

Module 1 Unit 1 Friends

Unit1	核心话题	介绍朋友的外貌、性格、爱好、未来计划等
	重点词汇	thirsty ,honest ,yourself,magazine ,good-looking ,make ,trust ,humorous,polite, tidy,lie,true; truly .etc
	重点短语	1. something to drink 2.have some more food 3. keep secrets/keep a secret 4.make sb happy 5. tell jokes/tell a joke 6.share one's joy 7.tell lies 8.care about 9.talk to sb 10.be ready to do sth
	重点句型	1.我能喝点儿东西吗? Can I have something to drink? 2.我能再吃一点儿食物吗? Can I have some more food? 3.冰箱里什么也没有。 There's nothing in the fridge. 4.你碗里的比萨饼怎么样? What/How about the pizza in your bowl? 5.也许我们可以一起吃/分享。 Maybe we can share it. 6.什么使你的朋友如此特别? What makes your friend so special ?
	语法	形容词/副词的比较级和最高级
	写作	对人物进行介绍



考点 1 honest adj.诚实的; 正直的

【观察】 Good friends should be *honest*. 好朋友应该诚实。

【探究】 honest 虽然以“h”开头,但“h”不发音,故其第一个音素是元音音素,因此其前面的不定冠词需用 an。此类单词还有 hour(小时)等。

【经典练】

1. Cheating in _____ exam is bad. Everyone should be _____ honest student.

A. a; a

B. an; a

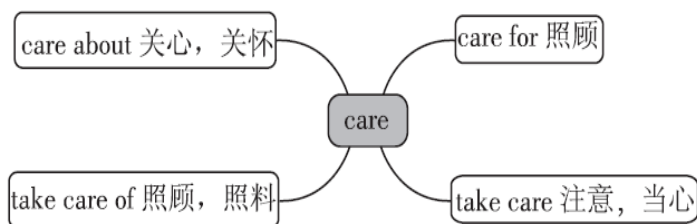
C. the; an

【写作佳句】 (2023·福建·统考中考真题) He is so honest a man that we all trust him.他是一个如此诚实的人,我们都信任他。



考点 2 care vi vt. &.关心, 关注, 在意

【观察】 Does he *care* about you when you are sad? 你伤心时他关心你吗?



care 的常用短语:

【拓展】 care 还可以作名词, 意为“小心; 照料”。其形容词形式为 **careful**(小心的; 仔细的)和 **careless**(粗心的); 对应的副词形式为 **carefully**(小心地; 仔细地)和 **carelessly**(粗心地)。

【经典练】 1. (2023·湖北武汉·统考中考真题) —Mary is _____ about what she eats. She never has junk food.

—A good habit.

- A. careful B. angry C. nervous D. relaxed

【写作佳句】 (2022·湖北襄阳·统考中考真题) I have rich experience in caring for the old.我在照顾老人方面有丰富的经验。



考点 3 polite adj. 礼貌的

【观察】 Tom is a **polite** boy. 汤姆是一个有礼貌的男孩。

【拓展】 polite 的反义词为 **impolite**, 副词形式为 **politely**, 意为“礼貌地”。

【经典练】

1. The waiters of the restaurant treat people _____. They always serve them with big smiles on their faces.

- A. wisely B. completely C. differently D. politely

【写作佳句】 (2023·辽宁沈阳·统考中考真题) The delicious food and polite waiters made us happy with the restaurant 美味的食物和礼貌的服务员让我们对这家餐馆很满意。



考点 4 lie n. 谎言

【观察】 You can trust them because they never tell **lies**. 你可以信任他们, 因为他们从不说谎。

【探究】 lie 为可数名词, 其复数形式为 **lies**.

【拓展】

(1) lie 的不同意义及用法

词性	词义	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
<i>v.</i>	说谎	lied	lied	lying

V.	躺, 卧	lay	lain	lying
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短语: tell a lie 说谎 lie down 躺下

【经典练】1. They preferred _____ in bed rather than _____ horses.

- A. to lie; to ride B. lying; riding C. to lie; ride

【写作佳句】(2019·辽宁本溪·中考真题) Frank is an honest boy and he never tells a lie. We all trust him. 弗兰克是个诚实的男孩, 他从不说谎。我们都信任他。



考点 5 true adj. 确实的; 的确

【观察】Do you think he is a *true* friend? 你认为他是一个真正的朋友吗?

【辨析】real 与 true

real 强调人或事物真实的存在, 而不是想象的或虚构的。

true 强调符合事实, 是真的而不是假的, 是相符的而不是编造的。

【拓展】true 的副词形式为 *truly*, 名词形式为 *truth*

【经典练】1. Lu Xun's _____ name was Zhou Shuren. That's _____.

- A. real; real B. real; true C. true; real D. true; true

【写作佳句】(2023·黑龙江齐齐哈尔·统考中考真题) When you are in trouble, a friend who runs away from you is not a true one. 当你遇到麻烦时, 从你身边逃跑的朋友不是真正的朋友。



考点 6 make me happy 使我高兴

【观察】She always *makes me happy*. 她总是逗我开心。

【探究】make 是使役动词, 其后可接动词原形、形容词或名词作宾语补足语。

make 的具体用法如下:

adj (1)“make+sb/sth+.”意为使某人/某事变得.....;

n (2)“make+sb/sth+.”意为使某人/某物成为.....;

(3)make sb do sth 意为让/使某人做某事

【拓展】后接动词原形作宾语补足语的动词: 一感(feel), 二听(hear, listen to), 三让(let, have, make), 四看(watch, see, notice, look at)。

【经典练】1. He always tells funny things to me and always _____.

- A. makes me to laugh B. makes me laughing
C. makes me happiness D. makes me happy

【写作佳句】Funny people can always make me happy when I feel sad

.当我难过的时候，有趣的人总是能让我开心。



考点 7 Can I have some more food? 我能再吃一点儿食物吗?

【探究】 more 是 many 和 much 的比较级，常用来修饰名词

【拓展】

more 之前可用基数词或 some, any, many, much, a little, a few, no 等词修饰。

(2)“基数词+more+名词”结构可与“another+基数词+名词”结构互换，意为“再……，又……”。

【经典练】

1. (2023·甘肃白银·统考中考真题) I'm going to have another piece of cake.

- A. else B. others C. all of D. one more

2. (2023·甘肃天水·统考中考真题) —Home is always the warmest place.

—_____ East or west, home is the best.

- A. I don't think so. B. I'm afraid not.
C. I couldn't agree more. D. I hope not.

【写作佳句】(2023·辽宁·统考中考真题) The tomato and beef soup tastes delicious. I'd like a little more. 西红柿牛肉汤尝起来很美味。我还想再来一点。



考点 8 nothing 没有什么

There's nothing in the fridge. 冰箱里什么也没有。

【探究】 nothing 为不定代词，有形容词修饰时，形容词应置于 nothing 之后。类似用法的不定代词还有 something, anything 等。

There is nothing wrong with the car. 这辆汽车没有毛病。

【拓展】nothing 构成的短语：

have nothing to do 无事可做

have nothing to do with...与.....无关

【经典练】

1. (安徽省安庆市 2022-2023 学年八年级上) — Did you buy today's newspaper, Mike?

— No, there's _____ new in it.

- A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

【写作佳句】(2023·江西上饶·统考模拟预测) His mother was so sad that she could say nothing but keep silent. 他的母亲如此伤心，以致于她除了保持沉默，什么也说不出。



考点 9、What about the pizza in your bowl? 你碗里的比萨饼怎么样?

【探究】在日常交际中，向别人提出建议的句型有以下几种：

- (1)“Let's+动词原形.”意为 **咱们……吧**；
- (2)“Shall we+动词原形？”意为“**我们……好吗**？”
- (3)“What/How about+.-ing/名词/代词宾格？”意为“**……怎么样**？”；
- (4)“Why don't we/you+动词原形？”或“Why not+动词原形？”意为“**为什么不……呢**？”
- (5)“Would you like (to do)...？”意为“**你愿意/想要(做)……吗**；？”
- (6)“Would/Will you please+动词原形？”意为“**请你……好吗**？”

【经典练】1—What about joining the science club with me?

— _____ . I'm looking forward to it.

- A. Good idea B. It doesn't matter C. Never mind

【写作佳句】 (2022·辽宁·统考中考真题) —What about joining the science club with me? ——和我一起加入科学俱乐部怎么样？



考点 10 maybe“也许，可能，大概”。

Maybe we can share it. 也许我们可以一起吃/分享。

【探究】 maybe 意为“也许，可能，大概”。

【辨析】 maybe 与 may be

常位于**句首**，表示不太肯定的推测，相当于 **perhaps, probably, possibly**。

在口语中，maybe 可以单独使用。意为“可能是，也许是”，常用 **may be** 在句中，放在主语后作谓语，构成主系表结构。

【经典练】1. (2020·黑龙江大庆·统考中考真题) Mr. Jonathan _____ your new English teacher.

- A. maybe B. be might C. may be D. might is

【写作佳句】 (2020·四川广元·统考中考真题) Maybe he was thinking about something else while you were asking. 也许你问的时候他在想别的事情。



考点 11 believe 相信

Do you believe what he/she says? 你相信他/她说的话吗？



【拓展】 当 believe, think, suppose 等动词后接表示否定意义的宾语从句, 且主句主语为第一人称时, 通常将否定前移到主句中。该句型反意疑问句中疑问部分和从句保持一致, 并且要注意否定后移。

I don't think I know you. 我想我并不认识你。

I don't believe he will come. 我相信他不回来。

【经典练】1. How time flies! I can _____ believe it's been over eight years since we met last time.

- A. nearly B. hardly C. probably

【写作佳句】 (2023·黑龙江哈尔滨·模拟预测) we should believe in each other and learn from each other 我们应该相互信任相互学习。



考点 12 one of

Betty is one of my best friends. Betty 是我最好的朋友之一。

【精讲】 one of + the + adj. 最高级 + n. 复数 (+v. 三单)

e.g. One of world's most popular sports is football.

【经典练】1. (安徽省安庆市 2022-2023 学年八年级上) Mr. Green is one of _____ in our school. We all like him very much.

- A. the most popular teacher B. the worst teachers
C. the best teachers D. the oldest teacher

【写作佳句】 (2023·重庆沙坪坝·重庆八中校考模拟预测) I want to take one of the least expensive coats in the shop because I don't have enough money. 我想买一件店里最便宜的外套, 因为我没有充足的钱。



考点 13 be ready to / be willing to

Is she ready to help when you have problems? 当你有困难的时候她愿意去帮助你么?

She is willing to share things with her friends. 她乐于和朋友们分享事情。

【精讲】 be ready to / be willing to

be willing to do = be ready to do = be glad to do 乐意做某事

【拓展】

1. get / be ready for sth. 为某事做好准备
2. get sth. ready for sb. 为某人准备好某物

【经典练】 (2019·江西南昌·八年级校考竞赛) The store sold off its summer clothes to _____ stock (进货) the winter ones.

- A. be ready to B. be similar to
C. be different from D. be up to

【写作佳句】 (2022 秋·重庆渝中·八年级重庆巴蜀中学校考期末) If someone comes to you with a problem, always be ready to help. 如果有人找你有问题, 随时准备帮助他。



考点 14 help

She helps me with my homework.她总是在作业上帮助我。

【精讲】help 的用法

Help	n. 帮助
	v. 帮助; 有助于
helpful	adj. 乐于助人的
helpless	adj. 无助的; 无能的

【重点短语】

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 帮助别人做某事 | help sb. do / to do sth. |
| 2. 在某事上帮助某人 | help sb. with sth. |
| 3. 不能帮忙做某事 | can't help do / with sth. |
| 4. 情不自禁地做某事 | can't help doing sth. |
| 5. 在某人的帮助下 | with the help of sb. |

【拓展】be helpful = be of (great) help

【经典练】1. (2023·辽宁丹东·统考中考真题) _____ the teacher's help, I have made much progress.

- A. Thanks to B. As for C. Such as D. Up to

【写作佳句】 (2023·湖南株洲·统考中考真题) When my friend called me yesterday, I helped my mom in the kitchen. 当我的朋友昨天给我打电话的时候, 我正在厨房帮我妈妈。



考点 15 need

she always gives her seat on the bus to someone in need.她总是在公交车上给有需要的人让座。

【精讲】need 的用法

n. 需要, 需求	sb. in need	有需要的人	
	*in need of sth.	需要某物	
	*satisfy / meet one's need	满足某人的需求(9BU3)	
v. 需要		肯定	否定
	实义动词	need to do sth.	don't need to do sth.
	情态动词	need do sth.	needn't do sth.
*特殊用法	主动表被动: sth. need doing = sth. need to be done		

2.choice n.选择;选择权;被选中的东西

have no choice 没有选择的余地

make a choice 做出选择

*3.can't choose but do sth

= have no choice but to do sth. = can do nothing but do sth.别无选择, 只好...

【经典练】 1. —Should teenagers be allowed _____ their own clothes?

—Maybe different people have different ideas.

A. to choose

B. choose

C. choosing

【写作佳句】 (2022·四川凉山·统考中考真题) —Before choosing a book, you'd better look through some

pages to know whether it's easy or hard for you.在选择一本书之前,你最好先浏览几页,看看它对你来说是容易还是难。



考点 18 humour (= humor) n.幽默

Max has a good sense of humour.Max 很有幽默感。

【精讲】 sense / humour

1. humour (= humor) n.幽默

humorous adj.幽默的

2. sense n.感觉;意识

a sense of smell 嗅觉

common sense 常识

make sense 有意义;讲得通

sixth sense 第六感

3. 幽默感 a sense of humor

方向感 a sense of direction

【经典练】 1. —What is your best friend Nick like?

—Let me see. Nick has a good sense of _____ because he likes to tell funny stories.

A. direction

B. time

C. humour

【写作佳句】 Bill has a great sense of humour and often makes people laugh.比尔很有幽默感,他常常使人笑。



考点 19 fit

They do not fit well under his desk.它们在桌子底下容纳不下。

when he walks past our desks, he often knocks our books and pens onto the floor.他走过我们的课桌时，经常把我们的书和笔撞到地板上。

【精讲】knock 短语搭配

knock on / at	敲	e.g. Listen! Who is knocking on the door?
knock off	把...撞倒	e.g. Mike knocked my books off the desk.
knock over	把...撞翻	e.g. You may not knock over the trash can.

【经典练】

1. Listen! Someone _____ at the door of the meeting-room.

- A. knocked B. knocks C. is knocking D. was knocking

【写作佳句】 (2023·河北石家庄·校考模拟预测) I didn't notice the knock on the door because I was listening to some loud music through earphones.我没有注意到敲门声，因为我当时用耳机在听一些大声的音乐。



考点 22 worry

When something worries me, I can always go to her.当有事困扰我时，我可以向她寻求帮助。

【精讲】worry

(1) worry	vt.使...担忧;困扰	
worry sb.	困扰某人;使某人担忧	e.g. His bad health worried his parents a lot.
worry (that)...	担心...	

【补充】

(1) worry	vi.担心	worry about sb./sth.担心某人或某事
(2) worried	adj.担心的(可与动词同义替换)	
	be worried about sb./sth = worry about sb.	担心某人或某事
	be worried (that)	担心...
(3) worrying adj.令人担心的		e.g. The coming exam is quite worrying.

【经典练】

1. (2022·贵州黔西·统考中考真题) —Wasn't Xiao Wang supposed to be here to send Bing Dwen Dwen (冰墩墩) to us?

—_____. He will be here in 10 minutes.

- A. Don't worry B. No wonder C. I'm afraid D. All right

【写作佳句】 (2017·山东滨州·统考中考真题) As a teacher, I really feel worried to see so many students wearing glasses.作为一名老师，看到这么多学生戴眼镜，我真的很担心。

入

一. 形容词/副词的比较级和最高级

■ 精讲·语法知识

一、比较级和最高级的定义:

1.比较级:表示“更.....”, 用于人或事物之间的比较;

She is shorter than I am.

My book is more interesting than his.

2.最高级:表示“最.....”, 用于三个或三个以上的人或事物进行比较, 最高级前要加定冠词 the。

He is the tallest boy in our class.

This is the most expensive computer in the shop.

二、比较级和最高级的构成:

(1) 规则变化:

1) “短 adj.” -er/-est

①单音节和部分双音节的形容词一般在词尾加-er/-est:

tall---taller---tallest smart---smarter---smartest great→greater→greatest

②以字母 e 结尾的直接在词尾加-r/-st:

nice---nicer---nicest fine---finer---finest

③以辅音+y 结尾的词, 变 y 为 i, 再加-er/-est:

early---earlier---earliest happy---happier---happiest busy---busier---busiest

④以重读闭音节的单个辅音字母结尾的词, 双写辅音字母, 再加-er/-est: big---bigger---biggest

thin---thinner---thinnest hot---hotter---hottest

2) “长 adj.” more---/most---

多音节或部分双音节的形容词在原级前面加 more/most: popular---more popular---most popular

important---more important---most important

(2) 不规则变化:

原级	比较级	最高级
good/ well	better	best
many/ much	more	most
bad / badly (坏地) / ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
<u>old</u>	<u>older (年龄) / elder(辈份,长幼)</u>	<u>oldest/ eldest</u>
<u>far</u>	<u>farther (表距离) / further (表程度)</u>	<u>farthest/ furthest</u>

注意：形容词前如加 less 和 least 则表示“较不”和“最不”，如 important 重要 less important 较不重要 least important 最不重要

1、比较级基本用法：

1)“比较级+than ...”结构 I am taller than you. He runs faster than I.

2) “A or B” Who is slimmer, Lucy or Kitty?

更多用法：

3) “比较级+and+比较级”表示“越来越.....”。

It is getting warmer and warmer. Our country is becoming more and more beautiful.

4) 表示“越..., 就越...”, 用“the+比较级, the+比较级....”

The busier ,the better. The more exercise you take, the healthier you will be.

5) 比较级前面可以加上 **much, a little, even, a lot,**等词.

He is much taller than I.他比我要高得多。 I jump a little higher than he.

例：Mum, I'm feeling even _____ than yesterday.

A. bad B. worse C. worst D. the worst

6) “the more...of the two...”表示“两个当中较.....的一个”

The taller of the two boys is my brother.

例：Of the two coats, the girl choose _____ one.

A.less expensive B.the most expensive C.the less expensive D.the least expensive

2、最高级基本用法：

1) the +最高级 +**of/ in ...**

My mother is the busiest in my family Jim works (the) hardest of us.

2) ...A, B or C? Which do you best, blue, red or white?

更多用法：

3) “one of +最高级+复数名词”：

He is one of the best students in our class. This is one of the most beautiful flowers in the garden.

注意：在形容词最高级前有限定词时，不要定冠词 the. **This is her most interesting experience** 同时形容词最高级前要加 the，但是副词最高级 the 可省。 run (the) fastest

4) the +序数词+最高级+名词单数

二. 介绍朋友

本单元的话题是“朋友”,主要介绍朋友的外貌、性格、爱好、未来计划等相关内容。写作主要涉及对人物进行介绍。在具体的写作中,学生应注意以下几点:

- 1.正确运用描述外貌特征和性格特点的相关词汇;
- 2.能够用简洁的语言介绍主人公的兴趣爱好和理想;
- 3.能够正确使用形容词的比较级和最高级进行比较。

写作积累

【常用词汇】

good-looking 好看的

polite 礼貌的

tidy 爱整洁的

generous 慷慨的

sweet 可爱的

hard-working 勤奋的

patient 耐心的

be ready to do sth 愿意做某事

a sense of humour 幽默感

【常用句型】

Mary likes music.She can sing and dance.

She's of medium height,and she has long straight hair.

He has brown hair and wears glasses.

The long hair makes her look so beautiful.

My best friend Larry is quite different from me.

My good friend likes to do the same things as me.

I can tell her anything because she can keep a secret.

She is willing to share things with her friends.


A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart.

Friends are like books—you don't need a lot of them as long as they are good.

典例赏析:

Dave 刚当选为 *Students Time* 杂志四月刊的封面人物(cover boy), 成为大家学习的榜样。现在请你参考所给信息写一篇介绍 Dave 的文章, 向大家介绍他 1. 良好的学习与生活习惯, 2. 爱好, 3. 才艺与特长。内容可适当拓展, 以下信息仅作参考。字数在 70 词左右。

Students Time

	Age: 15
	Habits: 6:00 get up 6:15 run do homework before playing
	21:30 go to bed
	Hobbies: read books use the computer
	Talent: play the violin

【答案】

Dave is the cover boy on April's Students Time. He is fifteen years old. He gets up at 6:00. He likes sports, he usually runs from 6:15 to 6:45. He is a good student. He is good at all subjects. He never plays before doing homework. He usually goes to bed at 21:30. He likes reading books very much. He usually reads books for an hour every day. He uses the computer on weekends for half an hour. As for music, he is good at playing the violin. He wants to be a violinist in the future. This is the cover boy, Dave.

We can learn a lot from this boy.

【详解】

1. 题干解读：本文是一篇材料作文。按照所给的提示内容，写一篇介绍 Dave 的短文。
2. 写作指导：本文采用第三人称，时态采用一般现在时。从年龄，生活习惯，兴趣爱好，天赋等方面来介绍，要包含所给的所有要点。写作时要保持主谓一致性，无语法和标点错误。

04 单元小结



【必备短语】

- 1 something to drink 一些喝的东西
- 2 have some more food 再吃点儿食物
- 3 one of my best friends 我最好的朋友之一
- 4 be willing to share things with her friends 愿意和她的朋友分享东西
- 5 help me with my homework 帮助我做家庭作业
- 6 give her seat on the bus to someone in need 在公共汽车上把她的座位让给有需要的人
- 7 grow up 长大，成长
- 8 make sb. look smart 是某人看上去聪明
- 9 have a good sense of humour 有很强的幽默感
- 10 tell funny jokes 讲有趣的笑话
- 11 walk past our desks 经过我们的课桌
- 12 knock...onto... 把.....撞到.....上
- 13 say a bad word about sb. 讲某人的坏话
- 14 keep a secret 保守秘密
- 15 travel around the world 环游世界
- 16 both my neighbour and my best friend
- 17 feel bored or unhappy 感到无聊或不快乐

【核心句型】

- 1 There's nothing in the fridge. 冰箱里没有东西
- 2 He tells funny jokes and always makes me laugh. 他讲滑稽的笑话而且总是使我大笑。
- 3 When he walks past our desks, he often knocks our books and pens onto the floor.
当他经过我们的课桌时，常把我们的书和钢笔撞到地上。
- 4 When something worries me, I can always go to her. 当某事使我担心时，我总是去找她。
- 5 I can tell her anything because she can keep a secret. 我能告诉她任何事情，意为她能保守秘密。
- 6 My book is more interesting than his. 我的书比他的有趣。
- 7 I would like to be a social worker when I grow up. 当我长大的时候，我想成为一名社会工作者。
- 8 She always has a smile on her face and looks happy. 她脸上总是带有微笑而且看上去很高兴。

【重点语法】

形容词比较级和最高级规则变化：

① 多数形容词 = 词尾加 er 或 est

long tall clean

长的 高的 干净的

longer taller cleaner

较长的 较高的 较干净的

longest tallest cleanest

最长的 最高的 最干净的

② 以 e 结尾的形容词----- 词尾加 r 或 st

large late nice

大的 晚的 好的

larger later nicer

较大的 较晚的 较好的

largest latest nicest

最大的 最晚的 最好的

③ 以 i 结尾，且结尾只有一个的形容词-----双写这个，再加 er 或 est

big hot thin

大的 热的 瘦的

bigger hotter thinner

较大的 较热的 较瘦的

biggest hottest thinnest

最大的 最热的 最瘦的

④ 以“+ y”结尾的形容词----- 变 y 为 i，再加 er 或 est

easy busy angry

容易的 繁忙的 生气的

easier busier angrier

较容易的 较忙的 较生气的

easiest busiest angriest

最容易的 最忙的 最生气的

⑤ 两个或两个以上音节的形容词----- more/most + 形容词原级

beautiful important

美丽的 重要的

more beautiful more important

较美的 较重要的

most beautiful most important

最美的 最重要的

不规则变化: good/well---better---best, bad/badly---worse---worst,

many/much---more---most, little---less---least,

far---farther/further---farthest/furthest

形容词原级，比较级和最高的用法：

1 当两者进行比较时，通常用形容词的比较级形式，其后用 **than** 引出比较的对象。形容词比较级前常用 **much**, **a lot**, **even** 等修饰。‘比较级+and+比较级’表示‘越来越……’；‘the+比较级， the+比较级’表示‘越……，越……’。

2 当三者或三者以上的人或事物进行比较，表示‘最’的意思时，用形容词最高级形式，且最高级前面必须要有定冠词 **the**，在使用形容词最高级时，后面通常接‘of.../in...’，表示比较的范围。当比较的范围与主语是同一类人或物，或属于同一概念是，要用介词 **of** 引导的短语；当比较的范围与主语不是同一类人或物，强调在某一范围或场所内进行比较时，要用介词 **in** 引导的短语。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/887033121112010010>