

# 英语



# 全球通

主 编：陈旭东



- 课文英汉对译
- 重点难点解析
- 习题解答与提示
- 单元综合能力测试

## 8A



东南大学出版社

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## Unit 1

Friends  
朋友

## 课文英汉对译

I'm hungry, Eddie.  
我饿了,埃迪。

I have a cake.  
我有一块蛋糕。  
Do you want some?  
你想吃一些吗?

Yes, please. Can I have  
好的,请给我来点吧。我能  
some more food too?  
再吃些东西吗?

Sorry, Hobo. There's  
对不起,霍波。冰箱里没  
nothing else in the fridge.  
有其他东西了。

2

You're so kind, Eddie. Can I have  
你太好了,埃迪。请你给我点喝  
something to drink, please?  
的,好吗?

What about some milk?  
喝些牛奶怎么样?

4

What about the pizza in your bowl?  
你碗里的比萨饼味道怎么样?  
Maybe we can share it.  
也许我们可以分着吃。

My best friend!  
我最要好的朋友!

Daniel is now a Grade 8 student. How well does he know his friends?

丹尼尔现在是八年级学生。他对他的朋友们了解多少?

'Teenagers' magazine is inviting teenagers to join a writing competition.  
《青少年》杂志正在邀请青少年参加作文比赛。

Daniel wants to join it. He is writing to the editor about his best friend.

丹尼尔想参加。他正在给编辑写有关他最好的朋友的事情。

Main Task  
中心任务

Write an article for your school newsletter about your best friend for a writing competition.

为学校时事通讯写一篇参加写作比赛用的关于你最好的朋友的文章。



## 重点难点解析

- ① (1) some 意为“一些”,常用于肯定句中。否定句、疑问句或条件句中常用 any 来代替 some。some 和 any 既可以修饰可数名词复数又可以修饰不可数名词。例如:

There are some books on the desk.

课桌上有一些书。

He doesn't have any advice about this problem.

关于这个问题他没有任何建议。

Is there any water in the bowl?

碗里有水吗?

If you have any questions to ask, put up your hands.  
如果你有问题要问就举手。

- (2) 在表示建议、委婉请求的疑问句或希望得到肯定回答的疑问句中,用 some 而不用 any。本句为希望对方作出肯定回答的疑问句,故用 some。再如:

Why not have something to drink?

为什么不喝点东西呢?

- ② something to drink 意为“喝的东西”,to drink 为动词不定式,作定语,后置修饰复合不定代词 something。复合不定代词的修饰词要后置。例如:

Is there anything new in today's newspaper?

今天的报纸上有什么新的东西吗?

- ③ What about ...? = How about ...? 意为“……怎么样?”表示建议,用来提出一种可能,并征求对方的意见。后接名词、代词或动名词。例如:

What about going shopping? 去购物怎么样?

- ④ else 在本句中作 nothing 的后置定语,意为“其他的;别的”。else 作定语时一般后置修饰 something, anybody, nothing 等复合不定代词,以及 what, who, which, where 等疑问代词及疑问副词。例如:

What else do you want to buy?

你还想买什么其他的吗?

I have nothing else to tell you.

我没有其他的事情告诉你。

other 也有“其他的;别的”之意。但 other 一般放在名词前修饰名词。例如:

The other students are cleaning the classroom.

其他的学生正在打扫教室。

He is taller than any student in his class.

他比班上其他的学生要高。

- ⑤ 句中的 share 用作动词,意为“分配,分享”。可直接跟宾语。例如:

## Welcome to the unit 欢迎进入本单元

Qualities of a good friend  
好朋友的品格

**A** Daniel is reading an advertisement in "Teenagers" magazine. He is matching the qualities on the left with the questions on the right. Help him write the correct letters in the boxes.

丹尼尔正在看《青少年》杂志上刊登的一则广告。他要

将左边的品格与右边的提问相搭配。帮他把正

确的单词写入方框中。

1 helpful 乐于助人的	d	What makes your friend so special? 什么使你的朋友如此特别?
2 honest <sup>①</sup> 诚实的		a Do you talk to him/her when you are sad? 当你忧伤时,你和他/她交谈吗?
3 keep secrets 保守秘密		b Do you talk to him/her when you are happy? 当你快乐时,你与他/她交谈吗?
4 make me happy <sup>②</sup> 让我快乐		c Can you talk to him/her about anything? 你能和他/她谈论任何事情吗?
5 share my joy 与我共享快乐		d Do you talk to him/her when you have problems? 当你遇到麻烦时,你与他/她交谈吗?
		e Do you believe what he/she says? 你相信他/她说的话吗?
		Write to us at "Teenagers" magazine 给我们的《青少年》杂志投稿,写一些 about your best friend! 有关你最好的朋友的事!

**B** What qualities are important in a good friend? Complete the table.

好朋友具有的什么品质很重要? 完成下表。

Put a tick (✓) in each row. Read your answers to your partner.

在每一行中打“✓”,并将你的答案告诉同伴。

	Very important 非常重要	Quite important 比较重要	Not important 不重要
1 clean and tidy 干净又整洁的			
2 clever 聪明的			
3 friendly <sup>③</sup> 友好的			
4 funny <sup>④</sup> 风趣的			

Let's share the food together.

咱们一起来分享这些食物。

表示“和……分享”,用 share sth. with sb.。例如:

We shared the cake with him.

我们和他一起分享了这块蛋糕。

## Welcome to the unit 欢迎进入本单元

- ① honest 意为“诚实的”,其中首字母 h 不发音,故“一个诚实的人”要用 an honest man 来表示。
- ② make me happy 中 happy 为宾语的补足语。make 意为“使,让”时,后面常接复合宾语,即“宾语 + 宾语补足语”。例如:  
Blue can make you calm. 蓝色能使你平静。  
The teacher made him clean the classroom.  
老师让他打扫教室。
- ③ friendly 意为“友好的,亲切的”。既可用作前置定语修饰名词,又可作表语。例如:  
a friendly talk 一次友好的交谈  
Most of the students in our class are friendly.  
我们班绝大部分学生很友好。  
friendly 还常和 with 及 to 连用。be friendly with sb. 表示“跟某人很要好;熟悉某人或是某人的朋友”,常用来指两者之间的关系。例如:  
He is friendly with me. 他是我的朋友。(他和我很要好。) be friendly to sb. 指一方对另一方表示出一种“友好”的态度。例如:  
The new student is friendly to us all.  
那名新生对我们所有的人都很好。
- ④ funny 用作形容词,意为“可笑的;有趣的”。其名词形式为 fun, 意思是“玩笑;乐趣;有趣的人或事”,fun 为不可数名词。例如:  
What great fun it is! 这是多么有趣的事啊!

## 习题解答与提示

Welcome to the unit 部分 A 参考答案

2. e 3. c 4. a 5. b

5	good-looking 漂亮的		
6	helpful 乐于助人的		
7	musical 爱好音乐的		
8	polite 讲礼貌的		

## Reading

## 阅 读

Best friends  
最好的朋友

'Teenagers' magazine is holding a writing competition. It is inviting 《青少年》杂志正举办一次征文竞赛。该杂志正在 teenagers to write about their best friends. These are the first three entries for the 邀请青少年们写有关他们最好的朋友的文章。这些是最早的三篇参赛作品。 competition. Read the articles. 阅读这些文章。



I want to tell you about my friend Betty. She is as slim as I am. She has 我想说一下我朋友贝蒂的一些事情。她和我一样苗条。她留着 short hair. She is one of my best friends. 短发。她是我最好的朋友之一。

Betty is generous. She is willing to share things with her friends. She is 贝蒂慷慨大方。她乐于和朋友们分享东西。她还 also very helpful and is ready to help people any time. She helps me with 很乐于助人,随时准备帮助别人。她帮助我完成家 my homework and when she is on the bus, she always gives her seat to 庭作业,并且她常在公共汽车上给有需要的人让座。 someone in need.

Betty wants to be a singer and travel around the world when she grows up. 贝蒂想成为一名歌手,并且她长大后想环游世界。

Betty and I may not get to see each other often, but we will always be 我和贝蒂也许不一定经常见面,但是我们将永远是最好的朋友。 best friends.

I have a wonderful friend named Max. He is very tall—almost 1.75 metres. 我有一个很好的朋友,名叫马克斯。他个子高高的——几乎有1米 He is the tallest boy in my class. However, he has poor eyesight because 75. 他是我们班最高的男孩。但是,他的视力很差,因为晚上学习 of working on the computer too much at night. He wears small, round 用电脑太多。 他戴着又小又

## Reading

## 阅 读

- ① as...as 意为“和……一样……”;表示“不如……”用 not as (so)...as, 两个 as 中间用形容词或副词原级。 例如:

Tom is as old as Mike.

汤姆和迈克一样大。

Jack doesn't speak English as well as Rose.

杰克说英语没有罗斯好。

- ② “one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词”意为 “最……的之一”。该结构在句中作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

Jim is one of the strongest boys in our class.

吉姆是我们班最强壮的男生之一。

He says one of the most popular singers comes from Canada.

他说最流行的歌手之一来自加拿大。

- ③ be willing to do sth. 意为“愿意做某事”。例如:

He is willing to help you with your homework.

他愿意帮助你完成家庭作业。

Are you willing to wait for me here?

你愿意在这儿等我吗?

- ④ be ready to do sth. 意为“乐于做某事”。例如:

He is always ready to help others.

他总是乐于助人。

get (be) ready for sth. 意为“为……做好准备”。

We are ready for the tests.

我们已为考试做好准备。

Are they getting ready for a trip?

他们正在为旅行做准备吗?

- ⑤ in need 意为“有需要;处于穷困、困难之中”,表示状态。例如:

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

患难之交才是真正的朋友。

We should help the people who are in need.

我们应该帮助那些需要帮助的人。

- ⑥ get to do sth. 意为“有做某事的时机;设法做某事;开始认识到……”,在此处意为“有做某事的机会”。 例如:

We'll get to travel to the Great Wall.

我们将有机会去游览长城。



glasses and they make him look smart<sup>⑦</sup>.

圆的眼睛,这副眼镜使他看上去很聪明。

Max has a good sense of humour. I never feel bored<sup>⑧</sup> or unhappy when he is with me. He tells funny jokes and always makes me laugh.

不开心。他讲很有趣的笑话并且经常让我捧腹大笑。

His legs are very long and they do not fit under the school desks. He can walk fast but when he walks past the desks, he often knocks our books

很快,但是当经过课桌时,他常常碰翻我们的书本和钢笔。

and pens off the desks. He is so funny!

他真有趣。



I thought of<sup>⑨</sup> my good friend May when I read your advertisement. She is when I see your advertisement, I think of my good friend May.

她比 I am and is very small. She has straight, shoulder-length hair. Everyone thinks she is pretty.

大家都认为她很漂亮。

May is a true friend. When something worries me, I can always go to her.

梅是一个真正的朋友。当有一些事情使我烦恼时,我总是去找她。

I can tell her anything because she can keep a secret. She is kind and I can tell her anything because she can keep a secret. She is kind and

我可以告诉她一切,因为她能保守秘密。她很善良,从不

说任何人的坏话。

## B Choosing the best friend 选出最好的朋友

B1 Mr Zhou is the editor of 'Teenagers' magazine. He is now writing

周先生是《青少年》杂志的编辑。他现在正在写有

captions about Betty, Max and May. Help him fill in the blanks with the correct

关贝蒂、马克斯和梅的文章标题。帮他方框中选出适当的词填在横线处。

words from the box. Guess who the best friends are and write their names in the

boxes. 猜猜这些最好的朋友都是谁,并在方格里写出他们的

名字。

generous	helpful	humour	secret	smart	true
慷慨的	乐于助人的	幽默的	秘密	聪明的	真实的

1 (a)  is a <sup>⑩</sup> friend—she can keep a <sup>⑪</sup>.

梅是一个真正的朋友——她能保守秘密。

You will get to like it here soon.

你很快就会喜欢这儿的。

⑦ because of...意为“因为……”,后接名词、代词或动名词。例如:

He is away because of illness.

他因生病而缺席。

I was late for work because of missing the first bus.

我上班迟到是因为错过了早班车。

because 也表示“因为……”,后接从句。例如:

He didn't go to the party because he was very busy.

他没去参加聚会因为他很忙。

⑧ too much 意为“太多”,可作定语修饰不可数名词或作状语修饰动词。修饰可数名词复数可用 too many. much too 意为“太……”,修饰形容词或副词。例如:

I have too much work to do.

我有太多的事要做。

Watching TV too much is bad for your health.

看电视太多有害健康。

He has made too many friends.

他已交了太多的朋友。

The clothes are much too old. You should buy some new ones.

这些衣服太旧,你应该买几件新的。

at night=in the night,意为“在晚上”。例如:

He often plays computer games at night.

他经常在夜间玩电脑游戏。

⑨ make sb. do sth. 意为“使某人做某事”,make 意为“使”时为使役动词,后接不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。类似 make 这种用法的动词还有 let, have, feel, hear, listen to, look at, see, watch, notice 等。例如:

Let me have a rest.

让我休息一下。

I often hear him sing in the next room.

我经常听到他在隔壁房间里唱歌。

⑩ bored 为形容词,意为“厌烦的,无聊的”,常用来形容人,指人所处的状态。boring 意为“令人厌烦的,乏味的”,常用来形容事物。

He often feels bored at home at weekends.

周末他在家经常感到很无聊。

The film is very boring.

这部电影很无聊。

⑪ think of 在这里意为“想起,考虑”。也可用于征求别人的意见,句型 What do you think of...? 意为“你觉得……怎么样?”相当于 How do you like...? 例如:

What do you think of the book?

=How do you like the book?

你觉得这本书怎么样?

与 think 相关的短语还有 think about “考虑”,think over “仔细考虑”。例如:

He is thinking about a Maths problem.

他正在考虑一道数学题。



- 2 (d)  looks <sup>(9)</sup> and has a good sense of <sup>(10)</sup>.

马克斯看上去很聪明,而且有一种幽默感。

- 3 (g)  is <sup>(11)</sup> and <sup>(12)</sup>—she is always willing to

贝蒂慷慨且乐于助人——她总是愿意与别人分享东西并帮助别人。

share things and help others.

## B2 Mr Zhou dropped the photos of Betty, Max and May on the floor and

周先生将贝蒂、马克斯和梅的相片掉到了地上,而且与其他相片都弄混了。

阅读这些描述。帮助周先生将

match them with the photos. Circle the correct letters.

它们与相片搭配起来。圈出正确的字母。

- 1 He is very tall, almost 1.75 metres. He has poor eyesight and wears

他个子很高,几乎 1.75 米。

他视力不好,戴着一副小而圆的眼

small, round glasses.

镜。

a ☐

b ☐

c ☐

- 2 She is small and pretty. She has straight, shoulder-length hair.

她个子很小,很可爱。她留着笔直的齐肩发。

a ☐

b ☐

c ☐

- 3 She is slim and her hair is short.

她很苗条,留着短发。

a ☐

b ☐

c ☐

## C What makes a best friend?

什么造就最好的朋友?

- C1 Mr Zhou is writing some notes about Betty, Max and May. Read the

周先生正在为贝蒂、马克斯和梅做一些记录。

读这些句

sentences. Write a T if the sentence is true. Write an F if it is false.

子。如果句子是对的,请写 T。如果句子是错误的,请写 F。

- 1 Betty is generous to old people only.

贝蒂只对老人慷慨大方。

- 2 Betty wants to be a singer and travel around the world.

贝蒂想成为一名歌手并环游世界。

- 3 Max does a lot of computer work.

马克斯用电脑太多。

- 4 Max is very good at <sup>(13)</sup> telling jokes.

马克斯非常擅长讲笑话。

- 5 May is a true <sup>(14)</sup> friend.

梅是一个真正的朋友。

- 6 May likes to tell others her friends' secrets.

梅喜欢把她朋友的秘密告诉别人。

## 习题解答与提示

Reading 部分 B1 参考答案

1. a. May b. true c. secret

2. d. Max e. smart f. humour

3. g. Betty h. generous i. helpful

Please think over your decision.

请仔细考虑一下你们的决定。

- ⑫ say a bad/good word about sb. 意为“说某人的坏/好话”。例如:

He never says a bad word about you.

他从不说你的坏话。

- ⑬ be good at 意为“在某方面好,擅长……”,可用 do well in 替换,两者后面常跟名词、代词或动名词。be good at 与 be weak/bad at 互为反义词组,do well in 与 do badly in 互为反义词组。例如:

They are good at singing. = They do well in singing.

他们擅长唱歌。

He is bad at English. = He does badly in English.

他不擅长英语。

- ⑭ true 是形容词,表示“与事实相符的,确实的”,还表示“真正的,名副其实的”。real 意为“真正的,实在的”,表示事实上存在,而不是想像或假设、伪造或模仿的。例如:

He told us a true story.

他给我们讲了一个真实的故事。

She is my real friend.

他是我真正的朋友。

## 习题解答与提示

Reading 部分 B2 参考答案

1. c 2. a 3. b

## 习题解答与提示

Reading 部分 C1 参考答案

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F

## C2

"Teenagers" magazine now invites students to vote for the best friend.  
《青少年》杂志现在邀请学生为选出最好的朋友进行投票。

Amy, Simon and Sandy want to vote. Who will they vote for? What are they saying? Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

呢? 填空完成句子。

## Vote for the best friend

## 推选最好的朋友

I'll vote for <sup>①</sup> because my best

我会给梅投票,因为我最好的朋友不应

该把我的秘密告诉别人。

I'll vote for because I like funny people.

我会给马克斯投票,因为我喜欢风趣的人。

They can make me happy when I'm sad.

他们可以在我难过时使我开心。

I'll vote for because my best friend should

我会给贝蒂投票,因为我最好的朋友应该和我一

起分享东西并且帮助需要帮助的人们。

1 Amy  
埃米

2 Simon  
西蒙

3 Sandy  
桑迪

## Vocabulary 词汇

## Describing people's appearance

## 描述人的外貌

A Daniel wants to describe his classmates' appearance <sup>①</sup> to his friends in

丹尼尔想在“友谊在线”俱乐部向他的朋友们描述他同学的外表。

the Online Friendship Club. He wants to learn the right words before he writes.

他想在写之前学习一下正确的单词。

Look at the pictures. Help him write the correct words under them.

看这些图片。帮助他在图片下面写出正确的单词。

- |   |           |              |   |                   |                   |
|---|-----------|--------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | thin<br>瘦 | strong<br>强壮 | 2 | small eyes<br>小眼睛 | big eyes<br>大眼睛   |
| 3 | tall<br>高 | short<br>矮   | 4 | round face<br>圆脸  | square face<br>方脸 |

## 习题解答与提示

Reading 部分 C2 参考答案

1. May 2. Max 3. Betty

① vote for 意为“投票赞成”,投票反对用 vote against。

例如:

We all vote for Jack.

我们都投票选杰克。

They voted against doing extra work.

他们投票反对做额外的工作。

## Vocabulary 词汇

① appearance 意为“外表”,描述人的外表时常用动词 be 或 have。用形容词描述人的外表时常用“be+形容词”;用名词描述人的外表时常用“have+名词”。

例如:

He is tall and strong. 他高大强壮。

She is kind. 她很善良。

His brother has a round face.

他弟弟长着一张圆脸。

She has small eyes. = Her eyes are small.

她长着大眼睛。

## 习题解答与提示

Vocabulary 部分 A 参考答案

1. strong; thin

2. big eyes; small eyes

3. short; tall

4. square face; round face

**B** Daniel wants to choose some suitable words to describe the appearance of boys and girls. Help him complete the two lists below. Note that some words

帮助他完成下面的两列表。注意有些单词对男孩和女孩都合适。

beautiful	good-looking	handsome
美丽的	好看的	英俊的
lovely	pretty	smart
可爱的	漂亮的	聪明的

Girls

女孩

Boys

男孩

## Grammar 语法

### A Describing things with adjectives 用形容词描述事物

We use adjectives to describe someone/something. We can put an adjective 我们通常用形容词来描述某人或某物。在描述时可以将形容词

before a noun or after a linking verb.

置于名词之前或连系动词之后。

## Tip 小贴士

We can use adjectives after these  
我们可将形容词置于这些连系动词之后。  
linking verbs.

be	become	feel
是	变得	感觉
get	grow	keep
变得	变得	保持
look	seem	smell
看上去	似乎	闻起来
sound	taste	turn
听起来	尝起来	变成

She has short hair.  
她留着短发。

Her hair is short.  
她的头发是短的。

A lazy cat is sleeping on the sofa.  
一只懒猫在沙发上睡觉。

The cat is lazy.  
这只猫很懒。

② choose 的过去式为 chose, 过去分词为 chosen, 常用结构: choose to do sth. “选择做某事”。choose sb. to do sth. “选择某人做某事”, 其被动形式为 be chosen to do sth. “被选择做某事”。例如:

We chose him as our leader.

我们选他当我们的领导。

I choose to watch TV on Sunday evening.

我在星期天晚上选择看电视。

He was chosen to do an important job.

他被选择去做一份重要的工作。

③ suitable 用作形容词, 意为“适合的, 适宜的; 恰当的”, 既可作定语前置修饰名词, 又可用在连系动词之后作表语。例如:

We found a suitable desk.

我们找到了一张合适的课桌。

The room is very suitable. 这个房间很合适。

suitable 常和 for 连用作名词的后置定语或表语。

例如:

He bought a coat suitable for me.

他买了一件适合我穿的外套。

This room isn't suitable for the meeting.

这个房间不适宜开会。

## 习题解答与提示

Vocabulary 部分 B 参考答案

Girls: beautiful, good-looking,  
pretty, lovely

Boys: handsome, good-looking,  
smart, lovely

## Grammar 语法

## 语法知识小结

形容词的基本用法。

形容词常用来作定语修饰名词或代词, 也可放在连系动词之后作表语, 表示人或事物的性质、特征。

1. 作定语。通常把形容词放在名词之前或复合不定代词之后。例如:

a good book 一本好书

clean water 干净的水

something new 新的东西

nothing important 没什么重要的

2. 作表语。通常把形容词放在连系动词之后作表语。例如:

The boy is clever. 这男孩很聪明。

The meeting is important. 这个会议很重要。

3. “the+ 形容词”可表示一类人或事物, 在句中作主语时谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:

the rich 富人, the poor 穷人

the young 年轻人, the old 老年人

The old are taken good care of in our country.

老年人在我们国家被照顾得很好。

## How do Daniel's classmates look?①

## 丹尼尔的同班同学长得怎么样?

Daniel is making some notes before writing to his online friends about his classmates. Help him form complete sentences with the words.

用这些单词帮助他完成句子。

## 1 short/Millie/hair/has

Millie has short hair.

米莉有一头短发。

## 2 wears/Sandy/glasses/round

桑迪戴圆的眼镜。

## 3 is/funny/Amy/and cheerful

艾米既风趣又开朗。

## 4 like/Millie/not/hair/does/long

米莉不喜欢长头发。

## 5 is/Sandy/hair/tall/long/and has

桑迪个子高,留长头发。

## Comparatives and superlatives

## B 形容词的比较级和最高级

## Tip 小贴士

Short adjectives are adjectives of one or two syllables, e.g., 'clean' and 'heavy'.  
如: clean 和 heavy.

Long adjectives are adjectives of three or more syllables, e.g., 'interesting' and 'beautiful'.  
如: interesting 和 beautiful.

We use comparatives to compare two people/things. We usually add '-er' to short adjectives and use 'more' for long adjectives.

上 -er, 而用 more 置于长形容词前。

Then we add 'than' after the comparatives.

然后我们在比较级之后加上 than.

She is **shorter than** I am.

她比我矮。

My book is **more interesting than** his book.

我的书比他的书更有趣。

We use superlatives to compare three or more people/things. We usually add

## 习题解答与提示

Grammar 部分 A 参考答案

2. Sandy wears round glasses.

3. Amy is funny and cheerful.

4. Millie doesn't like long hair.

5. Sandy is tall and has long hair.

① 该句相当于 What do Daniel's classmates look like? 用来询问“某人长什么样子”。例如:

How does your friend look?

=What does your friend look like?

你的朋友长什么样子?

## 语法知识小结

形容词比较级和最高级的句型。

1. 形容词比较级句型。

(1) 表示两者进行比较“甲比乙更……”时,用“比较级 +than”句型。例如:

He is taller than his brother.

他比他哥哥高。

This story is more interesting than that one.

这个故事比那个有趣。

(2) 表示两者进行比较“甲和乙一样……”时,用“as+形容词原级 +as”句型。例如:

He is as old as me.

他和我一样大。

(3) 表示两者进行比较“甲不如乙……”时,用“not as/so+形容词原级 +as”或“less+形容词原级 +than”句型。例如:

This lesson isn't as/so interesting as that one.

=This lesson is less interesting than that one.

这节课没有那一节课有意思。

2. 比较级的特殊用语:

(1) “the+ 比较级 +of+the two”意为“两者中较……的一个”,这时比较级前一定要加 the 表示特指。例如:

Lily is the cleverer of the two girls.

莉莉是两个女孩中较聪明的一个。

(2) “比较级 +and+ 比较级”意为“越来越……”。

例如:

He is taller and taller.

他个子越来越高。

She is more and more beautiful.

她越来越美丽。

(3) “the+ 比较级, the+ 比较级”意为“越……就越……”。例如:

The more carefully you write, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

你写得越认真,犯的错误就越少。

'-est' to short adjectives and use 'most' for long adjectives. Then we add 'the' before the superlatives.

最高级之前。

He is **the tallest** boy in my class.

他是我班最高的男孩。

This is **the most expensive** printer in the shop.

这是这家商店里最贵的打印机。

The table below shows how we form comparatives and superlatives with adjectives.

下表说明如何构成形容词的比较级和最高级。

Adjective 形容词原级	Comparative 比较级	Superlative 最高级
Most short adjectives 大部分短形容词	+er 加 er	+est 加 est
tall 高的 small 小的	→taller 更高的 →smaller 更小的	→tallest 最高的 →smallest 最小的
Short adjectives ending in e 以 e 结尾的短形容词	+r 加 r	+st 加 st
nice 美好的 fine 好的	→nicer 更美好的 →finer 更好的	→nicest 最美好的 →finest 最好的
Short adjectives ending in a consonant+y 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的短形容词	-y+ier 去 y 加 ier	-y+iest 去 y 加 iest
pretty 漂亮的 easy 简单的	→prettier 更漂亮的 →easier 更简单的	→prettiest 最漂亮的 →easiest 最简单的
Short adjectives ending in a vowel+a consonant 以一个元音和一个辅音结尾的短形容词	double the consonant+er 双写辅音字母加 er	double the consonant+est 双写辅音字母加 est
slim 苗条的 big 大的	→slimmer 更苗条的 →bigger 更大的	→slimmest 最苗条的 →biggest 最大的
Long adjectives 长形容词	more+ 更	most+ 最
beautiful 美丽的 important 重要的	→more beautiful 更美丽的 →more important 更重要的	→most beautiful 最美丽的 →most important 最重要的
Special adjectives 特殊形容词	replace the word 替代词	replace the word 替代词
good 好的 bad 坏的	→better 更好的 →worse 更坏的	→best 最好的 →worst 最坏的

3. 形容词比较级前可加上 much, a little, a bit, far, even, still 以及表示数量、倍数的修饰语,使比较的程度更加明确。

He is much older than his brother.

他比他弟弟要大得多。

I'm two years older than Mike.

我比迈克大两岁。

Our room is twice bigger than theirs.

我们的房间比他们的大两倍。

英

语

室

球

通

9

A

A class profile  
班级简介

Daniel learnt about comparatives and superlatives last week. He wants to use them when he writes to his online friends. Help him complete the table below.  
丹尼尔上星期学了形容词的比较级和最高级。他想在给网友写信时用上这些词。帮助他填写下表。

Adjective 形容词原级	Comparative 比较级	Superlative 最高级
1 funny 风趣的	funnier 更风趣的	funniest 最风趣的
2 good 好的		
3 happy 高兴的		
4 interesting 有趣的		
5 large 大的		
6 smart 聪明的		
7 thin 瘦的		

Work out the rule!  
找出规律!

We put 'than' \_\_\_\_\_ (before, after) the comparatives.  
我们将 than 放在比较级后面。

We put 'the' \_\_\_\_\_ (before, after) the superlatives.  
我们将 the 放在最高级前面。

B2 Daniel wants to know more about his classmates before he writes to his online friends. He asked his classmates to make a class profile. Read the profile and help him take notes for his report.  
在给他的网友写信之前,丹尼尔想更多地了解他的同班同学。他请同学们写班级人物简介。看简介并帮他为报告做笔记。

	Millie 米莉	Sandy 桑迪	Amy 埃米	Peter 彼得	Kitty 基蒂	Simon 西蒙
Height(cm) 身高(厘米)	150	160	145	168	150	158
Weight(kg) 体重(公斤)	44	45	40	49	40	48
50m swimming(sec) 50米游泳(秒)	40	38	30	34	36	32
Drawing competition 绘画比赛	9/10	10/10	5/10	5/10	6/10	8/10
English test 英语测试	10/10	8/10	9/10	6/10	8/10	7/10

4. 形容词最高级句型。  
三者或三者以上的人或事物进行比较时,要用最高级形式且在最高级前要加定冠词 the, 后面常加上表示比较范围的介词短语。例如:  
Tom is the cleverest of the three.  
汤姆是三个人中最聪明的。  
She is the most beautiful girl in our class.  
她是我们班最漂亮的女孩。
5. 最高级句型和比较级句型的转换。  
She is the youngest student in our school.  
=She is younger than any other student in our school.  
=She is younger than the other students in our school.  
她是我们学校最年轻的学生。

习题解答与提示

Grammar 部分 B1 参考答案

2. better, best  
3. happier, happiest  
4. more interesting, most interesting  
5. larger, largest  
6. smarter, smartest  
7. thinner, thinnest

习题解答与提示

Grammar 部分找出规律参考答案

after before

- 1 Simon is taller than (tall) Kitty.  
西蒙比基蒂高。
- 2 Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) of the six students.  
彼得是这六个学生中最高的一个。
- 3 Sandy is \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) Millie.  
桑迪比米莉重。
- 4 Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) of the six students.  
彼得是这六个学生中最重的一个。
- 5 Millie is \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) swimmer of the six students.  
米莉是这六个学生中游得最慢的一个。
- 6 Amy is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) swimmer of the six students.  
艾米是这六个学生中游得最快的一个。
- 7 Millie's drawing is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) Simon's.  
米莉的画比西蒙的画美丽。
- 8 Sandy's drawing is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) in the drawing competition.  
桑迪的画在绘画比赛中是最美丽的。
- 9 Millie's English is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) Amy's. Millie's English is  
米莉的英语比艾米的英语好。 米莉的英语是最好的。  
\_\_\_\_\_ (good).

## 习题解答与提示

Grammar 部分 B2 参考答案

2. the tallest 3. heavier than
4. the heaviest 5. the slowest
6. the fastest 7. more beautiful than
8. the most beautiful
9. better than, the best



### C Using '(not) as' + adjective + 'as'

#### 用“(not) as+ 形容词原级 +as”

We use '(not) as' + adjective + 'as' to compare people/things. It means people or things are (not) the same in some ways. 我们用“(not) as+ 形容词原级 +as”来比较人或事物。这个句型用来表示人或事物在某些方面的相同(不同)。

示人或事物在某些方面的相同(不同)。

She is **as** slim **as** I am.

她和我一样苗条。

Amy is **not as** tall **as** Peter. (Amy is shorter than Peter.)

艾米没有彼得高。(艾米比彼得矮。)

## A survey

### 一份调查

**C1** Daniel also wants to find out what his classmates think about different

丹尼尔还想知道他的同学们是怎样看待不同的户外活动的。 Look at the table and complete the conversations below with

看表格并用(not) as...as 句型完成下列对话。

'(not) as...as'.

★★★★★

very interesting

非常有趣

★

not interesting

无趣

▲▲▲▲▲

very dangerous

非常危险

▲

not dangerous

没有危险

Millie  
米莉Sandy  
桑迪Daniel  
丹尼尔Simon  
西蒙Me  
我Hiking  
远足★★★★★  
▲▲★★★★★  
▲▲▲★★★  
▲▲▲★★★  
▲Swimming  
游泳★★★★  
▲▲▲★★★  
▲▲★★  
▲▲★★★  
▲Camping  
野营★★★  
▲▲▲★★  
▲▲▲▲★★★★★  
▲▲★★★★★  
▲▲Cycling  
骑车★  
▲▲★★★  
▲▲▲▲★★★★★  
▲▲▲▲★★★★★  
▲▲Diving  
潜水★★  
▲▲▲▲★★★★  
▲▲▲▲▲★★★  
▲▲▲▲▲★★★★★  
▲▲Skiing  
滑雪★★★★★  
▲▲▲▲★  
▲▲▲▲★★★★★  
▲▲▲▲★★★★★  
▲▲

1. Millie: I don't think swimming is
- <sup>(a)</sup>
- as interesting as hiking.

米莉:我认为游泳没有远足有趣。

Sandy: You're right, but I think swimming is <sup>(b)</sup> cycling.

桑迪:你说得对,不过我认为游泳与骑自行车一样有趣。

Daniel: Oh no, swimming is <sup>(c)</sup> cycling.

丹尼尔:噢,不对,游泳没有骑自行车有趣。

Simon: I think cycling is <sup>(d)</sup> camping and skiing.

西蒙:我认为骑自行车与野营和滑雪一样有趣。

2. Millie: Skiing is dangerous. It's
- <sup>(a)</sup>
- as dangerous as diving.

米莉:滑雪很危险。它与潜水一样危险。

Sandy: Yes, skiing is dangerous, but it is <sup>(b)</sup> diving.

桑迪:对,滑雪是危险,但它没有潜水危险。

Daniel: Well, I think skiing is <sup>(c)</sup> cycling.

丹尼尔:嗯,我认为滑雪与骑自行车一样危险。

However, skiing and cycling are <sup>(d)</sup> diving.

但是,滑雪与骑自行车没有潜水危险。

Simon: I don't think any of these outdoor activities are dangerous if we're

西蒙:我认为如果我们小心一点,这些户外活动都不危险。

careful.

C2 What do you think about these activities? Complete the table in part 1.

你是怎样看待这些活动的? 完成 C1 部分的表格

C1. Then talk about the activities with a partner using '(not) as...as'.

然后用“(not) as...as”结构和同伴谈论这些活动。

## 习题解答与提示

Grammar 部分 C1 参考答案

- (b) as interesting as  
(c) not as interesting as  
(d) as interesting as
- (b) not as dangerous as  
(c) as dangerous as  
(d) not as dangerous as



## Integrated skills

## 综合技巧

## A

## Future plans

## 未来计划

Millie is talking to Amy about her future plans. Listen to their conversation.

**A1** 米莉正与艾米谈论她的未来计划。听她们的对话，在下

列表格中正确的框里打“√”。

I would like to...

我想……

sing for people

为人们唱歌

be kind

友善

be popular

受欢迎

listen to people's problems

倾听人们的问题

help people solve problems

帮助人们解决问题

make friends

交朋友

make people happy

使人们高兴

meet a lot of people

遇到很多人

travel around the world

环游世界

## A2

Millie is writing about her future plans to Mr Zhou. Look at the table

米莉正给周先生写信谈论她未来的计划。看 A1 部分的表

in Part A1. Help Millie complete her letter.

格。帮助米莉完成她的信件。

Dear Editor

亲爱的编辑

My name is Millie. I am a Grade 8 student. I always try to be (1) \_\_\_\_\_

我的名字叫米莉。我是一名八年级学生。我总是尽量对人友善。

to people. I have many friends in my class. I feel unhappy when my friends

我在班上有很多朋友。当我的朋友感到忧伤时我也

are sad. I try my best to help them<sup>①</sup>. I would like<sup>②</sup> to be a social worker

觉得不开心。我尽全力去帮助他们。我长大后想成为一名社会工作

## Integrated skills

## 综合技巧

① try to do sth. 意为“尽力做某事，试图做某事，设法做某事”。例如：

He tried to catch up with others, but he failed.

他试图赶上别人，但他失败了。

try/do one's best to do sth. 意为“尽某人最大努力做某事”。例如：

I'll try my best to help you.

我将尽全力帮助你。

He said he would try his best to finish the work.

他说他将尽全力完成这项工作。

Will you do your best to cover my back?

你会尽全力掩护我吗？

② would like 意为“想要”，相当于 want，但比 want 语气

委婉，其后可接名词、代词和动词不定式作宾语。

would like to be... 意为“想要成为……”。例如：

Would you like some bananas?

你想要些香蕉吗？

I would like something very good for my mother.

我想要些特别好的东西送给我的妈妈。

I'd like to be an artist.

我想成为一名画家。

She would like to go with you.

她想和你一起去。

would like sb. to do sth. 意为“想要某人做某事”。例如：

The teacher would like you to hand in your homework.

老师要你把作业交上去。

I would like Jim to come here at once.

我希望吉姆立刻到这儿来。