



根据最新义务教育课程标准编写

指南针

课堂优化

八年级上册英语

主编：余杰文



电子科技大学出版社



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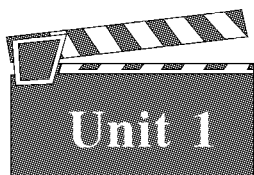
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Where did you go on vacation?

Section A

? 互动探究

1. stay at home 待在家里

stay + sp. 意为“待在某地”；stay + adj. 意为“保持……”，此时与 keep 意义用法相同。

2. buy anything special 买一些特别的东西

anything 属于复合不定代词，常用在疑问句或否定句中，修饰其的形容词要放在其后。

【拓展】 复合不定代词是由 some, any, no, every 加上 -one, -body, -thing 等组成的不定代词，用法如下。

(1) 作主语(看作单数), 宾语或表语, 不作定语。

如: Nothing is difficult if you put your heart into it. 世上无难事, 只怕有心人。

(2) 修饰复合不定代词的定语必须后置。

(3) some-常用于肯定句, any-常用于否定句, 但在表示请求、邀请或委婉建议等问句和希望对方肯定答复的疑问句时仍然用 some-。

如: Would you like something to drink?

3. Everything tasted really good. 所有的东西尝起来都非常的美味。

taste 作系动词, 意为“尝起来”, 后接形容词。作名词, 意为“味道”。

如: The cake tastes delicious. = The cake has a good taste.

【拓展】 常见系动词有: 一状态 be; 二保持 keep/stay; 三变化 become/turn/get; 四感官 look/sound/smell/taste

4. most 最多; 大多数

常用短语: most of... 意为“……中的大多数”, 它作主语时, 谓语动词取决于其后所修饰的名词。

如: Most of us are going to visit New York City.

Most of the water is wasted.

5. seem 好像; 似乎; 看来

(1) seem + adj. 意为“看起来……”

(2) seem to do sth. 意为“好像做某事”

(3) It seems/seemed + 从句 意为“看起来好像……”

(4) seem like... 意为“好像……”

6. bored 厌倦的; 烦闷的; 感到无聊的

bored 一般修饰主语(人), 作表语。

【拓展】 boring 意为“无聊的; 令人厌烦的”, 一般修饰事或物, 可作表语或定语。

▶ 跟踪训练 ◀

- () 1. (2015·烟台) When our teacher heard of the news, he was too angry to say _____.
- A. something B. anything
- C. nothing D. everything
- () 2. The movie is so _____, and most of us get _____.
- A. boring; boring B. bored; bored
- C. boring; bored D. bored; boring
- () 3. Look at that little boy! He seems _____ his way.
- A. lose B. loses
- C. losing D. to lose
- () 4. —Is there _____ in the book?
—No, most of it _____ boring.
- A. something interesting; is
- B. interesting anything; are
- C. anything interesting; is
- D. interesting something; are
- () 5. —What did you do last Sunday?
—Nothing much, just _____, because my mother was ill at home.
- A. visited the museum
- B. go to the zoo
- C. stayed at home
- D. plays computer games
- () 6. (2016·阿坝州) You can see _____ in the classroom because all the students are on the playground.
- A. somebody
- B. nobody
- C. anybody



第一课时 Section A(1a-2c)

 基础过关

I. 根据句意及首字母提示填写单词。

- Where did you go on v _____?
—I went to Xi'an.
- Last summer, we v _____ Diaoyu Island.
- M _____ of my friends like skating.
- Did you go a _____ else during the summer vacation except(除了)Chongqing?
- My visit to Huangguoshu Waterfall is w _____.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- Tom said the mountains _____ (be) beautiful.
- They cleaned the room and _____ (study) for tests yesterday.
- We _____ (not go) to the cinema last Sunday.
- Did you do _____ (something) fun on your vacation, Alice?
- Did you visit your grandpa last weekend?
—Yes. I _____ (visit) him every weekend.

III. 单项选择。

- _____ did you go on vacation?
—Nowhere, just _____.
A. Where; stayed at home
B. What; staid at home
C. How; stay at home
D. When; stayed in home
- Mrs. Green with her little daughter _____ at home _____ that rainy night.
A. was; on B. were; at
C. was; at D. were; on
- I have _____ to do this afternoon.
A. nothing much B. special nothing
C. anything important D. much something
- How was your vacation, Sara?
— _____.
A. It's pretty B. It was pretty good
C. It's raining D. It was hot
- (2016·南充诊断考试) Sorry, I can't answer your questions. I know _____ about the news.
A. a few B. little
C. a little D. few
- Did you see Huangguoshu Waterfall?
—Yes, I did. _____.
A. Thank you B. That sounds fun

C. It was wonderful D. Long time no see

- (2016·乐山)
—Is Peter coming?
—No. He _____ his mind after a phone call at the last minute.
A. change
B. changed
C. was changing

 能力提升

IV. 阅读理解。

Our family went to Hailuogou Forest Park last summer vacation. Our son, Luo Xu, wanted to see the glacier. And what an experience(经历) it was!

When we got there, we put up our tent(帐篷) and went to explore(探险). As we returned, we heard our daughter Luo Sui cry out. And then we saw a snake go into our tent. Luo Xu wanted his father to hit the snake. His father said, "No. It's dangerous to hit a snake. Maybe it will attack(攻击) us." Luo Sui said, "What shall we do? Maybe we wait till it leaves itself." Luo Xu said, "No. We have to get it out of there. It's warm inside and it won't leave." "Oh, I have an idea. We can set a stick on fire to drive away the snake. You know they are afraid of fire," said my husband. Then we did it. Finally the snake left. Unluckily, we put our tent on fire. So we had to sleep in the car that night.

- Luo Xu wanted to go to Hailuogou Forest Park to see _____.
A. pandas B. trees C. glacier
- Who do you think saw the snake first?
A. Luo Sui.
B. Luo Xu.
C. The writer's husband.
- What did they do when they saw a snake go into their tent?
A. They hit it.
B. They went back home.
C. They set a stick on fire and used it to drive away the snake.
- Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The snake didn't go away.
B. The family slept in the car at night.
C. They hit the snake with a car.



第二课时 Section A (2d-3c)

基础过关

I. 根据汉语提示写单词完成句子。

- Mary bought _____ (没有一件东西) for herself on her vacation in Beijing.
- It _____ (看来) that the hen is looking for her egg.
- The history class makes me feel _____ (烦闷的).
- Everything _____ (尝起来) really delicious in a foodie's (吃货) eyes.
- It's pretty good to keep a _____ (日记).

II. 单项选择。

- () 1. (2016·贵阳)
—Did you go _____ interesting on vacation?
—Yes, I went to Guizhou with my family.
A. anywhere B. everywhere
C. nowhere
- () 2. They live in a small house _____ a beautiful garden.
A. have B. has
C. of D. with
- () 3. I'm _____ with what he said. His words are really _____.
A. bored; boring B. bored; bored
C. boring; boring D. boring; bored
- () 4. (2016·乐山诊断考试)
—Could you tell me _____ in today's newspaper?
—Sorry, _____.
A. anything special; nothing special
B. special something; special nothing
C. something special; nothing special
- () 5. —Who taught you Japanese?
—Nobody. I learned it by _____.
A. me B. I
C. my D. myself
- () 6. John did nothing on Sunday. He just stayed at home _____ and relax.
A. watch TV B. listening to music
C. to read D. slept

III. 选词填空。

take; visit; how; anything; real

Dear Lulu,

1 _____ was your vacation? Did you do 2 _____

interesting? I 3 _____ Leshan Buddha with my brother. It was 4 _____ great. We 5 _____ quite a few photos there. I will show you next month. Please write and tell me yours.

Yours,
Susu

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

能力提升

IV. 完形填空。

Three foreigners (外国人) came to Chengdu 1 _____ holidays. They came to a very large hotel and lived in a room on the thirtieth floor.

One day they went to Du Fu Thatched Cottage and 2 _____ the hotel very late.

"I'm very sorry," said the waiter of the hotel, "But our lift does not work tonight."

One of them said to his two friends, "We have to walk up to our room. It's very 3 _____. I think I know how to make it easier. 4 _____ our way to the room, I will 5 _____ you some jokes; then you, John, will sing us 6 _____ songs; then you, Gary, will tell us some 7 _____ stories."

So they began to walk to their room. Sam told them many jokes. John sang some songs. At last they came to the 8 _____ floor. They were tired and decided 9 _____ a rest.

"Well," said Sam, "Gary, will you tell us a story with a sad ending."

"I shall tell you a sad story," said Gary. "It is short but it is 10 _____. We left our key in the taxi just now. What shall we do?"

- () 1. A. for B. with C. at
- () 2. A. walked back to
B. walked back
C. walk back
- () 3. A. careful B. difficult C. helpful
- () 4. A. In B. By C. On
- () 5. A. tell B. talk C. say
- () 6. A. a lot B. a few C. much
- () 7. A. interest B. interested C. interesting
- () 8. A. twentieth B. twenty C. twentyth
- () 9. A. have B. to have C. had
- () 10. A. enough sad
B. sadly enough
C. sad enough



单元同步语法

语法精讲

复合不定代词	
由 some, any, no, every 加上 -body, -one, -thing 构成的不定代词是复合不定代词。	
用法	举例
复合不定代词相当于名词,在句中可以作主语、宾语和表语,但不能作定语。some 一般用于肯定句中,any 一般用于疑问句、否定句和条件状语从句中。	I'll meet someone at the airport.
复合不定代词被形容词、动词不定式等修饰时,形容词和动词不定式等应置于其后。	something special
复合不定代词表示单数概念,作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。	Someone is knocking on the door.
在表示请求、建议、反问等疑问句中,发问者期待得到肯定答复时,常用含 some 的不定代词,如: something, somebody, someone 等。	Would you like something to drink?
anyone 和 anything 意为“任何人,任何事”时也可用于肯定句中。	You can do anything if you try.

强化训练

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. (2015·眉山)
—Would you please tell me _____ in today's newspaper?
—Sorry, I haven't read it yet.
A. something important B. important something
C. anything important D. important anything
- () 2. (2015·广元)
—Did you do _____ special last month?
—Yes, I had a wonderful party.
A. something B. anything C. nothing
- () 3. (2015·巴中) Mike, would you like _____ to drink?
A. something B. anything C. nothing
- () 4. (2016·上海) The light went out suddenly. It was dark and _____ could be seen clearly.
A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. everything
- () 5. (2016·上海) Helen is new here, so we know _____ about her.
A. nothing B. something
C. anything D. everything

- () 6. (2016·河南)
—What a bad day!
—Everyone has one of those days when _____ goes right.
A. nothing B. anything
C. everything D. something
- () 7. (2016·厦门)
—What a great thing to have a robot at home!
—Robots are very useful. One day they will help people do almost _____.
A. something B. everything C. nothing
- () 8. (2016·山东) Water is important to _____, so there are many water festivals around the world.
A. everyone B. nobody
C. somebody D. something
- () 9. (2016·资阳) There is _____ wrong with Tom's leg, we should send him to hospital at once.
A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing

II. 选词填空。

one; taste; visit; photo; something;
how; anything; eat; everything; anywhere

- Xie Le: Did you do 1 fun on your vacation?
Xu Mao: Yes. I went to Chongqing.
Xie Le: 2 did you like it?
Xu Mao: Well, it was my 3 time there, so 4 was really interesting.
Xie Le: What did you do?
Xu Mao: First, I 5 Ciqikou Ancient Town. There are many traditional(传统的) things. I think it's good to be there. And in the afternoon, we went to the Geleshan Forest Park.
Xie Le: Did you go 6 else in the evening?
Xu Mao: Yes. We went to Yangren Street. We took quite a few 7. I found 8 interesting about toilet. It's so big. It is said about two thousand people can use the toilet at a time.
Xie Le: Wow, that's awesome(极好的).
Xu Mao: We 9 hotpot there. It's much better than I thought. Everything 10 really good.
Xie Le: Your vacation sounds really wonderful.
Xu Mao: Yes, I think so.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____



Section B

? 互动探究

1. I went to Hong Kong with my family. 我和家人一起去了香港。

和……	
with	介词,后接名词或代词宾格,表伴随
and	连词,连接两个并列单词、短语或句子

2. I arrived in Penang...我到达檳城……

arrive 意为“到达”,后接地点名词需要加介词 in 或 at (arrive in+大地点,如国家、省、市等; arrive at+小地点,如机场、车站、商场等)。如后面接 home, here, there 等副词时,则不需要介词。

【拓展】 get to 和 reach 也可以表示“到达”,区别如下。

① get to+地点名词,如果后跟地点副词就省去 to。

如: How can I get to your school?

② reach+名词,其后不用任何介词。

如: With the help of the Internet, news can reach every corner of the world.

3. So we decided to go to the beach...所以我们决定去海滩……

decide 作动词,意为“决定”,常用搭配: decide to do sth. “决定做某事”; decide on (doing) sth. 决定(做某事)。名词形式为 decision,常用搭配: make a decision 做决定。

4. I felt like I was a bird. 我感觉我像一只小鸟一样。

feel like 意为“有……的感觉,想要”。feel like doing sth. = would like/want to do sth. 想要做某事; feel like sth. 感觉像是……

5. I really enjoyed walking around the town. 我非常喜欢在镇上四处走动。

(1) enjoy 意为“喜欢,享受”,后接名词、代词或 v.-ing 形式作宾语。常用搭配: enjoy oneself 玩得开心。其形容词形式为 enjoyable,意为“使人愉快的”。

(2) really 副词,意为“真正地”,用来修饰动词或者形容词。

6. We waited over an hour for the train because there were too many people. 因为人太多,我们等候火车等了一个多小时。

(1) wait 动词,意为“等待,等候”,常用搭配: wait for sb./sth. “等候……”; can't wait to do sth. “迫不及待地做某事”。其名词形式为: waiter“(男)服务员”, waitress“(女)服务员”。

(2) because 是连词,其后接原因状语从句或回答以 why 开头的问句;而 because of 是复合介词,其后接名词、

代词或动名词。

如: I came late because it rains heavily.

I came late because of the heavy rain.

(3) too much 意为“太多”,接不可数名词; too many 意为“太多”,接可数名词复数; much too 接形容词或副词原形。

如: There was too much noise in the classroom.

There were too many students in the classroom.

The students were much too excited because of the sports meeting.

7. My father didn't bring enough money. 我爸没有带足够的钱。

(1) enough 作形容词,意为“足够的,充分的”,修饰名词,可以置于名词前或后。

如: I have enough money to buy an Audi.

I don't have money enough for that coat.

(2) enough 作副词,意为“足够地,充分地”。修饰形容词或其他副词,只能放在所修饰的形容词或副词之后。

如: The book is easy enough for you to read.

(3) enough 作名词,意为“足够的人或事(物)”。

如: We have learned enough from him.

▶ 跟踪训练 ◀

- () 1. —Who is that girl _____ glasses over there?
—That's Lucy.
A. and B. with
C. or D. of
- () 2. —When will the plane _____ Shanghai?
—Sorry, I don't know.
A. get B. arrive at
C. arrive in D. get at
- () 3. There are _____ rules in the school.
A. too many B. too much
C. a lot D. many too
- () 4. It was very cold. They decided _____ at home.
A. stay B. to stay
C. stayed D. staying
- () 5. Many young men enjoy _____ the pop music.
A. listen to B. listening to
C. to listen to D. listening
- () 6. It's _____ to work out this problem.
A. enough easy B. enough easily
C. easy enough D. easily enough.



第三课时 Section B(1a-1e)

基础过关

I. 选择方框中合适的词填空。

delicious; terrible; expensive;
cheap; exciting; boring

- Everything in the stores was _____, so I bought nothing.
- I like Chinese food. It's _____.
- I don't have much money. I want to buy something _____.
- The film is _____. Why not go to see it with us?
- The weather was _____. We did nothing but stayed at our hotel. It was _____.

II. 单项选择。

- () 1. —Did _____ have a good time!
—Oh, yes, we did.
A. everyone B. anyone
C. someone D. nobody
- () 2. (2016·乐山) The Pizza smells _____. Let me have one first.
A. well B. good C. bad
- () 3. —Did you buy _____ in the shopping center?
—No, I didn't. Everything was too _____.
A. special anything; cheap
B. something special; expensive
C. anything special; expensive
D. special something; cheap
- () 4. —I didn't bring back anything from Paris.
—_____ at all? Why not?
A. Anything B. Something
C. Everything D. Nothing
- () 5. —_____ were the people in Xinjiang?
—They were _____ friendly.
A. How; real B. How; really
C. What; real D. What; really
- () 6. We had great fun _____ on the beach.
A. playing B. play
C. plays D. played
- () 7. At present, Children are _____ to most parents in China.
A. everything B. nothing
C. anything D. something

- () 8. _____ the students go to school by bike.
A. Most B. Some
C. Few D. Most of

III. 从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话, 有两项多余。

- A: 1
B: I went to Guangzhou.
A: 2
B: On October 2nd.
A: 3
B: Yes, with my uncle and aunt.
A: 4
B: It was fantastic. We had fun.
A: Oh, great! Did you take any photos there?
B: 5 I'll show you when they come out.
A: OK, thanks.

A. Did you go there with anyone?
B. How did you go there?
C. When did you go there?
D. Yes, I did.
E. Where did you go on vacation, Bob?
F. Sorry, we didn't.
G. How was your vacation?

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

能力提升

IV. 从方框中选词并用其适当形式填空。(有两项是多余的)

two; swim; Monday; mountain; weather;
vacation; buy; cloud; but; have; so; beach

Last week I had a pretty good vacation with my family. We 1 great fun playing in different places. On 2 , the weather was sunny and hot. We went to White Beach and 3 in the water. On Tuesday, it was 4 . We visited 5 parks. We had a picnic there. On Wednesday and Thursday, it was rainy and windy. We walked in the city. We 6 some clothes and some other nice things. On Friday, the 7 was cool. We went hiking in the 8 . We were very tired 9 felt very happy. I really enjoyed my 10 .

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____



第五课时 Section B(3a—Self Check)

基础过关

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. (2016·青海)
—How was your trip?
—_____.
- A. It was snowy B. It was great
C. I was tired
- () 2. (2016·南充诊断考试)The bananas taste _____ and sell _____.
- A. well; well B. good; good
C. good; well D. well; good
- () 3. Don't forget _____ your homework to school tomorrow.
- A. bring B. to bring
C. bringing D. brings
- () 4. I _____ Guang'an this morning _____ my family.
- A. arrived at; and B. arrived in; with
C. reached; and D. got; with
- () 5. (2016·广元)There _____ one woman teacher and some teenagers having fun in the park.
- A. be B. is C. are

II. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 即使我很饿,我也不喜欢吃汉堡包。
Even though I am _____, I _____ eating hamburgers.
2. 现在我有足够的钱,所以我决定去泰国度假。
Now I have _____ money, so I _____ to go to Thailand for a vacation.
3. 因为早上的大雨,我上学迟到了。
I was late for school _____ the heavy rain in the morning.
4. 昨天你们玩得开心吗?
Did you _____ yesterday?

能力提升

III. 用所给单词或短语的适当形式完成短文。

Last Friday, I took a vacation with my friends. After we 1 (arrive) at the hotel, we 2 (decide) to go to the mountains before dark. It was about 4 p. m. at that time so we 3 (try) to walk fast. When we got to the top, we found there were some 4 (different) between the mountain and others. There were many clouds around us

and I 5 (feel like) I was flying in the sky. And about an hour later, we couldn't see 6 (something) below because it was dark. When we got back, we were all too tired and 7 (hunger). We had much delicious food. At night, I 8 (keep) a diary about this vacation. What a 9 (wonder) experience it was!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____

IV. 任务型阅读。

Here are the first three days of a trip to Ireland. Please call us at 028—87576638 if you're interested.

Day 1 Morning: Your trip begins in the capital city, Dublin. There you will visit Temple Bar. There are many brightly colored buildings, busy stores and restaurants. Afternoon: Walk to see the golden chair where the kings and queens once sat. Evening: Watch an Irish step—dance performance.
Day 2 Morning: Ride the train to the city of Limerick. Take a tour of King John's Castle, which was built about 800 years ago. Afternoon: Ride a boat along the River Shannon. Evening: Enjoy a nice Irish meal.
Day 3 Morning: Ride the train to the city of Cork. Feel free to buy souvenirs on St. Patrick's Street. Afternoon: Take a bus to nearby Blarney Castle. Climb the tower to see the famous Blarney Stone for good luck. Then return to Cork. Evening: Watch a Gaelic football match. Rest for the next day's horseback riding lesson.

1. How many cities can people visit during this trip?

2. How can visitors go to see the golden chair?

3. When can people learn to ride a horse?

4. What should you do if you want to visit Ireland?

5. Can they go boating in the trip? Where?



单元同步作文

►写作话题

本单元以“假期活动”为话题展开,要求学生学会运用一般过去时态表达过去发生的事。这是考试中常考话题之一。

►高能句型

1. I went to Guizhou with my family.
2. We took quite a few photos there.
3. It was my first time there, so everything was really interesting.
4. I bought something for my parents.
5. It was sunny and hot.
6. It was so wonderful/exciting.
7. The food there was delicious and the people there were very friendly.
8. We/I had a good time there.

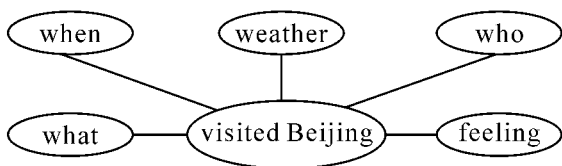
►范文展示

上个月2号(8月2号),周五,天气晴朗,你和父母去北京观光旅游,参观了天安门(Tian'anmen Square)、故宫(the Palace Museum)、长城(the Great Wall)等几个地方,玩得非常开心。

- 要求:1. 写一篇英语日记,注意格式;
2. 词数不少于60;
3. 内容可适当增加。

►写作思路

1. 本文是描述一次旅行,日记格式,应使用过去时。
2. 描述事件要注意时间、地点、人物、经过、感受等。



►写作范文

Friday, August 2nd

Sunny

The weather was sunny and warm. I went to Beijing with my parents on vacation. It was my first time there, so everything was really interesting. We visited three places and took quite a few photos. First we went to Tian'anmen Square. It was beautiful. Then we went to the Palace Museum, we saw many old things there. It was cool. In the afternoon, we went to the Great Wall. We saw many beautiful things from the top. It was great and exciting, I think. At night, we ate the Beijing Roast Duck. It tasted really delicious.

We had a good time there.

►写作练习

假如你叫李林,上周你和家人一起去了三亚旅游。请你根据下表所提供的信息用英语给你的美国笔友罗斯(Rose)写一封60词左右的电子邮件,介绍一下这次旅游的情况(邮件的开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数)。

When	Last week
Where	Sanya
The weather	sunny, hot
What you did	went swimming, went boating, ate seafood

Dear Rose,

How's it going? Now let me tell you something about my trip.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Lin



基础知识清单

Section A

一、重点单词

1. 任何人 _____ 2. 在任何地方 _____
 3. 精彩的 _____ 4. 没有什么 _____
 5. 你自己 _____ 6. 厌倦的 _____
 7. 大多数 _____ 8. 似乎 _____

二、重点短语

1. 看望我叔叔 _____
 2. 去度假 _____
 3. 遇到些有趣的人 _____
 4. 复习迎考 _____
 5. 相当多 _____
 6. 拍照 _____

三、重点句子

1. 你和别人一起去度假了吗?

 2. 我大部分时间只是待在家里读书休息。

 3. 你去了有趣的地方吗?

 4. 所有东西都尝起来很好吃。

四、词形变换

1. buy → _____ (过去式)
 2. visit *v.* 参观 → _____ (*n.* 游客)
 3. farm *n.* 农场 → _____ (*n.* 农民)
 4. my → _____ (反身代词)

参考答案:

- 一、1. anyone 2. anywhere 3. wonderful 4. nothing
 5. yourself 6. bored 7. most 8. seem
 二、1. visit my uncle 2. go on vacation
 3. meet someone interesting 4. study for tests
 5. quite a few 6. take photos
 三、1. Did you go on vacation with someone else?
 2. I just stayed at home most of the time to read and relax.
 3. Did you go anywhere interesting?
 4. Everything tasted really good.
 四、1. bought 2. visitor 3. farmer 4. myself

Section B

一、重点单词

1. 建筑物 _____ 2. 想知道 _____
 3. 饥饿的 _____ 4. 足够的 _____
 5. 差别 _____ 6. 等待 _____

二、重点短语

1. 决定做某事 _____
 2. 给……的感觉 _____
 3. 因为 _____
 4. 发现,查明 _____
 5. 在过去 _____
 6. 升起,出来 _____

三、重点句子

1. 我真的很享受在镇上四处散步。

 2. 因为坏天气,我们没能看到下面的任何东西。

 3. 一天的差异是多大啊!

 4. 食物尝起来太好吃了,因为我很饿。

四、词形变换

1. act *v.* 行为,行动 → _____ (*adj.* 积极的) → _____ (*n.* 活动)
 2. decide *v.* 决定 → _____ (*n.* 决定)
 3. different *adj.* 不同的 → _____ (*n.* 差别)
 4. hungry *adj.* 饥饿的 → _____ (*n.* 饥饿)
 5. building *n.* 建筑物 → _____ (*v.* 修建)
 6. really *adv.* 真正地 → _____ (*adj.* 真实的,真正的)

参考答案:

- 一、1. building 2. wonder 3. hungry 4. enough
 5. difference 6. wait
 二、1. decide to do sth. 2. feel like 3. because of
 4. find out 5. in the past 6. come up
 三、1. I really enjoyed walking around the town.
 2. Because of the bad weather, we couldn't see anything below.
 3. What a difference a day makes!
 4. The food tasted great because I was so hungry.
 四、1. active activity 2. decision 3. difference
 4. hunger 5. build 6. real



第一课时 Section A(1a—2c)

基础过关

I. 汉译英。

- 在周末 _____
- 去看电影 _____
- 每周一次 _____
- 每月两次 _____
- 多久一次 _____
- 帮助做家务 _____
- 用互联网 _____
- 几乎从不 _____
- 看英语书 _____
- 最喜欢的节目 _____

II. 选句子补全对话。

A: Do you often go shopping on weekends?

B: No, never. 1

A: What do you usually do?

B: 2 Watching TV can help me relax. How about you?A: 3 I usually exercise.B: 4

A: No, I think it's a good way for me to relax.

- A. I often watch TV.
B. I hardly watch TV.
C. Don't you feel tired?
D. My mom shops for the whole family.

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

III. 单项选择。

- () 1. (2016·眉山)
— _____ does your father play tennis after work?
—Every Tuesday and Thursday.
A. How often B. How soon
C. How much D. How long
- () 2. (2016·宁夏) Tom studies _____. He _____ plays with his friend.
A. hard; hard B. hardly; hardly
C. hard; hardly D. hardly; hard
- () 3. — _____ does your sister usually do on weekends?
—Nothing much. She usually _____.
A. What; surfs the Internet
B. Where; go home
C. Which; exercise

D. How; play sports

- () 4. (2015·德阳)
—How often does your father exercise?
—He _____ three times a week.
A. will exercise B. exercise
C. exercised D. exercises
- () 5. Sally _____ wears funny glasses because she doesn't want to be strange.
A. never B. always
C. hard D. sometimes
- () 6. My mom cleans the house _____.
A. a time a week B. two time a week
C. three times a week C. one times a week

能力提升

IV. 完形填空。

1 do people usually do in their free time and on weekends?

2 your answer is to watch TV. It's 3 and easy to do. Almost all Chinese families have at least one 4. And there are many programs for you to watch.

Another popular 5 on weekends is to ask friends to their 6. Often friends and family get together(相聚) for a meal. 7 they eat out at a restaurant or they might eat at someone's home.

Other free time activities include(包括) listening to music, going to the movies and reading.

Saturday is often a day for shopping and 8. On Saturdays, people sometimes go shopping for fun, to buy things or just to go window-shopping. Others play sports. They 9, play tennis or golf, or go running in the park. Some people go to see others play sports such as football, basketball or baseball. 10 is often a day for relaxing before work or school begins again on Monday.

- () 1. A. When B. How often C. What
() 2. A. Maybe B. May be C. May
() 3. A. boring B. relaxing C. difficult
() 4. A. car B. TV C. bike
() 5. A. activity B. sport C. program
() 6. A. house B. school C. city
() 7. A. Always B. Hardly C. Sometimes
() 8. A. sleeping B. working C. doing sports
() 9. A. read B. go swimming C. sleep
() 10. A. Friday B. Monday C. Sunday