



—— 讲透重难点 精析常考题型 ——

教材全析

“春雨奖学金计划”指定用书



英语 八年级下

· 配外研社新标准版 ·



联合推荐

全程提供提优测评卷

总主编 严军
本册主编 孙玉侠

中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
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Hobbies



话题背景溯源 背景知识，一网打尽！

Many families in America like cartoon series. There are many funny stories. Stories in the cartoons often give a little lesson about being good of doing the right thing. Cartoons are really good things for you and your family to enjoy. I think you will like the cartoons.

美国的许多家庭都喜欢看卡通系列片。有许多有趣的故事，卡通片里的故事经常在做正确的事情方面给予一些指导，无论对你还是你的家人，卡通片都是值得享受的好的东西。我想你也会喜欢它的。

单元目标导航 锁定目标，扬帆起航！

类别	内容
交际用语	1. Hey! 2. fifty or sixty 3. ... you know, ... 4. Sorry, it's a bit untidy. 如: ① Hey! Look at all those fans! ② I've got fifty or sixty fans. ③ And I collect tickets—you know, bus tickets and train tickets! ④ Sorry, it's a bit untidy. I'll tidy up the table and chairs.



英语是一种结构型的语言,以谓语动词为核心构成各种句型。为了帮助同学们掌握英语的句型,在本模块我们一起来总结一下英语的基本句型。组成句子的各个部分叫做句子成分。句子成分包括:主语(subject)、谓语(predicate)、表语(predicative)、宾语(object)(直接宾语,间接宾语)、宾语补足语(object complement)、主语补足语(subject complement)、定语(attribute)和状语(adverbial)。

1. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语(+ 状语)

主语	系动词	表语	状语
These books	are	great.	
Tom	is	very happy	today.

2. 主语 + 谓语(不及物动词)(+ 状语)

状语	主语	谓语(不及物动词)	状语
(In 2003)	The first book	came out	in 2003.
	We	didn't go	to the cinema yesterday.
Last week	I	went	to Guilin for my holiday.

3. 主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 宾语(+ 状语)

状语	主语	谓语(及物动词)	宾语	状语
(Yesterday)	I	bought	a very good book	yesterday.
	My father	loves	pictures of cars.	
Every morning	my mother	prepares	breakfast	for me.
	He	wrote	a book	in senior high school.



主要语法

4. 主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语(+ 状语)

状语	主语	谓语(及物动词)	间接宾语	直接宾语
	His hobby	has brought	him	enjoyment.
On my birthday	my father	bought	me	a very good bike.
Last week,	my aunt	sent	me	a box of chocolate.

5. 主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(+ 状语)

主语	谓语(及物动词)	宾语	宾语补足语	状语
We	can help	you	develop new skills.	
I	don't want	you	to work	too hard.
The news	made	everyone	happy.	

6. there be + 主语 + 状语

there	be	主语	状语
There	are	many story books	in his schoolbag.
There	is	a very nice cup	on the table.

常用句型

1. Do you collect anything?
2. Sorry, it's a bit untidy.
3. I'll tidy up the table and chairs.
4. I have a collection of dolls.
5. What made you so interested in music?
6. What's happening on Friday?
7. Hobbies can make you grow as a person.
8. Why do people usually have hobbies?
9. Which hobby is he interested in most?
10. What do you like to do in your free time?
11. Have your hobbies brought you great success?



重点词汇	<p>collect, collection, tidy, tidy up, doll, fan, stamp, least, take up, all the time, (be) interested in, interview, as, volleyball, sailing, lazy, useful, develop, skill, camp, as well as, activity, such as, imagine, teenager, come out, result, as a result, success, should</p>
重点短语	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a bit untidy 有点儿乱 2. tidy up the table and chairs 整理一下桌椅 3. a wonderful collection 一套精彩的藏品 4. fifty or sixty fans 五六十把扇子 5. have a collection of dolls 收集玩具娃娃 6. listen to him play the violin 听他弹钢琴 7. at the end of this term 这学期末 8. at Radio Beijing 在北京电台 9. give an interview on Starsearch 在“明星大搜寻”节目做个访谈 10. take up the least space 占有最小的空间 11. the summer of 2000 在2000年夏天 12. as well as the usual activities 除了普通的活动之外 13. mountain biking 骑山地车 14. a writing workshop with a professional writer 一个专业作家主持的写作研习班 15. come out 出版 16. as a result 结果 17. a successful young writer 一名成功的年青作家 18. many other interesting things to do in life 生活中有很多其他有趣的事情可做 19. develop your skills 培养你们的技能
词汇延伸	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. collect <i>v.</i> 收集 → _____ (<i>adj.</i>) → _____ (<i>n.</i>) <div style="text-align: right; margin-left: 150px;">_____ (<i>n.</i>)</div> <p>collection box (译) _____ collective farm (译) _____</p> 2. tidy <i>adj.</i> 干净的 → (反义词) _____, <div style="text-align: right; margin-left: 150px;">→ _____ (<i>adv.</i>) → _____ (<i>n.</i>)</div> 3. least <i>adj.</i> 最少的 → (比较级) _____, <div style="text-align: right; margin-left: 150px;">→ (原级) _____; → (反义词) _____</div> 4. develop <i>v.</i> 发展, 发达 → (<i>adj.</i>) _____, _____; <div style="text-align: right; margin-left: 150px;">→ _____ (<i>n.</i>) → (反义词) _____</div>



词汇延伸	5. activity <i>n.</i> 活动→_____ (<i>adj.</i>) →_____ (<i>v.</i>)
	6. imagine <i>v.</i> 想象→_____ (<i>adj.</i>)→_____ (<i>n.</i>)→_____ ____ (<i>adj.</i>) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) _____ (反义词)
	7. success <i>n.</i> 成功→_____ (<i>adj.</i>)→_____ (<i>v.</i>)→_____ ____ (反义词)

你知道吗?

词汇延伸:

1. collective, collection, collector, 募捐箱, 集体农场
2. untidy, tidily, tidiness.
3. less, little, most
4. developing, developed, development, underdevelop
5. active, act
6. imaginary, imagination, imaginable, imaginative, unimagine
7. successful, succeed, fail

Unit 1

课文英汉对译 文章大意, 一目了然.

Lingling: Hi Sally! Come in and sit down.

Sorry it's a bit untidy. I'll tidy up the table and chairs.

Sally: Hey! Look at all those fans! They're beautiful! You've got a wonderful collection.

Lingling: Yes, I've got fifty or sixty fans. Do you collect anything?

Sally: Yes, I have a collection of dolls. And my brother collects stamps.

Daming: And I collect tickets—you know,

玲玲:嗨,萨莉,进来坐下。不好意思有点儿乱,我来整理一下桌椅。

萨莉:嘿!看这些扇子!多漂亮啊!你的收集真棒。

玲玲:是啊,我有五、六十把扇子。你收集什么东西吗?

萨莉:收集,我收集玩具娃娃。我哥哥集邮。

大明:我收集车票——你知道的,公共



bus tickets and train tickets!

Sally: Do you really? But my real hobby is music. I play the violin and I listen to music all the time.

Lingling: What made you so interested in music?

Sally: My father is a musician. I often listened to him play the violin. And he gave me my first violin eight years ago.

Lingling: And now music has brought you to China. When will you play next time?

Sally: At the end of this term. There's a concert at Radio Beijing.

Daming: So can you relax now?

Sally: Well, no. I'm going to school with you!

Lingling: Great!

Sally: But not next Friday...

Daming: What's happening on Friday?

Sally: I'm going to Radio Beijing. I'm giving an interview on Starsearch!

Daming: I've listened to that programme! People sing songs or play music, and the listeners choose the best singer or musician.

Lingling: Wow! You're going to be really famous!

汽车票和火车票!

萨莉: 真的吗? 但我真正的爱好是音乐。我一直拉小提琴和听音乐。

玲玲: 是什么让你对音乐如此感兴趣的?

萨莉: 我父亲是位音乐家。我过去经常听他拉小提琴。八年前,他送给我第一把小提琴。

玲玲: 现在音乐把你带到了中国。下次你什么时候演出?

萨莉: 这学期的期末。北京电台有一场音乐会。

大明: 那么你现在是不是可以放松一下了?

萨莉: 噢,还不行。我要和你一起去上学啊!

玲玲: 太好了!

萨莉: 不过下周五不行……

大明: 下周五有什么事吗?

萨莉: 我要去北京电台,在“明星大搜寻”节目做个访谈。

大明: 我听过那个节目!人们唱歌或演奏音乐,然后听众选出最好的歌手或音乐家。

玲玲: 哇!你真要出名了!

重难点详解 这里有把书读薄的秘诀!

1. I'll tidy up the table and chairs.

我来整理一下桌椅。

tidy up 表示“整理,收拾”。

如: Please tidy up these newspapers. 请你把这些报纸收拾好。



When are you going to tidy your room up? 你打算什么时候收拾自己的房间?

【归纳·拓展】(1) neat and tidy 干净整洁的

(2) tidy sth away = put sth away 把……收拾好

2. I have a collection of dolls.

我收集玩具娃娃。

注意在表示“收集某东西”时可以用动词 collect, 也可以用 have a collection of。有类似用法的词还有 look, 如“看……”可以说 look at, 也可以说 have a look at。

【归纳·拓展】collect 与 gather 两者都有“收集、采集”之意。collect 是“为某目的而收集”。

如: Peter will collect some information about the moon.

彼德要收集一些关于月球方面的知识。

gather 是普通的用语, 应用范围较广。

如: Farmers are gathering crops in the fields.

农民们正在地里收割庄稼。

3. I often listened to him play the violin.

我过去经常听他拉小提琴。

短语 listen to 与某些感官动词, 如 see, hear 等, 后面可以接不带 to 的动词不定式, 即: listen to/see/hear sb do sth 表示听/看到/听见某人做某事。

当 play 后面接表示乐器的名词时, 需要在该名词前加上定冠词 the。

如: play the piano 弹钢琴 play the guitar 弹吉它

4. at the end of... 在……的末端

【辨析·活用】at the end, by the end 与 in the end

(1) at the end 表示“在……的末端”, “在……的后期”, 其后经常加介词 of, 它既可指时间, 也可指位置。

At the end of the month, he got a new job.

在月底, 他找到了一份新工作。

(2) by the end = not later than, 意思是“在……之前”

只能表示时间的概念, by the end 之后多接介词 of 引起的短语。

You must be back by the end of this year.

年底之前你必须回来。

(3) in the end 表示“结果, 最终”, 只能用来表示时间的概念。

in the end = finally, 之后不能接介词 of

They didn't understand me, but in the end they supported me.

起初他们不理解我, 但是最后他们都支持我。

5. relax v. 意为“(使)放松; 休息”, 既可作及物动词, 也可用作不及物动词, 此处句中为不及物动词

I like relaxing myself in the swimming pool in the evening.



我喜欢晚上在游泳池里放松一下自己。

【归纳·拓展】relaxed

relax 是动词,而 relaxed 是形容词,意为“放松的,轻松的”,主语是人。

如:You mustn't be too relaxed in your study.

在学习中你不能太放松。

You'd better get relaxed after a day's hard work.

辛勤劳动了一天,你最好放松一下。

6. start v. 开始

start 和 begin 都可以表示“开始”,用法大致相同。

He starts/begins his work at eight in the morning.

他在早晨八点钟开始工作。

【易错警醒】(1) begin 和 start 用于进行时,后面接不定式,不能接动词-ing 形式;当主语表示及物时, start 和 begin 后面也接不定式,不接动词 -ing 形式。

如:We are beginning/starting to do our homework.

我们要开始写作业了。

Leaves start to turn green in spring.

春天树叶开始变绿。

(2) start 还可以表示“出发”,begin 则不能。

They are starting for Shanghai at seven tomorrow.

明天他们 7 点出发去上海。

课改新题演练 考向引导·轻松过关

1. He likes c _____ stamps. He often buys stamps for his c _____.
2. The room is so u _____. You must t _____ it up on Sunday.
3. He is i _____ in music. Because his parents are both m _____.
4. Which h _____ is the most p _____ with the girls in your class?
5. She's going to Radio Beijing to m _____ an i _____ next Friday.

Unit 2

课文英汉对译 文章大意·一目了然

A special hobby

Many students have hobbies, such as reading, painting, growing vegetables in their gardens, and looking after animals. Some hobbies are relaxing and others are creative. Hobbies can make you grow as a person,

特别的爱好

很多学生都有爱好,比如阅读、绘画、在他们的花园里种菜和照顾动物。有些爱好是休闲型的,其他是创意型的。爱好可以使你们成长,培养你们的兴趣,并帮助你们学习新的技能。



develop your interests and help you learn new skills.

David Smith is a student, and his hobby is writing. During the summer of 2000, he spent four weeks on a summer camp. As well as the usual activities, such as sailing, climbing and mountain biking, there was a writing workshop with a professional writer. "She asked us to imagine that we were in a story. Then we wrote about our experiences at the camp."

In senior high school David wrote a story about teenage life, and it came out as a book in 2003. Many teenagers love his book, and as a result, David has become a successful young writer.

David has been very lucky because his hobby has brought him enjoyment and success, but he is also interested in many other things. "I like playing volleyball, too," says David. "I spend some of my free time playing volleyball for my school team. Maybe I'll write more books in the future, but I'm not sure."

It's sometimes difficult to remember that we shouldn't spend all our time on our favourite hobby. There are many other interesting things to do in life, and we should try to do something new or different.

大卫·史密斯是个学生,他的爱好是写作。在2000年夏天,他参加了一个为期四周的夏令营。除了普通的活动,如帆船、爬山和骑山地车外,还有一个专业作家主持的写作研习班。“她让我们想象我们处在故事之中,然后我们写我们在营地中的经历。”

在高中时,大卫写了一个关于青少年生活的故事,于2003年成书出版。很多青少年都喜欢他的书,大卫也因此成为一名成功的青年作家。

大卫是幸运的,因为他的爱好给他带来了快乐和成功。但他对很多其他事情也感兴趣。“我也喜欢打排球。”大卫说,“我的一部分业余时间就用来在校队打排球。也许我将来还会写更多的书,但也不一定。”

有时候,我们很难记住不要把所有的时间都花在最大的爱好上(这个建议)。生活中有很多其他有趣的事情可做,我们应该尝试新的或不同的事情。

重难点点详解 这里有把书读厚的秘诀!

1. As well as the usual activities, such as sailing, climbing and mountain biking, there was a writing workshop with a professional writer.

除了普通的活动,如帆船、爬山和骑山地车外,还有一个专业作家主持的写作研习班。

本句中 such as 用来列举同类中的事物,也就是说后面所列举的动名词与 ac-



tivities 同类,并且构成上下文关系。这一点与 for example 不同。另外,for example 可以放在句首、句末、句中,而 such as 只放在句中。

如:They love ball games,such as basketball,football or volleyball.

他们喜爱球类运动,例如篮球、足球和排球等。

For example,I know a lot of film stars.

例如,我知道许多电影明星。

as well as 表示“也、还、而且”。

如:We all want to visit Beijing as well as Shanghai.

还可以说:We all want to visit not only Beijing but also Shanghai.

我们都想去上海,又想去北京。

2. In senior high school David wrote a story about teenage life, and it came out as a book in 2003.

上高中时,大卫写了一个关于青少年生活的故事,于2003年成书出版。

came out 是一个动词短语,在本句话中是“出书”的意思,等同于 publish,但 publish 以被动语态形式出现。

如:The novel came out through Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press in 2006.

= The novel was published through Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press in 2006.

这篇小说于2006年由外语教学与研究出版社出版。

它还有很多其他意思,例如“出现;(秘密等)传出;结果是”等。

如:At last the truth came out.

真相终于大白了。

The answer to the question came out wrong.

这道题的答案结果是错了。

3. Many teenagers love his book, and as a result, David has become a successful young writer.

许多青少年都喜欢他的书,大卫也因此卫成为一名成功的青年作家。

as a result 表示“结果”。

如:It snowed heavily, and as a result, he came late.

雪下得很大,结果,他来晚了。

【归纳·拓展】as a result of sth,表示“因为,由于”,后接名词,构成因果关系,前面是果,后面是因,相当于 because of。

如:They died as a result of SARS.

= They died because of SARS.

他们死于非典。