

根据教育部最新审定教材编写

众多一线名师  
联袂编写

钟书金牌

上海钟书

# 金牌教练

丛书主编：金浩

GOLD  
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NEW

基础知点对点

注重基础知识的讲解

细致全面 - 助您每天成绩提高一点点

方法技巧线对线

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减少失误 - 助您距离重点高中更近一点点



YZLI0890144342

八年级上册

英语

外研版

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吉林教育出版社



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□一般

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## 前言

教育是一项神圣而严肃的事业,承载着民族振兴和国家富强的重任,不允许有一丝一毫的疏忽和懈怠。编者本着务实、基础、系统、有一定梯度的原则,力争为教师的教学、学生的学习提供一套具有参考价值的辅导书。基于上述考虑,编者在构思本书时抓住了这样一条主线:夯实双基、吃透教材是基本,教给学生学习方法是重点,提高学生的学习能力和解决问题的能力是目标。

参与本书编写的都是第一线资深教师、教研员、教研室主任,既了解学生实际,又能把握新教材的要点,同时又有丰富的教学经验。本书既注重基础知识、基本原理和方法的解析,又注重对综合能力、应用能力和思维能力的培养。本书体系完善、结构严谨、习题紧扣教材,与生活、科技、社会紧密结合,难易适中,富有科学性和探究性,能够极好地开拓学生视野,激发学生探究知识的兴趣。

### 以知识为基础·以考点为核心·以训练为主线·以能力为目标

结构名称	内容介绍	主要功能
课堂笔记	全面覆盖本版块所学的知识点	明确学习目标 理清基础知识
	按单词、词组、句型、重难点和语法归类,清晰明了	
	对重难点和语法点进行言简意赅的阐述	
	形式多样,知识点或全罗列,或以表格形式出现	
优化训练	基础积累:基础知识考点的练习	夯实基础 总结规律 紧抓考点 破解中考试题
	能力提升:举一反三的方法及难点的练习	
	实践探究:生活综合拓展的练习	
	中考链接:用与本节知识点相同的,历年中考真题进行强化练习	
益智园地	与本单元相关的知识背景或趣味知识	开阔眼界 积少成多
	形式丰富多样,以中文或中英文对照形式呈现	
单元测试	依据英语学科特点,设计练习题型	教师:单元考试用 学生:单元自测用
	练习按照由易到难的顺序,7:2:1的比例,科学排序	
	时间题量分值,安排合理,符合实际教/学要求	
	由点到线的系统练习,强化解题能力	
期中测试	根据学段知识点,设计习题内容	教师:单元考试用 学生:单元自测用
	基础重点难点,7:2:1的科学排序	
	时间题量分值,安排合理,符合实际教/学要求	
期末测试	根据全书知识点,按照中考题型设题	教师:单元考试用 学生:单元自测用
	突出考点练习,按照从易到难的顺序排列	
	时间题量分值,符合中考要求	

如果你是基础薄弱的学生,本书注重基础知识的讲解,细致全面。助你每天成绩提高一点点!

如果你是成绩平平的学生,本书注重学习方法的培养,技巧点拨。助你每天能力提升一点点!

如果你是成绩优秀的学生,本书注重各项能力的提升,减少失误。助你距离重点高中更近一点点!

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## MODULE 1 How to learn English



## Unit 1 Try not to translate every word.

### 课堂笔记

## I. 单词识记

## 1. 四会单词

translate, translation, correct, match, number, repeat, grammar, pronunciation, spelling, term, advice, mistake, notebook, newspaper, message, other, excellent, orchestra

## 2. 强化单词

else, radio, each

## II. 短语识记

write down, each other

## III. 句型识记

How about ...?

You should ...

Why don't you ...?

It's a good idea to ...

Try (not) to ...

## IV. 重点、难点

## 1. translate 的用法

(1) translate 作动词, 意为“翻译”, 常见搭配: translate... into... 意为“把……译为……”。如:

He asked me to translate this sentence into Chinese. 他让我把这个句子译成汉语。

(2) 其名词形式为 translation, 为可数名词。如:

There are mistakes in those translations.

这些翻译中有错误。

## 2. advice 的用法

(1) advice 意为“意见、忠告、主意”, 为不可数名词, 不能与数词连用, 表示“一条建议”时要用

a/one piece of advice, “两/三……条建议时”则用 two/three/... pieces of advice。

(2) advice 的短语:

give advice

提出意见

take sb.'s advice = follow sb.'s advice 接受某人意见

## 3. write down 的用法

write down 意为“把……写下、记下”。

常见搭配为 write down sth. 或 write sth. down。

代词必须放在 write 和 down 中间。如:

write the word down = write down the word

write it/them down

## 4. 表示提建议的表达方式, 以及对建议的答复

(1) 表示提建议的表达方式有:

How about ...? = What about ...?

You should ...

Why don't you ...?

It's a good idea to ...

Try (not) to ...

(2) 对建议的答复:

That's a good idea.

Great!

Thanks a lot.



## I. 用所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. I don't know the \_\_\_\_\_ (spell) of this word.

2. Why don't you write down all your \_\_\_\_\_ (mistake) in your notebook?
3. I think it is a good idea \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) this sentence into Chinese.
4. Would you help me \_\_\_\_\_ (correct) my pronunciation?
5. My mother always gives some \_\_\_\_\_ (advice) when I don't know what to do.

## II. 根据句意、汉语及首字母提示完成单词,使句子语法正确、意义通顺。

1. Could you r \_\_\_\_\_ what you say? I didn't hear you.
2. Is there anything e \_\_\_\_\_ I can do for you?
3. Boys and girls, you are all \_\_\_\_\_ (出色的).
4. Listen to me carefully and \_\_\_\_\_ (给……标号码) the pictures.
5. My \_\_\_\_\_ (发音) is not good. I should listen to more tapes.

## III. 英汉互译。

1. 我们的老师将要给我们提几点意见。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You should have a pen friend.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 你能给我学习英语的最好建议吗?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 尝试着把你的所有错误记在你的笔记本里。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I play in my school orchestra.

\_\_\_\_\_

## IV. 单项选择。

1. What's your idea? Try to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. write down them  
B. write them down  
C. write down it  
D. write it on
2. Tomorrow Miss Wang is going to give us \_\_\_\_\_ for learning Chinese.  
A. three piece of advice  
B. three pieces of advice  
C. three pieces of advices  
D. three piece of advices

3. —Tom, why don't you \_\_\_\_\_?

—Oh, I'm ill.

- A. get up                      B. to get up  
C. getting up                D. got up

4. That's \_\_\_\_\_ excellent idea.

- A. a                              B. an  
C. the                            D. /

5. My friend often helps me \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

- A. in                      B. at                      C. with                      D. for

## V. 根据首字母提示完成短文。

It was a new term. Ms James was going to give her students some 1. a \_\_\_\_\_. She asked them to write it down. She said they should always 2. s \_\_\_\_\_ English. The students should write down the 3. c \_\_\_\_\_ spelling and grammar next to the mistakes. Lingling thought it was a good idea to check their vocabulary 4. n \_\_\_\_\_ every day. Ms James asked them to listen to the 5. r \_\_\_\_\_ or read a 6. n \_\_\_\_\_ in English. She asked them not to 7. t \_\_\_\_\_ every word. And Lingling said everyone should have a pen friend and write email 8. m \_\_\_\_\_ to each other. She said she was going to meet her English pen friend in Beijing this 9. t \_\_\_\_\_. She said she played in her school 10. o \_\_\_\_\_ and they were doing some concerts in China.

## VI. 任务型阅读。

Hi, everyone! I'm an English teacher from No. 1 Middle School. I'm glad to give you some advice about how to speak English well.

Spoken English is very important in our life, so we need to speak it very well. I can tell you some ways to improve your oral English. First, learn to listen. In any conversation listening is the most important. Second, look at the person carefully while you are not talking. Third, talk to English-speaking foreigners whenever possible. Talking face to face is the most useful. Fourth, ask interesting questions. You will find that he or she is really a great person to talk to. Fifth, during conver-





(2) remember/forget doing sth. 记得/ 忘记做过某事。如:

I remember seeing him once. 我记得见过他一次。

I forgot telling him about it. 我忘记了曾把这件事告诉过他。

#### 4. enjoy yourself 的用法

(1) enjoy yourself 意为“过得快乐”。如:

Just enjoy yourself. 玩得开心。

具体用哪个反身代词(oneself), 由前面所提到的人物来决定。enjoy oneself 相当于 have a good time。

(2) 与 oneself 有关的短语还有: by oneself 自己, 独自; help oneself to... 请随便吃/喝……; look after oneself 照顾某人自己; teach oneself 自学。如:

I can finish it by myself. 我能独自完成。

#### 5. Smiling always helps.

(1) smile 意为“微笑”。如果要表示向谁微笑, 应该用词组 smile at sb. 例如:

She smiled sunnily at him.

她快活地向他微笑。

(2) smiling 是动名词, 在此句中充当主语, 单独动词不能做主语。

3. The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ (smile/smiling) because she receives many birthday presents.

4. He read a lot of English books to \_\_\_\_\_ (improve/improving) his reading skills.

5. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (watched/looked) his friends' football match yesterday.

#### III. 根据汉语提示完成英文句子。

1. 你爸爸给了你多少条建议?

How many \_\_\_\_\_ did your father give you?

2. 我们暑假过得很愉快。

We \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer holiday.

3. 星期天在操场踢足球怎么样?

\_\_\_\_\_ football on the playground on Sunday?

4. 莉莉在跳入游泳池前深吸了一口气。

Lily \_\_\_\_\_ before she jumped in to the swimming pool.

5. 早上大声朗读英语是个提高口语的好方法。

It's \_\_\_\_\_ to read English loudly in the morning to improve your oral English.

#### 能力提升

#### IV. 改错题。

1. Smile can always help me when I talk to other people. \_\_\_\_\_

2. It usually takes me a long time remember new words. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Don't forget write a letter to me. \_\_\_\_\_

4. He should puts this book on the desk. \_\_\_\_\_

5. I enjoyed me at the park yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. 阅读理解。

English is spoken by one out of every six people in the world. It is the primary language of the United States, Australia, the UK, and parts of Canada.

English belongs to the Indo-European family. The great number of words found in the English vocabulary are borrowed from other languages, including Latin, French, German, and the Scandinavian(斯堪的纳维亚) languages.

English is a language with many dialects(方言). It is not only because it is spoken at dif-

#### 基础积累

I. 根据句意及汉语提示完成单词, 使句子语法正确, 意义通顺。

1. Little Sam is \_\_\_\_\_ (数) from one to one hundred.

2. The river is not long, but it's quite \_\_\_\_\_ (深的).

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (忘记) to make a phone call to his parents yesterday.

4. If you don't know the meaning of new words, you can \_\_\_\_\_ (猜).

5. Daming and Lingling are having a \_\_\_\_\_ (对话) over there.

II. 从括号中选择合适的词完成句子。

1. The boy can use computers \_\_\_\_\_ (send/to send) emails.

2. Are you teaching \_\_\_\_\_ (you/yourself) English now?

ferent places in the world, but also because of many other reasons.

When people make greetings, it matters whether others are strangers or not. "How do you do?" is often used for strangers, but "How are you?" means the people know each other. People often say "sir" or "madam" directly or use "Mr" or "Ms" with their last name.

English punctuation(标点) can be a little different from other languages. For example, "One dollar and seventy-five cents" is written as "\$ 1.75"; "one thousand" is written as "1,000".

Learning English is fun, and something interesting in it is waiting for you to discover.

根据文章信息判断下列句子的正(T)误(F)。

- ( ) 1. The underlined word "primary" has the similar meaning with "local".
- ( ) 2. Many words in the English vocabulary are from other languages, including Latin and French.
- ( ) 3. When two strangers first meet, they can greet with "How are you?".
- ( ) 4. English is spoken by one out of every six people in the world.
- ( ) 5. English belongs to the Indo-European family.

你根据所给出的来信内容,针对他学习中出现的问题,提出具体的帮助和建议。至少三条建议,70 词左右。

Dear David,  
My English listening is poor. I am a little shy, so I am afraid of speaking English in class. And it's hard for me to remember the grammar. I want to improve my English. What should I do?

Yours,  
Tom

Dear Tom,  
I'm glad to help you. Here is my advice on how to improve English.

I hope the advice can help you.

Yours,  
David



1. Some students may be nervous in big exams. It's helpful for them to take a deep \_\_\_\_\_ (呼吸).  
(2010·黄冈市)
2. The Greenery Theme Park in Hexi New Town is a good \_\_\_\_\_ (地方) for people to enjoy different plants.  
(2010·南京市)

## VI. 书面表达。

假设你是 David, 你收到了 Tom 的求助信。请

## Unit 3 Language in use



### I. 单词识记

#### 1. 四会单词

mark, club, together

#### 2. 强化单词

borrow, group, start, hear

### II. 语法精析

#### 时态复习

我们已经学过一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时和现在进行时,下面让我们一起来总结一下吧!

#### 一、一般现在时

1. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作或状态(如

例句 1)。

2. 表示客观事实或普遍真理(如例句 2)。

3. 主句为一般将来时,时间、条件状语从句用一般现在时(如例句 3)。

#### 二、一般过去时

表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态(如例句 4)。

#### 三、一般将来时

1. 表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态(如例句 5)。

2. 表示计划、打算、决定要做某事(如例句 6)。

#### 四、现在进行时

1. 表示现在正在进行或发生的动作(如例句 7)。

2. 表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进



行的活动(如例句8)。

【例句】(1) My mother often does housework.

我妈妈经常做家务。

(2) The light travels faster than the sound.

光比声音传播得快。

(3) She'll ring you up when she comes back tomorrow.

她明天回来的时候,会给你打电话的。

(4) They went to England for a holiday last summer.

去年夏天他们去英国度假了。

(5) She will be here by car at five o'clock this afternoon.

今天下午五点她将乘车到达这里。

(6) We're going to have a meeting this afternoon.

今天下午我们有个会议。

(7) Look! She is swimming in the river!

看!她正在河里游泳。

(8) Are you enjoying your stay in America?

你在美国过得愉快吗?



### I. 英汉互译。

1. 记住新单词很难。

2. 尝试着不要翻译每一个单词。

3. 你应该和你的同学们练习说英语。

4. She left her homework at home.

5. How about getting up early to read English?

### II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. —What did the teacher say just now?

—He \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us not to play computer games all day.

2. —Where's your father, Mike?

—He \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in the kitchen.

3. Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us a talk next Monday.

4. We'll climb the hill if it \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) tomorrow.

5. —When did you \_\_\_\_\_ (start) your homework?

—An hour ago.

### III. 根据句意和首字母提示完成单词,使句子语法正确,意义通顺。

1. It is a new t \_\_\_\_\_ and we are in the eighth grade.

2. Don't f \_\_\_\_\_ to bring me the book tomorrow.

3. She can always h \_\_\_\_\_ some sound in this room.

4. Let's work t \_\_\_\_\_, and we will finish the work quickly.

5. I joined an English c \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

### IV. 单项选择。

1. —Do you know that Mr Green \_\_\_\_\_ a new school ten years ago?

—Yes, I know. He is great.

A. started B. starts C. is starting D. will start

2. What is he talking about? I can't \_\_\_\_\_ him.

A. see B. watch C. speak D. hear

3. —How did you get the money for the book?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ from Jack.

A. borrowed B. moved C. heard D. left

4. —When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to learn English?

—Three years ago.

A. will; begin B. did; begin

C. do; begin D. are; beginning

5. —You'd better read English magazines to improve your reading.

A. Why don't you read it?

B. That's a good idea.

C. Can I help you?

D. I'm sorry to hear that.

1. —Would you like to go out to play football with me?

— \_\_\_\_\_, but I should finish my homework first. (2010·芜湖市)

A. Yes, I do

B. I like

C. Of course not

D. I'd love to

2. —Why don't you take the computer, Nick? I know you are a computer fan.

—It's too expensive. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it. (2010·厦门市)

A. sell

B. borrow

C. afford



Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

## MODULE 2 Experiences

## Unit 1 Have you ever entered a competition?

## 课堂笔记

## I. 单词识记

## 1. 四会单词

experience, competition, captain, wonderful, prize, sound, brilliant, dream, someone, kind

## 2. 强化单词

ever, airport, country, before, problem

## II. 短语识记

take off

## III. 句型识记

—Have you ever ...?

—Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

## IV. 重点、难点

## 1. experience 的用法

(1) 用作名词, 意为“经验; 体验”, 是不可数名词; 而表示“经历”、“感受”时, 通常是可数名词。如:

Experience is the best teacher.

经验是最好的老师。

He had many interesting experiences while travelling in Africa.

他在非洲旅行时, 有很多有趣的经历。

表示做某事的经验, 其后通常不接不定式, 而接 in [of] doing sth.。如:

He has had much experience in [of] this kind of work. 他有丰富的经验做这种工作。

【注】experience in [of] teaching = teaching experience (教学经验)

(2) 用作及物动词, 表示“体验”、“经历”等。如:

The child had never experienced kindness.

这孩子从未受过善待。

【注】有时其过去分词用作形容词, 意为“有经验的”。如:

He's quite experienced in [at] teaching beginners. 他在教初学者方面很有经验。

Even experienced teachers can make mistakes.

即使有经验的教师也可能犯错误。

## 2. sound 的用法

(1) sound 作为动词, 意为“听起来”, 后面跟形容词, 而不是副词。如:

It sounds good! 听起来很好!

(2) sound 作为名词, 意为“声音”, 泛指自然界中所有的声音, 为不可数名词。

【注】voice, 指人的嗓音; noise, 指噪音。如:

She has a beautiful voice. 她有一副好嗓音。

I can't stand the noise. 我受不了这噪音了。

## 3. dream 的用法

(1) dream 作可数名词, 意为“梦想”, “梦”。如:

The first prize is the holiday of your dreams in England.

一等奖获得者可以实现英国度假的梦想。

I had a sweet dream last night. 我昨晚做了个美梦。

(2) dream 还可作动词, 常见用法如下:

① dream of/about (doing) sth. “梦见/梦想(做)某事”;

② dream + that 从句。如:

When you go to sleep, what do you dream about? 当你睡觉时你梦到什么?

He dreams of becoming a pilot. 他梦想当一名飞行员。

I have never dreamt that I can go to Paris. 我从未想过我能去巴黎。

注意: dream 的过去式和过去分词为: dreamed, dreamt; dreamed, dreamt.

## 4. take off 的用法

(1) take off 可以表示飞机起飞, 飞机降落为 land。如:

The plane takes off at 7:00 am, and it lands at 10:00 am.

飞机于早上 7 点钟起飞, 并于早上 10 点钟降落。

(2) take off 还可以表示脱掉衣服,穿上衣服为 put on。如:

After he came into the room, he took off his coat.

他进屋之后就把外套脱掉了。

Please put on your coat. It's cold today.

请穿上你的外套。今天外面很冷。



I. 根据句意及汉语提示,完成下列单词,使句子语法正确,意义通顺。

1. What's your most interesting \_\_\_\_\_ (经历)?
2. We are going to have a \_\_\_\_\_ (绝妙的) weekend?
3. Which foreign \_\_\_\_\_ (国家) would you like to live in?
4. Your idea \_\_\_\_\_ (听起来) good.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (梦见) about my grandma last night.

II. 英汉互译。

1. 我昨天参加了一次竞赛。

2. Have you visited Beijing before?

3. 中国是个漂亮的国家。

4. 上次英语考试我得了一等奖。

5. 我想要环游全世界。

III. 根据句意及首字母提示填空。

1. I think the c \_\_\_\_\_ of this plane is a kind man.
2. I know that s \_\_\_\_\_ has taken my bag. I can't find it.
3. You can eat all k \_\_\_\_\_ of food in this restaurant.
4. I'm going to Beijing by air, and now I'm on the way to the a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. How many c \_\_\_\_\_ have you been to?



IV. 改错题。

1. I've always want to go to Shanghai. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sally have enjoyed staying in Hangzhou. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I have never been there ago. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I've dream of flying in the sky. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The plane takes off a few minutes ago. \_\_\_\_\_

V. 根据 Unit 1 的对话内容及首字母提示完成短文。

Lingling's pen friend's name is Sally and she's from London. Sally has never visited China 1. b \_\_\_\_\_. But Lingling has 2. s \_\_\_\_\_ her a DVD about China and she has 3. w \_\_\_\_\_ it. Lingling thinks that Sally will like China. Tony asks Lingling if she has 4. e \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to travel around the world. Lingling says she's 5. a \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to go to the USA and Europe. She says Sally has 6. i \_\_\_\_\_ her to stay in England. But she thinks the 7. p \_\_\_\_\_ is the price of ticket. Tony says there's a 8. c \_\_\_\_\_ on today's newspaper. The first 9. p \_\_\_\_\_ is a holiday in England. Lingling says it sounds 10. b \_\_\_\_\_, but she has never entered one.



VI. 任务型阅读。

I remember when I was four years old, I once made a sandwich for my dad. It was a very special one. I was in a yellow and orange dress in the kitchen. When I started to prepare the sandwich, I found there wasn't any meat. What would Daddy like on his sandwich if there wasn't any meat? Well, there was something that he put in his mouth every day, but no one else in the house liked it. I then went into my parents' room. On the desk, there were about six or seven of them. I took them into the kitchen and put three of them on the sandwich. I then happily showed it to Daddy—a cigarette sandwich!

A Childhood Experience	
Age of the speaker	1. _____.
Who did the speaker make the sandwich for?	2. _____.
Colour of the speaker's dress	3. _____.
Where did the speaker find the cigarettes (香烟)?	4. _____.
Number of cigarettes the speaker put on the sandwich	5. _____.



1. The plane will \_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing Capital Airport and land in London. (2010·天津市)

- A. take up                      B. take out  
C. take away                  D. take off

2. —Which T-shirt do you prefer?

—The red one. It \_\_\_\_\_ more comfortable. (2010·黄冈市)

- A. tastes                      B. smells  
C. feels                        D. sounds

## Unit 2 Wei Ming has been all over China by plane.

### I. 单词识记

#### 1. 四会单词

western, fantastic, anywhere, Italian, seat, beside

#### 2. 强化单词

abroad, delicious, sandwich, sell

### II. 短语识记

more than

### III. 句型识记

Wei Ming has been all over China by plane.

### IV. 重点、难点

#### 1. seat 的用法

(1) seat 作为名词,意为“座位”、“所在地”等。如:

The classroom has fifty seats.

这教室有五十个座位。

Does this seat belong to anybody?

这座位有人吗?

(2) seat 作为及物动词,意为“使……就座”。后面需接表示人的名词或代词作宾语。如果 seat 后没有宾语,应用被动语态。如:

He seated us in the front row.

他让我们坐在前排。

#### 2. more than 的用法

(1) more than 结构后跟名词表示“超过、多于”等。如:

However, we must consider more than the beginning of the motion.

然而,我们必须考虑的不只是运动的初始阶段。

(2) more than 用来修饰形容词和动词,表示所修饰的词分量不重或含义不够,译成汉语为“非常”,相当于“very”或“much”。如:

He is more than selfish.

他非常自私。

(3) more than 后接单数名词时,谓语动词用单数。如:

More than one person has been concerned in this. 这件事涉及的不止是一个人。

### 优记训练

I. 根据句意和提示完成单词,使句子语法正确,意义通顺。

- I can't find any s \_\_\_\_\_ there. Where should I sit?
- Chinese food is very d \_\_\_\_\_ and many foreigners like them.
- I've seen the Backstreet Boys in a concert. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (极好的).
- He is studying \_\_\_\_\_ (在国外).
- Who's that girl sitting \_\_\_\_\_ (在……旁边) you?

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- His father had too many books and he \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) some old ones.
- I look for my pen but I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_ (somewhere).
- I like watching movies, especially \_\_\_\_\_ (west) ones.
- My pen pal is an \_\_\_\_\_ (Italy).
- Have you ever made \_\_\_\_\_ (sandwich) for your parents?

III. 根据汉语提示完成英语句子。(每空一词)

- 我的梦想成真了。  
My dream has \_\_\_\_\_.
- 这女孩乘飞机到过全中国吗?  
Has the girl traveled \_\_\_\_\_ by plane?
- 有两千多人在大厅里。  
There are \_\_\_\_\_ two thousand people in the hall.
- 他是世界上最伟大的作家。  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ writer in the world.
- 你曾经出过国吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_?



#### IV. 补全对话。

M: My dear, what would you like to do tomorrow?

W: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

M: That's not a bad idea. Then how about visiting the zoo?

W: 2. \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like animals.

M: OK. Do you want to go shopping in the afternoon?

W: Good idea. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm excited already!

M: And how about the evening?

W: Let's go to the Hualong Restaurant to have dinner there. 4. \_\_\_\_\_

M: That sounds like a wonderful plan. 5. \_\_\_\_\_

W: By bus.

A. I'm not really interested in going there.

B. I hear the food there is delicious.

C. How can we get there?

D. Why don't we visit the art museum in the morning?

E. That's fantastic.

#### V. 完形填空。

Michelle and I once travelled in India. One evening, we were 1 with two Australian women. They said they bought Indian rail passes (铁路通票) and used them during their trip. They 2 a lot of money. They would go home the next day, so they gave us the 3.

The next day, we took the train to begin our visit. We were 4 when the conductor (列车员) entered. Giving our tickets to him, we both turned back to our books 5 we were very nervous. He 6 the tickets, then at us, then back to the tickets. "Ahem," he then said loudly. "I am sorry, but you are in the wrong section (区域). This is the VIP section." When 7 was about to say something, he continued, "You 8 be in the VIP section."

We were so 9. We said that we would like to stay here if it was all right. With a smile, the conductor left us and continued 10 people's tickets. When he left our car, Michelle and I looked at each other and laughed.

1. A. talking B. reading
- C. singing D. walking
2. A. gave B. saved
- C. made D. borrowed
3. A. cars B. passes

C. books

4. A. laughing

C. sleeping

5. A. or

C. so

6. A. wrote down

C. picked up

7. A. I

C. They

8. A. would

C. should

9. A. excited

D. sad

10. A. selling

C. giving

D. passports

B. reading

D. eating

B. if

D. because

B. looked at

D. took off

B. He

D. She

B. could

D. must

B. surprised

D. happy

B. buying

D. checking



#### VI. 任务型阅读。

Dave is my new pen friend. He lives in New York, and likes cool clothes. He also likes to eat all kinds of delicious food. And he likes to eat Chinese food very much. He likes watching funny movies, and reading interesting and exciting books, such as *Harry Potter*. He also likes making friends with people who are knowledgeable and friendly. We write each other once a week. Sometimes we chat on the Internet, and are very happy.

根据短文内容,完成表格。

Information About Dave	
Where he lives	In 1. _____.
Favorite food	2. _____ food.
Favorite movies	Movies that are 3. _____.
Favorite books	Those that are 4. _____ and exciting.
Favorite friends	People who are knowledgeable and 5. _____.



1. —Why don't you want to see the dolphin show?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ it before. (2010·淄博市)

A. see B. saw C. will see D. have seen

2. —Where can I keep these books?

—Here is a box full of bananas. You can \_\_\_\_\_ it and put the books in. (2010·宁波市)

A. throw B. empty C. sell D. bring

## Unit 1 Language in use

## I. 单词识记

## 1. 四会单词

yet, stone, climb, palace

## 2. 强化单词

only, time, name

## II. 语法精析

## 现在完成时

1. 定义:表示过去发生或完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果;或指过去发生的事情一直持续到现在而且继续延续下去。

2. 构成:主语 + 助动词 have/has + 动词过去分词

3. 肯定句;否定句;一般疑问句以及对一般疑问句的回答

现在完成时的肯定句:主语 + have/has + 动词过去分词 + 宾语。如:

I have seen that film.

She has seen that film.

现在完成时否定句:主语 + haven't/hasn't + 动词过去分词 + 宾语。如:

I haven't cleaned my room.

She hasn't cleaned her room.

现在完成时一般疑问句以及对一般疑问句的回答:Have/Has + 主语 + 动词过去分词 + 宾语。如:

Have you been to Japan before?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Has she been to Japan before?

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

## 4. 过去分词的构成:

## (1) 规则动词

① 动词后加-ed, 如 work—worked, cook—cooked

② 以e结尾的动词加-d, 如 live—lived, like—liked

③ 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词将y改为i再加-ed, 如 try—tried, carry—carried

## (2) 不规则动词

不规则动词的过去分词形式需要特殊记忆,如

see—saw, be—been, take—taken

## 优化训练

## I. 句子翻译。

1. 我已经邀请他到我家来。

2. 你已经去过大连几次了?

3. 他还没有吃过一顿西餐呢。

4. 你曾经和外国人谈过话吗?

5. 他已经回答了所有的问题。

## II. 根据句意和提示完成单词,使句子语法正确,意义通顺。

1. She comes from Italy. She is an I \_\_\_\_\_.

2. How many t \_\_\_\_\_ have you ever been to America?

3. The food is d \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ (爬) the mountain this weekend.

5. We've \_\_\_\_\_ out (卖光) the tickets.

## III. 用方框中所给单词或词组的适当形式填空,每词限用一次。

kind; western; more than; name; stone

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ fifty students there.

2. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers in his garden.

3. The boy threw some \_\_\_\_\_ into the river.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ customs are different from ours.

5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the film?

## IV. 完形填空。

I like playing football, singing and skating. But my favorite 1 is reading. I think reading is the most 2 hobby. It can give me many new ideas and let me know the world better. And it can