《中国学生发展核心素养》总体框架

中国学生发展核心素养,以科学性、时代性和民族性为基本原则,以培养"全面发展的人"为核心,分为文 化基础、自主发展、社会参与三个方面。综合表现为人文底蕴、科学精神、学会学习、健康生活、责任担当、实 践创新六大素养。

中学生发展核心素养



英语学科核心素养

英语学科核心素养归纳为语言能力、文化品格、思维品质和学习能力四个方面。



1.语言能力

语言能力主要是指在社会情境中借助语言进行理解和表达的能力。语言能力是英语学科核心素养中的 "核心"。

2. 文化品格

文化品格主要是指国际理解能力和跨文化交流能力。

3. 思维品质

思维品质主要是指与英语学习紧密相关的思维品质和思维能力。

4. 学习能力

学习能力是指学生不仅需要在学英语、用英语的过程中使用学习策略,而且要形成学习英语的能力,为 自主学习和可持续学习创造有利条件。



Module 1 Social communication

Unit 1 Helping those in need



在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍义务工作的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语 法初步"中将学习"动词不定式"。

●核心内容

阅	读	《义务工作》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《筹钱活动》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第6页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"动词不定式"的基本功能和用法。
	语	就"谈谈计划"这一话题进行口语练习。
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇不少于 60 词的作文《一封给校长的信》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。



眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

我们都知道,一个现代人的素养不仅仅体现在学习知识方面。我们要有爱心和同情心。我们要关爱我 们的地球和环境,也要关心我们周围的人。做义工已经成为我们学校生活的一部分。帮助那些需要帮助的 人,你会觉得很幸福。

图式优化 知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化 你能用所学到的知识, 与小伙伴编一组对话互相介 绍自己最喜欢的义工吗? 新问题 在英语里,和一 个外国朋友谈论做义 工,要用到哪些最基 基本问题 本的句型呢? 试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜 怎样与别 欢的义工,以及为什么喜欢它们。 人谈论"做义 使用的最基本问 句又有哪些呢? エ"? 你可以用到哪些 如何使用这些句型、问句和形 最基本的形容词呢? 容词和外国朋友谈论"做义工"呢?



在英语里,和一个外国朋友谈论"做义工",要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?
 It is our duty to help those in need.
 I like doing voluntary work.
 I enjoy doing voluntary work, because it is ...
 In my spare time, I help those ...
 It is meaningful to do some voluntary work.
 Doing voluntary work brings me happiness.

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

What do you do in your spare time? Do you do any voluntary work? What kind of voluntary work do you do? Have you ever been to the Aged Home / Children's Hospital? What do you think of voluntary work? How often do you ...? Why do you do voluntary work?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

happy, important, necessary, interesting, useful, meaningful, good, healthy, valuable

4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试试向外国朋友介绍"我喜欢做义工"吧。 和你的小伙伴一起讨论,可以查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的义工,以 及为什么喜欢它们。

Question: Do you enjoy doing voluntary work? Answer: Yes,I do. Q:_______ A:______ Q:______ A:______ Q:_____ A:_____ Q:______ A:______ Q:______ A:______

5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论"做义工"吗?(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1:

Key words: the Aged Home, old people, talk, clean, happy time

S1: Where did you go last Saturday?

S2: I went to Xin Xin Aged Home.

- S1: Oh, that's a place for old people.
- S2: Yes. There are many people over 70.



		M1 U:
S1: What did you do there?		
S2: We		
S1: That's very nice of you. What else did you d	0?	
S2: We		
S1:		
S2:		
(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用所给的关键词完成下列对	话:	
Pair work 2:		
Key words: Children's Hospital,take care of,clea	an,talk,wash,help	
S1: Did you go to Taiyuan Children's Hospital la	st Sunday?	
S2: Yes,I did.		
S1:		
S2:		
S1:		
S2:		
S1:		
S2:		
S1:		
S2:		
(②) 语言探究		主动 人作 地同探索
		土切、石作、防网杯九
1.Help those in need.		
in need 有需要。those in need 那些有需要的。	K.	
2. Listen to a radio programme about money-raising a	activities.	
money-raising 是复合形容词,意思是"筹钱的…	"。	
3. Write a letter to the head teacher to ask permission	on to raise money.	
ask permission 得到允许,permission 的动词是	: permit。	
ask permission to do something 得到做的	〕允许。	
在英文里 raise 有好几个意思:		
a.raise升起,提高,如:		
If you have any questions, please raise your	hand.	
如果你有任何问题,请举手。		
b.raise 养,抚养,如:		
These farmers raise pigs and sheep.		
这些农民养猪和羊。		
c.raise 筹备,如:		
The students are going to raise some money	for the poor children.	
学生们打算为那些贫困孩子筹些钱。		
4helping disabled people.		
disabled adj.没有能力的,有缺陷的		

5. Three teenagers offered to do some voluntary work during the school holiday. offer to do something 提供做某事 voluntary work 义务工作 6. The children there all suffer from serious illness. suffer 通常是不及物动词,后跟介词 from,意思是"遭受……之苦",如: They suffered from poverty 30 years ago. 三十年前,他们遭受贫困之苦。 7.1 met a girl called Cindy. 这里的 called 是过去分词, called Cindy 做 a girl 的定语, 意思是"被叫作辛迪的女孩", 如: A man called Green called you this morning. 一个叫格林的人今天早晨打电话给你。 8.1 went there and took some photos of it. take photos 拍照片 take photos of something 拍……的照片 9. We taught them to tell stories. tell stories 讲故事 注意:"讲故事"只能用 tell,不能用 say 或 speak。 10. Her parents died in a car accident, and she is unhappy and very lonely. in an accident 在一次事故中 in a car accident 在一次车祸中 lonely adj. 孤独的 11. She needs friendship. friendship n. 友谊 friendly *adj*.友好的 12. They have difficulty walking or moving. have difficulty (in) doing something 在做某事时有困难,这里的 in 可以省略,如: She didn't have any difficulty in finding the doctor's clinic. 她毫无困难地找到了医生的诊所。 13.1 taught them to sing because music can bring them joy and peace. bring somebody something 给……带来…… joy n. 快乐 peace n. 和平 14. He hurt his legs in an accident, but he has lots of courage. 注意:hurt 的过去式和过去分词:hurt,hurt,hurt courage n.勇气 请注意 courage 的动词: encourage v. 鼓励,如: The teacher encouraged me to make a speech in class. 老师鼓励我在班上做一次演讲。 15. We need to help children like Tim and raise their spirits. raise 是及物动词,后面要跟名词。 spirits 这里要用复数,意思是"心境、情绪",如: The kids were all in high spirits. 孩子们都兴高采烈。 16.1 will continue to do voluntary work in the future. continue to do something 继续做某事 in the future 将来



17. So he helped him move around.
move around 到处移动,如:
Have you read <i>Around the World in 80 Days</i> ? 你看过《八十天环游地球》吗?
18. Joe read news and funny stories to her so that she didn't feel lonely.
由 so that 引导一个表示结果的状语从句,如:
He bought an expensive camera so that he could take good pictures.
他买了一架昂贵的相机,所以能拍出好的照片。
19. Joe enjoyed helping people.
在动词 enjoy, finish, mind 等后面要跟动名词做宾语, 如:
When I finished doing my homework,it was very late.当我做完我的功课时,已经很晚了。
Do you mind closing the window? 你介意把窗户关上吗?
20. Tim is a healthy boy.
healthy 是形容词, health 是名词, 如:
Health is very important, and everybody wants to be healthy.
健康很重要。人人想健康。
21. In 1989, 4.8 million children in the country, aged from seven to fourteen, were unable to attend school.
注意 million 的用法:
one million children 一百万个孩子
two million children 两百万个孩子
这里的 million 不能用复数。
句中的 aged from seven to fourteen 中的 aged 是过去分词,意思是"年龄是"。
22. Since then, the project has helped millions of girls return to school.
"好几百万的"的英文是:millions of,如:
millions of stars 几百万颗星星
hundreds of students 几百名学生
thousands of people 几千个人
23. The very first Spring Bud class was here in Guangxi in 1989.
句中 very 的意思是"就是,正是",如:
This is the very book I want.我要的正是这本书。
24.1 stayed at home and helped my mother with the housework.
help somebody with something 帮助某人做某事
25. Going to school changed my life.
注意:本句的主语是动名词词组 going to school,如:
正:Playing basketball is very helpful.
误:Play basketball is very helpful.
26. Now I work as a teacher at a Spring Bud school here in Guangxi.
work as 任职
27.1 wish to help other girls the way the Spring Bud Project helped me.
在 way 后面是个定语从句,意思是"的方法"。
the way the Spring Bud Project helped me "春蕾计划"帮助我的方法
28. It also work to provide help in disasters and runs long-term education and child protection programmes.
这里 run 的意思是"经营、管理", long-term 的意思是"长期的", 如:
My fathers runs a hospital.我的爸爸管理一家医院。
It has long-term effect.这件事有长远的影响。

英语.八年级.下册(上教版)

② 语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

一、动词的谓语和非谓语形式。

首先分析两个句子:

1. 昨天 我 看了一场电影。("看了"是谓语,是个动词)

状 主 谓 宾

2. 东方 红。("红"是谓语,是个形容词)

主 谓

中文里的谓语不一定是动词,但在英文里,谓语就一定是动词。把上面两句话翻译成英文,就是:

1. I saw a movie yesterday. (saw 是谓语动词)

2. The east is red. (is 是谓语动词)

误:The east red.

(red 是形容词,在英文里不能做谓语,一定要和连系动词一起构成谓语。)

在英文里,一个句子一般有一个主语和谓语。谓语部分一定是动词(与中文不同),并且有单复数、时态、语态的变化(在高中我们还要学习语气的变化)。如果在中文里碰到两个或两个以上的动词(动作)时,困难就出现了。请看下面的中文:

1. 他们开始唱歌。

2. 我们 到 这儿来 帮助 你们。

3. 老师要学生造句。

在英文里,我们不能把中文里的两个动作都译成谓语,我们把一个比较重要的动作作为谓语动词,把另 外的动作用别的形式来表述(即非谓语形式)。从某种意义上来说,动词非谓语形式,就是要解决中文里两 个以上的动作的问题。

动词非谓语形式有三种:动词不定式、分词和动名词。以上三个句子都要运用动词不定式来完成:

1. They began to sing a song.

谓语 不定式做 began 的宾语

2. We have come here to help you.

谓语

谓语 不定式做状语

3. The teacher asked the student to make sentences.

不定式做宾语补足语

二、什么是动词不定式?

动词不定式由"to + 动词原形"构成,没有人称和数的变化,在句中不能做谓语,但可以做主语、表语、宾语、状语、宾语补足语和定语。动词不定式虽不能做动词,但仍然保持着动词的特征,即:及物动词后跟宾语,不及物动词后可跟状语,构成动词不定式短语。

三、动词不定式用在什么地方?

A. 做主语:

1. To answer this question is hard.

2. To give up smoking is right.

(误:Give up smoking is right.)

在现代英语中,我们常常用 it 作为形式主语来开始一个句子,把真正的主语(动词不定式)放在后面:

1. It is hard to answer this question.

2. It is right to give up smoking.

3. It took us a year to finish the work.

如果表示不定式是谁做的,在不定式前加一个由 for 引起的短语:

It is hard for me to answer this question.

对我来说,回答这个问题是困难的。



B. 做表语:

1. My wish is to be a singer.

2. My duty is to clean the classroom every day.

C. 做宾语:

1. He tried to help me with my Physics.

2. What do you want to do?

注意:不是所有的动词后面都能以不定式做宾语。我们学过的能以不定式做宾语的动词有:want,like, wish,hope,try,ask,start,begin,forget,decide 等。

D. 做状语:

1. We've come here $\underline{to \ learn \ from \ you}$.

2. Hill went on writing songs to keep up the workers' fight.

E. 做宾语补足语:

1. The teacher asked me to be careful.

2. He wants you to repair his cell phone.

不是所有的动词后面都能以不定式做宾语补足语。我们学过的能以不定式做宾补的动词有:ask,tell, get,help,wish,want,like,order 等。

在初中阶段应特别注意的八个词:

在 see,watch,notice,hear,feel,let,make,have 这八个词后的动词不定式做宾语补足语时,不能

带 to:

- 1. 正:Let me <u>have a look</u>.
 - 误:Let me to have a look.
- 2. \mathbb{E} : I can hear them sing songs.
 - 误:I can hear them to sing songs.
- F. 做定语:
- 1. I want something to eat.
- 2. Do you have anything to read?
- 3. I have many clothes to wash.
- 4. I have a small room to live in.
- 5. I want some paper to write on.

注意:不及物动词的不定式做定语时要跟上相应的介词,使意思完整。(如上面的第4、5句)

四、动词不定式要注意的地方。

A. 动词不定式可以和疑问词 what, which, how, where, when 等连用, 构成不定式短语, 在句子中做主语、宾语和表语等成分:

	how to do it.
	where to go.
1. I don't know	what to say.
	how to do it. where to go. what to say. when to begin. which bus to take.
	which bus to take.

2. How to do it Where to go What to say When to begin

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a. The question is

what to say.

when to begin.

B. 动词不定式的否定形式为 not+不定式:

1. It is difficult not to do that. 不做那件事是困难的。

- 2. He told me not to go there. 他叫我不要到那里去。
- 3. The teacher asked us not to be late again. 老师要我们不要再迟到。
- 4. You'd better not go on working. 你最好不要继续工作下去。

Exercise

主动、合作、协同探究

I. Tell the function of the underlined parts (说出画线部分在句子中的成分):

- 1. It is not good for you to eat too much meat.
- 2. My duty is to find out who cleaned the classroom.
- 3. His uncle Pluto will go to England to study medicine.
- 4. I hope to get your help.
- 5. I have to get more people to do the work.
- 6. We all have a lot of things to do every day.
- 7. The question is how to remember these English words quickly.
- 8. What to do first is not only important but also necessary.
- 9. I really don't know how to solve this problem.
- 10. We think it useful to read English every day.

Ⅱ. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms (用所给动词的恰当形式填空):

- 1. At last we decided _____ (go) at once.
- 2. Your mother is not well? I'm sorry _____ (hear) that.
- 3. I saw her _____ (take) it away just now.
- 4. It is of course very bad _____(smoke).
- 5. We are happy _____ (work) with you again.
- 6. Let him _____ (go) first, and we'll stay here.
- 7. Comrade Lei Feng was always ready _____ (help) others.
- 8. Did you notice him _____(leave) the office?
- 9. The old man was watched _____(make) a modern dress.
- 10. She began _____ (play) the piano when she was only five years old.
- 11. Birds are seldom heard _____(sing) there.
- 12. ____(take) a rest, please. You look tired.
- 13. ____(learn) knowledge is our duty.
- 14. The doctor asked the sick women ____(talk) less and ____(rest) more.
- 15. She stopped _____(buy) some flowers on her way home.
- 16. What ______ she _____(do) when you went to her house?
- 17. The bell ______ already ______ (ring) when David ______ (get) to school this morning.
- 18. She says that she _____ (help) me with my homework this afternoon.
- 19. None of them _____ (dance) although the band was playing a waltz.
- 20. I know the manager ____(not like) him at all.



1.	l did some voluntary work in a children's hospital.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
2.	The children there suffer from serious illness.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
3.	They organized a painting competition for them.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
4.	John met a girl called Cindy.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
5.	She wanted to paint a picture of the park near her home.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
6.	The boy took some photos of it.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
7.	Cindy used the photos for her painting.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
8.	There are many children without parents.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
	They taught them to tell stories.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
10	. This helps them express their feelings.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
. As	sk questions about the underlined part (就画线部分提问):
1.	Peter's friends understand his pain.
2.	They spent <u>a lot of</u> time with a girl called Vivien.
3.	Her parents died because of a car accident.
4.	She is unhappy and very lonely.
5.	Vivien needs <u>friendship</u> .
	My mother and I will continue to visit Vivien.

- 7. The students want to help disabled children.
- 8. I taught them to sing because music can bring them joy and peace.
- 9. He hurt his leg in an accident not long ago.
- 10. They will continue to do voluntary work in the future.



归纳小结 梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	money-raising	中文的意思是什么?	
2	suffer	中文的意思是什么? suffer 是及物动词还是不 及物动词?	
3	讲故事	英文怎么说? 能用 speak,talk 吗?	
4	在动词 enjoy, finish, mind后	要跟做宾语	
5	一百万个孩子	英文怎么说?	
6	二百万个孩子	英文怎么说?	
7	ask permission to do something	中文是什么意思?	
8	raise	能讲出它的不同的中 文意思吗?	
9	几百万个星星	英文怎么说?	
10	The <u>very</u> first Spring Bud class was here in Guangxi in 1989.	这里的 very 是什么 意思?	
11	 Go to school changed my life. Going to school changed my life. 	哪个对?为什么?	
12	My mother <u>runs</u> a gas station.	句中的 run 是什么 意思?	
13	give somebody a hand	中文是什么意思?	
14	feel lonely	中文是什么意思?	
15	长期的	英文怎么说?	

10





${\rm I}$. Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流,大家谈了自己做义工的体会。请使用本单元 所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

A: Where did you go last Saturday?
B: I went to a children's hospital.
A: Really? What did you see?
B: I saw all the sick children. They need help.
A:
B:

II. A word game

这是一个"接龙游戏"。在这个游戏中,你和你的朋友比一比,看谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任 意一个英文单词,如 raise,你的朋友就要写一个由"e-"开头的单词,如 eleven。你就要接下去写一个由"n-" 开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:



英语.八年级.下册(上教版)

单元自测

举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子,选出相应的图片):(每小题1分,6题,共6分)



Ⅱ. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案):(每小题1分,10题,共10分)

()7. A. In a school library.	B. In a big store.
	C. In a restaurant.	D. In a classroom.
()8. A. At 8:05.	B. At 8:10.
	C. At 8:15.	D. At 8:20.
()9. A. By bike.	B. On foot.
	C. By bus.	D. By car.
()10. A. At home.	B. In the school.
	C. At the airport.	D. In the hospital.
()11. A. A glass of milk.	B. A cup of tea.
	C. A glass of water.	D. A bottle of juice.
()12. A. To buy a flat.	B. To rent a room.
	C. To sell his flat.	D. To book a room in a hotel.
()13. A. It's cloudy.	B. It's windy.
	C. It's snowy.	D. It's sunny.
()14. A. She lost the key to the bike.	B. She couldn't find her new bike.
	C. She lost her handbag.	D. She hadn't enough money to buy food.
()15. A. She will continue working hard.	B. She will take an exam.
	C. She will go over her lessons.	D. She will have a rest.
()16. A. Monday.	B. Wednesday.
	C. Thursday.	D. Tuesday.
Ⅲ. List	en to the passage and tell whether the fol	owing statements are true or false (判断下列句子是
否符	合你听到的短文内容,符合的用"⊺"表示,不	符合的用"F"表示): (每小题1分,4题,共4分)

)17. The bat is one of the flying mammals (哺乳动物) in the world.



()18. Bats can't see well.		
()19. They can easily fly on the darkest	nights.	
()20. The bat's radar (雷达) system help	os to find the way.	
IV. Cho	bice(选择题):(每小题2分,20题,共40分)		
()21. We all know that China is the thi	rd country in the world	d its astronauts into
	space after Russia and the US.		
	A. send B. sends	C. sending	D. to send
()22. My wish a successful lear	ner like Newton.	
	A. to become B. is to become	C. is become	D. becomes
()23. Yesterday morning I got up early _	be late for the ex	xam.
	A. in order to	B. in order to not	
	C. so as not to	D. so as to	
()24. "Mr Wang, you'd better too	much meat. You are c	Iready over weight," said the
	doctor.		
	A. not to eat B. to eat	C. not eat	D. eat
()25. "Don't always make Michael	this or that. He is	already a big boy, dear," Mr
	Bush said to his wife.		
	A. do B. to do	C. does	D. did
()26. Internet bars mustn't let people un	der 18 in or let anybod	y bad things.
	A. watch B. to watch	C. watching	D. watches
()27. He agreed after my dog v	vhen I was away.	
	A. look B. to look	C. looking	D. to looking
()28. Tom likes cars. He enjoys	model cars of all kind	S.
	A. collects B. collecting	C. to collect	D. collected
()29. The heavy snowstorm made the ma	ountain climbers	halfway.
	A. stop B. to stop	C. stopping	D. stopped
()30. It's time for sports. Let's H	powling,shall we?	
	A.go B. to go	C. going	D. goes
()31. The students in our school are busy	/ our School A	Art Festival.
	A. to prepare	B. to prepare for	
	C. getting ready	D. preparing for	
()32. Please tell the boys footb	all in the street. It is d	angerous.
	A. don't play B. to not play	C. not to play	D. not play
()33. It's important part in spor	ts and recreation.	
	A. for us taking	B. for us to take	
	C. of us taking	D. to us to take	
()34. Oxford English makes my students	English more	fluently than before.
	A. spoke B. speak	C. speaking	D. to speak
()35. Dick would rather a voca		
	A. enter B. entering	C. to enter	D. enter into
()36. I got up very early this morning		
	A. in order not to be	B. in order to be not	
	C. so that not to be	D. so that to be not	
()37. Kitty would like me a pap		
	A. making B. makes	C. make	D. to make

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()38. Do you often enjo	ру с	on the Internet?	
	A. chat	B. to chat	C. chatted	D. chatting
()39. Would you mind _	me	how to remember English w	ords?
	A. tell	B. to tell	C. telling	D. told
()40. My father's hobby	y is	different kinds of coins.	
	A. collect	B. collects	C. to collect	D. will collect
V.Rea	ding comprehension (] 读理解): (每	小题3分,10题,共30分)	

A

When you come to Britain for the first time, it's important to know something about the shops there. In some countries, shops close for lunch, but in Britain they are usually open all day. They open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 5:30 or 6:00 p.m.

British shops and shopping are also different from those in other countries. For example, in Britain you can buy cigarettes (香烟) in many different places, like supermarkets, pubs, newspaper stands (售货摊) and of course, cigarette shops, but you have to be 16 years old or over. You can buy Coca-Cola at the chemist's (药店). Most British families don't buy their milk or newspapers from a shop. And the milkman or paperboy or papergirl (专门送报的人) brings them to their houses.

In almost all the towns there are pubs, restaurants, fish and chip shops. Here are some of the best-known shops in the street of a British town. "Marks and Spence" is a large clothes and food shop. "Boots" is another large shop that sells CDs, household things (家居用品), radios and so on, and it is also a chemist's! "Lloyds""Barclays", and "HSBC Midland" are the names of Britain's most famous banks. You can change your money there.

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用"T"表示,不符合的用"F"表示):

- ()41. In Britain, shops are usually open about nine hours a day.
- ()42. You can find food shops, restaurants and pubs in almost all the towns in England.
- ()43. If you want to get money, you can go to "Boots" in England.
- ()44. If you are 15, you can buy cigarettes in a cigarette shop.
- ()45. You can change money in HSBC Midland.

B

Now cities are full of cars. Some families even have two or more cars. Parking is a great problem, and so is the traffic in the cities. Something will have to be done to change it.

What will the cars of tomorrow be like?

Little cars may someday take the place of today's big cars. If everyone drives little cars in the future, there will be less pollution in the air. There will also be more space for parking cars in cities, and the streets will be less crowded. Three little cars can fit in the space now needed for one car of the usual size.

The little cars will cost much less to own and to drive. Driving will be safer, too. What is more, these little cars can go about 65 kilometers per hour.

Little cars of the future will be fine for getting around a city, but they will not be useful for long trips. If big cars are still used along with the small ones, two sets of roads will be needed in the future. Some roads will be used for the big, fast car, and other roads will be needed for the slower small ones.

Choose the best answer(根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):

)46. _____ is the big problem for those people who have cars.

A. Money

B. Parking



	C. Driving	D. Waiting
()47. Cars in the future mustn't bring	pollution in the air.
	A. more	B. much
	C. less	D. any
()48. The little car's size may be	_ today's car's size.
	A. one third of	B. two thirds of
	C. as big as	D. as small as
()49. People can money with us	sing the little cars.
	A. spent	B. cost
	C. take	D. save
()50. Little cars are very fine for	
	A. long trips	B. journeys
	C. everyday life	D. sports

 I. Read the following passage and complete the blanks with the given statements(根据短文内容,从 短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项):(每小题 2 分,5 题,共 10 分)

The world is not only hungry but it is thirsty for water. 51. _____, for nearly 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97 percent of that huge amount is sea water. Man can only drink and use the other three percent—the fresh water that comes from river, lakes, and underground, 52. _____, because some of it has been polluted.

However, this small amount of fresh water, which is sometimes replaced by rainfall, is still enough for us. 53. _____. Only by taking steps now can we deal with a serious water shortage in the future.

One of the first steps we should take is to develop ways of reusing water. Today, in most large cities, 54. _____, from which it goes to the sea or runs into underground storage tanks. But it is necessary to treat used water with chemicals so that it can be used again. Another way is to make use of sea water by removing the salt. This way of water treating is already in use in many parts of the world.

55.

.

A. But our need for water is increasing rapidly almost day by day B. So you needn't worry about the water

C. water is used only once and then sent into an underground system

D. You may have known already

E. If we take these steps we won't be in danger of drying up

F. This may seem strange to you

G. and we cannot even use all of it

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词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1. voluntary work 义务工作 筹钱活动 2. money-raising activities 3. ask permission 请求允许 4. give somebody a hand 给某人帮助 5. disabled people 残疾人士 6. offer to do something 提供做某事 受……之苦 7. suffer from 8. organize a painting competition 组织一场绘画比赛 9. a girl called Cindy 一个叫辛迪的姑娘 10. tell stories 讲故事 11. express their feelings 表达感情 12. in a car accident 在一次车祸中 做……有困难 13. have difficulty doing something 14. lots of courage 很大的勇气 鼓舞情绪 15. raise their spirits 16. in the future 在将来 17. move around 到处走动 18. feel lonely 感到孤单 19. enjoy helping people 喜欢帮助人 20. aged from 7 to 14 从7岁到14岁 21. millions of 几百万的 22. since then 自从那以后 23. help somebody with something 帮助某人做某事 24. work as a teacher 当老师 25. provide help 提供帮助 长期的 26. long-term 27. run an education program 经营(主持)一个教育活动

BC J

文化视野 了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍 Ray Bradbury 的有关"读书"的名言。

I spent three days a week for 10 years educating myself in the public library, and it's better than college. People should educate themselves—you can get a complete education for no money. At the end of 10 years, I had read every book in the library and I'd written a thousand stories.

—Ray Bradbury

New words

college n.大学



Unit 2 Body language



在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍肢体语言的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语 法初步"中将初步学习"动名词"的基本功能和用法。

●核心内容

阅	读	《肢体语言》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《芭蕾舞舞蹈者的语言》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第22页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"动名词"的基本功能和用法。
	语	就"做决定及接受和拒绝建议"这一话题进行口语练习。
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇不少于 60 词的作文《一封短信》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。



我们除了在学校学习知识外,还要学习与人交际的本领。与人交际,除了语言外,我们还要有"眼神" "笑脸"和"肢体语言"。肢体语言是怎么一回事呢?请打开书本,让我们来学习吧。





通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1. 在英语里,和一个外国朋友谈论肢体语言,要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

Speaking is only one of the ways we communicate.

Communication is more than speaking.

When you talk to somebody, look at him/her.

Talk to people with a smile.

Eye contact shows feeling.

Using eye contact in conversation is very important.

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

What is body language? Do you know what body language is? What kind of body language do you know? Why is eye contact so important? How do you communicate with people well? What shall we do when we talk to someone?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词和副词呢?

good, bad, polite, impolite, important, useful, patient, careful, carefully, friendly

4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试试向外国朋友介绍"我喜欢的肢体语言" 吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,可以查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的肢体 语言,以及为什么喜欢它们。

Question: What shall we do when we talk to somebody?

Answer: We should ...

Q:	
Α.	
Q:_	
Α.	
Α.	
Q:	
Α.	

5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论肢体语言吗?(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1:

Key words: with a smile, polite, respect, trust, friendly

S1: Miss Liu is our English teacher. We all like her very much.

S2: Why do you like her?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{S1}}$: She always talks with us with a smile.

S2: Oh, that's very good.

S1: It is polite ...



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S2:	It also shows respect when
S1:	We all like Miss Liu because
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	

(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:

Pair work 2:

Key words: shake hands, eye contact, look friendly, talk softly

S1.	What	are	dooq	manners	when	we	communicate	with	others?
	vvnut	arc	youu	indimers.	WHEI	VV C	communicate		0110131

- ·	_												
S2	Evo	contact	ic	ono	of	tho	annd	Man	r_{0} to	$\sim comn$	nunicato	with	othore
54:	Lye	CUITIUCI	15	ULIE	ΟI	LIIE	youu	wuy	5 10		nunicate		011015.

S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	





1. body language

body language 肢体语言

2. He doesn't understand why people don't want to talk to him.

这里 why people don't want to talk to him 是宾语从句,做动词 understand 的宾语。

3. They both have part-time jobs at a travel company.

part-time,合成词,部分时间的。part-time jobs 非全日的工作。

 $4\,.\,\text{A}$ well-dressed lady entered the office.

well-dressed,合成词,衣着考究的。

enter 是及物动词,后面直接跟宾语,如:

- \mathbb{E} :He entered the library.
- \mathbb{E} :He came into the library.
- 误:He entered into the library.
- 5. People always choose Debbie instead of me.

instead of 代替,而不,如:

He went to the reading room instead of the swimming pool.

他没有去游泳池,而是去了阅览室。

6. It's the way you communicate.

句中的 you communicate 做 the way 的定语从句。 the way you communicate 你交流的方式

7. Communicating is more than just speaking 注意:本句的主语是动名词 communicating。more than 的意思是"不只是……"。如: Communicating is more than just speaking, 交流不仅仅是说话。 8. It's the way you stand and sit. 句中 you stand and sit 是 the way 的定语从句,参照第6句。 9. You don't give people a good impression. a good impression 一个好的印象 10. She always smiles and looks friendly 句中 look 是连系动词, friendly 是形容词, 它们共同构成系表结构, 如: 正:This photo looks beautiful. 误:This photo looks beautifully. 注意:不是所有以-ly结尾的词都是副词。一般说来,名词+ly构成形容词,形容词+ly构成副词,如: 名词 形容词 形容词 副词 friend friendly quick quickly father fatherly warmly warm mother motherly wonderful wonderfully love lovely careful carefully 11. A few moments later, she left with a smile a few moments later 过了一会儿 with a smile 面带笑容 12. You made a good impression on her. make a good impression on somebody 给某人留下一个好的印象 13. She wanted to remind me that tomorrow is her birthday. remind 提醒; remind somebody of something 提醒某人某事,如: He reminded me of the time of the meeting.他提醒我开会的时间。 14.1'm thinking of leaving my part-time job. think 通常是不及物动词, think of 想到,考虑。注意在 think of 后面的动词要用+ing 的动名词。 15. Don't you want to build a career in tourism? Don't you ...,这是"难道你不……吗?"的句型,如: Don't you want a cup of tea? 难道你不想要杯茶吗? 句中 build a career 的意思是"建立职业生涯"。 16. But it's more important for me to develop other skills at the moment. at the moment 现在,目前 17. Why don't you go skating? Why don't you...? 也是个句型,意思是"你为什么不……呢?" Why don't you go skating? 你为什么不去溜冰呢? (意思是:去啊,去溜冰吧。) 18.1 don't feel like it. 注意:feel like 中的 like 是介词,意思是"要、想",后面跟名词、代词或者动名词,如: I don't feel like a cup of cold tea. =I don't feel like drinking a cup of cold tea. 我不想要(喝) 冷茶。 19. Skating is fun. 这里的 fun 是不可数名词。 20.1'm bored. bored,过去分词做形容词,意思是"无聊的、厌烦的",通常用在"人"上。 boring,现在分词做形容词,意思是"无聊的、厌烦的",通常用在"物"上。如: People were bored because of the boring movie. 人们因为无聊的电影而感到无聊。

21. I'm <u>tired</u> today.
tired,过去分词做形容词,意思是"累的",通常用在"人"上。
tiring,现在分词做形容词,意思是"累的",通常用在"物"上。如:
I am tired because of the tiring work.我因为这累人的工作而累了。
22. It can be the key to communication.
the key to的关键,的答案,的钥匙,如:
This is the key to the exercise.这是练习的答案。
Where is the key to the car? 汽车钥匙在哪里?
23. Eye contact can show feelings such as friendliness, interest and understanding.
such as 例如,在 such as 后面通常要用名词。
friend n.朋友 friendly adj.友好的 friendliness n.友好
24. In Western countries, using eye contact in conversation is very important.
注意:本句的主语 using eye contact in conversation 是动名词词组。
25. Looking down when you talking with an older person, like a teacher or a parent, is polite.
本句的主语很长:looking down when you talking with an older person,like a teacher or a parent 也
是个动名词词组。
26. The Western speaker might think this person is not interested in what he or she is saying.
句中 what he or she is saying 是个宾语从句,做介词 in 的宾语。
27. Not using eye contact can cause problems, but using too much is not polite, either.
注意:either 的意思是"也",通常用在否定句中。而肯定句中的"也"用 too,如:
She can speak English. She can speak French, <u>too</u> .
He can not play the piano. He can not play the violin, <u>either</u> .
28. In many countries, watching other people, especially strangers, for a long time is impolite.
由 p 开头的词的反义词,通常用 im-,如:
polite \longrightarrow impolite possible \longrightarrow impossible
29. People often shake hands when they meet.
注意:当我们表达"握手"时,用复数:shake hands。
30. You are going to <u>set up</u> a voluntary group.
set up 的意思是"竖起、架起、建造、创立、建立"。如:
They set up a big factory last year. 去年他们建造了一个大工厂。
We set up five Drawing Groups this semester.这学期我们建立了五个绘画小组。

(②) 语法初步

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一、什么叫动名词?

动名词是非谓语动词的一种形式。我们在第一单元里已经学过:非谓语动词形式有三种:动词不定式、 分词和动名词。我们已经讲过了"动词不定式的初步",现在我们来讲"动名词初步"。动名词由动词+ing 构成,相当于一个名词。动名词不能做谓语,但可以做主语、表语、宾语和定语。

二、动名词在句子中充当什么成分?

A. 动名词做主语:

1. Teaching is my job. 教书是我的工作。

- (参照: To teach is my job. 动词不定式也可以做主语,意思也差不多:教书是我的工作。)
- 2. Playing sports is very interesting. 做运动很有趣。

B. 动名词做表语:

1. My hobby is playing jazz piano. 我的爱好是弹爵士钢琴曲。

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2. His duty is cleaning the toilets. 他的职责是打扫厕所。

(参照:His duty is to clean the toilets. 动词不定式也可以做表语,意思也差不多:他的职责是打扫 厕所。)

C. 动名词做动词的宾语:

1. We enjoy listening to James Last. 我们很喜欢听詹姆斯·拉斯特的音乐。

2. Have you finished doing your homework? 你做完你的家庭作业了吗?

D. 动名词做介词的宾语:

1. She is afraid of going out at night. 她害怕夜里外出。

2. He is good at learning foreign languages. 他擅长学习外语。

E. 动名词做定语:

1. This is a sleeping pill. 这是一片安眠药。

2. We will have a money-raising performance. 我们要举行一场募捐演出。

三、什么时候要用动名词?

A. 介词后面,要么跟名词,要么跟动名词:

1. She is afraid of snakes.

of 是介词,后面跟名词。她害怕蛇。

2. She is afraid of asking her teacher questions.

of 是介词,后面跟动名词词组:asking her teacher questions。她害怕问老师问题。

误:She is afraid of ask her teacher questions.

一些常用的带有介词的词组有:

be afraid of	害怕
be good at	擅长于
be interested in	对感兴趣
succeed in	成功做成
be fond of	喜欢
take part in	参加
be proud of	对感到骄傲

B. 在英语里,有不少动词后面通常只能跟动名词,如:finish (完成),enjoy (喜欢,享受),mind (在意), consider (考虑),practise (实践),suggest (建议),regret (后悔),miss (错过),risk (冒险),avoid (避免) 等。当然,到了高中,我们还会学更多的这类词。请看例句:

1. Do you mind closingthe window? It's cold here. 你介意关窗户吗?这里有点冷。

误:Do you mind to close the window?

2.1 am considering going to England to learn English. 我在考虑到英国去学英语。

误:I am considering to go to England to learn English.

四、在用动名词的时候要注意的地方。

A. 我们已经知道,在介词后面要跟动名词。在英语里 to 在很多情况下是个小品词,引导一个动词不定式,是"动词不定式"标志,如:

I have come here to learn from you. 我到这里来是向你学习的。

We are very happy to see each other. 我们见面很高兴。

上面句子里的 to 后面跟动词原形。但是, to 也是介词, 如:

When I came to Taiyuan, I was a boy of five. 当我来太原的时候,我是个五岁的孩子。

My father went to Beijing last week. 我爸爸上星期去北京了。

上面句子里的 to 是介词,所以,后面跟名词 Taiyuan 和 Beijing。

在英文里,有不少的词组由"动词+to"构成,有时这里的 to 是介词,如:

look forward to 期待 ······(这里的 to 是介词)



pay attention to 注意……(这里的 to 是介词) be used to 习惯于 ······(这里的 to 是介词) lead to 导致……(这里的 to 是介词),请看例句: We are looking forward to seeing you again. 我们期待着和你再次见面。 误: We are looking forward to see you again. I am used to getting up early in winter. 我习惯冬天早起。 误:I am used to get up early in winter. B. 在英文里,有些动词后可以跟动词不定式,也可以跟动名词,意思相差不大,如: l like playing the piano. (正确句子)我喜欢弹钢琴。 l like to play the piano. (正确句子)我喜欢弹钢琴。 但有些动词,后面跟动词不定式和动名词后,意思相差比较大,如: a. I remember seeing her once somewhere. 我记得在某个地方见过她。("见到"这件事已经做了。) I must remember to take my notebook with me. 我必须记住要带上我的笔记本。("带笔记本"这件事没有做。) b. We stopped to buy some flowers. 我们停下来去买些花。(停下第一件事"走路",去做第二件事"买花"。) When the teacher came in, we stopped talking. 当老师进来时,我们不讲话了。(停止做某事:停止"讲话"。)

Exercise

主动、合作、协同探究

M1 Unit 2

I. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms(用所给动词的恰当形式填空):

- 1. When I _____ (see) her yesterday, she _____ (play) the piano.
- 2. I plan _____ (finish) my university studies in Japan.
- 3. The teacher expected the students _____ (come) back before three.
- 4. Do you mind _____ (not smoke) here?
- 5. We went to the USA _____ (take) photos.
- 6. When I finished _____(do) my homework, it was very late.
- 7. Can you help me _____ (clean) these dishes?
- 8. Young people enjoy _____ (play) computer games nowadays.
- 9. A: What _____ you ____ (do) here?
- B: I _____ (write) my English composition.
- 10. I hope that I _____ (see) you again.
- 11. She is fond of ____(talk) with me.
- 12. I saw Peter _____(draw) a beautiful oil painting.
- 13. She always has a lot of things _____(look) after.
- 14. I remember _____ (tell) her about it some time ago.
- 15. We all want _____(be) useful people.
- 16. Henry got used to _____(live) in the north.
- 17. They strongly advised me ____(not do) so.
- 18. Mary is good at _____(tell) nice stories.
- 19. We are looking forward to _____(see) you again.
- 20. I am considering _____(change) my job.

	n the following sentences into negative and question (把下列句子变成否定句和一般疑问句):
	well-dressed lady entered the office.
否	·定句:
疑	·问句:
2. D	ebbie gave her a cheerful greeting.
否	定句:
疑	问句:
3 . Si	imon walked away without a word.
否	定句:
疑	问句:
4. Ye	our body language is important.
否	定句:
	问句
5. It	is the way you stand and sit.
否	定句:
疑	 [问句:
6. Ye	our whole appearance communicates things.
否	定句:
	问句
	ne is holding her head up.
	定句:
	·问句:
8. SI	ne always looks friendly.
	定句:
影	》 问句,
9. Si	问句: imon decided to improve his body language.
与	定句:
	You made a good impression on her.
ļ	否定句:
	questions about the underlined part(就画线部分提问):
	ebbie and Simon are students.
1, 0	
2. TI	ney have part-time jobs at a travel company.
3. SI	ne wanted to remind me that tomorrow is her birthday.
4. SI	he left with a smile few minutes later.
5. H	e sat up straight to improve his body language.
	inda wants to take a class in communication skills <u>because she needs to improve her body lar</u> uage.
_	
2	



- 7. Grace goes to her grandma's house twice a month.
- 8. They have studied French for six years.
- 9. Eye contact is the key to communication.
- 10. It will be cloudy tomorrow.



归纳小结

, 梳理脉络, 构建框架, 努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	the way you communicate	中文意思是什么?	
2	more than	中文意思是什么?	
3	friend + ly	名词+ly 构成什么词?	
4	quick + Iy	形容词+Iy 构成什么词?	
5	A: I can speak English. B: I can speak English, a. too b. either	哪个正确?	
6	A: I can not speak French. B: I can not speak French, a. too b. either	哪个正确?	
7	句型:Why don't you?	中文意思是什么?	
8	set up	中文意思是什么?	
9	polite / possible	反义词是什么?	
10	 I don't feel like eat anything. I don't feel like eating any- thing. 	哪个正确?	
11	at the moment	中文意思是什么?	
12	 Use eye contact in conversation is very important. Using eye contact in conversation is very important. 	哪个正确?为什么?	
13	感到紧张	英文怎么说?	
14	衣着考究的	英文怎么说?	
15	给某人留下好印象	英文怎么说?	



I . Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流,大家谈了对肢体语言的看法。请使用本单元 所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

Α:	Hi,	Lisa.	You	look	busy.
----	-----	-------	-----	------	-------

- B: Yes, Mary. I have taken a class in communication skills.
- A: What does "communication skill class" mean?
- B: You know, I want to improve my body language.

Really?

II. A word game

这是一个"接龙游戏"。在这个游戏中,你和你的朋友比一比,谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意 一个英文单词,如 ballet,你的朋友就要写一个由"t-"开头的单词,如 teach。你就要接下去写一个由"h-"开 头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:

举例:ballet-	→teach→hu	rry→	_→	→	→	→
→	→	→	→	→	→	
`````````````````````````````````	→	``	→	→	→	
`````````````````````````````````	→	→	→	→	→	
```	→	→	→	→		



单元自测

举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子,选出相应的图片):(每小题1分,6题,共6分)



Ⅱ. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案):(每小题1分,10题,共10分)

- ()7. A. By bus.
 - C. By car.
- ()8. A. To see a film.
 - C. To have a walk.
- ()9. A. She is a doctor.
 - C. She is a writer.
- ()10. A. The traffic was terrible.
 - C. The man was late.
- ()11. A. In hospital.
 - C. In a library.
- ()12. A. Once a month.
 - C. Three times a month.
- ()13. A. Geography is his favorite.
 - C. He always does well in Geography.
- ()14. A. Rainy.
 - C. Foggy.
- ()15. A. 10 yuan. C. 20 yuan.
- ()16. A. On April 14. C. On April 12.

- B. By underground.
- D. By bike.
- B. To stay at home.
- D. To watch TV.
- B. She is a teacher.
- D. She is an engineer.
- B. The telephone didn't work.
- D. The man gave her a call.
- B. At home.
- D. At a bookstore.
- B. Once a year.
- D. Three times a year.
- B. He doesn't like Geography.
- D. He likes travelling.
- B. Sunny.
- D. Snowy.
- B.16 yuan.
- D.32 yuan.
- B. On April 13.
- D. On April 11.

	Ⅲ. Liste	en to the passage and	tell whether the follow	ing statements are t	rue or false (判断下列句子是
	否符	合你听到的短文内容,将	存合的用"⊺"表示,不符合	龄用"F"表示): (每小	题1分,4题,共4分)
	()17. I am learning how	w to drive a bus.		
	()18. I drove in the str	eet yesterday.		
	()19. I was not afraid	at all.		
	()20. When I got home	, I was very tired.		
]	IV. Cho	ice(选择题):(每小题 2	分,20题,共40分)		
	(pop music very muc	:h.	
			B. to listen to		D. listening to
	()22. How about	a cup of tea?		
			B. have	C. to have	D. had
	()23. Do you mind	here? Look at th	e "No smoking" sign	
		A. not smoke	B. not to smoke	C. not smoking	D. smoking not
	()24. Since you are ba	idly ill, you'd better		
		A. give up smokir	ng	B. to stop smoking)
		C. not to smoke		D. not smoking	
	()25. Drivers in big cit	ies are asked t	heir cars on "World	Car Free Day".
		A. not use	B. don't use	C. not to use	D. no use
	()26. Do you mind	the electric fan?	It is a bit hot inside	
		A. turn on	B. to turn on	C. turning on	D. turned on
	()27. Generally speaki	ng,I don't enjoy	•but I'd like	this afternoon.
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , <u> </u>		
		A. to swim; to sw		B. to swim; swimm	
			im		ning
	(A. to swim;to sw C. swimming;to s	im	B. to swim; swimm	ning
		A. to swim;to sw C. swimming;to s	im swim	B. to swim; swimm	ning
		A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking	im swim	B. to swim;swimm D. swimming;swin B. stop to talk	nming
		A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk	im swim The baby is sleeping.	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t	ning nming alk
	(A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember	im swim The baby is sleeping. king	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now.	ning nming alk
	(A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put	im swim The baby is sleeping. king my wallet here.Bu	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting	ning nming alk
	(A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting	ning nming alk
	(A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing	nming alk D. putting
	(A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot	im swim The baby is sleeping. king my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor B. do	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eft home.	nming alk D. putting D. to do
	(A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot A. to turn off	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor B. do the TV when she le	 B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eft home. C. turning off 	nming alk D. putting D. to do
	(A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot A. to turn off)32. His job is	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor B. do the TV when she le B. turned off	 B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eft home. C. turning off 	nming alk D. putting D. to do D. turn off
	(A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot A. to turn off)32. His job is A. organize	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor B. do the TV when she le B. turned off the students' meeting	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swin B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eft home. C. turning off C. organized	nming alk D. putting D. to do D. turn off
		A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot A. to turn off)32. His job is A. organize)33. It took Angela ho	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor B. do the TV when she le B. turned off the students' meeting B. to organize	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swim B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eft home. C. turning off C. organized e story.	nming alk D. putting D. to do D. turn off
		A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot A. to turn off)32. His job is A. organize)33. It took Angela ho A. to copy	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor B. do the TV when she le B. turned off the students' meeting B. to organize alf an hour th	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swim B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eff home. C. turning off C. organized e story. C. copy	nming alk D. putting D. to do D. turn off D. organizing
		A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot A. to turn off)32. His job is A. organize)33. It took Angela ho A. to copy)34. I saw my teached	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor B. do the TV when she le B. turned off the students' meeting B. to organize alf an hour th B. copying	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swim B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eft home. C. turning off C. organized e story. C. copy time yesterday.	nming alk D. putting D. to do D. turn off D. organizing D. copied
		A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot A. to turn off)32. His job is A. organize)33. It took Angela ho A. to copy)34. I saw my teached A. is written	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Ba B. to put so much wor B. do the TV when she le B. turned off the students' meeting B. to organize alf an hour th B. copying r a letter this	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swim B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eft home. C. turning off C. organized e story. C. copy time yesterday. C. was writing	nming nming alk D. putting D. to do D. turn off D. organizing D. copied D. writing
		A. to swim; to sw C. swimming; to s)28. Please A. stop talking C. don't stop talk)29. I remember A. put)30. They were made A. did)31. She forgot A. to turn off)32. His job is A. organize)33. It took Angela ho A. to copy)34. I saw my teacher A. is written)35. I didn't catch wh	im swim The baby is sleeping. King my wallet here. Bu B. to put so much wor B. do the TV when she le B. turned off the students' meeting B. to organize alf an hour th B. copying r a letter this B. to write	B. to swim; swimm D. swimming; swim B. stop to talk D. not to stop to t ut I can't find it now. C. to putting k yesterday. C. doing eff home. C. turning off C. organized e story. C. copy time yesterday. C. was writing fast for me _	nming nming alk D. putting D. to do D. turn off D. organizing D. copied D. writing follow.



	A. sing	B. to sing	C. singing	D. sings	
()37. Sorry to keep	you			
	A. wait	B. waiting	C. to wait	D. for waiting	
()38. You have to p	practise Engl	ish as often as you ca	n.	
	A. speak	B. to speak	C. speaking	D. to be spoken	
()39. How about	to the cinema	this weekend?		
	A.go	B. to go	C. going	D. will go	
()40. Why	go traveling during th	ne winter holidays?		
	A. not	B. not to	C. don't	D. don't you to	
.Read	ling comprehensior	(阅读理解): (每小题:	3分,10题,共30分)		

 \mathbb{A}

Sally is fourteen. She studies in a middle school. She likes dancing and singing and spends a lot of time on them. But she doesn't like Maths and even decides to give it up (放弃). Her father is worried about it.

It is Sunday. Sally's father makes a call to his sister. She teaches Maths in another school. He hopes she will come and tell his daughter how to learn Maths. The woman comes and says, "You are a clever girl, Sally. I'm sure you will soon learn Maths well if you do your best."

"I'm afraid I can't, Aunt," says Sally. "Girls can't be good at Maths."

"I don't think so," says the woman. "I was good at it when I was a girl. You must do enough exercises and try different ways to practise doing Maths questions until you can answer them or at last understand them better. Here is a Maths question. Please think it over."

"OK," says the girl. "Let me try."

V

About an hour later, Sally takes the exercise book to her aunt and says, "I've tried many times and finds the answer finally!"

"Well done!" her aunt looks at her answer and says happily, "Now you see, Maths is not difficult."

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用"T"表示,不符合的用"F"表示):

- ()41. Sally is a middle school student.
- ()42. Sally's hobbies are singing and dancing.
- ()43. Sally's father is a Maths teacher.
- ()44. The father asks his sister to teach his daughter how to learn Maths.
- ()45. Sally can't find the answer at last.

B

One day a dog had a nice piece of meat for his dinner. He went home happily with the meat in his mouth. On his way home, there was a small river. The water was still and clear. He stopped to take a look at it. What did he see? There was a dog as big as himself and he had some meat in his mouth, too. "I'll try to get it. What a good dinner I will have today!" He opened his mouth to get it, but just then his own piece fell in the river. He went sadly home. What did the dog have for dinner that day?

Choose the best answer(根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):

()46. One day a dog had a _____ for his dinner.

英语.八年级.下册(上教版)

	A. bone	B. piece of meat
	C. piece of beef	D. banana
()47. There was a on his way ho	me.
	A. clean lake	B. big river
	C. small street	D. small river
()48. The dog was	
	A. going home	B. going to school
	C. looking for some meat	D. running to a forest
()49. The dog saw in the stream	
	A. a duck	B. a man
	C. another dog	D. cat
()50. At the end of the story, the dog got	
	A. a piece of meat	B. two pieces of meat
	C. nothing	D. two pieces of beef

 I. Read the following passage and complete the blanks with the given statements(根据短文内容,从 短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项):(每小题 2 分,5 题,共 10 分)

Today, our lecture is about how some American states got their names.

Each state was named in a different way. For example, 51. _____, such as North Carolina and South Carolina.

The early British colonists named some areas by adding the word "new" to the name of a town or place in Britain, for example, 52.

Other states were named by Europeans who were not British. For example, Spanish explorers in the 16th century gave the name California to an area they discovered. They did this because they thought the area was an island. 53.

Other names of places show the influence of American Indians. For example, French explorers called a river in the Middle West the "Missouri". They name it for the Indian tribe that lived along the river. They also gave the name Missouri to a territory along the river, 54, _____.

Actually, <u>55.</u>____.

A. which later became a state

- B. and it also became the name of a ship
- C. every one of America's fifty states has its own story
- D. California was the name of an island of gold in a well-known Spanish book of the time
- E. the first British colonies were usually named for British rulers
- F. nobody knows exactly where those names came from
- G. the eastern states of New Hampshire and New Jersey



词句盘点 本单元重要词组	
1. body language	肢体语言
2. a part-time job	兼职工作
3. well-dressed	衣着考究的
4. a cheerful greeting	令人愉快的问候
5. instead of	代替
6. more than	比多,多于
7. the expression on your face	你脸上的表情
8. whole appearance	整体外观
9. give somebody a good impression	给某人留下好印象
10. hold one's head up	昂着头
11. look friendly	看上去友好
12. feel welcome	感到受欢迎的
13. minutes later	几分钟后
14. make a good impression on somebody	给某人留下好印象
15. think of	想起
16. build a career	建立一个职业生涯
17. at the moment	现在,眼下
18. feel like	要,想
19. eye contact	眼神接触
20. key to	······的关键
21. feel nervous	感到紧张
22. set up	竖起,支起,架起,建立

🔒 文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍 Maya Angelou 的有关"书和孩子"的名言。

Any book that helps a child to form a habit of reading, to make reading one of his deep and continuing needs, is good for him.

—Maya Angelou

New words

1. form v. 形成 2. habit n. 习惯

英语.八年级.下册(上教版)

Module 2 Arts and crafts

Unit 3 Traditional skills

[🔊 整体感悟 📄

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍用鸟捕鱼的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语 法初步"中将学习"被动语态(一)"。

●核心内容

阅	读	《用鸟捕鱼》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《剪纸》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第38页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"被动语态"的基本功能和用法。
	语	就"描写人物"这一话题进行口语练习。
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇不少于 60 词的作文《一个有传统技巧的人》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。

情景导学 眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

我们中国是个历史悠久、文化发达的国家。在民间流传着无数的传统绝技和传统手艺。怎样保存和发展民间绝技和传统成了我们这一代人的责任。让我们带着尊敬的态度来学第三单元,它会让你大开眼界, 给你带来自豪和快乐。



4



M2 Unit 3



通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1. 在英语里,向一个外国朋友介绍我国的传统手艺,要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

Fishing with birds is one of the Chinese traditional skills.

... is one of the Chinese traditional skills.

Paper cutting is popular in China.

... is popular in China.

Please tell me something about Chinese traditional skills.

I want to know how people use birds to catch fish.

I want to know how ...

Fishing with birds is wonderful.

... is wonderful.

It is really amazing to see ...

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

Do you know anything about the Chinese traditional skills? Can you tell me something about the Chinese traditional skills? Is paper cutting popular in China? Is ... popular in your city? How do people catch fish with birds? When did paper cutting start, do you know? When did ... begin, do you know?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

traditional,old,ancient,famous,wonderful,amazing,skillful,meaningful...

4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试试向外国朋友介绍"中国的传统手艺" 吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,可以查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的传统 手艺,以及为什么喜欢它们。

Question: Do you know anything about fishing with birds?

Answer: No. Can you tell me something about it?

Q:	
Α:	
Q:	
Α:	
Q:	
Α:	
Q:	
Α:	

5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论我国的传统手艺吗?(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:Pair work 1:

Key words:paper cutting,easy,scissors,a piece of paper,need skills,practice

S1: Do you know paper cutting?

S2: Yes, I do. But I can't do that myself.

S1: I can do some paper cutting. Let me show you.

S2: Oh, that's wonderful.

S1: First, you need...

S2: Yes.

S1: Then you can \ldots

S2:_____

S1:_____ S2:

(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:

Pair work 2:

Key words: last Sunday, went to old market, a lot of traditional craftsmen

S1: We went to the old market last Sunday.

S2: Did you see a lot of traditional craftsmen there?

S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	



(O)	语言探究	 主动、合作	、协同探究

1. I'll put a	cross he	ere,so we'll	know where	to	come next	time!
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句中的 where to come next time 可以说成 where we come next time,如:

I don't know what I should do now. = I don't know what to do now.

Do you know where we should go? = Do you know where to go?

2. We used to use horses to pull carriages.

used to do something 过去常常做某事,现在不做了,如:

I used to swim in winter. 我过去常常冬泳。(现在不了。)

3. He is very fit and still enjoys working.

fit adj.健康的 enjoy doing something 喜欢做某事

- 4. They are good at catching fish because they can swim well.
 - be good at 擅长于,在 at 后跟名词或动名词,如:

She is good at Mathematics. 她擅长数学。

She is good at playing the piano. 她擅长弹钢琴。

5 . They can dive down and stay under the water for $\underline{up}\ to\ two\ minutes.$

up to 的意思是"可以到……,最多……",如:

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6. Damin usually <u>sets off</u> in the later afternoon and gets cormorants ready for work. set off 出发,开始,如:
We will get up early and set off early. 我们明天要早起早出发。
7. When Damin's boat reaches the right place in the river, he pushed them into the water.
reach是及物动词,后跟名词。
the right place 正确的地方
8. The fish are then taken and thrown into a big basket by Damin.
fish 是可数名词,单复数相同,如:
one fish 一条鱼 two fish 两条鱼
9. No nets are required for this type of fishing.
are required 是被动语态,表示在捕鱼时网是不(被)需要的。
10. Cormorant fishing was once practised in lots of places in South-East China.
was practised,被动语态,表示"被做,被实施"。
11. But today, few young people are interested.
few 修饰可数名词,意思是"几乎没有",有否定的意思:
few young people 几乎没有年轻人 few mistakes 几乎没有错误
12. Mr Chen uses his hands to turn the dough into different characters.
turninto把变成,如:
People turn the house into a museum. 人们把这房子变成了一个博物馆。
13. Wang Weifang puts on a play with his friends in a small town near Xi'an.
14. Shadow puppets are made of hard leather.
be made of 由······做成的,如:
This bridge is made of stone.这桥是石头做的。
15. The leather is cut out in the shape of a person, an animal or an object.
16. Some puppets have movable arms and legs.
move $v.$ 移动 movable $adj.$ 可移动的,可活动的
movable arms and legs 可活动的胳膊和腿
17. Shadow puppet plays are not as popular as before.
asas 和······一样······ as good as 和······一样好 as popular as 和······一样受欢迎
18. Wang and his friends often work very hard for little money, but they do not mind.
mind <i>vi</i> .在意
do not mind 不在意
19. They want to keep this traditional art form alive.
keepalive 使有生命力
keep this traditional art form alive 使这个传统艺术形式有生命力
20. A Chinese knot is usually made of a thin rope.
be made of 由做成的。(参照第 14 句)

(2) 语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

一、什么是被动语态?

英语中当谓语动词表示一个动作时,有两种语态:主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的 执行者;被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。因为在中文的结构里,运用被动语态的机会不多,或者说中文

里几乎没有被动语态,如"会议正在开""桥正在造"等结构在中文里看上去是主动语态。我们不会说"会议 正在被开"或者"桥正在被造",但在英文里都要用被动语态。中文一般在讲不好的事情时会用被动语态,如 "我昨天被爸爸骂了一顿"之类。所以被动语态一直是中国学生觉得难学的部分。

主动语态: I made a model ship. 我做了一只航模。

被动语态: A model ship was made by me. 一只航模被我做了。

二、被动语态是怎样构成的?

被动语态由助动词 be + 动词的过去分词构成,时态通过 be 动词表现出来。动作的执行者由介词 by 引起的短语来表述:

主语 + be 动词 + 过去分词 + by + 动作执行者

English is spoken by many people.

正因为构成被动语态时要用到动词的过去分词,所以对不规则动词的过去式和过去分词要记牢。如果 不知道动词的过去分词,就不可能学好被动语态。在我们课本最后面有不规则动词表,请大家好好利用。 如果有不认识的词,要查词典,标注上中文意思。

三、我们初中要掌握哪些时态的被动语态?

我们在初中阶段应该掌握的被动语态的时态主要有五种:被动语态的一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将 来时、现在进行时和现在完成时:

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态
现在	am are is	am are is	has have}been given
过去	was were	was were) (高中再学)	had been given (高中再学)
将来	shall will }be given	(没有将来进行时)	shall will } (高中再学)

四、一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时的被动语态。

A. 一般现在时的被动语态:

- 1. 主动:The teacher <u>uses</u> the computer <u>every day</u>.
 - 被动:The computer is used by the teacher every day.
 - 否定:The computer is not used by the teacher every day.
 - 疑问: Is the computer used by the teacher every day?
- 2. 主动:We do English and Chinese exercises after class.
 - 被动:English and Chinese exercises are done by us after class.
 - 否定: English and Chinese exercises are not done by us after class.
 - 疑问:Are English and Chinese exercises done by us after class?
 - 注意:English and Chinese exercises 是个复数,它做主语,所以动词要用 are done。

B. 一般过去时的被动语态:

- 1. 主动:The teacher used the computer yesterday.
 - 被动:The computer was used by the teacher yesterday.
 - 否定:The computer was not used by the teacher yesterday.
 - 疑问:Was the computer used by the teacher yesterday?
- 2. 主动:We did our Math exercises yesterday.
 - 被动:Our Math exercises were done by us yesterday.



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- 否定:Our Math exercises were not done by us yesterday.
- 疑问:Were your Math exercises done by you yesterday?
- 注意:our Math exercises 是个复数,它做主语,所以动词要用 were done。

C. 一般将来时的被动语态:

- 1. 主动:The teacher <u>will use</u> the computer tomorrow. 被动:The computer <u>will be used</u> by the teacher tomorrow. 否定:The computer <u>will not be used</u> by the teacher tomorrow. 疑问:<u>Will the computer be used</u> by the teacher tomorrow?
- 2. 主动:We <u>are going to do</u> our English exercises after class. 被动:Our English exercises <u>are going to be done</u> by us after class. 否定:Our English exercises <u>are not going to be done</u> by us after class.
 - 疑问:<u>Are your English exercises going to be done</u> by you after class?
 - 注意:English exercises 是个复数,它做主语,所以动词要用 are going to be done。

Exercise

主动、合作、协同探究

- I. Put the following sentences into the passive voice(把下列句子变成被动语态):
 - 1. I do my homework every day.
 - 2. Mary plays the piano every evening.
 - 3. My parents watch TV every morning.
 - 4. Mother buys a lot of vegetables every week.
 - 5. The man doesn't speak English.
 - 6. I wrote a letter last night.
 - 7. She found her pen yesterday afternoon.
 - 8. My son drove a Toyota car last year.
 - 9. We flew kites last Sunday.
 - 10. They didn't eat noodles this morning.
 - 11. We will watch a nice movie this evening.
 - 12. The students are going to visit a photo show tomorrow.
 - 13. She sang nice songs last night.
 - 14. The teacher gave us a Maths problem two days ago.

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15.	Your father will tell you how to do that.
16.	She showed him the easiest way to do that Physics problem.
17.	Professor Johnson is going to sing us an American song.
18.	She wrote these books for children.
19.	Does someone clean the office every day?
20.	What shall we do next?
Tur	 m the following sentences into negative and question (把下列句子变成否定句和一般疑问句
1 . I	will put a cross here.
Ţ	否定句:
と失	疑问句:
	Ve used to use horses to pull carriages.
Ţ	否定句:
ドチ	疑问句:
3.⊦	He is very fit.
Ţ	否定句:
と失	疑问句:
4. C	Damin uses cormorants to catch fish.
Ţ	否定句:
と失	疑问句:
5.7	They are good at catching fish.
Ţ	否定句:
と失	疑问句:
6.7	They can stay under the water for up to two minutes.
Ţ	否定句:
と失	疑问句
7.E	Damin usually sets off in the late afternoon.
Ţ	否定句:
と失	疑问句 _:
8. H	He jumps up and down on his boat.
Ţ	否定句:
と失	疑问句:
	He hangs a light on a post at the front of the boat after dark.
Ţ	否定句:
と失	疑问句:
10.	There will be more cormorant fishermen in 50 years.
	否定句:
	疑问句:

Z



Ⅲ. Ask questions about the underlined part (就画线部分提问):

- 1. Cormorant fishing was once practised in lots of places in South-East China.
- 2. The fish are then thrown into a big basket by Damin.
- 3. The cormorants bring the fish back to the boat.
- 4. He hangs a light on a post at the front of the boat.
- 5. Damin uses several ways to attract fish.
- 6. He pushes the birds into the river.
- 7. Damin usually sets off in the late afternoon.
- 8. He ties a piece of grass around the birds' necks to stop them from eating big fish.
- 9. The film company wanted to make a program about cormorant fishing.
- 10. Only a small piece of dough and some simple tools are required to make a dough toy.



No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	used to do something	中文什么意思?	
2	up to	中文什么意思?	
3	一条鱼/两条鱼	英文怎么说?	
4	few mistakes	中文什么意思?	
5	as popular as	中文什么意思?	
6	由做成	英文怎么说?	
7	使有生命力	英文怎么说?	
8	move	能说出它的形容词吗?	
9	到达正确的地方	英文怎么说?	
10	擅长于	英文怎么说?	
11	up to two minutes	中文什么意思?	
12	I don't know where we should go.	能用另一个句子来表 达同样的意思吗?	

根据要求,完成下列表格:

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续表

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
13	把变成	英文怎么说?	
14	an ancient Chinese art	中文什么意思?	
15	上上下下	英文怎么说?	



\boldsymbol{I} . Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流,大家谈了中国的传统手艺。请使用本单元所 学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

A:Do you know how to fish with birds? B:No,I don't. Can you tell me something about that? A:Sure. I have just learned a text. Β: A: B:_____ Α: Β: Α. Β. Α: B: A: B: ___ Α. Β:

${\rm I\hspace{-.1em}I}$. A word game

这是一个"接龙游戏"。在这个游戏中,你和你的朋友比一比,谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意 一个英文单词,如 description,你的朋友就要写一个由"n-"开头的单词,如 never。你就要接下去写一个由 "r-"开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:





M2 Unit 3

单元自测

举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子,选出相应的图片):(每小题1分,6题,共6分)



Ⅱ. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案):(每小题1分,10题,共10分)

延,	此山取伯ヨ的合采月(每小巡1分,10巡,共1	
()7. A. 2:20.	B.2:40.
	C. 3:00.	D. 3:20.
()8. A.\$ 3.	B.\$ 6.
	C.\$ 12.	D.\$ 15.
()9. A. 21.	B. 23.
	C. 25.	D. 30.
()10. A. A T-shirt.	B. A camera.
	C. A pen.	D. A purse.
()11. A. Husband and wife.	B. Teacher and student.
	C. Doctor and patient.	D. Boss and secretary.
()12. A. In a library.	B. In a restaurant.
	C. In a park.	D. In a hospital.
()13. A. Have a piano lesson.	B. Take photos.
	C. Watch a film.	D. Go for a swim.
()14. A. Visit their parents.	B. Stay at home.
	C. Have a barbecue.	D. Go shopping.
()15. A. The traffic is not convenient.	B. It's too close to busy roads.
	C. Rooms are not big enough.	D. There is no swimming pool.
()16. A. Because he forgot the party.	B. Because he couldn't find a gas station.
	C. Because he was lost.	D. Because he ran out of money.
Ⅲ. List	en to the passage and tell whether the foll	owing statements are true or false (判断下列句子是
否符	行合你听到的短文内容,符合的用"⊺"表示,不祥	符合的用"F"表示): (每小题1分,4题,共4分)

()17. The story took place about two hundred years ago.

(

(

)18. The boat sailing up the Thames River was from distant China.

)19. The Chinese received a warm welcome because it carried gifts for the King of England.

()20. The sailing boat to London showed the talent and wisdom of the Chinese.

Ⅳ. Choice(选择题):(每小题2分,20题,共40分)

A. speaks B. are spoken C. is speaking D. is spoken () 22. The bridges two years ago. A. is built B. built C. were built D. was built () 23. His new book	()21. English			
()22, The bridgestwo years ago. A, is built B, built C, were built D, was built ()23, His new booknext month. A, will be published B, is publishing C, was published ()23, His new booknext month. A, will be published D, has been published ()24, Our room mustclean, A, weep B, be kept C, to be kept D, to keep ()24, Our room mustclean, A, keep B, be kept C, to be kept D, to keep ()25, Actions to protect the environment since last week. A, are taken B, hare been taken C, were taken D, will be taken ()26, Now computers all over the world. A, is used B, are useing C, are used D, have used ()27, Doctors in every part of the world. A, need B, are needing C, are used D, will need ()28, The 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. A, was held B, were held C, were taken place D, will take place ()29, Where these boxes made? A, was B, were C, is D, am ()30, The flowers often. A, must be water D, must water D, and ()31, The play of the theatre n				C. is speaking	D. is spoken
A, is built B, built C, were built D, was built () 23, His new booknext month, A, will be published B, is publishing C, was published D, has been published () 24, Our room mustclean. A, keep B, be kept C, to be kept D, to keep () 25, Actions to protect the environment since last week. A, are taken B, have been taken C, were taken D, will be taken () 26, Now computers all over the world. A, is used B, are using C, are used D, have used () 27, Doctors in every part of the world. A, need B, are needing C, are needed D, will need () 28, The 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. A, was held B, were D, will take place () 29, Where these boxes made? A, was B, were C, is D, am () 30, The flowers often, A, must be watered D, must watered D, must watered () 31, The play at the theatre next Sunday. A, will be shown D, is shown () 32, The important meeting on a cold morning last year. A, was had B, were written C, are writing () 33, The storybooks by the writ	(et te spestrung	
()23. His new book next month. A. will be published B. is publishing C. was published D. has been published ()24. Our room must clean. A. keep B. be kept C. to be kept D. to keep ()25. Actions to protect the environment since last week. A. are taken B. have been taken C. were taken D. will be taken ()26. Now computers all over the world. A. is used B. are using C. are used D. have used ()27. Doctors in every part of the world. A. need B. are needing C. are needed D. will need ()28. The 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. A. was held B. were held C. were taken place D. will take place ()29. Where these boxes made? A. was B. were C. is D. am ()30. The flowers often. A. must be watered D. must water ()31. The play at the theatre next Sunday. A. will be shown B. will shown C. will shown C. will show D. is shown G. were written C. are writing D. had ()33. The storybooks by the writer in the 1960s. A. are written B. was done				C. were built	D. was built
A, will be published B, is publishing C. was published D, has been published (1)24. Our room must clean. A, keep B, be kept C, to be kept D, to keep (2)25. Actions to protect the environment since last week. A, are taken B, have been taken D, will be taken (2)25. Actions to protect the environment since last week. A, are taken B, are using C, are used D, will be taken (2)26. Now computers all over the world. A, is used B, are using C, are used D, have used (2)27. Doctors in every part of the world. A, need B, are needing C, are needed D, will need (2)28. The 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. A, was held B, were held D, will take place (2)29. Where these boxes made? A, was B, were C, is D, am (2)30. The flowers often. A, will be water D, must water D, arm (2)31. The play of the heatre next Sunday. A, will be shown B, will shown C, will show D, is shown C, held D, had (2)33. The storybooks by the writer in the 1960s. A, are written B, was done	(
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					D.Did;build
A. is grown B. are grown C. grows D. grow	(
		A. is grown	B. are grown	C. grows	D. grow

			Gue	M2 Unit 3
()38. A talk on Chine	se history in ·	the school hall next week	۲.
	A. is given		C. will be given	D. gives
(all over the v	-	
	A. knows	B. knew	C. is known	D. was known
()40. The 2007 Specie	al Olympic Games	in Shanghai.	
	A. will hold	B. will be held	C. were held	D. held
V.Re	ading comprehension(i	阅读理解): (每小题3分	,10题,共30分)	
	Choose the best answ	ver (根据短文内容,选择	译最恰当的答案):	
			\mathbb{A}	
	A Frenchman goes to	London for his holiday	.He can speak a little Ei	nglish,but he can't speak
we) .			
	One day,he goes to	a restaurant. He want	s to have some eggs, bu	ut he can't remember the
Eng	glish word for "egg". H	e sees a picture of a h	en,so he asks,"Can you	tell me what it is?"
	"Sure,it's a hen." Th	e waiter answers.		
	"What do you call he	r babies?" he asks.		
	"Chicks,sir."			
	"And what do you ca	II chicks before they're	e born?"	
	"Eggs,sir."			
	"Very well," says the	e French man. "I want t	two eggs and a cup of co	offee, please."
()41. The Frenchman	goes to London	<u> . . </u>	
	A. to study	B. for his holiday	C. for his business	D. to see his friends
()42. The Frenchman	wants to eat		
	A. some chicks	B. some hens	C. some vegetables	D. some eggs
()43. We call a hen's	baby		
	A. a chick	B. a boy	C. a girl	D. an egg
()44. The Frenchman	can speak a little		
	A. French	B. English	C. Chinese	D. Italian
()45. We think that the	ne Frenchman is		
	A. clever	B. foolish	C. handsome	D. strange

B

When you want to go shopping, decide how much money you can spend on new clothes. Think about the kind of clothes you really need. Then look for those clothes on sale.

There are labels (标签) inside all new clothes. The labels tell you how to take care of your clothes. The label for a shirt may tell you to wash it in warm water. A sweater label may tell you to wash it in cold water. The label on a coat may say "DRY CLEAN ONLY". Washing may destroy the coat. If you do as the directions say on the label, you can keep your clothes looking their best.

Many clothes today must be dry-cleaned. Dry cleaning is expensive. When buying new clothes, check to see if they will need to be dry-cleaned. You will save money if you buy clothes that can be washed easily.

You can save money if you buy clothes that are well made. Well-made clothes last longer. They look good even after they have been washed many times. Clothes that cost more money are not always better made. They do not always fit better. Sometimes less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

()46. When you want to go shopping, you should not ____

A. decide how much money you can spend on clothes

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- B. think about the kind of clothes you really need
- C. look for those clothes on sale
- D. look for those expensive and well-known brand clothes
-)47. The label for a sweater may tell you to _____.
 - A. wash it in cold water
 - B. wash it in warm water
 - C. dry clean it
 - D. iron it
- ()48. The underlined word "directions" means _____ in Chinese.
 - A.方向 B.说明 C.生产商 D.专家

()49. If the clothes need dry-cleaning, you will spend _____ money.

A. less B. no C. many D. much more

)50. We learn from the reading that cheaper clothes _____.

- A. are always worse made
- B. must be dry cleaned
- C. can sometimes fit you better
- D. can not be washed

 I. Read the following passage and complete the blanks with the given statements(根据短文内容,从 短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项):(每小题 2 分,5 题,共 10 分)

The Hope diamond is a rare and famous gem. 51. _____. In the 1600s, a French traveler bought a blue diamond the size of a fist. It most likely came from India. He sold the stone to the French king in 1668. The stone was recut and worn on a ribbon. When a diamond is recut, 52. _____. The recut diamond was named the French Blue. During the French Revolution, it vanished and no one knew who had it.

In 1812, it was reported that a London diamond seller had a large blue diamond. Many experts believe that it was the French Blue and that it had been recut. Later, King George IV of England owned the diamond. 53, _____.

By 1839 the stone belonged to Henry Philip Hope, a London banker. While Hope had the gem, 54. _____. After Hope died, members of his family sold it to pay debts.

The next owner took it to Paris. It was sold and then resold to Pierre Cartier, a famous jeweler. He sold it to Evalyn Walsh McLean, a wealthy woman in Washington, D. C. She later had it set in a necklace. After she died, a jeweler named Harry Winston bought the diamond. Years later, he gave it to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. 55.

- A. It has a history of more than one million years
- B. It is there now for all to see
- C. It was burnt after that
- D. It was sold after he died
- E. It has a complex history
- F. it was named the Hope diamond
- G. a jeweler cuts off pieces to make it shiner and give it a different shape



M2 Unit 3

1. used to use something	曾经用
2. be good at	擅长于
3. up to	达,最多
4. set off	出发
5. stop somebody from doing something	防止做
6. up and down	上上下下
7. this type of	这种
8. be practised	被做,被实施
9. in 50 years	在 50 年内
10. once a year	一年一次
11. make from	把做成
12. different sizes	不同的尺寸
13. turn into	把变成
14. put on	上演
15. be made of	由做成
16. in the shape of	成外形
17. movable arms and legs	可以动的胳膊和腿
18. an ancient Chinese art	一种古老的中国艺术
19. as popular as before	和以前一样受欢迎
20, keep something alive	使有生命力



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍 Groucho Marx 的有关"读书"的名言。

I must say I find television very educational. The minute somebody turns it on, I go to the library and read a good book.

—Groucho Marx



educational adj.有教育意义的