

荣德基  
初中系列

荣德基

# 音析

新课标新教材  
探究开放创造性学习

一部彻底渗透课标理念的教辅书

荣德基 总主编

含教材课后习题答案

八年级英语 下 配人教版

内蒙古少年儿童出版社



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POUXI

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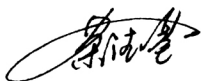
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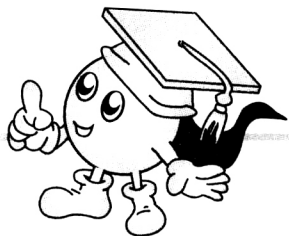
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# 我们告诉你

广东省廉江市石颈镇第二中学 钟育群

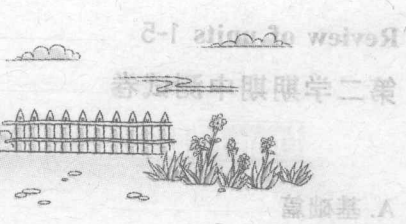
自初一以来，我一直都在用英语《剑桥》这本书。起初，我不知道有这么一本书，但一经老师介绍之后，我的直觉告诉我：这是一本值得让人拥有的资料书。当我真正拥有它时，我高兴极了。因为它很符合我们这种基础不是很好的同学。当我与它相伴了一个学期，我发现，我的英语成绩越来越好，也发现它的优点：紧密联系课本内容，详细讲解课本内容，而且，在此基础上，又有拓展性知识解说。并且，它相应每个课题，每个单元都有巩固练习，这就让我们可以根据它进行课前预习，又可以进行课后巩固，可谓是“两全其美”呀！

我是来自乡村的一名中学生。我真的觉得《剑桥》这一本书实在是太好了，我不是说大话，主要是因为书上的讲解非常的详细，使我一看就懂，从而提高了我的学习成绩。这本书的结构体系非常不错：先是让同学们打好基础，再是让同学们应用到自己的生活中去，再然后是真正提高自己的时候了，最后就是检测自己的能力了。这样的体系不仅是让学生有规律的去学习，还大大的提高了学习兴趣。

安徽  
芜湖市鸠江区  
安流学校初二班  
任磊

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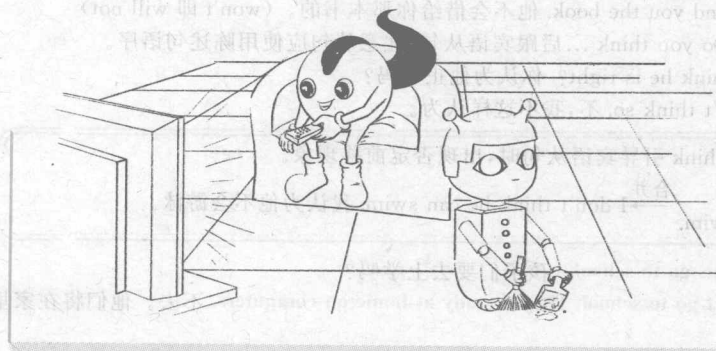
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## Unit 1 Will people have robots?



## 一、课一背 日积月累

课内: 1. There are many famous predictions that never came true.

译文: 有许多从来没有实现的著名的预言。

2. He thought that computers would never be used by most people.

译文: 他认为计算机绝不会被大多数人所使用。

3. He thinks that it will be difficult for a robot to do the same things as a person.

译文: 他认为对机器人来说, 和人做同样的事情将会很难。

课外: 4. Tomorrow I will live; the fool does say. Today itself is too late; the wise lived yesterday. —Marrial 译文: 明天我就真正生活, 愚人这样说。其实今日就已太晚, 贤人已从昨天开始生活了。——马利尔

5. The danger of the past was that men became slaves. The danger of the future is that men may become robots. —Eric Fromm 译文: 过去的危险是人类变成奴隶, 而将来的危险是人类可能变成机器人。——艾立克·弗洛姆

## A 基础篇

## 1 教材内容剖析

## Section A

## 一、逐句剖析

Language Goal: 语言目标:

Make predictions 进行预测

1. —Do you think there will be robots in people's homes? 你认为人们家里会有机器人吗?



—Yes, there will, I think every home will have a robot. 是的, 会有。我认为家家都会有机器人。

(I) 生词: will/wil/v. (后加动词原形) (1) 将要(用于谈及将来) eg:

I will stay here for 3 days. 我将在这儿呆三天。

(2) 会, 要(用于表示意愿) eg:

He won't lend you the book. 他不会借给你那本书的。(won't 即 will not)

(II) 语法: Do you think ... 后跟宾语从句, 注意从句应使用陈述句语序。 eg:

—Do you think he is right? 你认为他正确吗?

—No, I don't think so. 不, 我不这样认为。

拓展记忆: I think 引导宾语从句时, 出现否定前移现象。 eg:

{ I think.                    合并  
  He can't swim.        → I don't think he can swim. 我认为他不会游泳。

2. —Will kids go to school? 孩子们要去上学吗?

—Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers. 不去。他们将在家里用电脑学习。

短语: on computers

剖析: on computers 在电脑上, 通过电脑 eg:

People can talk to each other on computers. 人们可以在电脑上互相交谈。

①a) How will the world be different in the future, 100 years from now? Read these predictions. Check (✓) A (for agree) or D (for disagree). 从现在起 100 年后, 世界将会怎样的不同? 读这些预言, 在 A 或 D 前画 ✓, A 代表同意, D 代表不同意。

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ D 1. People will have robots in their homes. 人们家里将会有机器人。

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ D 2. People won't use money. Everything will be free.

人们将不再用钱。一切都是免费的。

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ D 3. Books will only be on computers, not on paper.

书将仅存于电脑上而不是纸上。

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ D 4. Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.

孩子们将不去上学。他们会在家里通过电脑学习。

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ D 5. There will be only one country. (世界上) 会只有一个国家。

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ D 6. People will live to be 200 years old. 人们会活到 200 岁。

(I) 生词: (1) use/juz/v. 使用 eg:

We use our ears to hear the world. 我们用耳朵来倾听世界。

拓展记忆: ① useful adj. 有用的 eg:

It's useful for you to learn English well. 对你来说学好英语很有用。

② used to do sth. 过去常常做某事 eg:

Tom used to be a doctor ten years ago. 十年前汤姆是名医生。

③ be used to doing sth. 习惯做某事 eg:

Tina is used to eating fruit. 蒂娜习惯吃水果。

(2) everything /'evriθɪŋ/ *pron.* 每件事物 *eg:*

Everything goes well. 一切进展顺利。

拓展记忆: 类似的不定代词还有 anything; nothing; something。注意形容词修饰不定代词应后置。 *eg:*

There is something wrong with my robot. 我的机器人出了毛病。

everything 也有此用法。 *eg:* Take the bag away and leave everything else to me. 把那包拿走, 其他东西都留给我。

(II) 短语: be free

剖析: be free ①免费的 *eg:*

Coffee in the restaurant is free. 那家餐馆的咖啡是免费的。

②有空的 *eg:* Are you free tomorrow? 明天你有空吗?

(III) 语法: 一般将来时 (I)

(1) 概念: 一般将来时用来表示单纯的将来事实。常和表示将来的时间状语连用, 如: tomorrow, next week, next year, in a few days, in 100 years, in the future 等。

(2) 构成: 由“will + 动词原形”构成。 *eg:*

Tom will come here tomorrow. 明天汤姆会到这儿来。

Tickets will be free next week. 下周票将免费。

1b Listen and circle the predictions you hear in activity 1a. 听录音并把你在 1a 中听到的预言圈起来。

答案: 1, 2, 4, 5

1c PAIRWORK 结对练习

Ask and answer questions about the predictions in activity 1a.

提问并回答 1a 中有关预言的问题。

A: Will people use money in 100 years? 100 年后人们还会使用钱吗?

B: No, they won't. Everything will be free. Will people live to be 200 years old? 不, 不会。一切都将是免费的。人们会活到 200 岁吗?

A: Yes, they will. 会的, 人们会活到 200 岁。

(I) 短语: in 100 years

剖析: in 100 years 100 年之后, 与一般将来时连用。 *eg:*

People will be very healthy in 100 years. 100 年后人们将非常健康。

(II) 词语辨析: in 加一段时间与 after 加一段时间的区别

“in 加一段时间”表示以现在为起点的一段时间后, 也可表示将来的一段时间内, 故常用于一般将来时。 *eg:* Everything will be OK in 3 days. 三天后一切都会好的。

而“after 加一段时间”指以过去为起点的一段时间之后, 故常用于一般过去时态中。 *eg:* The king came back to life after 300 years. 三百年后, 国王复活了。

此外 after 后可加时间点, 表示“在……之后”, 此时, 可用于将来时态。 *eg:*

The movie will begin after lunch. 午饭后电影会开始。

Nothing is impossible for a willing heart. 心之所愿, 无所不成。

(III) 语法:一般将来时(II)

其各种句式的构成如下:

(1)肯定句:will+v.原 eg:

Mr Li will work here in a few weeks. 几周后李先生会在这儿工作。

(2)否定句:will not+v.原 eg:I will not (won't) leave my family. 我不会离开家人了。

(3)一般疑问句:will+主语+v.原+其他? eg:

—Will people study English on the Internet in the future?

将来人们是在电脑上学习英语吗?

—Yes, they will. /No, they won't. 是的。/不,不是的。

(4)特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+一般疑问句? eg:

—What will you do tomorrow? 明天你要做什么?

—I will go skateboarding with my classmates. 我要和我的同班同学们去踩滑板。

2a Listen and circle the words you hear. 听并圈起你听到的单词。

1. There will be more/less/fewer people. 将会有更多/更少/更少的人。

2. There will be more/less/fewer free time.

将会有更多/更少/更少的空闲时间。

3. There will be more/less/fewer cars. 将会有更多/更少/更少的小汽车。

4. There will be more/less/fewer pollution. 将会有更多/更少/更少的污染。

5. There will be more/less/fewer trees. 将会有更多/更少/更少的树。

(I) 生词:(1)less/les/*adj.* 更少的, little 的比较级,用于修饰不可数名词。其最高级是 least 最少的。 eg:I have less milk than you. 我的牛奶比你的少。

less 还可用于构成形容词或副词的比较级。 eg:

I think English is less important than math. 我认为英语不如数学重要。

(2)fewer/'fju:ə(r)/*adj.* 更少的, few 的比较级,用于修饰名词复数。 eg:

There are fewer robots in the factory. 这家工厂的机器人更少。

(3)pollution/pə'lu:ʃən/*n.* 污染 eg:Air pollution will be very dangerous in 20 years.

二十年后空气污染将会非常危险。

拓展记忆:①pollute *v.* 污染 eg:

People are polluting rivers and lakes. 人们正在污染河流和湖泊。

②polluted *adj.* 被污染的 eg:

You will be sick if you drink polluted water. 如果你喝了污染的水,你就会生病。

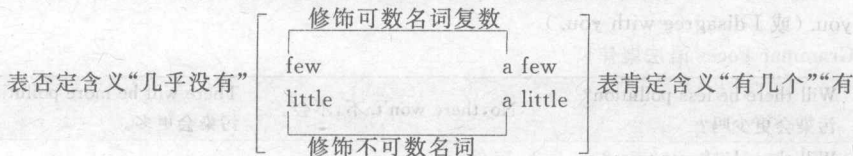
(II) 词语辨析:② much 与 many; few 与 little 的区别

(1)much, many 都表示“许多”, much 修饰不可数名词, many 修饰可数名词;二者拥有同一个比较级 more, 最高级 most。 eg:

People are making more pollution than before. 比起以前来,人们在制造更多的污染。(此时 more 是 much 的比较级)

We planted more trees than you. 我们种的树比你们多。(此时 more 是 many 的比较级)

(2) few, little 都表示“少”, few 修饰可数名词, little 修饰不可数名词。



eg: { There are few people here. 这儿几乎没人。  
There are a few people here. 这儿有几个人。

{ I know a little Japanese. 我懂点日语。  
I know little Japanese. 我几乎不懂日语。

(III) 语法: There be 的一般将来时态(I)

There be 的将来时态由“**There will be + 主语 + 其他**”构成。表示“将会有……”。

eg: There will be a football match in our school tomorrow.

明天我们学校会有一场足球赛。

此外 There be 的将来时态, 也可由 **be going to** 协助构成:

There is going to be + 名词单数/不可数名词 + 其他。 eg: There is going to be a new library in our town next year. 明年我们镇上会有一个新图书馆。

There are going to be + 名词复数 + 其他。 eg: There are going to be more trees in the mountains in a few years. 几年后山上会有更多的树。

②B Listen again; Check (✓) the predictions you hear; 再听一遍。用 ✓ 标出你听到的预言。

1. There will be fewer people. 将会有更少的人。

✓ 2. There will be less free time. 将会有更少的空闲时间。

3. People will use the subways less. 人们会更少使用地铁。

4. There will be more pollution. 将会有更多污染。

✓ 5. Cities will be very big and crowded. 城市会很大而且拥挤。

(IV) 生词: crowded / 'kraʊdɪd / adj. 拥挤的

Buses are always crowded in our city. 我们城市公交车总是很挤。

常构成短语 be crowded with... 挤满了……

The cinema is crowded with people. 电影院里挤满了人。

(II) 语法: People will use the subways less. 是比较成分的省略句。完整句应是 People in the future will use the subways less than now. 与现在相比人们将会更少地使用地铁。比较的双方是现在与将来。

②C GROUPWORK 小组合作

Look at activity 2b. Make conversations about the predictions.

看活动 2b. 做有关预言的对话。

A: I think there will be more pollution. 我认为将会有更多污染。

B: Well, I don't agree. But I think there will be fewer trees.

噢, 我不同意。但是我认为将会有更少的树。

A: I agree. 我同意。

交际用语: I agree. / I don't agree. 我同意。/ 我不同意。

East or west, home is best. 东好西好, 还是家里最好。

用以表示对对方观点的看法。也可以表达为 I agree with you. / I don't agree with you. (或 I disagree with you.)

Grammar Focus 语法聚焦

Will there be less pollution? 污染会更少吗?	No, there won't. 不, 不会。	There will be more pollution. 污染会更多。
Will there be fewer trees? 树会更少吗?	Yes, there will. 是的。	
Kids won't go to school. 孩子们将不去上学。		
Kids will study at home on computers. 孩子们将在家里用电脑学习。		
Look! 注意!		
fewer 更少 Use fewer to talk about countable nouns. 用 fewer 谈论可数名词。	less 更少 Use less to talk about uncountable nouns. 用 less 谈论不可数名词。	
There will be fewer trees. 将会有更少的树。	There will be less pollution. 将会有更少的污染。	

语法: There be 的一般将来时(II)

(1) There will be... 的否定式结构为: There won't be... eg: There won't be any pollution in the future. 将来不会有任何污染。

There is/are not going to be + 主语 + 其他 也可表示“将不会有……”。 eg: There isn't going to be any free time next week. 下周不会再有空闲时间了。

(2) 其一般疑问句将 will 提前即可 eg: There will there be more pollution? → Will there be more pollution? Yes, there will. / No, there won't. 将会有更多污染吗? 是的, 会有。/ 不, 不会。

而带有 be going to 的只需提前 be. eg: There is going to be a tall building here next year. → Is there going to be a tall building here next year? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. 这儿明年会有一座高楼吗? 是的, 会有。/ 不, 不会有。

(3) 特殊疑问句由特殊疑问词 + 一般问句构成。 eg: There will be 200 students in our school next year. → How many students will there be in your school next year? 明年你们学校会有多少学生?

38 Look at the pictures of Sally. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences. 看看萨莉的照片, 填充句子。

- Five years ago, Sally was in high school. 五年前, 萨莉上中学。
- She played soccer. 她踢足球。
- She had a cat. 她有一只猫。
- Today, Sally is in college. 现在, 萨莉上大学。
- She plays the guitar. 她弹吉他。
- She has a dog. 她有一条狗。
- In five years, Sally will be a doctor. 五年后, 萨莉将成为一名医生。
- She will play tennis. 她会打网球。

9. She will have a car. 她将有一辆小汽车。

短语: be in college

剖析: be in college 上大学 eg: Both my sister and brother were in college two years ago. 两年前,我妹妹和弟弟都上大学。

类似的短语还有 be in primary school 上小学; be in middle school 上中学; be in university 上大学。

### ③b PAIRWORK 结对练习

Look at activity 3a. Make predictions about Sally. 看活动 3a, 预测一下萨莉。

A: What do you think Sally will be in five years? 你认为五年后萨莉会干什么?

B: I think she'll be a doctor. 我想她会成为一名医生。

A: What sport will she play? 她会参加什么运动?

B: She'll play... 她会参加……

(I) 短语: play sport(s)

剖析: play sport(s) 做运动, 与 do sport(s) 同义。 eg:

We will play sports in P. E. class tomorrow. 明天的体育课上我们会做运动。

拓展记忆: take part in a sports meeting 参加运动会 eg: All of the players will take part in the sports meeting next month. 下个月所有的选手将参加运动会。

(II) 语法: do you think 作为插入语的用法 do you think... 表示“你认为……”, 常用作插入语, 但不作句子成分。使用时注意两种情况:

(1) 当特殊疑问词在句中作主语时, do you think 并不影响语序:

Who do you think should get the job? 你认为谁应当得到这份工作?

What do you think happens to him? 你认为他发生了什么事?

(2) 当特殊疑问词在句中不作主语时, do you think 会影响语序: eg:

Where do you think she is from? 你认为她来自哪儿? (如果没有 do you think, 此句的语序应是 Where is she from?.)

Where 作地点状语, 插入语之后应使用陈述句语序。

### ③c Now write about yourself. 现在写写你自己。

Five years ago, 五年前,

Today, 现在,

In five years, 五年后,

I was in primary school.

我上小学。

I am a middle school student.

我是一名中学生。

I will be in college.

我将上大学。

I played football. 我踢足球。

I play basketball. 我打篮球。

I will play golf.

我会打高尔夫球。

I had many toy cars.

我有许多玩具车。

I have a computer.

我有一台电脑。

I will have a piano.

我会有一架钢琴。

④ GROUPWORK 小组合作

Draw a picture of the city of tomorrow. Then describe it to your class.

画一幅未来城市的图画,然后给你的同学描述一下。

A: I think there will be more tall buildings. And there will be fewer cars and more buses. 我认为将会有更多高楼大厦。并且小汽车会更少,公交车会更多。

生词: building /'bɪldɪŋ/ n. 建筑物 eg:

Many buildings are standing in front of my school. 许多建筑物耸立在我的学校前。

拓展记忆: ① build v. 建造 其过去式为 built. eg:

They built a beautiful house last year. 去年他们盖了一座漂亮的房子。

② build sb. sth. = build sth. for sb. 为某人建造某物. eg: His parents will build him a big house in a few months. 几个月后他父母将给他盖个大房子。

二、当堂练习

(一) 根据首字母提示完成单词

- There will be less pollution in 100 years. Then our earth will be clean.
- It was two weeks before Christmas and the street were c\_\_\_\_\_ with shoppers.
- E\_\_\_\_\_ will be free in the future. You needn't pay any money.
- More vegetables and l\_\_\_\_\_ junk food will make you stay healthy.
- There are f\_\_\_\_\_ new words in the passage; we can read it easily.

(二) 单项选择

- "Jack, I will go for a picnic with my parents after the exam." "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. That's it                      B. Have fun  
C. It's a pleasure                D. It doesn't matter
- "There \_\_\_\_\_ no milk in the fridge. Could you get some for me, Dick?" "All right, Mum."  
A. is                                  B. are                                  C. was                                  D. were
- "It looks like a television. Do you think so?" "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. understand                      B. know                                  C. mean                                  D. agree
- "\_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ more trees next year?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Will; be; there will              B. Are; will; there are  
C. Are; going to be; they are        D. Will; are; they will
- What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. does she                              B. she does                              C. does she do                              D. she do

答案及剖析: (一) 1. pollution 剖析: 由 clean 可知答案。

2. crowded 剖析: 此题考查 be crowded with 挤满了……。意思是“街上挤满了购物者”。

3. Everything 剖析: 将来一切都是免费的。你没必要付费。

4. less 剖析: 此题考查平衡结构。由 more 可知此处也用比较级。

5. few 剖析:此题考查 few 表示“几乎没有”的用法。由 easily 可知答案。

(二)6. B 剖析:此题考查交际用语的回答。句意为:“杰克,考试后我要和我的父母去野餐”。“玩的高兴!”

7. A 剖析:此题考查 there be 结构, milk 是不可数名词,又结合时态可知 is 正确。

8. D 剖析: I agree. 我同意。

9. A 剖析:由 next year 可知用 there be 的将来时态。答语用 there will, 选项 C 若将 they are 改为 there are 也是正确的。

10. B 剖析: do you think 是插入语, 不作成分。 she 是主语, 因此用陈述句语序。

## Section B

### 一、逐句剖析

19 Write each word in the correct column below. 把下列单词写到正确的栏目中。

astronaut 宇航员 house 房子 apartment 公寓 computer programmer  
电脑程序设计师 train 火车 rocket 火箭 space station 太空站

Jobs 工作	Transportation 交通工具	Places to live 居住地
astronaut 宇航员	train 火车	space station 太空站
computer programmer 电脑程序设计师	rocket 火箭	house 房子 apartment 公寓

生词: (1) astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/n. 宇航员; 航天员 eg: I will be an astronaut when I grow up. 长大后我会当一名宇航员。

(2) rocket /'rɒkɪt/n. 火箭 eg: a space rocket 太空火箭

(3) space /speɪs/n. ①太空(U) eg: She is the first woman in space. 她是第一位进入太空的女性。

②空间(U) eg: There is little space in the room. 房间里几乎没空了。

③空, 空隙, 空当(C) eg: They crowded in a very small space. 他们挤在一个很狭小的空间里。

④空, 空当(C) eg: They crowded in a very small space. 他们挤在一个很狭小的空间里。

⑤空, 空当(C) eg: They crowded in a very small space. 他们挤在一个很狭小的空间里。

⑥空, 空当(C) eg: They crowded in a very small space. 他们挤在一个很狭小的空间里。

11 PAIRWORK 结对练习

Think of other words and write them in the chart above. 想想其他单词并填入上面表格中。

20 Listen to Alexis and Joe. Number the pictures [1-3]. 听亚历克斯和乔的录音, 将图片按[1-3]排序。

答案: 2, 3, 1 (从左到右)

21 Listen again. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs from the box. 再听一遍。用方框内恰当的动词填空。

ll live 将居住 am 是 ll fly 将乘坐(驾驶) took 乘坐  
work 工作 ll be 将是 lived 居住 live 居住

1. I live in an apartment. 我住在公寓里。

2. I work near here. 我在附近工作。



3. I am a computer programmer. 我是电脑程序设计师。

4. We lived in a house. 我们住在房子里。

5. I took the train to school. 我乘火车去上学。

6. I'll be an astronaut. 我会当一名宇航员。

7. I'll fly rockets to the moon. 我将驾驶火箭去月球。

8. I'll live on a space station. 我将在太空站居住。

(I) 生词: (1) took/tuk/v. 动词 take 的过去式

① 乘坐 eg: Tom took the subway to work yesterday. 昨天汤姆乘地铁去上班。

② 花费 eg: It took me 3 days to finish the work. 我花了三天时间完成那项工作。

拓展记忆: 有关 take 的短语: take care of 照看; take after sb. (长相、性格)像某人; take away 拿走; take up 占据(空间) eg:

My son took after his father when he was very young. 我儿子很小时像他爸爸。

The piano takes up too much space. 这架钢琴占了太多空间。

(2) fly/flai/v. 其过去式为 flew.

① 放飞 eg: The girl is flying a kite. 那女孩正在放风筝。

② 坐飞机 eg: I'll fly to Japan next week. = I'll go to Japan by plane next week. 下周我要乘飞机去日本。

③ 操纵, 驾驶 eg: An astronaut should learn how to fly rockets well.

宇航员应该学好怎样驾驶火箭。

④ 飞逝 eg: How time flies! 时光如梭!

(3) moon/mu:n/n. 月亮; 月球

I will fly to the moon some day. 将来有一天我会飞到月球上去。

在表示世界上独一无二的事物前, 应加 the, 如 the earth 地球; the sun 太阳。 eg:

The earth travels around the sun and the moon is near us in space.

地球围绕着太阳转而且在太空中月球离我们很近。

(II) 短语: live in

剖析: live in + 地点 住在…… eg:

I'll live in Beijing in ten years. 10年后我将在北京居住。

但 live 后也可加 on 加楼层。 eg:

The man lives on the second floor. 那人住在二楼。

② PAIRWORK 结对练习

Role play the conversation between Alexis and Joe. Talk about Joe's life now, ten years ago, and ten years from now. 分角色扮演亚历克斯和乔的对话。谈论一下乔现在的生活, 10年前以及从现在起10年后的生活。

A: Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?

B: I live in an apartment. 我住在公寓里。