

八年级英语·下

新课标 [冀教]

# Unit 8 Save Our World



## *Lesson 48 Garbage Is Interesting!*

## Free talk

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*Do you think garbage is interesting?*

*What have you done in a schoolyard  
clean-up?*



**Read the text in groups and pay attention to these sentences.**

*(1) Later that day, Brian, Danny and I went for a walk around our neighbourhood.*

*(2) I think it's our duty to protect the environment.*

*(3) Some hazardous waste is poison—it makes people sick.*

*(4) We will see the workers sort all of our garbage for recycling.*

**Listen to the tape and answer the questions.**



**1. What did Danny, Jenny and Brian do on World Environment Day?**

**They cleaned up the schoolyard.**

**2. What did they do after they saw the garbage?**

**They picked it up.**

**3. What did Danny do with the old toy car?**

**He took it home, cleaned it and fixed it.**



**Read the text and answer the following questions.**

**(1) How did they feel when they saw everyone working?**

**It was great.**

**(2) What were the wheels of the toy made of?**

**Plastic lids.**

**(3) How can we protect our environment together?**

**If each of us does something for the environment, all of us will have a better life.**



Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

(1) He took it home, cleaned it and fixed it.

(2) I think it's our duty to protect the environment.

(3) Most of the garbage was paper.

(4) We will see the workers sort all of our garbage for recycling.



## ☆教材解读☆

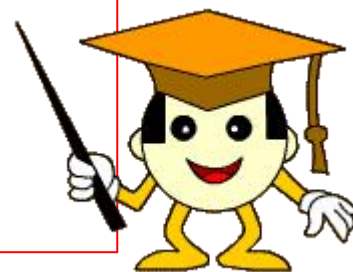
1. Later that day, Brian, Danny and I went for a walk around our neighbourhood.

◆ *later* 作副词,意思是“后来,以后”,构成“*later* + 一段时间”,意思是“.....的早些时候”,或者构成“一段时间+ *later*”,意思是“.....之后”。

*See you later.* 再见。

*Later in the month, my father will go to Beijing.* 这个月的早些时候,我爸爸将会去北京。

*She went to Shanghai a week later.*  
一周之后,她去了上海。



**【拓展】** *later* 的其他用法:

(1) *later on* 过后。

*It will be hot later on.* 以后天会热的。

(2) *sooner or later* 迟早。

*He can pass the exam sooner or later.*

他迟早会通过考试。

(3) *no later than* 不迟于.....。

*She will come no later than tomorrow.*

她明天之前会来。





◆句中 *around* 作介词,意思是“在……附近”。

*There is a bookstore around here.*  
附近有一家书店。

*They stood around a magic car.*  
他们围着一辆魔术车站立着。

【拓展】 *around* 作副词,意思是“大约”。

*She goes to school around 8:00 am.*  
她大约早上八点去上学。



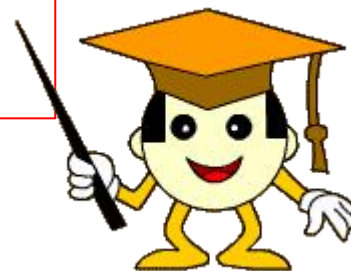
2. I think it's our duty to protect the environment.

**it**是形式主语,真正的主语是**to protect the environment**,这种句式比较常见。当不定式作主语时,一般用代词**it**作形式主语,把真正的主语放在后面,也就是“**It + be + adj. + to do sth.**”,意思是“做某事是……”。

*It is relaxing to listen to music.*

听音乐令人放松。

*It's no use shouting.* 喊也没用。

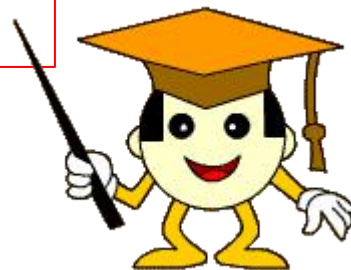


3. Some hazardous waste is poison—  
it makes people sick.

*make sb sick* 是 “*make* + **宾语** + **形容词**” 结构,意思是 “使某人处于某种状态”,其中 *make* 是使役动词,意思是 “使”,形容词 *sick* 作宾语补足语。

*They made the teacher angry.*

他们使老师生气了。



**【拓展】** (1) “*make* + **宾语** + **不带to 的不定式**” 意思是 “让某人做某事” 。

*She always makes her mother wash her clothes.* 她总是让她妈妈给她洗衣服。

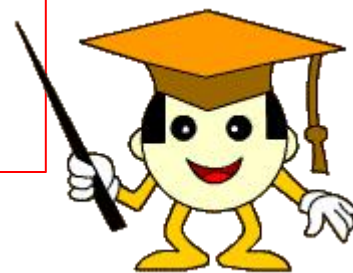
(2) “*make* + **宾语** + **名词**” 意思是 “使某人成为什么” 。

*He made me his good friend.*

他让我做他的好朋友。

(3) “*make it* + **形容词** + **动词不定式**” ,其中 *it* 是形式宾语。

*The Internet makes it faster to contact each other.* 网络使互相联系更快了。



**Complete the dialogues using the phrases in brackets.**

**1. A: The schoolyard is dirty. (clean up)**

**B: Let's clean up together.**

**2. A: There is too much garbage. (pick up)**

**B: Shall we pick it up?**

**3. A: What a sunny day! (go for a walk)**

**B: How about going for a walk?**

**4. A: It's cold outside! (put on)**

**B: Put on your coat.**

Look at the sentences with some missing words. Please use proper words to fill them.

1. She bought a used (二手的) guitar.

2. Maybe we were divided into (分开) three teams.

3. She can book a seat (座位) today.

4. My father has tons of (大量的) things to do every day.

5. Grapes can be made into (制成) wine.



# Homework

- 1. Practice the e-mail with your group members after class.**
- 2. Copy the new words twice.**

