

Unit3 A day out

Unit3	核心话题	出游
	重点词汇	Ourselves, Australia, coffee, top, wide, president.ect
	重点短语	1. enjoy oneself/have a great time 2. take care 3. come on 4. take a boat trip 5. go past 6. coffee shop
	重点句型	1. What are you going to do, Eddie? 埃迪, 你要去干什么? 2. I'm going to exercise. 我要去锻炼。 3. You need to exercise and keep fit. 你需要锻炼并且保持健康。 4. This hill isn't as high as a real one! 这座小山不如真的小山高! 5. I'm having a great time in Australia! 我在澳大利亚正玩得很开心! 6. We're sitting in a little coffee shop by the River Seine. 我们正坐在塞纳河旁边的小咖啡馆里。 7. The bridge is made of steel, isn't it? 这座桥是钢铁制成的, 不是吗?
	语法	(not)as+adj. +as 结构 反身代词
	写作	如何用英语写出游计划



考点 1. exercise/'eksəsaɪz/ vi 锻炼

You should exercise often. 你应该经常锻炼。

【考向】 exercise 还可以作名词:

“练习” (可数名词)	He is doing some English exercises. 他在做一些英语练习。
“体育锻炼” (不可数名词)	You should do more exercise to keep fit. 你应该多锻炼来保持健康。
“体操” (可数名词)	We do morning exercises every day. 我们每天做早操。

【速记小筏】

一语辨异: The doctor said that he lacked exercise and suggested that he should do some running and morning

Unit3 A day out

Unit3	核心话题	出游
	重点词汇	Ourselves, Australia, coffee, top, wide, president.ect
	重点短语	2. enjoy oneself/have a great time 2. take care 3. come on 4. take a boat trip 5. go past 6. coffee shop
	重点句型	1. What are you going to do, Eddie? 埃迪, 你要去干什么? 2. I'm going to exercise. 我要去锻炼。 3. You need to exercise and keep fit. 你需要锻炼并且保持健康。 4. This hill isn't as high as a real one! 这座小山不如真的小山高! 5. I'm having a great time in Australia! 我在澳大利亚正玩得很开心! 6. We're sitting in a little coffee shop by the River Seine. 我们正坐在塞纳河旁边的小咖啡馆里。 7. The bridge is made of steel, isn't it? 这座桥是钢铁制成的, 不是吗?
	语法	(not)as+adj. +as 结构 反身代词
	写作	如何用英语写出游计划



考点 1. exercise/'eksəsaɪz/ vi 锻炼

You should exercise often. 你应该经常锻炼。

【考向】 exercise 还可以作名词:

“练习” (可数名词)	He is doing some English exercises. 他在做一些英语练习。
“体育锻炼” (不可数名词)	You should do more exercise to keep fit. 你应该多锻炼来保持健康。
“体操” (可数名词)	We do morning exercises every day. 我们每天做早操。

【速记小筏】

一语辨异: The doctor said that he lacked exercise and suggested that he should do some running and morning

exercises. 医生说缺乏锻炼，并建议他跑跑步做做早操。

【经典练】

1. It is _____ regularly and eat and sleep well.
- A. important, exercise B. importance, exercise
C. importantly, to exercise D. important, to exercise

【写作佳句】(2022·山东济南·统考中考真题) Exercise more in your daily life, and you'll be full of energy. 在日常生活中多锻炼，你就会精力充沛。



考点 2、come on

【考向】句式分析法：come on! 用于祈使句，用来鼓励对方。也可用来表示劝说、催促、不耐烦等。

Come on! We are going to be late. 快点！我们快迟到了。

Come on! Don't cry any more! 好啦！不要再哭了！

【经典练】

1. (2022 春·八年级单元测试) Danny, _____, please. The others are catching up with you.
- A. come up B. come over C. come on D. come in

【写作佳句】(2020·辽宁营口·统考中考真题) —Come on! You should never say no before you try.—加油！在你尝试之前，你不应该说 no。



3、enjoy oneself “玩得高兴，过得愉快”

enjoy oneself 相当于 have a good time 或 have fun。

We enjoyed ourselves in the park last Sunday. 上周日我们在公园里玩得很开心。

【考向】【易错点】

enjoy 后可接名词、代词和动名词。enjoy 后接动词时，只能用动名词形式，不能跟不定式。

He enjoys reading foreign novels. 他喜欢读外国小说。

You will enjoy it. 你会喜欢它的。

【经典练】

1. (2023 秋·重庆沙坪坝·八年级重庆八中校考开学考试) —Linda, how was the party last night? Did you _____ any games?
- Yeah, it was so much fun. Everyone enjoyed _____ the “Get the Chair” game.
- A. played; play B. play; playing C. play; play D. played; playing

【写作佳句】(2023·黑龙江哈尔滨·统考中考真题) We visited the science museum. It was really interesting and all of us enjoyed ourselves. 我们参观了科学博物馆。这真的很有趣，我们都玩得很开心。



4、by 在.....旁边, 通过, 在.....之前

【考向】 by the river 在河边; by train 乘火车; by reading 通过阅读

【注意】作“搭, 乘”讲时, by 后直接跟交通工具的名称, 中间不加冠词。

【经典练】

1. (2023 秋·福建龙岩·八年级统考期末) To my surprise, his sister wrote the song all by _____.

- A. myself B. herself C. himself

【写作佳句】(2023·辽宁大连·统考中考真题) Nowadays traveling by high-speed train is as popular as traveling by air in China 现在乘高铁旅行和乘飞机旅行一样受欢迎。



5、How long is...?有多长?

【考向】 询问物体的长、宽、高可以使用 how long/wide/tall/high... .

其回答使用: It's + 数词 + 名词(表示量) + long/wide/tall/high.

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·北京朝阳·八年级统考期末) — _____ did you stay in the park yesterday?

—We stayed for two hours.

- A. How much B. How many C. How long D. How often

【写作佳句】(2023·辽宁抚顺·统考中考真题) — How long have you been a member of the football team?——你当足球队队员多久了?



6、be made of 由.....制成

of 后接材料名词

The desk is made of wood. 这张书桌是由木头制成的。

【考向】【重点】辨析: be made of, be made from 与 be made in

	含义及用法	示例
be made of	由.....制成, 表示制成成品后, 仍可看出原材料。	The bridge is made of stone. 这座桥是由石头制成的。
be made from	由.....制成, 表示制成成品后, 看不出原材料。	Paper is made from wood. 纸是由木材制成的。
be made in	在.....制造, in 后接表示地点的词。	This machine is made in China. 这台机器是在中国制造的。

【经典练】

1. (2021 春·江苏常州·八年级校考阶段练习) — Is a computer _____ a mouse, a main unit, a screen and a keyboard?

— Yes. Look at this computer. The main unit _____ medal(金属).

- A. be made up of; is made from B. made up of; is made of
C. made up of; are made of D. made up of; is made from

【写作佳句】 The surface of the table feels smooth. It must be made of fine wood. 桌子的表面摸起来很光滑，它一定是用优质木材做的。



7、fine

【考向】 fine 作副词，意为“够好，蛮不错”，常用于口语中

【拓展】 fine 作形容词，意为“身体很好的”，相当于 well。fine 作形容词，意为“晴朗的，美好的”。

【经典练】

1. (2023·全国·八年级假期作业) —How about going climbing if it _____ this weekend.

—Good idea. But nobody knows if it _____.

- A. is fine; rains B. will be fine; rains C. is fine; will rain D. will be fine; will rain

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——如果这个周末天气好，我们去爬山吧。——好主意。但是没有人知道是否会下雨。考查 if 的用法。第一空处 if 表示“如果”，引导条件状语从句，从句部分应该用一般现在时，故第一空为一般现在时，排除 B、D 两项。第二空处 if 表示“是否”，引导了一个宾语从句，根据“*But nobody knows if it...*”可知，此处应该用一般将来时。故选 C。

【写作佳句】 (2022 秋·广东江门·八年级统考期末) It was such a fine day that we had a good time in the countryside. 天气这么好，我们在乡下玩得很开心。



8、join /dʒɔɪn/ v. 加入，参加

Which club do you want to join? 你想加入哪个俱乐部?

【考向】【易错点】 辨析：join 与 join in

	含义及用法	示例
join	参加，指参加到某个团体中去，从而成为其中一员。	May I join the Party? 我可以入党吗?
join in	参加……，尤其指和其他人一起参加某项活动。	Come and join in singing the song. 过来一起唱这首歌吧。

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·广东江门·八年级统考期末) —Bob, I'm not good at English. What should I do?

—Why not _____ an English club to practice _____ English?

- A. to join; speaking B. to join; to speak C. join; speaking D. join; to speak

【写作佳句】 We are going to play football after school. Would you like to join us? 放学后我们打算踢足球。你愿意加入我们吗?



9、invite sb. to do sth. 意为“邀请某人做某事”

Did you invite your friends to go shopping with you?

你邀请你的朋友和你一起去购物了吗?

【考向】【重点】 表示“邀请某人参加某项活动”时,可用“invite sb. to + 名词(短语)”,此处的 to 为介词。

He invited me to a dinner party. 他邀请我参加宴会。

【经典练】

1. (2023 春·福建龙岩·八年级校考阶段练习) —Did you _____ some of your friends to your party?

—Yes, and they are all glad to come for it.

- A. invite B. develop C. gather

【写作佳句】 (2023·江苏宿迁·统考中考真题) —Our school will invite Mr. Wang to give us a talk on environmental protection next week. ——下周我们学校将邀请王先生给我们做一个关于环境保护的演讲。



10、arrive / ə'raɪv / vi. 到达

They arrived at the station at 3 this afternoon. 他们今天下午 3 点到达了车站。

【考向】【重点】 辨析: arrive, get 与 reach

词条	用法	示例
arrive	arrive 后接地点名词(短语)时,常先接介词 in 或 at, 分别表示到达某个大地方或小地方。若接地点副词,则不需要加介词。	They will arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning. 他们明天上午将到达上海。 They arrived at our school this morning. 他们今天上午到达了我们的学校。 When did you arrive home? 你什么时候到家的?
get	get 是不及物动词,其后接地点名词(短语)时,要先接介词 to。若接地点副词,则不用加介词 to。	We'll get to the zoo at 9 a. m. 我们将于上午九点到动物园。 When did you get there? 你什么时候到那儿的?

reach	reach 是及物动词，其后直接跟表示地点的宾语。	He reached Beijing last month. 他是上个月到北京的。
-------	---------------------------	---

【注意】 如果后面没有任何表示地点的名词或副词时，则只能用 arrive。

When did you arrive? 你是什么时候到达的?

【拓展】 arrive 的名词形式为 arrival，意为“到来，到达”。

We are waiting for his arrival. 我们正等待他的到来。

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·山东青岛·八年级统考期末) —When did Tom _____ Beijing?

—Yesterday.

- A. arrive B. arrive in C. got to D. reached

【写作佳句】 (2023·湖南益阳·统考中考真题) —Oh, I arrived here at 7: 00 to prepare for the test.—哦，我七点到这里准备考试。



11、in front of “在……前面”

There are many trees in front of our building. 在我们楼前有许多树。

【考向】 辨析：in front of 与 in the front of

There's a bus stop in front of the house.

在房子前面有一个公共汽车站。(指在某物体之外的前面)

The driver sits in the front of the bus.

驾驶员坐在公共汽车的前端。(指在某物体内部的前面)

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·江苏盐城·八年级统考期中) The boy is standing _____ the classroom and making a daily report.

- A. in front of B. in the front of C. in front D. in the front

【写作佳句】 (2022·湖北荆州·统考中考真题) —I always feel nervous when speaking in front of others.—在其他人在面前讲话的时候我总会感到紧张。



12、by oneself 独立地，独自

Can you finish the work by yourself? 你能独立完成这项工作吗?

【考向】 by oneself 相当于 alone 或 on one's own。

I can do it by myself. = I can do it alone. = I can do it on my own. 我能独立完成它。

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·黑龙江佳木斯·九年级统考期末) — _____ do you improve your English?

—I improve it _____ working with a group.

- A. How; with
- B. What; by
- C. How; by

【写作佳句】 There is a university by the side of the river. 河边有一所大学。



13、look like “看起来像……”

like 是介词，后面常接名词（短语）或代词。

He looks like his father. 他看起来像他父亲。

【考向】 辨析：look like 与 be like

	含义及用法
look like	看起来像……，指外表的相似。
be like	像……，既可以表示外表的相似，也可以表示内在特点的相似。

【速记小笈】

一语辨异：The two brothers do not look like each other, but they are like each other.

这两兄弟虽然长得不像，性格却相似。

【经典练】

1. — _____ the weather _____ in Shanghai in summer?

—It's very hot.

- A. What does; look like
- B. What's; look like
- C. What's; like
- D. How's; like

【写作佳句】 Linda really looks like her mother. They both have big eyes and round faces. 琳达长得真像她妈妈。

她们都有大眼睛和圆脸。



14、too much 太多；过于

【考向】【易错点】 辨析：too much 与 much too

	含义及用法	示例
too much	太多；过于，可单独使用作状语，用来修饰动词或动词短语。	She talks too much. 她话说得太多了。
	还可用作形容词性短语，用来修饰不可数名词。	Don't give him too much money. 不要给他太多钱。

Remember to close the door when you go out. 记住当你出去时要关门。

I remember seeing her somewhere. 我记得在哪儿见过她。

【经典练】

1. (—Please give the book back to me.

—Oh, I am sorry. I _____ to bring it here. I _____ it at home.

- A. forget; forget B. forgot; left C. forgot; forget D. will forget; leave

【写作佳句】 If you forget to bring your dictionary, I can share mine with you. 如果你忘了带字典，我可以和你共用我的。



19、helpless / 'helpləs / adj. 无助的

由名词 help+后缀-less 构成，类似构成的词有：childless, harmless, hopeless, meaningless, careless, painless, colourless 等。

Sometimes the disabled are helpless. 有时候，残疾人是无助的。

【经典练】

1. (2021 秋·江苏无锡·八年级统考期中) Some parents often feel _____ when their children don't listen to them and play too many computer games.

- A. useful B. useless C. helpful D. helpless

【写作佳句】 When they felt helpless after the earthquake, the government offered them food and clothes. 地震过后，当他们感到无助时，政府给了他们食物和衣服。



20、useful / 'ju:sfl/ adj. 有用的

由名词 use+后缀-ful 构成，类似构成的词有：delightful, cheerful, painful, colourful, harmful, successful, thoughtful, wonderful 等。

This book is useful to me. 这本书对我来说很有用。

【考向一】 useful 可用作定语和表语。useful 以辅音音素开头，故前面的不定冠词用 a。

【考向二】 useful 的比较级为 more useful，最高级为 most useful。useful 的反义词为 useless。

固定搭配：be useful for sth. 有助于……；be useful to sb. 对某人有用

【经典练】

1. (Li Lei wants to learn English well. So he decides to do _____ to improve his English.

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

【写作佳句】 We know that English is an important subject, and it's also a useful subject. 我们知道英语是一门重要的学科，也是一门有用的学科。



21、by underground “乘地铁”

【考向一】【重点】 “by + 交通工具”中表示交通工具的名词只能用单数形式，且其前不能有限定词或修饰词。如带有限定词或修饰词时，要用介词 in 或 on。如：in a car, on a bus 等。

I go to school by bike every day. = I go to school on a bike every day.

我每天骑自行车上学。

【考向二】【重点】

go to... by underground 相当于 take the underground to...，意为“乘地铁去……”。

Will you take the underground to the zoo? = Will you go to the zoo by underground?

你将乘地铁去动物园吗？

【经典练】

1. (It takes us about one hour to get to Nanjing Lukou Airport by _____ underground from the hotel.

- A. an B. a C. the D. /

【写作佳句】 (2019·上海·中考真题) There was something wrong with my car, so I went to work by underground. 我的车出了点问题，所以我乘地铁去工作。

■ 精讲·语法知识

一、(not)as+adj. +as 结构

1. 当两个比较对象在某方面程度相同，即 A=B 时，用“as+形容词原级+as”结构，表示“与……一样”。

English is as important as Maths. 英语和数学一样重要。

2. 当两个比较对象中，在某方面一方不及另一方，即 A<B 时，用“less+形容词原级+than”结构。或“not as/so+形容词原级+as”结构，表示“A 不如 B……”。

Tom is not as friendly as Jim. = Tom is less friendly than Jim. 汤姆没有吉姆友好。

二、反身代词

1. 反身代词形式

人称	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself; herself; itself	themselves

记忆小贴士：单数后面加 self，复数后面加 selves；一、二人称前半用形代；第三人称前半用宾格。

2. 反身代词的用法

(1)反身代词可以用来强调句中某个名词或代词，意为“本身；亲自；本人”。此时，反身代词通常位于名词或人称代词之后作主语或宾语的同位语，即使去掉反身代词，也不影响句子的完整性和大意。

Can you cook the supper yourself? 你可以自己做晚饭吗?

(2)反身代词可以表示它与句中的某个人是同一个人，通常在句中作宾语，此时反身代词不能省略，否则句子将不完整，句意不明确。

Millie is too young to look after herself. 米莉太小而不能照顾自己。

(3)反身代词有时也可以放在系动词之后作表语，表示身体或精神方面的状态。

Jim isn't himself today. 吉姆今天不在状态。

(4)反身代词可以和一些介词或动词搭配构成固定短语。

含有反身代词的常用短语：

3. 拓展：

hurt oneself 伤害自己

enjoy oneself 玩得高兴

look after oneself 照顾自己

learn by oneself 自学

teach oneself 自学

help oneself(to)随便

dress oneself 自己穿衣服

come to oneself 苏醒

improve oneself 提高自己

lose oneself in 沉溺其中

keep... to oneself 保守秘密

buy oneself 给自己买

Lucy went shopping by herself last night. 露西昨晚独自去购物了。

We enjoyed ourselves at the party yesterday. 昨天我们在聚会上玩得很高兴。

Help yourselves to some bread. 请随便吃些面包。

单元话题写作

写作要求

本单元的话题是“计划一天的外出”，主要涉及家庭旅游、学校组织的外出活动等。在具体的写作中，学生应注意以下几点：

- 1.能描述具体的时间规划；
- 2.能对旅游的景点、出行方式以及天气状况等相关内容进行描述；
- 3.能描述旅游的感受。

写作积累

【常用词汇】

join 加入；参加

clear 晴朗的；清晰的

journey 旅行；旅程

sights 名胜;风景
 culture 文化
 places of interest 名胜古迹
 arrive in/at/get to/reach 到达
 enjoy oneself 玩得愉快
 can't wait to do sth 迫不及待做某事

【常用句型】

I can't wait to visit the beautiful building with a large garden and many trees.
 Last National Day I went on a wonderful trip to Yangzhou.
 I visited some of my friends,which made me feel excited.
 I took a walk on the beach,which made me feel comfortable.
 My good friend invited me to visit the West Lake with him yesterday.
 Nanjing is an old city with many places of interest.
 I took many photos,ate delicious food and bought special gifts.
 It takes about 20 minutes to get there by bus.
 All in all,it was an exciting day.
 What a fantastic holiday it was!

范文欣赏

【典型例题】

你校将组织一次学校旅行。请根据下面表格提示,用英文写一篇活动计划。

时间	10月25日,星期日
地点	世界公园
行程安排	上午7点在校门口集合,乘公交车前往,耗时2个小时; 紧接着参观世界公园(有超过100个名胜古迹的模型和好看的歌舞表演)
	中午,乘船游览世界公园,并享受船上午餐
	下午乘地铁返回学校

【审题思路】

- 1.审人称:本文主要介绍“我”所在的学校开展的学校旅行安排,应用第一人称。
- 2.审时态:介绍未来的旅行安排,时态应以一般将来时为主。
- 3.注意事项:
 (1)为使文章条理清晰,最好按照时间顺序介绍行程安排;
 (2)在介绍活动内容之外,可适当发表自己的看法和期待,以丰富文章内容。

【写作提纲】

{ 开篇点题:have a school trip...
 { 具体介绍 { 时间:on Sunday,25 October
 { 地点:World Park
 { 行程安排:meet at...at noon...at 5 p.m...
 { 表达期待:I hope a great day...

【优秀范文】

We plan to have a school trip to the World Park.We will visit it on Sunday,25 October.

We will meet at 7 a.m.at the school gate.It will take us two hours to get to the World Park by bus.There're models of more than 100 places of interest from all over the world.There will also be wonderful song and dance shows.We can learn a lot about different cultures.We will take a boat trip around the park at noon and we'll have lunch in the boat.At 5 p.m.,we will go back to the school by underground.

I hope it will be a great day and we will have a good time.

实 战 演 练

上周日,你和英国朋友 Tom 游览了西湖。请你根据下表信息,以“A trip to the West Lake”为题,用英语写一篇短文向学校英语报投稿。

天气	晴朗
出 发 时间	周日上午 8:00
交 通 方 式 / 途 中 情 况	长途车/交 通拥挤
活 动 内 容(至少 三点)
返 回 时 间	下午 3:00
感想

- 注意:1.词数 80 左右;
2.语言表达流畅,要点齐全,可以适当发挥。

A trip to the West Lake

Last Sunday,I went to the West Lake with my friend Tom.It was a sunny day and we started at 8:00 a.m.by coach.We felt a little sick because there was a lot of traffic on the road.

We really enjoyed ourselves at the West Lake.It was interesting to take a boat trip to feel the beauty of the lake.We also took a lot of photos of the amazing view around the lake.When we drank special tea by the lake,Tom became very excited because he loved the local tea very much.

At 3:00 p.m.,we went back.What a wonderful time we had!I hope I can go there again.

04 单元小结

【必备短语】

- 1 need to exercise 需要锻炼
- 2 keep fit 保持健康
- 3 come on 来吧,赶快
- 4 enjoy oneself 玩的愉快
- 5 take a boat trip 坐船旅行
- 6 have a great time 玩得愉快
- 7 invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事

- 8 a lot of traffic 交通繁忙
- 9 arrive in/at 到达
- 10 get off 下车
- 11 in front of sb 在某人前面.
- 12 all over the world 全球
- 13 be made of... 由.....制成
- 14 not believe one's eyes 不相信某人自己的眼睛
- 15 home page 主页
- 16 keep sth. to oneself 保守.....
- 17 take place 发生
- 18 take the underground 乘地铁

【核心句型】

- 1 Soon the whole world was there in front of us! 不久整个世界出现在我们的面前!
- 2 There are models of more than a hundred places of interest from all over the world.
那里有来自世界各地的 100 多个名胜古迹的模型。
- 3 Mr. Wu is as happy as the two girls. 吴先生与两个女孩一样高兴。
- 4 Simon is trying to pull himself up the rocks. 西蒙正努力往岩石上爬。
- 5 Don't forget to bring your friends! 不要忘记带你(们)的朋友!
- 6 With your support, we will win! 拥有你们的支持, 我们会赢!
- 7 My ticket is useless now, but I'll keep it! 我的票现在没用了, 但我会保留着它!
- 8 We are planning a day out on Saturday, 16 October. 我们计划在十月十六日, 星期六外出一天。
- 9 We hope you can join us. 我们希望你们能加入我们。

【重点语法】

- 1 表示两者在某一方面的性质相同时用“as+形容词原级+as”的句型。

Jim is as young as Tom.

表示一方在某一方面不及另一方时用“not as/so +形容词原级+as”的句型。

This room is not as/so big as that one.

- 2 当宾语和主语指向同一人或同一些人时运用反身代词

反身代词的基本形式:

人称	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves

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/996040215134011011>