**八年级下册英语词组**

包含

八年级下册英语词组（人教版）

八年级下册英语词组（仁爱版）

八年级下册英语词组（外研社版）

八年级下册英语词组（新目标版）

**八年级下册英语词组（人教版）**

**Unit 1 What’s the matter?**

一、重点短语

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 w ith honey 加蜂蜜的热茶

12. see a dentist 看牙医

13. get an X-ray 拍X 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 th inking twice 没有多想

25. get off 下车

26. have a heart problem 有心脏病

27. to one’ s surprise 使....... [京讶的

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1**   |  | | --- | | **一 套 英 语 单 词 记 忆 的 革 命 性 教 程**  **谷雨单词王**  **彻 底 摆 脱 记 单 词 的 苦 恼，比 普 通 人 快10倍、20倍 记 牢 英 语 单 词**  **<http://www.guyuenglish.com> QQ: 285517323** | |

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 造成麻烦

32. right away 立刻；马上

33. because of 由于

34. get out of 离开;从……出萍

35. hurt oneself 受伤

36. put a bandage on sth. 用绷带包扎

37. fa ll down 摔倒

38. feel sick 感到恶心

39. have a nosebleed 流鼻血

40. cut his knee 割伤他的膝盖

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 在闲境屮

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

二、重点句型

1. What’ s the matter?

What’ s the matter with you?

= What’s the trouble with you?

= What’ s wrong with you?

你怎么了？

2. What should she do?

她该怎么办呢？

Should I take my temperature?

我应该量一下体温吗？

主语+ should/shouldn’t + 动词原形. ..

①You should lie down and rest.

你应该躺下休息一会儿。

② You shouldn’ t go out at night.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1**   |  | | --- | | **一 套 英 语 单 词 记 忆 的 革 命 性 教 程**  **谷雨单词王**  **彻 底 摆 脱 记 单 词 的 苦 恼，比 普 通 人 快10倍、20倍 记 牢 英 语 单 词**  **<http://www.guyuenglish.com> QQ: 285517323** | |

你晚上不应该出去。

3. Do you think it comes from a newspaper or a

book?

你认为它是来自报纸还是书呢？

4. 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。

5. She said that the man had a heart problem andshould go to the hospital

**Unit 2 I ’ll help to clean up the city parks. rankymana**

一、重点短语

1. Clean-Up Day 清洁日

2. an old people’s home 养老院

3. help out with sth. 帮助解决困难

4. used to 曾经… 过去\_

5. care for 关心;照顾

6. the look of joy 快乐的表情

7. at the age of 在......岁时

8.clean up 打扫(或清除)干净

9. cheer up (使)变得更高兴;振雀

10. give out 分发;散发

11. come up with 想出；提出

12. make a plan 制订计划

13. make some notices 做些公告牌

14. try out 试用;试行

15. work for 为…工作；为…. 效力

16. put up 建造;举起;张贴

17. hand out 分发;散发;发给

18. call up 打电话;召集

19. put off 推迟;延迟

20. for example 比如；例如

21. raise money 筹钱;募捐

22. take after 与......相像;像

23. give away 赠送;捐赠

24. fix up 修理;修补;解决

25. be similar to 与……相似

26. set up 建立;设立

27. disabled people 残疾人

28. make a difference 影响;有作用

29. be able to 能够

30. after-school reading program课外阅读项目

二、重点句型

1. The boy could give out food at the food bank.

这个男孩可以在食品救济站分发食物。

2. Clean-Up Day is only two weeks from now.

清洁日离现在仅仅两周的时间。

3. He volunteers at an animal hospital every Saturday morning.

每周六上午，他都在一'家动物医院当志愿者。

4. Last year, she decided to try out for a volunteer

after-school reading program.

去年，她决定去参加一个课外阅读项目的志愿者的选拔。

5. . . . you can see in th e ir eyes that they’ re going on

a different journey w ith each new book.

……从他们的眼睛里你可以看到他们正在进行每

本不同的新书之旅。

6. I want to put off my plan to work in an animal hospital until next summer.

我想把我在动物医院工作的计划推迟到明年夏天。

7. Most people today are only worried about getting

good jobs to make lots of money.

现在的大部分人只是为找一份能挣许多钱的好工作而着急。

8. You helped to make it possible for me to have Lucky.

在你的帮助下，我才有可能拥有“幸运儿”。

**Unit 3 Could you please clean your room? rankymana**

1. 重点短语
   * + 1. go out for dinner 出去吃饭
       2. stay out late 在外面待到很晚
       3. go to the movies 去看电影
       4. get a ride 搭车
       5. work on 从事
       6. finish doing sth. 完成做某事
       7. clean and tid y 干净整洁
       8. do the dishes 洗餐具
       9. take out the rubbish 倒垃圾
       10. fold your/the clothes 叠衣服
       11. sweep the floor 扫地
       12. make your/the bed 整理床铺
       13. clean the livng room 打扫客厅
       14. no problem 没问题
       15. welcome sb. 欢迎某人
       16. come home fro m school/ work放学/下班回家
       17. throw down 扔下
       18. sit down 坐下
       19. come over 过来
       20. take sb. for a walk 带某人去散步
       21. all the time 一直;总是
       22. all day/evening 整曰/夜
       23. do housew ork 做家务
       24. shout back 大声回应
       25. walk away 走开
       26. .share the housework 分担家务
       27. a com fortable home 一个舒适的家
       28. in surprise 惊讶地
       29. get som ething to drin k 拿点喝的东西
       30. watch one show 观看一个节目
       31. hang out 闲逛
       32. pass sb. sth. 把某物传给某人
       33. lend sb. sth. 把某物借给某人
       34. get sth. wet 使某物弄湿
       35. hate to do sth. 讨厌做某事
       36. do chores 做杂务
       37. help sb. (to ) d o /with sth•帮助某人干某事
       38. bring a tent带顶帐篷来
       39. buy some snacks买些小吃
       40. go to the store去商店
       41. invite sb. to a party邀请某人参加聚会
       42. make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事
       43. enough stress足够的压力
       44. awaste of tim e浪费时间
       45. in order to为了
       46. get good grades取得好成绩
       47. m ind doing sth. 介意做某事
       48. depend on依赖;依靠
       49. develop c h ild re n ’ s independence发展孩子的独立性
       50. look after/take care of 照顾；照看
       51. do one’ s part in (doin g ) sth.

做某人分内的事

二、重点句型

1. Could you please…..do sth. ?

Could you please clean your room?

你能整理一下你的房间吗？

2. I have to do some work.

我必须干些活。

3. Could I+ do sth. ?

Could I use your computer?

我可以用一下你的电脑吗？

4. She won’ t be happy if she sees th is mess.

如果她看到这样乱七八糟的话，她会不高兴的。

5. For one week, she did not do any housework and

neither did I.

整整一周，她什么家务活都不干了，我也一样。

6. My mom came over as soon as I sat down in front of the T V .

我一在电视机前坐下，我妈妈就过来了。

7. hate + ( to do/ doing) sth.

I hate to do chores.我讨厌做杂务。

**Unit 4 Why don’t you talk to your parents?**

一、重点短语

1. have free time有空闲时间

2. allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

3. hang out with sb. 与某人闲逛

4. after-school classes课外活动课

5. get into a fight with sb. 与某人吵架/打架

6. until midnight直到半夜

7. talk to sb. 与某人交谈

8. too many太多

9. study too much学得过多

10. get enough sleep有足够的睡眠

11. write sb. a letter给某人写信

12. call sb. up打电话给某人

13. surprise sb. 令某人惊讶

14. look through翻看

15. be angry with sb. 生某人的气

16. a big deal重要的事

17. work out成功地发展;解决

18. get on with不 11睦相处；关系良:

19. fight a lot经常吵架/打架

20. hang over笼罩

21. refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

22. offer to do sth. 主动提出做某事

23. so that以便

24. mind sb. doing sth. 介意某人做某事

25. all the time一直

26. in future今后

27. make sb. angry使某人生气

28. worry about sth. 担心某事

29. copy one’ s homework抄袭某人的作业

30. be oneself做自己

31. family members

32. spend time alone独自消磨时光

33. give sb. pressure给某人施压

34. have a fight with sb. 与某人吵架

35. compete with sb. 与某人竞争

36. free time activities业余活动

37. get better grades取得更好的成绩

38. give one’ s opinion提出某人的观点

39. learn exam skills学习应试技巧

40. practice sports体育训练

41. cause stress造成压力

42. cut out删除

二、重点句型

1. I studied until mid night last night so I did n’t get enough sleep.

我昨晚学习到半夜所以睡眠不足。

2. Why don 't you forge t about it?

你为什么不忘掉它呢？

3. Although she ’ s wrong , i t ' s not a big deal.

虽然她错了,但这并不是什么大事儿。

4. He should talk to his friend so that he can say h e’s sorry.

他应该跟朋友谈谈以便他能说声对不起。

5. May be you could go to his house.

也许你可以去他家。

6. I guess I could, but I don’t want to surprise him.

我想我可以.但我不想让他感到惊讶。

**Unit 5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?**

一、重点短语

1. make sure 确信;确认

2. beat against... 拍打… …

3. fall asleep 进人梦乡；睡着

4. die down 逐渐变弱；逐渐消失

5. wake up 醒来

6. in a mess 一团糟

7. break.. . apart 使……分离

8. in times of difficulty 在困难的时候

9. at the time of 当.......时候

10. go off (闹钟)发出响声

11. take a hot shower 洗热水澡

12. miss the bus 错过公交车

13. pick up 接电话

14. bring... together 使……靠拢

15. in the area 在这个地区

16. miss the event 错过这个事件

17. by the side of the road 在路边

18. the Animal Helpline 动物保护热线

19. walk by 走路经过

20. make one’s way to. •. 在某人去……的路上

21. hear the news 听到这个消息

22., important events in history 历史上的重大事件

23., for example 例如

24., be killed 被杀害

25., over 50 5 0多(岁）

26. a school pupil 一个小学生

27. on the radio 通过广播

28., in silence 沉默;无声

29., more recently 最近地;新近

30., the World Trade Center 世贸中心

31., take down 拆除;摧毁

32., have meaning to 对……有意义

33., remember doing sth. 记得做过某事

34., at first 首先;最初

二、重点句型**rankymana**

1. — What were you doing at eight last night?

昨晚8 点你在干什么？

— I was taking a shower.

我在洗淋浴。

2. When it began to rain, Ben was helping his mom

make dinner.

当开始下雨的时候，本正在帮他妈妈做晚饭。

3. — What was Jenny doing while Linda was sleeping?

琳达在睡觉的时候，珍妮正在干什么？

— While Linda was sleeping, Jenny was helping

M a ry with her homework.

琳达在睡觉的时候，珍妮正在帮玛丽做作业。

**Unit 6 An old man tried to move the mountains**

一、重点短语

1. work on doing sth. 致力于做某事

2. as soon as ...... 一……就…....

3. once upon a time 从前

4. continue to do sth. 继续做某事

如此… …以至于… \*

5. make sth. happen 使某事发生

6.try to do sth. 试图做某事

7. the journey to sp. ......之旅

8. tell the/a story 讲故事

9. put on 穿上

10. a little b it 有点儿

11. keep doing sth. 坚持做某事

12. give up 放弃

13. instead of 代替;反而

14. turn .. . into 变成

15. get married 结婚

16. the main character 主要人物；主人公

17. at other times 在另外一些时候

18. be able to 能;会

19. come out (书、电影等)出版

20. become interested in. • • 对……感兴趣

21. walk to the other side 走到另一边去

22. a fairy tale 一个神话故事

23. the rest of the story 故事的其余部分

24. leave sb. to do sth. 让某人做某事

25. make a plan to do sth. 筹划/计划做某事

26. go to sleep 去睡觉

27. lead sb. to sp. 把某人领到某地

28. get lost 迷路

29. change one’s plan 改变计划

30. tell sb. to do sth. 叫某人做某事

31. in the moonlight 在月光下

32. find one’ s way home 找到某人回家的路

33. the next day 第二天

34. send sb. to sp. 派某人去某地

二、重点句型

1. W hat do you th in k about/of.. . ?

So what do you th ink about the story of Yu Gong?

你觉得愚公的故事怎么样？

2. It doesn’ t seem adj . to do sth ..

I t doesn’ t seem very possible to move -a mountain.

把一座山给移掉好像不太可能。

3. This is because...

This is because he can make 72 changes to his

shape and size, turning himself into different animals

and objects.

这是因为他会根据他的形状和大小，做出72种变化，可以将自己变成不同的动物或东西。

… so… th a t+从句

Sometimes he can make the stick so small that he can keep it in his ear.

有时候，他能够让他的金箍棒变得很小，以至于可以放在耳朵里。

5. It take sb. some time to do sth ..

Because they were so big that it took a long time to walk to the other side.

这些（山）太高了，他们要花好长时间才能翻越过去。

6 .… not.. .. util十从句

Don’ t eat it until you get to the forest.

你们到达森林之后才能吃。

**Unit 7 W hat’s the highest mountain in the world?**

一、重点短语

1. as big as 与……一样大

2. one of the oldest countries 最古老的国家之一

3. feel free to do sth. 随意地做某事

4. as far as I know 据我所知

5. man-made objects 人造物体

6. part of... ...... 的组成部分

7. the highest mountain 最高的山脉

8. in the world 在世界上

9. any other mountain 其他任何一座山

10. of all the salt lakes 在所有的咸水湖中

11. run along 跨越… …

12. freezing weather •冰冻的天气

13. take in air 呼吸空气

14. the first people to do sth. 第一个做某事的人

15. in the face of difficulties 面临危险

16. give up doing sth. 放弃做某事

17. achieve one’ s dream 实现某人的梦想

18. the forces of nature 自然界的力量

19. reach the top 到达顶峰

20. even though 虽然;尽管

21. at birth 在出生的时候

22. be awake 醒着

23. run over with excitement 兴奋地跑过去

24. walk into sb. 撞到某人

25. fall over 摔倒

26. take care of 照顾;照料

27. every two years •每两年

28. cut down the forests 砍伐林木

29. endangered animals 濒危动物

30. fewer and fewer pandas 大熊猫越来越少

31. be in danger 处于危险之中

32. the importance of saving these animals

拯救这些动物的重要性

二、重点句型

1. It is ***-\~adj.*** + (fo r sb. ) to do sth.

It is also very hard to take in a ir as you get near the top.

当你接近山顶时，连呼吸都会困难。

2. . . . is because...

One of the main reasons is because people want to

challenge themselves in the face of difficulties.

其中的一个主要的原因是人们想要在面临困难时挑战自己。

3. . . . show(s) that...

The spirit of these climbers shows us that weshould never

give up tryin g to achieve our dreams.

这些登山者的精神向我们证明：我们永远都不应

该放弃实现自己的梦想。

4. How high/ deep/. . . is ... ?

How high is Qomolangma?

珠穆朗玛峰有多高？

5. Although. “ ，…

Although Japan is older than Canada，it is much smaller.

虽然日本比加拿大有更悠久的历史，但是日本比加拿大小多了。

6. sb. spend tim e/money doing sth.

Adult pandas spend more than 12 hours a day eating

about 10 kilos of bamboo.

成年大熊猫一天要花1 2 个多小时的时间吃大约

**Unit 8 Have you read *Treasure Island* yet?**

一、重点短语

1. on page 25 在第2 5 页

2. the back of the book 书的背面

3. hurry up 赶快;匆忙

4. in two weeks 在两周之内

5. go out to sea 出海

6. an island fu ll of treasures 一个满是宝藏的岛屿

7. w rite about 写作关于……的内容

8. finish doing sth. 做完某事

9. wait for another ship 等待另一艘船到来

10. learn to do sth. 学会做某事

11. grow fru its and vegetables 种水果和蔬菜

12. a few weeks ago 几个星期前

13. the marks of another man’ s feet

另一个人的脚印

14. not long after that 不久之后

15. run towards sp. 跑向某地

16. use... to do sth. 用……来做某事

17. signs left behind by someone 某人留下的标记

18. read the newspaper 看报

19. science fiction 科幻小说

20. can’ t wait to do sth. 迫不及待地做某事

21. a good way to wake up 醒来的一个好办法

22. number of people 人数

23. used to do sth. (过去)常常做某事

24. study abroad 在国外学习

25. make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事

26. come to realize 开始意识到

27. ever since then 自从那时起

28. the southern states of America

美国的南部地区

29. belong to 属于

30. be kind to each other 善待彼此

31. trust one another 互相信任

32. the beauty of nature 大自然的美

33. have been to sp. 去过某地

34. do some research on sth. 对……做研究

35. hope to do sth. 希望做某事

36. see sb. do sth. 看到某人做某事

37. the first line in the song歌曲的第一行

38. enjoy success in享受……的成功

39. at the end of the day傍晚的时候

二、**重点句型**

1. Have you….. yet?

— Have you read *L****ittle Women*** yet?

你读过《小妇人》吗？

— Yes，I have. /N o , I haven’ t.

是的，我读过。/ 不，我没有。

2. Has... yet?

— Has T in a read ***Treasure Island*** yet?

蒂娜读过《金银岛》这本书吗？

— Yes, she has. She thinks i t ’ s fantastic.

是的，她读过。她觉得它很棒。

3. W ould you lik e ... ?

Would you like something to drink?

你要来点喝的吗？

4. I heard...

I heard you lost your key.

我听说你丢钥匙了。

5. . . . came to realize how m uch...

She came to realize how much she actually missed all of them.

她开始意识到，事实上她是多么想念他们所有的人。

**Unit 9 Have you ever been to a museum?**

**一、重点短语frankymana**

1. at night在夜晚
2. in a more natural environment在一个更加自然的环境中
3. all year round一年到头;终年
4. be far from 离……远
5. in the dark 在黑暗中
6. in the past 在过去
7. have been to sp. 去过某地
8. science museum 科学博物馆
9. history museum 历史博物馆
10. amusement park 游乐园
11. go somewhere different 去不同的地方
12. go skating 去滑冰
13. take the subway 坐地铁
14. a great way to spend a Saturday afternoon一个过周六下午的好方法
15. all the old movie cameras所有的古老的电影摄影机
16. learn about sth.解有关。。。。的情况
17. on the weekend 在周末
18. camp in the mountains 在大山里露营
19. put up a tent搭帐篷
20. in such a rapid way 以如此迅猛的方式
21. different kinds of各种各样的
22. development of toilets 厕所的发展
23. social groups 社会团体
24. the tea art performances茶艺表演
25. make a perfect cup of tea with beautiful tea sets用漂亮的茶具沏一杯完美的茶
26. a nice place to enjoy tea 一个品茶的好地方
27. thousands of 数以千计的
28. International Museum of Toilets国际厕所博物馆
29. the Terracotta Army 兵马俑
30. Southeast Asia东南亚
31. Night Safari 夜间动物园
32. three quarters 四分之三
33. an English-speaking country一个讲英语的国家
34. have problem doing sth. 做某事很困难
35. during the daytime在白天
36. a couple of times 好几次
37. right now 现在；目前
38. an amusement park with a special theme

一个有特别的主题的游乐园

1. walk around the park 在公园里到处走
2. hear of 听说
3. take a ride兜风
4. another province另一个省
5. the Bird’s Nest鸟巢
6. encourage sb. to do sth.鼓励某人做某事
7. on the one hand... on the other hand.一方面，另一方面

二、重点句型

1. Have you ever been to... ?

Have you ever been to a science museum?

你曾经去过科学博物馆吗？

2. Let’s. 。。。。

Let’s go somewhere different today.

我们今天去个不同的地方吧。

3. It’s~\~adj. +that...

It9 s unbelievable that technology has progressed in

such a rapid way!

科技以如此迅猛的方式发展真是令人难以置信啊！

4. Whether... , you，11...

Whether you like Indian food，Western food or

Japanese food, you’ll find it all in Singapore!

不管你喜欢印度食品、西方食品还是日本食品，在新加坡你都能找到！

5. One great thing. . is that. .

One great thing about Singapore is that the temperature is almost the same all year round.

新加坡一个很大的特征是它的气温几乎一年到头都是一样的。

It is best to do sth..

It is best to visit Singapore...

最好……游览新加坡。

**Unit 10 I ’ve had this bike for three years.**

**一、重点短语frankymana ana**

1. these days 目前;现在
2. regard with great interest 以极大的兴趣关注着
3. in order to 为了
4. so far 迄今;到现在为止
5. in need 需要
6. not.. anymore 不再……
7. welcome to sp\_ 欢迎来到 … :
8. check out 察看;观察
9. board games 棋类游戏
10. one last thing 最后一样东西
11. junior high school 初 级 中 学
12. clear out 清理
13. no longer 不再;不复
14. toy monkey 玩具猴
15. part with 与……分开
16. to be honest 说实在的
17. . ride a bike 骑自行车
18. have a yard sale 进行庭院拍卖会
19. one’s old things 某人的旧东西
20. bring back sweet memories 勾起甜美的回忆
21. give away 捐赠
22. play for a while 玩一会儿
23. do with... 处置;处理
24. search for work 找工作
25. for the last 13 years 在过去的13年里
26. the mid-20th century 20世纪中期
27. stay the same 保持原状
28. according to 依据;按照
29. in one’s opinion 依……看
30. in my time 在我那个年代

二、重点句型

1. How long have you... ?

How long have you had that bike over there?

那边的那辆自行车你买了多久了？

2. sb. has/have done sth. for...

Amy has had her favorite book for three years.

艾米拥有她最喜欢的书3 年了。

3. sb. has/have done sth. since...

He’s owned it since his fourth birthday.

自他4 岁生日起，他拥有这个东西了。

4. Some… Others...

Some people still live in their hometown. How-

ever, others may only see it once or twice a year.

有些人仍然住在家乡。然而，另一些人可能一年只能回家乡一两次。

5. As for me, I did not want to give up my football

shirts, but, to be honest，I have not played for a while now.

至于我，我不想放弃我的足球衣。但是，说实在

的，我现在巳经有一段时间没有踢(足球)了。

6. Have you ever thought about having a yard sale to

sell your things?

你是否曾经想过要举办一个庭院拍卖会来出售东西？

7. What would you do with the money you raise?

你会怎么处理你所筹集到的钱？

全册完。

**八年级下册英语词组（仁爱版）**

Topic1  How do you go to school?

一、重点词语：

1. wake up  醒来，唤醒   get up   起床

2. go to school  去上学   go home 回家

3. go dancing / shopping / skating / swimming 去跳舞；购物、滑冰；游泳

go doing something 可用于表达去进行某种娱乐休闲活动。

4. 表示交通方式：

on foot  步行

by boat   坐船  by ship   坐船   by air  乘飞机

by plane   乘飞机  by train   坐火车   by subway  搭乘地铁

by car    坐小汽车 by bus   坐公共汽车  by bike  骑自行车

5. take the subway / bus / car    搭乘地铁；公共汽车；小汽车

6. drive a car to work = go to work by car 驾车去上班

  take a bus to work = go to work by bus   乘公共汽车去上班

  go to school on foot = walk to school  步行去上学

7. ride a bike / horse     骑自行车；骑马

8. after school / class     放学以后；下课以后

9. play the piano / guitar / violin   弹钢琴；吉他；小提琴

  play basketball / soccer / football   打篮球；踢足球；打橄榄球

  play computer games     玩电脑游戏

  play with a computer     玩电脑

  play sports       做运动

10. next to       紧挨着，在…旁边

11. a plan of my school     一幅我们学校的平面图

12. on weekdays      在工作日

   at weekends      在周末

13. have breakfast / lunch / supper / dinner / meals 吃早餐；中餐；晚餐；正餐；一日三餐

   have classes / lessons / a meeting   上课；上课；开会

14. watch TV / movies / games / the animals  看电视；电影；比赛；动物

   read novels / newspapers / books   看小说；报纸；书

15. wash one’s face  / clothes     洗脸；衣服

16. 反义词：up – down, early – late   近义词：quickly – fast

   get up early 早起  be late for 迟到

17. the first / second / third / fourth day   第一；二；三；四天

18. clean the house       打扫房子

19. 表示建筑物（尤其学校建筑物）：

on the playground     在操场

   at school / home / table    在学校；家里；桌旁

in a computer room / teachers’ office / classroom building / gym / library / lab / canteen

 在电脑室；教师办公室；教学楼；体操馆；图书馆；实验室；食堂

20. around six o’clock = at about six o’clock  大约在六点

21. 频率副词：never, seldom, sometimes, often, usually, always

二、重点句型：

1. It’s time to get up. 该起床的时候了。

It’s time for breakfast. = It’s time to have breakfast = It’s time for having breakfast.该吃早饭了

2. You must go to school early.    你必须早点去上学。（主观因素造成“必须”）

 I have to wash my face quickly.  我不得不迅速地洗脸。（客观因素造成“必须”）

3. Happy New Year! The same to you!  新年快乐！也祝你新年快乐！

4. How about you? = What about you?  你怎么样？

5. It tastes good.  它尝起来很好。   It sounds good.  它听起来很好。

6. How do you usually go to school? I usually go to school by bike.

你通常怎样去上学？我通常骑自行车去上学。

 What do you usually do after school? I usually play computer games.

你通常放学做什么？我通常玩电脑游戏。

7. How does she usually go to work? She usually goes to work by car.

 她通常怎样去上班？她通常开车去上班。

What does he usually do after class? He usually reads novels.

他通常下课后做什么？他通常看小说。

8. The early bird catches the worm! 早起的鸟儿有虫吃。/ 笨鸟先飞。

9. Where’s Mr. Zhou going? He’s going to Shanghai. 周先生将要去哪里？他将要去上海。

三、语法学习：复习一般现在时和现在进行时。

一般现在时：

1. 区别含有be动词和行为动词的肯定句式。

    I am at home.√  I stay at home.√ I am stay at home. ×  She stay at home. ×

2. 一般疑问句、否定句表达的不同方式：

   Are you at home?   Do you stay at home?  Does she stay at home?

Yes, I am. No, I am not.  Yes, I do.  No, I don’t.  Yes, she does. No, she doesn’t.

I am not at home.   I don’t stay at home.  She doesn’t stay at home.

3. 主语为第三人称单数时，谓语行为动词的变化。

    She plays computer games on Sundays.

 She studies English every morning.

 She goes to school on weekdays.

 She has breakfast at 6:45.

4. 用法：

(1) 表示现在的状况：I am a teacher. You are student. They are in London.

(2) 表示经常的或习惯性的动作：I usually go to school on foot. She plays tennis every morning.

(3) 表示主语具备的性格和能力等：He likes playing basketball. They do the cooking.

现在进行时：

1. 基本句式结构：I am playing with a computer.

2. 现在分词构成法：

   go – going   play – playing  have – having  drive – driving

 run – running  swim – swimming  begin – beginning

3. 用法：

（1）表示现在正在进行的动作：She is having dinner. 她正在用餐。

（2）方位动词的现在进行时可用来表示将要发生的动作：I’m going. 我要走了。

四、交际用语：谈论交通工具及如何上学和日常生活。

主要句型：

How do you usually go to school? I usually go to school by bike.

 I’m riding a bike now.

 What’s she doing? She’s dancing.

 Do you often go to the library?

Topic 2 How often do you have an English class?

重点词语：

1. 学科名词：

政治 语文 数学 英语 历史 地理 生物 音乐 体育 美术

politics Chinese math English history geography biology music P.E. Art

2. 一周七天名词：

星期日 星期一 星期二 星期三 星期四 星期五 星期六

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

3. swimming pool 游泳池

4. listen to music 听音乐  write letters 写信    go roller-skating 滑滑轮

go shopping 去购物   have an English class 上英语课 go to the park 去公园

meet friends 会见朋友  draw pictures 画画    play sports 做运动

watch TV 看电视   play computer games 玩电脑游戏 play soccer 踢足球

work on math problems   解答数学题     take exercises 做运动

learn about the past 学习历史   learn how to read and write in Chinese 学着用中文读写

  play ball games with my classmates 和我的同班同学玩球类游戏

5. be good at = do well in 擅长于…  I am good at English. = I do well in English.

6. be different from 与…不同  the same as 与…相同

7. do outdoor activities 进行户外活动

8. every week 每周 each day 每天  three times a week 每周三次

9. 反义词：boring – interesting  difficult – easy  begin – finish

近义词：difficult – hard

10. care about 关心；担心

11. try to do something 尝试去做某事

12. do one’s best 尽力去做某事  do one’s homework 做家作

13. like doing something = love doing something 喜欢做某事

hate doing something 讨厌做某事

14. noon break 午休

15. at half past six = at thirty past six = at six thirty六点半   at seven o’clock = at seven 在七点

at five fifteen = at fifteen past five = at a quarter past five五点十五分

at fifteen to ten = at a quarter to ten = at nine forty-five 九点四十五分

16. for a little while 就一会儿

17. a student of Grade One 一年级的学生

18. eat out 出去吃

19. get home 到家

二、重点句型：

1. Which place do you like best? I like the computer room best.你最喜欢哪个地方？我最喜欢电脑室。

2. Swimming is my favorite sport. = I like swimming best. 游泳是我最喜欢的运动。

3. Why do you think so? Because he likes sleeping. 你为什么这么想？因为他喜欢睡觉。

4. How often do you go to the library? Very often. 你经常去图书馆吗？经常。

5. Peter is good at soccer ball. 彼特擅长与足球。

6. My interest is different from theirs. 我的兴趣和他们的不一样。

7. How many lessons do you have every day? 你每天上多少节课？

8. What time is school over? 什么时候放学？

9. I try to do my best each day. 每天我都尽力做到最好。

10. And if I always do my best, I need not care about the test. 如果我总是尽力，我就不需要担心考试

11. After dinner, I often do my homework and then watch TV for a little while.

晚餐后，我经常做作业然后看一会儿电视。

三、语法学习：以How，Wh- 开头的疑问句。

疑问词：how often, how long, how soon, how old, how many, how much, how big, how heavy, how wide, how far, what, when, who, whose, whom, where, which, why, what color, what time, what class…

四、交际用语：谈论课程、作息时间、个人爱好及学习生活。

主要句型：

Which place do you like best? I like the computer room best.

What’s your favorite subject? Math is.

 How often do you…? Every day. Always. Often. Seldom. Never. Sometimes.

 Do you like going to…? Yes, I do. / No, I don’t.

 How many lessons do you have every day? We have seven lessons every day..

 When do morning classes begin? At 7:20.

Topic3 I like the school life here.

一、重点词语：

1. 反义词：first – last , borrow – return / give back   end –begin   easy—hard

           Interesting—boring  lost—found

   同义词： end—be over , study—learn ,  of course –certainly/ sure , return –give back

            come from—be from (be= am/ is / are )， have class—have lesson

2. 名词单数转化复数：life – lives  shelf – shelves leaf – leaves  half – halves child--children

名词变成形容词：wonder – wonderful,  use – useful,  care – careful,  beauty - beautiful

interest – interesting, excite – exciting     3. between… and… 在…与…之间    4. school hall 学校大厅

5. Our School Times 《学校时报》 6. Everyday Science 《每日科技》  7. the school life 学校生活

8. most of them 他们大多数 9.wait for – 等待 10 get home 到家   11. and so on 等等

12. on time 按时   13. Here it is. = Here you are. 给你   14. learn…from 向…学习

二、重点句型：

1. Welcome to our school. 欢迎到我们学校来。

2. What do you think of our school? It’s very nice.  I like the school life here .

你认为我们学校怎么样？挺好的。我喜欢这儿的学校生活。

3.。 Wait a minute. = Just a minute.  等一等。

4. Thank you anyway. = Thank you all the same. 仍然谢谢你

5. Thank you for your hard work. 谢谢你们的努力工作。

6. Thank you for asking me. 谢谢你邀请我。

7. I read them with great interest. （我读得津津有味）我带着极大的兴趣读它们。

8. May I ask you some questions? Yes, please 我可以问你几个问题吗

9. Where do you come from? I come from Australia. = Where are you from? I’m from Australia.

   你来自哪里？我来自澳大利亚。

10. How long can I keep it? Two weeks. 我能借多久？两个星期。

11. . Do you have a problem? 你有问题吗？

12. What day is it today ?  It’s Wednesday . 今天是星期几？ 今天是星期三。

13.What time does the class begin / end ? 几点上课/ 下课？

14.What is your favorite subject ? 你最喜爱的学科是什么（是哪一科） ？

   What subject do you teach ? 你教什么学科？（哪一科）

15 How often do you do outdoor activities ? 你多常进行户外活动？

16.How many lessons do you have every week ? 你每周上几节课？

17.Why do \ don’t you like English ? 你为什么喜欢英语/ 不喜欢英语 ？

   Because it’s easy and interesting .因为它既容易又有趣。

   Because it’s difficult and boring. 因为它既难又烦人。

18.I don’t like math at all .我一点儿（完全）不喜欢数学。

三、语法学习：There is / are…某处（某时）有某物（某事）

1. 用法：表示存在。什么时间或者地点“有”什么东西   几种基本句式：

There is a book and two pens on the desk. 桌上有一本书和两支笔。

There are two pens and a book on the desk. 桌上有两支笔和一本书。

There isn’t a book on the desk. 桌上没有一本书。

There aren’t two pens on the desk. 桌上没有两支笔。

Is there a book on the desk? Yes, there is. / No, there isn’t.

桌上有一本书吗？是的，有。/ 不，没有。

Are there two pens on the desk? Yes, there are./  No, there aren’t.

桌上有两支笔吗？是的，有。/ 不，没有。

3. 与have的区别：

I have a book. I don’t have a book. Do you have a book? Yes, I do. No, I don’t.

She has a book. She doesn’t have a book. Does she have a book? Yes, she does. No, she doesn’t.

现在进行时的特征：(结构be+ving)

1. Look ! They are playing soccer on the playground.

2. Listen ! He is singing in the classroom.

3. We are having an English class now. (at the moment)

4.It’s seven o’clock in the evening .  I am doing my homework.

5. Where is Jim ? (当问答动作时用进行时)  He is having lunch in the dining-room.

6.根据上下文提示： What are you doing ? I am reading in the library.

四、交际用语：学习校园生活的一些活动，如采访、借书、找寻失物、制作海报等。

主要句型：

May I ask you some questions? Yes, please.

What do you think of our school? It’s very nice.

Can I borrow …? Sure, here you are.

How long can I keep it? Two weeks. But you must return it on time.

There is / are…

Is there a bed in the room? Yes, there is.

What are you /  they  doing ?  I (We are) / They are)  am reading stories .

What is he/ she doing ?  He/ She is having a biology class.

Unit 6  Our Local Area

Topic 1  Is there a computer in your study?

词汇：

1、in front of 在……的前面   2、hear from sb. 收到某人的来信  2、next to 靠近   3、give back归还

4、for a while 一会儿   5、go upstairs 上楼     6、have a look 看一看   7、put away 把……收起来

8、play with a ball 玩球   9、on the second floor 在第二层  10、look after 照顾；照看；照料；保管

二、句型:

Why not go upstairs and have a look?

 (1) go upstairs上楼        go downstairs下楼

 (2) have a look看      have a look at… 看……      have a walk散步    have a bath洗澡   have a swim游泳

have a talk谈话     have a rest休息

 (3) Why not+动词原形…?句型是提建议的一种表达法，形同“Why don’t + 人称代词 + 动词原形上+ …？”。这样的句型常用来启发或建议某人做某事。回答常用Ok, let’s…/All right./That’s a good idea.

Please give it back soon.请尽快地把它还给我。

give …back:(=return)归还：代词作宾语时应放在give 和back的中间，如果是名词作宾语，可放在中间，也可放在后面。例如：

   give the book back;/give back the book.

   give it back / give them back

类似的短语还有put away, put on, try on, take off,

3.Let’s play computer games for a while.让我们玩一会儿电脑吧。

play computer games玩电脑游戏

Let’s …=Let us后接动词原形：让我们……

4.My pet dog plays with the ball everywhere.我的宠物狗在家里到处玩球。

everywhere=here and there处处；到处

play with 其后接人时，意为“与……玩”

            其后接物时，意为“玩（单纯地玩耍）……”

play football, play basketball, play volleyball指技术性较高的运动

 5.There is a watermelon and lots of apples in the box.箱子里有一个西瓜和许多苹果。

lots of =a lot of 许多的；大量的，用来修饰名词

There are a lot of students in that school. （=many）

There was a lot of snow last year.(=much)

There’s a lot of rice in the bag.(=much)

三、语法：There be句型和Have的区别

类型 There be Have

涵义不同 侧重 "存在关系"，表示"某地或某时间存在某人/某物"，there只是引导词，无意义。

如：There is a boat in the river.河里有一条船。 侧重 "所属关系"，示"属于……所拥有"的东西，第三人称用has。如： I have a nice watch. 我有一块好看的手表。                 She has a new computer.            她有一台新电脑。

句型不同 1.肯定式：There is/are+主语+其它。

2.否定式：There is/are+ not+主语+其它。

3.疑问式：--Is/Are there+主语+其它？

--Yes, there is/are.

--No, there isn't/aren't 1.肯定式：主语+have/has+其它。

2.吉伯定式：a)主语+don't/doesn't have+其它；

b)主语+haven't/hasn't+其它。

3.疑问式：a)--Do/does+主语+have+其它？

--Yes,主语+do/does./No,主语+don't/doesn't.

b)--Have/Has+主语+其它？--Yes,主语+have/has./No,主语+haven't/hasn't.

主谓一致不同 1.There is +单数主语/不可数主语…如：

There is some milk in hte bottle.

There is a hat on the desk.

2.There are+复数主语…如：There are some flowers in the basket.

3.There is +单数主语+and+复数主语…如： There is a mouse and two pens on the deak.

4.There are+复数主语+and+单数主语…如：There are two pens and a mouseon the desk. 1.主语（第三人称单数）+has+…如：

She has many new clothes.

Tom has a nice feather.

2.第一、二人称单数和复数主语+have+…如:You have some good firends but they have few.

划线提问不同 1.对主语提问一律用"What's+某地/某时？"结构，其中谓语动词须用is，且there要省略。如：There are some pictures on the wall.---What's on the wall?

2.对地点提问要用"Where is/are there…?"如：There is a black car under the tree.--Where is there a black car?

3.对主语的数量提问要用"How many+主语（复数）+are there…?/How much+主语（不可数）+is there…?"

如： There're three people in my family. --How many people are there in your family?

There's some rice in the bag.

---How much rice is there in the bag? 1.对主语提问要用"Who/has/have+…?"如： Mary has a sweater.--Who has a sweater?

We have new brooms.--Who hsve new brooms?

2.对宾语提问要用"What have/has+主语？/What do does+主语+have…?"如： My father has a big farm .

                      What has your father?/

                    What does your father have?

3.对宾语的数量提问用"How many+复数名词+have/has+主语？/How much+不可数名词+have/has+主语？"或"How many +复数名词+do/does+主语+have?/How much+不可数名词+do/does+主语+have?"

如：I have two pictures.

--How many pictures do you have?/How many pictures have you?

注意 there be结构在改为否定或疑问句时，一般将some改为any.

如：There are some dishes on the desk.

--There aren't any dishes on the desk./Are there any dishes on the desk? have 句型在改为否定句时，也应将 some 改为 any.

如： She has some fruit.

--She hasn't/doesn't have any fruit./Has she any fruit?/Does she have any fruit?

注：在表示 "附属于某物/某处的东西"时，there be结构与have句型都可以用。如：

There are four windows in the classroom =The classroom has four windows.

The house has eighteen floors.=There are eighteen floors in the house.

Topic 2  What’s your home like?

一、词汇：

look for寻找  2、a parking lot停车场    3、at the street corner在街道的拐角   4、play the piano弹钢琴   5、knock at（the door）敲（门）   6、hear sb. doing sth.听到某人正在做某事   7、at the end of 在……的尽头；在……的末尾   8、in the suburbs在郊外；在郊区   9、according to按照

二、句型:

What’s your home like?你的家什么样？

like用作动词时意为“喜欢”，用作介词时意为“像……”，常用短语：be like, look like

I’m looking for a grocery store.我正在找一家杂货店。

look for 寻找。强调寻找的动作；

find找到，发现。强调结果；

find out着重指通过分析、调查等弄清或杳明一件事情

Are you looking for your pen? Yes, I am.你在找你的钢笔吗？是的。

Can you help me find my bike?你能帮我找到自行车吗？

Please find out who broke the window.请找出是谁把窗户打破的？

3.There is one in front of our building.我们的楼前有一家（杂货店）。

   in front of 在……的前面（在范围之外的前面）

   in the front of在……的前面（在范围内的前面）

   There is a tree in front of the classroom..教室前面有一棵树。（树在教室外）

The teacher is standing in the front of the classroom.老师站在教室的前面。（老师在教室里）

4.What’s the matter?怎么了？（出什么事了？）

  类似的表达法还有：What’s up?/What’s wrong?/What’s going on?

5.People enjoy living in a house with a lawn and a garden.人们喜欢住带有草坪和花园的房子。

   enjoy doing sth.喜欢、享受做某事。Enjoy后接名词或动词的ing形式，如：

   He enjoys reading novels.他喜欢读小说。

6.I hear you playing the piano beautifully.我听见你弹钢琴很动听。

  hear sb. doing sth.听到某人正在做某事。如：.

  I hear them singing songs in the next room.我听到他们正在隔壁房间唱歌。

 7.Hello, this is Mrs. Wang speaking.喂，我是王太太。

  电话用语，不用I和you, 而用this和that。如：

  This is Mary (speaking).我是玛丽。

  Who’s that (speaking)?你是谁？

 8. The kitchen fan doesn’t work.厨房的排气扇不工作了。

   work进行顺利，起作用，（机器）正常运转

如：My clock doesn’t work.我的钟不走了。

Topic 3 Which is the way to the post office?

词汇：

1、thousands of成千上万的  2、a public phone公用电话 3、get to到达 4、the way to the station去车站的路   5、be far from远离……   6、traffic lights交通灯  7、across from在（街，路等）的对面   8、between…and…在……和……之间  9、the information desk咨询处  10、on the left在左边；on the right在右边

二、句型:

Excuse me, how can I get to the library?劳驾，去图书馆怎么走？

Turn right at the second turn.在第二个拐弯处向右拐。

turn right（left）= turn to the right (left)向右(左)拐

turn (turning)名词，拐弯处

at the first turning在第一个拐弯处

Turn right at the second turn. =Take the second turning on the right.

Thank you anyway.仍然（还是）要谢谢你。类似的还有：

Thank you all the same./Thank you anyhow.

You need to take No. 718 bus here.你需要乘718路公共汽车。

need作行为动词时，意为“需要，需求”，有人称、数和时态的变化。need to do sth. 需要做某事，如：You need to have a good rest.你需要好好休息。

        need还可作情态动词，意为“必要，需要”，后接动词原形，常用作否定形式needn’t，意为“不必”，如：You needn’t drive so fast.你不必开得这么快。

Every year thousands of people get hurt or die in road accidents.每年成千上万的人在交通事故中受伤或死亡。

hundred和thousand等表示数目的词前如果有确切的数字，这些词不用复数形式，后面直接跟名词；如果本身表示模糊的概念，这些词用复数且后跟of才能再接名词，如：two hundred books两百本书hundreds of books成百上千本书

five thousand trees五千棵树thousands of trees 成千上万棵树

If everyone obeys the rules, the roads will be much safer.如果人人都遵守交通规则的话，道路交通就会变得更加安全。

much safer安全得多  much用在比较级前，强调程度。类似的还有a little等。

The earth is much bigger the moon.地球比月亮大得多。

Are you feeling much better today?你今天觉得好点了吗？

Tom is a little taller than his mother.汤姆比他妈妈高一点儿。

if 连词，意为“如果，假如”

If you are hungry ,you can buy some food in the shop.如果你饿了，你可以在店里买点食物。

If he comes , I will tell you .如果他来了，我就告诉你。

三、语言点：

英语中常见的问路方法有:

1、Is there a … near here?  2、Where is the … ,please ?   3、Do you know the way to… ,please?

4、Which is the way to … ,please?   5、How can I get to …?   6、Can you tell me the way to…?

7、Can you find the way to …?   8、I want to go to…  .Do you know the way?

英语中常见的指路方法有:

It’s over there .        It’s next to the …      It’s across from…       It’s behind the …

It’s between … and … .      Walk/Go along this street.      It’s about …meters from here.

Take the first turning on the left.     Walk on and turn right.

四、形容词比较级的构成:

　绝大多数形容词有三种形式,原级,比较级和最高级, 以表示形容词说明的性质在程度上的不同。

　　形容词的原级: 形容词的原级形式就是词典中出现的形容词的原形。 例如:

　　poor  tall  great  glad  bad

   形容词的比较级和最高级: 形容词的比较级和最高级形式是在形容词的原级形式的基础上变化的。分为规则变化和不规则变化。

　　规则变化如下:

　　1) 单音节形容词的比较级和最高级形式是在词尾加 -er 和 -est 构成。

　　great (原级) greater(比较级) greatest(最高级)

　2) 以 -e 结尾的单音节形容词的比较级和最高级是在词尾加 -r 和 -st 构成。

　　wide (原级) wider (比较级) widest (最高级)

　3)少数以-y, -er, -ow, -ble结尾的双音节形容词的比较级和最高级是在词尾加 -er 和 -est 构成。

　　clever(原级) cleverer(比较级) cleverest(最高级)

　4) 以 -y 结尾,但 -y 前是辅音字母的形容词的比较级和最高级是把 -y 去掉,加上 -ier 和-est    构 成.

　　happy (原形) happier (比较级) happiest (最高级)

　5) 以一个辅音字母结尾其前面的元音字母发短元音的形容词的比较级和最高级是双写该辅音字      母然后再加 -er和-est。

　　big (原级) bigger (比较级) biggest (最高级)

　6) 双音节和多音节形容词的比较级和最高级需用more 和 most 加在形容词前面来构成。

　　beautiful (原级) difficult (原级)

　　more beautiful (比较级) more difficult (比较级)

　　most beautiful (最高级) most difficult (最高级)

　　常用的不规则变化的形容词的比较级和最高级:

　　原级　　　　　　比较级　　　　　　　最高级

　　good　　　　　　better　　　　　　　　best

　　many　　　　　　more　　　　　　　　most

　　much　　　　　　more　　　　　　　　most

　　bad　　　　　　　worse　　　　　　　worst

　　little　　　　　   less　　　　　　　　least

　　ill　　　　　　　 worse　　　　　　　worst

　　far　　　　　　　farther(further)　　 farthest(furthest)

Unit 7  The Birthday Party

Topic1 Can you dance?

词汇：

1、Happy Birthday!生日快乐！  2、take photos拍照   3、work out作出，解决  4、how about/what about如何，怎样   5、fly kites放风筝   6、row a boat划船    7、perform ballet ]表演芭蕾舞   8、dance the disco跳迪斯科   9、make model planes做飞机模型   10、draw pictures画画   11、show sb. sth.给某人看某物   12、two years ago两年前    13、be in hospital（生病）住院

二、句型:

What are you going to perform at Kangkang’s birthday party?你打算在康康的生日晚会上表演什么？

“be going to+动词原形”的句型常用来表示打算、准备做某事或即将发生或肯定要发生某事，be是助动词，有人称和数的变化，如：

He is going to have a swim this afternoon.

What about /How about +名词、代词或动名词，意为“……怎么样？”常用来表示对……的看法，或表示建议、询问的方式，如：

How/What about sitting here to look at the moon?坐在这儿赏月怎么样？

I only can sing English songs.我只会唱英文歌曲。（情态动词can的用法）

They couldn’t sing any English songs two years ago.两年前他们不会唱英文歌曲。

一段时间+ago：表示在……时间以前，如：three months ago三个月以前

4.What will you buy for Kangkang as a birthday present?你要给康康买什么礼物？

“will+动词原形”表将来。

5.I can play the guitar.

三、定冠词the 的用法

1) 定冠词特指某(些)人或某(些)事物, 以区别于同类中其他的人或事物。

　　The bag in the desk is mine. 桌子里的书包是我的。

　　Is this the book you are looking for? 　　这是你要找的书吗?

　　Do you know the man in back? 　你知道穿黑色衣服的人是谁吗？

　　It is not the car we are looking for. 这不是我们要找的车。

　　The man has found his child. 　那个人找到了他的孩子。

　　2) 定冠词用来指上文中已提到过的人或事物。

　　I bought a book from Xinhua book-shop. The book costs 15 yuan.

　　我从新华书店买了一本书. 这本书值十五元。

　　I saw a film yesterday.The film was ended at eight o'clock.

　　我昨天看了一场电影。电影八点钟结束的。

　　Lucy bought a radio yesterday, but she found something was wrong with the radio.

　　露西昨天买了一台收音机，但是她发现收音机有问题。

　　3) 定冠词用于表示世界上独一无二的事物或用于自然界现象或方位名词之前。

　　the sun　the moon　the earth 　the sky　the world　the sea

　　The sun is bigger than the moon. 　太阳比月亮大。

　　I can see a bird in the sky. 　我能看到天空中有一只小鸟。

　I like to have a walk with the bright moon light in the evening. 我愿晚上在明亮的月光下散步。

　　4) 定冠词与单数名词连用,表示这一类人或物。

　　The dog is not too danger. 　 狗不太危险。

　　The cat is an animal. 　猫是一种动物。

　　The umbrella in the shop is very cheap in this season. 这个季节商店里的雨伞很便宜。

　　5) 定冠词与某些形容词连用,使形容词名词化, 表示某一类人。

　　the poor, the rich, the wounded, the sick, the deaf.

　　The wounded were brought to the hospital. 　受伤者被送到了医院。

　　He always helps the poor. 　他经常帮助穷人。

　　The deaf can go to this special school. 耳聋者可以进这所特殊学校上学。

　　6) 用在序数词, 形容词最高级和表示方位的名词前。

　　This is the biggest city in China I have ever visited. 　这是我在中国参观的最大的城市。

　　I saw a plane coming from the east. 　我看见一架飞机从东方飞来。

　　He is the last one to help me. 　他不会来帮助我的。

　　7) 定冠词用在演奏乐器的名称和文艺活动,运动场所的名称前。

　　The little girl likes to play the violin. 小女孩喜欢拉小提琴。

　　They are going to the cinema tonight. 　　他们今晚要去影院看电影。

　　The theater was on fire last week. 剧院昨天着火了。

　　8) 定冠词用在报刊,杂志的名称的名词之前。

　　I am reading the China Daily now. 我现在正读中国日报。

　　Have you got the Evening Paper yet? 你拿到晚报了吗?

　　The Times is a foreign newspaper. 　泰晤士报是一家外国报纸。

　　The Peking Review is on the desk. 　　北京周报在桌子上放着。

　　9) 定冠词用在江河,海洋,山脉,群岛的名称之前。

　　We live near the Yellow River. 我们住在黄河边上。

　　The Changjiang River is the biggest one in China. 长江是中国最大的河。

　　The Himalayas is located in Tibet. 喜马拉雅山位于西藏。

　　10) 定冠词用在姓名复数之前,表示一家人。

　　The Greens is very kind to us. 　　格林一家人待我们很好。

　　The Whites like the classic music. 　　怀特一家喜欢古典音乐。

　　不用冠词的场合。

　　1) 专有名词,抽象名词和物质名词之前一般不用冠词。

　　China is a largest country in the world. 中国是世界上最大的国家。

　　I think water is a kind of food, too. 　我认为水也是一种食物。

　　Cotton feels soft. 　 　棉花摸起来柔软。

　　2) 表示日常餐食名词之前不用冠词,但如果指具体的饮食时用定冠词 the。

　　It's time for breakfast.　 　该吃早饭了。

　　What do you have for lunch? 　你午饭吃点什么?

　　The dinner I had at that restaurant was expensive. 我在那家饭店吃的饭很贵。

　　3) 在季节,月份,星期,节日。球类运动,棋类游戏的名词之前不用冠词。

　　Summer is hot and winter is cold here. 　这儿夏天热冬天冷。

　　New Year's Day is coming. 新年就要到啦。

　　Today is the first day of May. 今天是五月的第一天。

　　We are going to play basketball this afternoon. 今天下午我们要去打篮球。

　　We don't like bridge very much. 我们不太喜欢桥牌。

　　4)语言的名称前不用冠词。

　　Can you speak English? 　 　你会讲英语吗？

　　It's difficult to learn Chinese well. 要学好中文很难。

　　Tom knows English but he doesn't know French. 汤姆懂英语但不懂法语。

　　5) 某些固定词组不用冠词。

　　by air, on foot, at night, after school, at home, go to class, in fact, from morning till night.

　　I'm going to Chicago by air next week. 　下周我要乘飞机去芝加哥。

　　I go to school on foot . 我步行去学校上学。

　　In fact, I don't know him at all. 　　实际上，我一点也不认识他。

　　He is at home today.　 　他今天在家。

Topic2 When is your birthday?

一、词汇：

1.first of all首先

2.have a birthday party举行生日晚会（聚会）

3.have a special dinner吃一顿特殊的晚餐

4.forget to do sth.忘记去做某事

5.That’s a good idea!真是好主意！

6.make a cake做蛋糕

7.be born出生

8.the shape of ……的形状

9.I’m afraid…我恐怕，我担心……

句型:

When is your birthday, Kangkang?康康，你的生日是什么时候？

May the eighteenth.五月十八日。

①“when”可以就年、月、日和钟点进行提问，而“what time”只能就钟点进行提问。

②英语中日期有几种表示方法：

a.把月份写在日期前面，这通常是美国写法。如：March 21st,2001     读作March the twenty-first, two thousand and one(2001年3月21日)

b.先写日子，再写月份和年，这通常是英国写法。如:：21st March,2001读作the twenty-first of March, two thousand and one

---I beg it’s going to be fun.我敢断定肯定有趣。---You bet.当然了。

What day is it today? It’s Friday.

询问星期用What day…? 回答用It……如：

What day is it today? It’s Wednesday.   或Today is Wednesday.

What’s the date today? It’s May 21st,2004.

询问日期用What’s the date…?如：What’s the date the day afternoon?

Tomorrow is your mom’s birthday.

名词所有格表示名词之间的所属关系。一般有两种表示方式，一种是在名词后加 's 构成，一种是用 of 所有格。

(1) 表示有生命的人或物的名词，在词尾加 's 来表示从属关系，如：

   Mary’s school bag           my sister’s cat

 (2) 以 s 结尾的名词，表示所有格只在后面加’, 如：

the boys’ game              the teachers’ chairs

         (3) 由 and 连接两个或两个以上的单数名词，表示共有关系，这时只在最后一个名词后加 's ，如：

Tom and Mike’s sister

Jack and John’s room

Tom’s and Jack’s fathers

          (4) 无生命东西的名词，一般都与 of 构成短语，表示所属关系， 如：

a map of China                          a picture of my school

How shall we celebrate it?我们要怎样庆祝呢？

Shall we have a special dinner?我们吃一顿特别的晚餐怎么样？

“Shall I…/Shall we…”用于示表示建议或征求意见，也可用“疑问词+shall +I / we…”如：Shall we go swimming this afternoon?今天下午我们去游泳好吗？

What time shall we start?我们该什么时候出发？

Don’t forget to buy a birthday cake.别忘了买生日蛋糕。

forget的用法：

(1) 接名词或代词，如：

I forget his name.我忘了他的名字。

   Don’t forget me.别忘了我。

(2)接不定式，意为“忘记要做某事”，如：

  Please don’t forget to close the door when you leave.你离开时请别忘了关门。

(3)接动词ing形式，意为“忘记做过某事”，如：

I forget meeting you in Beijing.我忘了在北京见到过你。

Kangkang is going to be thirteen on May the eighteenth.

介词on ,in和at放在时间前的用法：

on放在某一或某些确定或不确定的时间前，如某天（某些天），某天的上午，下午或晚上，如：

on August 18th,1980  在1980年8月18日

on Sunday 在星期天              on Saturday evening在星期六的晚上

on a cold day 在一个寒冷的日子    on Children’s Day在儿童节

in表示在一段时间，多放在年、月、季节等时间前，如：

in summer在夏天   in July在七月    in the morning在早上

at用在某一时刻、年纪、夜晚、中午等时间前，如：

at 8 o’clock在八点               at night在夜晚

at noon在中午                   at the age of ten 在十岁时

When were you born?你什么时候出生？

I was born in June ,1970.我生于1970年6月。

Sorry, I’m afraid you can’t.

I’m afraid往往相当于I’m sorry, but…可用来引出带有歉意的句子，表求一种担忧，语气较缓和，如：I’m afraid I can’t come.(=I’m sorry, but I can’t come.)

 四、序数词

表示数目顺序的词用序数词。

　  1) 序数词1━19 除第一,第二,第三,第五,第八,第九, 第十二变化不规则外, 其余均由在     基数词后加上 -th。

　　2) 十位整数的序数词的构成方法是, 是将十位整数基数词的词尾 -y 变成 i 再加 -eth。

　　3) 几十几的序数词,只是把个位数变成序数词, 十位数不变。 序数词的用法: 序数词主         要用作定语,表语。前面要加定冠词 the。

Topic3 We had a wonderful party.

词汇：

lots of=a lot of 许多

tell a lie撒谎

in fact事实上，实际上

fall down跌倒

be funny有趣

have a good time玩得高兴，过得愉快

blow out 吹灭

not…at all一点也不，根本不

not …till/until直到……才

hurt oneself受伤

as well也

magic tricks魔术

rock songs摇滚歌曲

cross-talk相声

句型:

He performed magic tricks.

 一般过去时的句子构成.

My mother didn’t go to work yesterday.

Did you go to the zoo last Sunday?   Yes, I did. /No, I didn’t .

         2.I have a lot of work to do as well.我还有许多工作要做。

           as well意为“除……之外，也，又”，只能放在句末作状语，与too的用法相同，可互换使用。as well as是连词，用来连接两个名词形容词等，如：

Lu Xun is a great writer, and a fearless fighter as well.鲁迅是个伟大的作家，也是个无畏的战士。

          He gave the beggar food, as well as money.(=He gave the begger food , and money as well.)他除了给那个乞丐食物外，还给他钱。

3.You know I don’t like video games at all.

not…at all根本不，一点都不，at all多放在否定句末，加强否定语气，如：

My mother can’t ride a bike at all.

Thanks very much. Not at all.

         4. Did the movie go on until midnight?电影一直演到午夜吗？

 until用作介词，跟一个表示某一时间的名词，也可用作连词，引导一个时间状语从句。

①肯定句中，until只与持续性动词连用，意为“到……为止”。如：

We had to wait until he came back.我们只好等到他回来。

②until在否定句中，通常与瞬间性动词连用，构成“not……until”，意为“直到……才”，如：The children didn’t leave school until five o’clock.

③引导时间状语从句，用一般现在时代替一般将来时，如：

I won’t go until he comes back.我将等他回来再走。

三、动词的一般过去时态

I. 一般过去时的概念

　　一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。常和表示过去的时间状语连用。如：last year, yesterday等； 也可表示过去经常反复发生的动作，常和often, always等频率副词连用。

　　例如：①I saw him in the street yesterday. 昨天我在街上看见他了。

②Li Mei always went to school on foot last year. 去年李梅总是步行上学。

II. 一般过去时的构成

　　我们主要来学习谓语动词为实义动词的一般过去时的构成。

　　动词过去式的构成：

　　(1)规则动词过去式的构成有四条规则：

　　①一般在动词原形末尾直接加上-ed。如：look-looked。

　　②以不发音的字母e结尾的动词，去e再加-ed。如：live-lived。

　　③末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节，先双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed。如：stop-stopped。

　　④末尾是辅音字母+y结尾的动词，先变y为i，然后再加-ed。如：study-studied。

　　(2)不规则动词的过去式需特殊记忆。如：am(is)-was, are-were, go-went, come-came, take-took, have (has)-had等。

III. 一般过去时的几种句型

肯定句结构为：主语+动词的过去式+其它。如：He went to the toy store yesterday. 他昨天去玩具店了。

　　否定句结构为：主语+did not (didn't)+动词原形+其它。如：He didn't go to the toy store yesterday. 他昨天没去玩具店。

　　一般疑问句的构成：Did+主语＋动词原形＋其它？如：

　　1) --Did you go to Beijing last week?   --Yes, we did. (No, we didn't.)

　　2) --Did you meet the businessman before?  --No, I didn't. (Yes, I did.)

　　特殊疑问句的构成：

　　疑问词＋did+主语＋动词原形＋其它？如：

　　1) --What did you do last night?  --I did my homework.

　　2) --Where did you go last week? --I went to Shanghai with my parents.

　　一般过去时口诀：

　　一般过去时并不难，表示过去动作、状态记心间。

　　动词要用过去式，时间状语句末站。

　　否定句很简单，didn't 站在动词原形前，其它部分不要变。

　　一般疑问句也好变，did放在句子前，主语、动词原形、其它部分依次站。

　　特殊疑问句也简单，疑问词加一般疑问句记心间。

　　最后一条请注意，动词过去式要牢记。

Unit 8 The Seasons and the Weather

Topic1 What’s the weather like today?

重点词语：

1. 季节词汇：

四季名词 spring summer Autumn / fall winter

四季特征 warm hot cool cold

四季色彩 green bright yellow white

四季活动 hike swim climb mountains make snowmen

2. 天气词汇：

天气名词 rain wind cloud snow sun fog

对应形容词 rainy windy cloudy snowy sunny Foggy

3. in spring / summer / fall / winter  在春天；夏天；秋天；冬天

4. go climbing mountains / shopping / swimming

5. quite = very 很，相当

6. come back to life 复苏，复活

7. 名词转化为形容词：hope – hopeful  care – careful

8. from December to February 从十二月到二月

9. fall off  落下；掉落

10. weather report 天气预报

11. a hopeful season 一个充满希望的季节 the harvest season丰收的季节

12. come after 紧跟其后

13. get warmer and warmer 变得越来越暖和

14. make dinner 做饭    make tea 泡茶  make faces 做鬼脸  make friends 交朋友

make wishes 许愿  make a mistake 犯错误  make a noise 制作噪音

make a sentence 造句 make sure 确信  make dumplings 包饺子

二、重点句型：

1. What’s the weather like today? = How is the weather today? 今天天气怎么样？

  It looks like rain. = It looks like raining. 看起来好像要下雨。

2. Which season is the warmest / hottest / coolest / coldest in the year? 一年里哪个季节最暖和；最热；最凉快；最冷？

3. Sometimes it rains quite heavily / hard. 有时候雨下得很大。

4. It’s a good time to swim. 它是游泳的好时节。

  It’s a good season for hiking. 它是去远足的好季节。

  It’s a good time / season to do something. 它是做某事的好时间；好季节。

5. Do you like summer? Yes, but I like winter better. 你喜欢夏天吗？是的，但是我更喜欢冬天。

Which do you like best, spring, summer, fall or winter? I like summer best.

你最喜欢哪个，春，夏，秋，还是冬？我最喜欢夏。

Like…better 更喜欢…  like…best 最喜欢…

6. I like spring best. = My favorite ( season ) is spring. 我最喜欢的季节是春天。

7. What’s the weather like today? How was the weather yesterday? What will the weather be like tomorrow? 今天天气怎么样？昨天天气怎么样？明天天气怎么样？

8. It’s nice and warm. 今天挺暖和的。

Nice and …; good and … 可用来加强语气，意为“很，挺”。如：

nice and cold 很冷   nice and far 很远

9. It’s better today than yesterday.  今天的天气比昨天更好。

10. The weather gets warmer and warmer. 天气变得越来越暖和。

get 变得。如：get cold 变冷；get thin 变瘦

比较级and比较级意为“越来越…”，如：

taller and taller, 越来越高；  heavier and heavier，越来越重

11. The cold weather is coming. 寒冷的天气马上就要来了。

12. It lasts from December to February. 它从十二月持续到二月。

13. The newspaper says it’ll be sunny tomorrow. 据报纸报道明天将会是晴天。

14. The farmers are busy harvesting. 农民们忙着收割庄稼。

be busy doing something = be busy with something 忙着做某事

I am busy doing my job. = I am busy with my job. 我忙着我的工作。

三、语法学习：

1. 形容词的最高级：

单音节词和少数双音节词：

（1）一般情况下加-est，如：coldest, tallest

（2）以“e”结尾的词，加-st，如：nicest, finest

（3）以辅音字母＋y结尾的词，先变y为i，再加-est，如：busiest, heaviest

（4）以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节，双写末尾辅音字母，再加-est，如：biggest, hottest

多音节词在前面加most，如：most beautiful, most dangerous

四、交际用语：学习描述和谈论四季和不同时间下的天气状况

What’s the weather like in summer?

It often rains. Sometimes it rains quite heavily.

How is the weather in winter?

It’s better than yesterday.

Which season do you like best, spring, summer, fall, or winter?

Which season is the coldest in a year?

What do you think of the weather today?

What’s the temperature? It’s 35℃.

Topic2 The summer holidays are coming.

重点词语：

1. the summer / winter holiday 暑假；寒假   2. talk about 谈论到，谈及   3. holiday plans 假日计划   4. want to go 想去    want to do something = would like to do something 想做某事

hope to do something 希望做某事  plan to do something 计划做某事    5. around the country 环绕国家    6. take pictures / photos of 给…照相      7. the local people / food 当地人；当地食物

8. places of interest 名胜古迹    9. celebrate something with somebody 和某人一起庆祝某事

10. get together with somebody 和某人聚会在一起     11. go on a trip去旅游  make one’s trip 旅行  make a holiday 度假  go for a holiday 去度假   be on holiday = go on holiday 在度假  take a holiday = have a holiday 休假   12. have a good time = have a great time = have a wonderful time = have a nice time = have fun 玩得很高兴    13. on the beach 在海滩上   14. tell somebody something about something  告诉某人一些事情关于某个事物   15. the best time 最佳时间   16. enter someone’s home 进入某人家里   17. take off your shoes 脱鞋子   18. go out 出去  go back 回去   19. point to 指着   20. eat with your left hand 用左手吃东西   21. Muslin countries 穆斯林国家   22. touch somebody on someplace 触摸某人的某个部位   23. make the OK sign 做个好了的手势   24. arrive on time 按时到达    25. a little later晚一点   26. pass something to somebody 传递某物给某人

二、重点句型：

1. The summer holidays are coming. 暑假要来了。

2. I hope to get together with my old friends. 我希望和我的老朋友在一起。

3. Each of us has a good plan for the holidays. 我们每个人都有一个很好的假期计划。

4. Before you go on a trip, what will you pack for it? 你去度假以前，要打包准备些什么？

5. It sounds really interesting and exciting. 它听起来相当有趣和令人激动。

6. Different countries have different customs. 不同的国家有不同的风俗。

7. You shouldn’t eat with your left hand. 你不能用左手吃东西。

8. You mustn’t point to anything with your foot. 你千万不要用脚指东西。

9. Guess what I bought for you! 猜猜我为你买了什么！

三、语法学习：

1. 一般过去时的特殊疑问句：

How was you trip? It was wonderful.

How did you make your trip? By plane.

What places did you visit? We visited some famous temples.

When did you come back? I came back yesterday.

Where did you go on a trip? To Australia.

Why did you watch TV? Because I wanted to watch tennis games.

Whom did you live with? My parents.

2. 情态动词should和shouldn’t的用法：

What places should I visit in Yunnan?

You should visit Dali and Lijiang and you shouldn’t miss Xishuangbanna.

When you enter someone’s home, you should take off your shoes.

四、交际用语：谈论旅游和风俗。

Where do you want to go for you holiday?

I’m going to travel around the country and take pictures of the local people.

When you travel in other countries, you’d better know the customs of the country.

How was your trip? It was wonderful.

How did you go to Tibet? By plane.

How long were you there? I was there for five days.

When did you come here? I came back yesterday.

What’s the best time to go there?

Topic3 Let’s celebrate!

重点词语：

1. 节日名称：

The Spring Festival New Year’s Eve Lantern Day Tomb–sweeping Festival

春节 除夕 元宵节 清明节

Dragon Boat Festival Mid-autumn Festival Double Ninth Festival

端午节 中秋节 重阳节

Teachers’ Day Mother’s Day Children’s Day National Day

教师节 母亲节 儿童节 国庆节

Women’s Day Army’s Day Party’s Birthday Youth Day

妇女节 建军节 党的生日 青年节

April Fool’s Day Christmas Thanks-giving Day Halloween

愚人节 圣诞节 感恩节 复活节

2. make dumplings 包饺子    3. perform lion and dragon dances 表演舞狮子和舞龙

4. give each other presents 互赠礼物   5. dress up 盛装打扮，乔装打扮  6. the most important 最重要   7. stay up 熬夜   8. gaze at 观看   9. get dark 变黑   10. have a family get-together 举行家庭聚会   11. prepare for 为…做准备   12. go trick-or-treating  去玩“是恶作剧还是请客”

13. knock on 敲打   14. play tricks on somebody 捉弄某人   15. enjoy doing something 享受做某事   16. be in bed 入睡   17. send…to 把…送到…；寄…   18. colored lights / candles 彩灯；彩烛   19. on Christmas Eve 在圣诞节前夜   20. lunar May 5th 农历五月五   21. hold dragon boat races 举行龙舟赛   22. eat rice dumplings 吃粽子   23. the birthday of China 中国的生日

24. the capital city of China 中国的首都城市   25. Tian’anmen Square 天安门广场   26. watch the national flag go up 观看升国旗    27. a seven-day holiday 七天的假期

二、重点句型：

1. People in many countries celebrate Christmas and give each other presents. 很多国家的人庆祝圣诞节和互赠礼物。

2. What other special festivals do we have? 我们有别的什么特殊的节日吗？

3. On this day people eat mooncakes and enjoy gazing at the full moon. 在这一天人们吃月饼赏月。

What do you mean by trick-or-treat? 你所说的“trick-or-treat”是什么意思？

It the neighbors don’t give them candies they will play tricks on them.如果邻居不给他们糖果，他们将会捉弄他们。

Everyone is all smiles. 大家都笑容满面。

They must be from Santa Claus! 他们一定来自圣诞老人。

Before Christmas, I sent many Christmas cards to my friends. 圣诞节之前，我给朋友们寄了很多圣诞节贺卡。

三、语法学习：由when, before, after引导的时间状语从句。

When it snows, the ground is white with snow and I can make snowmen.

When you travel in other countries, you should know the customs of the country.

Before the Chinese New Year, many Chinese families burn the pictures of kitchen god, Zao Shen, to bring good luck.

Parents also enjoy eating their children’s trick-or-treat candies after the children are in bed.

四、交际用语：学习中外节日。

Children dress up in strange clothes and play tricks.

On Spring Festival, Chinese people celebrate and perform lion and dragon dances.

Thank you for your Christmas cards!

**八年级下册英语词组（外研社版）**

Module 1

tidy up=clean up 收拾好、整理好

have a collection of...=collect...收集

take up 占用（时间），占据（空间）

play the violin 拉小提琴

give an interview 做访谈

collect stamps 集邮

all the time=always 一直，总是

(be) interested in sth./doing sth.

对……感兴趣

at the end of this term 这学期末

play volleyball 打排球

grow vegetables 种菜

look after animals 照看动物

mountain biking 骑山地车

such as 例如（列举）

for example 例如（举例说明）

summer camp 夏令营

as well as 并且，还

not only...but also...不但……而且

come out 出版

as a result 结果

(not) as...as... 不如……

save money 省钱

in life 一生

at least 至少

Module 2

hold the line, please

=hold on 不要挂断（请稍等）

right now = now 现在

take a message 捎口信

weather...or not（引导宾语从句）是否

miss doing sth. 错过做某事

fell like doing sth.

=would like/want to do sth. 想要做某事

make friends 交朋友

good luck with sth. 某事进展顺利

good luck to sb. 祝某人好运

a couple of ... 两个；几个

by the way 顺便问/说一下（插入语）

sometime 某个时候+将来时间状语

（next week/month）

区别: sometimes 有时

some time 一段时间

some times 几次

in fact 事实上

the early autumn 初秋

junior high school 初中

senior high school 高中

be far away 遥远

be afraid to do sth. 害怕做某事

be afraid of sb./sth.

害怕某人/某事

make friends with... 和……交朋友

every time 每次

worry about...=be worried about...为……担心

as usual 像往常一样

at that time=at that moment在那时

pass=go past 经过

turn back 转身

day by day 一天天地

close to.. 靠近

remember doing sth. 记得做了某事

remember to do sth. 记得要做某事

forget doing sth. 忘记做了某事

smile at... 对……微笑

laugh at sb. 嘲笑某人

at first 开始

Module 3

look out (for) sth./sb.小心；留神

be careful 小心

the score of... ……的比分

take/show sb. around+地点

don’t mention it 别客气

keep doing sth. 坚持做某事

keep sb doing sth. 让某人做某事

score two goals 进两个球

hate doing sth. 讨厌做某事

in person 亲自

radio studio 播音室

look down at sb. 俯视某人

look down on sb. 蔑视某人

sit close to... 坐在……旁边

it seems that 好像，似乎

radio station 电台

learn about 了解，听说

Internet radio 网络电台

once a week 一周一次

close down 结束播放

shut down 关闭

play jokes on sb. 开某人玩笑

tell jokes 讲笑话

do a/an check 做……测试

Module 4

connect...to/with 连接

play back 重新播放

advice sb. to do sth.

save one’s life 挽救某人的生命

pick up 捡起，拿起

a few days earlier 几天前（过去时）

a few days later 几天后

climb out of 从……爬出来

the next day 第二天

suggest doing sth. 建议做某事

video camera 录像机

turn on 打开

turn off 关闭

turn up 音量调高

turn down 音量调低

come on 赶快

wait for 等待，等候

take photos of... 给……照相

Module 5

be able to+动（原）=can 会……

beat sb./队 打败某人/队

win +比赛 赢得比赛

refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

agree to do sth. 同意做某事

warn sb. about sth./sb.警告某人关于

warn sb. not to do sth.警告某人不要做某事

tell sb. about...告诉某人关于……

all together 一起

at the end of 在……末尾

prefer to do sth rather than do sth.

宁可……也不愿意……

prefer doing to doing sth.比起……更喜欢……

such +a/an +（形）+名 如此

have chance to do sth. 有机会做某事

use for doing sth.=use to do sth.使用……做某事

ask to do sth. 征求做某事

immediately=at once 立刻

be out 出去

be in 在家

take off 删除/拿走

make sure 确信，一定

have a virus 中病毒

offer to do sth. 主动要求做某事

at lease 至少

pocket money 零用钱

after all 毕竟

help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事

be angry with... 生……的气

hurry up 赶快

Module 6

explain sth. to sb. 向某人解释

in spite of oneself 不由自主地

excuse for ……的借口

be worried about 为……担心

tonight = this evening 今晚

sail around 绕着……航行

face to face 面对面

fight for 为了……而战争

fight against 为反对……而斗争

fail with 同……战斗/打架

in one’s opinion 在某人看来

except for 除……之外

cheer sb.up 使某人振作起来

culture report 文化报导

adventure film 惊险电影

true to life 非常逼真

advise sb. to do sth.建议某人做某事

suggest sb. to do sth.建议某人做某事

in one’s opinion以某人的观点，在某人看来

plenty of 许多

Module 7

have seven days off 放七天假

have a wonderful time 获得快乐

be famous for... 因……而出名

few people 几乎没人

as if （+句子） 好像

wake sb. up=wake up sb. 叫醒某人

point into... 指向……里面

jump up into... 跳起来进入……

go back into 回到……里面

hope to do sth. 希望做某事

hope for sth. 希望达到某事

pull A off B 把A从B上扯下来

protect...from...保护……免受/以防……

leave sb. alone 把某人单独留下

leave...with/to...将……留下交由……看管

be popular(with)... 受……喜爱的

put away 把……收起来

run around 到处跑

national park 国家级公园

the second largest fresh water lake

第二大淡水湖

Module 8

public holidays 公共假日

take a vacation 放假

as soon as 一……就……

not...until... 直到……才

May Day = Labour Day 劳动节

make resolutions 许下诺言

make a resolution to do sth.下定决心做某事

make plans 制定计划

in the same way 用相同的方式

in the different ways用不同的方式

New Year’s Eve 新年前夜

have fun doing sth.

= enjoy oneself doing sth.做某事很开心

count down 倒数

get together（+with sb.） 聚会

a list of 一列，一栏

help sb. out with帮助……克服困难

promise sb. to do sth. 向某人承诺做某事

say goodbye to 向……道别

read...to sb. 读……给某人听

all over 遍布

depend on 依靠，取决于

Module 9

on one’s own 独自，自己

this piece of music 这首乐曲

look forward to doing sth.期望做某事

imagine doing sth. 想像做某事

avoid doing sth. 避免做某事

be famous as 因当……而出名

come up with 想出，想起

one of+最高级+名（复） 最……之一

give one’s life to (doing)sth.献身于……

First World War 第一次世界大战

so that+句子 为了……（目的）

without doing sth. 没有做某事

perform operations 做手术

continue doing sth.

=go on doing sth.继续做某事

in spite of doing sth. 尽管

take good care of=look after well照顾好

both...and...两者都……/既……又……

stop sb.(from) doing sth.阻止/防止某人做某事

operate on sb. 给某人做手术

even though 尽管，虽然

all one’s life 一生，终身

in order to do 为了……（目的）

train sb. to do sth.训练某人去做某事

train for 为……而进行训练

treat sb.as 把某人当作……看待

train as... 训练为……

Module 10

practice makes perfect 熟能生巧

make up one’s mind to do sth.

keep/stay in touch 保持联系

have a safe trip 一路平安

so would I 我也想

see sb. off 给某人送别

have a fantastic time 玩得开心

outdoor concert 室外音乐会

Don’t be silly! 别傻了！

flight number 航班号

there’s something wrong with...

=something is wrong with...……出了毛病

go away on business 出差

stay at home along

=stay at home by oneself 独自在家

as+形/副（原级）+as 与……一样

not as(so)...as ……不如……

know little about...对……一无所知

fill...with... 用……把……装满

look after oneself 照顾自己

basic life skill 基本生活技能

go to college 上大学

depend too much on 过于依赖

tidy up your room 整理你的房间

dress oneself properly恰当地穿衣打扮

not...at all 一点也不

so...that... 如此……以致……

see off 送别……

to some extent 从某种程度讲

need doing sth. 需要被……

**八年级下册英语词组（新目标版）**

Unit 1 Will people have robots?

fewer people更少的人（fewer修饰名词复数，表示否定）

less free time更少的空闲时间（less修饰不可数名词，表示否定）

in ten years 10年后（in的时间短语用于将来时，提问用How soon）

fall in love with…爱上… 例：When I met Mr. Xu for the first time, I fell in love with him at once当我第一次见到许老师，我立刻爱上他

live alone单独居住

feel lonely 感到孤独（比较：live alone/go along等）

The girl walked alone along the street, but she didn’t feel lonely那女孩独自沿着街道走，但她并不感到孤独

keep/feed a pet pig 养一头宠物猪

fly to the moon 飞上月球

hundreds of +复数 数百/几百（概数，类似还有thousands of; millions of）

the same as 和……相同

A be different from B A与B不同(=There is a difference/Thgere are differences between A and B)

wake up醒来（wake sb. up表示 “唤醒某人” get bored 变得厌倦（get/become是连系动词，后跟形容词如tired/angry/excited等）

go skating去滑冰（类似还有go hiking/fishing /skating/bike riding等）

lots of/a lot of许多（修饰可数名词、不可数名词都可以）

at the weekends在周末

study at home on computers在家通过电脑学习

agree with sb.同意某人(的意见)

I don’t agree. = I disagree.我不同意

on a piece of paper在一张纸上（注意paper/information/news/work/homework/housework等常考到的不可数名词）

on vacation 度假

help sb with sth/help sb do sth 帮助某人做某事

many different kinds of goldfish 许多不同种金鱼

live in an apartment 住在公寓里/

live on the twelfth floor 住在12楼

live at NO.332,Shanghai Street 住在上海路332号

as a reporter作为一名记者

look smart 显得精神/看起来聪明

Are you kidding?你在骗我吗

in the future在将来/在未来

no more=not …anymore 不再（强调多次发生的动作不再发生）

no longer=not… any longer 不再（强调状态不再发生） besides（除…之外还，包括）与except =but（除…之外，不包括）

be able to与can 能、会（be able to用于各种时态，而can只能用于一般现在时态和一般过去时态中；

have to用于各种时态，而must只能用于一般现在时态）例如：

1.I have been able to/will be able to speak two languages. （不可以用can）

2. had to stay at home/ will have to （不可以用must）

be big and crowded 大而且拥挤

be in college 在上大学

live on a space station 住在空间站

dress casually 穿得很随意casual clothing 休闲服饰

win the next World Cup赢得世界杯

win award 获僵 come true变成现实

take hundreds of years花几百年的时间 be fun to watch 看起来有趣

over and over again 一次又一次

be in different shapes形状不同

twenty years from now 今后20年

本单元目标句型：

What do you think life will be like in 1000 years?

There will be fewer trees、more buildings and less pollution in the future.

fewer； less表示否定之意，分别修饰可数名词和不可数名词；more二者都可以修饰。

Will kids go to school? No, they won’t/Yes, they will。

Predicting the future can be difficult.

I need to look smart for my job interview.

I will be able to dress more casually.

I think I’ll go to Hong Kong on vacation, and one day I might even visit Australia.

What will teenagers do for fun twenty years from now?

That may not seem possible now, but computers, space rockets and even electric toothbrushes seemed impossible a hundred years ago.

Unit 2 What should I do?

too loud太大声

out of style过时的 in style流行的

call sb up=ring sb.up=call/ring/phone sb.给…打电话

enough money足够的钱(enough修饰名词时不必后置)

busy enough够忙enough修饰形容词或副词时必须后置)

a ticket to/for a ball game 一张球赛的门票

注意：the key to the lock/the key(answer)r to the question)/the solution to the problem

此处几个短语不能用of表示所有格talk about谈论on the phone用电话pay for付款

spend…on +sth.=spend...(in)doing sth.在…花钱

It takes sb. sometime to do sth.某人做某事花…的时间

borrow …from从….借( 借进来)

lend…to把…借给（借出去）

You can keep the book for a week你可以借这本书一周。（不用borrow或lend）

buy sth for sb为……买东西

tell sb to do /not to do sth.sth告诉某人做某事

want sb. to do sth.=would like sb. to do 想某人做某事

find out 发现；查清楚；弄明白

play one’s stereo 放录象

fail the test=not pass the test 考试不及格

fail in (doing) sth…在...上失败,变弱

succeed in (doing) sth 在...方面成功

write sb a letter/write to sb. 给某人写信

surprise sb使某人吃惊(类似有：surprise/interest/please/amaze+某人）

to one’s surprise 使某人吃惊的是…..

to one’s joy 使某人高兴的是…..

look for a part-time job 找一份兼职的工作（不一定有结果）

get/find a part-time job 找到一份兼职的工作（有结果） ask sb. for… 寻求/向某人要某物

have a bake sale 卖烧烤

argue with sb = have an argument with sb. 与某人争吵

have a fight with sb.=fight with与某人打架

drop off 离去；散去；逐渐减少;死去

prepare for…=get ready for…为…做准备

after-school clubs(activities) 课外俱乐部（活动）be/get used to doing 习惯做某事

used to do 过去经常/常常做某事

be used for doing=be used to do sth.被用于做某事

fill… up填补；装满… be full of装满

return sth. to sb.=give sth. back to sb.把某物归还给某人

get on /along well with 与…相处很好

all kinds of 各种各样

as much as possible=as much as you can 尽可能多 take part in=join in 参加（某种活动/集会）

a bit =a little 一点儿（当修饰形容词或比较级时）

a bit of =a little 一点儿/一些（当修饰不可数名词时）

be angry with… 生…的气

by oneself=on one’s own 某人自己/独自地

on the one hand一方面on the other hand 另一方面

I find/feel/think it difficult to do...我发现/感到/认为做某事很难.

see/hear/watch sb. doing sth.看到/听见/注视某人正在做…

not…until直到…才（谓语动词一般是非延续动词）

表示某人情绪有关的形容词用法: be/become+ upset/tired/excited/interested/worried/surprised/amazed/annoyed

说明：当主语是某人时，注意后面的形容词一般是-ed结尾的单词，而当主语是某物时或修饰名词时，注意后面形容词一般是-ing结尾单词.）例如:I was surprised/interested/amazed when I heard the surprising/interesting/amazing news.

radio advice program 电台提建议的节目 be original 新颖的

leave something somewhere 把某物忘在某处 sports clothes 运动服

the same age as=as old as 和--- 年龄一样 the tired children 疲惫不堪的孩子

complain about (doing sth) 抱怨、、、

take their children from activity to activity 带着孩子参加一个接一个的活动

try to do sth, 尽量干某事 try doing sth 试着干某事

be under too much pressure 压力太大

a mother of three 三个孩子的妈妈

take part in after-school clubs 参加课后俱乐部

compepition starts from a very young age 竞争从很小年纪就开始了

compare…with 和---比较

67.organized activities 有组织的活动

本单元目标句型：

What’s wrong(with you)?/What’s the matter?

What should I do? 我该怎么办

You could write him a letter.你可以给他写封信 .

You should say sorry to him.你应该给他道歉.

They shouldn’t argue. 他们不应该争吵.

Why don’t you talk to him about it?

=Why not talk to him about it?=You should/could talk to him about it.

=What/How about talking to him about it.=You’d better talk to him about it.

The parents try to fit as much as possible into their kids lives.

Activities include sports, language learning, music and math classes.

Thirty people, including six children (six children included), went to visit the factory.

People shouldn’t push their children so hard.

Parents are trying to plan their kids’ lives for them. When these kids are adults, they might find t difficult to plan things for themselves.

Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?

in front of 在……的前面（外部） in the front of 在……的前面（内部）

in the library在图书馆

get out of/get into 出……之外/进入

sleep late 睡懒觉 sleep well睡得好 get to sleep=fall asleep 睡着

walk down/along 沿……走

take off (飞机)起飞；脱下（衣帽）

on Sunday evening在星期日晚上注意:（特指某日如星期、假日、某月某日或某个特定的上、下午、晚上用on）

in the tree在树上 on the tree在树上

take photos 照相 at the train station 在火车站

run away 跑开，逃跑

as+adj原形 as 和…一样…例如： She is (not) as beautiful as her sister. I can run as fast as he(him)

buy/draw/make sth. for sb.为某人买/画/制作

walk home走回家 in history 在历史上

for example 例如 in the city of 在……市

on the playground 在操场上 ten minutes ago十分钟前

take place 发生（强调必然性）

happen to sth./sb.发生（强调偶然性）例如：What has happened to you?=What’s the matter with you?=What’s wrong with you?

of course=sure=certainly 当然

all over the world=around the world 遍及全世界

outside/inside the station 在车站外/内

next to 相邻，紧贴close to 接近于；在附近

be ill in hospital/bed 生病住院/在床

hear about/of 听说（间接听到）

in silence 沉默不语 keep silent 保持沉默

an unusual experience 一次不寻常的经历

have fun doing sth 干某事有乐趣

have difficult time doing sth干某事有困难

have meaning to 对—有意义

become the first Chinese astronaut in space 成为中国第一个太空宇航员 a national hero 一个民族英雄 be famous all over the world 全世界出名 for the first time 第一次

本单元目标句型:

What were you doing when I arrived/at that time/at 8:00 last night/from 9:00 to 10:00 yesterday?

I was doing sth. When+一般过去时的时间状语从句...

How about... / What about...?

While sth./sb. was doing sth., I was doing sth....

当不明飞行物着陆时，你正在干啥？What were you doing when the UFO landed?

当妈妈正在做饭时，我在看电视。While my mother was cooking ,I was watching TV.

I was walking down the street when a UFO landed right in front of me.

You can image how strange it was.

I followed to see where it was going.

Isn’t that amazing!

She didn’t thinking about looking outside the station.

I was so tired this morning. It was difficult to get out of the bed.

Liu Xiang won the gold medal at the 2004 Olympics.

Beijng was made host to the 2008 Olympics.

People often remember what they were doing when they heard the news of important events in history.

This was one of the most important events in modern American history.

Even the most everyday activities can seem important.

Our teacher asked us to stop what we were doing and listen.

However, in more recent times, most Americans remember what they were doing when the World Trade Center in New York was destroyed by terrorists.

Not all events in history are as terrible as this, of course.

His flight around the Earth lasted about 22 hours.

Unit 4 He said I was hard-working

every Saturday 每周六

first of all 首先

both…and…两者都（谓语动词要注意对称原则）

neither….nor 两者都不（谓语动词要注意就近和对称原则）

most of…绝大多数

an exciting week 令人兴奋的一周

agree on something 同意某人的计划；对….取得 一致意见

agree to do sth.答应/同意做… pass on (to)传递

be supposed to do sth. 被期望或被要求做... ...

be mad at …对……疯狂/生气

do better in=be better at 在......方面做得更好 be in good health 身体健康 report card 成绩单

sound /feel /smell /taste /look 是连系动词，一般只能跟adj.做表语

sound like/feel like/smell like/taste like/look like 听起来像…/感觉像…/闻起来像…/尝起来像…/看起来像…+sb./sth.

get… over 克服；恢复；原谅 open up 打开/展开/开发/揭露

care for 照料；照顾；意愿；计较

have a(surprise) party for sb. 为某人举行一次（惊喜0聚会

end-of-year exam=final exam 期末考试 not-anymore 不再

do a home project 做作业

be surprised\happy\excited to do sth 做某事感到惊讶、高兴、激动

be \get nervous 感到紧张 have a very hard time with.. 在---日子不好过

an disappointing result 令人失望的结果

take\ leave a message 捎（留）个口信

have a big fight it is a good idea for sb. to do sth to teach in China’s rural areas feel lucky

people who need help 需要帮助的人

something we can do for them 我们能为他们做的事

there is no difference between…and.. 在。。和。。之间没有区别 Groups and the work they do

the Hope Project 希望工程 fortunately

本单元目标句型：

转述他人话语:What did sb. say? He said I …She said she…They said…：许老师告诉我徐梦蝶会说二种语言。Mr. Xu told me that XuMengdie could speak three languages.

许老师说地球绕着太阳转。Mr. Xu said (that)the earth turns around the sun.

许老师告诉我他将去北京。She told me he would go to Beijing the next day.

许老师说欧洋正在做作业Mr. Xu said OuYang was doing his homework at that time.

许老师说王硕研勤奋。Mr. Xu said Wang Shuoyan was hard-working.

在英语上，与听相比，我更擅长于读。In English, I’m better at reading than listening.

情况怎样？ How’s it going?

她不想再当我最好的朋友了。She didn’t want to be my

best friend anymore.

I said it would start a bad habit , and that she would do her own work.

That’s about all the news I have now. Mum and Dad send their love.

She said helping others changed her life.

Teaching high school students in a poor mountain village in Gansu Province may not like fun to you.

The Peking University graduate first went there as an volunteer on a one-year program.

Life in the mountains was a new experience for Lang Lei. Her village was 2,000metere above the sea level, and at first the thin air made her feel sick.

Young people today need to experience different things

Some of the students may not be able to go to senior high school or collage.

I can open up my students’ eyes to the outside world and give them a good start in life.

She said she likes being a good influence in the children’s lives.

She now works as a math teacher at a high school in the city of Pingliang, Gansu Province.

You are at B’s house working on a homework project.

You were supposed to meet at the bus stop this morning to return it, but A didn’t come to the bus stop.

A calls you with a message for C. Pass on the message, and then give C’s answer to A.

What are some things that happen on soap operas?

Unit 5 If you go to the party，you’ll have a great time!

at the party在晚会上 ask sb. to do sth. 请某人做某事

stay at home呆在家 half the class/students 一半学生

get injured 受伤 make money =earn money挣钱

have a great time =have a wonderful\good time 玩得高兴

take …away 运走，取走 put away 收起来，放好 all the time=always 一直，始终go to college 上大学

make a living (by doing sth) 谋生

in order to do sth… 为了做某事 have a party 举行聚会

be famous for… 因……而著称 be famous as… 作为…而出名

in fact 事实上 laugh at… 嘲笑

too much太多(修饰不可数名词) too many太多(修饰可数名词复数)much too+形容词/副词 太…

get exercise 锻炼 注意（exercise当“锻炼”是不可数名词；而当“操”“练习”是可数名词） wear jeans穿牛仔裤

travel around the world 周游世界 work hard 努力工作

let ... in 允许……进入，嵌入 keep…out 不允许。。进入

get an education获得教育take… away 拿开，拿走 study for the test 准备考试

make some food 准备食物 make dumplings 做水饺

make the bed 整理床铺 生

the rules for school parties 学校派对的规则

children’s hospital 儿童医院 join the Lions 加入狮队

give money to schools and charities 给学校和慈善组织捐钱 become a professional soccer player成为一个职业的足球运动员organize the games for the class party为班级派对准备游戏

play sports for a living 靠体育运动为生

本单元目标句型：

1. If you do, you’ll… 2. I’m going to … 3. You should… 4. Don’t you want to …? 5. Don’t you think ….?

①如果李老师去参加晚会，我们将会玩得非常高兴。 If Ms Li goes to the party, we’ll have a great time.

②如果你穿牛仔裤去晚会，李老师将不会让你进入。If you wear jeans to the party, Ms Li won’t let you in.

6.For many young people, becoming a professional athlete might seem like a dream job.

7.If you become a professional athlete, you will be able to make a living doing something you love.

8.However, professional athletes can also have many problems.

9.If you are famous, people will watch you all the time and follow you everywhere. This can make life difficult.

If you become rich, you will have a difficult time knowing who your real friends are.

11.In fact, many famous people complain that they are not happy.

Unit 6 How long have you been collecting shells?

raise money for筹钱 collect stamps 集邮 run out of… 用尽

by the way 顺便说一下on the way to.. 在…的路上

be interested in 对…感兴趣 more than=over超过

fly kites 放风筝 start class 开始上课

start a snow globe collector’s club开办雪球仪收集者俱乐部

the most common(unusual, interesting) hobby 最普通的爱好 listen to music videos 听音乐碟片

organize a talent show to raise money for charity 为慈善机构捐钱而举办的才艺展示

extra English lessons 额外的英语课

have problems with the language 语言方面有问题

the capital of Heilongjiang Province 黑龙江的省会

an interesting city with a colorful history 一个有着丰富多彩历史文化的有趣的城市

three and a half years =three years and a half 三年半

a pair of skates/shoes/glasses/trousers/jeans 一双滑冰鞋/一双鞋/一副眼镜/一条裤子/牛仔裤

How much is a pair of skates/shoes/glasses/trousers/jeans?

= How much does a(this) pair of skates/shoes/glasses/trousers/jeans cost?

How much are the skates/shoes/glasses/trousers/jeans?

= How much do the skates/shoes/glasses/trousers/jeans cost?

本单元目标句型：

How long have you been skating? 你滑冰有多长时间了？

I’ve been skating since nine o’clock./since I was four years old.我从九点一直滑到现在/我从四岁一直滑到现在。

I’ve been skating for five hours. 我一直滑了五小时 。

The more I learn about Chinese history, the more I enjoy living in China. 我对中国的历史了解得越多， 我就越喜欢住在中国。

Was this your first skating marathon? No, I skated in a marathon last year.

When did you get your first pair of skates?

Alison was the first one to start and has been skating for the whole five hours.

Alison是第一个开始并且已经滑了整整5个小时。

I’m talking to you from the Hilltop School Skating Marathon.

For every hour they skate, each student raises ten yuan for charity.每滑一个小时，每位学生可为慈善事业筹集10元钱。

Thanks for sending me the snow globe of the monster. In fact I think it’s probably my favorite.

谢谢你送我的怪物雪球仪。事实上，我想它可能是我的最爱。

My mom says I have to stop, because we’ve run out of room to store them.

妈妈说我必须停止了，因为我们已经没有地方来存放他们了。

The first one I ever got was a birthday cake snow globe on my twelfth birthday.

我得到的第一个雪球仪是我十二岁生日得到的生日蛋糕雪球仪。

I particularly love globes with animals. If you know anyone else who collects them, please tell me.

我特别喜欢动物雪球仪。如果你知道其他人收集他们的话，请告诉我们。

By the way, what’s your hobby?

I’m interested in the job as a writer.

The school newspaper needs a writer. We will give you different topics to choose from. To get the job, please answer these four questions.

校报需要一个撰稿人。我们会给你一些不同的话题来选择。要得到这份工作，请回答这样四个问题。

How many Chinese dynasties can you think of? 你能想起多少中国朝代？

Can you think of famous characters from the history of other countries? Make a list.

从其他国家历史中，你能记起一些著名人物吗？列个表。

In fact, the first Jews probably came to Kaifeng more than a thousand years ago and were welcomed by the Song Emperor.

事实上，第一批犹太人可能在一千多年前就来到开封而且受到宋朝皇帝的欢迎。

There is some European influence in the city, and some of the old buildings in Harbin are in Russian style.这个城市有欧洲文化的影响，而且哈尔滨的一些老建筑还是俄罗斯风格的。

For a foreigner like me, the more I learn about Chinese culture, the more I enjoy living in China.

对于一个像我一样的外国人来说，我对中国文化了解越多，我就越喜欢住在中国。

And although I live quite far from Beijing, I’m certain I will be here for the Olympic Games in 2008.

尽管我住得离北京很远，但我相信2008年奥运会我一定在这儿。

Unit 7 Would you mind turning down the music?

turn… down/turn… up 关小声/调大声音（电器）

turn… on/ turn …off打开/关闭（电器）

move the bike 移动自行车

in a minute/right away/in no time 立刻,马上

be late for school/class=arrive late for school上学/上课迟到

wait in line=stand in line 排队等候

cut in line=jump a queue 插队

get mad/annoyed 变得生气

happen to sb 发生在…身上 half an hour半小时

at first 首先 at last=in the end=finally 最后

allow sb. to do /not to do sth. 允许某人做/不做某事

be allowed to do /not to do sth.某人不被允许某人做/不做某事

in public 当众地；公开地；公然地in public places在公共场所

break the rule 不遵守规则 pick… up 捡起 put …out 熄灭 drop litter 扔垃圾

keep the voice down 控制声音

do the dishes put on another pair of jeans be at a meeting help me in the kitchen

make some posters clothing store follow…around want to be polite

stand in the subway door cut in line

stand close to .. have different ideas about

feel uncomfortable in all situations in public places

本单元目标句型：

Would you mind cleaning the yard?你介意打扫院子吗?

Not at all. I’ll do it right away. 一点也不. 我马上就扫.

Would you mind not playing baseball here. 你介意不要在这打棒球吗? Would you mind giving me a smaller one?

Sorry, we’ll go and play in the park.对不起，我们到公园去打.Could you (please) make dinner? 请做晚饭好吗?

That’s no problem . 没问题.

Could you (please) not feed the dog?=Would you mind not feeding the dog?= Would you (please) not feed the dog?=Please don’t feed the dog, will you?请不要喂狗好吗?

If you finish these tasks, we can go to a movie tonight.

Your barber gave you a terrible haircut.

The store clerk gave you the wrong size.

The waitress brought you the wrong food.

The pen you bought didn’t work.

You ordered a hamburger with French fries but only got a hamburger.

We asked some people what annoyed them. Here’s what they said.

I don’t like waiting in line when a shop assistant has a long telephone conversation.

This happens to me all the time in the school library.

Perhaps in the future I should try not to be so polite.

The way people behave is different in different cultures and situations.

Sometimes, rules of etiquette are the same almost everywhere.

We might want to ask someone to behave more politely if we see them breaking a rule of etiquette.

Etiquette means normal and polite social behavior.

This may seem like a difficult word at first, but it can be very useful to understand.

In fact, we should also take care not to cough or sneeze loudly in public if possible.

People don’t usually like to be criticized, so we have to be careful how we do this.

看到有人抽烟你可以说：Could you please put out that cigarette?

看到有人乱丢垃圾你可以说：Would you mind picking it up?

看到有人插对你可以说：Sorry, would you mind joining the line?

Unit 8 Why don’t you get her a scarf?

fall asleep入睡 give… away赠送；分发

rather than 宁愿…而不是，胜于

would do…rather than do 宁愿…不愿做hear of… 听说

make friends with 和……交友 photo album 像册

too personal 太私人化

not interesting\special \creative enough 不够有趣

make a special meal 做一顿特别的饭

an 8-year-old child 一个8的孩子

these days 最近 not…at all 根本不

different kinds of 不同种类 make her happy 使她高兴

someone else 别人（else总是后置）

improve English提高英语in different ways以不同的方式 encourage sb to do 鼓励某人做

make(great) progress取得进步

take an interest in/be interested in 对……感兴趣

on my twelfth\twentieth birthday a goldfish—two goldfish

a pig named\called Connie from across China

enter a test by singing popular English songs

come from all age groups

the winner of the women’s competition win the prize

try to speak English more

a spokesperson from the Olympic Committee hear of

many other fun ways to learn English

make friends with a native speaker of English

find a good way to learn to learn English

本单元目标句型：

What should I get my mom for her birthday?我应该为我的妈妈买什么?

Why don’t you/Why not buy /What about buying/How about buying a scarf? 为什么不买条围巾呢?

What’s the best gift you have ever received?你曾收到的最好礼物是什么?

What a lucky guy! 多幸运的家伙!

I think a dog is a good pet for a 6-year-old child.

Really? I don’t agree. Dogs are too difficult to take care of.

What are advantages and disadvantages of keeping such a pet?

The trendiest kind of pet these days is the pot-bellied pig.

Pot-bellied pigs make the best pets.

However, life with a pig isn’t always perfect.

Now she is too big to sleep in the house, so I made her a special pig house.

The movie was boring. I fell asleep half way through it.

13. A leaf from a tree is enough to make her very happy.

Gift giving is different in different countries.

The same gift may be given away to someone else.

In the USA, some people ask their families and friends to give money to charity rather than

buy them gifts.

In Sweden, doing something for someone is the best gift. People don’t need to spend too much money. Instead, making a meal is enough.

China will be the host for the 2008 Olympics and so many Chinese people try to improve their English in different ways.

China will hold the….

Nearly all the singers sang very clearly, and looked comfortable on stage.

Some of these singers were able to sing English songs just as well as native speakers.

She said that singing English songs made her more interested in learning English.

He agrees that it is a good idea to have fun with English.

It suggests ways for Beijingers to take an interest in learning English.

Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?

take a ride 兜风

take the subwayhave been to, have gone to

on the one hand, on the other hand

a good place to practice your English

outside of Chinaend up 结束

take a holiday/vacation 度假

all year round 全年 such as 例如

a zoo called/named… 一个叫做……的动物园

during the daytime 在白天

wake up 醒来 wake somebody up 唤醒/叫醒某人

have a great/nice/wonderful/great time 玩得高兴

a wonderful place to take a holiday/to visit一个度假/游览的好地方

an English-speaking country 一个讲英语的国家

be asleep=fall asleep 睡着

go on a DISNEY cruise

travel to another province of China

the reasons for learning English

an exchange student

improve my listening skills one….,the other..

Three quarters of the population are Chinese. 四分之三的人口是中国人（谓语动词用复数形式）

What’s the population of China? 中国的人口是多少？（不用how much提问）

the population of China is 1.3 billion中国的人口是13亿。（谓动词用单形式）

本单元目标句型：

Me neither.

It’s fun to learn another language.

Disneyland is an amusement park, but we can also call it a theme park.

It has all the normal attractions you can find at an amusement park, but it also has a theme.

the roller coaster is themed with Disney characters.

You can see Disney characters walking around Disneyland all the time.

These are huge boats that also have the Disney theme. You can take a ride on the boat for several days, and you sleep and eat on board.

There are also many attractions on board just like any other Disneyland.

The boat rides all take different routes, but they all end up in the same place.

It is just so much fun in Disneyland.

Here’s what two of our students said about our school.

When I was a young girl, all I ever wanted to do was traveling, and I decided that the best way to do this was to become a flight attendant .

I discovered that the most important requirement was to speak English well, so I studied English at the Hilltop Language School for five years before I became a flight attendant.

It was because I could speak English that I got the job.

It’s all I have ever wanted to be.

However, I know that I have to improve my English, so I have started taking lessons at the school.

Maybe when I leave school I’ll think about becoming an English teacher rather than a tour guide.

What other job is he thinking of doing?

You can rent bicycles at the amusement park.

For many Chinese tourists, this small island in Southeast Asia is a wonderful place to take a holiday.

Maybe you fear that you won’t be able to find anything to eat in a foreign country.

However, if you ‘re feeling brave, Singapore is an excellent place to try new food.

If you go to see lions, tigers, or foxes during the daytime, they’ll probably a asleep.

One great thing about Singapore is that the temperature is almost the same all year round..this is because the island is so close to the equator. So you can choose to go whenever you like—spring, summer, or winter.

Unit 10 It’s a nice day, isn’t it?

feel like doing=want to do sth. 想做某事

like to do sth./like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

would like to do=want to do 想要做某事

like sb. to do 想要某人做某事

feel like sth. 觉得像….

have a hard/difficult time doing sth 费了很大劲做某事

have problem doing sth 做某事有困难

have fun doing sth 乐于做某事

need to do sth. 需要做某事（主语是人，强调主动）

need doing=need to be done 需要被…（主语是物，强调被动）

例如：I need to do my homework The bike needs

ending/reparing

a thank-you note for.. 感谢信look through 浏览

get along/ on well with 相处得好

at least 至少at most 最多

be careful =look out 当心,小心

be careful to do/not to do sth. 小心做/不做某事

cross a street =go across a street 过街（穿过表面） go through 穿过（空间/房间/森林等）

go past 经过/路过 come along 跟着来

say in a low/loud voice 小声地/大声地说

something cost+钱= something is worth+钱 某物值多少钱

a high/low temperature 高/低温

the price is high/low 价格高/低

do/try one’s best to do sth.努力/尽力做某事 by noon

look through books in a bookstore

a boy you’ve never seen before.

目标句型：反意疑问句句型如下：

注意：以下本单元语法反意疑问句容易考到的几个句型：

It looks like rain, doesn’t it? Yes, it does./No, it doesn’t看起来要下雨了,是吗?

He’s really good, isn’t he? 他确实好,是吗?

You are new here, aren’t you? 你是新来的, 是吗?

You have never been to Beijing, have you? ( never表达否定含义,后面用肯定)

She has few friends, does she? (few表达否定含义,后面用肯定)

Tom had little work to do, did he? (little表达否定含义,后面用肯定)

You can hardly do the work, can you? (hardly表达否定含义,后面用肯定)

Let’s go home, shall we?

Don’t be late again/Let us go home, will you?(祈使句用will you;但Let’s开头的用shall we)

Thank you so much for asking/inviting /having me!非常感谢你邀请我

How much does that shirt cost=How much is the shirt?那件衬衣值多少钱?

He sure is.

This is great weather, isn’t it? It sure is. But it’s a little hot for me.

The line is slow, isn’t it?

Their prices are really low, aren’t they?

How big is your apartment?

Did you see the game on TV Friday night?

Sometimes it isn’t easy being the new kid at school.

The video you showed was really fun.

I was having a hard time finding it until you came along.

Friends like you make it a lot easier to get along in a new place.

Thanks for the tickets for next week’s game.I’m really happy to have the tickets.

I’ll think of you as we watch the Black Socks win the game.

The traffic is very busy at this time.

I’m going to look through the newspaper for a holiday job.

Be careful to look both ways before you cross the street.

If you have finished your homework, you could help with cleaning and cooking.