Unit8 Have you read Treasure Island yet?

第一节：重点短语

1.赶快；急忙 _____

2.在第 25 页 _____

3.一个满是宝藏的岛屿 _____

4.写关于…的内容_____

5.做完某事 _____

6.学会做某事_____

7.跑向某地_____

8.迫不及待地做某事 _____

9.科幻小说 _____

10.在国外学习 _____

11.使某人做某事 _____

12.开始意识到 _____

13.自从那时起 _____

14.属于 _____

15.善待彼此 _____

16.互相信任 _____

17.大自然的美 _____

18.去过某地 _____

19.对……做研究 _____

20.没什么事情可做 _____

21.有时间做某事 _____

22.遗留、留下 _____

随堂练习

根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词

1．我还没有完成作业。

I _____ _____ my homework_____ .

2．上 我妈妈去美国了，到现在还没有回来。

My mother _____to America last week,and she _____ _____ back yet.

3.-你喂小狗了吗？

——是的，我刚刚喂了它。

- _____ you _____ the little dog?

-Yes,I _____it just now.

4．他已经看了两个小时的电视了。

He _____ _____ _____ TV for two hours.

5．我还没有决定要选哪本书。

I haven't decided _____ _____ _____ choose.

6．上周你们还去了哪里?

_____ _____did you go last week?

7．老师要我们快点，因为我们几乎没有时间了。

The teacher asked us _____ _____ _____ because we had little time.

8．当他出生的时候，他的爷爷给他取名为 Tommy。

His grandfather _____ _____ Tommy when he was born.

根据汉语意思完成句子。每空一词

9．他对野生动物很感兴趣，比如熊猫和狮子。

He is interested in wild animals _____ _____ pandas and lions.

10．我不喜欢这个故事，因为它使我回想起我不幸的童年。

I didn't like this story because it _____ _____ my unhappy childhood.

11．从那时起，他就一直在那个村庄里居住。

He has lived in the village _____ _____ _____ .

12．科学家们已经做了一些研究。

The scientists _____ _____ some research.

13．我希望能再次见到你。

I _____ _____ _____you again.

第二节：重点语法

一、现在完成时的定义：

① 表过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。

② 表示从过去开始一直持续到现在，也许还会继续下去的动作或状态。

二、现在完成时的定义：构成

现在完成时是由“助动词 have(has)+动词的过去分词”构成。助动词说明该谓语是属于现在时范围。它和主语的人称、数要保持一致。过去分词是主要的谓语动词，说明句子的意义。

例句：

He has already finished his homework. 他已经做完作业了。

He hasn't finished his homework yet. 他还没有做完作业。

---Has he finished his homework yet? 他已经做完作业了吗？

---Yes, he has./ No, he hasn't. 是的，做完了。/不，还没有。

三、现在完成时的用法

① 表过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。

---Would you like some bread? 你想要一些面包吗？

---No, thanks. I have had my breakfast. 不，谢谢，我已经吃过早饭了。

（对现在的影响：不饿）

---Why don't you drive to your office? 你为什么不开车去办公室啊？

---Because my car has broken. 因为我的车坏了。

（对现在的影响：车没办法开了）

② 表示从过去开始一直持续到现在，也许还会继续下去的动作或状态。

He has studied English for 6 years. 他已经学习英语六年了。

Mary has been busy since she came back from Hangzhou. 自从从杭州回来，玛丽一直在忙。

四、常和现在完成时连用的时间状语

① 用副词 already 和 yet。already 一般用于肯定句中，yet 一般用于否定句和疑问句中。

We have already finished our homework. 我们已完成作业了。

They haven't finished their homework yet. 他们还没有完成作业。

② 用 ever “曾经”和 never“从未”。它们多用于否定或疑问句中。

Have you ever been to the Great Wall? 你曾经去过长城吗？

I have never been to the Great Wall. 我从未去过长城。

③ 用表示到说话为止的过去时间状语，如 just, before, up to now, so far, until now, in the past few years 等。

I have seen her before, but I can not remember where. 我以前见过她，但记不起在哪里见过。

He has been there three times in the last few days. 近几年他去过那里三次了。

④ 用 for+一段时间，since+时间点。

I've lived here for 15 years. 我已经在这里住十五年了。

I've lived here since 15 years ago. 自从十五年前我就住在这里了。

Mr. Green has worked here since he came to China. 自从来到中国，格林先生一直在这里工作。

随堂练习

一、用 just, already, yet, recently, ever, never 填空

a. --- Have you _____ been to the West Lake?

--- No, I have _____ been there.

b. I have _____ read the novel twice.

c. Have you finished your work _____?

d. I haven’t heard from her _____.

e. He has _____ gone shopping with his parents.

f. I have _____ seen him before, so I have no idea about him.

g. Jack has _____ finished his homework.

h. --- Has the bus left _____?

--- Yes, it has _____ left.

i. 你曾经去过法国吗？

Have you _____ been to France?

j. 以前我从没丢过书。

I have _____ lost books before.

二、用 since 和 for 填空

1. Jim has been in Ireland _____ Monday.

2. Jill has been in Ireland _____ three days.

3. His aunt has lived in Australia _____ 15 days.

4. Mary is in her office. She has been there _____ 7 o'clock.

5. India has been an independent country _____ 1974.

6. The bus is late. They've been waiting _____ 20 minutes.

7. Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty _____ many years.

8. Mike has been ill _____ a long time. He has been in hospital _____ October.

9. It _____ three years _____ I came to America.

第三讲：知识点解析

1. Oliver Twist is about a boy who goes out to sea and finds an island *full of* treasures.

full 作形容词，表示“满的、充满的、饱的、完全的”，be full of 意为“充满……”，相当于 be filled with。

2. It is about four sisters *growing up*.

grow up 表示“长大、成长”。

例句：I want to be a football player when I grow up.

3. Have you at least read the back of the book to *see* what it’s about?

see 此处表示“明白、理解、意识到”，后接宾语从句。

例句：I can’t see why he is unhappy.

4. You should *hurry up*.

hurry up 意为“赶快、急忙”，in a hurry 表示“匆忙地、很快地”。

例句：Hurry up, or you will be late for school.

5. The book report is *due in two weeks*.

(1) due 用作形容词，表示“预期、定期”，通常只用作表语。

翻译：When is the train due to arrive in Beijing?

(2) “in+一段时间”意为“多久之后”，常与一般将来时连用。

6. Who *else* is on my island?

else 此处是副词，意为“另外地、其它”，常置于疑问词或不定代词之后。

【拓展】辨析 else 和 other

else 是副词，修饰疑问词或者不定代词，置于之后；other 作形容词，修饰名词，置于之前。

例句：Who else goes with us?

例句：What other things can you see?

7. *How long* have they been there?

how long 用来询问时间，表示“多长时间”，通常用 for 或者 since 来回答。

---How long does it take to finish your homework?

---For about 30 minutes.

8. One of them died but the other ran *towards* my house.

towards 用作介词，表示“朝、向”。

9. A piece of land *in the middle of* the sea (P. 59)

in the middle of 表示“在……中间”，可以指时间或者空间。

例句：Jo was standing in the middle of the room.

10. Signs *left behind* by someone or something.

leave behind 表示“遗留、留下”。

11. ...she *can't wait to* read them!

① wait for sb./sth.“等待某人或者某事”

② wait to do sth.“等待做某事”

③ can’t wait to do sth.“迫不及待做某事”

翻译：The children can’t wait to rush out after the class is over.

12.The Toms *must be* popular.

must 此处表示“一定、肯定”，表示肯定的推测，否定推测用 can't be“一定不”。

翻译：Sam must be nearly 90 years old now.

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

(1) come to do sth.意为“渐渐……、终于……”，常与 realize, know, like, understand 等连用。

翻译：It took me one year to get to know him.

(2) actually 表示“事实上”，相当于 in a fact 或者 as a matter of fact。

翻译：Actually, I don’t think I want to go out tonight.

14....such as the importance of money and success, but not about *belonging to* a group.

belong to 意为“属于、归属”，后接名词或者人称代词宾格作宾语。

15.However, country music brings us back to the good old days when people were kind to each other and trusted *one another.*

one another 意为“互相”，相当于 each other。

翻译：Our sons are different from each other.

16.Sarah *hasn’t been to* Nashville yet, but it is her dream to go there *one day*.

(1) “have/ has been to +地点名词”表示“去过某地”，表示某人的一种经历，说话时已不在那个地方，常和 once, twice, never, ever 等连用。当地点为副词时，则要省掉 no。

---Where have you been？ 你去哪儿了？

---I’ve been to the post office. 我去邮局了。（人已不在邮局）

【拓展】“have/has gone to+地点名词”表示“去了某地”，说话时某人已离开此地，在去某地的路上、已在某地或在回来的路上，所以此句型常用于第三人称，不能与时间状语 once, twice, never, ever 等连用，也不能和 for 以及 since 构成的短语连用。

---Where is Simon? 西蒙在哪儿？

---He has gone to Australia with his family.

他和家人一起去澳大利亚了。（人已不在这儿，在去澳大利亚的路上、已在澳大利亚或从澳大利亚返回的途中）

助记　have/has been to, have/has gone to 意不同，两者用法当分清。

have/has been to+地点，“曾经去过某地”行；

have/has gone to+地点，“已去某地”人无踪。

“have/has been in +地点名词”表示“在某地待过（多久）”，常与表示一段时间的状语连用。

例如：Mr. Brown has been in Shanghai for three days. 布朗先生来上海已经 3 天了。

We have been in China since 5 years ago. 我们自从 5 年前就来中国了。

How long have you been in New York? 你在纽约多久了？

(2) 辨析：some day 与 one day

some day	指“将来的某一天”，常用于将来时	I hope I can be a teacher some day.
one day	可以表示“将来的某一天”，作此意讲时，可与 some day 互换；另外它还可表示“某一天”（常用于故事的开头），常与过去时连用	We want to visit the moon one day/some day. One day, a thief was caught stealing in the shop.

17.I hope to see him sing *live* one day!

live 此处用作副词，表示“现场直播、现场演出”。

TFBOYS is playing live in Shanghai tonight.

18.Have you *introduced* this singer/writer to others?

introduce...to...表示“把……介绍给……”。

Tom introduced his good friend, Nancy, to me at his birthday party.

随堂练习

1.In the past few years, many schools _____ the ways of doing morning exercises.

A.change B.changes C.will change D.have changed

2.It is accepted by everyone that knowledge is the most valuable _____ for human beings.

A.standard B.treasure C.invention D.instruction

3.-Tom, have you ever read the book A Tale of Two Cities _____ by Charles Dickens?

-Yes. I finished reading it last winter vacation.

A.wrote B.to write C.writing D.written

4.When going upstairs or downstairs, we need to walk on the right, leaving the left space for the people who _____ .

A.hurry up B.look around C.run away

5.Jane hasn't finished her homework _____ . Her parents are angry with her.

A.already B.yet C.still D.just

6.-Do you think computers are important?

-Yes, they are a symbol of new _____ .

A.technology B.fiction C.land D.mark

7．The iPad isn't _____ ． It belongs to _____ ．

A.he；me B.her; mine C.his；me D.hers；mine

8.If you read a lot, your life will be full _____ pleasure.

A.by B.of C.for D.with

9.Mr. Li makes me _____ ,because it is bad for my health.

A.don't smoke　　B.not smoke

C.not smoking　　D.not to smoke

10.-Would you like to watch Painted Skin Ⅱ with me?

-Certainly. I don't mind seeing it again although I_____ it twice.

A.saw　　B.was seen　　C.have seen　　D.had seen

11.There are _____ stars in the sky.

A.millions　　B.million　　C.million of　　D.millions of

12．Sarah ___ many places of interest in Beijing already.

A.visited　　B.has visited　　C.will visit　　D.visits

13.The ice and snow in Harbin is beautiful, so every winter _____ tourists come here.

A.two million of　　B.millions of　　C.million of

14.-I think our teacher, Mrs. Allen, knows everything.

-I agree. Because she _____ over 2,000 books.

A.read　　B.has read　　C.reads　　D.is reading

15.-Are you going to watch " Running Man" tonight?

-No ! I _____ it with my parents only once. I don't think it's exciting.

A.see　　B.have seen　　C.will see　　D.am seeing

16.The green dictionary _____ belong to _____ . Her name is on it.

A.may ; Carla's　　B.must ; Carla　　C.can't ; Carla　　D.must ; Carla's

17.-What do you think of the new foreign teacher Thomson?

-Pretty good.I think he _____ a great job so far.

A.does　　B.did　　C.has done　　D.was done

第四节：书面表达

你班下周的英语口语课要就“你最喜欢的电影或戏剧(play)”这一话题进行讨论。请你根据以下提示,用英语写一篇短文。

提示:1.你最喜欢的电影或戏剧是什么?

2.它主要讲述了什么?

3.它有什么特别之处或你从中学到了什么?

要求:80 词左右;可适当发挥。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

家庭作业

一．词汇运用

A.用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。

fan, rock, record, beautiful, land

1.That experience helped him develop a feeling for the _____ of nature.

2.He is a famous movie star and he has a lot of _____.

3.Some animals live in water while others live on_____.

4.Kate’s cousin does not like listening to_____ music.

5.—What is your sister doing now?

—Oh,she is _____ a song.

B.根据句意及首字母提示填写单词。

1.They found an_____ full of treasures.

2.Sanya is a beautiful city in _____China.

3.We should wait in _____ to buy the tickets.

4.If you study hard,you will get good_____.

5.You should learn to do some housework by yourself.You can’t depend on your parents _____.

二．根据汉语提示完成下列句子,每空一词

1.如果想准时到达那里,我们就必须得赶快。

We must_____ _____if we want to get there on time.

2.这本书很有趣。我迫不及待地想读它。

The book is very interesting.I can't_____ _____ read it.

3.这首歌使我想起我的学生时代。

The song_____ _____ memories to my schooldays.

4.我已经意识到学会使用电脑是多么重要。

I have_____ _____ realize how important it is to learn to use a computer.

5.她三年前毕业,从那时起便一直当护士。

She left school three years ago and has worked as a nurse_____ _____.

三．根据短文肉容和括号内．厩给汉语意思，写如空白处各单词的正确形式（每空一词）

Tom was sick with disappointment. The piano performance was almost a__1__ (成功) ;however, he failed in his solo(独奏). He couldn't understand how it could have happened.

He __2__ (练习) for weeks. He gave up sports until after the performance because he wanted to make his parents proud. He __3__ (花费) all his time with the piano.

His teacher had said he was quick to learn. It was true that he accepted music as __4__(另外的） language to talk to people.

His grandparents, aunt, and uncle all came to hear him play, and he was anxious to show them that he was the 5__(最好的) in the whole class.

But, when he stood up to go to the piano, his knees__6__(感到) weak. He looked into the audience and saw his family __7__(微笑) back at him.

At this time, he felt __8__ （紧张的). His fingers began to tremble, shaking as though he had __9__(染上) a bad cold. He sat down at the piano. He took a deep breath. He played the __10__(第一) part of his music, and then realized with fear that he had forgotten the rest. He started over, thinking that would help. It didn't. His bright musical life seemed to end.

四．根据短文内容，完成下列表格

A good book can be satisfying, can improve your knowledge and can teach you a lot. There are several ways to develop a lifetime reading habit.

Set times. You should have a few set times every day when you'll read for at least 5-10 minutes, no matter what happens. For example, make it a habit to read during breakfast and lunch (and even dinner if you eat alone).

Always carry a book. No matter where you go, take a book with you. When you leave the house, make sure to have at least one book. You may keep the book in the car, or into the office or to anywhere you go, unless you're sure you won't have time to read.

Make a list. Keep a list of all the great books you want to read. You can keep this in a pocket notebook. Be sure to add to it whenever you hear about a good book. Keep a running list, and cross out the ones you have read.

Find a quiet place. Find a place in your home where you can sit in a comfortable chair without televisions or computers near the chair. There should be no music or noisy family members.

Set a high aim. For example, tell yourself that you want to read 50 books this year. Try your best to finish reading them. Just be sure you're still enjoying the reading.

Title:Ways to __1__ a lifetime reading habit	
Set times.	· Read for at least 5-10 minutes, no matter what __2__. · Make it a __3__ to read during breakfast and lunch.
Always carry a book.	· Carry at least one book when __4__ the house. · Keep the book no matter __5__ you go.
Make a __6__ .	· __7__ to it when you hear about a good book. · Cross out the ones you have read.
Find a quiet place.	· Sit in a __8__ chair. · Make sure no music or noisy family members trouble you.
__9__ A high aim	· Try your __10__ to finish reading them. · Be sure to enjoy the reading.