin classes? — At _____.

3. — _____ do he and his friends do after class?
— They often _____ (踢足球).
4. — _____ does your son eat junk food?
— Once a week.
5. — How often is he late for school?
— _____ (几乎从不).

单元小结



知识精华

举一反三 触类旁通

本单元主要学习了 How often do you do things? 以及它的回答形式,并学习使用频度副词及一些常用词组。通过学习,应掌握以下内容:

1. 能用“How often...”进行回答。
2. 学会使用 always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never 来表频度。
3. 学会使用 all, most, some, no...



单元达标

世上无难事 只怕有心人

听力部分(20分)

第一节:听下面五个句子,从 A, B, C 中选出能正确应答你所听到的句子的选项(5分)

1. A. I watch TV once a week. B. I usually play soccer with my friends. C. Yes, I like doing sports.
2. A. Every day. B. Only once. C. One and half months.
3. A. It's Yao Ming. B. Vegetables and fruit. C. It's Animal World.
4. A. About five hours. B. I exercise every day. C. Some students do sports three or four times a week.
5. A. I think so. B. No, I'm not healthy. C. Yes, I'm fine. Thank you.

第二节:听下面两段对话,从 A, B, C 中选出能回答所提问题的选项(5分)

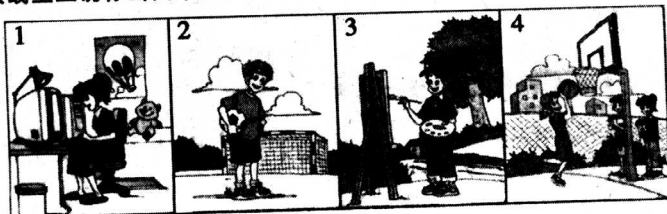
听第一段对话,回答第 6~7 题

6. When is the English party?
A. On Tuesday evening. B. On Thursday evening. C. On Thursday afternoon.
7. Can Bill come to the party?
A. I don't know. B. Yes, I think so. C. No, he can't.

听第二段对话,回答第 8~10 题

8. How often does Mr Fat exercise?
A. Sometimes. B. Very often. C. Hardly ever.
9. How does he like vegetables and milk?
A. He likes them very much. B. He likes them a little. C. He doesn't like them at all.
10. Which one is right?
A. he sleeps for 9 hours every night. B. He eats junk food three or four times a week. C. Mr Fat has a healthy lifestyle.

第三节:听短文,在图中横线上正确标出图中人物的中英文名字(10分)



笔试部分(100分)

I. 选出能替换画线部分的选项(10分)

1. On weekends, I usually get up late.

- A. From Monday to Friday B. From Monday to Sunday
C. On Sundays and Saturdays D. All the week

2. Life is interesting. We don't know what will(将) happen at times.

- A. sometimes B. some time C. sometime D. some times

3. You can send him letters by Internet. That's fast and easy.

- A. ordinary(普通的) letters B. e-mails C. airmails D. post cards

4. His habits are pretty good.

- A. very much B. very C. too D. quiet

5. Her lifestyle is not the same as yours.

- A. is different as B. is different from C. is different with D. is different for

II. 完型填空(20分)

Sports and games are good 1 our health. They can 2 us strong, stop us from 3 fat and keep 4 and happy. Especially(特别是), they can help the people who work with their brains(大脑) 5 of the day to study better, for sports and games let people 6 their body.

They make our life richer and more colourful. If we 7 not have a strong body, we can 8 do things well. So persons of all ages enjoy 9 and taking part in 10 kinds of sports—track and field(田径)swimming, skateboarding, and ball games.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. at | B. for | C. to |
| 2. A. make | B. find | C. do |
| 3. A. to | B. too | C. a lot of |
| 4. A. health | B. healthy | C. unhealthy |
| 5. A. all | B. most | C. some |
| 6. A. exercise | B. to exercise | C. exercising |
| 7. A. are | B. do | C. don't |
| 8. A. always | B. hard | C. hardly |
| 9. A. seeing | B. watching | C. to watch |
| 10. A. difference | B. different | C. difficult |

III. 阅读理解(20分)

I study at No. 12 Middle School. My home is far from my school. I get up early every morning. I ride my bike to school. I have lunch at school.

Sometimes I buy some bread and drinks for my lunch in the shop near our school. My father works in a factory behind my school. He goes to work by bus(乘车). He leaves his factory at 5:00 p. m. and we go home together.

1. What do I do ?

- A. A farmer B. A worker C. A teacher D. A student

2. I have _____ in my school.

- A. bread B. supper C. lunch D. breakfast

3. There's not a _____ near my school.

- A. bus stop B. shop C. factory D. farm

4. My father _____ by bus.

- A. goes to the town B. leaves work C. goes to work D. goes to school

5. I go home with _____ every afternoon.

- A. my mother B. my father C. my friends D. my brother



IV. 写作(50分)

1. 基础写作:将表中内容写成英语(各写一句话)。

Activity	Every day	once or twice a week	Three or four times a week
Do homework	95%	0%	5%

2. Are you healthy or unhealthy? What do you do every day? What do you have every week? 请你根据提示内容和提示词写一篇短文,提示词不要求全部用上。

提示词:often, every day, usually, three times a week, sometimes, once a week, always, once a month, hardly ever, never

成长记录 好好学习 天天向上

姓名	学校	班级	日期
最快乐的是			
最喜欢的是			
最大的收获是			
最有体会的是			
最满意的进步是			
最遗憾的失误是			
给老师的建议是			
同伴的话			
老师的话			
家长的话			

资源开发 创新思维的源泉

A lot of English people have three names, a first name, a middle name and a family name. Their family name comes last. For example, my name's James Allan Green, Green is the family name. I have two given names. My first name is James and my middle name is Allan. People don't use their middle names very much. So "John Henry Brown" is usually "John Brown". People never use Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss before their first names. They usually use them with their last names. We can say John Brown or Mr Brown, but never saying Mr John.

Unit 2

What's the matter?



课标要求

良好的开始是成功的一半

1. 单词,词组,重点句型

head, nose, eye, ear, mouth, tooth, neck, stomach, back, leg, arm, hand, foot, tired, hungry, thirsty, stressed out, a cold, headache, backache, toothache, stomachache, sore throat, dentist

What's the matter? I have a headache.

You should drink some tea.

That sounds like a good idea.

I have a sore back.

I hope you feel better soon.

2. 语法

(1) "have" for talking about health problems

(2) Modal: should/shouldn't

3. 功能意念

Talk about your health

Make suggestions



单元精析

书中自有黄金屋

1. What's the matter? 你怎么啦?

the matter with 与 what 连用表示“……怎么啦”? 或“某人/物怎么了?”常用的句型还有

(1) What's wrong with...?

(2) What's your trouble?

(3) What happened to you?

[谚语] Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you. 别自寻烦恼。

2. I have a stomachache. 我胃疼。

(1) have“有,患有”,口语中常用 have got 代替 have. I have got a headache and a cough. 我头痛,咳嗽。

ache“疼痛”常与 head, back, tooth, ear, heart 等具体部位构成合成词,如: toothache(牙痛), earache(耳朵痛)。

常见的疾病还有: have a (bad) cold 患(重)感冒, have a fever 发烧, have a sore throat 咽喉痛。

(2) 表“疼痛”(某部位的疼痛)还可用 have a pain + in + 部位,如: have a pain in my head 头疼。

3. You should drink some... 你应该喝些……

(1) should 可表示为 shall 的过去式,构成过去将来时,用于第一人称时,常用 would 代替,表示“将要”。

(2) 常用在现在时态中取代 shall 以减缓语气,表示(责任,义务),意为“应该”: We should respect our teachers and parents. 我们应该尊敬老师和父母。 You shouldn't be so careless. 你不该如此粗心大意。“不应该”should not = shouldn't.

4. I hope you feel better soon. 我希望你很快好转。

hope 希望

(1) 后接不定式或宾语从句: I hope to be a teacher. = I hope I can be a teacher. 我想当一名教师。



(2)hope 本身不可否定,不能说 don't hope,但 hope 后面可出现否定词,即宾语可被否定:I hope not. 希望不会。I hope it won't rain tomorrow. 希望明天别下雨。

[比较] hope/wish

(1)两者后都不能接动名词,可接不定式,表示“想,希望”。

误:I hope (wish)visiting Beijing.

正:I hope(wish)to visit Beijing. 我想去北京看看。

(2)wish 后可接“宾语+不定式”,但 hope 不行,也不能跟单独的名词作宾语。

误:I hope him to come.

正:I wish him to come. /I hope (that) he can come. 我希望他能来。

(3)wish 后可接双宾语,表示“祝愿”,hope 不行。

误:I hope you a “Happy New Year”.

正:I wish you a “Happy New Year”. 祝你们新年快乐。

(4)hope 和 wish 都可接从句,hope 表示的“希望”多能实现,wish 表示“但愿”或难以实现的事,从句中常用虚拟语气:We hope we (will) go to see you. 我们希望能去看你。I wish I were a bird. 我想变成一只鸟。

(5)wish 表“祝福”时,常用作复数形式:

Best wishes for a Happy New Year. 祝新年快乐万事如意。

feel

(1)“感觉,觉得”,后可接形容词,表“某人的感觉”。

feel bad (ill ,terrible) 感到不舒服,feel well 觉得(身体)好,feel worried 感到忧虑,feel tired 感到疲倦,feel happy 感到快乐。

What's the matter? 你怎么啦?

I'm not feeling well. I have a heartache. 我不舒服。我心脏痛。

(2)摸起来……

Your hands feel cold. 你的手摸起来很凉。

5. What' the matter with Song Jia? She's tired. 宋佳怎么啦? 她累了。

be tired=get tired=feel tired 感到疲倦。

6. Healing foods,the Asian way. 食疗,亚洲人的健康之道。

heal(动词)治愈(尤指伤口),使恢复健康

heal sb. of a disease 治好某人的疾病

healing (形容词)治愈的、医治用的……

7. Traditional Chinese doctors,believe we need a balance of cooling yin and hot yang to be healthy. 传统的中医相信阴、阳的平衡能够促进健康。

believe 相信

(1)后接宾语+不定式(多为 to be)。

I believe him to be dead. 我认为他死了。

(2)后接句子:I believe (that) he has been dead. 我相信他已死了。

(3)接 so 或 not:I believe so. 我相信会的。

I don't believe so. =I believe not. 我相信不会。

[谚语] To see is to believe. 百闻不如一见(眼见为实)。

短语:a balance of ……的平衡

be healthy 保持健康

8. It might be because you have too much yin .

这可能是因为你阴火太盛。

might



(1)为 may 的过去式,但有时无过去意味,仅使语气更加客气,委婉,表“允许,可以”。

Might we have the television on? Yes, you might. 我可以看电视吗? 可以。

(2)表“可能,也许”,在表推测时 must 可能性最大,译作“一定,准是”。may 其次,might 最小,might 后常接动词原形。

注意:may/might not 意为“可能不”。can/could not 意为“不可能”。too much“太多”,其后接不可数名词。

[比较] too much/much too/too many

too much:太多,去掉前词看后词,much 表示“许多”,too much,表示“太多”,其后接不可数名词。

much too:太,去掉前词看后词,too 表示“太”,much too 表示“太,十分”,其后接形容词或副词原形。

too many:太多,其后接可数名词的复数形式。

9. You should eat hot yang foods, like beef or lamb, to give you more energy. 你应该多吃些牛肉,羊肉等补阳食品,给你补充更多的能量。

energy:能力,活力,能量,常用作不可数名词,如:

He is so full of energy that he can't keep quiet. 他精力旺盛,静不下来。

10. Eating Dangshen and Huangqi herbs is also good for this. 吃草药党参、黄芪对此也有益处。

(1)该句中主语是动名词短语 eating Dangshen and Huangqi herbs,故谓语动词用单数 is。

(2)be good (bad) for 对……有益(有害)

be good at 在……(方面)成绩好,擅长……

11. On the other hand, people who are stressed out and angry might have too much yang in their lives. 另一方面,那些常感到紧张,有压力,容易生气的人可能是因为他们体内阳(气)过盛。

(1)who are stressed out and angry 此从句在句中作 people 后置定语,在译文中应先译出。

(2)短语: on the other hand 另一方面

be stressed out 紧张,有压力

in one's life 在某人的生活中/一生中

12. It's easy to stay healthy and it's important to eat a balanced diet. 保持健康很容易,均衡饮食也很重要。

英语中一些 adj. 后都可接不定式 to do sth. 如: be sorry to do, be glad to do, Nice to meet you!

此句中 be easy to do 做……容易, be important to do 做……很重要。

a balanced diet 一种均衡的饮食。balanced 在此是形容词,“均衡的”。

13. I'm not feeling very well at the moment. at the moment = now 此刻,现在。

14. And I'm stressed out because my mandarin isn't improving. 因我的北京话没长进,所以压力很大。

mandarin 旧时欧美人指的北京方言。

15. I study late every night, sometimes until 2 a. m. 我每晚都学到很晚,有时一直学到凌晨 2 点。

until 直到……时

(1)在肯定句中,表示“直到某动作才结束”。谓语动词常是可延续性动词: I'll wait for you until 9 p. m. 我等你一直到晚上九点。

(2)在否定句中谓语动词常为短暂性动词,意为“直到……才”。此时 until 可用 before 替换。I won't go to bed until you come back. = I won't go to bed before you come back. 你回来了,我才睡觉。

注意:当 until 作介词时,其宾语只能是时间,如果是地点,则应改写成从句。

误: Go down this road until the second traffic lights.

正: Go down this road until you reach the second traffic lights. 顺着这条街走,直到第二个红绿灯为止。

16. I really need some conversation practice. 我的确需要一些对话训练。

need

(1)“需要”,在此句作实义动词,它也可作情态动词(多用于疑问句或否定句中,其后接动词原形,无人称、数的变化)。

—Need I leave at once? 我需要马上离开吗?

—No, you needn't. You need to finish your homework. 不,你得做完你的作业。



(2) need: 用来回答 must 的提问。

—Must I finish the work now?

—No, you needn't. You can do it tomorrow.



典例剖析

送你一把金钥匙

[例] (2003 年哈尔滨市中考)

—_____, young man?

—I've got a cough.

A. What's the matter to you

B. What's ill with you

C. What's your trouble

D. What have you got

[剖析] 这是一个情景对话, 询问身体健康, 问某人怎么啦? 常用 C。

[易错分析]

What's the matter with you? 或 What's wrong with...? 或 What's the trouble with...? 注意其中冠词 the 和介词的使用。



基础演练

万丈高楼平地起

I. 英汉互动

1. What's the _____? What's _____? 出什么事啦?

2. What's the matter _____ you? 你哪儿不舒服?

3. _____ a headache 头痛

4. have a _____ 咽喉痛

5. have a _____ 感冒

6. have a _____ 发烧

7. _____ down and rest 躺下休息

8. see a _____ 看牙医

II. 单项选择

1. What's _____ with the little boy?

A. the wrong

B. matter

C. the matter

D. the ill

2. —How are you feeling today? —Oh, thanks. I'm feeling _____ now.

A. good

B. better

C. the better

D. weller

3. —_____ you hear me clearly from far away? —Sorry, I can't. Say it again, will you?

A. May

B. Need

C. Can

D. Should

4. —I can't get to sleep at night. —You _____ drink coffee at night.

A. should

B. shouldn't

C. needn't to

D. may not

5. Cotton _____ nice and soft(柔软).

A. feel like

B. feels like

C. feel

D. feels

III. 补全对话

Doctor: What's the matter?

Jill: 1 _____

Doctor: How are you feeling now?

Jill: 2 _____

Doctor: Let me take your temperature. It's a cold. Nothing serious.

Jill: 3 _____

Doctor: Do you want to eat anything?

Jill: 4 _____

Doctor: Well, take this medicine three times a day.

Have a good rest and drink more water.

Jill: 5 _____

A: I'm feeling even worse (更糟).

B: No, I don't feel like (想) eating anything.

C: I have a bad headache.

D: Really? But I don't feel any better now.

E: OK. Thank you.



阅读拓展

读书破万卷 下笔如有神

Eating habits (习惯) change from one country to another. Not only (不但) can the food people eat change, but also (而且) the way they eat can also change.

The Chinese have a saying: Eat good things for breakfast; eat a big meal for lunch until you are full; but eat less at dinner. Many Americans agree that one should start the day with a good breakfast, but their ideas about lunch and dinner are different.

Lunchtime is over quick in the United States. Most Americans only give themselves time for a quick lunch before they go back to work or school. So they eat a small lunch. After work they think they will have more time to eat a big dinner. Also a quiet dinner at home with all the family talking about their day is a way to take a good rest after a long, hard day of work.

Eating at a restaurant (饭店) is also different. In China, people like to talk and laugh when they are eating. Very often you can hear people talking or singing loudly and they are just having a good time. In America, it is not like this. They want a quiet place where they can eat a good meal far away from the sounds of the outside world. If someone is talking too loudly, other people in the restaurant will look at him or her angrily. If some people are talking too loudly, the manager (经理) might come out and ask them to be quiet. The manager may even ask them to leave the restaurant.

根据短文内容, 判断正(T)误(F)

1. Chinese people like to eat until they are full for breakfast.
2. Americans like to have lunch with families together.
3. Chinese people like to eat in a lively and happy atmosphere (气氛, 环境) with their close friends.



交际应用

实践是检验真知的唯一标准

完成对防“非典”工作人员的采访

A: Good morning. Nice to meet you.

B: Nice to meet you, too. 1

A: May I ask you 2 questions, please?

B: Of course. 3

A: In which places is SARS very popular?

B: There are more people who have SARS in Guangdong, Beijing and Shanxi than in other places.

A: What should we do to keep SARS away?

B: Mmm, I think keeping healthy 5 is very important. So all of us should do some exercises every day.

A: What else should we do?

B: We must always keep our hands clean 6, and keep the windows open to let the air in 7 and out.

Don't go to public places (公共场所) where there are too many 8 people.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome. 10