

八年级英语·下

新课标 [冀教]

# Unit 8 Save Our World



## *Lesson 43 Let's Clean Up!*

## Free talk

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*When you see a lot of garbage in your schoolyard,  
how do you feel?*



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

*(1) We should pick up the garbage!*

*(2) Each student could clean up a bit of the schoolyard.*

*(3) There is too much rubbish left by the factories.*

*(4) We can ask our classmates to help us.*

*(5) We would finish cleaning in an hour!*



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

**1. What do they see in the schoolyard?**



**There is a lot of rubbish.**

**2. When will they finish cleaning?**

**In an hour.**

**3. What are they studying in class this week?**

**Pollution.**



**Read the dialogue and decide whether the statements are true or false.**

**(1) There is some rubbish on the playground. ( F )**

**(2) Pollution will be a class project. ( T )**

**(3) Danny didn't find his homework at last. ( F )**



Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

- (1) We should pick up the garbage!
- (2) All the students agree to help.
- (3) It would take too long.
- (4) We can ask our classmates to help us.
- (5) We would finish cleaning in an hour!
- (6) Jenny explains the plan to the class.



## ☆教材解读☆

1. We should pick up the garbage!

句中 **pick up** 意思是“捡起”，是“动词+副词”短语，后面接名词或者代词，当代词作宾语时，必须放在两词中间。

*You should pick up those books.*

你应该捡起那些书。

*Look at those books. You should pick them up.* 看看那些书。你应该捡起它们。



**【拓展】** *pick up*也可以表示“情况改善,接人,载人,学会”等。

(1)表示“情况改善”。

*The economy of the shop has picked up.*

商店的经济有好转了。

(2)表示“接人”。

*She can pick you up.*她能接你。

(3)表示“载人”。

*There is a bus to pick up foreigners.*

有一辆公交车去接外国人。

(4)表示“学会”。

*He picked up some French last year.*

他去年学了一些法语。





2. Each student could clean up a bit of the schoolyard.

◆句中 **clean up** 是动副短语,意思是“打扫”,后面可以接名词或者代词作宾语,接名词作宾语的时候,放在中间、后面都可以,接代词作宾语,放在两个词的中间。

*The students are cleaning the park up.*

学生们正在打扫公园。

*The classroom is dirty. Lily will clean it up.*

教室很脏。莉莉将去打扫一下。



**【拓展】 含有 *up* 的词组:**

(1) *come up with* 想出。

*He couldn't come up with an answer.*

他答不上来。

(2) *ring up* 打电话。

*Last evening I was rung up by an old friend.*

昨晚一位老朋友打电话给我了。

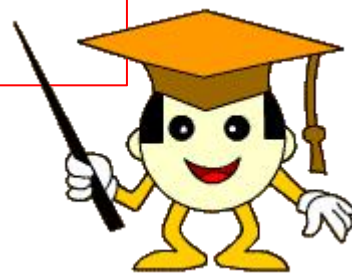
(3) *put up* 举起。

*He put up his hand in a salute.* 他举手致敬。

(4) *make up* 构成。

*He made up some excuses about being sick.*

他编造了一些借口,说他病倒了。



(5) *look up* 查询。

*We can look up the word in the dictionary.*

我们可以在字典里查这个词。

(6) *fix up* 修理。

*We shall have to fix the house up before we can sell it.* 我们得把房子修缮了后才能出售。

(7) *catch up with* 赶上。

*He stopped and let her catch up with him.*

他停下来,好让她追上自己。

(8) *dress up* 打扮。

*Don't bother to dress up—come as you are.*  
用不着穿讲究衣服——就穿平常的衣服来吧。



◆句中 *bit* 作名词,意思是“一点儿”,一般用于短语 *a bit of* 和 *a bit* 中。 *a bit of* 后面接不可数名词,表示“一点儿”之意,和 *a little* 意思一样。 *a bit* 一般充当副词,表示“稍微”之意。 *a bit* 后面可以修饰形容词和副词的原级,还有比较级。

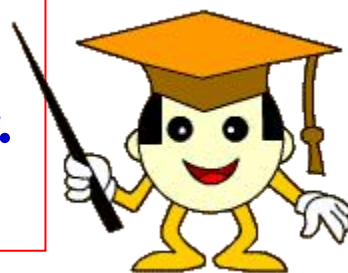
*With a bit of water, he climbed the mountains last week.* 上周带着一点水,他爬上了山。

*The weather is a bit hot here.*

这儿天有点儿热。

*This desk is a bit longer than that one.*

这张桌子比那张长一点儿。



**【辨析】** *a bit, a little*

(1) *a bit*和 *a little* 在修饰形容词或者副词时,两短语可以互换。

*He is a bit/a little stronger than his brother.* 他比他弟弟强壮一点儿。

(2) *a bit*修饰名词时,需要加上*of*,构成“*a bit of* + 名词”,而*a little*修饰名词时,直接接名词。*a bit*和 *a little*都只能修饰不可数名词。

*She has a bit of/a little water in her bottle.* 她瓶子里只有一点儿水了。



3. *There is too much rubbish left by the factories.*

◆句中*too much*意思是“太多”，可以作形容词，修饰不可数名词，也可以作副词，修饰不及物动词。

*He spent too much money on books.* 他花了太多钱在书上。

*They drank too much.*  
他们喝太多了。



**【辨析】** *too much, much too, too*

*many*

(1) *too much*意思是“太多”，可以修饰不可数名词，也可以修饰不及物动词。

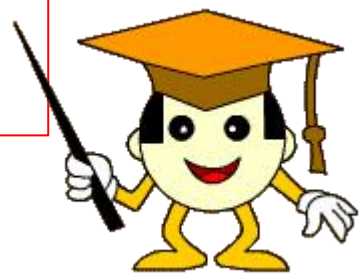
*You eat too much.* 你吃太多了。

(2) *much too*意思是“太”，可以修饰形容词或者副词。

*The water is much too cold.* 水太冷了。

(3) *too many*意思是“太多”，可以修饰可数名词的复数。

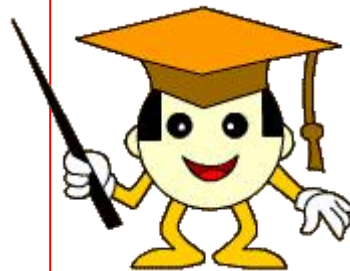
*You have too many clothes.*  
你有太多衣服。



◆句中 *left by the factories* 是过去分词短语,作后置定语,修饰前面的名词 *rubbish*,其中 *left* 是 *leave* 的过去分词形式,意思是“把……留在某处”。过去分词短语作后置定语时,相当于一个定语从句。在句中,及物动词的过去分词一般表示被动意义,而不及物动词的过去分词表示动作的完成,无被动意义。

*There are many buildings left by ancient people.*

= *There are many buildings that were left by ancient people.* 有许多建筑物,是古人留下的。





**Listen to the dialogue and tick the correct answers.**



**1. Where are they talking?**

In the market

In the schoolyard.

**2. What are they talking about?**

Picking up garbage.  Playing soccer.

**3. What is the class project about?**

Environment.

Pollution.

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

1. They always pick up (捡起) garbage in their schoolyard.

2. She cleans up (打扫) her room every day.

3. There is too much (太多) money in this bag.

4. This coat is a bit (有点) small for me.

5. There is (有) a lot of rubbish in the park.



# Homework

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

