

■ 配译牛版 ■

义务教育课程标准实验教科书

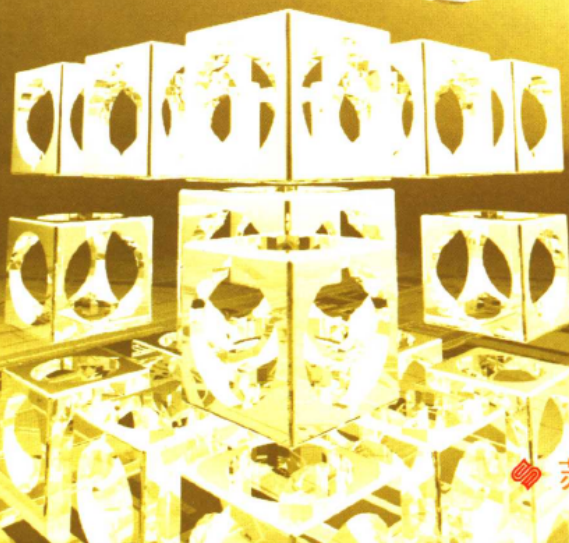
新课程

初中

英语

导学与评测

8B



◆ 苏州大学出版社

淮安市教育局教研室组织编写

新课程初中英语导学与评测

(8B)

苏州大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课程初中英语导学与评测. 8B/魏惠主编; 淮安市
教育局教研室组织编写. —苏州: 苏州大学出版社,
2006. 4

配译牛版义务教育课程标准实验教科书
ISBN 7-81090-636-4

I. 新… II. ①魏…②淮… III. 英语课-初中-
教学参考资料 IV. G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 033847 号

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网址: www.sudapress.com

电子邮件: sdcbs@suda.edu.cn

新课程初中英语导学与评测 (8B)

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苏州大学出版社出版发行
(地址: 苏州市干将东路 200 号 邮编: 215021)
丹阳兴华印刷厂印装
(地址: 丹阳市胡桥镇 邮编: 212313)

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 9 字数 219 千
2006 年 4 月第 1 版 2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81090-636-4/G·316 定价: 10.00 元

苏州大学版图书若有印装错误,本社负责调换
苏州大学出版社营销部 电话: 0512-67258835

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写在前面的话

新世纪,新理念,新变革,新奉献。

为贯彻新课程标准和新教学理念,帮助广大教师更好地落实新课程的目标,提高学生自主学习、自主探究的能力,我们在充分调研的基础上,组织部分中学特级教师 and 教学一线的中青年骨干编写了这套“新课程初中英语导学与评测”丛书。

本套丛书以《英语课程标准》和译牛版《义务教育课程标准实验教科书·英语》为依据,从新课标强调的三维角度入手,全面揭示了教材所反映的问题情景,从知识内容、探究性学习、思维方法等方面,展现了学生自主学习和思维探索的空间。其特点是浓缩了教与学两方面的精华,在内容讲解上不求面面俱到,而是着力于剖析教材的重点、难点和关键,同时将教学的分层次要求和对学生的能力培养贯穿于评测之中。本丛书对教师而言,可直接作为备课的参考书;对学生而言,则是其自主探究、能力升级的得力助手。

作为编写者,我们最大的愿望是:

为同学们的学习拓展一些新的领域,当然,她应该是符合“义务教育课程标准”基本精神的;

为同学们的实践活动增添一些情趣和经验,当然,她应该是有利于同学们未来发展的;

为同学们知识结构的完善、学习能力的提高和良好情操的陶冶建构一个科学平台,当然,她应该是兼具可行性和前瞻性的。

我们由衷地希望本套丛书能够成为广大师生忠实的朋友,也希望大家能及时反馈意见和建议。愿我们一起分享进步的快乐!

编 者

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Unit 1 Past and present

交际用语	1. Have you seen my food? 2. Does your mother still take you to school now? 3. Do you sometimes stay after school to chat with friends? 4. School life is really great. 5. Have you ever been to New York?
语法聚焦	1. 现在完成时 2. 现在完成时中表示时间的副词 already, ever, for, just, never, since, yet 的用法
词汇检索	名词: past, present, tram, block, temple, dentist, stall, closing, service 形容词: open, lonely, complete, incomplete, lucky, unlucky, unpleasant, impolite 动词: marry, land 副词: safely, recently, ever, just, never, already 介词: since 词组: light rail, on one's own, get married, turn into, feel lonely, take off, in fact, hear about, move out of, not ... any more, in the past, know ... well

Language points

1. **He used to live in the Kowloon Walled City in Hong Kong.** 他过去曾住在香港九龙寨城。
 used to do sth 表示“过去常常做某事而现在已不再做了”。

例如: Many people used to go to work by bus. But now they often go by car instead.

许多人过去常常乘公共汽车上班,而现在则是开车上班。

2. **We lived together until 1960 when I got married.** 直到1960年我结婚,我们一直住在一起。

(1) until 表示“直到”、“到……为止”,它所在的肯定句中行为动词具有持续性。

例如: I waited for him until the rain stopped. 我等他等到雨停。

The baby cried until her mother came back. 这个婴儿一直哭到她妈妈回来。

(2) get married 强调动作和过程, be married 强调客观事实。get married 和 be married 后面都和介词 to 搭配使用。

例如: John and Mary got married last year. 约翰和玛丽去年结婚了。

Mary got married to John last year. 玛丽去年和约翰结婚了。

3. **I feel a bit lonely.** 我感到有点寂寞。

feel 是一个系动词,后面用形容词作它的表语。lonely 虽然以-ly 结尾,但它是一个形容词。

a bit = a little, 意思是“有一点儿”。但是 a bit 后接形容词,而 a little 后既可接形容词,又可接名词。如果 a bit 要接名词的话,可以用 of 连接,即 a bit of。

例如: After a whole day's work, I felt a bit / little tired. 工作了一整天,我感到有点累。

Now, I have a bit of money to buy my favourite toy. 现在,我有钱买喜欢的玩具了。

4. Although Mr Dong is over 70, he still looks very healthy. 虽然董先生已经 70 多岁了,但他看上去仍然很健康。

although 是连接副词,意思是“尽管”、“虽然”,与 though 同义,引导让步状语从句。在英语里,如果用了 although 或 though,就不能再用 but,但可以用 yet 或 still 等单词。

例如: Although it was raining hard, the football match still went on. 尽管雨下得很大,足球比赛仍然继续进行。

Although he is only three years old, he can write about 1,000 words. / He is only three years old, but he can write about 1,000 words. 虽然他才 3 岁,但是他能认识大约 1 000 个词。

5. 语法: 现在完成时

现在完成时是由“助动词 have (has) + 过去分词”构成,其否定句在 have / has 后加 not,一般疑问句把 have / has 提到主语前。

(1) 表示过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。

例如: I have just cleaned my clothes. 我刚洗过衣服。

(“洗衣服”是发生在过去的动作,对现在造成的结果是“衣服干净了”)

现在完成时通常与表示包括现在在内的时间副词 just, already, yet, never, ever 等连用。

例如: I have never heard of that before. 我以前从未听说过那件事。

Have you ever ridden a horse? 你骑过马吗?

She has already finished the work. 她已经完成了这项工作。

He has not come yet. 他还没来。

(2) 表示过去已经开始,持续到现在的动作或状态,也可以表示可能继续下去的动作或状态。通常和 for, since 引导的时间状语连用。

例如: She has learnt English for 3 years / since 3 years ago. 她学英语有三年了。

They have lived here since 1990. 自从 1990 年以来他们就住这儿了。

(3) 现在完成时与一般过去时的用法比较

现在完成时表示过去的动作一直延续到现在,甚至会继续下去,或表示过去的动作对现在造成的影响;一般过去时表示动作发生的时间在过去。现在完成时属于现在时态范围,因此不能和表示过去的时间状语连用,如 yesterday, last night, two weeks ago 等。

例如: The plane has arrived. 飞机已经来了。(说明现在的情况:飞机在这儿)

The plane arrived a quarter ago. 飞机是一刻钟以前来的。

(强调动作发生的时间在过去)

I have taught here for fifteen years. 我在这儿已经教了15年。

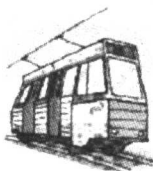
(表示15年前的动作一直延续到现在,还可能会继续)

I taught here a year ago. 我一年前在这儿教书。

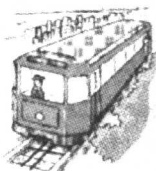
(表示“我”现在已经不在这儿任教了)

Welcome to the unit

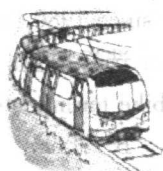
I. Look and write. 看图,写出下列交通工具的名称。



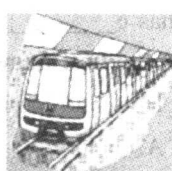
1. _____



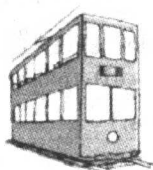
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

II. Complete the sentences. 完成下列句子。

- Where is my food? It was in the bowl _____ (一小时前).
- _____ you _____ (看见) my food?
—Yes, I've just _____ (吃了).
- I don't _____ (想) _____ (和你玩) any more.
- My pen _____ (在桌上) _____ (刚才).
- She _____ (变了很多) since 1999.

Reading

I. Translate the following into English. 将下列短语译成英文。

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. 中国象棋 | 2. 噪音污染 |
| 3. 玩纸牌 | 4. 开阔的空地 |
| 5. 事实上 | 6. 变成 |
| 7. 起飞 | 8. 感到寂寞 |
| 9. 搬到其他地区 | 10. 搬出 |

II. Fill in the blanks. 根据句意及首字母提示完成下列单词。

- I have had a toothache for several days.
—You'd better go to see the d_____.
- Many people threw waste things into the lake, so the p_____ of the lake caused the fish to

die.

3. He looks very hard, but in f_____ he is very kind.
4. She wants to m_____ her daughter to a rich man.
5. Although there was strong wind, the plane landed s_____.
6. Have you learnt a lot about the city's past and p_____?
7. The old man never feels l_____ at home.
8. The noise was terrible when the plane t_____ off.
9. I have lived in this city since I was b_____.
10. China has c_____ a lot since 1980.

III. Choose the best answers. 选择填空。

- () 1. He found his motorbike ten minutes _____.
A. before B. after C. ago D. since
- () 2. Mr Li has taught in this school _____.
A. since 1987 B. for 1987 C. in 1987 D. from 1987
- () 3. Was noise pollution a problem before the _____ of the old airport?
A. open B. opened C. closing D. closed
- () 4. We often play _____ cards and _____ Chinese chess.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; / D. /; /
- () 5. She lives _____ and she often feels _____.
A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone C. alone; alone D. lonely; lonely
- () 6. My brother has studied English _____ five years.
A. over B. for C. at D. in
- () 7. _____ father was very tired, _____ he didn't stop working.
A. Though; but B. Although; / C. Because; so D. Even; so
- () 8. I feel _____ hungry.
A. a little B. a bit C. a bit of D. A and B
- () 9. —When did you know this thing?
—I knew nothing about it _____ you told me yesterday.
A. after B. until C. since D. as
- () 10. I moved to this town last year, so I can't see my old friends as _____ as before.
A. often B. more often C. oftener D. most often

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks. 填空。

A. 写出下列词的反义词。

1. like _____
2. possible _____
3. correct _____
4. appear _____
5. happy _____
6. necessary _____
7. kind _____
8. order _____
9. comfortable _____

B. 从上面选出正确的词把句子补充完整。

1. It is _____ for you to walk your little dog once a week to the park.
2. It'll be _____ for you to pass the exam if you don't study hard.
3. Can you give us a _____ answer? I really need your help.
4. He feels _____ because he lost his wallet.
5. Please put the sentences in _____.
6. There was something wrong with his stomach. He felt _____.

C. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. He is very young, but he looks _____ (healthy).
2. He is a _____ (honest) boy. He often tells lies(撒谎) to the teachers.
3. Many students in our class _____ (like) him because he often fights with others.
4. His parents died in an accident. He is an _____ (lucky) boy.
5. The teacher is _____ (kind) to the students, so they don't like him.
6. Lily is very _____ (care). She often leaves her school things at home.
7. It's very _____ (hot) in summer in Nanjing.
8. It is _____ (polite) to come to school late.

Grammar

I. Fill in the blanks. 填空。

A. 选用 for 或 since 填空。

1. We haven't seen each other _____ a long time.
2. His father has been in the Party _____ 10 years ago.
3. The film has been on _____ 20 minutes.
4. Mr Green has worked here _____ he came to China.
5. His grandparents have been dead _____ several years.
6. It's five years _____ we met last time.

B. 用所给动词的现在完成时完成下列句子。

1. Mary _____ (lose) her pen. _____ you _____ (see) it here and there?
2. _____ you _____ (find) your watch yet?
3. —Are you thirsty?
—No, I _____ just _____ (have) some orange juice.
4. We _____ already _____ (return) the book.
5. _____ they _____ (build) a new school in the village since last year?
6. He _____ (teach) us English for two years already.
7. I _____ (not finish) my homework yet. Can you help me?
8. My father _____ (read) the novel twice.
9. Wu Dong _____ (be) a soldier for one year.
10. The students _____ (study) in the middle school since last month.

II. Fill in the blanks. 根据对话,选用下面方框里的词填空。

- The old block has turned into a pretty park. (对画线部分提问)
_____ has the old block _____ into?
- They have got married. (用 for two years 改写句子)
They _____ married for two years.
- I have felt a bit lonely since I moved into that house. (对画线部分提问)
_____ have you _____ since you moved into that house?
- They worked in the company in 2000. (用 since 改写句子)
They _____ worked in the company _____ 2000.
- The workers have already carried the goods to the airport. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ the workers _____ the goods to the airport _____?

Integrated skills

I. Fill in the blanks. 根据英文释义和首字母提示写出单词。

- a boat that carries people or things f _____
- in fact a _____
- a mall shop with an open front s _____
- enjoyable and making you happy p _____
- making air, water dirty p _____
- a formal meeting i _____
- not long ago r _____
- a piece of land with much water around it i _____

II. Translate the following into English or Chinese. 词组互译。

- 搬进新公寓
- live on boats
- 度假
- fresh air
- 小学
- on one's own
- 感到惊讶
- over the years
- 有更多的空闲时间
- take sb to school

III. Fill in the blanks. 根据课文内容和首字母提示,完成下面短文。

There have b _____ many changes t _____ Lantau Island. I _____ the past, there were large sea areas, lots of f _____ villages, and f _____ air. You could see wild birds, ducks and i _____ there. People lived o _____ boats or in small v _____. There is a new airport in Chek Lap Hok. It has been in u _____ since 1998. It was built t _____ the north of Lantau Island. People can t _____ the A _____ E _____ there to the city c _____. There are a _____ many airport buses. There is a new b _____ called the Tsing Ma Bridge. You will be surprised b _____ all the tall b _____ around you. Things have c _____ a lot over the years.

IV. Complete the sentences. 完成句子。

1. I am glad _____ (听说) that you are going _____ (度假) soon.
2. If you want to see the bridge, you should _____ (乘公共汽车).
3. I hope you will not be _____ (太惊讶) by all the tall buildings around you when you _____ (到达).
4. Things _____ (变了许多) over the years.
5. I'm happy that my mother has _____ (更多的空闲时间) in the morning now.
6. My mother _____ (送我上学) every day when I was young.
7. _____ (发生了巨大的变化) in our country since 1980.
8. The new airport _____ (使用) for 10 years.

Study skills

I. Fill in the blanks. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. _____ you _____ (take) the medicine yet?
2. I _____ (never meet) her brother before.
3. Jim _____ just _____ (watch) a football game. He's very tired.
4. I _____ (work) here since I _____ (be) 21 years old.
5. I can't find my ruler. _____ you _____ (see) it anywhere?
6. I _____ (not hear) from him for two weeks.
7. The girl _____ (go) away. She isn't here.
8. _____ Tina ever _____ (be) to Beijing?
9. I _____ (finish) reading an interesting story recently.
10. They _____ already _____ (move) out of the city.

II. Fill in the blanks. 根据首字母和英文解释完成下列单词。

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. e _____ | the opposite of cheap |
| 2. m _____ | having a husband or wife |
| 3. t _____ | very bad |
| 4. d _____ | a person who check one's teeth |
| 5. m _____ | we take this to cure your illness |
| 6. s _____ | without danger |
| 7. d _____ | the opposite of honest |
| 8. m _____ | think of someone or something a lot |
| 9. l _____ | unhappy because you are alone |
| 10. l _____ | arrive and come down to the ground |

III. Fill in the blanks. 根据句意和首字母完成对话。

- A: Excuse me, sir. I can't f _____ my way. Can you help me?
- B: Where will you go?
- A: I want to v _____ the new science museum.

B: Oh, I s_____.

A: Could you tell me how to g_____ there?

B: All right. Go a_____ this road and t_____ the third turning on your r_____, you will see a big shopping m_____. The m_____ is behind it.

A: Thank you!

B: You're _____.

Main task

I. Translate the following into English or Chinese. 词组互译。

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 失去他们的生活区域 | 2. a good environment |
| 3. 许多野生动物的家园 | 4. bring many benefits |
| 5. 为……提供 | 6. take sb to school |
| 7. 又快又方便 | 8. go to the island by ferry |
| 9. 引起许多问题 | 10. because of |

II. Fill in the blanks. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

- Tom's father _____ (be) to many countries. Yesterday he _____ (come) back from America. He _____ (go) to Beijing soon. He _____ (stay) there for two weeks.
- _____ you _____ (finish) your homework yet?
—Not yet.
- The foreign friends _____ (visit) many places since they _____ (come) to China.
- _____ you _____ (see) the film?
—Yes, we _____.
—When _____ you _____ (see) it?
—We _____ (see) it two weeks ago.
- I _____ just _____ (have) my lunch.
- Li Ping and Wu Dong _____ (see) the old man three times.
- I _____ (not see) you for a long time. You _____ (change) a lot.
- The old man _____ (live) here since 1992.

III. Form the sentences. 同义句转换。

- He rode a bike to school in the past. But now he doesn't.
He _____ a bike to school.
- Mr Green doesn't live here any longer.
Mr Green _____ here.
- In the past, people took the ferry to Pukou.
In the past, people _____ to Pukou _____.
- The new airport has been open since 1998.
The new airport _____ 1998.
- I didn't go fishing because the weather was bad this morning.

I didn't go fishing _____ the bad weather this morning.

6. Could you tell me how I can get to the train station?

Could you tell me how _____ to the train station?

IV. Read and choose. 完形填空。

One day a rich man met Tom. The rich man asked, "I hear you are very clever and 1 is difficult for you. Can you tell me why you are so clever?"

Tom answered with 2, "Oh, I am not clever. Instead, you are too foolish(愚蠢的)." The rich man became 3.

Tom said, "Sir, please 4 unhappy. If you don't agree 5 what I said, now let me 6 you a very easy question; If you have a group of sheep, I send you 7 group. Then, you say, how many groups of sheep do you have?"

"Why! That's the easiest question in the world. One and one is two. 8 knows that. I have two groups of sheep, of course."

Tom laughed and laughed and said, "You are quite 9, sir. Two groups of sheep put together is still one group. That's the 10 question in the world, isn't it?"

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. something | B. nothing | C. everything | D. anything |
| () 2. A. smile | B. smiles | C. smiling | D. a smile |
| () 3. A. happy | B. sad | C. unhappy | D. sorry |
| () 4. A. don't | B. don't be | C. not be | D. isn't |
| () 5. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. about |
| () 6. A. say | B. speak | C. ask | D. tell |
| () 7. A. other | B. the other | C. one | D. another |
| () 8. A. People | B. Anybody | C. Somebody | D. Nobody |
| () 9. A. right | B. clever | C. wrong | D. difficult |
| () 10. A. more difficult | B. easier | C. most difficult | D. easiest |

V. Read the passage and finish the exercises. 阅读理解。

Long, long ago there was a very foolish thief. Do you know what he did one day? When he wanted to steal(偷) the bell on his neighbour's door, he walked up to the door, took hold of(抓住) the bell and pulled hard. The bell made a very loud noise. The thief was afraid and went home.

Then he sat down to think, "I must do something about the noise," he said. He thought and thought. At last he had an idea. "Ah, I'll put some cotton in my ears. Then I won't be able to hear the noise." The next day he went to the door of his neighbour, and took hold of the bell. This time he pulled even harder. The bell rang loudly, but the thief did not hear anything. With another hard pull he got the bell out. Just then the neighbour came running out.

"Steal my bell? I'll teach you a lesson(教训)," the angry man shouted. And he hit the thief on the nose.

The foolish thief did not know how the neighbour found out he was stealing the bell. "Why did he come out just then?" he wondered(感到疑惑).

- () 1. The thief was trying to get _____.
A. his neighbour B. his neighbour's doorbell
C. some cotton D. a door with a bell on it
- () 2. The thief put some cotton in his ears. He thought it would be _____ for him to steal the doorbell.
A. safe B. difficult C. dangerous D. easy
- () 3. The neighbour ran out probably(很可能) because _____.
A. he knew his doorbell was being stolen
B. he thought someone was eager(渴望的) to visit him
C. he realized(意识到) something strange happened
D. Both B and C
- () 4. The neighbour hit the thief to _____.
A. give him lessons B. punish(惩罚) him for stealing
C. help him with the bell D. be his teacher
- () 5. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The thief understood why he was hit on the nose.
B. The thief knew why the neighbour came out.
C. The thief thought the neighbour could not hear the bell.
D. The thief wanted to know why the neighbour ran out just at the time he stole the doorbell.

VI. Write a short composition. 书面表达。

在过去的几年中,你的家乡或你家附近一定发生了很大的变化,请写一篇报道告诉大家。(80个单词左右)
