

## Unit 8 From hobby to career

## 课时 1 Getting ready &amp; Reading

## 一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

- Philip will host (主持) the TV program next Monday.
- Things like diamonds (钻石) are expensive for us to buy.
- Is there life on other planets (行星)?
- Children get knowledge (知识) from books.
- She finally achieved (达到) her goal of becoming a professor.
- I like our English teacher very much because her classes are lively (生动的).
- He realized that his acting career (事业) was over.
- The Moon is a satellite (卫星) of the Earth.

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- My little sister wants to be (be) an artist because she likes drawing very much.
- September is the beginning (begin) of our new term.
- Collecting (collect) stamps is great fun for me.
- We are proud (pride) of being Chinese.
- We saw stars shooting brightly (bright) across the sky.

## 三、单项选择

- ( D ) 1. (2017 · 山东临沂) When President Xi Jinping has spare time, he enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ and sports.  
A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading  
【解析】enjoy doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”,是固定结构。故选 D。
- ( C ) 2. (2017 · 四川成都) Our English teacher wants us \_\_\_\_\_ English stories out of class.  
A. read B. reading C. to read  
【解析】want sb. to do sth. 意为“想要某人做某事”,是固定结构。故选 C。
- ( B ) 3. —What do you want to be \_\_\_\_\_?  
—I want to be an English teacher.  
A. in future B. in the future  
C. on the future D. at the future  
【解析】in future 意为“今后”,指从今以后的全部将来;in the future 意为“在将来;以后”,特指将来的某一时间;C、D 两项搭配不当。根据语境可知选 B。
- ( B ) 4. (2017 · 天津) Helping others makes us very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lonely B. proud C. lazy D. harmful  
【解析】句意:帮助别人使我们非常 \_\_\_\_\_. lonely 意为“孤独的”;proud 意为“自豪的”;lazy 意为“懒惰的”;harmful 意为“有害的”。将各选项代入语境可知选 B。
- ( A ) 5. Scott has an interesting \_\_\_\_\_. He works at a radio station. He has much \_\_\_\_\_ to do.  
A. job; work B. work; job C. job; job D. work; work  
【解析】句意:斯科特有一份有趣的工作。他在电台工作。他有许多工作要做。job 意为“工作,职业”,是可数名词;work 作名词时,意为“工作”,是不可数名词。故选 A。
- ( A ) 6. Please \_\_\_\_\_ who broke the window.  
A. find out B. find C. look for D. look out  
【解析】find out 意为“找出;查明”;find 意为“找到;发现”;look for 意为“寻找”;look out 意为“当心;往外看”。分析语境可知此处指把打破窗户的人查出来,应用 find out。故选 A。

## 四、按要求完成下列句子

- What beautiful stars they are! (改为同义句)  
How beautiful the stars are!
- It has lasted for more than 50 years. (对画线部分提问)  
How long has it lasted?
- He used to go to school by bike. (改为否定句)  
He didn't use to go to school by bike.
- Their dreams will come true soon. (改为同义句)  
They will achieve their dreams soon.

## 高效课堂

## ◆ 辨析: in the future 和 in future

in the future 意为“在将来;以后”,特指将来的一段时间;in future 意为“今后”,指从今以后的全部时间。

• Who knows what will happen in the future? 谁知道将来会发生什么事?

• Don't do that in future. 以后别再做那事了。

## ◆ the beginning of ... 的起点

the beginning of...意为“……的起点”,其反义词组为 the end of,意为“……的尽头”。

• I missed the beginning of the film. 我错过了这部电影的开头部分。

## ◆ be proud of...为……感到骄傲/自豪

be proud of...意为“为……感到骄傲/自豪”。其中 proud 作形容词,意为“骄傲的;自豪的”。短语 be proud to do sth. 意为“做某事很自豪”。

• All the Chinese are proud to see the Chinese flag flying high. 所有的中国人见到高高飘扬的中国国旗都感到很自豪。

【拓展】pride 是 proud 的名词形式,常用短语 take pride in... 意为“为……感到自豪”。

• I started to take pride in what I was writing. 我开始为我写的东西感到自豪。



## 课时 2 Listening & Grammar

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ grow up 长大,成长

grow up 意为“长大;成长”。

- What do you want to be when you grow up? 你长大了想成为什么?

【拓展】grow 的用法:

(1) 意为“种植;使生长”,为及物动词。

- We grow flowers and vegetables in our garden. 我们在我们的庭院里种花和蔬菜。

(2) 意为“生长;发育;长大”,为不及物动词。

- Apples grow well in warm dry climate. 苹果在温暖干燥的气候中生长得很好。

(3) 作系动词,意为“逐渐变得”。

- The boy is growing taller and taller. 这个男孩长得越来越高。

#### ◆ decide 决定

decide 作动词,意为“决定”。常用短语 decide to do sth., 意为“决定做某事”; decide not to do sth., 意为“决定不做某事”。

- He decided to learn French. 他决定学法语。

#### ◆ used to 过去常常

used to 意为“过去常常”,to 是动词不定式符号,后面跟动词原形。used 没有人称、数和时态的变化。used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”,表示过去的习惯性动作或过去存在的情况。

- I used to swim in the river. 我过去常常在那条河里游泳。

#### 一、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. His hobby is studying (study) stars.
2. I used to go (go) to the movies with my brother.
3. They decided to buy (buy) a new computer.
4. I saw them watching (watch) TV at home at that time.
5. You must work hard to do (do) what you want to.

#### 二、单项选择

- ( D ) 1. (2017·江苏苏州)—Jack, why have you decided \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese folk music as a course?  
—To learn more about Chinese culture.  
A. take      B. taken      C. taking      D. to take  
【解析】decide to do sth. 意为“决定做某事”,是固定结构。故选 D。
- ( A ) 2. (2016·海南) I want to be a scientist like Tu Youyou when I \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.  
A. grow up      B. wake up      C. stay up  
【解析】句意:我将来长大了想成为一名像屠呦呦一样的科学家。grow up 意为“长大;成长”,符合语境。故选 A。
- ( C ) 3. She spends her free time \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
A. read      B. to read      C. reading      D. to reading  
【解析】spend some time (in) doing sth. 意为“花费时间做某事”,是固定结构。故选 C。
- ( A ) 4. (2017·江苏泰州) Diana used to \_\_\_\_\_ to work, but now she is used to \_\_\_\_\_ because the road is crowded and she wants to keep fit.  
A. drive; walking      B. drive; walk  
C. driving; walk      D. driving; walking  
【解析】used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”; be used to doing sth. 意为“习惯做某事”,二者都是固定结构。结合语境可知选 A。
- ( B ) 5. Tom enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ stamps in his free time.  
A. collect      B. collecting      C. collects      D. to collect  
【解析】enjoy doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”,是固定结构。故选 B。

#### 三、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 她以前是我们学校的一名语文老师。  
She used to be a Chinese teacher in our school.
2. 约翰习惯晚饭后散步。  
John is used to walking after dinner.
3. 笔是用来书写的。  
The pen is used to write.
4. 我习惯于早上阅读。  
I am used to reading in the morning.

#### 四、根据短文内容和所给英文提示补全短文

Different people have different 1. hobbies (hobby). What hobbies do you have? Now I will tell you something 2. about my hobby.

My hobby is 3. singing (sing). It's 4. a great hobby! It's fun and it 5. makes (make) me feel proud.

Singing can be 6. used (use) to relieve (减轻) my fatigue (疲劳), and it can help 7. me (I) improve my accent (口音). Singing makes me happy 8. when I'm sad. Singing songs can make me clever. I am always singing at home to share my joys 9. and sorrows (悲伤事) in daily life with my family.

It goes without saying that there 10. are (be) many different kinds of hobbies and they can not only broaden (拓宽) our minds (智力) but also add more fun to our life.

## 课时 3 Speaking & Writing

### 一、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- Let's go sailing (sail) tomorrow.
- What are your favourite hobbies (hobby)?
- The price of the house is increasing (increase) all the time.
- Are you interested (interest) in the film?
- He is a presenter (present) at a TV station.

### 二、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. (2017·山东东营) \_\_\_\_\_ the scientists' hard work, Tiangong II was launched (发射) successfully.  
A. As for      B. Thanks to      C. Instead of      D. According to  
【解析】as for 意为“至于”; thanks to 意为“多亏”; instead of 意为“代替”; according to 意为“根据”。由后半句“天宫二号成功发射”可推知前半句应表示“多亏了科学家们的努力工作”。故选 B。
- ( B ) 2. —Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me with my English.  
—You're welcome.  
A. helps      B. helping      C. to help      D. help  
【解析】thank you for doing sth. 意为“因做某事而感谢你”, 是固定结构。故选 B。
- ( D ) 3. —Mary, you look nice in the red dress. \_\_\_\_\_, how much is it?  
—Fifty dollars.  
A. On the way      B. In the way      C. From the way      D. By the way  
【解析】句意:——玛丽,你穿这件红色的连衣裙看起来很漂亮。\_\_\_\_\_,它多少钱?——50美元。by the way 意为“顺便问一下”,符合语境。故选 D。
- ( D ) 4. There are a lot of people but I feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone      B. lone      C. all alone      D. lonely  
【解析】alone 意为“孤独的”,指客观上无人陪伴,不表示内心的感觉;lone 意为“单独的”,只用作定语修饰名词;all alone 表述不当;lonely 意为“孤独的”,指内心世界的孤独感。分析语境可知此处指内心深处的孤独感,故选 D。
- ( D ) 5. We saw a plane \_\_\_\_\_ across the sky just now.  
A. to fly      B. flew      C. to flying      D. flying  
【解析】see sb./sth. do sth. 意为“看见某人/某物做某事”,强调看到整个事件的全过程;see sb./sth. doing sth. 意为“看见某人/某物正在做某事”,强调看见的动作正在发生。根据语境可知选 D。

### 三、同义句转换

- Thanks for your help.  
    Thank you for your help.
- My job is teaching English.  
    Teaching English is my career.
- He did his homework alone.  
    He did his homework by himself.
- What do you like doing in your spare time?  
    What do you like doing in your free time?
- I am sure I can get there on time.  
    I am sure to get there on time.

### 四、在横线上填写适当的句子补全对话

- A: Excuse me. I'm doing a survey for a magazine *Hobbies*. Can I ask you some questions?  
B: Sure.  
A: 1. What's your name?  
B: My name's Peter.  
A: 2. Do you have many hobbies?  
B: Yes, I have many hobbies.  
A: Uh-huh. 3. What's your favourite hobby?  
B: My favourite hobby is watching TV.  
A: Well, why do you like it so much?  
B: 4. Because it's interesting/fun/relaxing.  
A: Thank you.  
B: 5. You're welcome.

## 高效课堂

### ◆ thanks for...因……而感谢

thanks for...意为“因……而感谢”,相当于 thank you for..., for 是介词,后接名词、代词或动名词,表示感谢的原因。

• —Thank you for helping me. 谢谢你帮助我。

—You're welcome. 不客气。

【拓展】thanks to 意为“幸亏;由于”,表示原因,与 because 为同义。

• Thanks to your help, I passed the English exam.  
多亏了你的帮助,我才通过了英语考试。

### ◆ be sure 确信

be sure 意为“确信”,其常用结构如下:

(1) be sure to do sth. 意为“一定做某事;务必做某事”。

• Be sure to give it back in time. 务必要及时归还。

(2) be sure of 意为“对……有把握;相信……”。

• He is sure of his success. 他相信他会成功。

(3) “be sure+(that)从句”意为“确信……”。

• I'm sure (that) he'll come.  
我肯定他会来。

### ◆ by the way 顺便问一下

by the way 意为“顺便问一下”,在句中作插入语,表示在说某一件事的时候,突然想起另一件事。

• By the way, is that your brother? 顺便问一下,那是你的哥哥吗?



## 课时 4 More practice, Culture corner & Project

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ dream of 梦想

dream of 意为“梦想”,其后接名词、代词或动词-ing形式。

- I dream of going to college.  
我梦想着上大学。

【拓展】dream 可作动词和名词,意为“梦;梦想”。

- He often dreams at night. 他晚上经常做梦。
- Everyone has his or her own dreams. 每个人都有他或她自己的梦想。

#### ◆ some...others...一些……另一些……

some ... others ... 意为“一些……另一些……”。others 表示除去一部分的另一些,但不是剩下的全体。

- Some are reading in the classroom, and others are playing basketball on the playground. 一些人在教室读书,另一些人在操场打篮球。

#### ◆ 辨析 wear, dress, put on 和 in

wear 作动词,意为“穿;戴”,指穿衣的状态。

- Susanna wears a black dress. 苏珊娜穿着一条黑色连衣裙。

dress 作及物动词,意为“给……穿衣”;也可作不及物动词,意为“穿衣”。

- She dressed the children in their best clothes. 她给孩子们穿上了他们最漂亮的衣服。

put on 意为“穿上”,指穿衣的动作。

- You must put on a raincoat. 你必须穿上雨衣。

in 作介词,意为“穿着;戴着”。

- the man in the hat 戴帽子的男子

#### 一、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空

interest, know, used, dream, wear, performance

1. I used to live in a small house, but now I live in a big house.
2. He is well known all over China.
3. She dreams of being a teacher.
4. He likes black. He always wears black clothes.
5. I have an interest in science.
6. There is a good performance at the English evening.

#### 二、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. (2017·山东滨州) As a teacher, I really feel worried to see so many students \_\_\_\_\_ glasses.  
A. wearing B. dressing C. putting on D. being in  
【解析】句意:作为一名老师,看到这么多学生戴眼镜我真的感到担忧。wear 强调“穿、戴”的状态,其宾语是衣帽、首饰或眼镜等;dress 意为“给……穿衣”,其后常接表示人的词;put on 强调“穿上”的动作;be in 表示状态,其后接衣服或颜色。结合句意可知选 A。
- ( C ) 2. Dreams are beautiful. However, to \_\_\_\_\_ them needs lots of time and work.  
A. discover B. find C. achieve D. stop  
【解析】句意:梦想是美丽的。然而,实现梦想需要许多时间和劳动。discover 意为“发现”;find 意为“找到”;achieve 意为“实现”;stop 意为“停止”。将选项代入语境可知选 C。
- ( B ) 3. (2017·山东滨州) —Don't \_\_\_\_\_ hope. Everything will be over soon.  
—Yes. We should learn to be brave when we are in trouble.  
A. turn up B. give up C. clean up D. take up  
【解析】turn up 意为“调高(音量)”;give up 意为“放弃”;clean up 意为“打扫”;take up 意为“占据”。句意:——不要放弃希望。一切会很快结束的。——是的。当我们有麻烦的时候我们应该学会勇敢。根据句意可知选 B。
- ( A ) 4. (2017·湖北咸宁) —In some countries, people eat with chopsticks, but in \_\_\_\_\_, knives and forks.  
—You see, people around the world have different eating habits.  
A. others B. other C. another D. all  
【解析】句意:——在一些国家,人们用筷子吃东西,但是在另外一些国家,用刀和叉子。——你瞧。世界各地的人们有不同的饮食习惯。由 in some countries 可知空格处代指“另外一些国家”,故选 A。

#### 三、阅读理解

If someone asks me, “Do you like music?” I'm sure I will answer him or her, “Of course, I do.” Because I think music is an important part of our lives.

Different people have different ideas about music. For me, I like rock music because it's so exciting. And my favourite rock band, the “Foxy Ladies” is one of the most famous rock bands in the world. I also like pop music. My classmate Li Lan loves dance music, because she enjoys dancing. My best friend, Jane, likes jazz music. She thinks jazz is really cool.

“I like dance music and rock very much,” says my brother, “because they are amazing.”

But my mother thinks rock is boring. “I like some relaxing music,” she says. That's why she likes country music, I think.

- ( C ) 1. The writer likes music because he thinks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's an exciting part of our lives  
B. it's an amazing part of our lives  
C. it's an important part of our lives  
D. it's an interesting part of our lives

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句可知选 C。

- ( B ) 2. Who likes dance music?  
A. The writer. B. Li Lan. C. Jane. D. Nobody.

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“My classmate Li Lan loves dance music...”可知选 B。

- ( C ) 3. The writer's mother thinks that country music is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. amazing B. boring  
C. relaxing D. disappointing

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段后两句可知选 C。

## 综合提升训练

Unit 8

## 基础闯关

一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

- Mercury(水星) is the smallest of all the planets.
- Mrs. Yang gave us a lively (生动的) lesson.
- I hope all of you study hard and achieve your dreams.
- Mr. Marce will host (主持) a reception tonight.
- He has a wide knowledge (知识) of painting and music.

二、单项选择

- ( C ) 1. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ live in the countryside, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ living in the city.

A. used to; used to      B. got used to; gets used to      C. used to; gets used to

【解析】句意:我的祖父过去常常住在农村,但现在他习惯于住在城市。used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”;be/get used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”。故选 C。

- ( A ) 2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your hope and try again.

A. give up      B. look up      C. wake up      D. make up

【解析】句意:不要放弃你的希望,再试一次。give up 意为“放弃”;look up 意为“(在字典,书中等)查找”;wake up 意为“醒来”;make up 意为“编造”。结合句意可知选 A。

- ( D ) 3. Tom's mother is busy \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast for Tom.

A. cook      B. to cook      C. cooks      D. cooking

【解析】句意:汤姆的妈妈正忙着为汤姆准备早饭。be busy doing sth. 意为“忙于做某事”,是固定搭配。故选 D。

- ( D ) 4. Catherine decided \_\_\_\_\_ to China for a trip this summer.

A. come      B. came      C. coming      D. to come

【解析】decide to do sth. 意为“决定做某事”,是固定搭配,故选 D。

- ( D ) 5. Wang Tao used to \_\_\_\_\_ QQ games in his spare time but now he is used to \_\_\_\_\_ sports.

A. play; do      B. playing; doing      C. playing; do      D. play; doing

【解析】句意:王涛过去常在他的闲暇时间玩 QQ 游戏,但是现在他习惯于做运动。used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”;be used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”。故选 D。

三、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 房间里有很多人。一些在唱歌,另一些在跳舞。

There are lots of people in the room. Some are singing and others are dancing.

2. 在她的帮助下,我想我在英语学习上能够取得很大进步。

With her help I think I can make great progress in English.

3. 张老师为她的学生们感到自豪。

Mrs. Zhang is proud of her students.

4. 我相信我所有的梦想都能实现。

I believe all of my dreams can come true.

5. 我过去常常早上六点半起床。

I used to get up at half past six.

## 综合运用

四、完形填空

Many students have hobbies. Some people like reading or painting, and some people like growing vegetables in their garden or looking 1 animals. 2 can make you grow up, develop your interest and help you learn new skills.

David Smith is a student. His hobby is 3. In senior school, he wrote a book and it came out in 2015. Many teenagers 4 his book. As a result, David becomes a successful young 5 now.

David is very lucky 6 his hobby has brought him enjoyment and success. But he regarded writing as one of his many hobbies or interests. He is also 7 in many other things. “I like playing baseball, too.” says David. And he is a member of the school baseball club.

Remember that we 8 spend all our time on our favourite hobbies. There are many other interesting things to 9 in our lives and we should try to do 10 new or different. They will give us more fun and knowledge.

- ( C ) 1. A. at      B. in      C. after

【解析】look after 意为“照顾”,结合语境可知选 C。

- ( B ) 2. A. Friends      B. Hobbies      C. Habits

【解析】本句讲的是兴趣爱好的好处,hobby 意为“爱好”,故选 B。

- ( C ) 3. A. reading      B. painting      C. writing

【解析】根据下一句“In senior school, he wrote a book...”可知,他的爱好是写作。故选 C。





- ( A ) 4. A. like B. show C. hate

【解析】结合语境可知许多青少年喜欢他的书。故选 A。

- ( A ) 5. A. writer B. doctor C. scientist

【解析】联系上下文可知,他成了一名成功的年轻作家。writer 意为“作家”。

- ( B ) 6. A. so B. because C. scientist

【解析】后一个分句说明原因,因此用 because。

- ( B ) 7. A. excited B. interested C. surprised

【解析】联系上下文可知,他对其他很多事情也很感兴趣。be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”。

- ( B ) 8. A. won't B. shouldn't C. don't

【解析】won't 意为“不会”;shouldn't 意为“不应该”;don't 意为“不要”。结合语境可知选 B。

- ( C ) 9. A. play B. finish C. do

【解析】结合语境可知在我们生活中有许多其他有趣的事情去做。故选 C。

- ( A ) 10. A. something B. anything C. everything

【解析】根据句意可知此处表示肯定意义,everything 不合句意,故选 A。

## 五、任务型阅读

I have many hobbies, such as reading, skating, playing tennis and watching TV. But reading is my favourite hobby.

I like reading for three reasons. First of all, books introduce me to a new world, which is colourful and without time and space limit. Through reading, I can go back to ancient Egypt. I can also go to the United States, a great land I have been longing to visit.

Secondly, reading can improve(提高) myself by showing me a new horizon(见识). I can get most of my knowledge from books. I can learn from many people by reading about their ideas on science, politics, life and society.

Thirdly, reading can bridge the gap(差距) between my dream and my goal. In order to succeed in my career in the future, I must keep reading, thinking and practising. Reading has become a part of my life.

During the day, I spend some time reading books, newspapers and magazines. At night, I can hardly go to sleep without a novel in my hand.

根据短文内容,完成信息卡的相关内容(每空一词)。

Information Card	
What other hobbies does the writer have besides reading?	Skating, 1. <u>playing</u> <u>tennis</u> and watching TV.
Why does the writer like reading?	Books introduce him to 2. <u>a</u> <u>new</u> <u>world</u> .
	Reading can 3. <u>improve</u> <u>himself</u> .
	4. <u>Reading</u> can bridge the gap between his <u>dream</u> and his goal.
What does the writer read?	5. <u>Books</u> , <u>newspapers</u> , <u>magazines</u> and <u>novels</u> .

## 中考在线

### 六、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. (2017·山东滨州)—Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ our government, we can play sports on the new playground next week.

—That's for sure! And we'll have a sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ one month.

- A. for; in B. to; in C. for; after D. to; after

【解析】句意:——多亏我们的政府,下周我们才能在新操场上进行体育活动。——那是肯定的!一个月后我们将要举行运动会。thanks to 意为“多亏”,“in+一段时间”表示“一段时间之后”,与句意相符。故选 B。

- ( C ) 2. (2017·四川乐山)—Did you say anything to your parents \_\_\_\_\_ they shouted at you?

—No, I was afraid to talk back. They looked really serious and scary.

- A. unless B. why C. when

【解析】unless 意为“除非,如果不”;why 意为“为什么”;when 意为“当……的时候”。由问句句意“当你的父母向你喊叫的时候,你对他们说些什么吗?”可知选 C。

- ( A ) 3. (2017·四川眉山)Sam used to \_\_\_\_\_ games for fun, but now he wants to do \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. play; something else B. playing; something else  
C. play; else something D. playing; else something

【解析】used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”,故第一空用 play;而形容词 else 修饰不定代词 something,必须放在不定代词之后。故选 A。

### 七、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. (2017·广东广州)不要放弃,终有一天你会成功。

Don't give up, and you'll succeed one day.

2. (2017·四川眉山)当她长大了,她想要当一名工程师。

She wants to be an engineer when she grows up.