



义务教育课程标准实验教材

XINKECHENG

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# 新课程 自主学习资源

英语 八年级下

浙江教育出版社

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英 语 八年级下

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## 编写说明

《新课程自主学习资源》(英语·八年级下)是与人民教育出版社出版的《九年义务教育三年制初级中学教科书·英语·第二册(下)》相配套的教学辅助材料,供八年级下学期使用。

本书的编写集中了多年来教学改革的经验,结合课程三维目标,以“中间地带”理论为基本原则,力求从知识的本质上帮助学生对基础知识与基本技能进行理解与建构,力求知识学习与过程方法学习兼顾,同时,适当拓展,为学生提供自主学习的相关材料,培养学生主动参与、乐于探究、善于交流与合作的能力。

《新课程自主学习资源》(英语·八年级下)按单元编写,每一单元内容分“学习导引”和“尝试应用”两大块。“学习导引”体现知识性和趣味性,在介绍课题的文化背景知识和明确课题学习目标的同时,对学生进行课题学法的具体指导。“尝试应用”体现基础性,用题组的形式进行基础知识与基本技能学习;体现实践性,应用知识与技能解决学科学习与简单的生活实际问题;体现自主性,提供学生自主学习、合作交流的平台;体现评价多样性,倡导学生自我反思和自我评价。

《新课程自主学习资源》(英语·八年级下)在编写中按照新课程标准的理念进行了大胆创新,愿本书成为您的良师益友。

编者

2005年12月



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## Unit 15 What do people eat?



### 学习索引

#### (一) 饮食文化差异

西方的饮食多以面包、黄油、奶茶为主,以果汁、咖啡为辅。像我们熟悉的三明治、汉堡包就是西方饮食的杰出代表。

西方国家和中国一样,也是一日三餐。美国人的早餐一般是喝茶、橙汁、牛奶或咖啡之类的饮料,吃片面包或点心,偶尔夹些火腿、鸡蛋,从电视、电影上我们可以看到一些美国人早上只端着一杯咖啡就匆匆忙忙地上班或上课去了。午餐更是简单,吃一份三明治,喝点饮料,再加一个水果便解决问题了。不同的是,他们的晚餐比较正规、丰盛,有汤、肉食、主菜、蔬菜、点心、水果等,当然,节日聚餐要丰盛得多。在英国,传统的早餐是熏猪肉、麦片粥及黄油加面包,但现在情况发生了变化,主食多为烤面包、饼,当然咖啡和主菜也必不可少。上班族的午餐主要是快餐(外国风味的快餐店特别多,如 pizza shop, Chinese take-away, Thai take-away 等)。英国人下午四点左右要吃茶点,因为这个喜好,英国的许多学校还专门设茶点时间,免费提供咖啡、牛奶、茶等。英国人同美国人一样很重视晚餐,因为这是一家人欢聚的好时光。据统计,英国人平均每周出去吃三次正餐,时间安排在星期五、星期六和星期日。



#### (二) 学习目标

1. 通过对话和课文了解不同国家的饮食习惯。
2. 掌握“邀请”“同意与不同意”等语言功能项目。
3. 归纳简单句的五种基本句型。

#### (三) 学法指导

1. 通过对英美饮食文化的学习,了解中国和英美国家饮食结构及方式的差异,课后搜集有关材料,并在此基础上开展小组合作学习活动,更多地了解中西饮食文化的具体差异。
2. 利用网络资源或词典查找课本以外的有关饮食的单词,扩大自己的词汇量。
3. 以中英饮食文化的差异为主要话题,引发各个小话题,进行口头表达训练。
4. 尝试以 E-mail 的形式,向外地学生介绍我们嘉兴的饮食文化,让更多的人知道嘉兴、了解嘉兴、走进嘉兴。



## Lesson 57

I. 请在下列表格中列举相应的单词。

Food	Vegetable	Fruit	Flavour (调味品)

II. 补全对话, 每空一词。

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you like some drink, Emily?

B: Yes, please.

A: Which would you like \_\_\_\_\_, tea or coffee?

B: Coffee, please.

A: Shall I \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar in it?

B: No, thanks. I like coffee \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

A: Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_, but I like coffee \_\_\_\_\_ sugar and milk in it. \_\_\_\_\_ you

III. 根据句子, 猜猜句中画线单词的正确含义。

- I have my beefs about that. Don't you like it, either? ( )
- I don't like making friends with him, because he is a cabbage. ( )
- Jim is really a chicken. He is afraid to go out at night himself. ( )
- My neighbour is a cold fish. I don't like to visit him. ( )
- Country music is not her cup of tea. She likes popular songs. ( )
- Mary's mother has been a vegetable for 2 years. ( )

IV. 体验学习。

周末又要到了, 你能为家人做一顿晚餐吗? 想一想, 按照他们的口味先列个菜谱, 露一手吧!

## Lesson 58

### I. 翻译填空。

1. 让我们给她吃点不同的东西吧。

Let's give her \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.

2. 美国快餐食品十分流行。

American \_\_\_\_\_ is very popular.

3. 巧克力对你的健康不利。

Chocolate is not \_\_\_\_\_ your health.

4. 在英国人们吃很多牛肉。我们也是。

In England, people eat a lot of beef. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 中国最受欢迎的食品是什么?

\_\_\_\_\_ popular food in China?

### II. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. — Would you like a cup of tea?

A. No, I wouldn't.

B. Yes, I like.

C. No, please.

D. No, thanks.

- ( ) 2. Our English teacher often tells us \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

A. anything interesting

B. interesting anything

C. something interesting

D. interesting something

- ( ) 3. Which of the following is **wrong**?

A. Please pass me the dictionary.

B. Please pass the dictionary for me.

C. Pass the dictionary to me, please.

D. The dictionary is mine. Pass it to me, please.

- ( ) 4. He has little money, so he can buy \_\_\_\_\_ books.

A. little

B. few

C. some

D. a few

- ( ) 5. In England, people eat fish and chips. In China, people \_\_\_\_\_ fish and chips.

A. eat also

B. also eat

C. too eat

D. eat too

### III. 合作学习。

当今麦当劳、肯德基快餐很受欢迎。小组合作,上网查询有关洋快餐的各种资料,讨论 "Is fast food the healthy food?", 并形成文字材料。







## Lesson 59

### I. 句子搭配。

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| ( ) 1. Vegetable is good for us. Do you agree? | A. OK. Here you are.       |
| ( ) 2. Would you like to have supper with me?  | B. So do we.               |
| ( ) 3. Do you like fast food?                  | C. Yes, I agree.           |
| ( ) 4. People eat much meat in America.        | D. A little.               |
| ( ) 5. Please pass me some sugar.              | E. Thank you. I'd love to. |

### II. 词汇应用。根据句意,用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- They like \_\_\_\_\_ (potato) very much.
- Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my party.
- Yesterday we learned the \_\_\_\_\_ (fifty-nine) lesson.
- Jiaxing is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ (it) beautiful South Lake.
- I like bananas \_\_\_\_\_ (well) of all.
- Sometimes I do some \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) and \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) at the weekend.

### III. 思维写作。



David 是你远从美国加州来的朋友,过几天他即将离开中国,临行前你想请他在餐馆里吃一顿中餐。充分发挥你的想像力,通过编写一段对话,描述你和朋友 David 在餐馆点菜的情形。试一试,大胆做。

I: What would you like to eat, David?

David: \_\_\_\_\_

I: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Revision (Lessons 57-60)

### 一、听力部分

#### I. 根据你所听到的对话及问题,选择正确答案。(15%)

- ( ) 1. A. Chinese tea with milk.  
B. Chinese tea with sugar.



- C. Chinese tea with nothing in it.
- ( ) 2. A. Fish and chips, some rice and vegetables.  
B. Chicken with potatoes, some rice and vegetables.  
C. Fish and chips, chicken with potatoes, some rice and vegetables.
- ( ) 3. A. Linda's mother.  
B. Linda's parents, her brother and she.  
C. Linda and her mother.
- ( ) 4. A. Sichuan food.      B. Hunan food.      C. Suzhou food.
- ( ) 5. A. Tomatoes.      B. Cabbages.      C. Carrots.

## 二、笔试部分

### II. 根据首字母和英语解释, 写出完整的单词。(8%)

1. w \_\_\_\_\_ with nothing
2. b \_\_\_\_\_ the two together
3. b \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of paper that show how much you should pay
4. k \_\_\_\_\_ room in which meals are cooked

### III. 单项选择。(20%)

- ( ) 1. I would like Chinese tea \_\_\_\_\_ nothing \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. for; at      B. with; in      C. to; for      D. at; about
- ( ) 2. — Mary is in Class One.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So she is      B. So is she      C. She is so      D. Is she so
- ( ) 3. Let me give you \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.  
A. different something      B. different anything  
C. anything different      D. something different
- ( ) 4. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge.  
A. beer      B. peas      C. cakes      D. potato
- ( ) 5. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work \_\_\_\_\_ us to do today.  
A. are; to      B. is; for      C. have; to      D. has; for
- ( ) 6. — Would you like coffee or tea?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, just some water, please.  
A. Either      B. Neither      C. Both      D. All
- ( ) 7. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ in your family, your father, your mother or you?  
A. busy      B. busier      C. busiest      D. the busiest
- ( ) 8. I like dumplings best. It's my \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
A. popular      B. favourite      C. good      D. better





- |                 |        |            |         |
|-----------------|--------|------------|---------|
| ( ) 8. A. if    | B. for | C. because | D. when |
| ( ) 9. A. down  | B. off | C. there   | D. to   |
| ( ) 10. A. much | B. to  | C. than    | D. for  |

VI. 阅读理解。(15%)

Mrs Tan was worried about her weight (重量). "I'm much too fat," she told her friend. "I need to lose a lot of weight but I don't know how to do it."

"Go and see Dr. Wei," her friend said. "He'll tell you how to lose weight." Mrs Tan visited Dr. Wei and told him her problem.

"It isn't difficult to lose weight," he told her. "All you need to do is to go on a diet (节食). I'll give you one." He began to write on a piece of paper. "Eat lots of fruit and vegetables. Also eat a lot of lean meat (瘦肉) and grains (谷物)."

When he finished, he handed her the piece of paper.

"Here you are," he said. "Eat all those things and you'll soon lose weight."

A few weeks later, Mrs Tan's friend called on her. She was surprised to see that she was even fatter than before and that she was eating a huge sandwich with chocolate cake and ice cream.

"I thought you were on a diet," she said. "Oh, I'm," Mrs Tan answered. "I've already had all the food on my diet today. Now I'm eating my dinner."

- ( ) 1. Mrs Tan didn't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. where her doctor was                      B. what she could do  
 C. how she could lose weight                D. who could help her
- ( ) 2. Mrs Tan wanted to lose weight because she had too much \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fat                      B. weight                      C. food                      D. time
- ( ) 3. When Mrs Tan visited Doctor Wei, he told her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she must lose weight                      B. she was too fat  
 C. what to buy                                  D. what to do
- ( ) 4. Mrs Tan got even fatter because she ate \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fruits and vegetables                      B. cakes and ice creams  
 C. lean meat                                      D. a lot of grains
- ( ) 5. From the last sentences we know Mrs Tan \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. didn't understand the doctor at all  
 B. understood the doctor very well  
 C. didn't like the diet  
 D. loved to go on a diet

VII. 应某电视台“今天我下厨”栏目组邀请,你作为嘉宾向观众推荐一道你喜欢的菜肴,并简单介绍它的制作过程。(12%)




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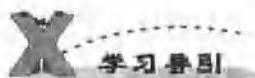
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## Unit 16 What a good, kind girl!



### (一) 内容透析

本单元的交际功能项目为“问路”(asking the way),是在上学期第六单元“询问方向”(asking for directions)和“应答方向”(giving directions)的基础上进行的。通过看图说话、句型操练、课文阅读、对话表演等活动达到交际目的。学会问路的基本句型,掌握描述路线的交际用语,体会中英文化异同。



### (二) 学习目标

#### 1. 掌握一些日常问路、指路的交际用语:

Go on until you reach...; Go across the bridge;

Turn right/left at the second turning/crossing;

You will see...in front of you;

It's between the...and the...

#### 2. 掌握情态动词 can 和 may 的两种用法:请求许可(asking permission)和谈论可能性(talking about possibility)。

### (三) 学法指导

#### 1. 结合地图,以小组为单位,运用本单元问路、指路所涉及的句型。

#### 2. 自我设计一次外出活动的路线,绘出路线图,并配以英语介绍。同学间互相传阅彼此的作品,并提出看法。

#### 3. 学会体验助人的快乐,比如:在街上给人指路,帮人带路等。





尝试应用

## Lesson 61

I. 补全对话。根据对话内容,选出最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

- ( ) A: 1  
 ( ) B: Go down the street and turn right at the second crossing. 2 and you'll see my house—the white one with trees around it.  
 ( ) A: 3 I want to get there by eleven.  
 ( ) B: 4 You can leave home at about ten thirty.  
 ( ) A: 5

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Where is the cafe?          | B. How long will it take? |
| C. How can I get to your home? | D. See you then!          |
| E. Go on                       | F. It won't take long.    |
| G. Excuse me.                  |                           |

II. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. where is the bookshop      B. where the bookshop is  
 C. how can go to the bookshop      D. how far is the bookshop
- ( ) 2. — Excuse me. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 — Certainly. It's about 200 metres along this road on the right.  
 A. where is the way to the station      B. where is the station  
 C. how can I get to the station      D. how I can get to the station
- ( ) 3. — Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the post office?  
 — Go along this road, and \_\_\_\_\_ the first turning on the right. Then you will find it.  
 A. turn      B. take      C. make      D. walk

III. 合作学习。

你打算邀请你的朋友到家中做客吗?画一张从学校到你家的详细路线图,并配上详细的英语提示。相信你的朋友们根据它会如约而至的。别犹豫,赶快动手吧!





## Lesson 62

### I. 英汉互译。

- |             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. 去电影院路上   | 2. 住院                |
| 3. 四周看      | 4. 20 分钟后            |
| 5. 右转弯      | 6. What a good girl! |
| 7. far away | 8. inside pocket     |

II. Molly 在一家工厂工作,从地图上你可以看出 Molly 每天从家到单位的具体路线。用英语简要写出她的上班路线。




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## Lesson 63

### I. 补全句子,使对话意思完整。

A: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the nearest museum is?

B: Well, it's a bit far. You can go along the street, then take the first turning on the right, walk on and you'll find one there. 1

A: Oh, thanks. 2

B: It should be open now. It opens at 8:00 am.

A: Good. 3

B: Which bus? I don't know. You may ask the policeman over there. 4

A: OK. By the way, where's the nearest McDonald's, do you know?

B: Right behind you, sir. See that sign(标号)?

A: Oh, thanks a lot.

B: 5

### II. 编对话。根据下列中文提示,模仿 Lesson 62 的形式整写一段对话。

今天下午 Tony 打电话给 Kate, 告诉她准备下星期天去嘉兴看望她,可是不巧的是 Kate 那天有事,没法去车站接他,所以就在电话里详细告诉其乘车路线及家庭地址。

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

Tony: \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

Tony: \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

Tony: \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

Tony: \_\_\_\_\_

## Revision(Lessons 61-64)

### 一、听力部分

#### I. 听短对话,回答问题。(10%)

( ) 1. Where are they talking?

A. Shop.

B. Factory.

C. Hospital.

( ) 2. Which country may the woman be?

A. China.

B. England.

C. America.

( ) 3. How many girls are there in the class?

A. 28.

B. 21.

C. 49.