

新课程

全能学练
quannengxuelian

课时达标

分课时训练教案 百分百同步知识点覆盖 以练助学
按课节检测整合 点到面同步重难点突破 一课一测

练与测

每单元综合验收

立体化互动达标

总主编 黎启阳

英语



冀教版
八年级[下]

正版标贴防伪
免费电话核查

华东师范大学出版社

新课程 **全能学练**

课时达标 练与测

- 权威编写，国内首创。
- 同步到课时，准确模拟各教学环节。
- “三维”的体系：讲、练、测一体化。
- “三重”的原则：重基础、重训练、重能力。
- “三实”的特点：实用、实战、实效。
- “三本”的功能：备课参考本、课堂笔记本、作业练习本。
- 题型新颖，题量适度，梯度提升，全程优化。
- 单元(章)、期中、期末达标检测试卷及答案八开活页装订，使用方便灵活。

封面设计 文绍安

ISBN 7-5617-5027-7



9 787561 750278 >

ISBN 7-5617-5027-7/G · 2934

定价：13.80元

● 与新教材真正同步的全程辅导丛书

新课标

课时达标 练与测

冀教版

英语 八 年 级 下

总 主 编 黎启阳

本 册 主 编 安 康

编 者 罗 静 涂敏敏

华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据
课时达标练与测. 冀教版. 英语. 八年级下/安康主编. —上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2006. 10

ISBN 7-5617-5027-7

I. 课... II. 安... 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(2006)第 122531 号

课时达标练与测
冀教版 英语 八年级下

总主编 黎启阳
本册主编 安康
策划组稿 巨东升
项目编辑 柯亚
文字编辑 龚嵘
封面设计 文绍安
版式设计 四川华彩文化传播有限公司

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社
社址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮编 200062
电话 021-62450163 转各部 行政传真 021-62572105
网址 <http://www.ecnupress.com.cn> <http://www.hdsdbook.com.cn>
市场部 传真 021-62860410 021-62602316
邮购零售 电话 021-62869887 021-54340188

印刷者 四川锦祝印务有限公司
开本 880×1230 16 开
印张 9.25
字数 346 千字
版次 2006 年 12 月第一版
印次 2006 年 12 月第一次
印数 15000
书号 ISBN 7-5617-5027-7/G·2934
定 价 13.80 元

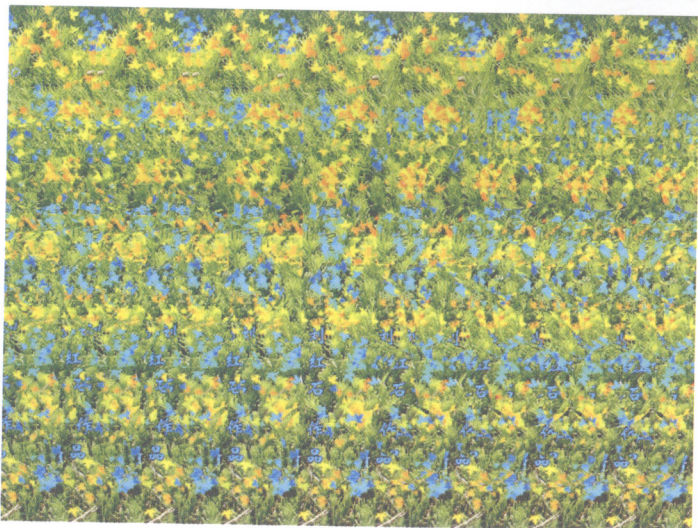
出版人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题, 请寄回本社市场部调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

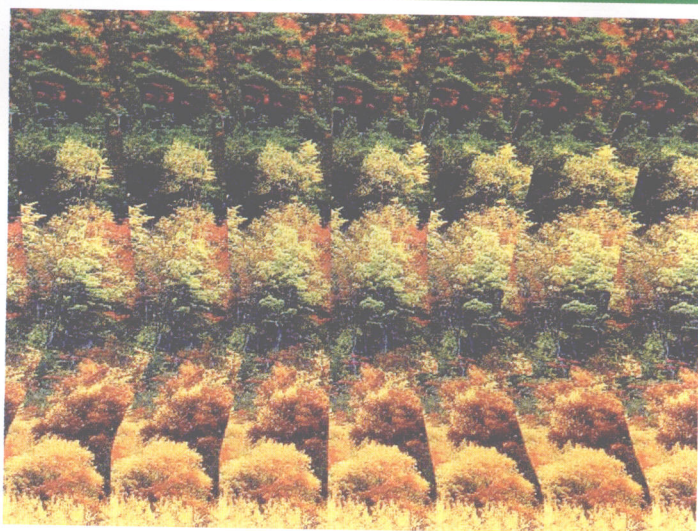
看看②上藏着什么？奇妙的立体三维图像

人有两只眼，两只眼有一定的距离。当人观察景物时，在一定的距离下，左眼向右，右眼向左，两只眼视线交叉，产生视差。比如你将你的一根手指置于眼前，用眼观看，视线角度不同时，会产生不同的效果。一种就是双眼都清楚地盯在手指上，这和平常看东西没什么差别；另一种就是两眼的视线交叉，则看上去有两只指头，这正是因为视线交叉后，使原图像投射到两边。三维立体图也正是应用这个原理，使经过处理的图像在人眼的视差下部分图像重叠，形成了立体图像。

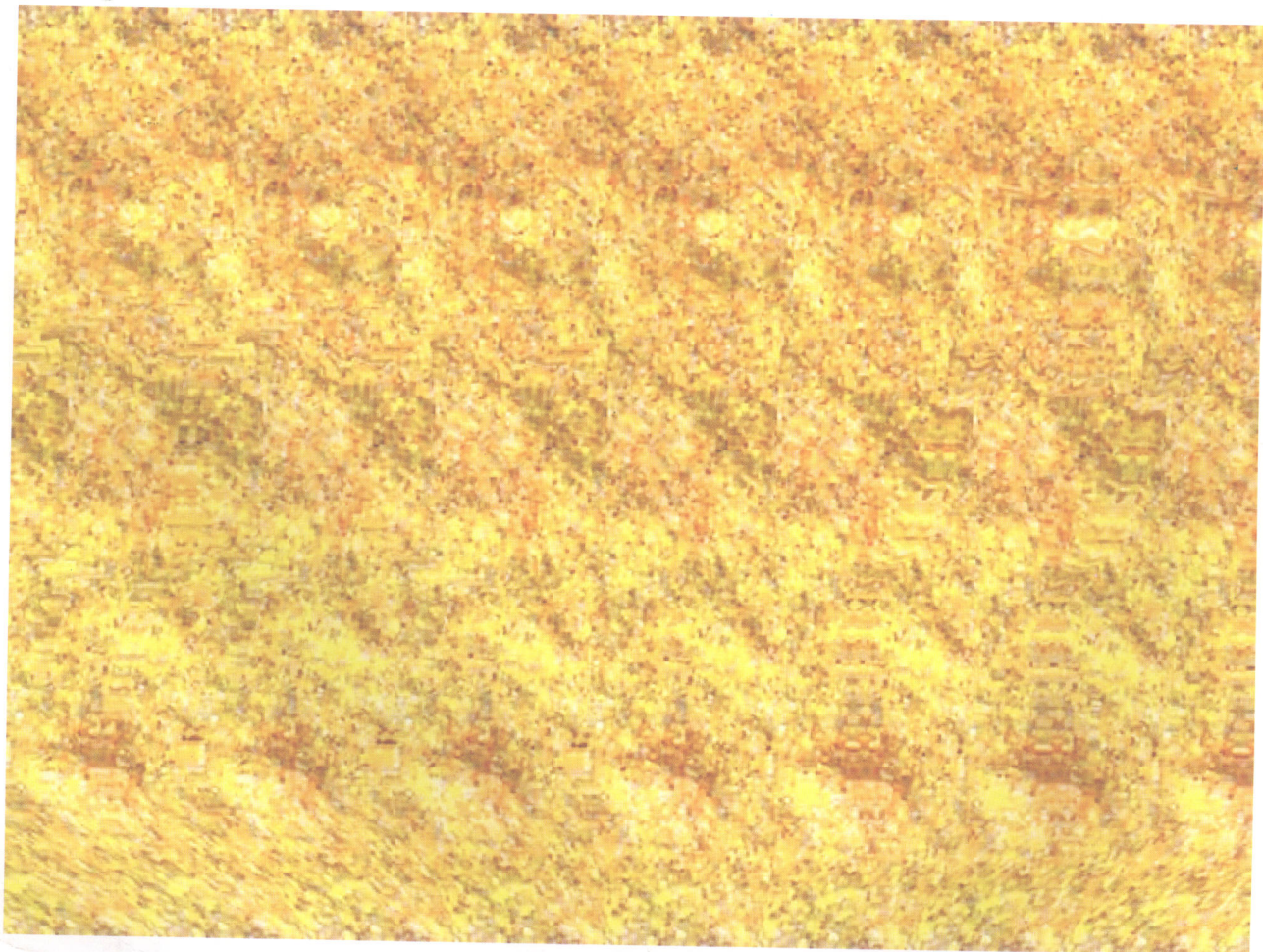
视图方法：离图大约 30 厘米，然后直直地盯画面，好像在看画又好像在看画的后面，一会儿，你就会惊奇地看到……



花朵



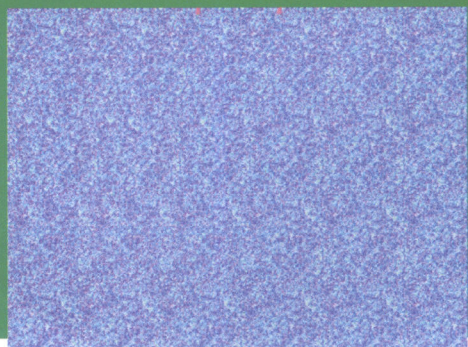
神秘的金字塔



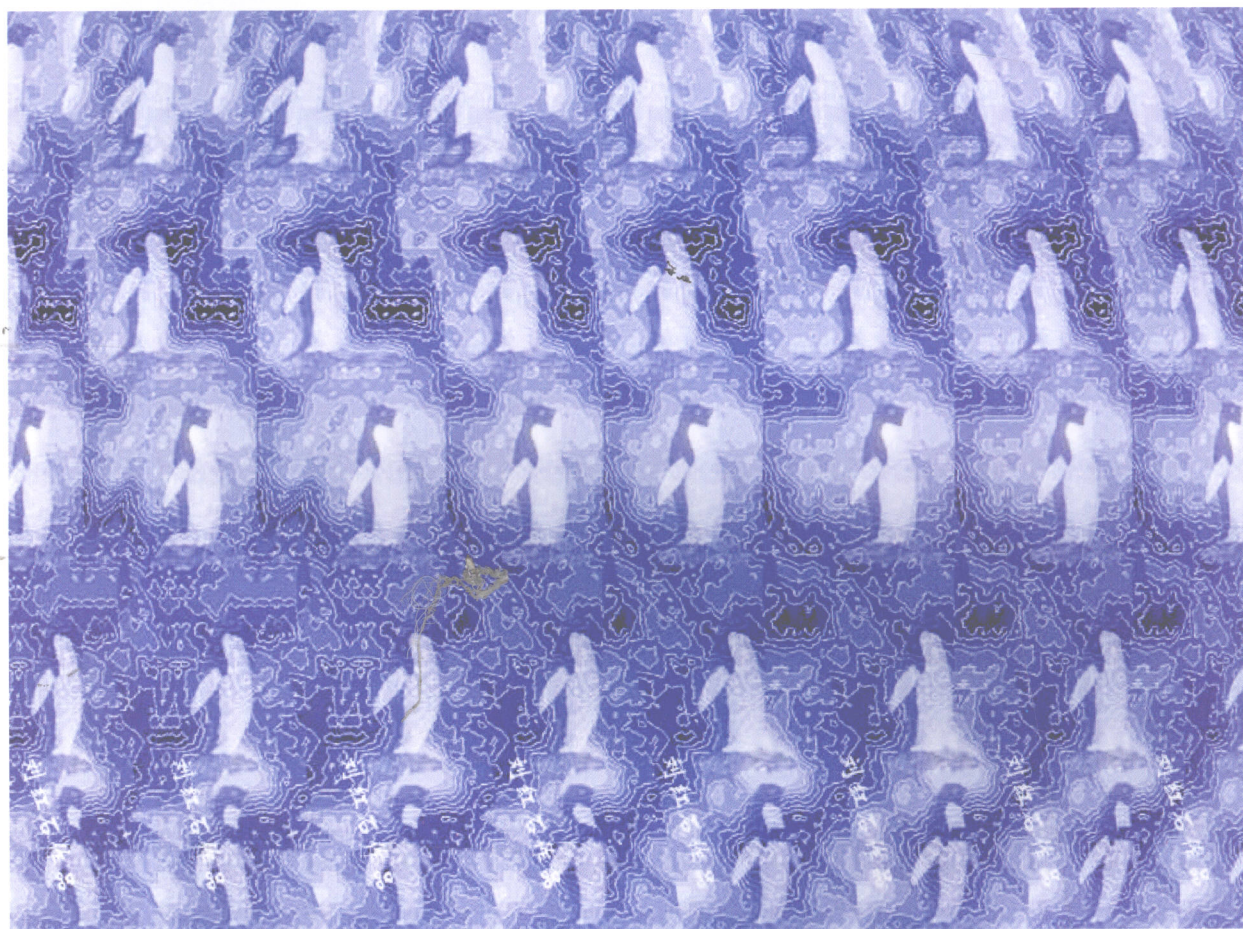
草原上的马

看看图上藏着什么？

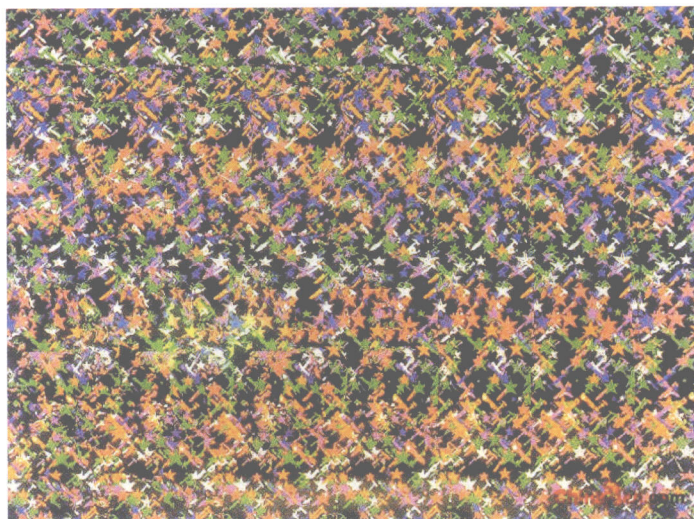
奇妙的立体
三维图像



海鸥



企
鹅



攀
登



立
体

编写说明

伴随新课标的深入实施和新教材的全面推广，一场以培养学生综合素质和创新能力为核心的教育教学改革浪潮正席卷中华大地。在这场大变革中，怎样体现新课标的精神？如何教好、学好新教材？这是广大师生面临的首要问题。为解决这一难题，我们特组织了全国最先使用新教材的名校名师，编写了这套《课时达标·练与测》丛书。

编写宗旨

突出教育新理念，紧扣教学新课标，把握教改新动向，体现教研新成果，坚持科学、权威、新颖、实用的原则，精心设计，全程优化，达到科学性、系统性、示范性、实用性高度统一，全面构建讲、练、测三维体系，打造全新的教辅精品。

编写体例

本丛书是一套同步到每课时的，兼具讲、练、自测、考查与培优的教与学训练辅导用书。英语科设置四个板块：“名师讲坛·点睛导航”，对应课时知识点、重难点，归纳总结，典例精析，点拨思路技巧；“课时达标·以练助学”，双栏对应，专项训练，由易到难，各个击破；单元（章）达标检测试卷，为阶段性的综合测试；期中、期末达标检测试卷，完全按统一考试标准格式命制，既可作为复习训练卷使用，亦可作为正规考试卷使用。

丛书特色

1. **科学性强**：讲、练、测、辅导、复习一体化，注重基础，培养能力，侧重练与测，使之讲完练完，练完学完，学完达标，做到一步到位，一本通达，全方位解决问题。

2. **目的性强**：紧扣教学环节，体现教学程序，以每课时为基本单位，循序渐进，严格与教学同步，详尽指导其过程和方法，稳步提高教学质量。

3. **实用性强**：单元（章）、期中、期末达标检测试卷、参考答案及点拨均用八开活页装订，测试范围、时间、分值、内容、题型等清晰明了，全真演练，训练与测试方便、灵活。

4. **针对性强**：内容和形式、思路和技巧、训练和测试、感悟和拓展环环紧扣，准确模拟各教学环节，并链接中考，提升智能，体现新课标综合、应用、创新理念。

5. **功能性强**：本丛书具有备课参考本、课堂笔记本、作业练习本、专项（阶段）及综合测试等五大功能，且题型新颖，题量、难易适度，减轻师生过重负担，使教与学更轻松愉快。

总之，《课时达标·练与测》是一套与新教材真正同步的全程辅导丛书。丛书在策划、编写、出版的过程中，专家、名师和编辑竭诚努力，处处把关，倾情奉献，但疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大师生批评指正，以便我们再版时做得更好。

黎启阳

2006年10月

MULU

目录



Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!	(1)
Unit 2 Plant a Plant!	(12)
Unit 3 Amazing Animals	(23)
Unit 4 Look into Science!	(34)
Unit 5 Go with Transportation!	(45)
Unit 6 Connect	(56)
Unit 7 Know Our World	(67)
Unit 8 Save Our World!	(78)
第一单元达标检测试卷	(89)
第二单元达标检测试卷	(93)
第三单元达标检测试卷	(97)
第四单元达标检测试卷	(101)
第五单元达标检测试卷	(105)
第六单元达标检测试卷	(109)
第七单元达标检测试卷	(113)
第八单元达标检测试卷	(117)
八年级下学期期中达标检测试卷	(121)
八年级下学期期末达标检测试卷	(129)
参考答案、点拨及听力材料	(137)



Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!

Lesson 1 What's the Weather Like?

一课时



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **rather** *adv.* 相当。可与动词、形容词或副词的原级和比较级以及 **too** 连用。典例: It's rather cold today. 今天相当冷。The work is rather too difficult for me. 那项工作对我来说太难了。(2) **rise** *v.* 升起, 上涨。作不及物动词用。典例: Look! The sun is rising. 看! 太阳升起来了。[辨析] **rise, raise**: **raise** 为及物动词, 意为“举起, 抬高”。典例: If you have questions, please raise your hands. 如果你们有问题, 请举手。

2. Key phrases

be scared of sb/sth 害怕某人或某物。典例: Are you scared of snakes? 你害怕蛇吗? [拓展] be scared to do sth 害怕做某事。典例: I'm scared to take planes. 我害怕乘飞机。

3. Key sentences

(1) What's the weather like today? 今天的天气怎么样? = How is the weather? [拓展] What's the temperature? 气温是多少? 回答用 “It's + 数词 + degrees”。(2) I hope not! 我希望不是这样! [解析] 这句话表示不希望出现某种情况, 其肯定形式为 I hope so. 希望如此。(3) Tell us what time it will rise and set! 告诉我们它升起和落下的具体时间! [解析] 这是一句含有宾语从句的复合句, “what time...” 作 Tell 的直接宾语。宾语从句的语序要用陈述语序。



课时达标·以练助学

1. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- (1) I r ather think so. How about you?
- (2) It often has s un in summer.
- (3) The moon is r ising in the east.
- (4) I'm s ad to climb the trees.
- (5) He likes watching s un in the afternoon.

2. 用方框内所给单词和短语的正确形式填空。

rise, be, know, get ready, be scared of

- (1) He's getting ready to go home now.
- (2) Nobody knows how to do it.
- (3) My sister is taking a plane.
- (4) There will be a football match next Sunday.
- (5) The sun rises at about six o'clock in the morning.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) She did badly in the test.
A. rather bad B. rather badly C. bad rather D. badly rather
- () (2) How is the weather today? It's cloudy.
A. How; like B. What; like C. What's; like D. How is; like
- () (3) The sun rises at 6:30 in the morning and sets at 5:00 in the afternoon.
A. rise; set B. will rise; set C. rising; setting D. rises; sets
- () (4) Hello, everyone! I'm on the radio. It will be snowy tomorrow.
A. on; snow B. on; snowy C. in; cloud D. on; snows
- () (5) —What's your mother like?
—She's beautiful.
A. She's beautiful B. She's a doctor C. She likes skating D. She's running
- () (6) Here's today's weather report.
A. weather's report B. weather reports
C. weather report D. weathers report
- () (7) It will be windy tomorrow.
A. wind B. be wind C. to wind D. be windy

4. 完成下列反意疑问句。

- (1) My mother never goes shopping, does she?
- (2) She does her homework every day, doesn't she?
- (3) He bought a book yesterday, didn't he?
- (4) Li Ming has sent an e-mail, hasn't he?
- (5) There was a boy in the room, wasn't there?

中考链接

- () 1. Which do you like better, apples or oranges? (2006·徐州)
A. best B. good C. well D. better
- () 2. —What does the lady look like?
—She's really a nice lady. (2006·武汉)
A. She's fine and well B. She's really a nice lady
C. She's tall and thin D. She likes wearing skirts



Lesson 2 It's Getting Warmer!

一课时

课时达标·以练助学

1. 根据汉语提示和句意写出相应的单词。

- (1) She looks young, but in _____ (事实), she is over fifty.
- (2) The sun makes the snow _____ (融化).
- (3) Are you scared of _____ (闪电)?
- (4) He _____ (变成) a writer when he was 18 years old.
- (5) She has a _____ (迷人的) voice.

2. 用方框内所给单词和短语的正确形式填空。

get, long, German, go up, make a noise

- (1) The days are getting _____ and _____ in spring.
- (2) How many _____ are there visiting the Great Wall?
- (3) It's _____ warmer now.
- (4) The temperature _____ in early spring.
- (5) He _____ to make Li Ming wake up just now.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) Lily sits between _____ .
A. he and I B. I and him C. he and me D. him and me
- () (2) _____ warm it is today!
A. What B. How C. What a D. How a
- () (3) My uncle will come to see me _____ next week.
A. sometime B. some time C. some times D. sometimes
- () (4) Which is _____ , the sun _____ the moon?
A. big; or B. bigger; and C. bigger; or D. the bigger; or
- () (5) How do you read "October 20th, 2006"?
A. October twentieth, two thousands and six.
B. October twenty, two thousand and six.
C. October the twenty, two thousand and six.
D. October twentieth, two thousand and six.
- () (6) The temperature goes _____ in spring. The snow _____ quickly in the warm sun.
A. up; melts B. high; melts C. up; melted D. high; melted
- () (7) — Don't you think his radio is too noisy?
— _____. Ask him to turn it down.
A. Yes, I don't think so B. No, I think so
C. Yes, I think so D. No, I don't think so

4. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

- (1) In the sun, the snow _____ (很快融化).
- (2) The weather gets _____ (越来越暖和).
- (3) Can you tell me _____ (明天天气怎样)?
- (4) He _____ (可能) at home now.

中考链接

- () 1. The food on the plate smells _____. You can't eat it. (2006·南通)
A. delicious B. badly C. well D. bad
- () 2. You'd better _____ her number in the phone book. (2006·汕头)
A. look into B. look for C. look up



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **melt** *v.* 融化; 使融化。典例: The sun had melted the snow. 太阳使雪融化了。 (2) **become** *v.* 变得; 变成。常用作系动词。典例: China is becoming stronger and stronger. 中国正变得越来越强大。 [辨析] **get, become, turn**: 这三个词都可用作系动词, 意为“变得”。后接形容词, 但侧重点不同。指一个人的暂时性的身心变化或永久性的自然变化, 可用 become 或 get, 典例: become/get angry, famous, fat, ill, old, etc. 生气, 出名, 发胖, 得病, 变老等; 这两者还可用于指天气的变化, 典例: It's getting/becoming cold, dark, cloudy, etc. 天渐渐冷了, 黑了, 多云了。turn 多用于指人或事物的颜色变化。典例: The leaves turn yellow in autumn. 秋天, 叶子变黄了。

2. Key phrases

(1) **make a noise** 弄出噪音。典例: My father is sleeping. Please don't make a noise. 我爸爸在睡觉, 请不要弄出响声。
(2) **early spring** 早春。 [拓展] **late spring** 暮春。 **early/late May** 五月初/末。 (3) **between... and...** 在……和……之间。该结构用在两者之间, 可以指时间、数量、地点、人物等。典例: She sits between Jim and me. 她坐在吉姆和我之间。 (4) **go up** 上升。同 rise 意思相近。典例: The price of vegetables is going up. 蔬菜价正在上涨。



Lesson 3 Postcards!

一课时



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) road n. 道路, 路。〔拓展〕
main roads 公路干线/road signs
道路标志牌。〔辨析〕road, way:
road 指通行车辆的宽阔、平坦的
马路。典例: There is too much
traffic on the road. 公路上有太多的
车辆。way 道路, 是最普通的
的词, 常可作比喻用法, 指抽象的
路。典例: They are on the way
to school. 他们在去学校的路上。

(2)〔辨析〕arrive, reach, get: 这
三个词都有“到达”的意思。arrive
为不及物动词, 表示到达某个地
方, 接名词作宾语时名词前要用
介词 at(小地方)或 in(大地方)。
典例: When did they arrive at
your school? 他们是什么时候到
达你们学校的? reach 是及物动
词, 后面直接跟表示某一地方的
词作宾语。典例: Our family
reached Shanghai at ten o'clock
in the morning. 我们一家上午十
点到的上海。get 是不及物动
词, 表示到达具体的某个地方, 接
名词时名词前加 to, 跟副词时 to
省略。典例: He get home very
late. 他到家很晚。

2. Key sentences

We won't see any flowers until
May. 直到五月份我们才能看到
花。〔解析〕句中的 until 也可用
till 代替, 意为“直到……时(为
止)”。典例: Wait until the rain
stops. 等到雨停。



课时达标·以练助学

1. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- (1) This r _____ leads to the park.
- (2) We often play "snow" s _____ after snowing.
- (3) The temperature is eighteen d _____ today.
- (4) They a _____ in Beijing yesterday.
- (5) It's cold o _____.

2. 用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。

careful, swim, cook, eat, sing

- (1) — What will Jim do on the warm day?
— He will go _____.
- (2) She listened _____ but heard nothing.
- (3) You'd better _____ more vegetables.
- (4) When I met her, I saw her _____ in the kitchen.
- (5) Listen! Someone _____ in the next room.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) When did they _____ Beijing?
A. get in B. reach C. arrive D. get on
- () (2) Thank you _____ the nice present.
A. for B. with C. to D. of
- () (3) We can see a lot of people _____ in the park every morning.
A. exercised B. exercises C. exercising D. to exercise
- () (4) Li Lei didn't leave the classroom _____ the rain stopped.
A. after B. until C. because D. when
- () (5) Which season do you like _____, spring, summer or autumn?
A. well B. better C. good D. best
- () (6) The nights in spring are getting _____ than before.
A. long B. short C. longer D. shorter

4. 根据汉语完成句子, 一空一词。

- (1) 在春天, 白天变长了, 天气变暖了。
The days are _____ and the weather is _____
is spring.
- (2) 直到我妈妈回来, 我才去睡觉。
I _____ go to bed _____ my mother came back.
- (3) 有许多人在操场上跑步。
There _____ many people _____ on the playground.
- (4) 我看见他们正在上车。
I saw them _____ the bus.

中考链接

- () 1. With the help of the Internet, news can _____ every corner of the world.
(2006·天津)
A. arrive B. reach C. go D. get
- () 2. — I hear the weather will _____ cold for another week.
— I hope not. I hate cold weather. (2006·武汉)
A. turn B. last C. get D. stay



Lesson 4 Sun Is Rising

一课时



课时达标·以练助学

1. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- (1) Wind blows g _____ through the trees.
- (2) The flowers are b _____, aren't they?
- (3) In autumn, the leaves c _____ from green to yellow.
- (4) Look! Li Lei is c _____ the tree.
- (5) It's easy for me to climb the h _____.

2. 用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。

watch, they, many, run

- (1) Children have fun _____ about outside in spring.
- (2) I hear one of _____ has a baby.
- (3) — How many books are there in the box?
— _____ than thirty.
- (4) We _____ a football game tomorrow.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) These flowers are beautiful, _____?
A. aren't they B. aren't these C. are they D. are these
- () (2) Spring _____ us flowers and warm weather.
A. take B. bring C. takes D. brings
- () (3) — Could you give me a hand, please?
— Sure. What would you like me _____?
A. doing B. to do C. do D. does
- () (4) _____ fine weather it is!
A. What B. How C. What a D. How a
- () (5) It's raining heavily. You'd better _____.
A. don't go now B. stay here when it stops
C. not leave until it stops D. not to leave at once
- () (6) In Beijing, it's _____ in July, but it is even _____ in August.
A. hotter; hottest B. hot; hot C. hotter; hot D. hot; hotter
- () (7) The house is _____.
A. Tom's and Bill's B. Tom and Bill's C. Tom's and Bill D. Tom and Bills

4. 情景对话: 从 II 栏中选出与 I 栏各句相对应的答语。

I

- () (1) Would you like to come to my birthday party?
- () (2) What's the weather like?
- () (3) My brother is ill.
- () (4) Shall we go to the park?
- () (5) What a beautiful day!
- () (6) May I use your pen?

II

- A. Good idea.
- B. It's very cold.
- C. I'm sorry to hear that.
- D. Sure. Here you are.
- E. Yes, it's beautiful, isn't it?
- F. Yes, I'd love to.

中考链接

- () 1. — How's Joy's skirt?
— Her skirt is more beautiful than _____. (2006·兰州)
A. her sister's and Kate B. her sister and Kate
C. her sister and Kate's D. her sister's and Kate's
- () 2. Sam isn't _____ than Ben. They are the same. (2006·海淀)
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **gently** *adv.* 温柔地; 轻轻地。典例: She always speaks to others gently. 她总是和别人轻声细语地说话。
(2) **change** *v.* 改变。典例: You've changed a lot since I saw you last. 自从我上次见到你以来, 你改变了很多。

[拓展] change... for... 把.....

换成...../change... into... 把.....

.....变成.....。典例: Can you

change the sentences into English?

你能把那些句子翻译成英语吗?

2. Key phrases

one by one 一个接一个。典

例: They got on the bus one by one. 他们一个接一个地上了车。

[拓展] day by day 一天又一天/

year by year 一年又一年。典例:

They work on the farm year by

year. 他们年复一年地在农场

劳动。

3. Key sentences

Weather is warming. 天气变

暖了。[解析]句中 warm 为动词, 意为“使某人/物温暖”。



Lesson 5 Fun in the Sun

一课时



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

kick v. 踢。典例: He kicked the ball into the river. 他把球踢进河里了。

2. Key phrases

(1) go cycling 相当于 go to ride a bike “去骑车”。典例: He often goes cycling on Sunday. 他经常在星期天骑车。
(2) What about...? “……怎么样?”表示征询意见或提出建议,也可以用 How about...? 其后跟名词、代词或动名词短语作宾语。典例: What about playing football now? 现在踢足球怎么样?

(3) Let's do sth 让我们做某事,其否定形式常用“Let's not do sth”典例: Let's have a rest. 我们休息一下吧。Let's not go there. 我们不要去那儿了。

3. Key sentences

(1) Shall we play soccer? 我们踢足球好吗? [解析] Shall 多用于第一人称的疑问句,表示征求对方意见,意思是“可以……吗? ……好吗?”典例: Shall I sit here? 我可以坐在这里吗?
(2) The ball always hits me on the head. 球总是打到我的头。[解析] hit sb on the head 打某人的头。表示“打某人的脸”要用 hit sb in the face。典例: He hit me in the face. 他打了我的脸。



课时达标·以练助学

1. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- (1) The w _____ in summer is so hot, so I don't like it.
- (2) Cycling means r _____ a bicycle.
- (3) Why are you k _____ me on the leg?
- (4) Lily likes w _____ red skirts.
- (5) S _____ I sit here?

2. 用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。

swim, fly, break, smoke, help

- (1) How about _____ in the river this Sunday?
- (2) My glasses were _____ yesterday.
- (3) He would like me _____ him with English.
- (4) We shall _____ to America next week.
- (5) Shall I _____ here?

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) My mother hit me _____ head.
A. in my B. on my C. in the D. on the
- () (2) It's Sunday today. Why not _____?
A. to play cards B. watch TV at home
C. going skating D. to fly a kite
- () (3) — Shall we go to the park?
— _____.
A. Good idea B. You're welcome
C. Thanks a lot D. It doesn't matter
- () (4) Do you know the man _____ a white shirt?
A. wear B. putting on C. in D. dressing
- () (5) How about going _____ this Sunday?
A. to ride bike B. bike ride C. cycling D. riding cycling
- () (6) — Let's meet at the park gate.
— _____.
A. All right B. Certainly C. That's all right D. Yes, please
- () (7) You'd better _____ more exercise and keep _____.
A. do; healthily B. doing; health C. to do; healthy D. do; healthy

4. 根据汉语完成句子,一空一词。

- (1) 我们不要去湖里钓鱼吧。
Let's _____ in the lake.
- (2) 我累了,休息一下怎么样?
I'm tired. _____ a rest?
- (3) 不要打我的头。
Don't hit me _____.
- (4) 上课了,同学们一个接一个地跑进教室。
Class begins. Students run into the classroom _____.

中考链接

1. Tom _____ (go) to work from Monday to Friday, doesn't he? (2006·南通)
2. Liu Ying _____ (change) a lot since she entered Harvard University. (2006·兰州)



Lesson 6 Danny the Babysitter

一课时



课时达标·以练助学

1. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- (1) I had to b _____ my aunt's baby yesterday.
- (2) I saw some boys playing basketball on the p _____.
- (3) How much water does the glass h _____?
- (4) His arms s _____ when he walked.
- (5) Can you help me p _____ the door?

2. 用方框内所给单词和短语的正确形式填空。

babysit, cry, have, swing, fall off, turn around, get off

- (1) Listen, can you hear a baby _____?
- (2) I heard one of the pandas _____ a baby.
- (3) Do you like to be a _____?
- (4) Tom, stop _____. It's time to go home.
- (5) Look, people are busy _____ the bus.
- (6) I shouted at him, and he stopped walking and _____.
- (7) My mother _____ the bike and hurt herself.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) Thank you for _____ me with English.
A. to help B. help C. helping D. helped
- () (2) Ling Feng _____ his aunt's child on a Sunday morning.
A. looked at B. looked after C. looked for D. babysit
- () (3) Would you please _____ smoke in the room?
A. not B. don't C. no D. won't
- () (4) His sister cried because he gave her _____.
A. push B. hard push C. a hard push D. a push gently
- () (5) The flowers _____ in the warm sun.
A. rise B. set C. go up D. come out
- () (6) We mustn't get _____ the bus until it stops.
A. down B. up C. off D. from
- () (7) The girl _____ a red coat.
A. wears B. puts on C. dresses D. has on

4. 按要求完成句子, 一空一词。

- (1) It's raining heavily. (改为感叹句)
_____ it is raining!
- (2) He often helps me with maths. (改为否定句)
He _____ me with maths often.
- (3) The old man went to the Great Wall by bike. (对划线部分提问)
_____ the old man _____ to the Great Wall?
- (4) Let me write down the sentences. (变为反意疑问句)
Let me write down the sentences, _____?

中考链接

- () 1. She listens to the radio every day, _____? (2006·南通)
A. doesn't she B. isn't she C. hasn't she D. won't she
- () 2. _____ weather we had on our holiday! (2006·广州)
A. What a good B. How a good
C. What good D. How good



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **hold** *v.* 支持, 握住。典例: I hold a book in my hand. 我手里拿着本书。
(2) **push** *v.* 推, 其反义词为 pull(拉)。典例: You push from the back and I'll pull at the front. 你在后面推, 我在前面拉。

2. Key phrases

(1) **turn around** 转回身, 把……往回开。典例: He turned around and saw an old man standing there. 他转过身, 看见一个老人站在那儿。
(2) **hold on** (打电话时) 别挂断; 坚持(下去)。典例: Hold on, and everything will be all right. 坚持下去, 一切都会好的。
(3) **fall off** 从……(常指高处) 掉下来。【解析】off 为介词, 其后可带宾语, 相当于 fall down from... 典例: He fell off a tree yesterday. 昨天他从树上掉下来了。

(4) **come down** 下来(常指从高处), 相当于 get down。典例: Where did he come down? 他从哪儿下来的?
(5) **get off** 下(车、船等)。典例: He got off the bus and came into the shop. 他下了车, 进了一家商店。

3. Key sentences

It's time to stop swinging, Debbie. 戴比, 该停止打秋千了。
【辨析】**stop doing, stop to do**: stop doing 停止做某事; stop to do 停止或中断做某事后去做另一件事。典例: They stopped to smoke. 他们停下来抽烟。We must stop smoking. 我们必须戒烟了。



Lesson 7 Danny's "Debbie" Day

一课时



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **partly** *adv.* 部分地。典例: It was partly her fault. 有一部分是她的错。(2) **herself** *pron.* 她自己。典例: She hurt herself. 她伤了自己。[拓展] 其他几个反身代词为: myself 我自己, yourself 你自己, himself 他自己, itself 它自己, ourselves 我们自己, yourselves 你们自己, themselves 他们自己。

2. Key phrases

(1) **wake up** 醒来, 叫醒。典例: The noise woke me up. 这声音把我吵醒了。Has she waken up yet? 她醒来了吗?(2) **think about** 思考, 想起。典例: I am thinking about my friend in the country. 我正在想乡下的朋友。(3) **make sth for sb** 为某人做某物。典例: I will make a birthday cake for her. 我要给她做个生日蛋糕。也可以说成 **make sb sth**, 以上句子可改为: I will make her a birthday cake. (4) **help sb do sth** 帮助某人做某事。[解析] 其中 do sth 是省略 to 的不定式。典例: I often help my mother do the housework. 我经常帮妈妈做家务。也可用 **help sb with sth** 表达上句: I often help my mother with housework.

(5) **not...any more** 不再……[解析] not 必须和助动词一起构成“不再”的意思, 常和非延续性动词连用。其同义词组为 **not...any longer**。也可用 **no more**, 常放在助动词后, 特别是 **be** 动词后, 表示数量的程度。典例: There's no more bread on the plate. 盘子里再也没有面包了。

3. Key sentences

Then she was running again! So was I! 然后她又开始跑! 我也是! [解析] So was... 是一个倒装句, 常表示“甲(前面一句话中的主语)如何, 乙(此句中的主语)也如何。”句中动词要和前一句保持一致, 可用相应的 **be** 动词、情态动词或助动词。典例: They have been to Canada, so has Li Ming. 他们去过加拿大, 李明也去过。



课时达标·以练助学

1. 根据句意及汉语提示完成单词。

- Please _____ (叫醒) me up at six tomorrow morning.
- He has _____ (很少) friends here, so he feels lonely.
- My mother _____ (做) dumplings for me yesterday.
- She lives by _____ (她自己).
- I get up before the sun _____ (升起) every morning.

2. 单项选择。

- () (1) Don't worry, there is _____ time left.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () (2) _____ is not easy for me to finish the work without your help.
A. That B. This C. It D. One
- () (3) —Mingming goes to school on foot.
—_____.
A. so do I B. so does I C. so I do D. so I go
- () (4) Jim wanted _____ her a push.
A. give B. to give C. gives D. giving
- () (5) Don't forget to wake _____ in one hour.
A. on him B. up him C. him up D. him on
- () (6) He wanted _____ at the meeting, but he _____ nothing at last.
A. to speak; said B. to say; spoke C. to talk; said D. to speak; told
- () (7) The teacher told us that we _____ the farmers on the farm.
A. help B. helped C. will help D. would help

3. 按要求完成句子, 一空一词。

- (1) What a cold day! (改为同义句)
_____ it is!
- (2) It snowed heavily last night. (改为同义句)
The _____ was _____ last night.
- (3) I often help Li Ming study English. (改为同义句)
I often _____ Li Ming _____.
- (4) She did her homework at school just now. (对画线部分提问)
_____ she _____ her homework just now?

4. 根据汉语提示完成句子, 一空一词。

- (1) 今晚我不能再写了。
I _____ write _____ tonight.
- (2) 他想我帮助他扫地。
He wants me _____ the floor.
- (3) He'd like to go with you and _____ (我也愿意).
- (4) We threw balls and played catch, _____ (我也做了).
- (5) They come from America, _____ (吉姆也是).
- (6) He has never been to Taipei, _____ (他父母也没去过).

中考链接

- () 1. — How long will you stay here?
— I think I will be here for _____ more days. (2006·武汉)
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 2. — _____ lovely day! Let's go for a picnic. shall we?
— Good idea! (2006·河北)
A. What B. How C. What a D. How a



Lesson 8 Unit Review

一课时



课时达标·以练助学



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- (1) A b _____ is to look after a baby.
- (2) It's r _____ hot today! please open the window.
- (3) The storm with l _____ kept for one hour last night.
- (4) How many hours of d _____ are there on March 21st?
- (5) Here's today's w _____ report. It will be snowy in the evening.
- (6) It's hard to c _____ the snow hill in winter.

2. 用方框内所给单词和短语的正确形式填空。

ride, play, take, be, arrive in, wake, think about

- (1) I don't like _____ a babysitter.
- (2) They like going bike _____ on Sundays.
- (3) Don't keep on _____ the problem. We have something important to do.
- (4) — Who _____ you up this morning?
— My mother did.
- (5) I saw her _____ with a cat.
- (6) — When do they plan _____ Shanghai?
— Tomorrow afternoon.
- (7) How about _____ the dog for a walk in the park?

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) What _____ bad weather!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () (2) The boy sits between _____.
A. us B. they C. me D. he and me
- () (3) Spring comes _____ summer.
A. after B. before C. in D. between
- () (4) Thank you for _____ me the money.
A. lend B. to lend C. lending D. lends
- () (5) The girl _____ a red sweater is _____ duty today.
A. in; on B. in; in C. on; in D. on; on
- () (6) That is _____ good film.
A. a rather B. an rather C. rather D. rather an
- () (7) — It's raining again. I'm afraid we can't go boating tomorrow.
— Don't worry! It won't _____ long.
A. drop B. last C. rain D. go
- () (8) There was _____ last summer.
A. too much rain B. too much rainy
C. very much rain D. very much rainy
- () (9) — They went to see a film last Sunday.
— _____.
A. so do we B. so we did C. so were we D. so did we
- () (10) She went out _____ a cold winter morning.
A. in B. on C. at D. under

4. 根据句意, 选择方框内合适的单词和短语填空。

ninth, most, in half an hour, no more

- (1) Is September the _____ month of the year?
- (2) Who picked the _____ apples in your class?
- (3) He will come back _____.
- (4) The sun is rising. There is _____ snow on the ground.

1. Key phrases and sentence patterns

- (1) be scared of 害怕
- (2) become warmer 变得更暖和
- (3) go up 上升 (4) make a noise 发出噪音 (5) early spring 早春
- (6) between... and... 在...和...之间 (7) arrive in/at 到达
- (8) in about fifteen minutes 大约十五分钟以后 (9) not... until 直到...才... (10) see sb doing 看见某人正做某事
- (11) one by one 一个接一个地
- (12) go cycling 骑自行车
- (13) hit sb on the head 打某人的头
- (14) turn around 转身 (15) hold on 别挂断; 抓住 (16) fall off 摔下来 (17) come down 下来
- (18) get off 从...下来; 离开... (19) stop doing 停止正在做的某事 (20) give sb a push 推某人一下 (21) think out 思考 (22) wake up 叫醒
- (23) make sb sth = make sth for sb 为某人做某事
- (24) not... any more 不再
- (25) all day 全天 (26) What's the weather like today? = How is the weather today? 今天天气怎么样? (27) What's the temperature today? 今天气温是多少?
- (28) It's rather cool/warm today, isn't it? 今天天气很凉爽/暖和, 是吧? (29) How many hours of daylight are there on March 21st? 3月21日这一天白天有几个小时? (30) The temperature goes up! 气温上升! (31) The ball always hits me on the head. 球总是打在我的头上。
- (32) Thank you for helping me 谢谢你帮忙。 (33) This is the first time I have been a babysitter. 这是我第一次照看小孩。



2. Grammar focus

英语构词法主要有三种:合成法、转换法和派生法。

(1)合成法:把两个或两个以上的词合在一起而成为一个新词。合成的方法有以下几种:

①合成名词。eg: black+board → blackboard(黑板) foot+ball → football(足球) play+ground → playground(操场)

②合成形容词。eg: every+day → everyday(每一天) hard + working → hardworking(勤劳的)

③合成副词。eg: some+times → sometimes(有时) may+be → maybe(或许)

④合成代词。eg: some+body → somebody(某人) some + thing → something(某事)

(2)转换法:分两种情况:

①转换前后的单词读音不变,只转换词性。eg: about(adv. 大约) → about (prep. 关于) open(adj. 开着的) → open(v. 打开)

②由于读音变化而改变词性。eg: close/kləus/ (adj. 近的) → /kləuz/(v. 关上) excuse/ik'skju:z/ (n. 借口) → /ik'skju:z/(v. 原谅)

(3)派生法:在一个单词(词根)前或后加一个词缀,构成一个新词,这种构词法称为派生法。

①-er, or 动作者(加在动词后构成名词)。eg: play(玩) → player(队员) teach(教) → teacher(教师)

②-ful ……的(加在动词或名词后,构成形容词)。eg: care(小心) → careful(小心的) help(帮助) → helpful(有帮助的)

③-ly(品质) ……的(地)。eg: friend(n. 朋友) → friendly(adj. 友好的) week(n. 星期) → weekly(adj. 每周的)

④-y(充满) ……的。eg: cloud(n. 云) → cloudy(adj. 多云的) wind(n. 风) → windy(adj. 有风的)

5. 根据汉语完成句子,一空一词。

- (1)我们该回家了。
_____ to go home.
- (2)他们喜欢英语,我们也喜欢。
They like English, _____.
- (3)我们将不再等他了。
We _____ wait for him _____.
- (4)这是我第一次看这部电影。
It's the _____ I _____ the film.
- (5)两小时后我将完成它。
I _____ finish it _____.

6. 根据对话内容,选择适当的句子补全对话。

- A: What bad weather! It's rather cold, isn't it?
B: Yes, it is. (1) _____
A: It's about 7°C. We can't go out now.
B: Shall I turn on the air-conditioner (空调)?
A: (2) _____ Are you from Huanggang?
B: Yes, I am. It's a very beautiful place.
A: (3) _____
B: It's very pleasant. It's often warm and windy in spring. It's always hot in summer.
A: Is it very cold in winter there?
B: (4) _____
A: Well, what's the weather like tomorrow here?
B: I think it's going to get better.
A: (5) _____
B: The radio says the temperature will stay about 13°C and then the sun will come out later.

A. Yes, and it snows sometimes.
B. What's the weather like in Huanggang?
C. What's the temperature?
D. How do you know it?
E. That's a good idea.

7. 任务型阅读。

The weather in Australia is not the same as ours, because the seasons are opposite (相对的, 对方的). When it is winter in China, it is summer there. Australia is a southern country. It is in the south of the world. June, July and August are the winter months; September, October and November are spring; the summer is in December, January and February; And March, April and May are the autumn months.

A very large part of the country has no rain at all. The east coast has rain all the year. There are no dry months there. The southeast winds blow all the year. They bring rain from the sea. There is not much rain on the west side. The southeast part of Australia has summer rain from the southeast winds. They only blow there in summer.

- (1) The weather in Australia _____ from ours.
- (2) When it is winter in Australia, China is _____.
- (3) Australia is _____ the world.
- (4) The spring months in Australia are _____.
- (5) _____ rains all the year.

中考链接

- () 1. In Zhejiang there will be a new bridge over 30 kilometres long _____ Ningbo and Jiaying. (2006·浙江)
A. beside B. between C. next to D. from
- () 2. — How do you know that she likes singing?
— I often hear her _____ after class. (2006·南京)
A. to sing B. sang C. sing D. sings