Learning Contents

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单元 项目	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
话题	健康与急救	志愿服务与慈善 活动	家务和允许	人际交往	难忘的事件
功能	谈论健康问题和 事故并给出对应 建议	提供援助	礼貌提出请求; 征询许可	谈论问题,给出 建议	谈论过去的事 情;讲故事
结构	用 have 谈论健 康问题;情态动 词 should, shouldn't 提建 议;反身代词	动词不定式做宾 语、状语和宾语 补足语;情态动 词 can 提建议; 动词短语	用 could 礼貌地 提出请求;用 could 表示允许	Why don't you? 结构; 连词 until, so that, although 的用法	连 词 while 和 when 的 用 法; 过去进行时的问 句和陈述句
单元 项目	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Unit 10
话题	传说与故事	世界知识	文化和音乐	有趣的地方	居住的环境
功能	讲故事	谈论地理和自然	谈论最近的事情 和经历	谈论过去的经历	谈论你拥有的物 品和周围的事物
结构	连词 unless,as soon as,so that	大数字;形容词 和副词的比较级 和最高级	带有 already 和 yet 的现在完成 时	带有 been, ever 和 never 的现在 完成时	带有 since 和 for 的现在完成 时

《中国学生发展核心素养》总体框架

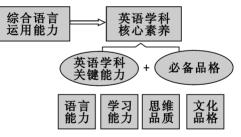
中国学生发展核心素养,以科学性、时代性和民族性为基本原则,以培养"全面发展的人"为核心,分为 文化基础、自主发展、社会参与三个方面。综合表现为人文底蕴、科学精神、学会学习、健康生活、责任担当、 实践创新六大素养。

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、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。

Unit 1

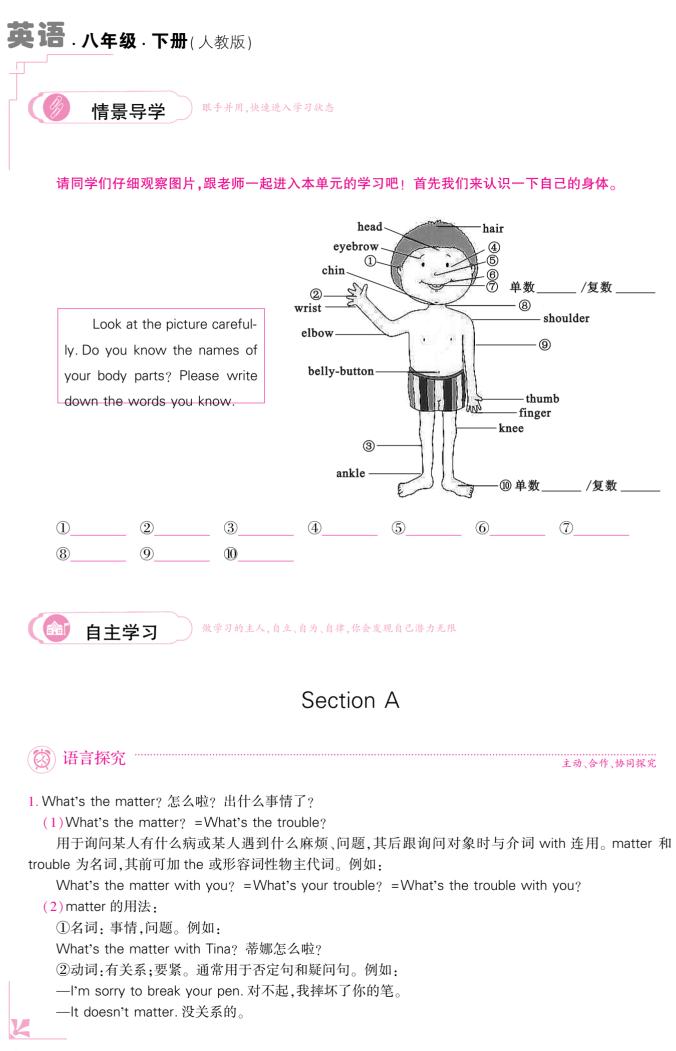
Unit 1 What's the matter?

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

亲爱的同学们,现代人的健康观是整体健康,世界卫生组织提出"健康不仅是躯体没有疾病,还要具备 心理健康、社会适应良好和有道德"。健康是人生的第一财富。本单元主要学习健康问题及提出相关建议, 和遇到突发事故进行急救。通过这两部分内容的学习,相信同学们能理解健康的真正含义。

●核心目标:

话题	谈论健康及急救。				
词汇	有关身体、日常疾病、康复建议等词汇。				
语法	用"have+a+病症"谈论健康问题;情态动词 should/shouldn't 表示提出建议;反身代词的用法。				
功 能	谈论健康方面的问题并给予恰当的建议和对突发事故进行急救。				
	听 能听懂日常生活中医生或师长关于健康问题的询问,生病或事故的缘由;能听懂他人就健康方面给 出的建议和救助措施。				
技 能	说 能说出日常生活中有关健康的问题,如疾病的名称、感受以及问题形成的理由;对于生病或出事故 的人能给予健康方面的救助建议。				
	读 能阅读理解本单元提供的阅读材料并能从中获得积极的人生启示。				
	写 运用本单元所学内容以便条等形式写出日常医患之间的对话和对应的建议。				
文 化	通过阅读材料体会当我们遇到困难或面临生死抉择时应有的积极的人生态度。				
日常用语	通过阅读材料体会当我们遇到困难或面临生死抉择时应有的积极的人生态度。 1. —What's the matter? —I have a stomachache. —You shouldn't eat so much next time. 2. —What's the matter with Ben? —He hurt himself. He has a sore back. —He should lie down and rest. 3. —Do you have a fever? —Yes, I do./No, I don't. /I don't know. 4. —Does he have a toothache? —Yes, he does. —He should see a dentist and get an X-ray. 5. —What should she do? —She should take her temperature. 6. —Should I put some medicine on it? —Yes, you should./No, you shouldn't.				





—I can't repair the mobile phone. 我不会修手机。

---No matter. I'll do it myself. 没关系。我自己来。

2. have a cold 受凉;感冒

(1) have a cold=catch a cold 此时 cold 是可数名词"感冒"。

(2) have a+疾病名词,意思是"患……病"。例如:

have a sore throat 患喉咙痛	have a sore back 机	患背痛	have a fever 发烧
have a stomachache 息胃痛	have a toothache 系	患牙痛	have a headache 患头痛
have a backache 患背痛			

3. too much/too many/much too

短语	含义	用法	例句
too much	太多	后接不可数名词	There is too much rain these days.
	入多	修饰动词,放在动词之后	He drank too much.
too many	太多	后接可数名词复数	There are too many things for me to do every day.
much too	太	修饰形容词或副词	It's much too cold in winter.

4. lie down and rest 躺下休息

(1)lie

1)作不及物动词。

①意为"(人或者动物)躺,平卧",常与表示场所的短语连用。例如:

The boy lay in the sofa. 那男孩躺在了沙发上。

He lies in bed all day. 他整日躺在床上。

He lay down on the bench and soon fell asleep. 他躺在长凳上很快就睡着了。

②意为"位于(某方向);(景色等)展现",常与表示方位的短语连用。例如:

Mexico lies to the south of Texas. 墨西哥位于德克萨斯州的南边。

The valley lay before us. 山谷展现在我们面前。

③意为"(事情)在于;(错误、责任等)发现于"例如:

His success lies in hard work. 他的成功在于勤奋工作。

The trouble lies in the engine. 故障出在引擎上。

④意为"说谎"。例如:

Don't lie to me! 不要和我撒谎!

The camera never lies. 照相机决不骗人。(将事物原原本本地拍下来)

Tip: lie 的相关词形变化

原形	过去式	过去分词	现在分词	词义
lie	lay	lain	lying	躺,平卧
lie	lied	lied	lying	说谎

2) lie 作名词, 意为"谎言;假话",其复数形式为 lies;反义词为 truth。例如:

tell a lie 撒谎 a white/black lie 善意的/恶意的谎言

Lies can't cover up facts. 谎言掩盖不了事实。

(2) rest

1)作不及物动词。意为"休息,睡"。例如:

It is nice to sit down and rest for a while. 坐下来休息一会儿是很好的。

I always rest for an hour after dinner. 晚饭后,我总要休息一小时。

2) rest 作名词, 意为"休息, 休养, 休息时间"。例如:

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Let's take a rest. 我们休息一下吧。 What she most wanted was a good rest. 她最想要的是好好休息一下。 5. drink some hot tea with honey 喝一些加蜂蜜的热茶 with 的用法: ①介词,意为"具有,带有",表示某物带有或具有某种特征。例如: She is a girl with long hair. 她是梳长发的女孩。 I prefer coffee with milk in it. 我喜欢加了牛奶的咖啡。 ②介词,意为"和.....一起"。例如: I like to talk freely with my friends. 我喜欢和朋友们自由交谈。 ③介词,意为"用.....,"表示"使用某种工具"。例如: Cut it with a knife. 用刀来切。 6. see a dentist and get an X-ray 看牙医并且拍张 X 光片 (1) see a dentist = go to a dentist 看牙医 see a doctor = go to a doctor 看医生 (2) X-ray n. X 射线; X 光。例如: get an X-ray 拍张 X 光片 7. What should I do? 我应该做什么? should 情态动词,意为"应该",后跟动词原形,表示责任和义务。 should not=shouldn't 不应该 主语+should/shouldn't+动词原形。例如: You should lie down and rest. 你应该躺下休息一会儿。 You shouldn't go out at night. 你晚上不应该出门。 8....it doesn't sound like you have a fever...听起来你好像没有发烧…… (1) sound like 意为"听起来像……"后接名词或名词性短语或句子做表语。例如: It sounds like a good idea. 听起来是个不错的主意。 "感官动词+like"结构。例如: look like 看起来像 feel like 摸起来像 smell like 闻起来像 taste like 尝起来像 Tip:否定的转移是指英语否定句在句中某一部分(常在谓语部分),但在语义上却是否定另一部分的现 象。翻译这类句子时不要单纯依赖语法分析,而应从语义上分析,根据上下文理解句意。例如: (2) It doesn't sound like you know the truth. 听起来你好像不知道真相。 It doesn't sound like..."听起来好像不……" The food doesn't taste fresh. (not fresh) 食物尝起来不鲜。 (3) sound+形容词, 意为"听起来, 好像"。例如: The music sounds nice. 那支曲子听起来很美。 9. You need to take breaks away from the computer. 你需要休息一下,远离电脑。 (1) need 的用法: ①"需要",作为实义动词时,人做主语,通常用法是: A. sb. needs sth. 某人需要某物。例如: I need your help. 我需要你的帮助。 B. sb. needs to do sth. 某人需要做某事。例如: Do you need to drink more water? 你需要多喝水吗? ②need 作为实义动词时,物做主语,通常用法是:物+need +doing...表示"某物需要"。例如: The flowers need watering.这些花需要浇水。 Her room needs cleaning. 她的房间需要打扫。 ③need 作情态动词使用。与其他情态动词"can""may""must"的用法基本相同。need 表示"需要" 或"必须",通常用于否定句和疑问句。例如: You needn't do it again. 你不需要再做了。



He needn't worry about it. 这件事他无须担心。 Need he do this homework first? 他需要先做这些作业吗? Need they fill in the form? 他们需要填表吗? (2) take breaks 休息一下 10. If your head and neck still hurt tomorrow...如果你的头和脖子明天还疼的话…… hurt 动词,意为"使痛;受伤;使受伤",表示肉体感到疼痛或不适。 ①某部位+hurt(s) 例如: My head hurts badly. 我的头痛得厉害。 His back doesn't hurt any more. 他的背不再疼了。 ②某人+hurt(s)+身体部位或反身代词 例如: He hurts his leg. 他的腿受伤了。 Did you hurt yourself? 你弄伤自己了? ③伤……的感情;使(感情)受到伤害 例如: She hurt his feelings. 她伤害了他的感情。 11.... when the driver saw an old man lying on the side of the road. ……当那位司机看到路上躺着的 老人。 see 的用法: 动词,意为"看见"。see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事(看到动作发生的全过程或经常看到动作发生); see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事(强调动作正在发生) 例如: We saw him playing football. 我们看见他正在踢足球。 We often saw him play football. 我们经常看见他踢足球。 We saw him play football yesterday. 我们昨天看见他踢足球了。 12. The bus driver, 24-year-old Wang Ping. .. 那位公交车司机, 24 岁的王平 ······ "数词+名词+形容词"构成复合形容词,在句中做定语,用连字符连接,名词用单数。例如: Tom, a five-year-old boy, is the only child of the family. 汤姆, 5 岁的男孩, 是家里的独生子。 She is a six-year-old girl with two big eyes. 她是一位长着两只大眼睛的六岁女孩。 13. But to his surprise, ... 但是, 令他惊讶的是…… surprise 是一个常用词,它既可用作名词,也可用作动词。现将其用法归纳如下: (1) surprise 用作名词时,其含义是"使人吃惊的事"。这种吃惊可能包含着高兴也可能包含害怕或忧虑。 ①通常用作抽象名词,不可数。意为"惊奇;惊异"。例如: Her face showed surprise at the news. 听到这个消息她脸上露出了惊奇。 ②也可以具体化而变为可数名词。意为"惊奇;惊讶;意外的事;吃惊的事"。例如: He gave me a surprise by arriving early. 他的早到使我大吃一惊。 (2) surprise 用作动词时,后接某人做宾语,意为"使……惊奇;使……震惊"。例如: The news greatly surprised us. 这条消息使我们大为惊讶。 (3) surprise 用法大比拼: ①to one's surprise 意为"使某人吃惊的是……"它对全句进行解释或说明,表示说话人对上文的看法 或态度,一般放在句首。例如: To our surprise, the boy won the prize. 使我们惊奇的是这个男孩获奖了。 ②in surprise 意为"惊奇地;吃惊地",它修饰谓语动词。例如: "How did you come here?" she said in surprise. "你是怎么到这儿来的?"她惊讶地说。

③be surprised 可单独使用或跟不定式。例如:

When I received his letter, I was very surprised. 当我收到他的信时很吃惊。 14. Thanks to Mr. Wang and the passengers... 幸亏有王先生和乘客的帮助……

thanks to 为习语介词,这个短语表示原因,意为"由于""多亏",to 后接表示感谢的对象。例如:

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Thanks to the English language, we can learn a lot from other countries. 由于英语这门语言,我们能从其他国家学到很多东西。

15.... because they don't want any trouble,....因为他们不想惹任何麻烦,...... trouble 的用法:

trouble"困难,忧虑,烦扰,麻烦事",指在做某事的过程中所遇到的一些不顺利或使人烦恼的事情,也可 指某人所处的环境困难或危险,即"困境,险境"。

(1)作一般的"麻烦,困难"解时是不可数名词。例如:

I had the same trouble when I first bought my house. 我刚买房子时,也遇到过相同的麻烦。

I'm sorry to have to put you to so much trouble. 很抱歉,给您添了这么多麻烦。

(2)作"麻烦事"解时是可数名词,作"烦恼,困境"解时,多用复数形式。例如:

I find getting up early a great trouble. 我觉得早起床很不容易。

Most people are too busy with their own troubles to give much help.

大多数人都忙于自己的烦心事,而无暇提供太多的帮助。

16. But the driver didn't think about himself. 但是司机没有考虑他自己。

(1) think about 考虑 think of 想起 think over 仔细考虑 例如:

I will think about the plan. 我会考虑这个计划的。

He often thinks of/about his parents. 他经常想念父母。

I'll think over your suggestion again. 我将再次仔细考虑你的建议。

(2)反身代词

①反身代词的构成:

第一、二人称的反身代词构成:形容词性物主代词+self/selves

单数	myself	yourself
复数	ourselves	yourselves

第三人称的反身代词构成:<u>第三人称宾格+self/selves</u>

单数	himself	herself	itself
复数		themselves	

②反身代词的常见搭配:

enjoy oneself=have fun=have a good time 玩得高兴

teach oneself=learn...by oneself 自学 by oneself =alone 独自

help oneself to 随便吃 introduce oneself to 自我介绍

③反身代词必须与主语保持人称的一致。例如:

—I'll have a tennis game tomorrow. I'm a little bit nervous. 明天我有一场网球赛,我有点紧张。

—Believe in yourself. You're the best in our club. 相信你自己,你是俱乐部最好的选手。

17. Bus No. 26 hit an old man on Zhongshan Road. 26 路公交车在中山路撞倒了一位老人。

hit 的用法:可指用手、拳、武器等"击、打"的动作,也可指明显地从轻微到毁坏性地碰撞,还可指在思想 情绪上留下印象。

(1)用作及物动词、宾语指人时,后可接 on(in),表示"击""打"身体某部位;后接 on(against)时,表示身体某部分碰或撞在某物上。例如:

A stone hit him on the leg. 一颗石头击中了他的腿。

He hit me with his hand. 他用手打了我。

(2)用作不及物动词时,后接介词 against(at)表示"碰撞"或"打击"。例如:

The ball hit against the window. 球撞在窗户上。



考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

Unit 1

I.请根据句意及首字母提示,填入单词的正确形式。

- 1. —I'm sorry to be late today, Ms. Lin.
- -It doesn't m_____, Peter. It snows today and it's hard for you to ride to school.
- 2. If you eat too much chocolate in the evening, you may have a t ____
- 3. If you don't have your meals at the right time of the day, you will have a s _____.
- 4. My head hurts badly. I mean, I might have got a bad h ____
- 5. A duck has two legs, while two spiders(蜘蛛) have 16 f____
- 6. Uncle Sam is very good at swimming. He can swim at a very high speed without taking a b .
- 7. After a whole day's hard work, Doctor Martin I _____ into his bed and fell asleep.
- 8. The well-cooked duck's n_____ is now a very popular snack(小吃) in Hubei.
- 9. It's not safe for a p_____ to get off the bus when it hasn't stopped yet.
- 10. We should remember to have a r _____ when we are too tired in study.
- 11.—Hi, Jack, you don't look well. What's the t_____ with you?
 - -I think I've got a cold.
- 12. Be careful not to h _____ yourself when you cut up the tomatoes.
- 13. Because I had a sore t ______ this morning, my friends couldn't hear what I had said clearly.
- 14. The little baby tried to run to his parents, but he fell down and broke his k
- 15.—In the P.E. class today, I was h _____ on the head by a basketball.
- -Oh no! I'm sorry to hear that! Are you OK now?
- 16. A cold always starts with a high temperature on the body, which we call it a f_____.
- 17. People shouldn't smoke in front of little babies, because that may make them c ______ and cry.
- 18. The doctors can see a human's bones(骨头) clearly through an X _____.
- 19. Don't forget to turn o ______ all the lights when you leave the classroom.
- 20. All the people helped Wang Ping to move the old man o _____ the bus and they all went with him to the hospital.

Ⅱ.根据汉语意思完成下列句子。每空一词。

- 1. ——约翰怎么了?
 - ——他昨天伤着自己了,他后背疼。
 - ---What's the _____ with John?
- -He _____ himself yesterday. He has a sore back.
- 2. ——我应该怎么办?
 - ——你应该躺下休息几天。
 - —What _____ I ____?
 - -You should _____ and rest for some days.
- 3. 他们立即把老人送到了医院。
 - They took the old man to the hospital ______.
- 4. 你跌倒了吗?
- Where did you the train?

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6. 令我惊讶的是,他通过了考试。

_____, he passed the exam.

7. 我们不想陷入麻烦之中。 We don't want to

_____ trouble.

8. 她说晚饭马上就准备好了。

She said the dinner would be ready _____

9. 那些孩子总是惹麻烦。

Those kids are always _____ ____ ____

10. 多亏那位年轻人,我们及时到达了火车站。

that young man, we arrived at the train station in time.

Ⅲ.用所给词的正确形式填空。

Bus Driver and Passengers Save an Old Man

At 9:00 a.m. yesterday, bus No. 26 1. (go) along Zhonghua Road when the driver saw an old man 2. (lie) on the side of the road. A woman next to him was shouting for help.

The bus driver, 24-year-old Wang Ping, stopped the bus without 3. _____(think) twice. He got off and asked the woman what 4. ______(happen). She said that the old man had a heart problem and should go to the hospital. Mr. Wang knew he had to act 5. ______(quick). He told the passengers that he must take the man to the hospital. He expected most or all of the passengers 6. _____(get) off and wait for the next bus. But to his surprise, they all agreed 7. _____(go) with him. Some passengers helped Mr. Wang to move the man onto the bus.

Thanks to Mr. Wang and the passengers, the man 8. ____(save) by the doctors in time. "It's said that many people 9. ____(not want) to help others because they don't want any trouble," says one passenger. "But the driver didn't think about 10. ____(he). He only thought about saving a life."

Section B

🔯 语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. Someone felt sick. 有人生病了。

sick 的用法:

(1) sick adj. "生病的",既可放在 be (系动词)后做表语,也可放在名词前做定语。例如:

She is looking after her sick father. 她在照顾她生病的父亲。

When she got up, she felt a little sick and took some medicine. 她起床时感到有点不舒服,于是吃了些药。 (2) 反胃的;恶心的;作呕的

She feels sick in buses. 她在公共汽车上觉得很恶心。 The smell makes me sick. 这气味使我感到恶心。

Ⅲ 的用法:

(1)ill *adj.* "生病的",只能放在 be (系动词)后做表语。例如: She is ill/sick in bed. 她卧病在床。

(2) ill 做定语修饰名词时是"坏的;邪恶的"之意。例如:

He is an ill man. 他是一个邪恶的人。

2. Aron Ralston is an American man who is interested in mountain climbing. 阿伦·罗斯顿是一名热爱登 山运动的美国人。



(1) who 为关系代词,引导定语从句 who is interested in mountain climbing。who 在定语从句中做主语,整个定语从句修饰先行词 man。

定语从句:

定义:用来修饰前面的名词或代词的句子,叫作定语从句。

先行词:被定语从句修饰的名词或代词叫作先行词。

定语从句必须放在先行词之后。

关系词:引导定语从句的连词叫作关系词,关系词分为关系代词和关系副词。例如:

He is the boy who/that often helps me. 他就是那个经常帮我的男孩。(who/that 关系代词指男孩, 在定语从句中做主语。)

-Do you know the little boy who is helping the old man cross the road?

——你认识刚才帮老人过马路的那个小男孩吗?(who关系代词指小男孩,在定语从句中做主语。)

--No. But how nice he is! ----不认识。多好的一个孩子啊!

(2) interested 的用法:

①interested in=take/have an interest in (人)对……变得感兴趣 例如:

Are you interested in this subject? 你对这门课感兴趣吗?

I'm interested in playing the piano. 我对弹钢琴有兴趣。

②be interested to do sth. 表示很想做某事。例如:

I'm interested to hear your opinion. 我想听听你的意见。

3. As a mountain climber, Aron is used to taking risks. 作为一个登山者, 阿伦习惯于冒险。

(1) as 的用法:

介词,"作为;以……身份"。例如:

As a teacher, Mr. Wang thinks it's very important to teach the students how to learn.

作为一名教师,王老师觉得教会学生如何学习非常重要。

(2) be/get used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。例如:

My grandpa is used to living in the country. 我爷爷习惯在农村生活。

(3) risk 的用法:

①名词,"冒险"。例如:

take risks/take a/the risk (of) doing sth. 冒险做某事 例如:

I don't want to take the risk (of) trying this. 我不想冒险去尝试。

at the risk of 冒……之险;不顾…… 例如:

He decided to get there even at the risk of his life. 他决心到那里去,即使是冒生命危险也在所不惜。

②动词,"冒……的危险;冒险干"。例如:

I don't want to risk trying this. 我不想冒险去尝试。

You risked your life to save the children. 你冒着生命危险去救那些孩子。

risk doing 冒险做某事 例如:

They risked losing their jobs. 他们冒着失去工作的风险。

4. Aron almost lost his life because of accidents. 阿伦因为意外差点丧失了生命。

(1) almost 副词,"差不多,几乎,将近"等。可以用来修饰形容词、副词。例如:

Almost all the guests are here. 差不多所有的客人都来了。

Dinner is almost ready. 饭差不多做好了。

(2) because of 由于;因为

[比较] because 和 because of

	词性	用法
because	连词	后接句子
because of	介词短语	后接名词

①because of +n. 例如:

She's worried because of her son. 她之所以焦虑是因为她的儿子。

Unit 1

英语.八年级.下册(人教版)

He didn't go to school yesterday because of illness. 他昨天没去学校是因为生病了。 ②because 引导原因状语从句。例如:

He didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill.

(3) accident:名词

①意外事故,车祸。例如:

The accident happened at about 5:30. 事故大约发生在五点半。

②偶然发生的意外事件,不一定是"事故"。例如:

I'm sorry, I broke the glass. It was an accident. 我很抱歉打破了玻璃杯,这完全是无意的。

③用于习语 by accident,"偶然地",主要用作状语。例如:

I met Jack by accident in the cinema. 我在电影院偶然碰到杰克。

5. This means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of. 这意味着你处在看起来好像不可以脱离的困境。

(1)mean:动词

意思是,有……的意思。询问"……的意思",常用句型有:

What does...mean? What is the meaning of...? 例如:

What does this word mean? = What is the meaning of the word? 这个词是什么意思?

(2) situation:名词

情况。例如:

He is in a very dangerous situation. 他处于非常危险的境地。

(3) get out of

①离开,从……出来 例如:

Why don't you get out of the city if you don't like it? 你要是不喜欢这座城市,干吗不离开它呢? ②放弃 例如:

He got out of the bad habit. 他改掉了这个坏习惯。

6. Aron tells of the importance of making good decisions, and of being in control of one's life. 阿伦讲述了 做出好的选择的重要性,以及如何掌控自己的生命。

(1) importance 的用法:

不可数名词,"重要性,重大性"。例如:

He is a man of great importance. 他是一位非常重要的人物。

We cannot emphasize too much the importance of learning English. 我们再怎样强调学英文的重要性也不为过。

(2) decision 的用法:

decision 是 decide 的名词形式,"决心,决定"。make a decision 做个决定 例如:

The next morning, Alice made a decision. She would tell her mother the truth.

第二天,爱丽丝做了个决定,她打算把真相告诉她的妈妈。

(3) control 的用法:

①动词,"管理,控制;限制"。例如:

He tried to control me. 他想控制我。

The boy can't control the dog. 这男孩控制(管)不了这条狗。

②in control of 表示"控制,管理,掌握"。例如:

Nobody knows who is in control of the club. 没人知道谁管理着这个俱乐部。

副) 考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I.请根据句意及首字母提示,填入单词的正确形式。

1. Teenagers should learn how to protect(保护) themselves in a dangerous s ____

2. After her husband's d_____, she felt more lonely.



3.—How much strawberries do you need, Ma'am?
—Let me see. Eh,give me three k,please.
4. My aunt works in a famous hospital as a n
5. Sun Wukong, the Monkey King, was jailed (囚禁) under a huge r for more than 50 years.
6. People in America use k and forks to have meals, while we Chinese use chopsticks(有子).
7. The b in a normal human's body is often 7%—8% to his weight(体重).
8. I came to know the i of learning English when I got into Grade Eight.
9. —What will you be when you grow up, Lala?
-I want to be a c I love the mountains so much!
10. Last year Mr. Pig made a d to lose weight(减肥), but now he is getting fatter and fa ter—he likes to eat fried chicken too much!
11.—Do you know what this word m ?
Let me have a look. Eh, sorry, I don't know. Maybe you can look it up in a dictionary.
12. The ice is too thin for you to skate on it. You'd better not take the r
13. My uncle is in c of a small factory.
14. We should do our homework by o
15. The police say his death was an
16. I'd like to volunteer to visit s children in the hospital to cheer them up.
17. He hurt his knee so we put some medicine and a b on his knee.
18. Because of nosebleed, he p his nose with his hand.
19. In such a sunny day, his shoulders were badly s
20. The rubber(橡胶) boy in <i>One Piece</i> (海贼王) has a great s of adventure(冒险).
Ⅱ.反身代词填空。
1. When he woke up, he found in a dark hole.
2. We should put a bandage on the cuts when we cut carelessly.
3. The boy's mother was very happy when she saw he finished his homework by
4. Linda and Lily, here is some food. If you are hungry, help to them.
5. His young sister freed by breaking the car window.
Ⅲ.根据汉语提示完成句子。每空一词。
1. 昨天他坚持工作到半夜。
He until midnight yesterday.
2. 到了我们做决定的时候了。
It is time for us to
3. 医生不得不截掉他的左腿。
The doctor had to his left leg.
4. 格林先生掌管着一个有 5000 名工人的公司。
Mr. Green a company of 5,000 workers.
5. 我们希望尽快走出"困境"。
We hope to the difficult situation as soon as possible.
Ⅳ. 用所给单词的正确形式填空。

He Lost His Arm But Is Still Climbing

Aron Ralston is an American man who is 1. _____ (interest) in mountain climbing. As a

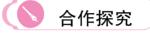
英语,八年级,下册(人教版)

mountain 2. _____(climb), Aron is used to 3. _____(take) risks. This is one of the exciting things about doing 4. _____(danger) sports. There were many times when Aron almost lost his life because of accidents. On April 26, 2003, he found 5. _____(him) in a very dangerous situation when climbing in Utah.

On that day, Aron's arm was 6. _____(catch) under a 360-kilo rock that 7. _____(fall) on him when he was climbing by himself in the mountains. Because he could not free his arm, he 8. _____(stay) there for five days and hoped that someone would find him. But when his water 9. _____(run)out, he knew that he would have to do something to save his 10. _____(owner) life. He was not ready to 11. _____(dead) that day. So he used his knife to cut off half his right arm. Then, with his left arm, he 12. _____(bandage) himself so that he would not lose too much blood. After that, he climbed down the mountain to find help.

After 13. _____ (lose) his arm, he wrote a book 14. _____(call) *Between a Rock and a Hard Place.* This means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of. In this book, Aron tells of the 15. _____(important) of making good decisions, and of being in control of one's life. His love for mountain climbing is so great that he kept on 16. _____(climb) mountains even after this experience.

Do we have the same spirit as Aron? Let's think about it before we find 17. _____ (our) "between a rock and a hard place", and before we have to make a decision that could mean life or death.



) 小组合作探究,全方位、多角度学以致用

本单元有关 first aid 的内容同学们已经学完了。请同学们以小组为单位,共同讨论后面的 3 个问题,然 后给英语老师写一封信,告诉他或她你们的心得体会和要求。比比看哪个小组写得好。

1. What did you learn from this unit?

2. What else do you want to learn?

3. What else do you want your teacher to do? Why?

Dear Mr. Chen,

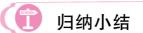
Our class has been studying a unit on first aid.

Even though the unit has been very interesting and useful,

We would like to request that

Yours sincerely, Group One





梳理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

同学们,学完这个单元,你会表达常见的疾病了吗?看下面的图,请你写一写,汇总一下,看谁写得多。





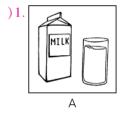
当你遇到疾病或事故,你是如何做的?

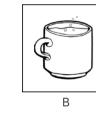


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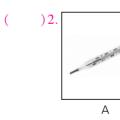
耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

I. **情景反应** 这一大题共有5个小题,每小题你将听到一段对话。请你从A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与所听 到的信息相关联的一项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。



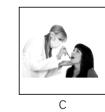




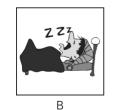




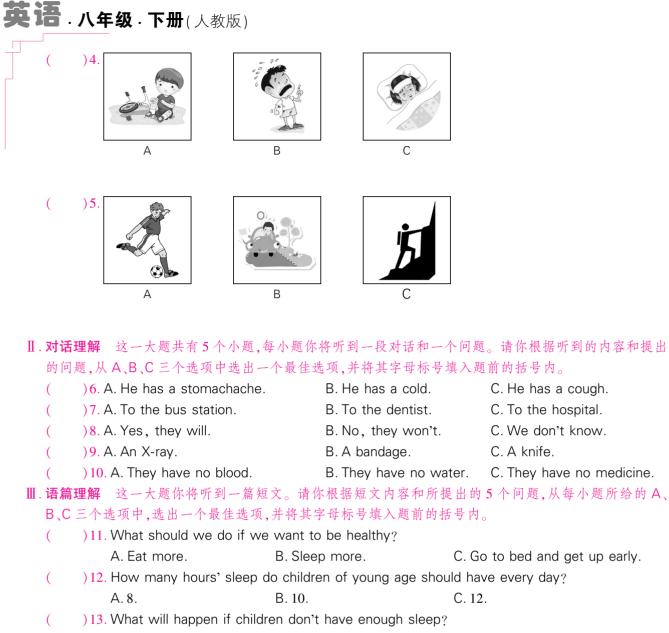




()3. A







A. They will work well. B. They will be clever. C. They will be unhealthy.

- ()14. Why does the body need exercise?
 - A. To be strong. B. To have better rest. C. To make blood move.
- ()15. How does exercise help us?A. It helps us sleep well. B. It helps us think better. C. It helps us get up early.

Ⅳ. **听力填空** 这一大题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听到的内容,完成下面表格,并将获取的信息填入 相应的位置。每空一词。

Bill's problem					
Character	Bill was ill.				
Problem	He 16 and had a 17				
Breakfast	He ate four 18 of bread, two eggs, a bottle of milk and an orange.				
Reason	The biggest football game of the year would be on TV this 19				
Result	He would be 20 after the game.				



单 元 白 测

(满分:100分 得分:)

I. 单项选择(每小题1分,共10分)

请你从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题 前的括号内。)1. No one can help you all the time. You should be control of your life. A. for B. at C. in)2. Linda was unlucky. She cut on some broken glass. (B. herself A. myself C. himself) 3. Tom, put the keys on the table _____ I can remember to take them with me when I (go out. A. as long as B. unless C. so that)4. I found myself in a difficult _____. I must do something to get out of it. (A. competition B. situation C. discussion)5. One of his fingers was in the accident. (A. cut off B. taken on C. made up)6. If you eat all that chocolate in a day, it'll make you _____. (A. sick C. tired B. hungry)7. A dictionary tells you what words ____ (A. wonder B. choose C. mean)8. —Why does Sue look upset? (-She went to the bookstore by bus but she _____ the bus at the wrong stop. C. got on A. got off B. got up)9. The boy didn't get an education so he has problems ______ a job. (C. finding A. lying B. climbing) 10. —Alice, my head feels hot now. (A. Not at all B. You should go to a doctor

C. I'm sorry

Ⅱ. 完形填空(每小题1分,共10分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字 母标号填入题前的括号内。

A cold is a common illness. It often starts with a sore 1. You sneeze and your nose runs. You usually 2 a headache, too. It 's not a serious illness, but you can feel very 3.

What should you do when you have a cold? You should have a good rest. It is good 4 a lot of water too. You can see a 5 and take some medicine. Maybe you can try some Chinese medicine. Chinese medicine is now very 6 all over the world.

· **语**. 八年级. 下册(人教版)

Where does Chinese medicine come 7 ? A long time ago, when people were not feeling 8 ,they find that some plants could make them feel 9 . They ate the leaves, the roots, the fruit, or the seeds of the plants. Today people 10 much Chinese medicine from those plants.

()1. A. throat	B. hand	C. leg
()2. A. give	B. have	C. bring
() 3. A. bad	B. happy	C. shy
()4. A. drinking	B. drink	C. to drink
() 5. A. dentist	B. teacher	C. doctor
()6. A. difficult	B. different	C. popular
()7. A. to	B. from	C. up
() 8. A. sad	B. well	C. tired
()9. A. better	B. less	C. more
() 10. A. buy	B. take	C. make

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(一)(每小题2分,共30分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,将其字母标号填入题前的 括号内。

September 7th

Dear Alice,

I have a headache and can't go to school today. The doctor told me to stay in bed. Here is the doctor's note. By the way, did I pass the English exam the day before yesterday?

Alan

September 8th

Dear Miss Miller,

I just got a letter. It says my mom is very sick. She may have a serious backache. I would have to get two days off beginning on September 9th. I hope you can let me go.

September 10th	
----------------	--

Dear Ms. Jones,

Could I ask for a leave from your P. E. class this Friday afternoon? I have a stomachache because of drinking cold milk. I think I need to have a rest. Hope to get your kind answer.

Linda

Eric

)1. Alice may be Alan's _____ (

A. friend B. monitor C. teacher (

)2. Eric wants to have time from _____ to ____

- A. September 10th; September 11th
- B. September 9th; September 10th
- C. September 8th; September 9th



()3. Eric asks for	a leave.	
	A. Ms. Jones	B. Miss Miller	C. Alice
()4. Linda can't have P. E. d	class because she	
	A. has a headache	B. has a sore back	C. has a stomachache
()5. Of all the three studen	ts, only feels well.	
	A. Eric	B. Alan	C. Linda
		B	

Healthy eating doesn't just mean what you eat, but how you eat. Here is some advice on healthy eating.

Eat with others. It can help you to see others' healthy eating habits. If you usually eat with your parents, you will find that the food you eat is more delicious.

Listen to your body. Ask yourself if you are really hungry. Have a glass of water to see if you are thirsty—sometimes you are just thirsty, you need no food. Stop eating before you feel full.

Eat breakfast. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. You will be smarter after eating breakfast.

Eat healthy snacks like fruits, *yogurt.* We all need snacks sometimes. In fact, it's a good idea to eat two healthy snacks between your three meals. This doesn't mean that you can eat a bag of chips instead of a meal.

Don't eat dinner late. With our busy life, we always put off eating dinner until the last minute. Try to eat dinner at least 3 hours before you go to bed. This will give your body a chance to <u>digest</u> most of the food before you rest for the next 8—10 hours.

()6. The writer gives us _____ pieces of advice on healthy eating.

7 D. 5	A. 4	B. 5	C.6
--------	------	------	-----

()7. Which snack is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Fruits. B. Yogurt. C. Ice cream.

()8. The underlined word "digest" means " " in Chinese.

A. 消化 B. 享用 C. 储存

()9. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Snacks are bad for our health.

B. We should keep eating until we are full.

C. We should have dinner at least 3 hours before going to bed.

()10. The passage mainly tells us ____

A. how to eat B. where to eat C. why to eat

C

It is important for you to learn some knowledge about first aid in your daily life. If a person has an accident on the street, he needs medical care before a doctor can be found. When you give first aid, you must pay attention to these things. First of all, when a person stops breathing, open his or her mouth and see if there is food at the <u>bulk</u> of his or her mouth. What's more, if a person cannot breathe, do your best to start his or her breathing at once, using a mouth-to-mouth way. Last, if a person is hurt badly, try at once to stop the bleeding. Then take him/her to a doctor. If a person loses one

英语.**八年级.下册**(人教版)

third of his or her blood, he or she may die.

Many accidents may happen at home. All parents should know first aid in order to deal with accidents which may happen to their children. When a person is bitten by an animal, wash the wound with cold running water before he or she is taken to see a doctor. When a person is burnt, wash and cool the area of the skin under the cold tap for a while. Then put a piece of dry clean cloth over the burn. If the person is badly burnt, take him/her to the doctor. If a person cuts his/her finger, clean it and put a piece of paper round the cut. Everybody should know some first aid in order to save other people's lives.

)11. If you give a person first aid on the street, you should pay attention to ______ things. B. two C. three A. one

) 12. If a person can't breathe, you should help her or him breathe by

A. putting a piece of dry clean cloth over the mouth

- B. using a mouth-to-mouth way
- C. putting a piece of paper round the mouth
-)13. The underlined word "bulk" means (
 - A. the largest part B. throat C. teeth
-) 14. If a person lost about 30% of his blood, he may (B. not die
 - A. die

C. not see

-)15. What's the main idea of the passage? (
 - A. How to help a person breathe.
 - B. How to help children in an accident.
 - C. Some knowledge about first aid in your daily life.

Ⅳ. 阅读理解(二)(每小题2分,共20分)

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,使短文内容完整、正确。

When a person is hurt or suddenly(突然) becomes ill, people give him immediate(立即的) care. We call it first aid. 1. Immediate action is necessary when someone loses lots of blood or when breathing stopped for a short time.

Everyone should know something about how to care for a person with a sudden illness. Even a small injury(损伤) can be very dangerous. 2.

When first aids face a sudden situation, they must be able to keep calm(镇静的) and organize other people to help. He or she must know how to control blood and take care of injuries. 3.

In our country, hundreds of people die in traffic accidents every year because most people don't have first aid information. 4. We may face a sudden situation anywhere. One day somebody from our family may get hurt or suddenly become ill. 5.

- A. If more people know about first aid, more lives could be saved.
- B. If we don't want to be helpless in such a situation, we have to know first aid.
- C. When there is a sudden situation, time is very important, so first aid plays a very important role.
- D. Knowing how to move the injured without causing(引起) more injuries is also very important.
- E. And it may result in death, so everyone should know something about first aid.



1. _____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ___

阅读下面这篇文章,请根据文章信息完成信息卡。

Tom went to see a doctor one day, because he has a headache. After the doctor examined(检 查) him carefully, he said to him, "Well, there's nothing really wrong with you, I'm glad to say. Your only trouble is that you worry(担心) too much. Do you know? I had a patient(病人) with the same trouble as you a few weeks ago, and I gave him the same advice. He was worried because he couldn't pay his driver's bills(账单). I told him not to worry about the bills. He took my advice and when he came to see me again two days ago, he told me that he felt quite all right again now." "Yes, I know all about that," answered Tom sadly. "You see, I'm that man's driver!"

B

Information Card

Why did the driver go to see a doctor?	6	
Was there anything really wrong with Tom?	7	
Did the doctor give Tom and the man the same advice?	8	
Why was the man worried so much?	9	
Did the man feel well after he took the doctor's advice?	10	

V. 词语应用(每小题1分,共10分)

请根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,使短文通顺、连贯。

arrive, fun, which, question, feel, after, little, visit, hungry, find

A 12-year-old boy got lost on the subway after going out alone(独自) on Sunday. His parents saw him and took him home 1 eight hours.

The boy, surnamed($\underline{4}$) Luo, came from Anhui. He came to Shanghai to <u>2</u> his parents during the summer holiday. Although his parents were happy to see him, they spent <u>3</u> time with him. They were busy at work and had to leave him at home alone. Luo did his homework for hours and <u>4</u> bored, so he went out to play on the subway. He had <u>5</u> getting on the subway and getting off it over and over again.

Hours went by. Luo felt tired and <u>6</u>, and he wanted to go home. But he didn't know at <u>7</u> station he should get off. The police <u>8</u> him crying at about 8:00 p. m. and took him to their office.

They bought him something to eat and asked him some 9. Luo's parents called the police right away when they couldn't find their son after 10 home. They got to the police office and took their son home at about 10:00 p.m.

 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.

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

VI. 补全对话(每小题1分,共5分)

根据对话内容,从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话,其中有两项多余。

A: Hi, Ken. You don't look very good. 1

B: I have a cold.

Unit 1

A: Why don't you go home?

B: I can't. 2 But I don't feel well.

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^	T 11		<u> </u>	01		
Α:	Talk	to	Carol.	She	WIII	understand.

B: OK. 3

A: Feel better soon!

 $(\mathit{In Carol 's office})$

B: Hi, Carol. Can I ask for leave (请假)?

C: What's wrong, Ken? 4

B: No. But I have a sore throat.

C: _5_You can go home.

B: Thanks, Carol. But I'm sorry I can't finish the work today.

C: Don't worry about your work. Go home and get better!

A. Do you have a sore throat?

- B. I have too much work to do.
- C. Should I take some medicine?
- D. You probably have a cold.
- E. What's the matter with you?
- F. I will go to her office now.
- G. Do you have a fever?

1. _____ 2. ____ Ⅲ. 书面表达(15 分)

> 假如你有个朋友叫 Jack,他由于长时间玩电脑游戏,坐姿不变,现在头痛、眼睛不舒服、腰背酸痛,并 且睡不好觉,白天上课犯困。请写一篇短文介绍一下他的情况,并向他提出你的建议。

4.

5.

要求:(1)内容包含所提供的信息,情节可适当发挥;

3.

(2)词数:80左右。

参考词汇:play computer games;sit in the same way;sore eyes;feel tired;do eye exercises

💼 文化视野

) 了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

Martin Robinson is a famous doctor who has a lot of experience dealing with teenagers. His new book *What Would You Do If...*? came out last month. It gives advice on what to do in lots of different situations. Here are two pages from the book.



Accidents

Question 1: What would you do if you cut yourself by an accident?

Doctor: You should cover the cut with a clean cloth and press it hard. If it's a deep cut, you should see a doctor.

Question 2: If my grandmother fell downstairs, and wasn't moving, I'd hurry to call the hospital first. Is that correct?

Doctor: Yes, speed is very important. Get the medical help first, then make her comfortable and stay with her.

Question 3: What would you do if you burned yourself by an accident? Doctor: Well, first find out how bad it is. Then put the burned area under cold running water.

Question 4: What would you do if you injured your knee while running?

Doctor: If I felt some pain, I'd stop exercising. And if it hurt for more than a few days, I'd see a doctor.

Martin Robinson 是一位著名的医生,他对青少年的治疗具有非常丰富的经验。他上个月出了本新书《如果你……了该怎么办?》。这本书对很多情况下应该做什么提出了建议。以下是从该书中节选的两页。

意 外

问题1:如果你不小心切伤了自己应该怎么办?

医生:你应该用一块干净的布盖住伤口然后用力按压。如果切得很深,你应该去看医生。

问题 2:如果奶奶从楼梯上摔下来不能动了,我先赶紧打电话给医院。这样做对吗? 医生:对的,速度很重要。首先要得到医院的帮助,然后让她的身体舒服些并且陪着她。

问题 3:如果你不小心把自己烧伤了该怎么办? 医生:这样的话,首先看下烧得有多严重,然后把烧伤的地方在流动的冷水下冲一冲。

问题 4:如果你跑步时把膝盖弄伤了该怎么办? 医生:如果我觉得有点痛,就会停止锻炼。如果痛了好多天,我会去看医生。

趣味天地) ^{劳逸结合,张弛有度}

谜语:

1. You have two little windows. You open them in the morning. You close them at night. When a man looks into them, he can see his face. What's it?

2. Two little brothers, live near each other. One lives on one side; the other is on the other. They can hear what you say, but they don't see each other. What's it?

有关身体部位的英语习语:

1. all thumbs (笨手笨脚)

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- 2. apple of the eye (掌上明珠,宝贝)
- 3. armed to the teeth (全副武装)
- 4. bee's knees (最最了不起的人或事物;顶尖儿)
- 5. between cup and lip (在将成未成之际)
- 6. bring someone to heel (使某人就范)
- 7. burn one's fingers (由于多管闲事或愚蠢行为而吃苦头)
- 8. chance one's arms (冒险一试;碰碰运气)
- 9. hand to mouth (仅够糊口地)
- 10. fall on one's feet (特别走运;化险为夷)

👌 词句盘点

) 词性转换及重要词组、句型

词汇:

stomach n. 胃 stomachache n.	胃疼 tooth n. 牙 toothache n. 牙疼
head n. 头 headache n. 头痛	climb v. 爬山 climber n. 登山者
mean v. 意思是 meaning n. 意思	meaningful adj. 有意义的
important <i>adj.</i> 重要的 importance	n. 重要性
decide v. 决定 decision n. 决定性	<u>.</u>
death n. 死亡 die v. 死亡 dyir	ng <i>adj</i> . 病危的
词组 :	
1. have a fever	发烧
2. have a cough	咳嗽
3. have a toothache	牙疼
4. talk too much	说得太多
5. drink enough water	喝足够的水
6. have a cold	受凉;感冒
7. have a stomachache	胃疼
8. have a sore back	背疼
9. have a sore throat	喉咙痛
10. lie down and rest	躺下来休息
11. hot tea with honey	蜂蜜热茶
12. see a dentist	看牙医
13. get an X-ray	拍×光片
14. take one's temperature	量体温
15. put some medicine on sth.	在上面敷药
16. feel very hot	感到很热
17. sound like	听起来像
18. all weekend	整个周末
-19. in the same way	以同样的方式



20. go to a doctor	看医生
21. go along	沿着走
22. on the side of the road	在马路边
23. shout for help	大声呼救
24. without thinking twice	毫无迟疑
25. get off	下车
26. have a heart problem	有心脏病
27. to one's surprise	使惊讶
28. thanks to	多亏了;由于
29. in time	及时
30. save a life	挽救生命
31. get into trouble	陷入困境
32. right away	立刻;马上
33. because of	由于
34. get out of	离开;从出来
35. hurt oneself	受伤
36. put a bandage on sth.	用绷带包扎
37. fall down	摔倒
38. feel sick	感到恶心
39. have a nosebleed	流鼻血
40. cut his knee	膝盖受伤
41. put her head back	把她的头向后仰
42. have problems breathing	呼吸困难
43. mountain climbing	登山运动
44. be used to doing sth.	习惯做某事
45. run out (of)	用完;用尽
46. so that	以便
47. so that	如此以至于
48. be in control of	掌管;管理
49. in a difficult situation	在困境中
50. keep on doing sth.	继续或坚持做某事
51. make a decision	做出决定
52. take risks	冒险
53. give up	放弃
54. between a rock and a hard place	生死抉择
重要句型:	
1. What's the matter?	
你怎么了?	
What's the matter with you? = What's th	ne trouble with you? = What's wrong with you?
2. What should she do?	

她该怎么办呢?------

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3. Should I take my temperature? 我应该量一下体温吗? Yes, you should./No, you shouldn't.

是的,应该是。/不,不需要。

- 4. You should lie down and rest. 你应该躺下休息一会儿。
- 5. I think I sat in the same way for too long without moving. 我想我以同样的姿势一动不动地坐得太久了。
- 6. If your head and neck still hurt tomorrow, then go to a doctor. 如果明天你的头和脖子还疼,就去看看医生。
- 7. The driver didn't think about himself. 司机没有考虑到自己。
- 8. Did you hurt yourself playing soccer?

-----踢球时,你伤着自己了吗?------





Unit 2 I'll help to clean up the city parks.

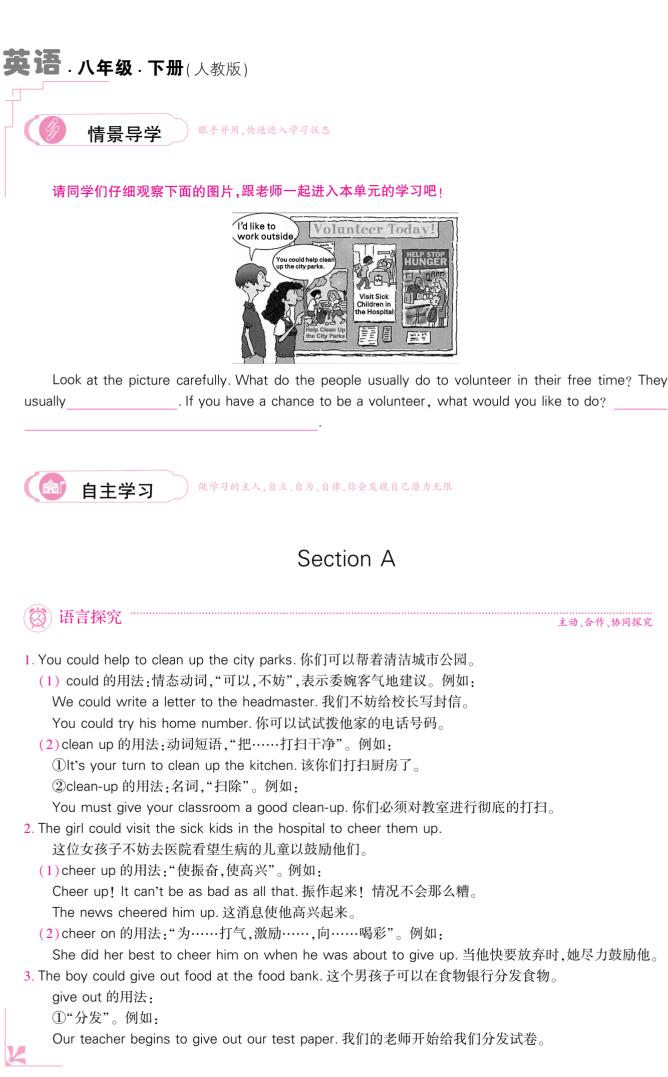
◎ 整体感悟

) 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

亲爱的同学们,当你在生活中遇到困境时,你得到过别人的帮助吗?在别人需要帮助时你会伸手援助吗?你会当一名志愿者做些力所能及的事情关爱他人吗?同情、援助、关爱、温暖你、我、他。

●核心目标:

话	题	谈论。	谈论志愿服务和慈善活动。		
词	汇	短语动	豆语动词和有关志愿服务的词汇。		
语	法	动词기	不定式做句子的宾语、状语和宾语补足语成分;情态动词 could 提建议的用法及短语动词。		
功	能	学会i	运用短语动词和情态动词谈论志愿活动时可以提供的帮助。		
		听	能听懂有关志愿活动的短语;能听懂对志愿活动的询问和回答。		
说 会说出表示志愿活动的短语;能用情态动词建议志愿活动中可以做的事; 想做的志愿活动。		会说出表示志愿活动的短语;能用情态动词建议志愿活动中可以做的事;能用动词不定式描述自己 想做的志愿活动。			
技 能	能	读	能读懂有关志愿活动的简单文章并能根据文章内容对主要问题做出简要回答。		
		写	能运用本单元所学内容以 e-mail、书信、广告等形式写出志愿活动的计划、经历,向他人介绍志愿活动情况并做出简单评价。		
文	化	体会科	体会帮助别人的乐趣,体现自我价值。		
日常用	语	I'd like to help homeless people. She decided to try out for a volunteer after-school reading program. You could ask hospitals to let you visit the kids and cheer them up. Mario believes it can help him to get his future dream job. She still works there once a week to help kids learn to read. I'm making some signs to put up around the school.			



主动、合作、协同探究



②"用完,失去"。例如: Her patience finally gave out. 她终于失去耐心了。 4. The girl could volunteer in an after-school study program to teach kids. 这个女孩子可以在课外学习项目当中做志愿者教授这些孩子。 volunteer 的用法: ①动词,"志愿做":volunteer to do sth. 志愿做…… 例如: He volunteers at an animal hospital every Saturday morning. 他每周六早上在动物医院做志愿者。 She volunteered to teach in the school. 她志愿在学校教书。 ②名词,"志愿者"。例如: He became a volunteer after the earthquake. 地震后他成了一名志愿者。 5. We need to come up with a plan for the City Park Clean-Up Day. 我们需要为城市公园清洁日做一个计划。 come up with 的用法: ①"想出"。例如: We're asked to come up with some new ideas. 我们被要求想出些新点子来。 ②"赶上,追上"。例如: Let's go slowly so that they can come up with us. 我们走慢点,好让他们赶上来。 I'll have to work hard to come up with other classmates. 我必须勤奋工作,以便赶上别的同学。 6. We can't put off making a plan. 我们不能推迟做计划。 put off 的用法:"推迟,拖延、延期":put off sth. /doing sth. 推迟(做)某事 例如: Please don't put off doing your homework. 请你们不要拖延做作业。 She keeps putting off going to the doctor. 她老是拖延着不去看医生。 7. We could put up signs. 我们可以张贴标识。 sign 的用法: ①名词,"迹象;征兆"。例如: The police looked all around the house, but there was no sign of a fight. 警察搜查遍了房子,但没有发现打斗的痕迹。 ②"手势;姿势;信号"。例如: What does this sign mean? 这个手势是什么意思? ③"标记:标牌:指示牌"。例如: Road signs 路标 a no-smoking sign 不准吸烟的标记 ④动词,"签名;署名;签字"。例如: You forgot to sign the check(支票). 你忘记签支票了。 Sign your name. 签名。 8. Let's make some notices, too. 我们也可以制作一些公告。 notice 的用法. ①可数名词,"布告,公告,启事"。例如: There is a notice on the office gate saying "No Parking". 办公室门上贴着一张"禁止停车"的告示。 We have put a notice of renting these flats in the newspaper. 我们已经在报上登了出租这几套房的启事。 ②不可数名词,"注意",常用的词组有: A. take notice of sb./sth. 意为"注意某人/某物"。例如: Take notice of what they say. 注意听他们说。 B. take no notice of sb./sth. 意为"不理会某人/某物"。例如: Take no notice of his angry words—he is not well. 别理会他那些气话,他身体不好。 9. We could each call up ten students and ask them to come. 我们每人可以打电话通知十个学生让他们来。

Unit 2

英语.八年级.下册(人教版)

call up 的用法:

①"给……打电话"。例如:

Why don't you call up your mother? 为什么不给你妈妈打电话呢?

【注意】

call up, ring up 和 telephone/phone... up 等是由"动词+副词"构成的词组,如果它们的宾语是代词, 代词放在动词与副词之间。例如:

Please call him up at once, please! 请马上给他打电话。

Did the boy call you up just for a chat? 这个男孩给你打电话只是为了聊天吗?

10. They told me stories about the past and how things used to be. 他们给我讲了一些曾经的故事和事物 原来的样子。

used to 的用法:

①used to do sth."过去常常做某事";表示过去习惯性、经常性的动作或状态,暗指现在已经不存在。 used 无人称和时态的变化。例如:

I used to go to the Youth Center. But I have no time now.

我过去经常去青少年中心,但现在我没有时间了。

②used to be 后面接一种状态,"过去常常怎么样",be 后常加形容词。例如:

He used to be angry. 他过去常常生气。

11. We should listen to them and care for them. 我们应该倾听他们而且照料他们。

care for 的用法:

①"照看;照顾;照料" = take care of = look after 例如:

He spent years caring for his sick mother. 他数年中一直在照顾生病的母亲。

②"喜欢,喜爱"。例如:

She doesn't care for that color. 她不喜欢那种颜色。

12. Mario Green and Mary Brown from Riverside High School give up several hours each week to help others. 来自海边高中的马里奥·格林和玛丽·布朗每周会抽出几个小时去帮助别人。

several 的用法:

形容词,"几个"。例如:

My friend speaks several languages. 我的朋友能讲几种语言。

13. I get such a strong feeling of satisfaction when I see the animals get better and the look of joy on their owners' faces. 当看到动物们身体变好和他们主人脸上的喜悦时,我会有一种强烈的满足感。

(1)①[比较]such 和 so

词条	词性	用法	常用结构
such	形容词	修饰名词	such a/an+形容词+可数名词单数 no/any/some/all/many 等+such+名词 such+除 many/few 之外的形容词+可数名词复数 such+除 much/little 之外的形容词+ 不可数名词
SO	程度副词	修饰形容词或副词	so+形容词+a/an+可数名词单数 so+many/few+可数名词复数 so+much/little+不可数名词

例如:She is such a beautiful girl!

She is so good a girl!

她是一个如此美丽的女孩!

②so...that..."如此……以至……"引导结果状语从句, so 后面接形容词、副词。例如:

He was so strong that he could lift the heavy bag. 他如此强壮以至于能拎得起那个很沉的包。



③such...that..."如此……以至……"引导结果状语从句, such 后面接名词。例如:

He is such a clever boy that everybody likes him. 他非常聪明,大家都喜欢他。

(2) strong 的用法:

①形容词,"强壮的,强健的"。例如:

He is strong enough to raise that rock. 他力气很大,能举起那块石头。

②"(感情,愿望等)强烈的"。例如:

She has a strong desire to become a writer. 她有成为作家的强烈愿望。

(3) joy 的用法:

①不可数名词,"欢乐,高兴"。例如:

Success brought him joy. 成功给他带来喜悦。

②可数名词,"乐事;乐趣"。例如:

On a hot day, a cool swim is a joy. 大热天来次凉快的游泳是件乐事。

14. Last year, she decided to try out for a volunteer after-school reading program. 去年她决定尝试在课外 阅览室做一名志愿者。

try out 的用法:

①"尝试;实验"。例如:

You should try out the radio before you buy it. 你该试了那台收音机再买。

②"参加选拔"。例如:

Shirley will try out for the lead in the play. 雪莉将参加该剧主角的选拔演出。

15.... but you can see in their eyes that they're going on a different journey with each new book. ……但 是你可以在他们眼中看到他们在每一本新书当中去经历不同的旅程。

(1)go on a journey"去旅行"。例如:

I'm planning to go on a journey. 我计划去旅行。

(2) journey 的用法:名词,"旅行;行程;历程,过程"。

①指远距离的陆地旅行,(通常指单程)。例如:

I wish you a pleasant journey. 祝你一路顺风。

He made a journey to Beijing. 他去北京旅行了。

【注】journey 有时并不指真正意义的"旅行",而只是表示走过一段距离。例如:

How long is your journey to work? 你上班要走多远?

②(心灵的)历程 例如:

What is Yoga? A journey of the soul? 瑜伽是什么,是心灵之旅?

raise 的用法:

①及物动词,"举起;提起;使升高"。例如:

She raised her head and went out without a word. 她什么也没说,扬起头走了出去。

All the students raised their hands. 所有的学生都举起手来。

②"募集;征集"。例如:

We have raised a five-thousand-pound fund for the Red Cross. 我们为红十字会筹集了一笔五千镑的 资金。

③(程度、强度等)"提高"。例如:

He raised his voice but I still could not hear him. 他提高了嗓门,但我依然听不见他说什么。

We raised her spirits with encouragement. 我们用鼓励的话给她打气。

④"种植(庄稼);饲养(牲畜);养育(子女)"。例如:

They raised a group of sheep. 他们养着一群羊。

英语. **八年级. 下册**(人教版) ⑤"提出(问题等)"。例如: I'd like to raise a new question before the meeting is over. 会议结束前我想提一个新问题。 主动、合作、协同探究 I.请根据句意及首字母提示,填入单词的正确形式。 1. My younger sister looks very sad. Let's go and c _____ her up. 2. She wants to be a v _____ in the hospital. 3. We saw a s ______ which says "No Parking". So we couldn't park the car there. 4. Tony didn't n _____ because he put his whole heart into his work. 5. The old man lived a after his wife died. He felt very l 6. There are s ______ girls in the room. They are talking about the vacation plans. 7. My father exercises every day because he wants to be s 8. I didn't have breakfast. Now I have a f of hunger. 9. They won the match, so they have a strong feeling of s 10. When I feel better I can see the look of j _____ on my mother's face. 11. My uncle has a large house and he is the o _____ of the house. 12. They're going on a different j _____ with each new book. 13. How did you r money for charity? Ⅱ. 英汉互译。 1. 打扫干净 3. 在一个食物库 4. 在一个课外学习项目里 5. 城市公园清洁日 6. 从现在起两周 7. 在"老人之家"里 8. 为老人读报纸 9. 制作一些公告牌 10. 讲故事 11. give out/hand out food 12. make a plan/some plans for/to do sth. 13. come up with/think of a plan 14. help out with sth. 15. care for sb. 16. visit sick children_____ 17. put up signs 18. call up ten people 19. feel lonely 20. volunteer to do sth.



Ⅲ. 根据汉语意思完成下列句子,每空一词。

1. 学生们正在那里分发传单, 宣传保护我们的地球。 The students are ______ the leaflets(传单) to people over there to ask them to protect our earth. 2. 你能想出一个更好的计划吗? a better plan? Can you 3. 我们可以把会议推迟到下周一早晨吗? _____ the meeting till next Monday morning? Can we 4. 请发一下考试卷好吗? the exam papers? Would you please 5. 我们每人可以召集十名学生,让他们来。 We could each ______ 10 students and ask them to come. 6. 她过去是个护士。 She a nurse. 7. 在我离开的时候你能帮我照看我的宠物吗? Can you _____ my pet while I am away? 8. 这些队伍要参加奥林匹克运动会的选拔赛。

These teams are going to ______ for the Olympic Games.

Ⅳ. 用所给单词的正确形式填空。

Students Who Volunteer

Mario Green and Mary Brown from Riverside High School give up several hours each week 1. (help) others.

Mario loves animals and wants 2. ____(be) an animal doctor. He 3. ____(volunteer) at an animal hospital every Saturday morning. Mario 4. ____(believe) it can help him 5. ____(get) his future dream job. "It's hard work," he 6. ____(say), "but I want 7. ____(learn) more about how 8. _____(care) for animals. I get such a strong 9. _____(feel) of satisfaction when I see the animals get 10. _____(good) and the look of joy on their 11. _____(own) faces."

Mary is a book 12. ____(love). She could read by 13. ____(her) at the age of four. Last year, she decided 14. ____(try)out for a volunteer after-school reading program. She still works there once a week 15. ____(help) kids learn 16. ____(read) . "The kids 17. ____(sit) in the library, but you can see in their eyes that they're going on a 18. _____(difference) journey with each new book. 19. _____(volunteer) here is a dream come true for me. I can do what I love 20. _____(do) and help others at the same time. "

Section B

语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

I repaired it. 我把它修好了。
 repair 的用法:

 ①动词,"修理;修复"。例如:
 You could try and repair the bike. 你可以试着去修这辆自行车。

英语.八年级.下册(人教版)

②have sth. repaired"让……被修理"。例如:

He wants to have his TV repaired. 他想把电视机修好。

2. I fixed it up. 我把它修好了。

(1) fix up 的用法:"修理"。例如:

Can you fix up my radio? 你能把我的收音机修好吗?

(2)[比较]:fix, repair 与 mend 都有"修理;修补"之意,有时可以通用,但也有区别。

◆repair 的对象范围很广,从房屋、道路、机器到日常生活必需品,是使受到一定损失或失灵的东西恢复 其形状或功能。例如:

Who repaired the broken leg of the table? 谁把桌子的断腿修好了?

◆mend 的意思是恢复某物原来的样子(包括用针、线来缝补),一般指较小之物。例如:

This shirt is too old to mend. 这件衣服太旧,不能补了。

◆fix 用于需要重新"调"物体的结构,把松散的部件固定结实,将分离的物体各部分装配起来。用于美国口语中,与 repair 无多大区别。例如:

Can you fix the broken chair? 你能修那把坏了的椅子吗?

3. I'm similar to her. 我挺像她的。

similar 的用法:

①be similar to"和……相似"。例如:

My problems are very similar to yours. 我的问题和你的非常相似。

②be similar in sth. "在某方面相似"。例如:

They are very similar in appearance and size. 它们在外表和大小上非常相似。

4. I give it away. 我把它捐赠了。

give away 的用法:

①"赠送;分发(奖品),捐赠"。例如:

She decided to give these old clothes away. 她决定把这些旧衣服送给别人。

②"泄露;告发" 例如:

Don't give away the secret. 这项机密不可泄露。

5. Jimmy takes after his mother. 吉米像他的妈妈。

take after 的用法:

"(由于血缘关系而在外貌、性格等方面)相似"。例如:

She takes after her mother almost in everything. 她几乎与她母亲一模一样。

Margaret takes after her father in being strong. 玛格丽特意志坚强, 像她父亲。

I take after my mother. 我长得像我妈妈。

6. I'm sure you know that this group was set up to help disabled people like me. 我确信你知道,这种组织 之所以被成立是为了帮助像我这样的残疾人。

(1) set up 的用法:"建立;设立;开办"。例如:

The school has set up a special class to help poor readers. 学校专门办了一个班来帮助阅读能力差的 学生。

(2) disabled 的用法:形容词,肢体"有残疾的"(既可以做表语,也可以做定语)。例如: disabled people 残疾人

Though he is disabled, Liu Wei made his dream—to be a pianist come true.

尽管是残疾人,刘伟实现了他成为钢琴家的梦想。

7. Lucky makes a big difference to my life. "幸运"对我的生活产生了很大的影响。

make a big difference 的用法:"影响;有作用"。例如:

The rain made no difference to the game. 这场雨对比赛没有造成任何影响。

Hard-working makes much difference to study. 刻苦对学习有深刻的影响。

8. Or imagine you can't walk or use your hands easily. 或者想象一下,你不能自如地走路或用手。 imagine 的用法:动词,"想象,预料,设想"。

①后面可以接名词做宾语。例如:

I can't imagine life without friendship now. 我现在无法想象没有友谊的生活。



②imagine (sb.) doing sth."想象(某人)做某事"。例如:

I can't imagine (myself) dancing in front of so many people. 我无法想象(自己)在那么多人面前跳舞。

③imagine sb./sth. (+to be) +形容词、名词或介词短语等,"想象某人/ 某物……"。例如:

That boy always imagines himself (to be) a pilot. 那个男孩总是想象自己是一名飞行员。

④imagine+从句,"想象/猜测/料想……"。例如:

I imagine (that) you are very tired. 我猜想你很累了。

⑤imagination 名词,"想象力;想象"。例如:

The story shows plenty of imagination. 这个故事展现了丰富的想象力。

The difficulties are all in your imagination. 困难都是你想象出来的。

9.1 can't use my arms or legs well, so normal things like answering the telephone, opening and closing doors, or carrying things are difficult for me. 我的手脚不好用,所以像接电话,开、关门,或者拿一些东西这些平常的事情对于我来说都很困难。

(1) open 的用法:

①形容词:A."开着的;打开的"。例如:

Leave the door open. 让门开着。

He stood there with his mouth open. 他张大嘴巴站在那里。

B."营业的;开门的"。例如:

The new store will be open in the spring. 新店将在春天开业。

C. "公开的;开放的"。例如:

This is an open letter. 这是一封公开信。

②动词:A."打开;张开"。例如:

I opened the window after I got up. 我经常起床后开窗。

B. "开设;开办;使营业"。例如:

He will open a new business. 他将开创新的业务。

C."开;张开;展开"。例如:

The flowers are opening. 花儿正在开放。

(2) carry 的用法:动词

①"运送;手提;肩挑;搬;抱;带"。例如:

He was carrying a box on his shoulder. 他肩上正扛着个盒子。

I never carry much money with me. 我身上从来不带太多的钱。

②"运送;运载"。例如:

The city subways carry hundreds of passengers a day. 市内地铁每天运载数十万的乘客。

10. She talked to Animal Helpers about getting me a special trained dog. 她向动物援助中心求助,帮我找

到一条受过特殊训练的狗。

train 的用法: ①名词,"列车,火车"。例如:

She came by train. 她是乘火车来的。

②及物动词,"训练,培养"。例如:

Mother trained us to be honest. 母亲教育我们为人要诚实。

③不及物动词,"接受训练,锻炼"。例如:

They are training for the boat race. 他们正在为划船比赛接受训练。

11. Thank you again for changing my life. 再次谢谢你改变了我的生活。

change 的用法:

①动词,"改变;变化"。例如:

It's hard for a person to change his life(style). 一个人改变生活方式是困难的。

②名词,"变化;零钱"。例如:

"Here is your change," said the saleswoman. "这是您的找零。"女店员说。

英语.八年级.下册(人教版)

动词不定式是非谓语动词的一种形式。其结构是"to+动词原形",否定形式为"not+to+动词原形"。动词不定式在句中不充当谓语,不受主语的限制,但有时态和语态的变化。动词不定式是中考的必考点之一。

🗊 考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I.请根据句意及首字母提示,填入单词的正确形式。

- 1. My alarm clock doesn't work. Who can help me r _____ it?
- 2. My bike was b _____, so I walked to school this morning.
- 3. The car has four w
- 4. I wrote some I ______ to you, but I didn't hear from you.
- 5. Everybody should try to help the d
- 6. He can't see anything. He is a b _____ man.
- 7. There's something wrong with his ears. He is a d _____ man.
- 8. It's hard to i ______ living in a place where there are no telephones or cars.
- 9. She had d ______ finding the way to the museum.
- 10. Please o ______ the window and let the fresh air in.
- 11. The box is too heavy for me. I don't think I can c _____ it.
- 12. The students t ______ every day for the coming sports meeting.
- 13.—When is the tennis t _____?
 - -It is at four o'clock in the afternoon.
- 14. I will never forget your k _____.
- 15. My brother is c _____ and he can work out all the math problems.
- 16. "I can u _____ how you feel," Mom said.
- 17. I want to find a job in that city. Nothing can c _____ my mind.
- 18. You should not lose i _____ in science or math.
- 19. Everybody felt e _____ when they heard of the e _____ news.

Ⅱ.根据汉语提示完成句子,每空一词。

- 1. 吉米喜欢组装自行车零件。
 - Jimmy likes to _____ broken bicycle parts.
- 2. 戴安娜给贫困地区的孩子们捐赠了很多钱。

Miss Diana _____ lots of money to the children in the poor areas.

- 3. 吉米长得很像他的妈妈。
 - Jimmy _____ his mother.
- 4. 我们可以建立一个组织去帮助那些残疾人。
- We can ______ a group to help disabled people.
- 5. 这位教授影响了我的一生。
 - The professor ______ to my life.

Ⅲ.用所给单词的正确形式填空。

Dear Miss Li,

I'd like to thank you for 1. _____(give) money to Animal Helpers. I'm sure you know that this group was 2. ____(set) up to help 3. _____(disable) people like me. You helped to make it possible for me to have Lucky. Lucky makes a big 4. _____(different) to my life. Let me tell you my story. What would it be like 5. _____(be) blind or deaf? Or imagine you can't walk or use your hands 6. _____(easy). Most people would never think about this, but many people have these



7. _____(difficult). I can't use my arms or legs 8. _____(good), so normal things like 9. _____(answer) the telephone, opening and closing doors, or 10. _____(carry) things are difficult for me. Then one day last year, a friend of 11. _____(my) helped me out. She talked to Animal Helpers about 12. _____(get) me a special 13. _____(train) dog. She also thought a dog might cheer me up. I love animals and I was 14. _____(excite) about the idea of having a dog.

After six months of 15. _____(train) with a dog at Animal Helpers, I was able to bring him home. My dog's name is Lucky—a good name for him because I feel very lucky 16. ____(have) him. You see, I'm only able to have a "dog helper" because of your 17. (kind)!

Lucky is very clever and 18. _____(understand) many English words. He can understand me when I give him 19. _____(order). For example, I say," Lucky! Get my book," and he 20. _____(do) it at once.

Lucky is a fantastic dog. I'll send you a photo of 21. _____(he) if you like, and I could show you how he 22. _____(help)me. Thank you again for 23. _____(change) my life.

Best wishes, Ben Smith



学校志愿者俱乐部正在进行问卷调查。请你采访参加活动的志愿者,并把结果汇报给俱乐部部长。

Interview:

A: Welcome to the club. I'm the reporter from the club. Can I ask you some questions?

- B: Of course.
- A: What would you like to do as a volunteer?

B: I would like to clean up the streets.

- A: Where are you going to clean?
- B: Umm... Green Street and Square Road.

. . .

- A: Nice talking to you. Thanks.
- B: You're welcome.

Report:

Many volunteers would like to help others in their free time. Tom likes to volunteer as a cleaner to clean up the streets.

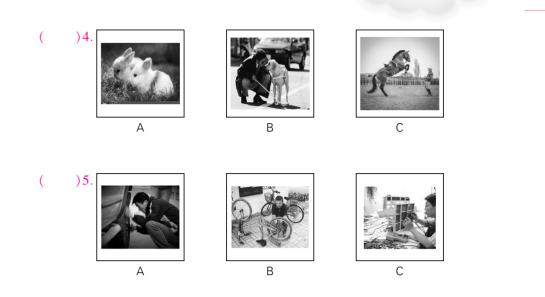
英语.八年级.下册(人教版) ① 归纳小结 基理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化 1.短语动词大集结。 值 "动词+副词"构成 值 "动词+副词"构成 值 clean up run out of

Ⅱ. 表达志愿活动的句子你会说吗?

- 1. I'm interested in telling jokes to old people.
- 2. I want to give away some of my clothes to the poor.

3. 4.) 耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果 你说我听 I. 情景反应 这一大题共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一段对话。请你从 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与所听 到的信息相关联的一项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。 ()1. В С Δ ()2. Δ R C ()3. А В С

K



Ⅱ.**对话理解** 这一大题共有5个小题,每小题你将听到一段对话和一个问题。请你根据听到的内容和提出的问题,从A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

() 6. A. To the library.	B. To the school.	C. To the airport.
()7. A. Animals.	B. Hospital.	C. Cats.
()8. A. It will be a hard time.	B. It will be put off.	C. It will be a great success.
()9. A. A volunteer.	B. A worker.	C. A homeless man.
() 10. A. His girlfriend.	B. His dog.	C. His teacher.
Ⅲ. 语篇	理解 这一大题你将听到一篇短文	。请你根据短文内容和所提	是出的5个问题,从每小题所给的A、
B、C	三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并	将其字母标号填入题前的招	号内。
()11. When can people help other	rs?	
	A. On weekdays.	B. In their free time.	C. After school.
() 12. How old should a volunteer	be?	
	A. Between the age of 12 a	nd 80.	B. 10.
	C. 88.		
() 13. What can people do in Nurs	ing Homes?	
	A. Care for animals.	B. Look after children.	C. Take care of old people.
() 14. What did Aaron do in his fre	e time before?	
	A. He played computer gam	es.	B. He helped people.
	C. He studied computers.		
() 15. How can people join and be	a volunteer?	
	A. By sending emails.	B. By writing to them.	C. By calling 800-555-5756.

Ⅳ.**听力填空** 这一大题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听到的内容,完成下面表格,并将获取的信息填入 相应的位置。每空一词。

Place	In a small <u>16</u>	
Personality	Good and 17	
Problem	The man was so old that he 18 things.	
Solution	They found a young doctor to take 19 of the people.	
Activity	The doctor and his wife 20 time together.	

· **语**. 八年级. 下册(人教版) 单 元 白 测 (满分:100分 得分:) I. 单项选择(每小题1分,共10分) 请你从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题 前的括号内。) 1. —What happened her? -She had an accident. C. of A. with B. to)2. Can you come up _____ a good idea? (B. to C. with A. of) 3. Angela could visit the _____ kids in the hospital to cheer them up. (B. poor C. healthy A. sick)4. Mary her mother and they both have big eyes. (A. looks after B. takes out C. takes after)5. I don't know what to do. I didn't _____ what you said just now. (A. change B. understand C. train)6. Miss Li asked me to ______ the exercise books before we began to do our homework. (B. call up C. hand out A. clean up)7. We should ______ our classroom and keep it tidy and clean. (B. clean up C. cut up A. set up)8. I love my job, so for me job is more important than money. (B. satisfaction A. discussion C. preparation)9. I need two more people to _____ the heavy boxes. (A. take B. carry C. bring)10. There are ______ students studying hard in the classroom. (A. any B. few C. several Ⅱ. 完形填空(每小题1分,共10分) 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字 母标号填入题前的括号内。 Would you like to be volunteers? Many people think volunteering is not 1 . However, when I became a 2 , I thought it was great fun. During the summer camp, there were many 3 joining in. They wanted to 4 time with their kids and hoped to take a rest from the busy life.

You could see these parents <u>5</u> from the time they arrived. They worked hard in the camp <u>6</u> doing the dishes, taking kids to see the doctor, buying things, cleaning around the rooms and taking <u>7</u> in all kinds of activities. They were full of energy(能量) to be <u>8</u> to do so much work. At the end of the camp, it was so <u>9</u> to say goodbye to each other. I really thanked them. They were always giving but never <u>10</u> anything in return (回报). Thank you, summer camp



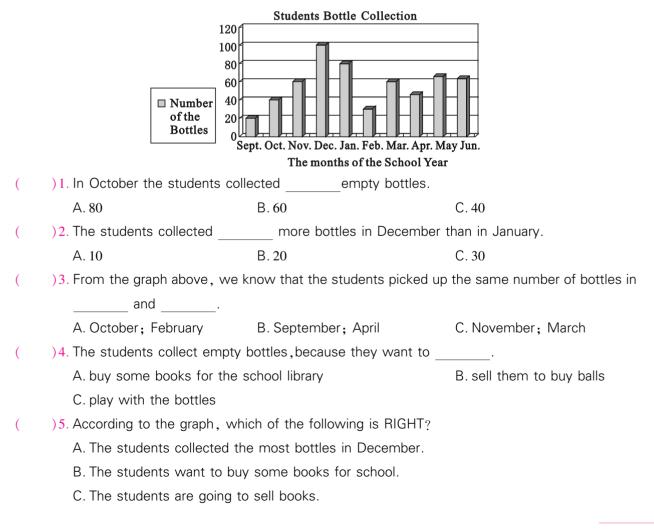
parents.	
()1. A. easy B. hard C. excited	
()2. A. teacher B. volunteer C. doctor	
()3. A. workers B. students C. parents	
()4. A. get B. spend C. give	
()5. A. somewhere B. anywhere C. everywhere	
()6. A. by B. in C. with	
()7. A. place B. photo C. part	
()8. A. able B. sad C. tired	
()9. A. different B. difficult C. difference	
()10. A. fixing up B. giving up C. asking for	

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(一)(每小题2分,共30分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

A

The Grade 3 students at the Clean City School collect empty bottles. In June, they are going to take them to a recycling center. They are going to sell the bottles and buy some books for the school library. Kate has started a graph(图表) to show the number of the bottles they have collected. This is the graph.



A. unhappy

· **浩**· 八年级· 下册(人教版)

B. worried C. excited

C. in the museum

B. read books and clean the yard

()10. Which of the following is true?

A. The volunteers believe the old people are the happiest.

B. The volunteers can help others forget their problems.

C. The university students are the happiest volunteers.

C

One morning, a blind boy sat beside a building with a hat by his feet. He held a sign which said, "I am blind. Please help me."

There were only a few coins in the hat. A man was walking by. He took out a few coins from his pocket and dropped them into the hat. He then took the sign, turned it around, and wrote some words on it. He put the sign back so that everyone who walked by could see the new words.

Soon the hat began to fill up. A lot more people were giving money to the blind boy. That afternoon the man who had changed the sign came to see how things were. The boy <u>recognized</u> his footsteps and asked, "Are you the one who changed my sign in the morning? What did you write?"

The man said, "I only wrote the truth. I said what you said, but in a different way."

What he had written was, "Today is a beautiful day, but I can't see it."

Do you think the first sign and the second sign were saying the same thing?

B

There are always some helpful people who take care of others as volunteers. For example, some high school and university students often spend many hours volunteering in hospitals, orphanages (孤儿院) or old people's homes. They read books or the newspapers for the people, play games with them and tell jokes for fun. Other young people volunteer to help some sick people. They paint, clean up, repair their houses or mow their lawns.

To help teenagers, there are a number of clubs where boys and girls can go to play games or learn some skills. The clubs often offer the problem teenagers some chances to watch movies or have short trips to the mountains, the beaches, the museums or other places of interest. Most volunteers there are high school and college students because they are young enough to remember the problems of younger boys and girls. The volunteers always get excited about helping others. They say they can learn a lot from the experiences. The volunteer work really makes people forget the problems and understand the happiness in their life. The volunteers also believe that the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness and kindness to others.

)6. Now volunteers usually help others

A. in the university B. in the hospital

)7. Young volunteers often _____ for sick people.

- A. repair and clean the houses
- C. mow the lawns and read newspapers
- ()8. Why are most volunteer students in the club?
 - A. Because they can tell jokes for fun.
 - B. Because they want to have short trips with the children.
 - C. Because they are young enough to remember the problems.
- ()9. The volunteers feel _____ when they do volunteer work.

40



Of course both signs told people the boy was blind. But the first sign simply told people to help by putting some money in the hat. The second sign told people that they were able to enjoy the beautiful day, but the boy could not enjoy it because he was blind.

The first sign simply said the boy was blind, while the second sign told people they were so lucky that they were not blind.

There are at least two lessons we can learn from this simple story.

The first is:Treasure (珍惜) what you have. Someone else has less. Try your best to help those who need your help.

The second is: Be creative. Think differently. There is always a better way.

- ()11. From the article we know that _____
 - A. the boy always has a hat on his head
 - B. the man is one of his neighbors
 - C. the boy is blind and needs help
- ()12. On the sign what the man wrote was, "_____."
 - A. Treasure what we have already had
 - B. Today is a beautiful day, but I can't see it
 - C. We are so lucky that we are not blind
- ()13. According to the article, which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. The hat began to fill up after the man wrote some words on the sign.
 - B. The man took away all the few coins from the hat.
 - C. The boy wanted to get enough money to go to school.
- ()14. The underlined word "recognized" here in Chinese means _____.
 - A. 承认 B. 接受 C. 认出
- ()15. "____" is the best title(题目) for this story.
 - A. Be careful not to be blind.
 - B. Be creative. There is always a better way!
 - C. Be kind to the blind!

Ⅳ. 阅读理解(二)(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

A

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。

Being a volunteer

What can you do to help people? The answer is—to be a volunteer! 1.

Help yourself by helping others

When you volunteer to help others, you are helping yourself. 2. _____ Lots of people really enjoy volunteering. Doing volunteer work means one important thing: You make a difference in the world. So where do you start? 3.

Things to do with family members

Volunteering is a great way to have fun with your family. Talk to your parents, brothers, or

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sisters and see what they might be interested in. Find something you all agree on. Here are some ideas for things you can do as a family like cleaning up a park and planting trees or flowers in it.

Think and plan

4. _____ You can make or sell things, and give money from the sale to Red Cross. Volunteering can help kids learn important things about themselves—like what kinds of things they're best at. A volunteer job can even help some kids decide what they want to do when they grow up. 5. Make a plan to start volunteering today!

A. School is a good place to start if you are looking for volunteer ideas. Ask a teacher for ideas.

B. Volunteering means spending time helping others.

C. If you are upset, doing something can be a great way to calm yourself down.

D. So what are you waiting for?

E. Kids can come up with their own ways to raise money.

1. _____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. __

B

信息归纳:阅读下面这篇文章,根据文章信息完成信息卡。

Every year thousands of young people in England finish school and then take a year off(停学) before they start work or go to university. Some young people go to other countries and work as volunteers. Volunteers give up their time to help people. For example, they work in schools or hospitals, or they do something helpful for the country.

Pauline Jones, 18, lives in Cardiff, Wales. Next year she wants to go to university to study Chinese, but now she's living in Belize. Pauline says, "These days, I'm working with other people here to save the coral reefs(珊瑚礁) in the sea near Belize. The reefs here are beautiful, but if the sea water is very polluted(污染), the coral dies. I'll help to do research(调查) on the coral and the fish that live around the reefs. We need to do something about the problem before it's too late."

"I'm staying with a family here and I help to do some housework. I don't get any money, but that's OK. I love my work here, and I'm learning a lot about the people and myself! When I finish my work, I will stay here for another three months because I want to travel around Belize and Central America."

The number of people who finish school every year	6	
in England	6	
The place where Pauline Jones lives now	7	
The things that Pauline Jones is doing these days	8	
The reward(报酬) that Pauline Jones gets in the family of Belize	9	
The reason why Pauline Jones wants to stay for another 3 months	10	

V. 词语应用(每小题1分,共10分)

请根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,使短文意思通顺、连贯。

spend, free, continue, happy, help, make, provide, study, unable, willing

Amanda is a very kind girl. She is always 1 to help people who are in trouble. Now Amanda is 2 in the university of Texas. At the same time, she is volunteering to teach at Heart House in her 3 time.

Heart House is a local after-school program for children.

It <u>4</u> some extra education for those children who are not doing well in their studies. Amanda goes to Heart House to teach the children twice a week. She has also <u>5</u> a website for Heart House. In this way, more people have more chances to learn about Heart House and <u>6</u> the children there. Because of Amanda's website, every week 125 volunteers <u>7</u> about four hours helping the children at Heart House now. "Without Amanda's website, Heart House would be <u>8</u> to have enough volunteers. Her support is much appreciated," the program leader says. "I feel happy to teach those kids how to study. The <u>9</u> thing is that I can also learn a lot from them. I won't give up volunteering after graduation. I hope to <u>10</u> teaching kids who need help,"Amanda says.

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

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

₩. 补全对话(每小题1分,共5分)

在下面对话的空白处填入适当的句子,使对话意思完整、通顺。有两个多余选项。

A: Welcome to Volunteer Center. 1

B: I'd like to do something like giving out the newspapers.

A: Well. Did you help people as a volunteer?

B: 2 I helped put up some notices last year.

A: What else are you interested in?

B: 3 It's helpful to help repair different things.

A: OK. 4

B: I'm free to help from Friday to Sunday.

A: Great. Join us this weekend.

B: 5

A: You're welcome.

A. When are you free to do the job?

B. Which volunteer job would you like to do?

C. I'm interested in repairing old things.

D. Yes, I did.

E. Let's go now.

F. Thanks a lot.

G. No, I didn't.

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

Unit 2

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⁻ Ⅲ. **书面表达**(15 分)

有句话是"帮助他人,快乐自己"。志愿工作在中国已经很流行了。你愿意帮助他人吗?如果你有 机会成为志愿者,你愿意做什么工作呢?为什么?

请根据以上提示,写一篇80词左右的文章。文章开头已给出,不计入总词数。

提示词:be ready to do something; have a chance; would like to; not only... but also...

Volunteering is becoming more and more popular in China. We can feel happy when we offer a hand to anyone in need.

💼 文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

What Are the Benefits of Volunteering?

Volunteering, also called volunteer work, means doing something without being paid. It is a popular activity in the United States. Volunteering is great for a community and makes the world a better place. Besides, it really makes a positive impact on our life as follows:

Volunteering increases self-confidence. Volunteering can provide a healthy boost to your self-confidence, self-esteem, and life satisfaction. You are doing good for others and the community, which provides a natural sense of accomplishment. Your role as a volunteer can also give you a sense of pride and identity. And the better you feel about yourself, the more likely you are to have a positive view of your life and future goals.

Volunteering combats depression. Reducing the risk of depression is another important benefit of volunteering. A key risk factor for depression is social isolation. Volunteering keeps you in regular contact with others and helps you develop a solid support system, which protects you against stress and depression when you're going through challenging times.

Volunteering helps you stay physically healthy. Volunteering is good for your health at any age, but it's especially beneficial for elder adults. Studies have found that those who volunteer have a lower mortality rate than those who do not. Volunteering has also been shown to lessen symptoms of chronic pain or heart disease.

志愿工作的好处有哪些?

志愿工作意味着做事情没有报酬。在美国,志愿工作很流行。它对社会来讲很有好处,使世界更美好。 此外,它确实对我们的生活有积极的影响:

志愿工作帮助人们树立自信心。志愿工作可促进增强你的自信心、自尊心和生活满意度。你为别人和

社区做好事,这可以带给你成就感。你作为一名志愿者的角色也可以带给你自豪感和认同感。你自我感觉 越好,就越有可能对生活和未来的目标有积极的看法。

志愿工作抗抑郁。降低患抑郁症的风险是志愿工作的又一好处。易患抑郁症的关键因素之一是脱离 社会。志愿工作使你与他人保持定期的联系,帮助你建立一个稳固的支持系统,它会在你经历挑战时保护 你抵抗压力和抑郁的伤害。

志愿工作帮助你保持身体健康。志愿工作对任何年龄段的人的健康都有好处,对老年人尤其如此。研 究发现,做志愿工作的人比不做志愿工作的人死亡率低;做志愿工作可以减轻慢性疼痛或心脏病的症状。

通行盘点)词性转换及重要词组、句型

词汇:
1. kind <i>adj</i> . 仁慈的;好心的 kindness <i>n</i> . 仁慈;善良
2. train v. 训练;培训 trained adj. 受过训练的 training n. 训练;培训
2. different <i>adj</i> . 不同的 difference <i>n</i> . 不同点;差异
4. difficult <i>adj</i> . 困难的 difficulty <i>n</i> . 困难;难题
5. luck n. 幸运 lucky adj. 幸运的 luckily adv. 幸运地
6. feel v. 感觉 feeling n. 感觉;感触
7. satisfy v. 使满意 satisfaction n. 满足;满意
satisfied <i>adj.</i> 满意的;满足的 satisfying <i>adj.</i> 令人满意的
8. own v. 拥有 owner n. 物主;主人
9. easy <i>adj</i> . 容易的 easily <i>adv</i> . 容易地
10. excite v. 使兴奋 excited adj. 兴奋的 exciting adj. 令人兴奋的
11. relax v. (使)放松 relaxation n. 放松;消遣
relaxed <i>adj.</i> 放松的 relaxing <i>adj.</i> 令人放松的
词组:
1. clean up 打扫(或清除)干净
2. cheer up (使)变得更高兴;振奋起来
3. call up 给打电话
4. put up 张贴
5. give up 放弃
6. set up 建立
7. give out

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8. hand out	散发;分发
9. give away	赠送;捐赠
10. come up with	提出;想出
11. run out of	用完;耗尽;花光
12. be similar to	和相似
13. take after	与相像
14. put off	推迟
15. care for	喜欢;照顾
16. make some notices	制作布告
17. make some plans	制订计划
18. learn more about	学习更多关于
19. such a strong feeling of satisfaction	如此强烈的满足感
20. the look of joy	快乐的表情
21. at the same time	同时
22. make a difference to	影响;有作用
23. raise money for homeless people	为无家可归的人筹款
24. be excited about	对感到兴奋
25. feel very lucky to do sth.	对做某事感到幸运
26. go on a journey	去旅行
27. try out for	报名参加
28. used to	曾经
29. try out	尝试,检验
30. fix up	修理
重要句型:	
1. I'd like to	

2. I want to...
3. I'm free to...
4. We need to...
5. I'm making some plans to...
6. She decided to...



Review of Units 1-2

Review of Units 1–2

(满分:100分 得分:____)

I. 单项选择(每小题1分,共10分)

请你从每小题所给的A、B、C 三个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

()1.—They found a little of	log in the street.	
	-I hope they will find	the of t	he dog. He must be worried.
	A. writer	B. climber	C. owner
()2. Don't worry about Sa	m and, N	lom. We will look after
	A. me; myself	B. me;ourselv	ves C. him; himself
()3.—The cat is	·	
	-Yes,it can open the	e door and go out.	
	A. disabled	B. sick	C. clever
()4.—Why did you move	back to your mum	's house?
	—I don't want my mo	other to live	It's bad for her health.
	A. alone	B. healthily	C. seriously
()5.—is your gr		
			o cheer up the old people there.
	A. How	B. What	C. Where
()6.—I think Mike should		
	-Yes, he is too tired.		
	A. volunteer	B. notice	C. rest
()7.—Why does Tim have		
	—He had an accident		
	A. interest	B. difficulty	C. feeling
()8.—I can't wh		nout water.
	-Possibly we will die		
,	A. control	B. mean	C. imagine
()9.—Where is the neare		
	—Keep on a		
,	A. thinking	B. running	C. walking
(take him to the hospital right away.
п	A. could	B. should	C. might
Ⅱ. 元形	填空(每小题1分,共10分)	

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

Dear Deborah,

Thanks to you, we are able to have a comfortable "home" for our children to live and learn in this year. Last Monday, Michael and his sister, Janet, celebrated Michael's 9th birthday <u>1</u> cake and cards in the nice place. There was a look of joy on their lovely <u>2</u>.

Thank you for your kind gift of \$1,000 to Children's Residential Services of Greater Boston. For the homeless children like Michael and Janet in our center, your kindness makes a 3 to them.

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With your help, we'll buy new computers for our children in a day or two. The children can't 4 to use the computers to do their homework and talk with their friends!

The computers are part of our Excellence in Service Campaign that will make our "home" even 5 for Michael, Janet and their new friends.

We would love you to visit our "home", $\underline{6}$ you can meet our children. We love to show you around our "home", and the children enjoy $\underline{7}$ visitors. One or two might even show you $\underline{8}$ they can do with their new computers.

Janet Teebs, our development director (负责人), is always _9___ to set up a visit for you, or to answer any question you may have. Please _10__ her at 520-446-0912, or e-mail her at janetteebs@ CRS. com.

Sincerely,

Again, thank you for all you did for our children. You are a part of their lives too.

				Malcolm Wexter
				Executive Director
()1. A. for	B. on	C. with	
()2. A. eyes	B. faces	C. hearts	
()3. A. decision	B. message	C. difference	
()4. A. wait	B. try	C. remember	
() 5. A. dirtier	B. noisier	C. nicer	
()6. A. so	B. unless	C. until	
()7. A. organizing	B. training	C. meeting	
()8. A. what	B. when	C. how	
()9. A. busy	B. upset	C. available	
() 10. A. hear	B. call	C. watch	

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(一) (每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的 括号内。

A

Some people are sharing their experience of being a volunteer. Now let's have a look.

Judy,24

I began to be a volunteer five years ago. I love children, so I teach them music in an after-class study program. All of them are lovely children, and some of them are really talented in music.

Aron,19

I volunteer in an animal training center. Dogs are my favorite animals. I think they are human's best friends. I train them to listen to people's orders and help disabled people. They are smart and understanding.

Mike,30

I go to the old people's home on weekends. I read newspapers to them and talk to them. Sometimes I take my son to go there with me. He is outgoing and the old love him very much. He often makes them laugh.

Mandy,16

I'm going to volunteer in the Green Park this weekend. I will give out maps to the visitors and guide them to visit the park. This is my first time to be a volunteer. I hope it will be a great experience.



Review of Units 1-2

(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	nteer at the age of	
	A. 15	B. 17	C. 19
()2. What does Aron's vo	olunteer job have to do with	ר?
	A. Animals and docto	ors.	
	B. Dogs and disabled	people.	
	C. Teachers and stud	lents.	
()3. Mike goes to the old	people's home on	
	A. Monday	B. Thursday	C. Saturday
()4. Mandy will volunteer	⁻ in a	
	A. park	B. hospital	C. school
()5. Which of the followi	ng is NOT true?	
			1.1

A. All the students Judy teaches are lovely and talented.

B. Aron volunteers in an animal training center.

C. Mike is the oldest of the four persons.

B

A 12-year-old boy named Tim Brown got lost in the mountains. However, he survived at last thanks to his amazing survival(生存) skills. One day in October 2016, Tim went hiking with his group in the Magaliesberg Mountains, South Africa. At first, everything went well. But at about one o'clock in the afternoon, he lost his way and couldn't find any other people. He got scared at first, but then he tried to calm down. He knew what to do in such a situation. "I should follow the river, follow the light, follow the sun and finally there will be buildings, roads and people and I could call home," he told himself. Tim kept walking. Suddenly he heard some sounds and ran towards them. But to his surprise, he saw some baboons(狒狒). Unluckily, one baboon scratched (抓伤) his arm. He found some water to wash the blood off the scratches and continued to walk. Tim just wore a pair of swimming minks, so he felt very cold. He tried to keep warm by covering his body with leaves. About 22 hours later, he finally met a farmer and was able to call his mom. After he came back, his mom asked why he carried on walking when it got dark. The little boy said if he did that, he would see her again. Nothing could beat his love for his mom!

()6. Tim got lost		
	A. in a zoo	B. in the swimming pool	C. in the mountains
()7. When he found he	was lost, Tim felt scared at first and then $_$	
	A. he cried over an	d over again	
	B. he shouted for I	nelp	
	C. he tried to calm	down	
()8. What did Tim do fi	rst when he heard some sounds?	
	A. He ran towards	the sounds.	
	B. He saw some b	aboons.	
	C. He scratched a	baboon.	
()9. Tim just wore a pa	ir of swimming minks, "minks" means "	" in Chinese.
	A. 游泳裤	B. 游泳衣	C. 游泳服
()10. Which is NOT the	e reason for Tim's survival?	
	A. He met a farm	er.	
	B. He was too sc	ared to carry on walking.	
	C. The love for his	s mom encouraged him.	

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C

IMPROVE ON SLEEP

Good health needs good sleep. Going to bed before you're tired. Not eating or reading in bed. Go to bed at the same time before midnight and get up at the same time. Your body likes routine for a good night's sleep.

STAY FREE OF FLU

Studies show that a cold or flu virus ($\pi = 1$) can live on our hands for long. So wash all parts of your hands often with soap and water. For more ways to prevent the spread of flu, please call Health Line at 1800-848-1313.

ORAL(口腔) HEALTH

Brush your teeth twice daily and visit the dentist at least once a year. The mouth is a mirror of disease. The oral examination is not only for the health of teeth, but the whole body. For more of it, please visit www.mydr.com.au.

FIT FOR LIFE

(

(

Studies have shown that many diseases have something to do with less or no physical ($\frac{1}{2}$) activity. Try to do it for 30 minutes a day, 5 days or more a week. For more information, please call Health Line at 1800-438-2000.

- ()11. If you want to get a good sleep, you'd better _____.
 - A. go to bed after you're tried
 - B. go to sleep at midnight
 - C. follow the bedtime routine
 -) 12. To prevent from catching a cold or flu, it's good for you _____.
 - A. to clean your fingers often
 - B. to brush your teeth twice daily
 - C. to wash all parts of your hands
- ()13. You should visit the dentist at least once a year, because _____.
 - A. the oral examination is needed
 - B. you don't often brush your teeth
 - C. some diseases may be in the mirror

) 14. Studies have shown that many diseases have something to do with _____

- A. sleeping too late sometimes
- B. doing little physical activity
- C. washing hands with cold water
- ()15. When you want to learn more about the flu, you can _____.
 - A. visit www. mydr. com. au
 - B. call Health Line at 1800-848-1313
 - C. call Health Line at 1800-438-2000
- Ⅳ. 阅读理解(二)(每小题2分,共20分)

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。

You're listening to Radio Five. Regular(定期的) listeners know that every Tuesday I give a list



 $(\,\exists\, \ensuremath{\vec{\varkappa}}\,)\,$ of places in the city that are looking for volunteers.

Tiny Tot Preschool is looking for someone who will sing songs to the four children on Thursday mornings. 1.

Primary School 39 needs volunteers to teach students English after school on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 2.

Lastly, the Community Center is looking for volunteers to work with old people on weekends. You can help read newspapers to the old people with bad eyesight. 4. _____ If you often help your grandfather repair his house, maybe this is the best job for you.

If you are interested in any of the jobs, you can call us at 5478-6638. 5. _____ People need your help. Volunteer Today.

A. If you are good at English, this is a great chance(机会).

B. That's all for now.

C. The center also needs a few students to do fix-up work on houses.

D. If you like to work outside and protect the environment,

E. The best person for this job would be someone who can play the piano or the guitar.

B

阅读下面短文,简要回答所给问题,并将答案写在相应的位置上。

Some of my classmates say that they are busy going to school and doing their homework after school, and they even can't play on weekends. They felt very tired and some of them even get sick. I am busy, too. But I still have time to relax and exercise. Do you know why? Making a plan helps me a lot. Every Sunday, I make plans for the next week. Now take my "Monday Plan" for example.

Monday Plan		
Wake up,get ready for school	7:00 a.m.—7:20 a.m.	
Breakfast	7:20 a.m.	
School	8:00 a.m.—3:00 p.m.	
Homework	4:00 p.m.—5:00 p.m.	
Dinner	5:30 p.m.	
Exercise (swimming and playing football)	6:00 p.m.—7:15 p.m.	
Shower	7:45 p.m.—8:00 p.m.	
TV (Children's Program)	8:15 p.m.—9:00 p.m.	
Bedtime	9:15 p.m.	

I think everyone can enjoy his free time if he has a good plan. But remember: once you make a plan, you must follow it. If there's still something you can't understand (理解), write to me. I'll be very happy to help you. My e-mail address is Matthew9805@hotmail.com.

6. Why did some of the writer's classmates get sick?

7. How long does it take the writer to do his homework on Monday?

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8. What time does the writer have dinner on Monday?

9. What does the writer do after exercising on Monday?

10. Why does the writer write this passage?

V. 词语运用(每小题1分,共10分)

根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的适当形式填空,使短文意思正确、通顺。

work, they, teach, storybook, become, help, good, child, friend, thank

Being a volunteer is very great! So over the years, lots of young people like college students spend 1. _____ free time working as a volunteer. On weekends or vacation, they go to the old people's home or some rural areas(农村地区) and 2. _____ people there. Volunteer work is 3. _____ more and more popular.

My elder sister is 4. _____ at English in her class. Last summer, she 5. _____ some kids English as a part-time teacher. She was very 6. _____ to the kids and she worked so hard. Besides, she gave away some interesting 7. _____ to her students. The students were very 8. _____. And she felt good about spending time with the 9. _____. She hopes she can 10. _____ as a full-time English teacher in a school in the future.

 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.

 6.
 7.
 8.
 9.
 10.

₩. 补全对话 (每小题1分,共5分)

根据对话内容,从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,其中有两个为多余选项。

(Z=Zoo manager,C=City government)

Z:What about giving us more money?

C: I'm sorry, but the government doesn't have any more money for the zoo.

Z:But if we don't find a solution soon, then we'll have to close it. 1 It's a tourist attraction.

C:Yes, but that's the point. 2 You'll have to find the money from somewhere else.

Z: 3 Some of these animals are endangered. If we didn't have zoos, they would die.

C:____ What if you advertised (做广告) the zoo more? In the newspaper or on the radio, for example.

Z:But if we don't have any money, we can't advertise.

C: 5

Z:Actually, that isn't a bad idea. You might be right!

C: I have the names of some company managers you could meet...

3.

A. Why don't you ask some companies to support the zoo?

B. The government needs tourists' support.

C. I understand that but we need to find a different solution.

D. It's also an important place for animal protection.

E. We will put more advertisements on TV.

F. There simply aren't enough tourists going to it.

G. And the zoo is part of the city.1.2.3.

1._____2. Ⅶ.**书面表达**(15分)

假如你是李明,你是一名中学生,想成为国际动物救护中心"International Animal Helpers"(IAH)的一名志愿者。请你用英语写一封自荐信。

5.

4.



		Review of Units 1-2
内容要点如下:		
1. 能参加周末活动;		
2. 从家乘地铁到"中心"约10分钟;		
3. 喜爱动物,愿意帮助它们;		
4. 懂一点医学知识;		
5. 补充一两点个人信息和想法。		
注意:1. 文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称;		
2. 词数为 60~80;		
3. 不要逐条翻译,内容要连贯得体;		
4. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。		
参考词汇:subway <i>n</i> . 地铁 volunteer <i>n</i> . 志愿	者 medical adj. 医学的	
Dear Sir/Madam,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
My name is Li Ming.		
,		

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

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Unit 3 Could you please clean your room?

🔊 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

家庭生活及家务劳动是每个家庭成员生活中的重要方面。在日常生活中,你和家长在家庭事务方面有 分工吗?你们都是爸爸妈妈的生活小帮手吗?通过家庭互助,会让我们具有良好的生活习惯、社会行为习 惯和家庭责任感。

●核心目标:

话题	家务琐事以及获得许可。		
词汇	有关家务活的词汇。		
语 法	用 could 表达礼貌地提出请求;用 could 表示委婉地获取许可,以及这两种情况下的合理应答。		
功能	有礼貌地提出请求,委婉地获得许可。		
	听 能听懂有关日常家务活的短语;能听懂用 could 表达礼貌请求和委婉获取许可;能听懂对其他日常 活动的提问和回答。		
技 能	说 会说出表示家务活的短语;能用 could 提出礼貌的请求和委婉的许可,并会说相应答语。		
	读 正确读出本单元所学内容,正确表达自己和他人的生活习惯。		
	写 运用 could 表达礼貌请求和回答;会用 make 与 do。		
文 化	学会做家务,做家人的小帮手;加强责任感。		
文 化学会做家务,做家人的小帮手;加强责任感。-Could I go out for dinner with my friends? -Sure, that should be OK. -Could we get something to drink after the movie? -No, you can't. You have a basketball game tomorrow. -Could you please take the dog for a walk? -OK, but I want to watch one show first. -Could you please take out the rubbish? -Yes, sure.			

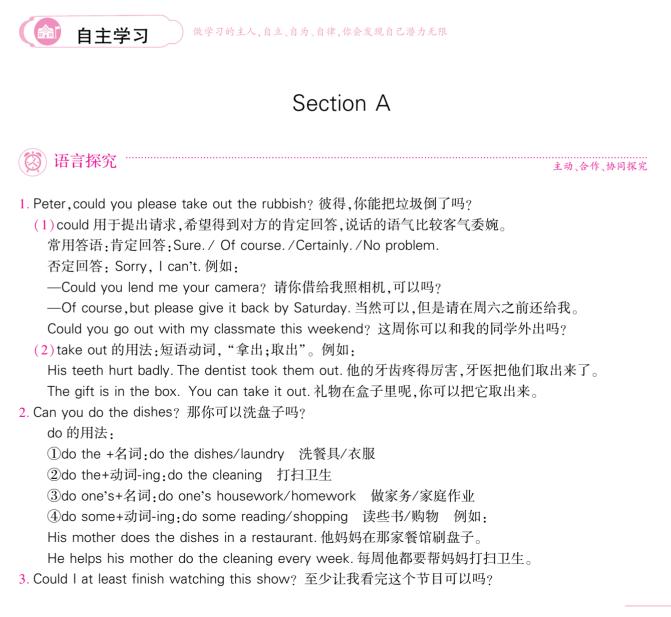




请同学们仔细观察下面的两幅图片,跟老师一起进入本单元的学习吧!



Look at the two pictures of Tony's bedroom carefully. The first one is messy. His mother asks him to clean it out. Can you help him to make the bedroom as clean as that in the second picture? What chores do you usually do on weekends?



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(1) at least 的用法:

"至少",多指数量或程度上的最低限度。例如:

Now all of us exercise at least an hour a day at school. 现在我们每天在学校锻炼至少一小时。

(2) finish 的用法:

动词,"结束;完成"。finish doing sth."做完某事"。例如:

—Can you finish reading these books before 10 o'clock? 你能在十点之前读完这些书吗? —Yes, I can. 是的,我可以。

4.1 think two hours of TV is enough for you! 我觉得你看两个小时的电视已经足够了。

two hours of TV 的用法:

表示时间、距离、金额、度量等的词语做主语时,通常被视作整体,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

How time flies! Three years is really a short time. 时光飞逝,三年真的很短。

5. The minute I sat down in front of the TV, my mom came over. 我刚坐在电视机前面,我妈妈就过来了。

(1) the minute 的用法:

=as soon as"一·····就·····" 例如:

Please write to me the minute you get there.

Please write to me as soon as you get there. 你一到那里就可以给我写信。

(2) in front of 的用法:指在物体外部的前面。例如:

The driver is asking for help in front of the car. 司机在车前方寻求帮助。

The policeman stood in front of the car. 警察站在车前。

(3) come over 的用法:"过来"。例如:

Would you come over to me? 你到我这儿来好吗?

I guess I could come over. 我想我能来。

6. You watch TV all the time and never help out around the house! 你总是看电视,从不帮忙做家务! all the time 的用法:"一直;总是"。例如:

Man's understanding of nature is developing all the time. It never stays at the same level.

人类对大自然的理解始终是在发展着,它永远不会停留在同一个水平上。

7. For one week, she did not do any housework and neither did I. 一周的时间,她不做任何家务,我也不做。

neither 的用法:

①代词,"两者都不"。例如:

I have two sisters, but neither of them is a teacher. 我有两个姐妹,但是她们当中没有一个人是教师。

②neither...nor..."既不……也不……",连接两个词做主语,谓语动词由后一个主语确定。例如: Neither Tom nor Jim is a student. 汤姆和吉姆都不是学生。

③表达"……也不"则用"neither+助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语"表示"某人(主语)也不"。例如: —I don't like rainy days.我不喜欢雨天。

—Neither do I. Rainy days always make me sad. 我也不喜欢,雨天总是让我伤感。

I can't play the piano, and neither can my sister. 我不会弹钢琴, 我妹也不会。

8. The next day, my mom came home from work to find the house clean and tidy. 第二天,妈妈下班回到 家后发现房间很干净、整洁。

"find +宾语+宾语补足语"的用法:

①find sb. doing sth. "发现某人做某事"。例如:

I found her singing in the classroom. 我发现她在教室里唱歌。

②find it+adj. +to do sth. "发现做某事……" 例如:

She found it hard to finish the work by herself. 她发现她自己独立完成这件事情有点难。

9. Could you please pass me the salt? 你能把盐递给我吗?



pass 的用法: ①动词,"给;递;走过;通过"。例如: Please pass the paper to the students. 请把卷子传给学生。 ②动词,"通过;路过"。例如: I pass your home. 我路过你家。 ③动词,"通过(考试);及格"。例如: Tom can pass his math exam. 汤姆可以通过这次数学考试。 If Nancy passes the exam, she will go to Australia for English study. 如果南茜通过这次考试,她将去澳大利亚学习英语。 **10**. Could I borrow that book? 我能借你那本书吗? Could you lend me some money? 你能借我一些钱吗? borrow/lend/keep的用法: (1) borrow"借入",与 from 连用,尤指主语"借进来"。 borrow sth. from sb. "从某人那里借某物"。例如: You can borrow the book from the library. 你可以从图书馆借这本书。 (2) lend"借出",与 to 搭配指"借出去"。 lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. "把某物借给某人"。例如: He doesn't want to lend his book to others. 他不愿意把他的书借给别人。 (3)keep"保留,保存"(延续动词,可以与表示一段时间的状语连用,指借一段时间) 例如: You may keep the book for two weeks. 这本书你可以借阅两周。 11. I hate to do chores. 我讨厌做家务。 hate 的用法: ①hate to do sth."讨厌做某事",表示某次具体行为或动作。例如: I hate to trouble him. 我不喜欢麻烦他。 ②hate doing sth. "不愿意做某事",表示经常或习惯性行为或动作。例如: She hates smoking in her room. 她讨厌有人在她的房间里抽烟。 12. I'll finish my homework while you help me with the dishes. 当你帮我洗盘子的时候,我将完成我的家 庭作业。 (1) while 的用法: 连词,"在……期间;当……的时候"。while 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词只能是延续动词。例如: While the children have fun, parents can take dance lessons on the beach. 当孩子们玩得高兴的时 候,家长们可以在沙滩上上舞蹈课。 (2) help sb. with sth. 的用法:"在某事上帮助某人"。 She always helps me with math. 她总是在数学上帮我。 考点链接 主动、合作、协同探究 I.请根据句意及首字母提示,填入单词的正确形式。 1. Jim's father asked Jim to take out the r 2. I could make my bed and f my clothes. 3. He s the floor after he gets up every day. 4. What a m ! You should clean up your bedroom at once.

5. We should t ______ away the rubbish into the dustbin.

6. —Which of the two subjects do you like, art or music?

-N____. They are really boring.

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- 7. I bought three s _____ last week. We should wear a tie to work.
- 8. Please p _____ me the salt.
- 9. —May I b _____ your Chinese-English dictionary?
 - -Sorry, I I ______ it to Jack yesterday.
- 10. —Could you help me do the dishes?
- -Sorry, I can't. I cut my f _____ and I'm trying not to get it wet.
- 11. I like to keep going. I h _____ to sit still.

Ⅱ.根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. 我父亲一直很忙。

- My father is busy ______
- 2. 我一坐在电视机前,妈妈就过来了。

3. 就在我写作业的时候,电话铃响了。

_____ I sat down in front of the TV, my mom came over.

_____I was doing my homework, the telephone rang.

Ⅲ.用所给单词的正确形式填空。

Last month, our dog 1. _____(welcome) me when I came home from school. He wanted a walk, but I was too tired. I 2. _____(throw) down my bag and went to the living room. The minute I sat down in front of the TV, my mom came over.

"Could you please take the dog for a walk?" she asked.

"Could I watch one show 3. ____(one)?" I asked.

"No!" she replied 4. _____(angry). "You watch TV all the time and never help out around the house! I can't work all day and do housework all evening."

"Well, I work all day at school, too! I'm just as tired as you are! " I 5. _____(shout) back. My mom did not say 6. _____(something) and walked away. For one week, she did not do any housework and neither 7. _____(do) I. Finally, I could not find a clean dish or a clean shirt. The next day, my mom came home from work 8. _____(find) the house clean and tidy. "What happened?" she asked in surprise.

"I'm sorry, Mom. I 9. _____(final) understand that we need to share the housework 10. _____(have) a clean and comfortable home," I replied.

Section B

🔯 语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. Could I invite my friends to a party? 我能邀请我的朋友们来聚会吗?

invite 的用法:

①invite sb. to do sth. "邀请某人做某事" 例如:

We invited him to join us to practice speaking English. 我们邀请他一起练习英语口语。

②invite sb. to+地点 "邀请某人去某地" 例如:

He invited a lot of friends to his birthday party. 他邀请了好多朋友去参加他的生日聚会。

2.1 do not understand why some parents make their kids help with housework and chores at home. 我不 理解为什么有的家长让他们的孩子在家帮忙做家务。

make 的用法:



①make sb./sth.+形容词 "让某人或某物……" 例如:
We'll do our best to make you happy.我们会尽一切努力使你幸福。
②make sb./sth. do sth. "使某人做某事" 例如:

His funny joke made everyone laugh. 他讲的滑稽的笑话使大家都笑了。

 They do not have time to study and do housework, too. 他们没有时间学习,也没有时间做家务。 don't have time to do sth. = have no time to do sth. "没有时间做某事" 例如: Oh, I have no time to do morning exercises. = Oh, I don't have time to do morning exercises. 哦,我没有时间做早操了。

4. Housework is a waste of their time. 做家务是在浪费他们的时间。

waste 的用法:

名词,"浪费;滥用"。例如:

Doing such a job is a waste of his talents. 做这种工作是在浪费他的才能。

短语:a waste of time 浪费时间 a waste of money 浪费金钱

5. They should spend their time on schoolwork in order to get good grades and get into a good university. 他们应该把时间花在学业上,以获得好的分数进入一个好大学。

(1) in order to 介词短语,"目的是;为了"。例如:

We started early in order to catch the first bus to the Great Wall. 我们很早出发是为了坐上去长城的 首班车。

(2)get into=enter"进入"。例如:

Nobody likes to get into trouble. 没有谁愿意惹麻烦。

I can't get into these shoes—they are too small. 我穿不上这双鞋——它们太小了。

6. It is the parents' job to provide a clean and comfortable environment at home for their children. 父母的 职责就是为孩子在家里提供一个干净而舒适的环境。

provide 的用法:

①provide sth. for sb. "为某人提供某物"。例如:

They would not provide any details for him. 他们不愿给他提供任何细节。

②provide sb. with sth. "为某人提供某物"。例如:

They provided us with maps. 他们为我们提供了地图。

7.1 think it is important for children to learn how to do chores and help their parents with housework. 我 觉得让孩子们学会如何去做家务,帮助父母干家务是非常重要的。

It is important for sb. to do sth. "对某人来说做某事是重要的"。例如:

It's important for you to take care of yourself. 你照顾好自己很重要。

It is very important for us to master English. 掌握英语对我们来说很重要。

8. Children these days depend on their parents too much. 现在的孩子太依赖他们的父母。

depend on 的用法:

①"依靠;信赖"。例如:

Depend on me. 相信我。

Children depend on their parents. 孩子们依靠父母亲。

②"取决于,依赖于"。例如:

It depends on you. 由你决定。

9. Doing chores helps to develop children's independence and teaches them how to look after themselves. 做家务帮助培养孩子的独立性,而且教会他们如何去照顾好自己。

(1) develop 的用法:及物动词,"培养"。例如:

It's important to develop students' abilities of thinking. 培养学生的思维能力很重要。

(2) independence 的用法:名词,"独立性,自立性"。例如:

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How much independence do your partners have to finish the task? 你的工作伙伴们在完成这项任务 当中独立程度有多大?

10.... everyone should do their part in keeping it clean and tidy. ……每一个人都应该尽职去保证它的干 净整洁。

(1) do one's part "尽职责;尽本分" 例如:

Just do your part in helping the homeless. 尽力去帮助那些无家可归的人。

(2) keep+sth. / sb. +形容词 "使……处于某种状态" 例如:

Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open. 少说话,多观察。

11. Our neighbor's son got into a good college but during his first year, he had no idea how to take care of himself. 我们邻居的儿子进了一所好大学,但是在第一学年,他不知道如何照顾自己。

take care of "照顾" 例如:

Please take care of everything. 以后请多关照。

Take care of your health. 关注你自己的健康。

Take care of yourselves. 你们自己照顾自己吧。

12. As a result, he often fell ill and his grades dropped. 结果,他常常生病,功课也落下了。

as a result "结果"(插入语,放在句首,用逗号隔开) 例如:

As a result, he didn't enter the key university. 结果是他没能进入重点大学。

As a result, I failed the match. 结果,我比赛失败了。

13. The earlier kids learn to be independent, the better it is for their future. 孩子们越早学会独立,对他们 将来越有利。

the+比较级,the+比较级 "越……越……" 例如:

The more, the better. 多多益善。

The more we do for the people, the happier we'll be. 我们为人民做得越多,就越幸福。

14.1 think it is fair/unfair for children to...我觉得,对于孩子们做……是公平的/不公平的 fair 和 unfair 是一对反义形容词,"公平的/不公平的"。例如:

It's not fair! = It's unfair! 这不公平!

He is fair to us. 他对我们一视同仁。

🗐) 考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I. 请根据句意及首字母提示,填入单词的正确形式。

- 1. Nowadays most people can feel under s _____.
- 2. Don't w _____ your time on playing computer games.
- 3. The hotel will p _____ free breakfast for guests.
- 4.—I'm sorry that I couldn't help.

—Thank you a _____

- 5. Doing chores helps to d _____ children's independence.
- 6. We all know that the f ______ of the competition is very important.
- 7. I have lived in London s _____ two years ago.
- 8. She lives next to my house. We are n
- 9. My mother was badly i _____ and we took her to hospital.
- 10. The glass d _____ onto the ground and was in pieces.
- 11. She said she wanted most of all to be f _____ in such a situation.
- 12. Well, I thought she was a bit u _____ about me.



Ⅱ.根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. 咱们去买点饮料和小吃吧。

Let's go out to buy some drinks and s _____

- 2. 我早一点赶到剧院,为的是能找到一个好座位。

 I arrived at the theatre early _____ get a good seat.
- 3. 在你离开的时候我会照顾你的妹妹的。

I will _____ your sister while you are away.

Ⅲ.用所给单词的正确形式填空。

Dear Sir,

I don't understand why some parents make their kids help with housework and chores at home. Kids these days already have enough stress from school. They don't have time 1. _____(study) and do housework, too. Housework is a waste of 2. _____(they) time. Could we just let them do their job as students? They should spend their time on schoolwork in order 3. _____(get) good grades and get into a good university. Also, when they get 4. _____(old), they will have to do housework so there's no need for them to do it now. It is the 5. _____(parents) job to provide a clean and comfortable environment at home for their children. And anyway, I think 6. ____(do) chores is not so difficult. I don't mind doing them.

Mr. Miller

Dear Sir,

I think it is important for children 7. _____(learn) how to do chores and help their parents with housework. It's not enough to just get good grades at school. 8. _____(child) these days depend on their parents too much. They're always 9. _____(ask), "Could you get this for me?" or "Could you help me with that?" Doing chores helps 10. _____(develop) children's independence and teaches them how to look after 11. _____(them). It also helps them to understand the idea of 12. _____(fair). Since they live in one house with their parents, they should know that every-one should do their part in 13. _____(keep) it clean and tidy. Our neighbor's son got into a good college but during his first year, he had no idea how to take care of 14. _____(him). As a result, he often fell ill and his grades 15. _____(drop). The earlier kids learn to be independent, the better it is for their future.

Ms. Smith



I. Survey

学校正在开展"我是父母小帮手"评选活动,你会帮助父母做哪些事情呢? 比一比,看一看谁做的家务 活最多。

1. _____. 2. ____. 3. ____.

II. Free talk

教室的干净需要你我共同的努力。班级大扫除到了,你会做哪些事情呢?

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





	对话理解 这一大题共有5个小题,每小题你				
	的问题,从A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳进				
		es, he does.	C.No, he doesn't.		
	()7. A. She should watch TV.				
	B. She should do homework.				
	C. She should clean her room.				
	()8. A. A ruler. B. A		C. An eraser.		
	()9. A. Fruits. B. Ve	egetables.	C. Drinks.		
		omework.	C. Foods.		
Ш.	语篇理解 这一大题你将听到一篇短文。请你	R根据短文内容和所提出	}的5个问题,从A、B、C三个选项		
	中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题				
	()11. How many children are there in e	ach American family?			
	,	ne or two children.	C. Two or three children.		
	()12. When will American children leave	e their family?			
	A. When they are 16 years old.				
	B. When they are 15 years old.				
	C. When they grow up.				
	()13. Why do American children usually live far away from their parents?				
	A. Because they want to find bett	er jobs.			
	B. Because they want to live alone.				
	C. Because they want to grow up.				
	()14. What do they do during their holidays?				
	A. They go to visit their parents.				
	B. They always travel around the	world.			
	C. They write letters.				
	()15. What is important for young peop	le?			
	A. It is important to make money	for their own.			
	B. It is important to get money fo	r doing some housewo	rk.		
	C. It is important to decide on the	ir lives by themselves.			
IV.	听力填空 这一大题你将听到一篇短文。请你	R根据所听到的内容,完	成下面表格,并将获取的信息填入		
	相应的位置。每空一词。				
	When does Sam begin to go to school?	He begins to go to se	chool this <u>16</u>		

When does Sam begin to go to school?	He begins to go to school this 16
Why is Sam not late for class?	Because his father 17 a car to take him to school every day.
Who is Miss Hunt?	She is Sam's 18
How does Sam count(计数)?	He counts with his 19
How many people are there in Sam's family?	There are 20 people in his family.

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单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

I. 单项选择(每小题1分,共10分)

请你从每小题所给的A、B、C 三个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

14.4.1			
() 1. Mother has to	the bed for her son	every morning.
	A. make	B. put	C. take
()2. The girl isn't outgoing	. She asking c	others for help.
	A. hates	B. begins	C. enjoys
()3.—Could I watch TV th	nis afternoon?	
	—Yes,you can. But fi	rst you do you	ur homework.
	A. can	B. have to	C. may
()4.—Jim,come out! Let	's go to play football.	
	—Sorry. I'm working _	a math proble	m.
	A. out	B. on	C. for
()5. It's not good for youn	g students to stay	late at night.
	A. off	B. on	C. out
()6. Mrs. Smith forgot	her best friend t	o go to the party. She felt very sorry.
	A. to ask	B. to visit	C. to choose
()7. Thanks me s	such beautiful pictures.	
	A. to send	B. of sending	C. for sending
()8. Could you get	milk us?	
	A. some; for	B. some; to	C.any; of
()9. Mrs. Green often	her little daughte	r the house.
	A. asks; outside	B. takes; out of	C.takes; of
()10. Tomorrow is my birt	hday. I'm going to	my friends to my birthday party.
	A. see	B. come over	C. invite

Ⅱ. 完形填空(每小题1分,共10分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字 母标号填入题前的括号内。

At the age of four, our kids began to help us with the housework. They helped _1____ their pets and clean the house. Now Tate can make her bed, _2___ her clothes and set(布置) the table. Last week, she even helped me _3__. We were happy because it was delicious.

I like getting kids to start early for a few _4_. First, it is fun for kids to help. Kids like to work _5_ the same things as their parents do. They want to stay with their parents but to do things by themselves. It's a good time to _6_ them to help you when you are busy. Second, it's never too _7_ for them to learn some things. _8_, having kids do chores is not robbing(剥夺) their playing time. _9_ make(s) them know the joy of working. _10_, it does help. I feel that Tate likes doing chores and she helps me a lot.

()1. A. take care of	B. look at	C. get back
() 2. A. buy	B. fold	C. sell
()3. A. do chores	B. do the dishes	C. make dinner



()4. A. words	B. reasons	C. ways		
() 5 . A. for	B. from	C. on		
()6. A. borrow	B. make	C. invite		
()7. A. early	B. popular	C. important		
()8. A. But	B. Although	C. However		
()9. A. It	B. They	C. She		
() 10. A. Slowly	B. Hardly	C. Finally		

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(一)(每小题2分,共30分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

A

Nobody likes to do chores, especially kids. How can you make your kids get into a good habit of doing their chores? Try making chores fun for them.

Play some music: Music makes everything seem like a party, doesn't it? Play your kids' favorite music and let them dance around while they are doing their chores.

Make it a treasure hunt(寻宝): It's a good way when you would like them to clean the house. Let them know that you hide(隐藏) a \$5 bill someplace. If they find it, they can keep it.

Change often: If your kids keep doing the same chores for months, they may feel bored. Teaching them a new task(任务) is fun for both you and the kids. They will feel more grown up when they get a new task.

Do it together: It's never fun to be the only one working and watching everyone else relaxing. If everyone takes part in doing chores, you will finish them faster and have more fun.

() 1. The article is for

C. give them a new task

)4. Kids may feel if they keep on doing the same chores for months.

A. tired B. fun

C. bored

- ()5. Which is the best title of the article?
 - A. Doing chores is good for kids
 - B. Help kids set a good habit
 - C. Make chores fun for kids

B

Linda,14

(

My mother does most of the housework like cooking and folding the clothes. My father can only do the washing, sweep the floor and take out the rubbish. He really needs to learn how to do the housework.

Celina,13

My mother and my father do 50% of the housework each. My mother does the washing and cleans the living room. My father makes the bed and drives me to school.

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Paul,16

My father doesn't do a lot but he tries to help. He hangs up the clothes after my mother washes them and my mother is happy that he always gives her a hand.

Bill,15

My mother is a doctor. She is busy with her work every day, so she has little time to do the housework. In fact, she isn't good at doing it. So my father has to do most of it. Sometimes my grandmother comes to help.

)6. Linda's father doesn't	at home.	
A. do the washing	B. take out the rubbish	C. fold the clothes
)7. How does Celina go to	school?	
A. By bike.	B. By bus.	C. By car.
)8. The underlined phrase	"hangs up" means "	" in Chinese.
A. 闲逛	B. 晾晒	C. 熨烫
)9. Whose father does mo	ost of the housework?	
A. Linda's.	B. Celina's.	C. Bill's.
	A. do the washing)7. How does Celina go to A. By bike.)8. The underlined phrase A. 闲逛)9. Whose father does mo	 A. do the washing B. take out the rubbish)7. How does Celina go to school? A. By bike. B. By bus.)8. The underlined phrase "hangs up" means " A. 闲逛 B. 晾晒)9. Whose father does most of the housework?

()10. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Linda is one year older than Celina but one year younger than Bill.

B. Celina's father needs to learn how to do the housework.

C. Paul's mother is angry with his father, because he never helps her with the housework.

С

Mr. Clarke hated to do the housework. He wouldn't stay at home on weekends. As his wife always told him to do some washing or cleaning, or he had to cook for his family. So he always made some excuses(借口) on Friday evenings.

Recently Mr. Clarke was interested in playing cards, but he was afraid to let his wife know. So every Sunday afternoon he brought some fish home. It made his wife happy and she never asked where he spent his weekends.

One Saturday morning, Mr. Clarke left home at 7 o'clock. He took a bus and got off at a stop near a small town. His friends were waiting for him in a small hotel. They played cards there. Mr. Clarke didn't go home until 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. He went in the shop near the bus stop as usual. As soon as the shopkeeper saw him, the man said, "I'm sorry, Mr. Clarke. I have no fish today. What about some chicken legs?" "Don't be silly!" said Mr. Clarke, "I can't tell my wife that I have fished some chicken legs, can I?"

()11. Mr. Clarke didn't want to stay at home on weekends because _____.

A. he wouldn't like to do any housework

B. he didn't love his wife

C. he was very busy

()12. What was Mr. Clarke interested in?

A. Fishing. B. Playing cards. C. Shopping.

-) 13. How long was Mr. Clarke away from his home?
 - A. About 24 hours. B. About 36 hours. C. About 48 hours.
- ()14. Mr. Clarke played cards with his friends _____
 - A. at home B. in a shop C. in a hotel
 -) 15. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage? A. Mr. Clarke hardly stayed at home on weekends.

(

(

- B. Mr. Clarke played cards only this weekend.
- C. Mrs. Clarke believed he fished on weekends.

Ⅳ. 阅读理解(二)(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

A

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。

I don't think all house chores are boring. 1.

Every day after breakfast I have to clean the table. On weekends, I have to clean the bathroom (浴室) and do the dishes after dinner. There are two things that I hate most in life—2. _____. My mom often says, "Amy, clean your bedroom. It's a mess."3. _____. But Mom just checks my room every day and tells me to clean up "this mess". Of course I promise her each time that I will clean it up—4.

My brother, Mark, doesn't have to do very much at home. Sometimes, he helps Dad wash the car and water the plants. 5. _____. I usually have to remind(提醒) him to help me do the dishes, but after he passes the dishes, he runs back to his computer.

A. I don	't think it's really	messy		
B. Those are not boring chores at all				
C. when I have the time				
D. cleaning the bathroom and doing the dishes				
E. But s	ome really are			
1	2	3	4	5
			B	

阅读下面表格,简要回答所给问题,并将答案写在相应的位置上。

Sam and his sister Jenny get pocket money by doing chores. Let's see what they do.

	Sam	Jenny
Monday	Take out the rubbish(One dollar)	Fold the clothes (One dollar)
Tuesday	Clean the living room(Two dollars)	Clean the table(Two dollars)
Wednesday	Sweep the floor(Two dollars)	Do the dishes(Two dollars)
Thursday	Clean the table(Two dollars)	Take out the rubbish(One dollar)
Friday	Do the laundry(Three dollars)	Clean the bathroom(Three dollars)
Weekend	Wash the car (Five dollars each)	

6. What does Jenny do on Tuesday?

7. How much can Sam get on Thursday?

8. When does Sam do the laundry?

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9. How much can Jenny get each week?

10. Who washes the car on weekend?

V. 词语应用(每小题1分,共10分)

根据短文内容,从方框中选择合适的单词,并用其适当形式填空,使短文完整、连贯。

depend, ill, waste, mess, since, neighbor, stress, sweep, anyway, provide

I work in a cleaning company. Usually people call us, and we 1 house cleaning service.

One day, I got a call from a man named David. "I want to help an old man. He just had surgery $(f=\pi)$ and is still <u>2</u>. Can I pay for it without letting him know?" he asked. David was a very kind man. He called us because he was worried about his <u>3</u>, Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith just came back from the hospital. His house was in a <u>4</u>, but he couldn't do any housework. Even <u>5</u> the floor was difficult for him. He didn't tell his children because he didn't want them to <u>6</u> their time taking care of him. David wanted to help Mr. Smith without bringing him any <u>7</u>. And then we asked David what would happen if Mr. Smith would refuse to let us come into his house. "I have to at least try, and <u>8</u>, I really want to help him," he said.

Luckily, Mr. Smith let us in and our workers did a good job. 9 we promised David not to tell his name, we didn't tell too much to Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith was touched by the gift from someone he didn't know.

Sometimes we don't expect to 10 on others, because we are afraid of letting them get into trouble. However, there is always someone who cares for you and tries his best to help you.

 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.

 6.
 7.
 8.
 9.
 10.

₩. 补全对话(每小题1分,共5分)

在下面对话的空白处填入适当的句子,使对话意思完整、通顺。有两个多余选项。

A: Could I invite my friends to my birthday party on Saturday, Mom?

- B: Of course! 1
- A: Yeah, Um... <u>2</u>
- B: What for?
- A: <u>3</u>
- B: Well, I am shopping tomorrow. And I can buy some drinks and snacks for you.
- A: Oh, good. Thank you, Mom.
- B: You're welcome. Oh, could you clean your room?

A: _4

- B: You need to clean it again for your party.
- A: OK, but I need to do my homework first.
- B: That's right. After you finish your homework, let's clean the room. I can sweep the floor and do the dishes. _5___
- A: Yes, sure.



5.

Unit 3

A. I cleaned it last week.

B. Did you clean your room?

C. That sounds like fun.

D. I need to buy some drinks and snacks.

E. Sorry, I can't.

F. Could I borrow some money?

G. Could you take out the trash?

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

₩.书面表达(15分)

假如你是李明,下表是你所做的一项关于"做家务活"的讨论记录,请你根据这个记录用英语向全班 同学做一个汇报。

提示:

1. 汇报内容:你和同学所做的家务活;你对做家务活的看法;

2. 词数:80 左右,汇报的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Name	Housework
Wu Jun	Clean up rooms at the weekend
Jia Mei	Help mother cook dinner
Wang Ping	Wash clothes
I	

Dear class,

Good morning! I'm Li Ming. Now let me report the discussion about housework in our group.

That's all. Thanks for listening!

💼 文化视野

) 了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

家务活的趣谈

德国 德国的家长们从不娇惯孩子,要求儿童从小学做家务。20%的德国家庭甚至在儿童刚满周岁时 就开始教他们做家务,其中最常见的是剥豆荚和喂猫食。此外,德国家庭认为学龄前儿童可以胜任的家务 还包括:取报纸、浇花、抹桌子、扫地等。6~10周岁的儿童常常被安排在晚餐后轮流洗餐具,偶尔也随同父 母上街购物,并学习将垃圾分类后丢入指定垃圾箱等。10~14岁的少年就应学会洗衣和做家常菜,帮助父 亲照料花园或菜园,擦洗自己和家人的鞋子,清洁自行车。14~16岁的少年承担擦洗家庭轿车的重任,也是 家庭大扫除的主力。

美国 美国孩子每天从事家务的时间大约为30分钟。孩子们主要干打扫房间的活儿,有60%的孩子的 房间是自己打扫的。大部分美国孩子常做的家务劳动有以下几种:

一、帮助父母安装或修理一些旧东西。

二、帮助父母换掉水龙头中用旧的垫子,更换保险丝,安装挡风窗户,修补破损的楼梯。在做这些工作

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□ 时,父母往往把自己的一些生活技巧教给孩子,还可以给孩子讲一下在劳动中所运用到的物理学基本原理。 三、打扫卫生,整理花园或庭院,洗衣缝补等。

日本 日本孩子每天干家务活的有 1/3,平时根本不干家务活的是 1/4。而且,干家务活的女孩子明显 多于男孩。女孩多从事熨衣服、做蛋糕、洗盘子等家务活,男孩则装电池、涂油漆等。



You Said You Liked Doing Chores!

Tom and Sam are twins. One day, their mother asked them to clean the house before she came back home.

Sam: Tom, Mom asks us to do chores. What do you think of them?

Tom: I like them. I think doing chores is a good way to exercise.

Sam: Do you really think so?

Tom: Yeah.

Sam: OK! I'd like to give you a chance to exercise. You said you liked doing chores. Tom: ...

🔓 词句盘点

) 词性转换及重要词组、句型

词汇:

四心:		
1. fair adj. 公平的 unfair adj. 不公平的 fairl	y adv. 公平地 fairness n. 公平	
2. ill adj. 生病的 illness n. 病		
3. independence n. 独立 independent ad	j. 独立的	
4. mess n. 杂乱, 不整洁 messy adj. 杂乱	的	
5. neighbor n. 邻居 neighborhood n	.附近,邻居	
6. invite v. 邀请 invitation n. 邀请	青,邀请函	
7. permit v. 允许 permission n. 分	2许,许可	
词组 .		
1. do chores 做家	务	
2. do the dishes 洗餐	具	
3. take out the rubbish 倒垃	:圾	
4. fold one's clothes 叠衣	服	
5. sweep the floor 扫地	1	
6. make one's bed 铺床		
7. clean the living room 打招	1起居室	
8. take the dog for a walk 带狗	1散步	
9. help out with chores 帮忙	:做家务	
10. hang out with friends 与朋	友闲逛	
11. go out for dinner 外出	吃晚餐	
12. stay out late 在外	待得很晚	
13. get a ride 搭车		
14. lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 借给	*某人某物	
15. borrow sb. sth. = borrow sth. from sb. 向某	人借某物	
16. invite-sb. to邀请	某人到某地	



17. in order to		为了
18. develop one's inc	dependence	培养独立性
19. agree with		同意
20. provide sth. for s	b.	给某人提供某物
21. work on		从事于,忙于
22. come over		过来
23. all the time		一直,频繁
24. all day = the who	ole day	整天
25. in surprise		惊讶地
26. as soon as		—
27. a waste of time		浪费时间
28. as a result		结果
29. look after = take	care of	照顾,照看
30. depend on		依赖于

重要句型:

- 1. Could you please take out the rubbish? 请你去倒垃圾好吗?
- Could I at least finish watching this show? 我至少看完这个节目行吗?
- 3. The minute I sat down in front of the TV, my mom came over. 我刚在电视机前坐下,我妈妈就过来了。
- For one week, she did not do any housework and neither did l. 一个星期以来,她没做任何家务,我也没有做。
- 5. My mom came over as soon as I sat down in front of the TV. 我在电视机前一坐下,我妈妈就过来了。
- 6. I'll finish my homework while you help me with the dishes.
 在你帮我洗餐具的时候,我会完成家庭作业。
- 7. Kids these days already have enough stress from school. 现在的孩子们已经有来自学校的足够的压力了。
- 8. It is the parents' job to provide a clean and comfortable environment at home for their children. 在家里给孩子们提供一个干净又舒适的环境是家长的责任。
- 9. Doing chores helps to develop children's independence and teaches them how to look after themselves.

做家务帮助培养孩子们的独立性,并教会他们怎样去照顾自己。

- 10. The earlier kids learn to be independent, the better it is for their future.
-孩子们越早学会独立,对他们的未来就越好。.....

Unit 3