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每个好学生应该必备的学习用书

跟我学 英语[®]

八年级上 [®]
(最新版)

教材知识剖析

学习方法指导

课后习题全解

全面接轨中考

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黄山书社

每个好学生应该必备的教材学习用书

跟我学英语

八年级上册



按课程标准分类

语言技能 语言知识 情感态度 学习策略 文化意识

按教学要求设计

学习过程展现 学习方法点拨 学习能力培养

按考试实际编写

本书涵盖所有知识模块 本书包括所有考试内容

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学 号：_____ 姓 名：_____

我的座右铭：_____

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

跟我学. 英语. 八年级. 上/赵建忠编. —合肥:
黄山书社, 2012. 8
ISBN 978-7-5461-3022-4

I. ①跟… II. ①赵… III. ①英语课—初中—教学参
考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 185832 号

跟我学·八年级英语上(R)

责任编辑:黄珊
封面设计:丁国兵

1 <http://www.press-mart.com>
ook.cn/
1118 号出版传媒广场 7 楼

66 0551-63533707

司

10 字数:200 千
1 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-5461-3022-4 定价:22.50 元

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三大特点·全国首创

一、与课标接轨,示范性最好

《跟我学英语》严格按照新课标英语分类的要求而编写,在课前、课堂、课后、课外的分块设计中,全面系统地把课标要求掌握的知识点无遗漏地安排进去。由浅入深的知识架构,让学生循序渐进学习知识,全面掌握知识。

同时本书选题内容与时俱进,具有强烈的时代感,贴近学生生活,具有丰富的实用性,是教辅书的示范作品。

二、与教材同步,信息量最大

每单元按“预学”、“详学”、“精学”、“博学”的顺序,分层次布局,对重点词汇,短语句子等均有全面讲析。词汇方面有词汇分类、词汇解析和词汇应用等功能。对教材重点语法、句型作了详细翻译、讲析并举例,全面涵盖基础知识及重难点。

每单元结合课本知识科学编排“跟踪练习”,讲练结合。

趣味阅读方面提供经典笑话,经典阅读,具有激发学生学习英语兴趣的作用。

《跟我学英语》科学合理的结构布局,由点及面,由基础到拔高,真正做到与同类教辅资料相比信息量最大、知识面最广。

三、与考试接轨,实用性强

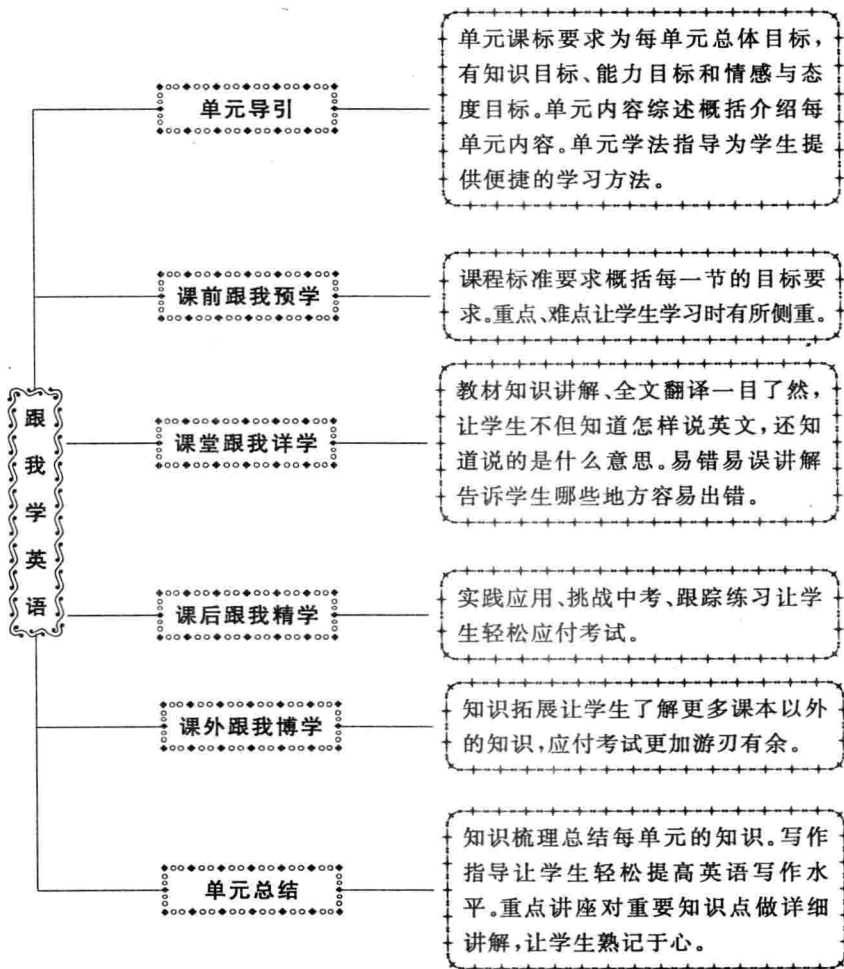
为了更好地帮助同学们轻松应对考试,取得优异成绩,《跟我学英语》除了通过词汇解析、语法句型等重难点释疑外,还设置了“挑战中考”、“跟踪练习”、“习作欣赏”等环节,紧扣考试要求安排习题,力求为同学们开辟一条学习的捷径。

相信同学们只要高效利用《跟我学英语》,定能在轻松愉悦的学习过程中取得优异的成绩。

以通过考试为出发点,一切围绕提高同学们的英语成绩为终极目标,是《跟我学英语》又一大特色。相信广大师生会一如既往地喜爱《跟我学英语》。

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本书结构体系



教育部《英语课程标准》(2011年新版)

学段目标与内容:第四学段(八年级)

技能	目标描述
听	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能听懂接近正常语速、熟悉话题的语段,识别主题,获取主要信息;2. 能听懂简单故事的情节发展,理解其中主要人物和事件;3. 能根据连续的指令完成任务;4. 能听懂广播、电视中初级英语教学节目。
说	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能根据提示给出连贯的简单指令;2. 能引出话题并进行几个回合的交谈;3. 能在教师的帮助下或根据图片用简单的语言描述自己或他人的经历;4. 能在教师的指导下参与角色扮演等活动;5. 能在上述口语活动中使用正确的语音、语调。
读	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能连贯、流畅地朗读课文;2. 能读懂说明文等应用文体的材料;3. 能从简单的文章中找出有关信息,理解大意;4. 能根据上下文猜测生词的意思;5. 能理解并解释图表提供的信息;6. 能理解简易读物中的事件发生顺序和人物行为;7. 能读懂简单的个人信件;8. 能使用英汉词典等工具书帮助阅读理解;9. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到10万词以上。
写	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能正确使用标点符号;2. 能用词组或简单句为自己创作的图片写出说明;3. 能写出简短的文段,如简单的指令、规则;4. 能在教师的帮助下或以小组讨论的方式起草和修改作文。

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Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

单元导引

· 单元课标要求 ·

一、语言目标

谈论过去的事情

二、重点单词

anyone, anywhere, wonderful, few, most, something, nothing, everyone, myself, yourself, yourselves, hen, pig, seem bored, someone, diary, activity, decide, try, bird, top, bicycle, building, trader, wonder, difference, wait, umbrella, wet, below, enough, hungry, as, duck, dislike.

三、重点短语

quite a few, feel like(doing), because of, go to the mountains, study for test, (be) on vacation, anything interesting, have a good time, buy sb sth/buy sth for sb, go shopping, seem to do sth, keep a diary, arrive at/in, want/decide to do sth, too many, in the past, taste great/good, enjoy/keep doing sth, up and down, so... that

...

四、重点句型

1. —Where did you go on vacation?
—I went to the mountains.
2. —Did you do anything interesting?
—Yes, I did.
3. —How was the food?
—Everything tasted really good!
4. It was sunny and hot, so we decided to go to the beach near our hotel.
5. I wonder what life was like here in the past.
6. We waited over an hour for the train because there were too many people.

五、基础语法

1. 一般过去时
2. 不定代词 someone, something 等

六、写作要点

描写过去的行为活动

· 单元内容综述 ·

今年这个暑假渐渐离我们远去。也许很多同学在这段时间里与家人或朋友去某个好玩的地方度假了。本单元即以此为话题导入单元学习目标——谈论过去的行为活动。通过学习,掌握实义动词一般过去式的规则变化和不规则变化方法,学会用一般过去时描写人物在度假过程中的所见所闻、活动内容及心理感受;与此同时,还要学习掌握不定代词 someone, something, anyone, anything 等及其他相关知识的用法。

· 单元学法指导 ·

本单元的学习目标是般过去时的用法。同学们在七年级英语下册 units 11~12 中刚刚学习过这种时态的用法。请见下面的结构(以 play 为例)及从这两个单元中摘取的例句:

1. 陈述句 { 主语 + was/were + 表语(名词/形容词及介词短语)
 { 主语 + played + 其他(宾语及状语等)

例如: The air was so clean. 空气是那么清新。

I stayed up late to watch the soccer game. 我熬夜观看了足球比赛。

2. 疑问句

- (1) 一般疑问句 { Was/Were + 主语 + 表语?
 { Did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

- (2) 特殊疑问句 { How was/were + 主语?
 { How + did + 主语 + 动词原形?

例如: How was Tony's trip? 托尼的旅行怎么样?

Did you see any cows? 你看见奶牛了吗?

Who did she go with? 她和谁一起去的?

注:一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态,与其连用的表示过去时的时间状语有 yesterday(morning/afternoon); a year/week/month ago; last night/week/month/year/weekend 等。

Section A

课前跟我

预学

· 课程标准要求 ·

项目	知识内容
单词	anyone, anywhere, wonderful, few, most, something, nothing, everyone, myself, hen, pig, seem, yourself/yourselves, bored, someone, diary

短 语	go on vacation, go to the mountains/beach, anyone/anything/anywhere interesting, study for tests, quite a few, most of the time, buy sb sth/buy sth for sb, go shopping, seem to do sth, keep a diary
句 型	—Where did you go on vacation? —I went to the mountains. —Did you go anywhere interesting? —Yes, I went to Guizhou with my family. —How was the food? —Everything tasted really good!
语 法	1. 一般过去时 2. someone, something 等不定代词

· 重点、难点 ·

1. vacation 与 holiday。
2. 一般过去时的疑问句。
3. 不定代词 something, anything, someone, anyone 等。
4. few, a few 与 little, a little。
5. buy sb sth 与 buy sth for sb。
6. no one, nobody 与 none。
7. seem to do sth.
8. interesting 与 interested。

课堂跟我 详学

· 教材知识讲解 ·

1. Where did you go on vacation? 你去哪儿度假了?

解析: on vacation(美)=on holiday(英)意为“在度假”,在句中可用作状语(如本例)或表语。

例如: The Blacks are on vacation/holiday in Hangzhou. 布莱克一家正在杭州度假。

We went to Guilin on vacation this summer. 今年夏天我们去桂林度假了。

注: summer/winter vacation/holidays 暑/寒假

take a vacation 休假

spend one's vacation/holidays 度假

go to ... on vacation 去……度假

2. I went to the mountains. 我去爬山了。

解析: go to the mountains 意为“去爬山”。“go to + a/an/the + 名词”可表示“去进行/参与某项活动”。

例如: go to the movies/cinema 去看电影

go to a doctor 去看医生

go to the concert 去听音乐会

go to the beach 去海滩

go to a match/meeting 去看比赛/去开会

注：“go + v-ing”也可以表示“去从事或进行某种活动”，如：go shopping/fishing/swimming/skating/camping/sightseeing/skiing 去购物/去钓鱼/去滑冰/去野营/去观光/去滑雪。

3. Did you do anything interesting? 你做了有趣的事吗?

解析：

(1)句中 anything 是不定代词，意为“任何东西”，常用于疑问句、否定句和条件状语从句中。not... anything=nothing 表示“没有什么，没有一件东西”。

例如：She didn't say anything at the class meeting.

=She said nothing at the class meeting. 她在班会上没说什么。

(2)句中 anything interesting 表示“有趣的事情”。当否定代词 something, anything, nothing 有定语（如形容词及不定式等）修饰时，其定语应置于它们的后面。

例如：I have something interesting to tell you. 我有趣闻要告诉你。

There is nothing important in today's newspaper. 今天的报纸上没有什么重要的事情。

注：something 表示“某事，某物”，用于肯定句中。如：I'm hungry. Give me something to eat, please. 我饿了，请给我些吃的东西。

4. study for tests 复习备考

解析：study for tests 意为“复习备考”，study 是动词，意为“学习”，同义词是 learn。二者有时可以换用。具体区别和用法如下：

(1)learn 指初级阶段或模仿性的学习，侧重于学习的结果，常译为“学会，学到”，其对应词为 teach；而 study 常用于较高深的研究性学习，侧重于学习过程。

例如：I began to learn English at the age of five. 我五岁时就开始学习英语了。

Her mother is learning(how) to drive. 她妈妈正在学习开车。

He is studying English in the UK and he's learning a lot. 他正在英国学习英语，将学到很多东西。

How long have you learned/studied Chinese? 你学习中文有多久了？

(2)在一些固定的短语或句子中，learn 与 study 一般不可以换用。如：

learn from 向……学习；learn... by heart 熟记……；study for tests 复习备考；

learn about 了解；得知；获悉

例如：Live and learn. /It's never too late to learn. 活到老，学到老。

Children learn more quickly than adults. 儿童比成年人学得更快。

His brother is studying at Hong Kong University. 他的哥哥正就读于香港大学。

5. Did you go out with anyone? 你是和别人一起外出的吗？

解析: anyone 相当于 anybody, 是不定代词, 意为“任何人”, 与上文中的 anything 一样, 用于疑问句、否定句及条件状语从句中。

例如: I didn't meet anyone in the gym. 我在体育馆里没遇到任何人。

Is anyone there? 有人吗?

Does anyone else want to come? 还有人想来吗?

注: someone 相当于 somebody, 意为“某人”, 用于肯定句中。

如: someone wants to see you at the door. 门口有个人想见你。

6. Did you go anywhere interesting? 你去了哪个好玩的地方吗?

解析: anywhere 是副词, 意为“(在)任何地方”, 用于否定句或疑问句, 有形容词修饰时, 这些形容词应放在它的后面。

例如: I looked for my pen everywhere, but I couldn't find it anywhere. 我找遍了我的钢笔, 但是我哪里也找不到。

He didn't go anywhere cool this summer. 今年夏天他没有去凉爽的地方。

注: somewhere 也是副词, 意为“(在/到)某处”, 用于肯定句。如:

Can we go somewhere warm? 我们能不能去个暖和的地方?

I saw Wu Mochou somewhere last year 去年我在某地见过吴莫愁。

7. No one was here. Everyone was on vacation. 这儿没有人。大家都在休假。

解析:

(1) no one 是不定代词, 相当于 nobody 意为“没有人; 没有任何人”, 但 no one 比 nobody 更为常见, 尤其是在交际英语中。二者作主语时谓动词应用单数形式。

例如: No one was at home yesterday. 昨天没有人在家。

No one likes this movie. It's boring. 没有人喜欢这部电影。它很无聊。

(2) everyone 是不定代词, 相当于 everybody, 意为“每人, 人人, 所有人”, 作主语时谓动词用单数形式。如:

Everyone is at work now. 现在大家都在工作。

注: everyone 只能单独使用, 后面不可以接 of 短语, 但 every one 则可以。如: Every one of us has got a ticket. 我们每个人都有一张门票。

8. How was your vacation? 你的假期过得怎么样?

解析: How+be+名词/代词? 意为“……怎么样?”该句型常用询问对方对某件事情的看法, 相当于 What+be+名词/代词+like? 对其回答时常用下列用语:

It's OK.
It's great/wonderful/pretty.
It's very bad/terrible.
It's not very good.
It's not bad.

例如: —How was your school trip? 你的学校郊游怎么样?

—It was wonderful. 好极了。

—How is the weather here? = What's the weather like here? 这儿的天气怎么样?

—It's often windy. 经常刮风。

9. Still no one seemed to be bored. 仍然没有人显得厌烦。

解析: seem 是连系动词, 意为“好像, 似乎, 看来”, 后面可接形容词, 不定式和介词短语作表语。

例如: You seem (to be) happy today. 你今天好像挺高兴的。

Mr Li seemed (to be) angry just now. 李先生刚才好像生气了。

注: sb seems to do sth 可以与 It seems that sb does sth 句型转换。如上面两例可改为:

It seems that you are happy today.

It seemed that Mr Li was angry just now.

· 全文翻译 ·

Language Goal: Talk about past events

—Where did you go on vacation?

—I went to the mountains.

1a Match the activities with the pictures

[a-g].

1. stayed at home f
2. went to New York City
3. visited my uncle
4. went to summer camp
5. went to the mountains
6. went to the beach
7. visited museums

1b Listen and number the people in the picture [1-5].

1c Make conversations about the people in 1a.

A: Where did Tina go on vacation?

B: She went to the mountains.

2a Listen. Where did the people go on vacation? Complete the chart.

语言目标: 谈论过去的事情

图片内容:

——你去哪里度假了?

——我去爬山了。

1a: 把活动和图片相匹配

1. 待在家里
2. 去了纽约市
3. 看望了我的叔叔
4. 去了夏令营
5. 去爬山了
6. 去了海边
7. 参观了博物馆

1b 听录音并把图片里的人进行排序。

1c 根据 1a 中的人进行对话。

A: Tina 去哪里度假了?

B: 她去爬山了。

2a 听录音。人们去哪里度假了? 完成表格。

People	Places
Grace	
Kevin	
Julie	

2b Listen again. Check (✓) Yes, I did or No, I didn't for each question.

	Did you ...	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Grace	go with anyone?	✓	
	go to Central Park?		
	buy anything special?		
Kevin	play volleyball?		
	swim?		
	meet anyone interesting?		
Julie	do anything interesting?		
	study for tests?		
	go out with anyone?		

2c Role-play conversations between Grace, Kevin and Julie.

A: Grace, where did you go on vacation?

B: I went to New York City.

A: Oh, really? Did you go with anyone?

B: Yes, I went with my mother.

2d Role-play the conversation.

Rick: Hi, Helen. Long time on see.

名字	地方
Grace	
Kevin	
Julie	

2b 再听一遍。在肯定的答案或否定的答案后面画✓。

	你曾经……	是的。	不,我没有。
Grace	和别人一起去的吗?	✓	
	去了中心公园吗?		
	买了一些特别的东西吗?		
Kevin	打排球?		
	游泳?		
	遇见一些有趣的人吗?		
Julie	做一些有趣的事情吗?		
	为了考试而学习吗?		
	和别人一起出去玩吗?		

2c 用 Grace, Kevin, 和 Julie 进行角色扮演, 然后对话。

A: Grace, 你假期去哪里玩了?

B: 我去了纽约市。

A: 哦, 真的吗? 你和别人一起去的吗?

B: 是的, 我和妈妈一起去的。

2d 角色扮演进行对话。

Rick: 喂, Helen, 好久不见。

Helen: Hi, Rick. Yes, I was on vacation last month.

Rick: Oh, did you go anywhere interesting?

Helen: Yes, I went to Guizhou with my family.

Rick: Wow! Did you see Huangguoshu Waterfall?

Helen: Yes, I did. It was wonderful! We took quite a few photos there. What about you? Did you do anything special last month?

Rick: Not really. I just stayed at home most of the time to read and relax.

Grammar Focus

Where did you go on vacation?

I went to New York City.

Did you go out with anyone?

No. No one was here. Everyone was on vacation.

Did you buy anything special?

Yes, I bought something for my father.

No, I bought nothing.

How was the food?

Everything tasted really good!

Did everyone have a good time?

Oh, yes. Everything was excellent.

3a Fill in the blanks with the words in the box and practice the conversation.

anyone something anything everything nothing

Linda: Did you do _____ fun on your vacation, Alice?

Alice: Yes, I did. I went to Sanya.

Linda: How did you like it?

Alice: Well, it was my first time there, so

Helen: 喂, Rick, 我上个月去度假了。

Rick: 哦, 你去了一些有趣的地方吗?

Helen: 是的, 我和家人去了贵州。

Rick: 哇! 你看到黄果树瀑布了吗?

Helen: 是的, 我看到了。它真的很壮观。我们在那儿照了相。你呢? 上个月你做什么特别的事情了吗?

Rick: 没有什么特别的。我大多数时间都待在家里, 读书和休息。

语法重点:

你去哪儿度假了?

我去了纽约市。

你和别人一起出去了吗?

没有, 没人在这儿。大家都在度假中。

你买了一些特别的东西吗?

是的, 我为爸爸买了一些东西。

没有, 我什么都没买。

食物怎么样?

真的都好吃!

大家都玩得开心吗?

哦, 是的。一切都很好。

3a 用框里的单词填空, 然后练习对话。

Linda: 度假的时候, 你曾经做过有趣的 _____ 吗, Alice?

Alice: 是的, 我去了三亚。

Linda: 你觉得它怎么样?

Alice: 嗯, 我是第一次去那儿, 因此 _____

_____ was really interesting.

Linda: Did you go with _____?

Alice: Yes, I did. I went with my sister.

Linda: Did you go shopping?

Alice: Of course! I bought _____ for my parents, but _____ for myself.

Linda: Why didn't you buy _____ for yourself?

Alice: I didn't really see _____ I liked.

3b Fill in the blanks in the e-mail message with the words in the box.

anything everything nothing everyone no one

Dear Bill,

How was your vacation? Did you do _____ interesting? Did _____ in the family go with you? I went to a friend's farm in the countryside with my family. _____ was great. We fed some hens and saw some baby pigs. They were so cute! The only problem was that there was _____ much to do in the evening but read. Still _____ seemed to be bored. Bye for now!

Mark

3c Ask your group questions about their last vacation. Then tell the class your results.

Did you ...	Everyone	Someone (write classmate's name)	No one
eat anything at a restaurant?			

_____是非常的有趣。

Linda: 你和 _____ 一起去的吗?

Alice: 是的,我是。我和姐姐一起去的。

Linda: 你们去购物了吗?

Alice: 当然。我为爸爸妈妈买了 _____,但是为自己 _____。

Linda: 为什么不为自己买 _____ 呢?

Alice: 我真的没有看到 _____ 我喜欢的。

3b 用框里的单词填空,完成邮件。

亲爱的 Bill,

你假期过得怎么样? 你曾经做过有趣的 _____ 吗? 家里的 _____ 和你一起去的吗? 我和家人去了一个乡下朋友的农场。 _____ 非常得好。我们喂了母鸡,看到一些猪仔。它们是那么的可爱! 唯一的问题就是,晚上除了看书别无他事可做。还有 _____ 看起来非常的枯燥。现在该说再见了!

迈克

3c 对于小组成员的上次假期,提出一些问题。然后向同学们说说你的答案。

你曾经	每个人	一些人(写出同学的名字)	没人
在饭店吃东西吗?			