

我的能量超乎你想象

# 课堂 点睛

主编 高明俊 加玉杰

一本点睛·点亮一生

英语 | 八年级  
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# Unit 1 What's the matter?

## 第一课时 Section A(1a-2d)

### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. (宜昌市中考)—You don't look well. \_\_\_\_\_ with you?  
—I have a fever and can't stop coughing.  
A. What's happening                      B. What is it  
C. What's on                                  D. What's the matter
- ( ) 2. (海南省中考)—I \_\_\_\_\_ sick. I may have a fever.  
—You'd better go to see a doctor.  
A. feel                      B. look                      C. sound
- ( ) 3. Annie has a \_\_\_\_\_ and she is going to see a dentist today.  
A. cold                      B. fever                      C. cough                      D. toothache
- ( ) 4. Jack sat in the same way for too long without moving. He needs to \_\_\_\_\_ away from the computer.  
A. drink some hot tea with honey      B. get an X-ray  
C. take breaks                                  D. see a dentist
- ( ) 5. —I have a sore back.  
—You should \_\_\_\_\_ down and rest.  
A. to lie                      B. lying                      C. lie                                  D. lied



### 二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. —What's the m \_\_\_\_\_ (问题)?  
—I have a cold.
2. A giraffe has a long n \_\_\_\_\_ (脖子).
3. I don't feel well now. I think I have a f \_\_\_\_\_ (发烧).
4. We must brush our t \_\_\_\_\_ (牙齿) twice a day.
5. My head hurts. I have a h \_\_\_\_\_ (头痛).

### 三、完成句子。

1. She talked \_\_\_\_\_ (太多) and didn't drink \_\_\_\_\_ (足够的) water.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (应该) drink some hot tea \_\_\_\_\_ (加) honey.
3. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ (休息) away from the computer.
4. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ (量体温).
5. If your neck still \_\_\_\_\_ (疼) tomorrow, then go to a doctor.

### 四、补全对话。(有两项多余)

- A: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ You don't look well.  
B: I don't feel well.  
A: 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No. It's a bad cold, and I'm coughing for two days.  
A: 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I've already seen the doctor. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Well, look after yourself.  
B: Thanks. 5. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. What's wrong with you, Kim?  
B. Do you have a headache?  
C. Maybe you should go to a doctor.  
D. I hope it's nothing serious.  
E. I will.  
F. The doctor told me to take some medicine and have a rest.  
G. I'm sorry to hear that.

## 名师讲解

**1 fever** 基本意思是“发烧”“热度”，是不可数名词，没有复数形式，但常可加不定冠词。如 T 二 3

### 2 lie

(1) “平躺(卧)”，也可表示“(使)某物平放”，过去式 lay。lie down 平躺。如 T 一 5

(2) “说谎”，过去式为 lied。

### 3 break

break 名词，意为“裂口，裂缝；破裂”，用于时间也可表示“间歇，休息时间”；take breaks/take a break。如 T 一 4；T 三 3

**4 hurt** “伤痛”，主要指由于碰撞、刺伤、打击等造成的肉体伤害，或由此引起的疼痛或内伤。引申可指精神上或感情上的“伤害”，含有较强烈的“疼痛”意味。

hurt 作“伤害”解时是及物动词，后接名词或代词作宾语。  
hurt 作“疼痛”解时是不及物动词，特指人身体某部位的疼痛。如 T 三 5

**5 too much** 意为“太多”，可修饰不可数名词。如 T 三 1

### 6 What's the matter?

What's the matter? 表示“怎么了?”“出了什么事?”这是询问对方遇到什么困难(麻烦)，特别是询问疾病的表达方式。  
What's the matter (with sb.)?  
= What's wrong (with sb.)?  
= What's the problem/trouble? = What's up?  
如 T 一 1; T 二 1



## 第二课时 Section A(3a-4c)

### 名师讲解

**1 passenger** 可数名词,意为“乘客,旅客”。如 T 二 2

**2 trouble** 不可数名词,“问题;苦恼”,指在做某事的过程中所遇到的一些不顺利或使人烦恼的事情。如 T 二 3; T 三 5; T 四 4

**3 hit** v. 打,击。过去式 hit。用作及物动词,宾语指人时,后可接 on(in),表示“击”“打”身体某部位;后接 on(against)时,表示身体某部分碰或撞在某物上。如 T 二 1

**4 expect** 强调“预期”,把握较大,常用词组 expect sb. to do sth. “期望某人做某事”; expect to do sth. “预期、预计做某事”,后面也可接 that 引导的从句。如 T 一 2; T 三 2

**5 24-year-old** 24 岁的  
是复合形容词。放在名词前作定语。常见结构为:“数字+名词+形容词/数字+名词”修饰名词,运用这类合成形容词时,其中名词要用单数形式。如 T 一 4

**6 to one's surprise** 使……惊讶的是,通常放在句首。如 T 一 3; T 四 2

**【注意】**surprise 是一个不可数名词。

**7【辨析】thanks to 与 thanks for**  
(1) thanks to 为介词词组,意思是“多亏;由于;因为(含义相当于 because of)”。  
(2) thanks for 表示“因……而感谢”,其中的 thanks 为复数名词,介词 for 指原因,后接名词、代词或动词的-ing 形式。  
如 T 一 1; T 三 3

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. (滨州市中考)—Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ our government, we can play sports on the new playground next week.  
—That's for sure! And we'll have a sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ one month.  
A. for; in      B. to; in      C. for; after      D. to; after
- ( ) 2. (东营市中考)—Waiter, there's a fly(苍蝇) swimming in my soup.  
—So what do you \_\_\_\_\_ me to do, call a lifeguard(救生员)?  
A. warn      B. expect      C. invite      D. encourage
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ our surprise, the boy was blind and deaf.  
A. To      B. With      C. On      D. For
- ( ) 4. A \_\_\_\_\_ girl saved my pet dog from the river yesterday.  
A. 23 year old      B. 23-year-olds  
C. 23-year-old      D. 23-years-old
- ( ) 5. He agreed \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ my science.  
A. to help; with      B. helping; with  
C. to help; to      D. helping; on

#### 二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

- He h \_\_\_\_\_ (打) the blackboard with a stick.
- There were too many p \_\_\_\_\_ (乘客) on the train to Guangzhou.
- I will try to help others when they are in t \_\_\_\_\_ (问题).
- The girl cleaned her room by h \_\_\_\_\_ (她自己).
- If you get o \_\_\_\_\_ (离开) at the next stop, please get ready early.



#### 三、选词或短语填空并注意形式。

*think twice, in time, expect, thanks to, get into trouble*

- You should \_\_\_\_\_ before you make this decision.
- Helen \_\_\_\_\_ to come back in a week.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the warm and sunny weather, oranges grow very well here.
- The doctor came \_\_\_\_\_ and saved the man's life.
- The factory \_\_\_\_\_ again.

#### 四、完成句子。

- 司机看到一位老人躺在马路边。  
The driver \_\_\_\_\_ an old man \_\_\_\_\_ on the side of the road.
- 令她惊讶的是,她通过了昨天的考试。  
\_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_, she passed the English test yesterday.
- 他需要立刻去医院。  
He needs to go to the hospital \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我不想陷入麻烦之中。  
I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 你踢足球的时候受伤了吗?  
—是的,我摔跤了。  
—Did you \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer?  
—Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.



### Section A 阅读提升

#### 一、(六安市轻工中学单元卷)完形填空。

##### Grandmother's Problem

There was once a grandmother living in her grandson's house. The man loved 1 grandmother very much. However, she had some strange habits, so the man thought she needed medical help. Perhaps, he thought, it was time for her to 2 the rest of her life in a special hospital. "I'd like you to examine my grandmother," he told a doctor, "then let me know 3 you think she needs special care."

"All right," the doctor said, "send her to me next Tuesday." Tuesday came and the old woman went to see the doctor. She 4 in front of him and he asked her lots of questions. She answered them all, and the doctor was 5.

"There's 6 with this woman," he thought. "I don't understand why her grandson has sent her to me. Perhaps he's the one 7 needs special care."

He decided to ask her one last question. "Why do you think," he asked her, "your grandson wants you 8 special care?"

"I like hamburgers," she said. The doctor laughed. "I like hamburgers, too!"

"You 9?" the old woman said, "I'm so glad. Then you must come to my house and have a hamburger 10 me. I've got boxes and boxes of them in my bedroom."

- ( )1. A. her      B. she      C. he      D. his  
 ( )2. A. spend    B. cost    C. took    D. paid  
 ( )3. A. because    B. if      C. so      D. or  
 ( )4. A. sat      B. sang    C. danced    D. ate  
 ( )5. A. excited      B. surprised  
       C. bored          D. pleased  
 ( )6. A. something wrong    B. wrong something  
       C. nothing wrong        D. wrong nothing  
 ( )7. A. who      B. which    C. whose    D. /  
 ( )8. A. having    B. have     C. had      D. to have  
 ( )9. A. did        B. will     C. do        D. are  
 ( )10. A. without    B. to        C. with      D. behind

#### 二、阅读理解。

One day, I had a bad toothache. I couldn't eat

anything. So I went to see the dentist. "What's wrong with your teeth?" asked the dentist. "I have a toothache," I told him. "Let me see your teeth ... Um, there's a hole in one of the teeth. Do you eat a lot of sweet food?" the dentist asked me. "Yes, I do. I often eat ice cream, biscuits, chocolates and I often drink colas and milk with sugar," I told him. "All these are bad for your teeth. You must eat less sweet food and brush your teeth at least twice every day. Now let me fill your bad tooth," said the doctor.

- ( )1. What was wrong with the writer?  
 A. She couldn't eat or sleep.  
 B. She had a toothache.  
 C. She couldn't eat any sweet food.  
 D. She had a headache.
- ( )2. The doctor looked over the writer's teeth and found \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a hole in one of her teeth  
 B. two holes in her teeth  
 C. some holes in her teeth  
 D. a big hole and a small hole in her teeth
- ( )3. The writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. doesn't like eating sweet food or drinking sweet milk  
 B. doesn't like having any food or drink  
 C. likes eating sweet food and drinking sweet water  
 D. likes having sweet food and drink
- ( )4. Eating less sweet food \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. isn't good for our teeth  
 B. is only good for children's teeth  
 C. is good for our teeth  
 D. is bad for our teeth
- ( )5. Which of the following is true?  
 A. The dentist filled all the writer's bad teeth.  
 B. The dentist didn't fill the writer's bad tooth.  
 C. The dentist pulled the writer's bad tooth out.  
 D. The dentist filled the writer's bad tooth.





## 单元语法精讲专练



### 语法精讲

#### 一、have 表示“患上;遭受”

have 作实义动词时可表示“患上;遭受”,常指疾病、受伤或疼痛,相当于 have got,此时不用进行时态。

#### 二、should 表示建议

should 可用于提供或征求建议,意为“应当,应该”,其否定形式为 shouldn't。含有 should 的疑问句是将 should 提至主语前。

#### 三、反身代词

表示反射或强调的代词称为反身代词。反身代词与其所指代的名词或代词形成互指关系,在人称、性别、数上保持一致。

1. 各人称的反身代词如下表:

人称 数	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	myself	yourself	himself herself itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

2. 反身代词的句法功能

反身代词在句中可作宾语、表语、同位语,一般不能作主语。



### 语法专练

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. —Many people play with mobile phones all day instead of reading books.  
—That's too bad. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ be a book lover.  
A. may                                  B. should  
C. would                                 D. could
- ( ) 2. He fell over when going downstairs and hurt his left foot. He \_\_\_\_\_ take an X-ray in the hospital.  
A. may be                                 B. should  
C. mustn't                                 D. shouldn't
- ( ) 3. (德州市中考)—Did you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ in Chengdu last week?  
—Yes, I had great fun there.  
A. myself                                 B. yourself  
C. ourselves                               D. themselves
- ( ) 4. (兰州市中考) I asked \_\_\_\_\_ to do \_\_\_\_\_ schoolwork by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. him; his; himself  
B. her; her; itself  
C. her; his; myself  
D. him; her; herself

- ( ) 5. (温州市中考) The song *I Believe I can Fly* tells us that believing in \_\_\_\_\_ is very important.

A. themselves                         B. itself  
C. ourselves                            D. yourselves

#### 二、句型转换。

1. We should help him to get out of the trouble. (改为否定句)  
We should \_\_\_\_\_ help him to get out of the trouble.
2. My sister should get a part-time job. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You should eat something. (改为否定句)  
You \_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The doctor should take the girl's temperature at once. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the girl's temperature at once?
5. She learned English by herself. (改为复数形式)  
\_\_\_\_\_ learned English by \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 三、根据所给图片和提示词写出恰当的句子。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (my brother, has, sore)



2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Jenny, hurt, yesterday afternoon)



3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Mike, temperature, this morning)



4. \_\_\_\_\_ (Bill, himself, when, cook lunch)



5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, should, not, all day)





### 第三课时 Section B (1a-1d)

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. (泰州市中考) He got up to get some hot water but found there was \_\_\_\_\_ left in the bottle.  
A. a few      B. few      C. a little      D. little
- ( ) 2. The teacher tells the students \_\_\_\_\_ in the hallway.  
A. not run      B. don't run      C. not to run      D. doesn't to run
- ( ) 3. (深圳市中考) —Hi, Bob! What's going on over there?  
—Oh, Tom and Dick are playing chess, with a crowd of students watching them. (找出能替换句中画线部分的一项)  
A. happening      B. appearing      C. working
- ( ) 4. —I cut my finger.  
—You should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put a bandage on it      B. get an X-ray  
C. put some medicine on it      D. A and C
- ( ) 5. If you \_\_\_\_\_, you should put your head back and clean your face.  
A. have a fever      B. have a nosebleed  
C. have a cold      D. have a sore back

#### 二、选短语填空并注意形式。

*run it under, clean your face, go to the hospital, feel sick, have a fever*

- When you cut your finger, please \_\_\_\_\_ water first.
- If you have a nosebleed, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- When you \_\_\_\_\_, you can take your temperature.
- When you \_\_\_\_\_, you should lie down and rest.
- If you fall down, please \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 三、根据汉语意思完成句子。

- 你应该在上面缠上绷带。  
You \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ on it.
- 我需要好好休息几天。  
I need to \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days.
- 你应该按压你鼻子的两侧。  
You should \_\_\_\_\_ two \_\_\_\_\_ your nose.
- 昨天他忘记量体温了。  
He forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- 你应该带她去医院拍 X 光片。  
You should \_\_\_\_\_ her to the hospital to \_\_\_\_\_ X-ray.

#### 四、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

- She fell off the stairs and h \_\_\_\_\_ (使受伤) her right leg.
- The mother cared for the s \_\_\_\_\_ (生病的) child day and night.
- The little boy hurt his k \_\_\_\_\_ (膝盖) just now. He is crying.
- Don't stand in the sun, or you'll have a n \_\_\_\_\_ (鼻出血).
- Be careful, or you may get h \_\_\_\_\_ (碰撞) on your head.

## 名师讲解

### 1 happen 的用法

(1) 表示“某人出了某事(常指不好的事)”, 要用“sth. happen (s) to sb.”这一结构来表示。

(2) 表示“某人碰巧做某事”, 要用“sb. happen(s) to do sth.”这一结构来表示。如 T-3

### 2 press v.

基本意思是“按, 压”某物, 即对某人或某物不断施加压力。引申可表示压制、强迫做某事。

如 T-3

### 3【辨析】sick 与 ill

sick 和 ill 均为“生病的”, 形容词词性, 但 sick 既可在 be 后作表语, 又可位于名词前作定语, 而 ill 只能位于 be 后作表语, 常用 be ill in hospital 表示生病住院。如 T-2 4; T-4 2

e. g. a sick boy

Tom was ill yesterday.

### 4 bandage 的用法

(1) 作名词用, 意为“绷带”, 常用短语: put bandage on+某部位。

(2) 作动词用, 意为“用绷带包扎”。如 T-1 4; T-3 1

### 5 clean 的用法

(1) 作动词, 意为“打扫, 清洁”。

如 T-2 2

(2) 作形容词, 意为“干净的”。

### 6 have a nosebleed 流鼻血。如 T

-5; T-4 4





## 第四课时 Section B (2a-2b I)

### 名师讲解

#### 1 climber

动词 climb+er 构成表人的名词。如 T 二 4

#### 2 risk v. & n.

意思为“冒险;危险”,risk 用作及物动词,可接名词、代词、动名词(不接动词不定式)作宾语。常见的短语有:

at the risk of...

take risks/ a risk

如 T 二 3; T 四 6

#### 3 situation

基本意思是“形势,情况”,多指国家的政治局势、经济状态、个人的生存状况等,是可数名词。

如 T 二 1

#### 4 be/ get used to (doing) sth. 意

为“习惯于……”,to 是介词,后面接名词或 v.-ing 形式。

如 T 一 2; T 四 3

#### 【辨析】be used to (doing) sth.

与 used to do sth.

(1)used to do sth. 过去经常做某事(现在已经不再做了)。

(2)used to 为一个表示过去常做而现在不复存在的习惯的情态动词,和其它情态动词的用法一样,后直接加动词原形,而且没有人称和数的变化。

#### 5 get out of 摆脱

如 T 一 5

#### 6 Aron tells of the importance of

making good decisions. 阿伦告诉了作出好决定的重要性。如

T 四 1

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. (安顺市中考)—Did you do well in \_\_\_\_\_ English exam last week?  
—Yes, I got \_\_\_\_\_ “A”.  
A. an; the      B. the; an      C. a; /      D. the; a
- ( ) 2. (泰州市中考)Diana used to \_\_\_\_\_ to work, but now she is used to \_\_\_\_\_ because the road is crowded and she wants to keep fit.  
A. drive; walking      B. drive; walk  
C. driving; walk      D. driving; walking
- ( ) 3. Her uncle lost his two legs \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.  
A. because of      B. although      C. because      D. if
- ( ) 4. —How far is it from Tianjin to Changsha?  
—It is a \_\_\_\_\_ flight from Tianjin to Changsha.  
A. 2-hour-long      B. 2-hours-long  
C. 2 hour's long      D. 2 hour long
- ( ) 5. You and your brother can not seem \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult situation.  
A. get out of      B. get into  
C. to get out of      D. getting out of



#### 二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. We should learn some skills about what to do in a very dangerous s \_\_\_\_\_ (状况).
2. He told us to look after o \_\_\_\_\_ (我们自己) well.
3. —Cindy, don't do it like that. Do you know the r \_\_\_\_\_ (风险) of doing that?  
—Sorry, I don't know.
4. Daniel is a great c \_\_\_\_\_ (登山者), and he likes climbing very much.
5. I like eating meat, so I am 80 k \_\_\_\_\_ (千克) now.

#### 三、选短语填空并注意形式。

*fall down, get sunburned, cut oneself, get hit by, have problem*

1. I had a visit to Sanya in summer and I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Don't play with knives. You may \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When he rode a bike, he \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
4. It's dangerous to play along the road, and you may \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ learning English. Could you help me?

#### 四、根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。每空一词。

1. 我们要知道做出好决定的重要性。  
We should know the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 我的命运我主宰。  
I am \_\_\_\_\_ my life.
3. 两个月之后,我们已经习惯于吃这里的食物了。  
Two months later, we get \_\_\_\_\_ the food here.
4. 当我哥哥有空的时候,他总是乐于帮助别人。  
My brother is always \_\_\_\_\_ help others when he is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 李鸿飞对那个有趣的故事很感兴趣。  
Li Hongfei is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ story.
6. 她不介意冒险。  
She doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_.



## 第五课时 Section B (2b II —Self Check)

### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. (乐山市中考)—Mike has some difficulty in finishing the task by \_\_\_\_\_. Could you help him?  
—No problem.  
A. him      B. himself      C. his
- ( ) 2. (滨州市中考)—Don't \_\_\_\_\_ hope. Everything will be over soon.  
—Yes. We should learn to be brave when we are in trouble.  
A. turn up      B. give up      C. clean up      D. take up
- ( ) 3. The animal's tail will grow again if it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cut off      B. cut out      C. get down      D. get off
- ( ) 4. They want to be \_\_\_\_\_ control of the situation, but everything is \_\_\_\_\_ of control.  
A. in; out      B. out; in      C. in; in      D. out; out
- ( ) 5. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ in Nepal on April 25, 2015 because of the earthquake(地震).  
A. dead      B. death      C. died      D. die

### 二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

- My sister works as a n \_\_\_\_\_ (护士) in a hospital.
- What do you m \_\_\_\_\_ (意思是) by saying that?
- Team s \_\_\_\_\_ (勇气) is an important thing we must learn.
- I'm very angry. I could hardly c \_\_\_\_\_ (约束) myself.
- His grandpa's d \_\_\_\_\_ (死) make him feel sad.

### 三、选短语填空并注意形式。

*run out, get out of, keep on, give up, cut off*

- You'd better go home before your money \_\_\_\_\_.
- Anna's father was ill, so he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ talking when the teacher came in.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ a small piece of bread and gave it to me.
- The door was locked so I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

### 四、句型转换。

- We decided to take risks. (改为同义句)  
We \_\_\_\_\_ to take risks.
- Water on the earth will run out by us. (改为同义句)  
We will \_\_\_\_\_ water on the earth.
- Her brother has a toothache. (改为同义句)  
Her brother's \_\_\_\_\_.
- He is standing there and doesn't move. (改为同义句)  
He is standing \_\_\_\_\_.
- He won't give up climbing mountains. (改为同义句)  
He will \_\_\_\_\_ mountains.



## 名师讲解

**1 himself** 他自己,反身代词。

him 宾格他; he 主格他; his 他的,既是形容词性又是名词词性。如 T-1

**2 death** n. 死亡; 动词 die。

(过去式 died, 现在分词 dying)  
形容词 dead  
如 T-5; T-2-5

**3 mean** 过去式 meant

(1) mean 指“意欲”时,可接不定式,但不接动名词。

(2) mean 表示“(某词或某语)作解释”,用“What does...mean?”

(3) I mean... 作句子开头时,通常是要开始做一个附加资料的介绍或是解释,属非正式格式。  
如 T-2-2

**4 spirit** “精神,勇气”,不可数名词。如 T-2-3

**5 nurse** 基本意思是指医院里的“护士”。如 T-2-1

**6 give up**

放弃,后+doing 的形式  
代词放在词组的中间,如: give it up. 如 T-1-2; T-3-2

**7 run out of**

意为“用完”,主语只能是人。  
而 run out 是不及物短语,表示“被用完;被耗尽;(人)把东西用完(或花光)”,其主语通常是时间、金钱、食物等无生命的名词。如 T-3-1; T-4-2



## Section B 阅读拓展

### 一、完形填空。

Have you ever offered a helping hand to those who are in trouble?

One day, two 1 were walking along the road to school when they saw an old woman carrying a large basket of pears. They thought the woman looked very 2. They went up to her and said, "Are you going to the town? If you are, we will help carry your basket."

"Thank you," 3 the woman. "You are very kind. You see I'm weak and ill." Then she told them that she was now going to market to 4 the pears which grew on the only tree in her little garden.

"We are all going to the 5," said the boys. "Let us have the basket." And they took hold of it, one each side. They walked 6 with the heavy basket, but happily.

The other day, I saw a little girl stop and 7 a piece of orange peel(皮), which she then threw into the dustbin(垃圾桶). "I wish 8 would throw that on the sidewalk," said she. "Someone may step on it and fall."

Perhaps some may say that these are not 9 things. That is right. But such a little thing shows that you have a thoughtful mind and a feeling heart. We must not wait for the 10 to do great things. We must begin with little things of love.

- ( ) 1. A. boys    B. girls    C. men    D. women  
 ( ) 2. A. bored    B. tired  
       C. pleased    D. surprised  
 ( ) 3. A. asked    B. told    C. replied    D. spoke  
 ( ) 4. A. bring    B. buy    C. take    D. sell  
 ( ) 5. A. town    B. market  
       C. garden    D. school  
 ( ) 6. A. weakly    B. quickly  
       C. slowly    D. quietly  
 ( ) 7. A. take out    B. cut off  
       C. put down    D. pick up  
 ( ) 8. A. nobody    B. everybody  
       C. somebody    D. anybody  
 ( ) 9. A. little    B. good    C. great    D. bad  
 ( ) 10. A. pay    B. time    C. advice    D. love

### 二、阅读下面短文,并用英语回答问题。

Here is some advice for keeping your mind and body healthy.

First of all, you should get enough sleep every night. If you go to bed late, you will feel tired in the morning and you won't be able to work well. Don't forget, you should also drink a lot of water. It's a good idea to drink at least one liter of water every day. Another thing—you shouldn't stay inside all the time. This is not good for you. You should go for a walk every day to get some fresh air. You should also keep your body clean and in this way you will avoid(避免) health problems and feel comfortable and confident. And don't forget to brush your teeth two or three times a day, especially after meals. Of course there are things that you shouldn't do. For example, you shouldn't take drugs. All of these things harm the body, and they can cause serious health problems. Remember the old saying: look after your body and it will look after you!

1. What will you feel if you go to bed late? (不超过5个词)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How much water should we drink every day? (不超过5个词)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the article mainly about? (不超过15个词)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、(宿州市九中单元卷)补全对话。(有两项多余)

A: We are going to play basketball. 1. \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'd like to, but I can't.

A: 2. \_\_\_\_\_

B: I have to see Xiao Fang in the hospital.

A: What's the matter with her? 3. \_\_\_\_\_

B: 4. \_\_\_\_\_

A: 5. \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'm afraid I can't.

A. Do you want to see her?

B. Her head hurts and she doesn't want to eat.

C. Would you like to go with us?

D. Anything serious?

E. She'll be better soon. Don't you think so?

F. Are you coming later?

G. What do you have to do?





## Unit 2

## I'll help to clean up the city parks.

## 第一课时 Section A (1a—2d)

## 名师讲解

## 1 cheer 欢呼

(1) cheer for sb. 为某人加油

(2) cheer up 振奋起来, 单独使用后不跟宾语。

cheer sb. up 使某人振奋起来。

如 T 三 1

(3) cheer sb. on 为……加油/打气。如 T 二 1

## 2【辨析】alone 与 lonely

(1) alone 意为“独自; 单独”。仅用作表语和副词, 强调状态。

(2) lonely 指“寂寞的”, 强调心情。

如 T 一 2; T 二 5

## 3 notice

(1) n. “通知”如 T 二 4

(2) v. “注意到”, 后接原形或者 doing。

## 4 volunteer 的用法

(1) 用作不及物动词, 意为“自愿; 义务”。构成 volunteer to do sth. 意为“自愿做某事”。如 T 一 4; T 三 2

(2) 用作名词, 意为“志愿者”。如 T 二 2

## 5 come up with 想出

同义词 think of

如 T 一 3

## 6 put off 推迟

动副词组, 后接名词、代词、动名词-ing 形式。

如 T 一 5; T 三 3

## 7 give out 分发

同义词: hand out

反义词: hand in

如 T 一 1; T 三 2; T 三 3

## 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. (吉林省中考) The teenagers often help \_\_\_\_\_ water and food to those people in need.  
A. put out      B. give out      C. find out
- ( ) 2. (南充市中考) —I know Old Joe lives \_\_\_\_\_.  
—We are supposed to visit him from time to time. Then he won't feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone; alone      B. lonely; lonely  
C. lonely; alone      D. alone; lonely
- ( ) 3. —I've made much progress in grammar. The ideas you \_\_\_\_\_ worked out fine.  
—Glad I could help.  
A. came up with      B. ran out of  
C. looked up to      D. came up to
- ( ) 4. My sister often volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ those kids with their homework.  
A. help      B. helping      C. helps      D. to help
- ( ) 5. (黄冈市中考) —Are we going to have a sports meeting on Friday, Li Ping?  
—No, it'll be \_\_\_\_\_ till next week because of the bad weather.  
A. put out      B. put on      C. put away      D. put off

## 二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. We went to the playground to c \_\_\_\_\_ (欢呼) on the players.
2. I want to work as a v \_\_\_\_\_ (志愿者) during the summer vacation.
3. Can't you see the s \_\_\_\_\_ (标志)? It says "No smoking".
4. Look! There is a n \_\_\_\_\_ (通知) about the school trip.
5. The old woman lived alone in the countryside, but she didn't feel l \_\_\_\_\_ (寂寞的).

## 三、完成句子。

1. 我想去医院看望那些生病的小孩并让他们高兴起来。  
I would like to visit the sick children in the hospital and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 我正在制定一个自愿到食物站分发食品的计划。  
I am making a plan to \_\_\_\_\_ at the food bank to \_\_\_\_\_ food.
3. 离清洁日只剩两天了, 我们不能推迟分发公告了。  
Clean-Up Day is only two days from now. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ out the notices.
4. 我们应该耐心地听老人们诉说并关心他们。  
We should \_\_\_\_\_ to these old people patiently and \_\_\_\_\_ them.
5. 我的意思是我们将来也都会变老的。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ we are all going to \_\_\_\_\_ one day, too.





## 第二课时 Section A (3a-4c)

### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. (福建省中考) Jack is such \_\_\_\_\_ friendly boy. He gets along well with his classmates.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the
- ( ) 2. (西宁市中考) —Could you please teach me how to \_\_\_\_\_ “red envelope”(红包) on WeChat?  
—Sure. Let me show you.  
A. give away      B. give up      C. give back      D. give out
- ( ) 3. Some people don't know \_\_\_\_\_ animals.  
A. what to care for                      B. how can they care for  
C. how to care for                      D. what they can care for
- ( ) 4. I was \_\_\_\_\_ my studies and had no time to play tennis.  
A. proud of                      B. pleased with  
C. angry with                      D. busy with
- ( ) 5. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise! Father is working at the desk.  
A. to hear                      B. hearing                      C. to make                      D. making



### 二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. Taking exercise and eating healthy food can make you s \_\_\_\_\_ (强壮的).  
2. Last summer holiday they went on a j \_\_\_\_\_ (旅行) to Japan.  
3. It took me s \_\_\_\_\_ (几个) days to finish the work.  
4. To our j \_\_\_\_\_ (高兴), we arrived home before it rained.  
5. His s \_\_\_\_\_ (满意) is more than what I expected.

### 三、选词填空并注意形式。

get, they, home, feel, own

1. We can cheer \_\_\_\_\_ up by singing songs.  
2. All of them work hard \_\_\_\_\_ good grades.  
3. Do you know the name of the \_\_\_\_\_?  
4. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ children after the earthquake.  
5. Do you know my \_\_\_\_\_ when I hear the good news?

### 四、完成句子。

1. 我相信兰州能创建一个更好的环境, 我们应该努力去实现它。  
I do believe that a better environment can be created in Lanzhou and we should all work together to make it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 史密斯医生叫汤姆戒酒。  
Mr. Smith asked Tom to \_\_\_\_\_ wine.
3. 你为什么会产生如此强烈的快乐感和满足感?  
Why do you get \_\_\_\_\_ a strong feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_?
4. 同时我们能筹集些钱。  
We can raise money at \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 你能做你喜欢的事来关心动物。  
You can do \_\_\_\_\_ you love to \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
6. 为什么不参加校足球队选拔呢?  
Why not \_\_\_\_\_ for the school football team?

## 名师讲解

**1 several** 作“几个, 数个, 一些”解时, 多指三个以上, 其后接复数名词, 一般用于肯定句中, 相当于 a few。如 T 二 3

**2 strong** “强壮有力的”, 可用于修饰人的身体、感情等等。作“擅长于……的”解时, 常与介词 in 连用。如 T 二 1

**3 feeling** *n.* 感受; 情绪; 心情  
a feeling of... 一种……的感觉  
feel *v.* 感觉 (过去式 felt)  
如 T 三 5

**4 satisfaction** *n.* 满足; 满意  
satisfy *v.* 使满意  
satisfied *adj.* 满意的  
如 T 二 5; T 四 3

**5 owner** *n.* 主人; 物主  
own *v.* 拥有  
the owner of... 的主人  
如 T 三 3

**6 journey** *n.* 旅行  
have / go on / take a journey  
如 T 二 2

**7 come true** 实现  
如 T 四 1

**8 try out** 参加……的选拔  
如 T 四 6

**9 at the same time** 同时  
如 T 四 4





## Section A 阅读提升

## 一、(衡水五中月考卷)完形填空。

Last year Jeff left school. He came to Guangzhou to find a 1. He went to one company after another company. But no one wanted him. Then he had 2 money. He had to go back to his small town. 3 he came to the station. He 4 very sad and tired. It was very late at night and the station was 5 of people. They were waiting to buy tickets of the last train. He bought the 6 ticket, so he was very happy.

At that time, a woman 7 a crying baby walked to him. She asked him to 8 her the ticket. He gave her the ticket. He thought they needed it more than him. After the train left, he sat on the bench and didn't know 9 to go. Just then an old man came and said, "Young man, I saw what you did to help the woman. I have a big company. I need a good young man like you. Would you like to 10 for me?"

- ( ) 1. A. school B. work C. job D. factory  
 ( ) 2. A. a little B. little C. few D. a few  
 ( ) 3. A. Because B. So  
       C. Or D. But  
 ( ) 4. A. felt B. thought  
       C. saw D. listened  
 ( ) 5. A. filled B. some C. fill D. full  
 ( ) 6. A. second B. last C. first D. then  
 ( ) 7. A. with B. in C. inside D. outside  
 ( ) 8. A. lend B. buy C. sell D. borrow  
 ( ) 9. A. what B. where C. when D. how  
 ( ) 10. A. rest B. study C. learn D. work

## 二、(合肥市三十八中单元卷)阅读理解。

## Who are the homeless people?

Homeless people are young and old men and women. They come from many different places. Some have gone to school, while others have not. Some are ill, and some are not. In other words, they're all different, but they do have one thing in common—they don't have a good place to live.

Where are the homeless people?

Many homeless people stay in homeless shelters (收容所) for a while. Some live in the city parks or streets. Often, homeless shelters help them get food and clothes. They also provide activities for homeless children. What can I do to help them?

There are lots of things you can do!

1. Collect food or fruit and take everything to a shelter.
2. Ask your parents if you can give some of your old clothes to homeless children.
3. Collect toys from your friends for homeless kids.
4. Have a bake sale and donate the money you earn to a shelter.
5. If you are old enough, volunteer to help at a homeless shelter. You can babysit, read and help with homework, or just play games with the children.

- ( ) 1. This passage is mainly about helping people who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are old and ill  
 B. have no place to live  
 C. have no money
- ( ) 2. Many homeless people live in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hospitals  
 B. homeless shelters  
 C. the neighborhood
- ( ) 3. We can give homeless people \_\_\_\_\_ to help them.  
 A. food and clothes  
 B. houses  
 C. education
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ is also a way to help the homeless.  
 A. washing clothes  
 B. starting a homeless club  
 C. helping kids with their homework