

根据新版义务教育课程标准编写

暑假 新动向

SHUJIA XINDONGXIANG

《暑假新动向》编写组 编

期末 + 假期 + 衔接

英语

八年级



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第一部分 期末快速复习

Units 1-2

教材原句1 (P1)

I have a stomachache.

我胃痛。

该句是用来描述患病或身体某部位不舒服的句型。其结构为：主语 + have/has + a + 部位-ache。-ache 作后缀，常与表示身体部位的名词合成一个新词，表示身体某部位疼痛，如：toothache, headache, stomachache。

【拓展】在英语中，表达“疼痛或不舒服”时的常用结构如下：

(1) 主语 + have/has + a + 病症，如：

Judy has a cold/fever.

朱迪感冒/发烧了。

(2) 主语 + have/has + a + sore + 部位

sore 是形容词，指的是身体某一部位的疼痛。

如：sore back, sore throat, sore neck.

I have a sore back.

我背疼。

(3) have/has a pain in/on the + 身体部位，表示“身体某个部位疼痛”。如：

I have a pain in the arm.

我胳膊疼。

活学活用

- () 1. She had a stomachache _____ she ate something bad.
- A. so B. because
- C. or D. although

教材原句2 (P2)

I think you should lie down and rest.

我认为你应该躺下休息。

(1) lie (lay, lain, lying) 此处用作不及物动词，意为“躺；卧”。lie down 意为“躺下”。如：

Don't lie in bed all day.

不要一整天都躺在床上。

【拓展】lie 的其他常见用法

① lie (lied, lied, lying) 表示“说谎”。如：

He lied that his school lay in the north of the city.

他撒谎说他的学校位于城市的北面。

② lie 作可数名词，意为“谎言；假话”。如：

I know he told a lie just now.

我知道他刚才说了假话。

(2) rest 在此处用作不及物动词，意为“休息”。

He lies down and rests for half an hour after lunch every day.

他每天午饭后都要躺下休息半个小时。

活学活用

2. 根据汉语意思和英语提示翻译句子。

他整日躺在床上。(lie)

教材原句3 (P2)

If your head and neck still hurt tomorrow, then go to a doctor.

如果明天你的头和脖子还疼的话，就去看医生。

(1) 此处 if 引导条件状语从句，意为“如果；假如”。在含有 if 引导的条件状语从句的主从复合句中，如果主句是祈使句或含有情态动词(原形)时，if 从句应用一般现在时表将来。如：

If you have questions, please ask me.

如果你有问题，请问我。

(2) hurt 在此处用作不及物动词，意为“疼痛”。如：

My toes still hurt.

我的脚趾仍然很疼。

【拓展】hurt 的其他常见用法

①hurt 可作及物动词,表示“伤害;使受伤”。主要指由于碰撞、刺伤、打击等造成的肉体伤害,也可引申为精神或感情上的伤害。如:

David hurt his leg when he was running.

大卫跑步时弄伤了他的腿。

She hurt my feeling.

她伤害了我的感情。

②hurt 还可作名词,表示“痛苦;创伤”。如:

It was a real hurt to her vanity.

这对她的虚荣心真是一个打击。

(3)go to a doctor 为固定短语,意为“看医生”,相当于 go to see a doctor。如:

You'd better go to (see) a doctor.

你最好去看下医生。

→ 活学活用

- () 3. [2014·重庆 A 卷] In Chongqing, you can often see many people dance outside together if it _____ in the evening.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. rains | B. doesn't rain |
| C. will rain | D. won't rain |

▶ 教材原句4 (P3)

He expected most or all of the passengers to get off and wait for the next bus.

他希望大部分或全部乘客下车去等下一辆公交车。

(1)expect sb. to do sth. 意为“期待、期望某人做某事”。如:

I expect her to give me a smile.

我期待她给我一个微笑。

【拓展】expect 的其他常见用法

①expect+to do sth., 如:

She expects to go to school tomorrow.

她期望明天去上学。

②expect+名词/代词, 如:

I'm expecting a letter from her.

我正在等她的来信。

③expect+that 从句, 如:

I expect that he'll come back tomorrow.

我希望他明天回来。

(2)get off 意为“下车”, 其反义短语为 get on, 上车。如:

Don't get off the bus until it stops.

在车停下来之前不要下车。

→ 活学活用

- () 4. You'd better not expect him _____ you. He is always busy.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. help | B. helps |
| C. helping | D. to help |

▶ 教材原句5 (P3)

But to his surprise, they all agreed to go with him.

但令他惊讶的是,他们都同意和他一起去。

(1)to one's surprise 为固定结构,表示“令某人吃惊的是;出乎某人意料”,通常用作插入语,放在句首,其后用逗号与其他部分隔开。如:

To my surprise, they offered me the job.

出乎我的意料,他们居然给了我这份工作。

(2)agree to do sth. 意为“同意做某事”。如:

My mother agreed to buy me a gift.

我妈妈同意给我买一份礼物。

【拓展】agree with sb. 意为“同意某人(的意见或观点等)”。如:

I agree with you.

我同意你的看法。

→ 活学活用

5. 根据句意及汉语提示补全下列句子。

令我惊讶的是,我的儿子在我生日那天买了一些鲜花送给我。

_____, my son bought me some flowers on my birthday.

- () 6. We had a great time at the party and agreed _____ again next week.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. meet | B. meeting |
| C. to meet | D. met |

教材原句6 (P4)

Did you hurt yourself playing soccer?

你踢足球时伤了你自已吗?

yourself 为反身代词,意为“你自己”。复数形式为 yourselves,意为“你们自己”。

注意:反身代词的单复数形式要与主语的形式保持一致。

【拓展】反身代词的常见用法

(1)反身代词的构成:

代词	单数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词	I	you	he/she/it
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself/ herself/ itself
代词	复数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词	we	you	they
反身代词	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

(2)反身代词经常在 enjoy, teach, hurt, buy, introduce, seat, dress 等动词和 by, for, to, of 等介词后作宾语。如:

She was talking to herself.

她正在自言自语。

He lives by himself in the country.

他独自住在乡下。

(3)反身代词还可用于一些简短的会话用语或固定说法中。如:

Help yourself.

请自便。

Make yourself at home.

别客气。

→ 活学活用

- () 7. [2014·重庆 B 卷] Help _____ to some fish, Jeff.
- A. you B. your
- C. yours D. yourself

教材原句7 (P6)

As a mountain climber, Aron is used to taking risks.

作为一名登山者,阿伦习惯于冒险。

(1)be used to 意为“习惯于;适应于”,to 后可接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。如:

Kate is used to drinking coffee every day.

凯特习惯每天喝咖啡。

【拓展】①used to do sth. 表示“过去常常做某事”,用于过去时态。如:

I used to play basketball with my friends.

我过去常常和朋友一起打篮球。

②be used to do sth. 表示“被用于做某事”,是被动语态。如:

The wood is used to make desks and chairs.

木头被用来制作成桌子和椅子。

(2)take risks 意为“冒险”,等同于“take a risk”。

【拓展】含有 risk 的其他常见短语

at any risk 无论如何

take the risk of doing 冒着……的危险

at the risk of 冒着……的危险;不顾

→ 活学活用

- () 8. Her son _____ Coke, but now he _____ milk.
- A. used to drink; is used to drinking
- B. used to drinking; drinks
- C. is used to drinking; used to drink
- D. is used to drink; is drinking

教材原句8 (P6)

Then, with his left arm, he bandaged himself so that he could not lose too much blood.

然后,他用左臂给自己打上绷带,以使自己不至于失血过多。

(1)此处 so that 引导目的状语从句,意为“以便,为了”,从句中常使用 can/could/may/should/would 等词。如:

Bring the picture closer so that I can see it

better.

把图片拿近些,这样我能看得更清楚。

(2)句中 too much 修饰不可数名词,意为“太多的”。如:

Don't put too much milk in the coffee.

咖啡里别放太多牛奶。

【辨析】too much, much too 与 too many

①too much 意为“太多”,修饰不可数名词,位于名词前,也可修饰动词,放在动词后。如:

I have too much homework to do today.

我今天有太多的作业要做。

I told Jack not to drink too much.

我告诉过杰克不要喝太多。

②much too 意为“太”,修饰形容词或副词原级,表示程度。如:

You are much too kind to me.

你对我实在太好了。

③too many 意为“太多”,修饰可数名词复数。如:

There are too many students in our class.

我们班上的学生太多了。

→ 活学活用

() 9. The teacher asked me to read aloud
_____ all the students could hear me.

- A. so that B. so
C. because D. for

() 10. —Whose T-shirt is this?
—It _____ be John's. It's _____ small for him.

- A. can't; too much
B. can't; much too
C. mustn't; too much
D. mustn't; much

▶ 教材原句9 (P9)

The boy could give out food at the food bank.

这个男孩可以在食品救济站分发食物。

give out 在此处意为“散发;分发”。如:

The teacher will give out the papers ten

minutes before the examination.

老师会在考前 10 分钟发试卷。

【拓展】give out 的其他含义

(1)产生(声音、光等);散发。如:

Roses give out a sweet smell.

玫瑰花发出芬芳的气息。

(2)宣布;公布;发表。如:

The result of the examination will be given out this week.

考试成绩将在本周公布。

(3)用完;耗尽;力竭。如:

We had just reached home when the petrol gave out.

我们到家时,汽油刚好用光了。

→ 活学活用

11. 根据句意及汉语提示补全下列句子。

太阳给大地以光和热。

The sun _____ light and heat to the earth.

▶ 教材原句10 (P10)

We can't put off making a plan.

我们不能推迟制订计划的时间了。

put off 在上句中意为“推迟”,后面可跟名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。put off 意为“推迟”时有两种用法:一是 put sth. off, 意为“将某事推迟”,二是 put off doing sth., 意为“推迟做某事”。如:

We've had to put our wedding off until September.

我们不得不把我们的婚礼推迟到九月。

She keeps putting off going to a doctor.

她迟迟不肯去看医生。

【拓展】put 构成的其他常见短语

put away 将……收起来

put on 穿上;上演;假装

put up 举起;张贴;建造

put down 放下;记下

put out 熄灭;伸出

→ 活学活用

- () 12. It is a good habit to _____ all your things in correct places.
A. put off B. put up
C. put out D. put away

▶ 教材原句11 (P11)

“It’s hard work,” he says, “but I want to learn more about how to care for animals.”

“这工作很辛苦,”他说,“但我想更多地去学习如何照顾动物。”

句中的 how to care for animals 是“疑问词+不定式”的结构,在句中作宾语。如:

I don’t know what to do.

我不知道做什么。

I don’t know how to do it.

我不知道该怎么做。

I don’t know what to do with it.

我不知道该拿它怎么办。

【拓展】“特殊疑问词+不定式”与“wh-从句”的转换

转换时只需在疑问词后加主语(与主句主语一致),并将不定式改成“should+动词原形”。如:

I don’t know how to solve the problem.

= I don’t know how I should solve the problem.

我不知道应该怎么解决这个问题。

→ 活学活用

13. 用括号中所给动词的正确形式完成句子。

(1) I don’t know what _____ (bring) to the party.

(2) He wanted to know when _____ (go).

() 14. [2014·孝感]—What did your father say?

—He asked us _____.

- A. how to fix up the bicycles
B. why we fix up the bicycles
C. that we fixed up the bicycles
D. where did we fix up the bicycles

▶ 教材原句12 (P11)

I get such a strong feeling of satisfaction when I see the animals get better and the look of joy on their owners’ faces.

当我看到动物们(病情)渐好,看到它们主人脸上的喜悦之情时,我有一种很强烈的满足感。

(1)【辨析】such 与 so

两者都表示程度,意为“如此;这样”,其区别为:

①such 是形容词,常修饰名词:

a. such a/an+形容词+可数名词单数;

b. such+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词。如:

He has such a beautiful bike.

他有一辆很漂亮的自行车。

I have such good books to read.

我有这么好的书可读。

②so 是程度副词,常修饰形容词或副词:

a. so+形容词/副词

b. so+形容词+a/an+可数名词单数;

c. so+many/few+可数名词复数;

d. so+much/little+不可数名词。如:

It’s so nice a day.

今天天气真好!

There are so many weeds in his field!

他的田里有那么多野草!

He has so little time for reading.

他读书的时间少得可怜。

(2)feeling 在句中用作名词,意为“感觉;感触”。如:

I’ve got a bad feeling.

我有一种不好的感觉。

→ 活学活用

() 15. The girl is _____ a nice girl that we all want to help her.

- A. so B. such
C. too D. very

▶ 教材原句13 (P12)

I want to travel alone.

我想独自去旅行。

alone 在本句中用作副词,表示“独自;单独”。

【拓展】(1) alone 还可作形容词,意为“独自的;单独的”,侧重说明独自一人,表示客观的状态。如:

She was alone in that dark room.
她独自一人待在那个黑暗的房间里。

(2) lonely 作形容词,表示“孤独的;寂寞的”,强调主观感情,心灵上的孤独。如:

He lives alone but he doesn't feel lonely.
他一个人住,但他并不感到孤独。

→ 活学活用

16. 用 alone 或 lonely 完成下列句子。

- (1) When she is left _____, she often feels _____.
- (2) He went there _____.

▶ 教材原句14 (P13)

I've run out of it.

我已经把它用完了。

run out of 意为“用完”,主语通常是人。

【辨析】run out 与 run out of

这两个短语都有“用完”的意思,但用法不同。run out 作不及物短语,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、食物等无生命名词,而 run out of 则是及物短语,表示主动。如:

His strength ran out.
他的力气用完了。

We ran out of coal, and had to burn wood.
我们的煤用光了,只好烧柴。

→ 活学活用

17. 用 run out 或 run out of 完成下列句子。

- (1) They are _____ oil and the plane has to land on the field.
- (2) You'd better go home before your money _____.

▶ 教材原句15 (P13)

I take after my mother.

我像我母亲。

take after 意为“(外貌或行为)像”,相当于 be similar to。如:

Mary really takes after her mother.
玛丽的确长得像她的妈妈。

【拓展】look like 意为“看上去像”,多指外貌,既可指人也可指物。如:

You look like one of my friends.
你和我一个朋友长得很像。
The photo doesn't look like her at all.
那张照片看上去一点儿也不像她。

→ 活学活用

- () 18. I _____ some clothes to charity (慈善机构) because they are too small for me.
- A. take after B. get on
C. give away D. put off

▶ 教材原句16 (P14)

I'd like to thank you for giving money to Animal Helpers.

我想感谢你资助“动物帮手”。

(1) thank you for doing sth. 意为“因做某事而感谢你”,相当于 thanks for doing sth.。如:

Thank you for inviting me to your party.
谢谢你邀请我参加你的派对。

(2) give sth. to sb. 意为“把某物给某人”,相当于 give sb. sth.。如:

Please give these flowers to your mother.
= Please give your mother these flowers.
请把这些花给你母亲。

→ 活学活用

19. 根据汉语意思和英语提示翻译下列句子。

- (1) 感谢你在我的家庭作业方面给予的帮助。(help... with)

- (2) 请把这本书给他。(give... to)

Units 3-4

教材原句1 (P19)

The minute I sat down in front of the TV, my mom came over.

我刚在电视机前坐下,我妈妈就过来了。

(1)the minute 相当于 when 或 as soon as,引导时间状语从句,如:

The minute you think of giving up, think of the reason why you held on so long.

当你想要放弃的时候,想想你为什么坚持了那么久。

(2)in front of 意为“在……的前面”。

【辨析】in front of 与 in the front of

in front of 就是指在某物的前方,in the front of 是指在某物内部靠前的地方。如:

There is a tree in front of the classroom.

教室前面有一棵树。

There is a blackboard in the front of the classroom.

教室前面有一块黑板。

活学活用

1. 用 in front of 或 in the front of 完成下列句子。

(1) I can't see the picture clearly. Two tall boys are standing _____ me.

(2) There's a teacher's desk _____ the classroom.

教材原句2 (P19)

I'm just as tired as you are!

我和你一样累!

as...as 意为“与……一样”,其中第一个 as 为副词,其后通常接形容词或副词原级,第二个 as 可用作介词(后接名词或代词)或连词(后接从句)。在否定句中,第一个 as 也可换成 so。如:

My son is as strong as yours.

我的儿子和你的儿子一样强壮。

He doesn't study as/so hard as his brother.

他学习不如他弟弟努力。

活学活用

() 2. [2014·南充]—I think English is as _____ as math.

—I agree with you.

A. more interesting

B. most interesting

C. the most interesting

D. interesting

教材原句3 (P20)

Could you please pass me the salt?

请你把盐递给我好吗?

pass 在本句中作及物动词,意为“给;递”。

pass sb. sth. 表示“递给某人某物”,相当于 pass sth. to sb. 表示“把某物递给某人”。

【拓展】pass 的其他常见用法

(1)pass 作不及物动词:

①意为“终止;消失;离开;死亡”。

The pain passed.

疼痛消失了。

②意为“(时间)推移,流逝”。

The ten days passed quickly.

这十天很快就过去了。

(2)pass 作及物动词:

①意为“经过;穿过;越过;超过”。

We passed several stores before we came to the barber's.

我们走过几家商店才到了理发店。

②意为“通过(考试)”。

I didn't pass the English exam.

我没有通过英语考试。

【辨析】pass 与 past

pass 是动词,表示“经过;通过”。past 既可以作形容词,表示“(时间)过去的”,也可以作介词,意思是“在……之后;超过”。如:

After they passed the forest, they came to a river.

他们穿过那片树林后,便来到一条河边。

The time is half past four.

现在是四点半。

→ 活学活用

- () 3. [2014·烟台]—Would you please tell me the way to the Pacific Hotel?
—Go _____ the post office, and you will find it on the left.
A. pass B. past
C. to pass D. passed

▶ 教材原句4 (P20)

Could you lend me some money?

你能借一些钱给我吗?

lend 为及物动词,意为“借给;借出”。lend sb. sth. 意为“借给某人某物”,相当于 lend sth. to sb. 意为“把某物借给某人”。如:

Could you lend me your dictionary?

你能把字典借我用一下吗?

【辨析】lend 与 borrow

lend 的反义词为 borrow。lend 强调主语把自己的东西借出去,而 borrow 意为“借;借用”,强调主语从别人那里把东西借来供自己使用。如:

Josh lent his bike to Kate last week.

上周乔希把他的自行车借给了凯特。

Kate borrowed Josh's bike last week.

凯特上周借了乔希的自行车。

→ 活学活用

- () 4. [2014·南充]—Excuse me, can I _____ your pen?
—Sorry, I have _____ it to Bob.
A. borrow; lent
B. borrow; borrowed
C. lend; borrowed
D. lend; lent

▶ 教材原句5 (P20)

I'll finish my homework while you help with the dishes.

你帮我洗餐具时我会完成家庭作业的。

(1) while 在此处用作连词,意为“与……同时;当……的时候”,引导时间状语从句。它强调主句的动作是从句动作发生的过程中发生,或者主从句的动作同时发生,且一般持续时间较长。如:

While I was watching TV, the bell rang.

当我正在看电视的时候,门铃响了。

【辨析】while 与 when

① while 只能表示某一段时间,不能表示某一点时间。在 while 引导的时间状语从句中,其谓语动词只能是延续性的,而且也只能与主句中的谓语动词同时发生或存在。如:

You can't do your homework while you're watching TV.

你不能一边看电视一边做家庭作业。

② when 既可表示某一点时间,也可以表示某一段时间。在 when 引导的时间状语从句中,其谓语动词可以是延续性的,也可以是非延续性的,可与主句中的谓语动词同时发生,也可在其后发生。如:

I was just reading a book when she came into my room.

她走进我房间时,我正在看书。

③另外,when 和 while 的区别还在于:while 引导的时间状语从句多用进行时态,而 when 引导的时间状语从句多用一般现在时或一般过去时。如:

While they were talking, the bell rang.

正在他们谈话的时候,上课铃响了。

I was doing my homework when my mother came back home yesterday evening.

昨天晚上妈妈回家的时候,我正在做家庭作业。

【拓展】while 还可解释为“而;然而”,表示两种情况的对比。如:

I like skirt while my sister likes shorts.

我喜欢裙子,而我妹妹喜欢短裤。

→ 活学活用

- () 5. [2013·杭州] Sally took a photo of her friends while they _____ computer games.
A. play B. are playing
C. have played D. were playing

教材原句6 (P22)

Since they live in one house with their parents, they should know that everyone should do their part in keeping it clean and tidy.

既然他们同父母住在一起,他们就应该知道每个人应该尽一份力来保持房屋的干净和整洁。

(1) since 在本句中作连词,意为“因为;既然”,引导原因状语从句,通常放在句首。如:

Since this method doesn't work, let's try another.

既然这种方法不行,我们就试试另一种吧。

【拓展】since 作连词还可表示“自从……以来”,引导时间状语从句。如:

He has studied very hard since he came to our school.

自从来到我们学校,他学习就非常努力。

(2) do one's part in doing sth. 意为“尽某人的职责做某事”。如:

We should do our part in protecting the environment.

我们应该尽自己的职责来保护环境。

活学活用

- () 6. [2014·黄冈]—I can hardly believe my eyes. Is that you, Lucy?
—Yes. It has been almost 20 years _____ we were together.
A. since B. before
C. after D. until

教材原句7 (P25)

My parents don't allow me to hang out with my friends.

我父母不允许我和朋友们一起出去闲逛。

allow 意为“允许;许可”,常用搭配为 allow sb. to do sth.,表示“允许某人做某事”。如:

My father allowed me to play basketball after finishing my homework.

我爸爸允许我做完作业后打篮球。

【拓展】allow 的其他常见用法

(1) allow 后面可接动名词作宾语,即 allow doing sth.,表示“允许做某事”。如:

They do not allow smoking in public.

他们不允许在公共场合吸烟。

(2) allow 用于被动语态时,必须接不定式作宾语补足语,即 be allowed to do sth.,如:

Women were not allowed to take part in the games.

妇女是不允许参加这些比赛的。

活学活用

- () 7. [2014·重庆 B 卷] Keep quiet, please! Talking _____ during the meeting.
A. is not allowed B. is allowed
C. doesn't allow D. allows

教材原句8 (P27)

My problem is that I can't get on with my family.

我的问题是我不能和我的家人和睦相处。

(1) that I can't get on with my family 在此处作 is 的表语,是表语从句。

表语从句就是用一个句子作为表语,说明主语是什么或者怎么样,由名词、形容词或相当于名词或形容词的词或短语充当,和连系动词一起构成谓语。

表语从句和宾语从句一样,要用陈述语序。引导表语从句的连接词除了 that 外,还有 what, who, when, where, which, why, whether, how 等。如:

His suggestion is that we should stay calm.

他的建议是,我们应该保持冷静。

The question is when he can arrive at the hotel.

问题是他什么时候能够达到酒店。

(2) get on with sb. 意为“和睦相处;关系良好”。其同义短语为 get along with sb.。如:

They get on well with each other.

他们彼此相处融洽。

He can't get along with his classmates.

他和同学们合不来。

活学活用

8. 根据汉语意思和英语提示翻译句子。
他已经成为他 10 年前想成为的人。(what)

教材原句9 (P27)

Instead he watches whatever he wants until late at night.

然而,他想看什么就看什么,直到深夜。

(1)instead 意为“代替;反而;却”,作副词,通常位于句末。如放于句首时,常用逗号隔开。如:

My brother was ill, so I went instead.

我的弟弟病了,所以我代替他去。

She didn't answer me. Instead, she asked me another question.

她没有回答我,却问了我另外一个问题。

(2)whatever 意为“任何;每一”,在本句中引导宾语从句。如:

You can take whatever you like.

你喜欢什么尽管拿。

【拓展】whatever 还可用于引导让步状语从句,意为“无论什么”,相当于 no matter what。如:

Don't lose heart whatever difficulties you meet.

不管遇到什么困难都不要灰心。

活学活用

()9. We've got no coffee. Let's have tea

_____.

A. either

B. however

C. yet

D. instead

教材原句10 (P27)

If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help.

如果你的父母遇到问题,你应该主动提供帮助。

offer 作动词有“主动提出;自愿给予”的意思,相当于 give,后可接名词或代词作宾语,也可接双宾语,即 offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb.。如:

The young man offered the old man his own seat on the bus.

在公共汽车上,那个年轻人将自己的座位让给了那个老人。

She offered a job to me.

她提供给我一份工作。

【拓展】provide 也可表示“提供,供给”,常用

于 provide sb. with sth. 或 provide sth. for sb.。如:

They provided the sufferers with some necessary support.

= They provided some necessary support for the sufferers.

他们为受难者提供了一些必要的援助。

活学活用

()10. Soft drinks _____ to children for free in some restaurants on Children's Day.

A. offer

B. have offered

C. are offered

D. will be offered

教材原句11 (P30)

And they are always comparing them with other children.

而且他们总是拿他们和其他的孩子进行对比。

(1)be always doing sth. 意为“总是做某事”,表示再三的、多次的重复行为,常带有某种不满、责备和厌恶等感情色彩。如:

Why are you always finding fault?

你为什么总是吹毛求疵?

(2)compare 在此处用作及物动词,表示“比较;对比”。常见搭配有 compare ... with ... 与 compare ... to ...。compare ... with ... 表示“把……与……比较”,常用于两个同类事物之间的具体比较,侧重区别。compare ... to ... 表示“把……比作”,常用两个不同性质的事物的抽象比较。如

Let's compare this article with that one.

让我们把这篇文章和那篇文章做一下比较。

We often compare children to flowers.

我们经常把孩子比作花朵。

活学活用

11. 用 compare ... with ... 或 compare ... to ... 完成下列句子。

(1) Children are often _____ happy birds.

(2) Living in a city can't _____ living in the country.

Units 5-6

▶ 教材原句1 (P34)

I was waiting for the bus when it began to rain heavily.

当开始下大雨时,我正在等公交车。

(1)句中的 was waiting 是过去进行时,表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行或发生的动作。其构成为 was/were+动词-ing 形式。如:

He was watching TV this time yesterday.
他昨天这个时候正在看电视。

(2)begin 表示“开始”,后面可接名词、代词、动词不定式或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

When did you begin to learn French?

你什么时候开始学法语的?

Hearing the news she began crying.

听到这消息她就哭了。

【注意】当 begin 后接的是表示心理活动的动词(如 think, realize, understand 等)或 begin 本身为-ing 形式时,其后通常要接不定式而不接动名词。如:

It is beginning to rain.

开始下雨了。

She began to understand.

她开始明白了。

(3)heavily 是副词,意为“在很大程度上;大量地”。其形容词形式为 heavy。

→ 活学活用

- () 1. [2014·北京]—What were you doing when we were playing basketball yesterday afternoon?

—I _____ the classroom.

- A. was cleaning B. have cleaned
C. will clean D. clean

- () 2. [2013·黔西南州] Sometimes it rains _____ in Guizhou in summer.

- A. heavily B. heavy
C. strong D. strongly

▶ 教材原句2 (P35)

Ben was helping his mom make dinner when the rain began to beat heavily against the windows.

当雨水开始猛烈地敲打窗户的时候,本正在帮助他的妈妈做晚饭。

(1)在本句中,beat 为不及物动词,意为“敲打”。如:

Someone was beating on the door.

有人在猛烈敲门。

【拓展】beat 作及物动词时,常表示“打败”。如:

If we don't prepare for the speech contest, they will beat us.

如果这场演讲比赛我们不做好准备的话,他们就会打败我们。

(2)against 作介词,除了表示“碰;撞;倚;靠”等,还可表示“反对;反抗”。如:

Put the piano there, with its back against the wall.

把钢琴放在那里,使它的背靠着墙。

I knew she was against us.

我知道她反对我们。

→ 活学活用

- () 3. [2014·铜仁] We'll play basketball

_____ Class 3 tomorrow.

- A. over B. against
C. to D. for

▶ 教材原句3 (P35)

When he woke up, the sun was rising.

当他醒来时,太阳正冉冉升起。

(1)wake up 是固定短语,意为“醒来”。如:

My grandfather wakes up early every morning.

我爷爷每天早上都醒得很早。

【拓展】wake ... up 意为“把……弄醒;把……唤醒”,代词作宾语时须放在 wake 和 up 中间。

如:

Be quiet, don't wake your father up.

安静点儿,别吵醒你爸爸。

(2)rise 在本句中为不及物动词,意为“上升;升起”。如:

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

日出于东而落于西。

【辨析】rise 与 raise

①rise 多用作不及物动词,该词含义较广,有“升起;增加;增高”等意思,主语通常是升高的物体本身,其过去式与过去分词分别是 rose 和 risen。如:

Prices rise every day in those countries.

那些国家的物价天天上涨。

The chairman rose from his chair.

主席从椅子上站了起来。

②raise 用作及物动词,其基本含义是“使升起来;举起”,也可以用于比喻,如提高价值、名誉、地位和工资等。它的过去式和过去分词都是 raised。如:

Heavy rains raised the river.

暴雨使河水水位升高。

We must raise the living standard of the people.

我们必须提高人民的生活水平。

→ 活学活用

() 4. [2013·南京] —What's wrong with you, Eric? You look tired.

—I _____ to prepare for the final exam last night.

- A. picked up B. woke up
C. stayed up D. put up

▶ 教材原句4 (P38)

My parents did not talk after that, and we finished the rest of our dinner in silence.

在那之后,我的父母没有再说话,我们默默地吃完了剩下的晚餐。

(1)the rest of 指“剩余的……”。the rest of 作主语时谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后面名词的数。如:

The rest of oil is not enough for us to reach the next city.

剩下的油不足以使我们到达下一个城市。

(2)in silence 意为“沉默;无声”。其中 silence 是形容词 silent(意为“不说话的;沉默的”)的名词形式。如:

We stood there for a moment in silence, knowing none of us would ever be the same.

我们在那里伫立良久,沉默不语,心里都清楚大家不会像以前一样了。

→ 活学活用

5. 根据汉语意思和英语提示翻译下列句子。

(1)一些男孩在看书。其余的男孩都在打篮球。(the rest of)

(2)听到这个消息后,我的父母默默地坐了片刻。(for a moment)

▶ 教材原句5 (P42)

This story reminds us that you can never know what's possible unless you try to make it happen.

这个故事提醒我们你永远无法知道什么是可能的,除非你努力让它发生。

(1)remind 在此处用作及物动词,意为“提醒;使想起”。其常见用法如下:

①remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事。如:

Please remind me to post the letter.

请提醒我寄那封信。

②remind sb. of sb. / sth. 使……想到某人或某物。如:

He reminds me of his father.

看到他使我想起了他的父亲。

③remind sb. that-clause 使人回忆起……如:
She reminded me that I hadn't written to my mother.

她提醒了我,我还没给妈妈写信。

(2) unless 用作连词,意为“除非……;如果不……”,引导条件状语从句,相当于 if...not。如:

Unless I am mistaken, I've seen that man before.

= If I am not mistaken, I've seen that man before.

如果我没搞错,我以前见过那个人。

→ 活学活用

- () 6. [2013·鞍山]—Can I smoke in the dining hall?
—Sorry. It's not _____.
A. promised B. realized
C. allowed D. reminded
- () 7. [2014·黔东南州] They will lose the game _____ they try their best.
A. unless B. once
C. since D. after

▶ 教材原句6 (P42)

But what could Yu Gong do instead of moving the mountains?

但是除了把山移开,愚公还能做什么呢?

instead of 是介词短语,后面常跟名词、代词和动词-ing形式。如:

Instead of lending a hand, he laughed at us.
他不仅没有帮我们,反而嘲笑我们。

Taking exercise every day makes him look younger instead of older.

每天锻炼身体使他显得更年轻,而不是苍老。

→ 活学活用

- () 8. I took the bus instead of _____ home.
A. walk B. walks
C. walked D. walking

▶ 教材原句7 (P44)

The new couple were so happy that they couldn't stop smiling when they got married.

这对新婚夫妇是如此开心以至于他们结婚时都忍不住笑起来。

(1) couple 在此句中意为“夫妇”。couple 作为主语时,其谓语用单数还是复数主要还是取决

于这个单词在句子中的意思。如果 couple 在句中是强调一个整体,谓语用单数;如果强调的是夫妻双方,谓语就使用复数。如:

An old couple from Shanghai is moving in our apartment.

一对老夫妇搬进了我们的公寓。

The young couple are quarrelling with each other.

这对年轻夫妻在吵架。

【拓展】couple 还可解释为“一对;一双;两人;两件事物”。其常见搭配为 a couple of,意为“一对;一双;一些;几个”。如:

I will go there in a couple of days.

几天后我要去那儿。

(2) can't stop doing 意为“无法停止做某事”,需注意勿与 can't help doing 混淆。can't help doing 意为“禁不住、情不自禁做某事”。如:

The smallest thing sets him off, and he can't stop talking about his childhood.

一件微不足道的小事都能打开他的话匣子,他会滔滔不绝地讲述他的童年。

He couldn't help being angry when he heard that news.

当他听到那消息,他禁不住发起火来。

(3) get married 意为“结婚”,与某人结婚常用 get married to sb.。如:

Have you got married?

你结婚了吗?

He wants to get married to a singer.

他想和一位歌手结婚。

【辨析】marry, get married (to) 与 be married (to)

① marry sb. 意为“嫁给某人;跟某人结婚”。marry 是短暂性动词,不能与表示一段时间的时间状语连用。如:

She married John last year.

她去年嫁给约翰了。

② get married (to sb.) 意为“(与某人)结婚”,不能与表时间段的时间状语连用。如:

My best friend got married last weekend.

我最好的朋友上周末结婚了。

She got married to someone named Frank.

她嫁给了一个叫作弗兰克的人。

③be married (to sb.) 意为“(与某人)结婚了”,强调状态,可与表时间段的状语连用。如:

I am married.

我已经结婚了。

I've been married to my wife for nearly 20 years.

我和我太太已经结婚近 20 年了。

→ 活学活用

- () 9. [2014·白银] She _____ for ten years and now she has a lovely daughter.
- A. married
B. has been married
C. got married
D. has got married

▶ 教材原句8 (P45)

Nobody wanted to sound stupid.

没人想让自己听起来愚蠢。

(1) Nobody 是不定代词,意为“没有人”。作主语时,谓语用第三人称单数形式。如:

Nobody seems to notice.

似乎没有人注意。

(2) sound 在句中为连系动词,意为“听起来”,后面常常跟形容词作表语。如:

The dinner smells good.

这饭菜闻起来真香。

【拓展】常见的“感觉”类连系动词有:look(看起来),sound(听起来),smell(闻起来),taste(尝起来),feel(摸上去;觉得)等。它们通常以被感觉的东西作主语,此时它们虽有被动意味,但不能用被动语态。其后均可接介词 like。如:

The dress looks very beautiful.

这条裙子看上去很漂亮。

It tastes like an orange.

这东西尝起来像橘子。

→ 活学活用

- () 10. [2014·抚州] I love the song by the band *Wild and Windy*. It _____ nice.
- A. smells B. tastes
C. feels D. sounds

▶ 教材原句9 (P47)

Then they hear an old woman's voice from inside the house.

此时,他们听见从房子里面传来一个老妇人的声音。

voice 意为“声音;嗓音”。常见表达有 in a low/loud voice,表示“低声/高声地”。如:

We talked in a low voice so that we shouldn't wake the baby up.

我们说话小声一点,以免吵醒孩子。

【辨析】sound, noise 与 voice

(1) sound 作“声音;响声”讲时,可以指人或动物发出的声音,或物体碰撞的声音。如:

At midnight he heard a strange sound.

半夜里他听到一种奇怪的声音。

Light travels much faster than sound.

光的传播速度比声音快得多。

(2) noise 意为“噪音;喧闹声”,常指不悦耳、不和谐的嘈杂声。如:

The noise of traffic kept him awake.

车辆的喧闹声使他睡不着。

He enjoys the country life, away from city noise.

他喜欢远离城市喧闹的乡村生活。

(3) voice 一般指人的声音。sound 和 noise 不仅能指人的声音,还可以表示别的动物发出的声音;而 voice 除了有时可指鸟的声音外,很少表示其他动物的声音。如:

The girl has a beautiful voice.

那女孩嗓音很美。

I recognized her voice at once when he phoned.

他打电话时,我一下子就认出了他的声音。

→ 活学活用

- () 11. [2014·白银] The boy didn't sleep well last night because of the _____ from the factory.
- A. voice B. noise
C. music D. song