

Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show?

01 单元时空

Unit5	核心话题	娱乐活动
	重点词汇	sitcom, news, soap opera, mind ,stand ,educational,plan, hope ,discussion ,happen,expect joke,comedy, meaningless,action,cartoon ,culture , famous ,appear,become ,rich successful, might , main, reason, common, film , unlucky, lose , girlfriend ,ready character .etc
	重点短语	1. find out 2. action movie 3. be ready to 4. dress up 5. take sb's place 6. come out 7. become rich and famous 8. be ready to 9. be like somebody 10. try one's best 11. think of
	重点句型	1. What do you think of these TV shows and movies? 2. I like to watch action movies because they're exciting. 3. It comes from an old Chinese story. 4. The movie shows her love for her family,friends and country. 5. She dresses up like a boy and takes her father's place to fight in the army.
	语法	动词不定式作宾语的用法
	写作	谈论对不同类型的电视节目或电影的看法

02 考点速记



考点 1 show“表演；展览”

[教材原句] 1. What do you think of talk shows? 你认为谈话节目怎么样?

①show 用作名词，还可意为“表演；展览”。 on show 意为“在展出；在展览中”。

☛ There is a flower show in the park. 公园里有一个花展。

②show 用作及物动词，意为“给……看；展示”，常用于以下结构：

{ show sb. sth.
show sth. to sb.

☛ Please show me your English book. = Please show your English book to me. 请将你的英语书给我看看。

(3)show 在此用作可数名词，意为“（电视或广播的）节目”。 talk shows 意为“访谈节目”。

☛ He is a talk show host. 他是一名访谈节目主持人。

☛ What's your favourite TV show? 你最喜爱的电视节目是什么?

【知识拓展】

1. What do you think of talk shows? 你认为谈话节目怎么样?

(1) What do/does + sb + think of ...? 意为 " 某人认为.....怎么样? ", 用来询问对方对某人或某物的观点或看法, 相当于 How do / does sb like ...? 但要注意, 这两句中的 what 与 how 不可混用。

☛ —What do you think of (How do you like) Chinese food? 你认为中国菜怎么样?

—Very delicious. I like it so much. 很可口。我非常喜欢它。

【知识拓展】

询问对方的意见或看法的回答, 通常用:

I like...very much.	我非常喜欢.....
I don't like...	我不喜欢.....
I love...	我爱.....
I can't stand...	我不能忍受.....
I don't mind...	我不介意.....

(2) think of 当 " 考虑, 对.....有某种看法 " 讲时可以和 think about 互换。

☛ Don't think of/about me any more. 不要再考虑我。

☛ They're thinking about/of buying a new car. 他们正在考虑买一辆新车。

☛ What do you think of/about the film? 你认为那部影片怎么样?

【知识拓展】

(1) think of 还可意为 " 认为, 想起 " 等。后跟名词、代词、动名词等。

☛ She will smile when she thinks of her good friends. 当她想起她的好朋友时她就会微笑。

(2) think over 意为 " 仔细考虑 " 。

☛ Think over, and you'll find a way. 仔细考虑一下, 你就会有办法的。

【经典练】

1. —What do you think of talk shows?

—_____

A. Yes, I love them. B. I can't find them.

C. I don't mind them. D. Because they're funny.

【写作佳句】(2022 秋·北京怀柔·八年级统考期末) I like nature shows best and *Animal World* is my favourite.

我最喜欢自然节目,《动物世界》是我的最爱。



考点 2 news

n. 新闻节目; 新闻。不可数名词, 没有复数形式。在句中作主语时, 其后的谓语动词用单数形式。

◆ We listen to the news on the radio. 我们收听广播里的新闻报道。

◆ No news is good news. 没有消息就是好消息。(谚语)

【知识拓展】

home news 国内新闻

foreign news 国外新闻

a piece of news 一条新闻

【注意】

news 虽然以-s 结尾, 但不是名词复数形式, newspaper 报纸, 是可数名词。

【易混辨析】

news	不可数名词	意为 " 信息; 新闻 ", 指公众感兴趣的近来发生的事件, 尤其是通过广播、电视、报纸、网络等报道的事件。
information	不可数名词	意为 " 信息 ", 常指通过学习、阅读、查询等方式获得的。
message	可数名词	一般指口头传递或书写的 " 音信 "。

◆ We often listen to the morning news. 我们常常收听早间新闻。

◆ I have some information about the exam. 我有一些关于这次考试的信息。

◆ Can I take a message for him? 能给他捎个信吗?

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·吉林长春·八年级统考期末) I have some _____ to tell you.

A. piece of news B. pieces of news C. piece of new D. pieces of newses

【写作佳句】(2023·吉林长春·统考中考真题) John Smith often looks through the news about films to know what's on in the cinema. 约翰·史密斯经常浏览电影新闻, 想知道电影院在上映什么。



考点 3. mind

vt. 留心, 介意。后接名词/动词-ing/从句, 一般用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。

◆ Would you mind closing the window? 你介意关窗户吗?

◆ We don't mind this heat. 我们不在乎这种炎热。

n. 头脑; 心智

{ change one's mind 改变主意
make up one's mind 下决心

◆ He is ninety years old, but his mind is sharp. 他虽然 90 岁了, 但头脑很灵活。

◆ I think nothing can change his mind. 我认为没什么可以改变他的主意。

【知识拓展】

(1) 对 " Would you mind...? " " Do you mind...? " 句型进行回答时, 表示 " 不介意 " 常用 " Not at all./No,I don't./Certainly not./Of course not./No,go ahead. " ; 表示 " 介意 " 常用 " I'm sorry,but.../I'm afraid.../I wish you wouldn't. "

(2) Never mind. " 不要紧, 没关系。 " 常用来安慰对方。

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·湖南岳阳·八年级统考期中) —It's getting cold. Would you mind _____ the window?

—Of course not.

A. closing

B. in closing

C. to close

【写作佳句】 —If you focus your minds in class and take notes well, you will learn it better.—如果你在课堂上集中注意力, 做好笔记, 你会学得更好。



考点 4 stand

vt. 忍受。其用法为:

stand { sth/sb
doing sth

常用于否定句和疑问句, 与 can 连用。can't stand 意为 " 无法忍受 ", can't stand (sb) doing sth 意为 " 无法忍受 (某人) 做某事 "。

◆ To get along with others, you must learn to stand. 要与他人和睦相处, 你必须学会容忍。

◆ I can't stand being kept waiting. 让我一直等着, 我受不了。

v. 起立, 站立。

◆ Stand up, please. 请起立。

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·黑龙江佳木斯·八年级统考期末) —What do you think of the program?

—_____. It's meaningless.

A. I love it

B. I'm not sure

C. I can't stand it

【写作佳句】(2022 秋·甘肃平凉·八年级统考期中) I can't stand game shows, it's boring. 我不能忍受游戏节目, 太无聊了。



考点 5. plan v. & n. 打算; 计划

{ plan to do sth 计划/打算做某事 (to do sth 用作宾语)
make a plan for 为.....制订计划

◆ We plan to build a new house here. 我们计划在这儿建一所新房子。

◆ You should make a plan for your studies. 你应该制订一个学习计划。

【经典练】1. (2022 秋·吉林长春·八年级统考期中) We plan _____ a party next Saturday.

A. have

B. to have

C. having

D. has

【写作佳句】—I prefer to make my new term's plan rather than play computer games these days.—这些天我宁愿制定新学期的计划, 也不愿玩电脑游戏。



考点 6. hope

n. 希望。常用短语:

{ new hope 新希望
Project Hope 希望工程

v. 希望

{ hope to do sth 希望做某事
hope + that 从句

◆ I hope to finish my homework before 6:00. 我希望在六天前完成作业。

◆ I hope that you can come to meet my family. 我希望你能来见见我的家人。

【知识拓展】

I hope so. 我希望是这样的。

I hope not. 我希望不是这样。

【易混辨析】hope/wish

hope 和 wish, 二者都有 " 希望 " 的意思, 二者对比如下:

(1) 不同点

① hope 表达实现的可能性较大的愿望; wish 表达的愿望实现的可能性较小, 且从句要用虚拟语气。

◆ The student hopes that you can help him with his English. (can 不用 could 代替) 那个学生希望你能帮助他学习英语。

◆ How I wish I were a bird. 我多么希望我是一只小鸟。(动词不用 hope)

② "希望某人做某事" 应说: wish sb. to do sth., 不能说: hope sb. to do sth.

◆ He wished me to go with him. 他希望我和他一块儿去。(动词不能用 hope)

③ wish 可以接双宾语, 表示 "祝愿", hope 则没有这种用法。

◆ Wish you good luck. 祝你好运。(动词不能用 hope)

④ hope 可用于简略回答, wish 一般不能。

◆ —Will it rain tomorrow? 明天会下雨吗?

—I hope so./I hope not. 但愿如此。/希望不。(动词不能用 wish)

(2) 相同点

以下句型可换用:

◆ They hope to visit China.

= They wish to visit China. 他们希望访问中国。

◆ People should always hope/wish for the best and prepare for the worst. 人们应该总是抱最好的愿望, 作最坏的打算。

【经典练】

1. He hoped _____ a good grade in the exam.

A. to get B. got C. getting D. get

【写作佳句】 I hope all my friends can come to my birthday party this Saturday. 我希望这个星期六我所有的朋友都能参加我的生日聚会。



考点 7. find out 查明; 弄清

指通过调查、研究等方式查明事情的真相, 后面常跟宾语从句。

◆ Did they find out where the old man lived? 他们查明那位老人住在哪里了吗?

辨析:

find 意为 "找到; 发现", 强调动作的结果。

look for 意为 "寻找", 强调寻找的过程。

◆ Mr. Li found his lost keys in the library. 李老师在图书馆里找到了他丢失的钥匙

◆ He is looking for his wallet. 他正在找他的钱包。

【经典练】 1. Read the story and _____ the great hero in it.

A. come out B. find out C. go out D. look out

【写作佳句】 To compare these pictures is to find out how they are the same and how they are different. 比较这些图片是为了找出它们的相同之处和不同之处。



考点 8. happen v. 发生; 出现

不及物动词，后面不能跟宾语，常用句式：

- sth happened to sb 某人发生了什么事（常指不好的事）
- sth happened+ 地点/时间，意为“某地/某时发生了某事”

☛ An accident happened on Park Street. 事故发生在公园街。

【知识拓展】

happen v. 碰巧，常用于

- sb happened to do sth 某人碰巧做某事
- It happened that...

I happened to read the story, so I can tell them the truth. 碰巧我读过那个故事，所以我能告诉他们事实真相。

【易混辨析】happen/take place

- 相同点：都意为“发生”，都为不及物动词，都不可用于被动语态。
- 不同点：
 - happen** 指具体客观事件发生，有偶然性，未能预见。
 - take place** 尤指根据安排或计划发生，含有事先预料或计划的意思。

☛ When did the accident happen? 事故什么时候发生的？

☛ When will the wedding take place? 婚礼什么时候举行？

【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·湖北十堰·八年级十堰市实验中学中考期中) —Can you tell me what happened _____ him just now?

—He expected _____ cartoons, but his brother wanted to see action movies. So they had a fight.

- A. to, to see B. on, seeing C. with, to see D. to, seeing

【写作佳句】Get prepared so that you can set off immediately if something happens. 做好准备，以便在发生什么事情时能够立即出发。



考点 9. expect v. 预料；期待

- expect to do sth 期盼做某事
- expect sb to do sth 期望/期待某人做某事
- " expect+ that 从句 " 期待.....

☛ She expects to go abroad. 她期待着出国。

☛ We cannot expect her to do the homework as well as look after the children. 我们不能指望她既做作业又照看孩子。

【经典练】

1. (2023·山东滨州·八年级统考期末) His mother expects him _____ married _____ Lilly one day.

A. get; with

B. get; to

C. to get; with

D. to get; to

【写作佳句】(2022 秋·山东青岛·八年级统考期末) They practiced a lot and expected to win the soccer game. 他们练习了很多, 希望能赢得足球比赛。



考点 10 one day

10. I hope to be a TV reporter one day. 我希望有一天成为一名电视台记者。

one day "有一天"。可以表示过去的某一天, 也可以表示将来的某一天。

☛ One day I met my Chinese teacher on the street. 有一天我在街上遇到了我的语文老师。

【知识拓展】

some day 表示将来的某一天。如:

☛ Some day I will catch up with you. 总有一天我会赶上你的。

【经典练】

1. Take care of water, or it will _____ one day.

A. get out

B. hang out

C. run out

【写作佳句】I hope my dream of becoming a great basketball player can come true one day. 我希望我成为一名伟大的篮球运动员的梦想有一天能够实现。



考点 11. go on

go on 此处意为 "发生", 与 happen 同义, 常用于进行时态。

☛ What's going on here? 这儿发生了什么事?

【知识拓展】

go on 的其他常见用法

(1) (指情况, 形势) 持续; 继续下去

The noise goes on 24 hours a day. 噪音一天 24 个小时没有消停过。

(2) (指时间) 过去; 流逝

As time went on, the young man became more and more successful. 随着时间的推移, 那位年轻人变得越来越成功。

(3) 继续说 (用于短暂停顿之后)

He hesitated for a moment and then went on. 他犹豫了一会儿, 然后继续往下说。

【经典练】

1. (2023·吉林·校联考二模) —I'm going to see my grandma.

—It's cold outside. Why not _____ your coat?

A. put on

B. go on

C. get on

【写作佳句】—I enjoy watching the news. I hope find out what's going on around the world.—我喜欢看新闻。我希望了解世界各地发生了什么。



考点 12. discussion n. 讨论, 商量

discussion 常用短语为:

(1) have a discussion about/on sth. 就某事展开讨论

☛ They have just had a discussion about where to spend their holidays. 他们刚讨论过到什么地方度假。

(2) have a discussion with sb. 和某人讨论

☛ We have a discussion with foreign teachers. 我们和外教们展开讨论。

【经典练】

1. —What were you doing when I called you last night?

—I _____ our field trip plan with Lily on the phone.

A. discuss B. will discuss C. was discussing D. discussed

【写作佳句】(2022 秋·甘肃白银·八年级统考期末) The teacher asked us to discuss our problems with each other. 老师让我们互相讨论我们的问题。



考点 13. follow v. 跟随, 追随

(1) follow sb./sth. " 跟随某人/某物 "。

☛ Follow me. I'll show you the way. 跟我走。我来给你带路。

(2) follow 还有 " 遵循; 理解; 领会 " 等意思。

☛ We have to follow school rules. 我们不得不遵守校规。

☛ You are speaking too fast and we can't quite follow you. 你讲得太快, 我们不太懂你的意思。

【知识拓展】

follower n. 追随者

following adj. 下列的, 接着的

【经典练】

1. —Betty, you'd better follow the doctor's _____ and do more exercise.

—I will. Thank you.

A. agreement B. advice C. information D. discovery

【写作佳句】Follow me, and I'll show you the way. 跟着我, 我来给你带路。



考点 14. joke n. 笑话; 玩笑。

常用短语:

{ tell jokes/ a joke 讲笑话
play a joke on sb 开某人的玩笑

◆ He likes telling jokes 他喜欢讲笑话。

【经典练】

1. We shouldn't _____ other's weaknesses. That's very mean.

A. make jokes about B. joke of C. laugh for D. respect

【写作佳句】 He often tells us jokes and makes us laugh. 他经常给我们讲笑话，逗我们笑。



考点 15. **meaningless adj.** 毫无意义的。

是由名词 " meaning(意思, 含义)+后缀 less " 构成。less 常用来构成形容词, 表示 " 无.....的, 不能..... "。其反义词是 meaningful " 意味深长的, 有意义的 "。

◆ His words seemed to be meaningless. 他的话似乎没有任何意义。

【知识拓展】

常见的加-less 后缀构成的单词有:

use+less→useless 无用的	hope + less→hopeless 无望的
care + less→careless 粗心的	help + less→helpless 无助的
end + less→endless 没完没了的	home +less → homeless 无家可归的

【经典练】

1. —What do you _____ your passing summer holiday?

—It is such a _____ holiday that I have broadened my horizon and practised my full abilities.

A. think over; pleasant B. think about; meaningless
C. think out; pleased D. think of; meaningful

【写作佳句】—But sending messages itself may be a waste of time if we lose ourselves in meaningless chatting.—但是如果我们陷入毫无意义的聊天中, 发送消息本身可能就是浪费时间。



考点 16. **famous adj.** 著名的; 出名的

famous 相当于 well known, 其用法如下:

be famous as...	作为.....出名。后接表示职业等的词。
be famous for...	因为.....出名。后接闻名的原因。
be famous to...	为.....所熟知。后接人。

◆ Bruce Lee is famous as an actor. 李小龙作为演员出名。

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