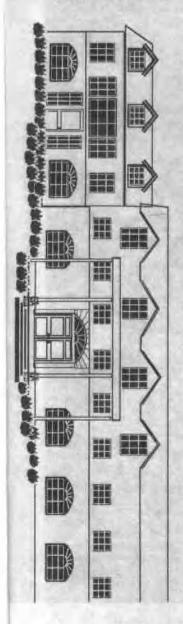
课堂作业

课后练



八年级上册





魔法学校系列从书

里堂记

初中英语 国标江苏版 八年级上册

班级 姓名

凤凰出版传媒集团



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魔法字校校长的话

你也许属于魔法学校,埋藏在你心底的勇敢、智慧和胆识,能使你在魔法学校课堂上变得出类拔萃,拥有无穷的魔力。

学习有魔法吗?有人不信。然而,

工匠有奇技,

武士有高招,

艺人有绝活,

医生有偏方,

学习当熟也有诀窍。

经验丰富的名师们手中就像拥有魔杖一样,多么愚钝的学生在他们的导引下也会变得聪慧起来;

久经考场的优生们怀里就像藏有宝典一样,无论多难的考试也难不住他们,分数总是那么遥遥领先。

魔法学校的宗旨就是集名师优生之所长,探寻学习奥秘, 收罗高分法宝。《魔法学校系列丛书》之《课堂笔记》就是 我们奉献给每一位学员的第一部宝典。

欢迎来到魔法学校,《课堂笔记》将指引你去体验精彩而富有挑战性的魔法之旅,相信你的学习魔力会不断升级!



用法指爾

间: 设计此书的目的是什么?

答:解决学生课堂学习的一个两难矛盾:以听为主,听而不记则志, 考试时望着空空的笔记本,一点抓手和依据都没有;以记为主, 记而不思则問,忙于记录必然挂一漏万,拣了芝麻丢了西瓜。 《课堂笔记》较好地解决了这一难题;它呈现了教材的知识脉络, 同时它又提供了空白,让学生补记教师授课的闪光点和自己的 学习感悟。

问:此书的功能有哪些?

答:一方面,它可以在课堂上作为笔记本使用,学生不必机械地抄录板书,充分提高课堂学习的效率;另一方面,它又拥有强大的知识梳理功能,借助它,学生能迅速把握知识脉络,要点、考点一览无遗。

问:此书的结构有什么特点?

答:全书设计成三大模块。中间是书的主干部分,是课堂教学的精要; 第二模块是教师的旁注,主要是提醒学生应注意的问题,提示学生 知识的延展;第三模块是学生的备注,留有空白供课堂记录。

问:此书的栏目名称非常新奇,它们有什么寓意吗?

答: 既然是魔法学校的宝典,当然有点神秘、魔幻色彩了。

主栏目

飞天杖——从背景知识或实际问题引入, 骑上它可以九天漫游:

精华地——萃取、浓缩、提炼的都是教学内容的精华;

破釜吧——重点问题、例题剖析,要动一番脑筋才能解决的噢;

魔法石-也即试金石,看看你对这些难题能解决多少。

小栏目

沉思阁——我思故我在,没有经过思考的知识是不可靠的;

真假镜——真理与谬误往往只有一步之递+你能辨析出来吗?

古灵苑——点滴的知识、必备的资料和解题的要决尽收苑中;

点金帚——巧妙的方法能够点石成金,愚钝变聪慧;

百变篷——万变不离其宗,把握了要点后还要能举一反三;

3/4 站台——虚拟站台开出的魔幻列车将直接链接考点和要点;

葉林--望文生义就知道是容易犯错误的地方,削进去吧;

火龙令——意意如今,提醒注意;

好望角——翘首远望,你将会有新的发现。



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Unit 7 Friends



- De you have some good friends?
- Do you think Tom is a true friend?
- a. What do you think are the important qualities of a good friend?

产记忆楼

searcthing pron. 菜事。某物 (一般用于肯定的)

He has something important to tell us.

anything prin. 任何事物,无 论何事(一被用于否定句和疑 何句)

Mum didn't buy anything yeserday.

Mum bought mothing yesterday, (以上两句画义)



飞天杖

One day Jack met his friend, Tom, in the street.

Jack was quite rich, but Tom was poor. The two
boys walked along the street together.

They talked about many things. Jack liked to listen to music and he told Tom about some new songs. Tom liked reading and told Jack about some new books.

They had the same friends, and they talked about them, too. Then Jack remembered something. "I lent you ten dollars last week. Can you give it back to me?" I'm very sorry, Jack. I forgot about it. "Tom thought for a moment, then he said, "I haven't got any money with me today, I'll pay you back next time, ""OK, "said Jack.

At that moment a man ran up. He had a knife in his hand. Tom and Jack were afraid. The man was dangerous.

"Give me your money. "he said to Jack.

Jack took out his money and gave it to the man.

"Now you give me your money. "he said to Tom.

Tom thought quickly. He took out his wallet, but he didn't give it to the man. He gave it to Jack and said. "I owe(欠) you some money, Jack. Here it is,"



Welcome to the unit

() 五月州边

1. nothing pron. 没有东西,没有事情 nothing 是个不定代词,修饰语要放在它的后面。 There's nothing interesting in today's newspaper. I have nothing to do.

练习:

1. Is there ________miersung in today's newspaper?
2. There's _______ in the hox. It's empty. 答案:
1. auything

2. norhing

You'll have to eat bread — there's nothing else in the fridge.

2. honest adj. 诚实的,正直的

Tom is an honest boy.

He looks himest, but can we trust (信任) him?

3. secret n. 秘密/adj. 秘密的

- How old are you?
- Ah. it's a secret,

Can you keep a secret?

She has no secret from me,

He ran away through (通过) a secret door.

4. jay n. 欢乐,愉快,高兴

We share joys and sorrows(悲伤). 我们同甘共苦。 for / with joy 高兴地

They jumped for joy when they heard the news.
to one's joy 令某人高兴的是

To my great joy+ I found my lost bike.

5. problem n. 问题,难题

Can you help me solve this problem?

- Could you give me a hand?
- No problem,

problem 还指数字、事实方面的问题、习题。

This math problem is too hard. I can't work it out.

May is good at solving math problems.

Reading

CHE OF

1. ready adj. 乐意的,愿意的;准备就绪的

May is always ready to help others,

7 2211

dishonest aid, 不確実的。 不正真的

10 百里基

question 与 problem 的比较; question 尤指等特回答的 "问题" sak sh. v question answer the question problem 尤指等待解决的 "问题"

We need plenty of money. That's the biggest problem.

产口权技

be ready for 为······作标准 备

get ready for 为 ·······作准备

Mum. is breakfast ready?

Is everything ready for the party?

2. wonderful adj. 出色的, 极好的

The children had a wonderful time last night. Your picture is wonderful.

3. almost adv. 儿平,差不多

I almost / nearly forgot his name.

It was almost / nearly midninght when we got home.

4. poor adj. 不好的,差的

What a poor memory I have!

Tom is poor at French.

My English is poor. Can you help me with it?

5, bored adj. 无聊的

My uncle is very funny. You won't feel bared when you are with him.

6. smart adj. 聪明的

If he's as *smart* as he says, why didn't he pass the exam?

Peter is a smart student.

7. unhappy adj. 不开心的, 悲惨的

Icel unhappy

live an unhappy life

Everybody is unhappy at the bad news.

8. true adj. 忠实的;真的;真实的

He's a true friend of mine.

Is the news true?

(1)百变星

mearly 与 almost 意思相近。 但 nearly 不能用于 never, nothing, no, rane, notody 等 词前,这些否定词前用 almost.

了记忆释

pent 还可以表示"贫穷的,贫 国的"的意思。

He was poor. He couldn't buy shoes for his children.

产证据性

boring udj. 无聊的,乏味的。 今人生厌的

The meeting was boring. It tested as long three hours.

FEEN

unhappily adv.

He tooked at the paper unhappily. He got only 62 points.

练习:

1. ____ notody believed her.

2. I _____ missed the early lins.

答案:

1. Almost

2. almost / nealy

ads 155

1. She is willing to share things with her friends,

be willing to do sth. 愿意做某事

Are you willing to help me?

I'm sure Sandy will be quite willing to join us.

He has poor eyesight because of too much computer work at night.

because of prep. 因为

He couldn't walk as fast as others because of his bad leg.

May didn't get to school on time because of the heavy rain.

Vocabulary

元 等 有 题 点

I. thin adj. 瘦的,薄的

Your father looks thinner than before.

It's cold. Your clothes are too thin.

The ice is too thin. You can't skate on it.

2. square adj, 正方形的/n, 正方形;广场

There's a square table in the middle of the room,

The teacher asked them to draw two squares.

Have you been to the People's Square in Shanghai?

3. handsome adj. 英俊的(尤指男子)

What a handsome young man your son is!

Grammar

全面黑色面

1. height n. 高.高度

What's the height of the mountain?

产 最极特

hecatise conj. 引导表示原 图的从句或是用来回答 "why"引导的问句。

Because she can keep a secret.

1 can tell her everyting.

- Why can't I go to the dance party?
- Because you're too young.

广花忆棒

high adj. 56 % It's a very high building. How high is the mountain?

danger n. 危险 His life was in danger. Tom is 1, 75 meters in height.

2. test n. & wt. 测试, 考查

We'll have an English test tomorrow.

The doctor is testing his eyesight,

3. dangerous adj. 危险的

It's dangerous to swim in the river alone(独自). He's a dangerous man.

4. activity n. 活动

I think table tennis is an intersting activity.

My father likes all kinds of outdoor activities.

更适用和重型

They can make me happy when I'm sad,

make sb./sth. 后面常跟形容词或动词作宾语补足语。 make sb./sth. +adj.

The story made us sad.

We're working hard to make our country more beautiful.

make sb. /sth. +v.

His father made him stand outside for a long time.

This photo makes her look very young.

Integrated skills



1, future adj. 将来的,未来的/n. 将来,未来

What are your future plans?

I'd like you to meet my future wife.

You'd better save some money for the future.

No one knows what will happen in the future.

英语·课堂笔记 005

2. popular adj. 受欢迎的;流行的

Miss Smith is very popular with her students.

To my surprise, my grandma likes popular music too.

3. solve vt. 解决:解答

Perhaps time would solve this problem, Can you solve this riddle?

4. become vi. 成为:变得

She became the richest woman in the country after his father died,

My mother wants me to become a doctor when I grow up.

The weather is becoming warmer and warmer.

Mr Brown became excited when he heard the wonderful news.

5. famous adj. 著名的

A famous singer lived in our village last month, He became very famous after a few years,

6. agree vi, 同意,赞同

I thought it was a good idea, but she didn't agree.

I asked him to help me and he agreed.

7. nervous adj. 紧张不安的

Don't be nervous. Everything will be OK.

I felt very neronus when the teacher asked me to speak before the whole class.

8, uncomfortable adj. 不舒服的,不舒适的

I'm uncomfortable in this chair.

He felt uncomfortable when he was with his father.

产记忆值

be famous for there is a. This place is lamous for its hot springs,

产展旅程

agree with sh. / what sh. said / une's idea 同意某人的 意见

disagree a. 本同意 I'm sorry to disagree with you

Pumb

"no"是表示否定的前腿。 美 似的形容例还有: unhappy, unclear (不清 姓 的), unitealthy, unusual.

9. appearance n. 外貌,相貌

Don't judge by appearance. 不要以貌取人。

They changed the appearance of the house by painting it.

10. pleasant adj. 令人愉快的:舒适的

I hope you'll have a pleasant holiday.

We had a pleasant time yesterday evening.

(1) 首要語

pleased adj. 满意的,高兴的

7 200

parrect adj, 正确的 Please write down the correct unswers.

11. correctly adv. 正确地

Can you use this washing machine correctly? He answered the question correctly.



破釜吧

1. 形容词修饰名词说明人或事物的性质或特征

 大多數形容词既能放在名词前充当名词修饰语、 又能放在系动词之后充当表语。

Helen has big eyes.

Helen's eyes are big.

The picture on the wall is very beautiful.

There's a beautiful picture on the wall,

2) 少数形容词只能放在系动词之后充当表语。它们往往是一些表示健康状况的词和一些以"a"开头的词。

You look quite well.

My grandfather was ill last week,

Don't make much noise. The bady is asleep.

The two sisters are very much alike.

Is the fish still alive?

2. 形容词的比较级和最高级

1) 形容词的比较级和最高级的构成(见书本第9页)。



2) 使用形容词的比较级对两个人或事物进行比较时,基本结构为;主语十动词+形容词的比较级+than+比较对象。

I think Mum is busier than Dad.

Is your book more interesting than his?

Which is bigger, the moon or the earth?

形容词比较级之前可以用一些表示程度的副词(a little, a hit, a lot, much, still, far 等)来條備。

I feel much better than yesterday.

Yesterday was a little colder than today.

3) 使用形容词的最高级对三个或三个以上的人或事物进行比较时,基本结构为:主语+动词+the+ 形容词的最高级(+名词)+比较范围。

注意:表示比较范围的短语可以放在句首。

Helen is the best student in her class.

I think Physics is the most difficult of all the subjects,

Who is the cleverest in your family?

4) 比较级可以用来表示"两者中较……",但须在比较级前加定冠词。

Mike is the taller of the two.

5) 形容词的比较级 + and + 形容词的比较级表示 "越来越……"。

The weather is getting worse and worse.

(此时多音节形容词的用法为 more and more+形容词)

We're doing our hest to make our country more and more beautiful.

6) the more... the more 结构相当于"越…… 越……"。

The sooner you start, the more quickly you'll finish. The more we do for the people, the happier we feel.

7) 形容词修饰 one of 后接的名词复数时,一般须用最高级。

The Yellow River is one of the longest rivers in China,

Bill Gates is one of the greatest men in the computer world.

3. 可以用"(not) as"+adj, +"as"结构来对两个人或事物进行比较。

肯定句的意思是两个人或事物在某些方面程度一样。否定句的意思是主语所指的人或物在某些方面 不如比较的对象。

This picture looks as beautiful as that one.

Are you as tall as your father?

Tom isn't as careful as Mike.

4. 可以用不同的比较结构表示相同的内容。

1) Jack is the oldest boy in the school.

Jack is older than the other boys in the school.

Jack is older than any other boy in the school.

2) Football is more exciting than basketball.

Basketball is not as exciting as football,

Basketball is less exciting than football.

11.134 年時

一、选择填空。

- I. Your hair is a little _____ than mine.
 - A. long

B. longer

C. longest

D. as long

Of all the students May was the ______ to get to school this morning.

A. early

B. most early

C. earliest

D. earlier

- Do you think swimming is _____ as cycling?
 - No. I think swimming is _____ than eyeling.
 - A. more difficult, less difficult
 - B. very difficult, more difficult
 - C. as difficult, much difficult
 - D. as difficult, more difficult

提示: as., as 之间一定用 udj. 或 adv. 的原版, than 之 前一定是比較級。

	4. He is , but he still can not get up yet. A. ill B. very well C. better D. very good	提示: still 错示原先身体不好,所以现在此以前好,项目 比較越。
	These eases are than those ones. A. more lighter B. much lighter C. much more lighter D. more heavy	
	6 I listen to this song I like it. A. The best, the more B. The more, the less	提示: 本题用的是"the morethe more"结构。
答案: 1—6 BCTX:BB	C. The more, the fewer D. The more, the few 二、用所给形容词的适当形式填空	
答案: 1. biggest 2. rall 3. worse	 This is the (big) classroom in our school. My daughter is almost as (tall) as her mum. Sandy felt (ill) than yesterday. 	
4. expensive, cheaper 5. cleverest & most elever	 This jacket is too (expensive). Can you show me a (cheap) one? Simon is one of the (clever) boys in his class. 	
答案: 1. Lesson 4 is more uncreating than the other lessons in Book 3.	三、写出下列句子的同义句。 1. Lesson 4 is the most interesting in Book 3.	
Your classroom isn't as bright as mine. The girls are more careful than the boys. / The boys are less careful	 My classroom is brighter than yours. The boys aren't as careful as the girls. 	
than the girls, t. Jack drew better than Tom,	4. Tom didn't draw as well as Jack.	
	魔法石	
	一、单项选择。	提示: Could you + do 表示请此,用"amusthing", d

它的修饰语应效在后面。

1. I'm very thirsty. Could you give me _____ to

A. anything cold, di	rink	
B. cold anything, dr		
C. something cold, a	drink	
D. something cold.	drink it	
2. The doctor let him	in the chair. It made him	機示; let / roake sb. + do
better.		
A. sit; feel	B. sit; to feel	
C. to sit; to feel	D. to sit; feeling	
3. Mr Burns had to stop	working his poor health.	1
A, because	B. because of	
C, as	D, since	
4. Please don't get into	that area, or your life will	4 60
be in		
A. danger, danger	B. dangerous, dangerous	
C. dangerous, dange	D. danger, dangerous	
5. Tom tried to make his	parents by making faces.	提示: make sh. 十般奪荷作
A. pleased	B, pleasure	宾语补足语
C. pleasing	D. to please	
6 Why does Ling Lin	ng look so ?	
— her classma	ates laughed at her.	Henry I
A. happy. Because c	B. unhappy. Because	
C. happy, As	D. unhappy, Because of	1
7. I don't quite	уоц.	
A. agree to	B. agree with	
C, agree on	D. agree	
8. The food my	country is quite different	
that here.		
A. in, like	B. to, from	
C. from. to	D. in, from	
9. Many parents	their children do too much	
homework.		
A, ask B, tell	C, make D, want	-
	ake a picture with Yao Ming!	提示: How + adj. / adv. +主语+谓语动词! 构成
A. How a	B. What	易败的。

英语 课堂館记 011