

与人教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套



系列教辅

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笔记本+作业本

第一套 CD-ROM、文本、互联网三维互动的电子教辅

英语八年级（下）

人教版

湖北科学技术出版社

红星电子音像出版社



与人教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套

皇科状元

加讲边练

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八年级(下)

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古往今来,投机取巧者不可能成为状元。学好考好,皆因“梅花香自苦寒来”,唯有勤于思考再加上科学的刻苦训练才是致胜的法宝。掌握学习妙法,才能举一反三,提高学习成效;掌握应试技巧,方成考场英雄。

勤思苦练不是题海战术,巧记妙学不是投机取巧。为彻底抛弃文山题海,帮助学生适应新课标条件下的学与试,红星电子音像出版社和湖北科学技术出版社组织了教学一线的国家级、省级骨干教师和研究中高考的专家,紧扣新课标,结合中考高考的内在发展规律,精心编写出版了这套《星科状元·边讲边练》和《星科状元·中(高)考大本营》,旨在给同学们一套助学助考的“法宝”。

《星科状元·边讲边练》和《星科状元·中(高)考大本营》是一个完整的学习辅导体系,“边讲边练”从七年级到九年级、高一到高三完全与课文同步;“中(高)考大本营”适合毕业班同学备战中(高)考,前者助学后者助考,浑然一体,相得益彰。

课前预习、课堂笔记、随堂练习是学好的三步曲,“边讲边练”要同学们既认真听讲又加强练习消化,听讲是进补,作业就是消化。“边讲边练”就是要让同学们“讲”中有“道”、“记”中有“思”、“练”中有“法”,通过学有所练,练有所长,而达到学有所成。《星科状元·边讲边练》为同学们既提供了课堂笔记本,又提供了随堂作业本。

“星科状元”是中学教辅的一次创新,具有五大特点:

三维互动 本套教辅是第一套采用CD-ROM、文本和互联网三维互动方式出版的电子教辅读物,CD-ROM、文本和互联网既三维互动又独立出版,相比于一概纸质图书,它的特色明显:CD-ROM中精选了相应的习题、试题,并配以详细讲解,供你选择;与之配套的“中考高考辅导网”(www.zkgk.com)出

版最新招考资讯,帮助同学们了解中、高考最新风向。

一本两用 从体例上,它融笔记本和作业本于一体,既可用作课堂笔记本,又是一本无需抄题的作业本,免去了教师选题之苦,学生抄写之劳,详细解答单独成册便于教师和家长指导督学;从内容上,本套书题量充足、梯度明显,习题解答、评析详尽,既启发、引导学生的思维活动,又为学生自测与家长检测提供参考。

对接考试 本套教辅的星科精练和单元检测试题均以中高考题型、难易区分度等为标准,使学习与考试有机融合、无缝对接,不仅有助于学生对每堂课的内容的理解和掌握,学到知识、锻炼能力,同时也可以帮助学生加深对中考和高考的认识。

教学同步 整套教辅各科各册与课本一一对应,依据教学大纲要求编制的星科精练与单元检测完全与课堂教学同步,确保100%覆盖知识点,学习、检索一目了然,方便使用。

编排创新 “星科状元·边讲边练”瞄准课程改革的发展趋势,素质与应试两手抓,采用分层次编排结构,分层讲练,循序渐进,符合中学生学习的规律,易于掌握。

这套丛书与七年级到高三的学习过程同步、辅导中考高考,涉及语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史、政治、地理九个学科的不同版本,可以满足不同版本读者的需要,它将是你好帮手。

章建跃

人民教育出版社课程教材研究所研究员、主任、编审、博士

2005年3月13日

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●星科精练 ABC 表示难度逐级加大。

Unit 1 Will people have robots?

本单元涉及的教学内容是将来时态的用法。目的是学会对未来事件的预测。重点语法内容为将来时态和 *few*、*little* 的用法,要学会在具体的语境中,熟练掌握本单元的新词和短语。



【预习导航】

1. Will people have robots in the future?
2. What do you think your life will be like in five years?
3. Can you predict the future of your hometown?

【目标盘点】

1. 词汇: robot, pollution, astronaut, apartment, rocket, space station, moon, free time
2. 交际用语: (1) What do you think life will be like in 100 years?
(2) Every home will have a robot.
(3) Will kids go to school? No, they won't. They'll study at home.
(4) There will be fewer trees.

【要点击】

1. People will have robots in their homes. 将来人们家里有机器人。这句涉及到将来时态的用法,表示将要发生的动作 will + 动词原形。

2. There will be less free time. 将来空闲的时间更少。less 是形容词 little 的比较级,这里的意思是“较少的,更少的”,通常用来修饰不可数名词。

3. There will be fewer people. 人们将会更少。fewer 为 few 的比较级,通常用来修饰可数名词。

4. In five years, Sally will be a doctor. 五年后萨利将成为一名医生。in 后接 two hours, three weeks 等表示一段时间的名词短语,用在一般将来时态中,意为“在(一段时间)后”,对此提问要用 how soon。

5. At the weekends, I'll be able to dress more casually. 在周末我可以穿得更随便些。can 与 be able to 都有“能;会;可以”的意思,都接动词原形。can 只有过去式,没有人称和数的变化;而 be able to 可用于多种时态,有人称和数的变化。

【口语运用】

I think there will be fewer trees. I agree.



年 月 日 星期 天气

学科笔记



学科精英ABC

以下练习都来自书上,你肯定能做出来。

一、英汉互译

1. study at home on computers _____
2. 太空站 _____
3. computer programmer _____
4. 去滑冰 _____
5. fly rockets to the moon _____
6. 实现,达到 _____
7. fall in love with _____
8. 将来,未来 _____
9. predict the future _____
10. 好几百,许许多多 _____

二、根据首字母填空,使句意通顺合理

11. People won't use money. Everything will be f _____
12. One day I will fly r _____ to the moon for vacations.
13. His dream to be a doctor came t _____ last year.
14. Old Henry lives in an old a _____ in the center of the city.
15. It's very difficult to p _____ the future. We can never know what will happen.



学科精英ABC

三、单项选择

- () 16. Tony often talks _____ but does _____. So everybody says he's a good boy.
A. less, more B. little, many
C. more, less D. many, little
- () 17. —How soon will your father come back?
—_____ two months.
A. After B. In C. For D. Before
- () 18. —Do you know where John went, Linda?
—He _____ went to the cinema with his brother.
A. might B. probably C. may be D. may
- () 19. —There _____ a talk given by Mr Lee tomorrow morning. Would you like to listen to it?
—Sure.
A. will have B. will be
C. has D. is going to have

- () 20. —What did the teacher say just now?

—He said he _____ explain that question asked by Tom later.

- A. would B. will
C. is going to D. can

四、用所给单词的正确形式填空

21. It's a very important party. Please don't dress too _____ (casual)
22. Beijing is a very beautiful city. I _____ (fall) in love with it when I came first time.
23. _____ (predict) the future can be difficult.
24. He thought that computers would never be _____ (use) by most people.
25. It seems _____ (possible) for him to pass the exam. He is such a lazy boy.



学科精英ABC

来点更富挑战性的,试一试吧。

五、汉译英,每空一词

26. 我认为将来小汽车更少,公共汽车更多。I think there will be _____ cars and _____ buses.
27. 下一次巴西将赢得世界杯。Brazil _____ win the next _____.
28. 我的生活将会比现在好得多。My life will be _____ than it is now.
29. 明天的天气如何? _____ will the weather _____ tomorrow?
30. 我们永远不会知道将来会发生什么事情。We _____ know what _____ in the future!

六、书面表达

Jack in ten years
Job: violinist
Place: Paris
Favorite sport: golf
Appearance: tall, long hair

请根据 Jack 对自己未来的想象写一段短文。(60 字左右)

Unit 2 What should I do?

本单元涉及谈论问题和给出建议,重点语法为 should, could 等词的用法,要求学会给出解决问题的合理建议。



星科点金

【预习导航】

1. Peter had an argument with his best friend, what should he do?

2. Sam needs some money to buy a bike, what should he do?

【目标盘点】

1. 词汇: argue, loud, original, out of style, tutor, upset, adult

2. 交际用语: (1) My brother plays his CD too loud. What should I do?

(2) Why don't you talk to him about it?

(3) Maybe he should say he's sorry.

(4) You could write him a letter.

【要点击】

1. My parents want me to stay at home every night. 我的父母想让我每天晚上呆在家。want sb. to do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。不定式在此作宾语补足语。

2. I don't have enough money. 我没有足够的钱。enough 在此作形容词修饰名词,若作副词修饰形容词或副词时需放在所修饰词的后面。如: This book is easy enough for me to read.

3. What's the matter, Peter? 彼得, 怎么啦? What's the matter? 表示“怎么啦; 有什么问题”还可以说 What's the trouble?

4. Could you please give me some advice? 你可以给我一些建议吗? advice 是不可数名词,“一条建议”应为 a piece of advice。另外此句含有希望得到对方肯定的回答的意思,故不可用 any 替代 some。

【口语运用】

What's wrong? What's the matter? What should I do?



星科精英ABC

以下练习都来自书上,你肯定能做出来。



年 月 日 星期 天气

星科笔记

一、英汉互译

1. a ticket to a ball game _____
2. 过时的 _____
3. summer camp _____
4. 一份兼职工作 _____
5. get on well with _____
6. 不让……进入 _____
7. call sb. up _____
8. 在通话 _____
9. pay for _____
10. 尽可能多 _____

二、根据英文释义及句意拼写单词

11. Stop _____ (exchange angry words) with your sister. You should be kind to her.
12. My dress is out of _____ (fashion). I want to buy a new one.
13. —Did it cost you lots of money?
—No, it's _____. (cheap)
14. My mother got two _____ (private teacher) for me. One teaches me math, the other English.
15. We all think it is an _____ (new and different; creative) idea.



中考精英ABC

动动脑筋，难不到你的。

三、词语释义，找出与划线部分意思相同或相近的选项

- () 16. Joe is going to take care of her mother at home.
A. look at B. look after
C. look like D. look up
- () 17. My parents had a good time at the party yesterday.
A. had enough time B. had no time
C. enjoyed themselves D. play happily
- () 18. A policeman arrived at Martin's house.
A. got B. got to
C. reached in D. reached at
- () 19. After a few weeks they often went to dinner or to parties at other people's homes.
A. In a few weeks B. A few weeks later
C. During a few weeks D. For a few weeks
- () 20. She stopped crying and listened to music.
A. stopped to cry

- B. began crying
- C. couldn't cry
- D. didn't cry any more

四、从方框内选出词组，并用其适当形式填空

get on,	look for,	keep out
find out,	leave out,	pay for

21. Emma moved to her new house last week. Do you know how much she _____ it?
22. —What are you _____?
—My pen. I don't know where I put it.
23. —Can you tell me why the sentence I wrote is wrong?
—You _____ an important word.
24. There is a sign " _____ !" on the door. Uncle Li wanted nobody to bother him.
25. Gary _____ that his uncle went fishing every Friday morning.
26. Nancy is easy going and she _____ well with her classmates.



中考精英ABC

来点更富挑战性的，试一试吧。

五、同义句转换

27. I think you may be right.
_____ you _____ right, I think.
28. We'd better take the bus to go there.
We'd better go there _____.
29. Be careful, or you may hurt yourself.
_____ careful, you may hurt yourself.
30. You needn't clean the house now.
You _____ clean the house now.
31. Taking enough exercise isn't bad for your health.
_____ for our health _____
_____ enough exercise.



学科检测

Unit 1 - 2 综合测试题

(满分 100 分 测试时间 45 分钟)

一、听力测试(20 分)

A) 听 10 段对话, 从 A、B、C 中选出一个与你所听到的对话内容相符的答案。(10 分)

- () 1. Where are the speakers?
A. In the cinema. B. On the way home.
C. In a car.
- () 2. Where is the boy going?
A. To a store. B. To his school.
C. To a library.
- () 3. What's the score?
A. 4-2. B. 5-3. C. 2-0.
- () 4. When can the woman come to see the doctor this week?
A. Before Wednesday.
B. On Tuesday.
C. Any weekday this week except Thursday.
- () 5. What can we learn from the dialogue?
A. The talk begins at 9:30.
B. The talk begins at 8:45.
C. Peter's watch is fast.
- () 6. What does the woman mean?
A. She's too busy to help the man.
B. She doesn't go to school these days.
C. She will have no time the day after tomorrow.
- () 7. How will the woman go to London?
A. By train. B. By plane. C. By bus.
- () 8. What time will the game end?
A. 4:20. B. 4:40. C. 4:30.
- () 9. How many persons were there in the car?
A. Only one. B. Two. C. Three.
- () 10. Where is Lu Shan Mountain?
A. In the south of Jiangxi.
B. At the south bank of Changjiang River.
C. Far from Jiujiang city.

B) 听两段对话, 从 A、B、C 中找出一个与你所听到的对话内容相符的答案。(5 分)

Dialogue 1

- () 11. Why does the boy want to send his teachers cards?
A. Because Teachers' Day is coming.
B. Because he will finish school next week.
C. Because he will go to another school next Monday.
- () 12. What does the girl advise him to do?
A. To make some cards.
B. To ask his parents for some money.
C. Both A and B.

Dialogue 2

- () 13. What did the man ask the woman to do?
A. To book a hotel room for him.
B. To pass a message to Mary.
C. To meet an old friend of hers.
- () 14. Who are the two speakers?
A. Neighbors.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Husband and wife.
- () 15. What's Mary probably doing?
A. Staying in a hotel.
B. Talking on the phone.
C. Talking with her husband.

C) 听短文, 从 A、B、C 中找出一个与你所听到的短文内容相符的答案。(5 分)

- () 16. What's the way to get to the school from the railway station?
A. To come here on foot.
B. To take a No. 16 bus.
C. To ride a bike.
- () 17. Where's the garden?
A. It's in front of the teaching building.
B. It's behind the building.
C. It's near the playground.
- () 18. How many reading-rooms are there in the library building?

A. 4. B. 6. C. 8.

- () 19. When was our school built?
A. Forty years ago. B. Sixty years ago.
C. Eighty years ago.

- () 20. What's behind the library building?
A. Lab building. B. Science building.
C. Teaching building.

二、选择填空 (10 分)

- () 21. —Your mobile phone number again? I didn't quite _____ it.
—13330000303.

A. notice B. catch C. know D. write

- () 22. I _____ Jim, but I decided to write him a letter instead.

A. phoned B. have phoned
C. was going to phone D. had phoned

- () 23. —When shall I phone you, morning or afternoon?

—_____. I'll be in all day.

A. Both B. Either C. Neither D. All

- () 24. —Are you a Young Pioneer?

—No. But I want _____.

A. to be B. to do C. to have D. to

- () 25. —What are you doing here?

—We are _____ a way to have a cheap holiday.

A. making up B. working out
C. looking up D. cleaning up

- () 26. —Did you go to the theater last night?

—Unfortunately I couldn't _____ it. But I'm going to tonight.

A. do B. try C. make D. see

- () 27. Why so many people here? What _____?

A. happens B. will happen
C. has happened D. had happened

- () 28. —What's your uncle getting on?

—Not bad. He _____ a business of his own.

A. gives B. keeps C. takes D. gets

- () 29. Would you wake me up at six tomorrow, mum? It's my _____ to clean the classroom tomorrow. I have to go to school earlier.

A. chance B. turn C. job D. time

- () 30. —Be careful when you cross the road.

—Yes, I _____.

A. will B. do C. can D. am

三、完形填空 (15 分)

The letters SARS stand for severe acute respiratory syndrome (严重性呼吸综合症). The 31 cases of SARS were in Guangdong and Hong Kong in China. Travellers 32 SARS to many other cities. 33 June 6 there were more than 5320 cases of SARS in our country and nearly 340 died from it.

SARS seems to be spread when a 34 person coughs or sneezes, 35 breathes. People who stay in the same place with SARS patients or who come close to them, may 36 it. It may be spread 37 touching things that a SARS patient has touched. Doctors isolate people ill with SARS, and they have to quarantine 38 who are close to SARS patients. Those who travel to or from a SARS city and seem to have 39 cases of SARS should be quarantined. They should not go to work, school or any other 40. Quarantine helps prevent SARS 41 spreading. SARS usually begins 42 a fever, a headache, and body aches. People ill with SARS have a 43 cough and trouble breathing.

To protect ourselves 44 from SARS, we should do more exercise, wash our hands often, and open windows to let 45 in.

- () 31. A. one B. first C. two D. second

- () 32. A. take B. bring C. carry D. spread

- () 33. A. In B. On C. By D. Until

- () 34. A. ill B. sick C. health D. healthy

- () 35. A. even B. and C. or D. but

- () 36. A. get B. hear C. catch D. frighten

- () 37. A. by B. for C. with D. as

- () 38. A. that B. those C. this D. these

- () 39. A. some B. any C. many D. a few

- () 40. A. hospital B. park

C. private place D. public place

- () 41. A. with B. by C. from D. for

- () 42. A. before B. after C. when D. with

- () 43. A. wet B. dry C. terrible D. serious

- () 44. A. far B. away C. different D. healthy

- () 45. A. wind B. fresh air C. people D. doctors

四、阅读理解(30分)

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

A

A young American doctor was sleeping when suddenly his doorbell began to ring. It was already midnight, but what could the doctor do? He had to get up, put on his coat and go downstairs. When he opened the door, he saw a man standing with a hat in his hand. "How do you do, doctor?" said the man. "Can you come at once to a place out of town? It's quite far but you have a car and I can show you the way."

"Certainly," said the doctor. "I'm quite ready, I can come at once." In a few minutes the car was standing at the front door, the man got in with the doctor, and they drove off. They drove on for a long time, then the man said, "Here we are. This is my home. Now I can pay you and you can go back to town."

"But I must see the patient," the doctor said. "How can I go back without seeing the patient? Where is the patient?" "There is no patient," answered the man. "Nobody is ill. I live here, you see, and one must get home from town, mustn't he? There are no taxis at this time of the night, but a doctor often makes night calls. Here is your money. Thank you, doctor. Good night!"

- () 46. From this passage, we can guess the story happened _____.
A. late at night B. early in the morning
C. upstairs D. downstairs
- () 47. The man lived _____ the doctor's house.
A. a long way from
B. quite near
C. in the town not far from
D. next to
- () 48. The doctor and the man left the town _____.
A. in an hour B. in a car
C. on foot D. on a horse
- () 49. What the man wanted to do was only _____.
A. to take the doctor to his home
B. to give the doctor money
C. to get home in the doctor's car
D. to play a joke on the doctor
- () 50. A doctor often makes night calls because _____.

- _____.
- A. someone wants to make a telephone call
B. someone must get home from a town
C. people are ill at night
D. he likes to have a walk at night

B

Once upon a time, fashion was only for the rich. Paris was the center of the fashion world, and everyone else tried to copy the top French Designers. But now, fashion is a much more international matter. London, like other big European cities, has a large number of its own talented and hard-working young designers. In any case, many people especially young people, take no notice of the clothes the designers produce. They wear things which express their ideas and feelings about life. They use fashion like a kind of uniform. Take hairstyle for example. If a boy has very short hair, people expect him to have right wing politics. But boys with very long hair are thought to have left wing politics. A girl who wears Laura Ashley dresses will probably have middle-class ideas. Some young people, of course, have fun with all the latest "street styles". They cut their hair into strange shapes, or cut off their trouser legs to make them shorter. These "street styles" come and go. But a lot of young people try to look as clean and tidy as possible. When you're looking for a job, you want to show possible employers that you'll be a good worker.

- () 51. _____ used to be the center of the fashion world.
A. London B. Paris
C. New York D. Berlin
- () 52. A boy with long hair is supposed to have _____ ideas.
A. right wing political B. left wing political
C. middle-class D. fashionable
- () 53. Young people wear _____ when they go looking for a job.
A. the latest "street style"
B. fashionable clothes
C. as neatly as possible
D. sports clothes
- () 54. What's young people's attitude (态度) towards fashion?
A. They pay no attention to the clothes the

designers make.

- B. They wear things which express their ideas and feelings about life.
- C. They use fashion like a kind of uniform.
- D. All of the above.

() 55. Which of the following is untrue?

- A. Designers in London and other European cities try to copy top French designers.
- B. A man's hairstyle and clothes can show his ideas and feelings about life.
- C. "Laura Ashley" is a name of a famous fashion.
- D. The "street styles" are changing all the time.

五、补全对话(10分)

A: Zhu Chao, you look worried. 56 ?

B: Well, I didn't pass my English exam.

A: 57 . You should spend more time and work harder.

B: I think English is too difficult for me. I don't understand why we Chinese student have to learn it.

A: 58 . It's the most widely used language in the world.

B: You're right, but English is so hard.

A: Don't worry 59 .

B: Really? It's very nice of you to help me. Thanks very much.

A: 60 . Let's work hard together.

六、书面表达(15分)

I'm really worried about my daughter, Judy. She always thinks she is too heavy. She eats only a little rice and some vegetables. And she eats no fish, beef or pork. "Cake" and "dessert" are taboo words (禁忌语) to her.

The problem is that she is not heavy at all. In fact, the doctor says she is thin. But she still believes being thinner will make her pretty. I'm afraid she will get sick before she becomes only "prettier". Can you give some advice to my daughter?

请按这位母亲的要求, 给朱蒂提出一些建议。
(60 词左右)

Dear Judy,

Good luck!

Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?

本单元主要涉及的教学内容是过去进行时态的用法。目的是学会谈论过去的事件,掌握 when 和 while 两个词的用法。



【预习导航】

1. What were you doing at 9:30 p. m. yesterday?
2. What was your friend doing when you phoned

him/ her?

【目标盘点】

1. 词汇: bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, UFO, alien, cut hair, climb, jump, land, get out of, take off, scared

2. 交际用语: What were you doing when the UFO arrived?

I was sitting in the barber's chair.

The barber was cutting my hair.

While he was buying a souvenir, a girl called the police.

【要点点击】

1. I was in front of the library. 我正在图书馆前。

in front of 的意思是“在……前面”,通常指在某物外面的前面,要注意与短语 in the front of 的区别。in the front of 也表示“在……前面”,但它通常指在某物内部的前面。

2. You can imagine how strange it was! 你可以想像得出它是多么奇怪!

这是一个带宾语从句的复合句,从句是由 how 引导的感叹句。英语中的感叹句通常由 how 和 what 引导。当中心词是形容词、副词等时由 how 引导;当中心词是名词时由 what 引导。

3. The station is crowded and Linda couldn't see Davy anywhere.

车站非常拥挤,琳达哪儿都看不到戴维。

句中 crowded 意为“拥挤的”,常用短语 be crowded with 作“挤满了”讲。

【口语运用】

How about you? Right here. So what happened next?

What a day I had! That's great!



年 月 日 星期 天气

星科点金



星探精英ABC

以下练习都来自书上,你肯定能做出来。

一、英汉互译

1. barber shop _____
2. 进来 _____
3. get out _____
4. 听说 _____
5. take off _____
6. 发生 _____
7. train station _____
8. 世贸中心 _____
9. run away _____
10. 北京国际机场 _____

二、根据首字母填空,使句意通顺

11. I was very s _____ when I found my lost watch in his drawer.
12. — How did you go to the museum yesterday?
— I r _____ my bike there.
13. The teacher looks very angry. Do you know what h _____?
14. I can't find my key a _____. What should I do?
15. My f _____ to Paris will take off in ten minutes.



星探精英ABC

动动脑筋,难不到你的。

三、用所给词的适当形式填空

16. Mr Brown _____ (reach) the factory yesterday evening.
17. My wallet is lost. I'm _____ (look) for it.
18. Will you ask him _____ (call) me tomorrow?
19. Who _____ (put) the book on my desk a moment ago?
20. When I phoned him, he _____ (watch) TV.

四、填入适当的介词和副词

21. Tom looks _____ his father.
22. They're looking _____ the lost car.
23. You must look _____ your school things.
24. They looked _____, but they saw nothing.
25. Don't look _____ the window.



星探精英ABC

来点更富挑战性的,试一试吧。

五、根据汉语完成句子,每空一词

26. 当时那男孩在做家庭作业。
At _____ time the boy _____ his homework.
27. 当外星人在博物馆时,我打电话给电视台了。

_____ the alien was _____ the museum, I _____ the TV station.

28. 当不明飞行物着陆时,那男孩正走在大街上。

The boy _____ down the street _____ the UFO landed.

29. 我跟着它后面看它去哪儿。

I _____ it _____ where it was going.

30. 昨晚七点钟你在干什么?

What _____ you _____ seven yesterday evening?

六、书面表达

31. If you could go anywhere in the summer holiday, where would you go and why you want to go there? (80 词左右)

Unit 4 He said I was hard - working

本单元主要涉及的教学内容是“如何转述别人的话”，目的是熟练地掌握直接引语和间接引语，以及由直接引语变为间接引语的问题。



【预习导航】

1. What did your English teacher say?

She said I was too lazy.

2. What did she say?

She said she could speak three languages.

【目标盘点】

1. 词汇: ever, be mad at, be supposed to, hard - working, good, health, prefer, end - of - year exam, get over, first of, all, report, anymore.

2. 交际用语:

(1) He said(that) you were hard - working.

(2) I can speak three languages.

(3) I'm good at speaking.

(4) I'm mad at Marcia.

【要点击】

1. 直接引语变为间接引语时,直接引语应做如下变化:

(1) 人称变化

直接引语变为间接引语时,直接引语中的人称代词要和含有引述动词的句子保持一致,可总结为“一主、二宾、三不变”。

eg: "I will have a party tomorrow," He said. (直接引语)

He said that he would have a party. (间接引语)

(2) 时态变化

直接引语变为间接引语时,时态应作如下相应变化:

a. 一般现在时 ⇒ 一般过去时. eg: "I'm very busy." He said.

He said that he was very busy.

b. 现在进行时 ⇒ 过去进行时

eg: "I'm doing my homework now." Tom said.

Tom said that he was doing his homework then.

c. 一般将来时 ⇒ 过去将来时

eg: "I'm going to go to school." She said.

⇒ She said that she was going to school.

d. 对于情态动词,变化一般是: may - might,



年 月 日 星期 天气

星科笔记