

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

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R 八年级下册

**Section B 2a-2b**



**country music**

**乡村音乐**

**abroad *adv.***

**在国外，到国外**





**fan** *n.* 迷;  
狂热爱好者



**modern** *adj.*  
现代的，当代的



laughter *n.*

笑；笑声

beauty *n.* 美；

美丽





**million num.**

**一百万**



**record *n.* 唱片； 记录**

***v.* 录制； 录（音）**

**2a. Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- 1. Do you have a favorite singer or band?**
- 2. Do you have a favorite song?**
- 3. What facts do you know about your favorite singer, band or song?**

**2b.** Read the passage and complete the fact sheet on page 63.

## Country Music Fact Sheet

Where it is from: the southern states  
of America

What kind of music it is: country music



**2b**

**A famous country music place in**

**Nashville: Tennessee**

**A famous country music singer:**

**Garth Brooks**

**The number of records he has sold:**

**120 million**

# Language points

1. A country music song changed her life forever.

(1) **change**是动词，意为“改变”。

如：Please telephone me if you are to **change** the day of our meeting. 如果你不得不改变我们会晤的日期，请给我打个电话。

She had to **change** her way of life when her baby came on the scene.

她的孩子出世之后，她不得不改变生活方式。

# Language points

(2) **forever**是副词，意为“永远”，**forever**常用于肯定句,在否定句中可用**ever**。

如: **They thought that their empire would last forever.** 他们认为他们的王国会永存。

**Teacher is powerful in a child's eyes forever.** 老师在孩子们的心中永远是强者。

# Language points

2. While she was studying abroad in England, she heard a song full of feeling about returning home on the radio.

**abroad**是副词，“在国外；到国外”，**abroad**在句中可用作状语、表语,也可修饰名词作后置定语。

如: **He is travelling abroad.**

他要到国外旅行。

**He lived abroad for many years.**

他在国外居住了许多年。

## Language points

3. Many songs these days are just about modern life in the US, such as the importance of money and success, but not about belonging to a group.

(1) **modern** 是形容词，意为“现代的；当代的”。  
如：I'd rather stay in a **modern** hotel.

我希望住在一家现代化的旅馆里。

In this part of the city, you can see ancient and **modern** buildings next to each other.

在这座城市的这个部分，你可以看到鳞次栉比的古代的和现代的建筑物。

# Language points

(2) **success**在此可用作不可数名词，意为“成功”。用作可数名词，意为“成功的事；取得成就的人”。

如：Last month's flower show was a great **success**.上个月的花展举办的非常成功。

Failure is the mother of **success**.

失败是成功之母。

## Language points

(3) **belong**是不及物动词，意为“属于”，常和介词**to**搭配使用，无进行时态，也不用于被动语态，其主语通常是物。

如：The blue sweater **belongs to** Li Ming. His mother bought it for him yesterday. 这件蓝色毛衣是李明的，他的妈妈昨天给他买的。

**belong to**后可接名词或代词宾格，不能接物主代词，也不能接名词所有格。

如：This book **belongs to** mine. 这本书是我的。

# Language points

4. He's sold more than 120 million records.

(1) **record**在此是**名词**，意为“**唱片；记录**”，表示某人录制的唱片时，用**spoken**，如**a record spoken by Mary**。

如：As a result of this meeting, he made his first **record**.

由于这次会议,他制作了他的第一张唱片。

He did very well, but failed to break the **record**.

他做得很出色,但未破纪录。



## Language points

(2) **million**意为“**一百万**”，其与具体数字连用时，其后不能加**-s**后面直接接名词复数。

如：There are five **million** people in our city.

在我们的城市有五百万人。

**million**可与**of**构成短语，意为“**数百万的**”，后接名词复数。

如：John has **millions** of fans.

乔布斯有数百万的粉丝。

# Exercise

1. Who does this T-shirt belong C ?

A. in      B. on      C. to      D. of

2. Jim's name is on the book, so it must belong to B.

A. his      B. him      C. he      D. himself

3. Although he hasn't A to America, he knows a lot about it.

A. been      B. gone      C. went      D. be

# Exercise

4. They keep pouring out   **D**   trucks every year.

A. two millions

B. million of

C. two millions of

D. millions of

5. Look! The red bike must belong to your   **C**  .

A. father's

B. him

C. father

D. sister's

6. --- I'd like you to tell me something about  
Shennongjia.

--- I'm sorry, but neither Jack nor I   **A**   there.

A. have been

B. had been

C. have gone

D. has gone