

Spark® 星火英语

Spark

总主编/马德高

风靡全国 ◆ 畅销十年 ◆ 8000万读者的选择

初中英语

主 编/马德高

审 读/【美】Ryne Weaver

互动新课堂

配新课标外研实验版最新教材

1 卡 + 1 卷 + 1 书

英 汉 对 照
图 文 全 解
非 常 点 拨

含教材练习答案

初三 下



山东省地图出版社

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讲解不拘一格，
内容图表化、
形象化、趣味化。

活

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8 互动新课堂·初三下

spark 星火英语

Unit 3 Language in use

语言应用

英汉对照

Language practice

语言练习

He's staying with his family in the UK.
他正和他的家人一起在英国。

Why is travel so difficult in winter?
为什么在冬天旅行如此困难?

It's the busiest season in China because of Spring Festival.
由于春节的缘故，在中国这是交通最繁忙的季节。

We flew to Hong Kong—and the flight was late!
我们坐飞机去香港——而且飞机晚点了!

Last weekend, we took a tour by coach to the Summer
上个周末我们乘长途汽车去颐和园旅游，而且走了很长的路。

Palace and went for a long walk.

The train to Beijing!

那列去北京的火车!

He pushed past them towards his seat.

Language practice

语法聚焦

冠词

1. 不定冠词的用法

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) 不定冠词表示“一”这一概念时，意思与 one 相似，但不强调数目，除此之外，很多情况下不定冠词与可数名词一起表示一类事物或者泛指概念。 | I need a pencil. 我需要一支铅笔。(不确指哪支铅笔) |
| (2) 不定冠词用在表示数量、时间等名词前，表示“每一(单位)……的价格、速度、顺序等”。 | The apples are two yuan a kilogram. 苹果每千克二元。 |
| (3) 不定冠词用于单数可数名词前，泛指人的职业、国籍、宗教等。 | He was a teacher in the past. 以前他是老师。 |
| (4) 不定冠词用在表示人的名词前表示不确定性，即说话人不清楚或没有指明所提到的人到底 | A Mr White rang you this morning. 一位姓怀特的先生今天 |

模块同步测试

▶ 满分 100 分，限时 80 分钟，得分

I. 单项选择 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

从每小题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳选项。

- It is the biggest square in the world and is always full of tourists.
A. of B. with C. to D. at
- _____ a book under his arm, the teacher came in.
A. In B. Has C. Under D. With
- There is _____ food in the kitchen.
A. many B. plenty of C. the number of D. lot of
- The group _____ before six yesterday morning.
A. will set off B. set down C. set up D. set out

- C. by coach D. by train
- My mother is _____, so I had to look after her.
A. in hospital; in the hospital
B. in hospital; in hospital
C. in the hospital; in the hospital
D. in the hospital; in hospital
- We have waited almost ten minutes!
—Oh, look! The bus _____.
A. comes B. will come
C. is coming D. came
- You have dropped _____ “s” in the word “necessary”.
—Oh, I forgot _____ letter “s” is doubled.

真题回放

(2011·山东临沂)

Photography can be _____ excellent hobby for kids.

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

【解析】C。题意：摄影对于孩子们来说可能是一种非常棒的业余爱好。“一种业余爱好”，表示泛指，且 excellent 以元音音素开头，故选 an。

真题回放

(2011·四川乐山)

By the end of this year, China's state and provincial (省的) libraries will be free to the public.

—That's _____ good news for those who often go to these places.

A. a B. the C. 不填

【解析】C。题意：“今年年底前，中国的国家图书馆和省图书馆将免费对公众开放。”“对于经常去这些地方的人来说，那可真是好消息。”“news”消息，为不可数名词，且此处表示泛指，故选 C 项。

考点注释

对课文中出现的重点、难点、疑点、考点进行同步讲解并适当拓展，其中穿插大量的“搭配”、“思考”、“提示”等栏目，诱思探究，引导您全面互动。

语法聚焦

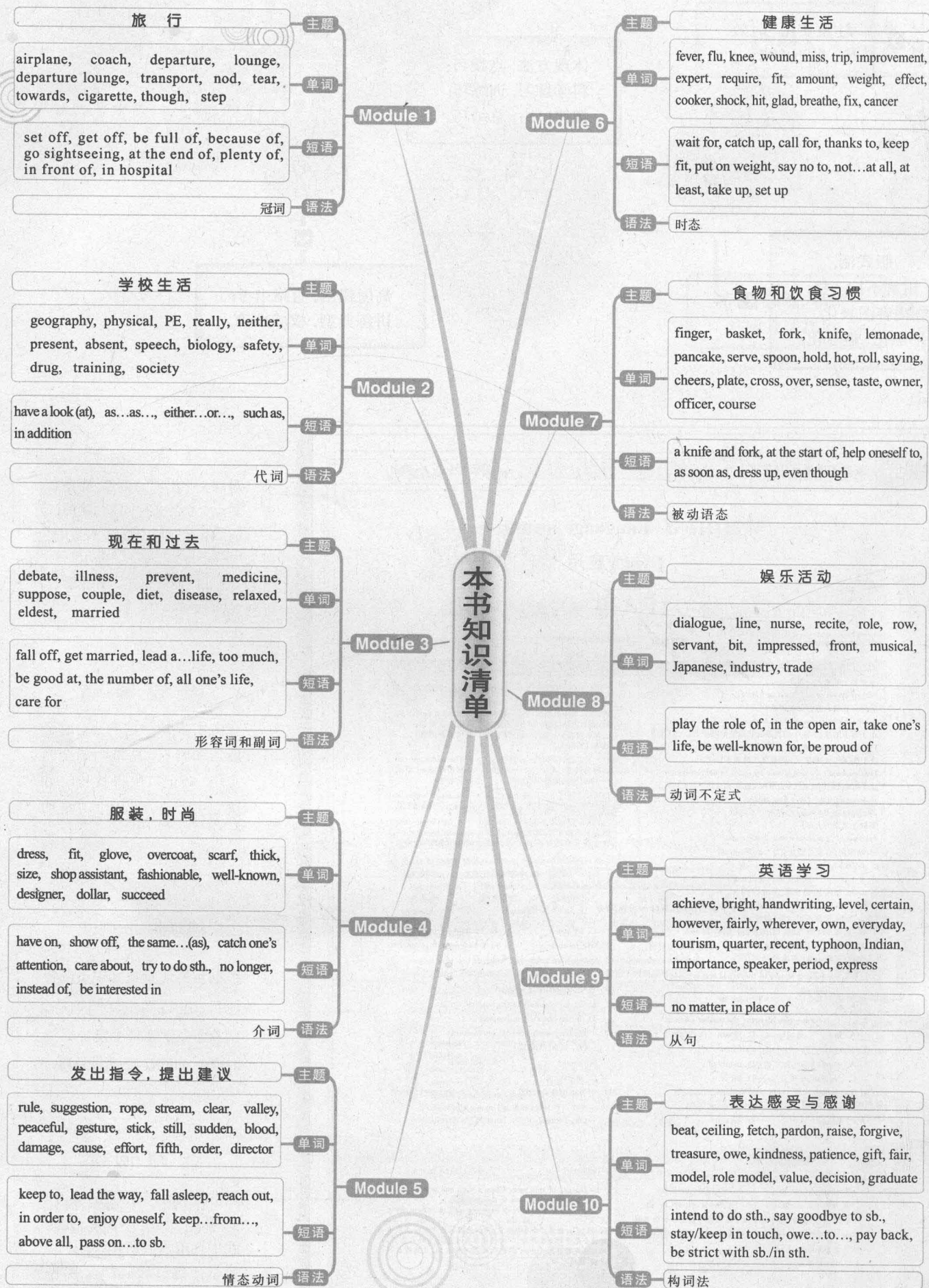
直击本模块语法考点，诠释疑点和难点，总结归纳全面实用，巧记口诀将技巧与方法完美组合，语法学习更加简单。

模块同步测试

根据每模块重点知识点设置题目，进行同步回归训练，帮助您在学完每个模块后及时检验、巩固效果、查缺补漏。

真题回放

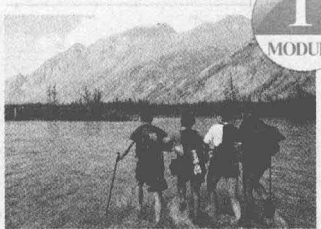
点击与知识点相关的典型真题，让您活学巧练，在实践中真正掌握所学知识。边学边练，以练促学，事半功倍。



Contents

目录

1 MODULE



Travel

旅行

Unit 1 The flight was late.	1
Unit 2 You're sitting in my seat.	4
Unit 3 Language in use	8
模块同步测试	11

2 MODULE

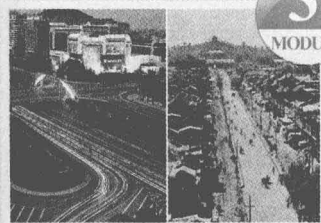


Education

教育

Unit 1 It was great to see her again.	15
Unit 2 What's the best thing about school?	18
Unit 3 Language in use	21
模块同步测试	24

3 MODULE



Now and then

现在和过去

Unit 1 People are healthier today.	28
Unit 2 We weren't very rich, but we were happy.	31
Unit 3 Language in use	34
模块同步测试	37



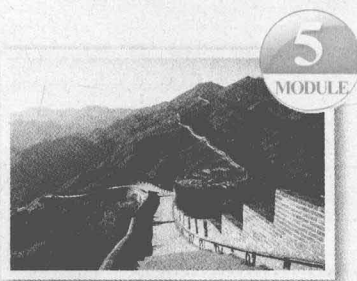
4

MODULE

The way we look

我们的打扮方式

Unit 1	I really like these shoes.	41
Unit 2	What helps you choose the clothes you like?	44
Unit 3	Language in use	46
模块同步测试		50



5

MODULE

Rules and suggestions

规则和建议

Unit 1	You must keep to the path.	53
Unit 2	You mustn't move.	56
Unit 3	Language in use	59
模块同步测试		63

Revision module A	66
-------------------------	----

期中测试题	71
-------------	----



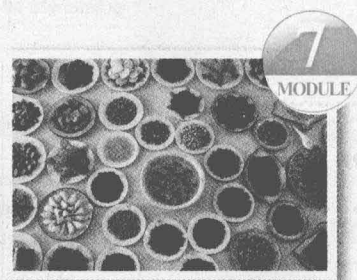
6

MODULE

Look after yourself!

照顾好自己!

Unit 1	He has had an accident.	74
Unit 2	You should always go with someone.	77
Unit 3	Language in use	80
模块同步测试		84

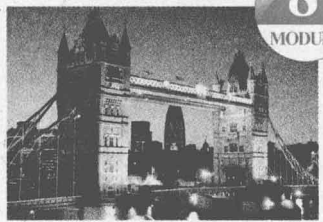


7

MODULE

Eating together

Unit 1	When's the school leavers' party?	88
Unit 2	Knives and forks are used for most food.	91
Unit 3	Language in use	94
模块同步测试		97



8

MODULE

On the town

城中游

Unit 1 I was pleased to see it.	101
Unit 2 It's a wonderful town!	104
Unit 3 Language in use	106
模块同步测试	109



9

MODULE

English for you and me

大家学英语

Unit 1 I'm proud of what I've learnt.	112
Unit 2 We all own English.	115
Unit 3 Language in use	118
模块同步测试	123



10

MODULE

My future life

我的未来生活

Unit 1 I'm going to miss my classmates.	126
Unit 2 I wish you success for the future.	129
Unit 3 Language in use	132
模块同步测试	135

Revision module B	139
-------------------------	-----

期末测试题	144
-------------	-----

Module 1 Travel

图解助记:coach, train	(1)	真题回放:forget 的用法	(5)
一言辨异:“乘车”用法	(1)	图解辨异:towards, to	(5)
妙辨异同:happen, take place	(2)	一言辨异:besides, except	(6)
妙辨异同:because of, because	(2)	图解助记:不同的“上下车”	(6)
归纳拓展:have got 和 have 的不同	(3)	真题回放:冠词的用法	(8)
归纳拓展:“许多的”短语	(3)	真题回放:冠词的用法	(8)
词汇点津:look forward to	(4)	词汇点津:in hospital	(9)
词汇点津:trip	(4)	词汇点津:a few	(9)

Module 2 Education

句型点津:It is/ was+ <i>adj.</i> +to do sth.	(15)	妙辨异同:such as, like, for example	(19)
词汇点津:relax	(15)	词汇点津:expect	(21)
真题回放:neither 的用法	(16)	词汇点津:either...or...	(21)
真题回放:prefer 的用法	(16)	真题回放:物主代词的用法	(22)
巧学助记:present 的一词多义	(18)	真题回放:不定代词的用法	(22)
巧学助记:present 与 absent	(18)	词汇点津:three one-hour lessons	(23)
真题回放:“数词+more+名词复数”的用法	(19)	词汇点津:in addition	(23)

Module 3 Now and then

图解助记:discussion 与 debate	(28)	妙辨异同:get married, be married	(32)
真题回放:prevent 的用法	(28)	词汇点津:lead a... life	(34)
妙辨异同:agree with, agree to	(29)	真题回放:形容词比较级的用法	(34)
真题回放:much too 的用法	(29)	词汇点津:population	(35)
真题回放:unhealthy 的用法	(31)	词汇点津:hurt	(36)
妙辨异同:older/-est, elder/-est	(31)	词汇点津:care for	(36)
妙辨异同:whole, all	(32)		

Module 4 The way we look

妙辨异同: need doing, need to do	(41)	真题回放: 介词的用法	(47)
图解助记: “借”与“还”	(41)	真题回放: 介词的用法	(47)
图解助记: fit	(42)	妙辨异同: try to do sth., try doing sth.	(48)
妙辨异同: wear, have on, in	(42)	妙辨异同: no longer, no more	(48)
真题回放: successful 的用法	(45)	词汇点津: be interested in	(49)
妙辨异同: maybe, may be	(45)	词汇点津: the 1970s	(49)

Module 5 Rules and suggestions

真题回放: rule 的用法	(53)	真题回放: remember 的用法	(57)
图解助记: keep to	(53)	真题回放: 情态动词的用法	(59)
真题回放: enjoy oneself 的用法	(54)	真题回放: 情态动词的用法	(59)
真题回放: across 的用法	(54)	真题回放: 情态动词的用法	(60)
图解助记: “小心”	(56)	真题回放: 情态动词的用法	(60)
一言辨异: sleep, asleep 和 sleepy	(56)	真题回放: 情态动词的用法	(61)
图解助记: 三种不同的“声音”	(57)	图解辨异: 各种“伤害”	(61)

Revision module A

词汇点津: draw up	(69)	词汇点津: miss	(70)
词汇点津: discuss	(69)	图解助记: miss 的一词多义	(70)

Module 6 Look after yourself!

图解归类: 感冒症状	(74)	一言辨异: affect, effect	(78)
图解辨异: knee, lap	(74)	真题回放: 各种时态的用法	(80)
妙辨异同: missing, lost, gone	(75)	真题回放: 各种时态的用法	(80)
图解助记: have been/ gone to 的区别	(75)	词汇点津: hit	(81)
真题回放: thanks to 的用法	(77)	真题回放: 各种时态的用法	(81)
一言辨异: mean doing 与 mean to do	(77)	词汇点津: breathe	(83)
妙辨异同: amount, number	(78)	词汇点津: fix	(83)

Module 7 Eating together

图解归类:手指	(88)	真题回放:as soon as 的用法	(93)
妙辨异同:else, other	(88)	真题回放:被动语态的用法	(94)
真题回放:knife 的用法	(89)	真题回放:被动语态的用法	(94)
真题回放:allow 的用法	(89)	词汇点津:blind	(95)
一言辨异:wish, expect, hope	(91)	词汇点津:promise	(95)
真题回放:wish 的用法	(91)	词汇点津:course	(96)
图解助记:cheers, cheer	(92)	句型点津:It's a good idea to do... ..	(96)
真题回放:cheer up 的用法	(92)	词汇点津:dress up	(97)
词汇点津:as soon as	(93)	词汇点津:even though	(97)

Module 8 On the town

图解助记:line 与介词的搭配	(101)	巧学助记:动词不定式用法歌诀	(106)
图解归类:各种“线”	(101)	巧学助记:动词不定式作主语的用法歌诀	(106)
真题回放:stay 的用法	(102)	真题回放:动词不定式的用法	(107)
真题回放:in front of 的用法	(102)	真题回放:动词不定式的用法	(107)
词汇点津:be well-known for	(104)	词汇点津:be proud of	(108)
词汇点津:in the open air	(104)	真题回放:be proud of 的用法	(108)

Module 9 English for you and me

图解助记:achieve	(112)	巧学妙记:宾语从句的用法歌诀(一)	(118)
妙辨异同:clever/ bright, wise	(112)	巧学妙记:宾语从句的用法歌诀(二)	(118)
真题回放:enough 的用法	(113)	巧学妙记:宾语从句的时态歌诀	(119)
一言辨异:fairly, rather	(113)	巧学妙记:定语从句的用法歌诀	(119)
一言辨异:everyday, every day	(115)	真题回放:从句的用法	(120)
真题回放:定语从句的用法	(115)	真题回放:从句的用法	(120)
图解助记:quarter 的一词多义	(116)	真题回放:从句的用法	(121)
巧学助记:reason 的用法	(116)	真题回放:从句的用法	(121)

Module 10 My future life

巧学助记:接不定式的动词	(126)	妙辨异同:forgive, excuse, pardon	(129)
真题回放:refuse 的用法	(126)	归纳拓展:as 常用结构归纳	(129)
图解辨异:bring, take, fetch	(127)	巧学助记:构词法巧记歌诀(一)	(132)
真题回放:bring 的用法	(127)	巧学助记:构词法巧记歌诀(二)	(132)
词汇点津:raise	(128)		

Revision module B

词汇点津:shock	(139)	词汇点津:tooth	(142)
词汇点津:inside	(139)	词汇点津:robot	(142)

MODULE 1

Travel 旅行



Module task: Describing a trip

模块任务：描述一次旅行

Unit 1 The flight was late.

航班晚点了。



英汉对照



考点注释

Vocabulary and listening

词汇与听力

1 Work in pairs. Which of these forms of transport do you...

结对练习。这些交通方式中,你……哪一种?

1 like most? 2 like least? 3 use most often? 4 use least often?

最喜欢 最不喜欢 最常用 最不常用

airplane bus coach^① ship taxi train
飞机 公共汽车 客车 船 出租车 火车

Can you say why?

你能说出理由吗?

2 Listen to Tony and his father and answer the questions. Use the words to help you.

听托尼和他父亲的谈话并回答问题。

使用下列词来帮助你。

airline departure^② lounge late
航空 候机厅 晚的,迟到的

Vocabulary and listening

① coach n. [C] (尤指长途)公共汽车,客车

► She is going to Beijing on a coach. 她将乘坐长途汽车去北京。

我们在初三上册还学过 coach 可作“教练”讲。coach 是“客车”,为什么又作“教练”讲?何不联想 train“火车”为什么又作“训练”讲?请点击下框“图解助记”。

提示 我们在本单元将学很多交通工具,请点击下框“一言辨异”,了解乘坐交通工具的表达方式。

② departure n. [U,C] 出发;启程;航班;车次

► My mother took her departure for Hong Kong from Shenzhen. 我母亲从深圳出发前往香港。

► The departure of the plane was delayed. 那班飞机的起飞晚点了。

联想 depart v. 离开,出发

助记 departure 是由动词 depart 加上后缀 -ure 构成的名词。类似的名词再如: fail—failure 失败; press—pressure 压力。

- transport ['trænsport] n. 交通方式; 交通
- airplane ['eəpleɪn] n. 飞机
- coach [kəʊtʃ] n. (尤指长途)公共汽车, 客车
- departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] n. 出发; 启程; 航班; 车次
- lounge [laʊndʒ] n. (机场等的)等候室
- departure lounge (机场的)候机厅

本页生词

图解助记

coach, train



一言辨异

Mr Smith **rides** his bike to work while Mr Brown **drives** his car; sometimes they **take** the bus. 史密斯先生骑自行车上班, 而布朗先生开车上班; 有时候, 他们乘公共汽车上班。

——开车用 drive, 开船用 pilot, 开飞机用 fly 或 pilot, 骑马、骑自行车用 ride, 乘公共汽车、火车用 take。

半分钟速记

- 1 What form of transport are they going to take?
他们将要采取哪种交通方式?
- 2 What has happened? ⑤ 发生了什么事?
- 3 What do they have to ⑥ do? 他们不得不做什么?

3 Listen again and complete the table.

再听一遍,然后完成表格。

Flight number: _____	航班班次: _____
From _____ to _____	从 _____ 到 _____
Leave: _____ New time: _____	起飞: _____ 新时间: _____
Arrive: _____ New time: _____	到达: _____ 新时间: _____
Flight takes: _____ hours	飞行需要: _____ 小时
Time difference: _____ hours	时差: _____ 小时

4 Listen and read. 听录音并阅读。

Lingling: Welcome back, everyone!

玲玲: 欢迎大家回来!

Betty: Hi Lingling! How was your holiday?

贝蒂: 嗨,玲玲! 你假期过得怎样?

Lingling: Not bad! I went to Henan Province. But the trip back was very long.

玲玲: 还不坏! 我去了河南省。但回来的旅途花了很长时间。

The train was full of ⑤ people, and I had to stand for over six hours.

火车上挤满了人,我不得不站了6个多小时。

Betty: Bad luck. Where's Tony?

贝蒂: 真倒霉。托尼呢?

Daming: He's staying with his family in the UK, and flying back tomorrow. ⑥

大明: 他正在英国和他的家人待在一起,明天坐飞机回来。

The flights were late today.

今天航班晚点了。

Betty: Why is travel so difficult in winter?

贝蒂: 为什么在冬天旅行如此困难呢?

Lingling: Well, it's the busiest season in China because of ⑦ Spring Festival.

玲玲: 噢,由于春节的缘故,在中国这是交通最繁忙的时候。

Where did you go, Daming?

大明,你去哪儿了?

Daming: We flew to Hong Kong—and the flight was late! But we took the

大明: 我们坐飞机去了香港——而且航班晚点了! 但是我们乘船去

boat to Lantau Island and went to Disneyland.

了大屿山,还去了迪斯尼乐园。

③ What has happened? 表示“发生了什么事?”,happen 后面还可接 to sb./sth.,表示“某人或某物发生了什么事?”

► What has happened to his mother? 他母亲怎么了?

take place 也表示“发生”,它与 happen 有何区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

④ have to 必须,不得不

► I had to go by bus to the office because my car wouldn't start. 我的车子无法发动,所以我不得不搭公交车去上班。

辨异 have to, must

have to	表示“必须,不得不”,指在客观条件下必须去做某事,有人称、时态等变化。
must	表示“必须”,指主观上认为应该做某事,没有人称、时态等变化。

⑤ be full of “充满/装满……”,相当于 be filled with.

► Her eyes were full of tears. 她泪水盈眶。

辨异 be full of, fill... with

be full of	表状态,“充满/装满……”。
fill... with	表动作,“把……装满,用……装满”。

❖ You are a green leaf filled with the tinges of spring; you are a drop of water full of golden glow. 你是一片绿叶,盈满着春天的气息;你是一滴水珠,饱含着金灿灿的光芒。

⑥ 本句中, is staying 是现在进行时; (is) flying 是“be + V-ing”的形式,其中省略了 is,表示即将发生的动作,这由时间状语 tomorrow 可判断。在英语中,有些动词可以用“be + V-ing”表示即将发生的动作,有此用法的常见动词有 go, come, leave, arrive, move 等。

► A typhoon is coming. 台风要来了。

► Betty and Susan are arriving. 贝蒂和苏珊就要到了。

⑦ because 因为,由于

► I didn't go there yesterday because of the bad weather. 由于天气不好,我昨天没去那里。

⚠ 此短语中的 of 是介词,后接名词、代词或 V-ing 形式。

你知道 because of 和 because 的区别吗? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

妙辨异同

happen, take place

happen 指人或物发生了什么事,主语由 accident 或类似的词充当。

take place 常指经过安排的发生,主语由“会议、活动、运动”等充当。

► A murder happened to him. 他遭到了谋杀。

► The meeting took place in the city hall. 会议在市政厅举行。

妙辨异同

because of, because

because of 复合介词,后接名词、代词或 V-ing 形式。

because 连词,后接句子,表示主句的直接原因,常用来回答由 why 引导的特殊疑问句。

► He can't come to the party because of illness. 由于生病,他不能来参加聚会。

► Because he is ill, he is not here today. 因为生病了,所以他今天没来。

Lingling: How about you, Betty?

玲玲: 贝蒂, 你呢?

Betty: We had quite^⑧ a good time in Beijing. We went sightseeing^⑨ by bus

贝蒂: 我们在北京过得很愉快。 我们乘公交车和出租车观光 and by taxi. And last weekend, we took a tour by coach to the 旅游。 上周末, 我们坐长途汽车去颐和园旅游, 还走了很长 Summer Palace and went for a long walk. 一段路。

Daming: And now, better get back to^⑩ work... We've got^⑪ exams at the

大明: 现在, 我们最好回到学习上来…… 这学期末还有考试。 end of^⑫ the term.

Betty: Yes, but there are plenty of^⑬ fun things to do this term... the

贝蒂: 是啊, 不过这学期仍然有许多有趣的事情要做……学校组织的旅 school trip... 游……

Lingling: ... and the school leavers' party...

玲玲: ……还有学校毕业生的欢送会……

Daming: ... the visit to the English-speaking theatre in Beijing...

大明: ……去看北京的那个英语剧团的演出……

Lingling: And our trip to Los Angeles! We'll have a great time!

玲玲: 我们还要去洛杉矶旅游! 我们将过得很愉快!

5 Listen again and complete the chart.

再听一遍然后完成图表。

	Holiday place 度假地点	Holiday activity 假期活动	Form of transport 交通方式
Betty 贝蒂	Beijing 北京		
Daming 大明			
Lingling 玲玲			
Tony 托尼			

6 Answer the questions.

回答问题。

- When do you think the conversation takes place?
你认为这个对话发生在什么时候?
- Did Lingling generally enjoy her holiday?
总体来说, 玲玲喜欢她的假期吗?
- Why is travel "so difficult in winter"?
为什么在冬天旅行如此困难?
- What are Daming, Lingling and Betty looking forward to this term?
这学期大明、玲玲、贝蒂在期待着什么?

7 Complete the sentences.

完成句子。

- Lingling had a good holiday although _____.
虽然_____, 玲玲的假期过得很好。
- Tony is flying back tomorrow because _____.
托尼明天要坐飞机回来, 因为_____。
- During the holiday, Betty _____.
在放假期间, 贝蒂_____。
- There are exams at the end of the term, so Daming is _____.
本学期末有考试, 所以大明_____。
- Because there will be plenty of fun things to do, they _____.
因为将有许多有趣的事情要做, 所以他们_____。

⑧ quite adv. 相当, 很(可以修饰形容词、副词、动词)

► He is quite a good man. 他是一个相当好的人。

► I quite like watching volleyball games. 我很喜欢看排球比赛。

搭配 quite a lot/few/little 相当多, 不少

联想 so adv. 如此(可修饰形容词和副词)

► He is so good a man! 他人真好!

⑨ go sightseeing 去观光; 游览

► You'd better go sightseeing around the city after the meeting. 开会后, 你们最好游览一下这个城市。

联想 do some sightseeing 观光; 游览

⑩ get back to "(使)回到", 其中 to 是介词。

► Let's get back to page 12. 让我们回到第 12 页。

注意 get back to sb. 意为“给某人回复, 回信”。

► I hope to get back to you on the questions next week. 我希望下星期就这些问题给你回复。

拓展 get back 回来, 回家; 恢复; 取回

⑪ We've got (= We have), “我们有……”, 不是表示现在完成时。在口语中, 英式用法常用 have/has got 来代替 have/has。

► Lily has got a twin sister, Lucy. 莉莉有个孪生姐姐, 露西。

提示 虽然 have got 与 have 含义相同, 但它们在语法结构上有不同之处, 请点击下框“归纳拓展”。

⑫ at the end of 在……的最后; 在……的末端

► We shall have an exam at the end of the month. 本月末我们将有一次考试。

► At the end of the film there was a rush for the exits. 电影一结束, 大家都涌向出口。

联想 in the end 最后

⑬ plenty of “很多的; 足够的”, 可接复数名词或不可数名词。

► She asked plenty of questions. 她问了很多问题。

► There is plenty of coal in this area. 这个地区有丰富的煤。

提示 表示“许多的”的短语很多, 请点击下框“归纳拓展”。

归纳拓展

have got 和 have 的不同

a) 变否定句时

► I haven't got a computer. / I do not have a computer. 我没有电脑。

b) 变疑问句时

► —Have you got a computer? / Do you have a computer? 你有电脑吗?

—Yes, I have. / Yes, I do. (肯定回答)/

No, I haven't. / No, I don't. (否定回答)

归纳拓展

“许多的”短语

• a lot of (= lots of) “很多的”, 接复数名词或不可数名词。

• a great deal of “许多的”, 通常接不可数名词。

• a number of “许多的, 大量的”, 接复数名词。

• a great many “许多”, 其后接复数名词, 不用介词 of。

Learning to learn

学会学习

When you listen to something, try to note down the key information.
当你在做听力练习时,尽力记下关键信息。

You can fill in the information on a table, a map or a chart.
你可以在表格、地图或图表上填写信息。

You can also write down key words and phrases. Your notes
你也可以写下关键词和短语。

will then help you to retell the main information. This will
将会帮助你复述主要信息。

help you to improve your listening skills.
有助于提高你的听力技巧。

助于提高你的听力技巧。

Pronunciation and speaking

语音与口语

8 Work in groups of three. Listen and repeat.

三人一组练习。 听录音并复述。

Betty: Why is travel/ so difficult/ in winter?

贝蒂: 为什么在冬天旅行那么困难呢?

Lingling: Well, it's the busiest season/ in China/ because of

玲玲: 噢, 由于春节的缘故, 在中国这是交通最繁忙的
Spring Festival. / Where did you go, / Daming?
时候。 大明, 你去哪儿了?

Daming: We flew to Hong Kong/—and the flight was

大明: 我们乘飞机去了香港——而且航班晚点了!

late! / But we took the boat/ to Landau Island/

但我们乘船去了大屿山和迪斯尼乐园。

and went to Disneyland.

9 Say this conversation.

说这个对话。

Lingling: How about you, Betty?

玲玲: 贝蒂, 你呢?

Betty: We had quite a good time in Beijing. We went

贝蒂: 我们在北京过得很愉快。 我们乘公

sightseeing by bus and by taxi. And last week-
交车和出租车沿途观光。 上周末我们乘

end, we took a tour by coach to the Summer

长途汽车去颐和园旅游, 我们还步行了很长

Palace and went for a long walk.

一段路。

Daming: And now, better get back to work... We've got

大明: 而现在, 我们最好回到学习上来……这学期末

exams at the end of the term.

还有考试呢。

Now listen and check.

现在听录音并检查。

10 Work in groups of two or three. Talk about your holiday and

两人或三人一组练习。 谈论一下有关你们的假期

this term.

和本学期的事。

• Ask and say what you did during the holiday.

提问并讲述放假期间你们做了什么事。

—What did you do during the holiday?

放假期间你做什么了?

—I went to see my grandparents in Xi'an.

我去西安看望了我的祖父母。

• Talk about the trip.

谈论旅行。

The train was full and I had to stand for six hours!

火车上人很拥挤, 我不得不站了6个小时!

• Say what you're looking forward to^① this term.

说一说这学期你期待的事情。

I'm looking forward to my English classes!

我期待着上英语课!

Unit 2 You're sitting in my seat.

你正坐在我的座位上。



英汉对照

Reading

阅读

1 Look at the phrases from the passage. What do you think the

看一下摘自下面文章中的短语。 你认为这篇文章将

passage will be about?

是关于什么的?

□ ... his first long trip^① by train...

……他第一次坐火车长途旅行……

□ ... leaving his village and his home...

……离开他的村庄和家乡……

□ ... sitting in Lin's seat.

……坐在了林的座位上。

□ Slowly the young man stood up...

那个年轻人慢慢地站起来……

□ This young man has the right ticket...

这个年轻人的票是对的……

词汇点津

① look forward to 期待, 盼望, 期望

► I'm looking forward to the holiday. 我正盼望着假期的到来。

► I look forward to paying you a visit next week. 我期待着下星期去拜访你。

▲ 本短语中的 to 是介词, 其后要接名词、代词或 V-ing 形式。

► I'm looking forward to seeing you. 我盼望着能见到你。

词汇点津

① trip n. [C] 旅行, 远足

► We often go on a bus trip. 我们经常乘公交车去旅行。

辨析 journey, trip, travel

trip	指休闲或商务的短途旅行。
journey	指长途陆路旅行。
travel	是旅行的统称, 是不可数名词, 其前不加冠词。

□ With tears in his eyes...

他眼含着泪水……

Now read the passage and number the phrases in the order they happen.

现在阅读文章,根据发生的顺序将以上短语排序。

Excuse me. You're sitting in my seat.

抱歉,你正坐在我的座位上。

The train to Beijing! Lin often dreamed about the train, and about going to
开往北京的火车! 林经常梦到火车,梦见去首都。

the capital. Now it was in front of him, to set off soon. He looked at his brother.

现在火车就在他面前,马上就要出发了。他看了看他哥哥。

"Don't forget where you come from, little brother," Jin said. "And watch

"不要忘记家乡,弟弟,"金说。

"仔细看看

your bags carefully."

好你的包。"

Lin nodded, unable to speak. This was his first long trip by train at the start

林点点头,说不出话来。他这是第一次坐火车长途旅行,离开他生活了

of his new life, leaving his village and his home for the last 16 years.

16年的村庄和家——即将开始新的生活。

He held Jin in his arms. With tears in his eyes, Jin pushed Lin away. "Go,

他紧紧抱住了金。金眼含着泪水,推开了林。

"走

brother. Write to us as soon as you get there, OK?"

吧,弟弟。你一到那儿就给我们写信,好吗?"

Lin jumped onto the train. There were people and bags everywhere. He pushed

林跳上了火车。

车上到处都是人和行李。

他挤过人

past them towards his seat.

群,走向他的座位。

A young man was sitting in Lin's seat. He was wearing jeans and a very

一个年轻人正坐在林的座位上。他穿着牛仔裤和一件很时髦的夹克,

smart jacket, and was smoking a cigarette.

正在抽烟。

What should he do? Six pairs of eyes looked at Lin, while the man looked out

他该怎么办? 六双眼睛看着林,而那个人看着窗外。

of the window.

"Sir, you're sitting in my seat," Lin said, with a nervous smile. The other

林带着紧张的笑容说:"先生,你正坐在我的座位上。"

其他人饶

people watched with interest.

有兴致地观望着。

The man didn't turn to look at Lin, but just looked out of the window.

那个人没有转过头看林,只是看着窗外。

• tear [tiə] n. 眼泪;泪珠

• set off 动身;出发

• nod [nɒd] v. 点(头)(表示赞成、同意或理解)

• towards [tə'wɔ:dz] prep. 往;向;朝……方向

• cigarette [ˌsɪɡə'ret] n. 香烟

考点注释

Reading

② dream about“梦见;梦想,向往”,相当于 dream of.

► He dreams about/of becoming a pilot. 他梦想成为一名飞行员。

联想 dream away one's time 虚度时光

③ a) in front of“在……的前面”,指在某个物体外部的前面;in the front of表示在某个物体内部的前面。

► There is a tree in front of the house. 房子前面有一棵树。(外部的前面)

► In the front of the classroom there is a blackboard. 在教室的前面有一块黑板。(内部的前面)

b) set off“动身;出发”,相当于 set out.

► They'll set off on a journey around the world. 他们将要出发作环球旅行。

④ forget vt. 忘记(其后可直接跟宾语,也可跟动词不定式或 V-ing 形式)

► Let's forget the matter. 让我们把这件事忘了吧。

辨析 forget doing sth, forget to do sth.

forget doing sth.	表示“做过某事但忘记了”。
forget to do sth.	表示“忘了要做某事(未做)”。

❖ What a poor memory! I forgot borrowing money from him yesterday. But today I forgot to return the money to him again. 记忆力真差!我忘了昨天从他那儿借过钱,而今天又忘了要还给他。

⑤ a) with tears in his eyes 是一个 with 的复合结构,常置于句首作伴随状语,有时也可置于句末。

b) push away (把……)推开

► He pushed the English book away and then began to study Chinese. 他把英语书推开,然后开始学习语文。

联想 put away 放好,把……收拾起来

⑥ towards prep. 往;向;朝……方向

► I saw Jane walking towards the park. 我看见简朝公园走去。

⚠ to 与 towards 都可用于表示方向,突出运动的位置或动作的对象,强调达到目的地; towards 只强调方向,不强调到达目的地。

提示 请点击下框“图解辨析”,进一步理解 towards 与 to 的不同。

真题回放

(2010·四川眉山)

Just before the Chinese class, I suddenly realized that I forgot _____ my Chinese text book.

A. bring B. bringing C. and bring D. to bring

【解析】D。题意:就在上语文课之前,我突然意识到我忘记带我的语文课本了。forget to do 表示“忘记去做某事(某事还没有做)”,符合题意;forget doing 表示“忘记做过某事(某事已经做过了)”。

图解辨析

towards, to



► The dog is coming towards the boy. 狗正走向男孩。

► The dog came to the boy. 狗走到男孩那里。

非常点拔