

走进英语世界

本书编写组 编

配译林社版

八年级下学期用

上海科学技术出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是依据教育部《全日制义务教育英语课程标准》和译林出版社与牛津大学出版社联合出版的《牛津初中英语 8A》和《牛津初中英语 8B》编写的,供八年级下学期用。

本书以单元为基本编写单位,体现了“话题——功能——结构——任务”相结合的编排思想,以话题为主线,任务为主导,辅以功能和结构项目,突出出单元的重点和难点。另外还配有期末检测题一套。书后附有参考答案。

本书内容紧扣教材,与教学进程同步,旨在通过学生边学边练,有效提高学生的英语运用能力。

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编写说明

2001年6月教育部颁布了《基础教育课程改革纲要(试行)》,标志着我国基础教育进入了一个崭新的时代。为了满足课改一线教师的多维需求,帮助学生更好更快地掌握所学知识、培养学生的策略,我们组织了有丰富教学经验的一线教师 and 教学研究人员,深入研究课程改革的精神,并在此基础上,交流学习心得、汇集各种资料,编写了这本《走进英语世界》。它是集体智慧的结晶,旨在为每一位学生创造出尽可能大的学习空间,以全新的理念为全体学生和一线教师服务。

《走进英语世界》(八年级下学期用)是依据教育部《全日制义务教育英语课程标准》和译林出版社与牛津大学出版社联合出版的《牛津初中英语 8A》和《牛津初中英语 8B》编写的。我们在编写中,力图紧扣教材,通过边学边练、巩固知识、开拓视野,提高学生运用英语的能力。

本书内容由浅入深、循序渐进、逐步提高,通过讲解和习题形式体现了教材中“话题——功能——结构——任务”相结合的编排思想,以话题为主线,任务为主导,辅以功能和结构项目,突出单元的重点和难点,从而帮助学生运用所学知识解决实际问题,培养学生综合运用英语的能力。

本书主编是田莉,参加编写的有董媛、刘媛、韩璐、叶也红、鹿琳、王新亮。

本书编写组

2005年12月

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牛津初中英语 8A

Unit 4 Wild animals

文化背景知识

野生动物该不该养

一场突如其来的“非典”，促使人类重新审视自己和野生动物的关系。人工驯养野生动物就是其中的一个问题。即使在专业的动物研究者和动物保护者中，对这一问题的认识和看法也不一致。

作为一种保护措施，人工饲养可以暂时增加某个濒危物种的数量，但是却不能改变这种野生动物面临灭绝的困境。从根本上来讲，某种野生动物数量的锐减，是栖息地丧失造成的。专家认为，成功的保护，应该是让野生动物的种群在它的生存环境中自然恢复、达到自然换代的水平。

目标导航

Unit 4	Welcome to the unit	Reading	Vocabulary	Grammar	Integrated skills	Pronunciation	Main task
Wild animals	Learning about wild animals	Giant pandas	Different animals	• Using conditional sentences to talk about possible situations, repeated, predictable situations and events	Helping wild animals Listen and speak up	Saying conditional sentences	Writing a report Task 1 Task 2



第 1 课时 Welcome to the unit

一、请用英语写出你所知道的野生动物的名字

二、根据首字母完成对话

A: What's your f 1 animal?

B: I like d 2 best.

A: Why?

B: Because it is very clever, and it can swim in the water. What about you?

A: I like g 3 p 4 best. It's very lovely and p 5.

B: Yes. But t 6 are more dangerous. I am afraid of them.

A: But we also should p 7 tigers. They are w 8 a 9.

B: That's great. I a 10 with you.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

第 2 课时 Reading (1)

一、重点词语讲解

1. not... any more 表示“不再……”，相当于 no more.

课文例句: Eight months later, she was not a small baby any more.

no more/not... any more 和 no longer/not... any longer 的区别:

no more/not... any more 表示在数量和程度上“没有更多的了”，可互相替换。

no longer/not... any longer 表示在时间上不再延长，可互相替换。如：

We don't have food any more. = We have no more food. 我们没有食物了。(食物的数量不可能再多了)

I am full, I can not eat any more. = I am full, I can no more eat. 我饱了，不能再吃了。(数量和程度都不能再多了)

Li Lei does not live here any longer. = Li Lei lives here no longer. 李雷不再住在这儿了。(住这儿的时间不再延长)

2. look like... 看上去像……

课文例句: She looks like a white mouse.

look like, be like, look the same 在句子中可以互换。如:

A looks like B.

A is like B.

A and B look the same.

3. for *prep.*

(1) 后跟“时间/一段时间”。

课文例句: She started to go outside her home for the first time.

Xi Wang drank her mother's milk for up to 14 hours a day.

Mothers often leave baby pandas for two whole days.

又如:

You can keep this book for two days. 你可以把这本书保留两天。

(2) 表示某种目的, 意为“为了……”。

课文例句: They will kill it for its fur.

又如:

You must study hard for your future. 你们必须为了你们的将来而努力学习。

4. leave

(1) *vt.* 意为“离开, 留下、忘带, 把……留给, 使……处于……的状态”。

课文例句: Mothers often leave baby pandas for two whole days on their own.

Encourage farmers to leave the giant panda reserves.

又如:

He left home in a hurry. 他匆忙地离开家。

He left his book in the garden. 他把书忘在花园里了。(如有遗忘的具体的地点, 就只能用 leave 而不能用 forget)

I'll leave it to you to buy the ticket. 我就把买票的事拜托给你了。

Leave the baby by himself. 把婴儿单独留下。(和课文中 leave one on one's own 可互换)

(2) *vi.* 意为“去, 出发”。如:

It's time to leave. 是出发的时间了。

5. alone *adj. & adv.* 独自, 单独

课文例句: If people find baby pandas alone, they will often take them away.

alone 和 lonely 的区别:

两者都有“独自”的意思, 但是 lonely 在表示人的感情时含有“孤独”之意; 在修



饰地点时,含有“荒凉、偏僻”之意。如:

The old man lives alone, but he never feels lonely. 老人独自生活,但他并不感到孤独。

There is a lonely house at the foot of the hill. 山脚下有一座孤零零的房子。

二、重点句型分析

1. 课文例句: It is very difficult for giant pandas to survive in the wild.

It + be + adj. (for sb.) + to do sth. 句型表示“对某人来说做……是……(某人可以省略)”。在日常用语中,当主语稍长,谓语稍短时,常用 it 作形式主语,而将动词不定式放在谓语动词的后边。如:

It is difficult for us to study English well. 对我们来说学好英语是很难的。

It is hard for him to pass this exam. 对他来说很难通过这次考试。

It is interesting for the young to play computer games. 对年轻人来说玩电脑游戏是很有趣的。

2. 课文例句: Make giant panda reserves bigger.

- (1) make + 宾语 + 补语(形容词、名词、介词短语、过去分词等),表示“使……处于某种状态/地位”。如:

Too much homework makes him tired. 太多的作业使他劳累。

We'll try our best to make our world more beautiful. 我们应该尽我们所能使我们的世界变得更美丽。

- (2) make + 宾语 + 补语(+v.)表示“使某人(做某事)”。如:

They made her wait. 他们让她等着。

My mother makes me wash the bowls every day. 妈妈每天都让我刷碗。

3. 课文例句: If we do nothing, soon there will be no giant pandas in the world!
there be 句型的相关用法:

- (1) there be 句型表示“存在有”。如:

There is a pen on the table. 桌子上有支笔。

There are some desks in the classroom. 教室里有一些桌子。

使用这一句型时,要注意“就近一致”的原则。如:

There are two books and a pencil here. 这儿有两本书和一支铅笔。

There is a computer and three chairs in my room. 我的房间里有一台电脑和三把椅子。

- (2) there be 句型在不同时态中的变形。

① 一般现在时态,就使用此句型的基本时态。

② 一般过去时态,只要把 be 动词变成其相对应的过去式即可。如:

Last year, there was a big tree in the garden. 去年,花园里有棵大树。

③ 一般将来时态,在 there be 之间加上表示将来的 will,或者把 there be 变成 there is going to be 的结构。相比较,前者在使用过程中更简单,准确率也更高。如:

There will be a class meeting tomorrow. 明天将要召开班会。

There will be a sports meeting next Monday. 下个星期一将要举行运动会。

第 3 课时 Reading (2)

一、根据课文内容回答问题

1. How old was Xi Wang when I first saw the baby panda?

2. How many grams did Xi Wang weigh when she was born?

3. How did Xi Wang live at the very beginning?

4. When Xi Wang was 20 months old, why did she have to look after herself?

5. Is it easy for giant pandas to survive in the wild? Why?

6. What did the hunters want to get from the giant panda?

7. If farmers cut down trees and forests, what will happen?

8. If giant pandas are in danger, what can you do?

9. How does mothers often leave baby pandas for two whole days?

10. If we do nothing, what will happen?

二、英汉短语互译

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. 直到_____ | 2. 把它们带走_____ |
| 3. 处在危险之中_____ | 4. 长成一只健康的熊猫_____ |

5. 鼓励某人去做某事 _____ 6. in the future _____
 7. take the following actions _____ 8. cut down _____
 9. on one's own _____ 10. at the very beginning _____

第4课时 Vocabulary

一、重点词语讲解

1. be/become interested in... 对……(变得)感兴趣

课文例句: She became very interested in animals.

- (1) be/become interested in + n. 如:

I am interested in English. 我对英语感兴趣。

She is very interested in music. 她对音乐很感兴趣。

- (2) be/become interested in doing sth. 如:

Tom is interested in playing basketball. 汤姆对打篮球很感兴趣。

Later, he becomes interested in playing with computer. 后来, 他对玩电脑变得感兴趣了。

2. correct

- (1) *adj.* 正确的。

课文例句: Help her write the correct names for them.

- (2) *vt.* 改正

如: You didn't do your homework carefully, please correct these mistakes. 你并没有认真做作业, 请改正这些错误。

3. help *vt.* 帮助

课文例句: Help her write the correct names for them.

如: Let me help you. 让我来帮你。

We should help each other. 我们应该互相帮助。

- (1) 由 help 构成的短语

- ① help sb. with sth. 在某事上帮助某人。如:

She helps me with my English. 她帮我学英语。

- ② help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事 (to 可以省略)。如:

She usually helps me (to) learn English. 她经常帮我学英语。

- ③ help oneself (to) 自用(事物等)。如:

Help yourself. 请随便吃!

Help yourselves to the apple, children. 孩子们, 请吃苹果。

二、根据句子意思及首字母提示完成单词

1. When we arrived, we saw a sign "D _____ Ahead!"
2. He became interested in a group of m _____ when he found them.
3. We need to build more r _____ in our country.
4. The little boy is drawing some beautiful b _____ at home.
5. Mr Zhao will show the twins around his factory the f _____ week.
6. She can get better results if she continues w _____ hard.
7. S _____, there is no time for us to travel these days.
8. I like golden fish best because they are quiet and p _____.
9. Giant pandas' l _____ areas are becoming smaller and smaller.
10. Spring is coming. Green l _____ are beautiful.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. We should take _____ (act) to help children in poor areas.
2. February is the _____ (two) month of the year.
3. The young mother was _____ (thank) to me for giving her a _____ (sit).
4. He was _____ (luck) not to be hurt when he fell off his bike.
5. The little camel can look after _____ (his) well.
6. _____ (hunt) are brave but they should not kill rare animals.
7. Vegetables are sold by _____ (weigh).
8. Taking exercise is good for our _____. We do exercise every day to keep _____. (health)
9. It's very difficult for me _____ (pass) the exam.
10. Baby pandas need _____ (stay) in the wild with their mothers.

第 5 课时 Grammar(1)

本单元语法:用条件状语从句来谈论可能发生的情况、重复发生过的或预见要发生的情景和事件。常由 if(如果)引导,表示假如有从句的动作发生就会有主句的动作发生。如:

Please call me if he is at home. 如果他在家请给我打电话。

条件状语从句和主句有一个共同的伙伴,有时它可以代替从句和主句,它就是“祈使句+and/or+简单句”。其中 and 表示句意顺承,or 表示转折,意为“否则”。如:

If you work harder, you'll pass the exam. = Work harder, and you'll pass the

exam. 如果你再努力一些,你就会通过考试。(努力和通过考试是顺承关系)

If you don't hurry up, you'll miss the train. = Hurry up, or you'll miss the train. 如果你不快一点,你就赶不上火车了。(抓紧和赶不上火车是转折关系)

课文中还列举了很多条件状语从句的例子。如果大家想真正掌握好这一语法,需要注意以下几点:

1. 时态呼应

- (1) 当我们用条件状语从句来谈论一个可能性的结果的时候,时态法则是“主将从现”。即:从句用一般现在时态,主句用一般将来时态。如:

I won't go there with you if it rains tomorrow. 如果明天下雨的话,我就不和你一起去那儿了。

We shall go and play basketball after school is over. 放学之后,我们将去打篮球。

- (2) 如果已经能确定主句是一般现在时(包括祈使句和含有情态动词 must, can, should 等),主、从句都用一般现在时态。如:

Be careful when you cross the road. 过马路时要小心。

You must see the doctor if you are ill. 如果你生病了,你必须去看医生。

2. 主、从句的位置

大多数情况下,从句可以位于主句之前,也可以位于主句之后。不过从句在前时,主、从句之间必须用逗号隔开。如:

Please tell me if he comes back. = If he comes back, please tell me. 如果他回来,请告诉我。

I will learn a lot about animals if I go to Beijing Zoo. = If I go to Beijing Zoo, I will learn a lot about animals. 如果我去北京动物园,我会学到关于动物的很多东西。

3. 相关重点词语

- (1) through *prep.* 通过、穿过。如:

Light comes in through the window. 光线从窗户照射进来。

across & through 的区别

across 横过,穿过(着重指从一条线或一个物体的表面的一边到另一边)。

through 穿过,从……中通过(着重指从空间的一头纵穿到另一头)。如:

across the street 横穿街道(从街道的一边到另一边)

through the tunnel 穿过隧道(从隧道中间穿过)

- (2) enough *adj. & adv.* 充足的,足够的

① 作形容词可接可数名词复数和不可数名词,一般放在名词的前面。如:

I don't have enough time to finish this work. 我没有足够的时间去完成这项工作。

- ② 作副词修饰形容词时,应放在形容词的后面。如:

The boy is not old enough to go to school. 男孩不够年龄去上学。

He is strong enough to lift the box. 他很强壮,能举起这个箱子。

- (3) own *adj.*

只能在所有格或形容词性的物主代词后使用。修饰名词时,也可用“a + 名词 + of one's own”的结构。如:

a CD of her own 一张她自己的 CD

另外,own 也可用作动词,表示“拥有”。如:

He owns his car. 他有自己的小汽车。

其名词形式是 owner,表示“主人、拥有者”。如:

The owner of this dog is Meimei. 这只小狗的主人是梅梅。

第 6 课时 Grammar(2)

一、单项选择题

- () 1. Some snakes will spit poison if you _____ them.
A. steps on B. do step on C. will step on D. step on
- () 2. Ann was sorry for being late, but the teacher's smile made her _____ better.
A. feel B. feeling C. felt D. to feel
- () 3. Students should learn how _____ problems.
A. solve B. solving C. can solve D. to solve
- () 4. If farmers catch a fox, they _____ it _____ money.
A. sell; of B. sell; to C. will sell; for D. will sell; to
- () 5. My mother _____ me to the zoo if she _____ free next Sunday.
A. will take; is B. will take; will be
C. takes; is D. takes; will be
- () 6. If you don't hurry up, you _____ late for school.
A. be B. will C. will be D. won't be
- () 7. If we don't _____ to protect animals, they will nowhere _____.
A. take action; to live B. take actions; live
C. take actions; to live D. take actions; living

- () 8. If he _____ back tomorrow, please let me know.
 A. come B. comes
 C. will come D. is going to come
- () 9. At last, she found a room _____.
 A. live B. to live C. to live in D. living
- () 10. What _____ your mother do if she is free next weekend?
 A. will B. do C. does D. did

二、用所给词的正确形式填空

- If it _____ (be) fine, we _____ (walk) to the zoo.
- If it _____ (rain), we _____ (go) by bus.
- If you _____ (be) late, you _____ (miss) the trip to the zoo.
- If your bag _____ (be) heavy to carry, I _____ (help) you find a place to put it.
- If the guide _____ (tell) you something useful, you _____ (have) to listen carefully and take notes.
- If you _____ (give) food to the animals without permission, the zoo keeper _____ (punish) you.
- If you _____ (need) to take a break, you _____ (have) to ask for permission.
- If you _____ (not record) the information about the animals, you _____ (not be) able to write your report.

三、根据所给单词及文章内容, 补全对话

Millie: What do you think of the animals? Do you like them?

Amy: Yes, I like the monkeys best. I think they are so clever. If they 1 (feel) hungry, they 2 (pick) bananas or peaches from the trees.

Simon: Of course, but I like the lions better. They are regarded as the king of the animals. If they 3 (feel) hungry, they 4 (catch) any animals they want.

Daniel: You must be very surprised that I like the tortoises. They walk slowly and look funny. Also, if they 5 (not have) much food to eat, they still 6 (live) a long life.

Millie: It's true.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

- () 9. Koala bears spend a lot of time _____ every day.
A. to sleep B. sleep C. slept D. sleeping
- () 10. The number of students in our school _____ 3,000, and a number of them _____ good at playing pingpong.
A. is; is B. are; are C. is; are D. are; is

二、完形填空

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. Life today is easier than it was 1 years ago, but it has brought some new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution(污染). We can see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

Man has polluted the 2. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so 3 people. When the land was used up(用光) or the river was not clean in a place, man went to 4 place. Now man is slowly polluting the whole world.

5 pollution is still the most serious, it's bad for 6 things in the world.

Many countries don't let people burn(燃烧) 7 for air in houses and factories in the city. Pollution by SO_2 is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It's caused by(由……引起) heavy traffic. People say it's 8 to ride bikes. When you are riding, there is no pollution. But even in developed countries, most people don't go to work by bike. It's not because bikes are expensive or people are tired. It's because the number of cars on the roads becomes larger. So more people 9 their bikes and go to work by car, then things are getting worse and worse. We should have special(特别的) roads only for bikes and make it 10 difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city that they will go back to using their bikes.

- () 1. A. hundred B. hundreds of C. hundred of D. hundreds
- () 2. A. moon B. star C. earth D. sun
- () 3. A. lot B. little C. many D. much
- () 4. A. others B. the others C. the other D. another
- () 5. A. Air B. Food C. Water D. Noise
- () 6. A. life B. live C. living D. lives
- () 7. A. something bad B. bad something
C. something good D. good something