



致读者

在新的世纪，国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化，广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏：中学英语教辅需要精品，需要品牌，需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造！魔法英语的出现，为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一幕。

美国蒙登戈国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与，北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助，一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语，已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿，成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌！一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌！

魔法英语横空出世，骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注，得到社会各界读者的厚爱，这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台，为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里，最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累，我们力求通过不懈的努力，让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语，让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒，照耀每位读者！

我们与读者的心是相通的，同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在，我们付出的每一份努力，都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀，我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好！这是我们的目标，也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手，最贴心的朋友！让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆，一起成长！



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

魔法英语课文译注/李巧梅等主编. —郑州: 郑州大学出版社, 2003. 4

ISBN 7 - 81048 - 748 - 5

I. 魔... II. 李... III. 英语—中学—教学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 030955 号

魔法英语课文译注

(人教新目标 八年级下)

主创设计 / 魔法英语发展研究中心

电 话 / 010 - 62640717

网 址 / <http://www.magic365.com>

出 版 / 郑州大学出版社

(郑州市大学路 40 号 邮政编码: 450052)

出 版 人 / 邓世平

行销企划 / 北京九恒世纪文化有限公司

(服务热线: 010 - 62640717)

经 销 / 全国新华书店

印 刷 /

开 本 / 880 × 1230 毫米 1/32

字 数 / 1500 千字

印 张 / 42 印张

版 次 / 2006 年 1 月第 2 版

印 次 / 2006 年 1 月第 3 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 7 - 81048 - 748 - 5/H · 19

全套定价 / 105.00 元

版权所有 · 侵权必究

UNIT Will people have robots? 人们将会拥有机器人吗?

Language Goal: Make predictions

语言目标: 做预测

- Do you think there will be robots in people's homes?
你认为将来人们家里会有机器人吗?
- Yes, there will. I think every home will have a robot.
是的, 将来会有的。我想每个家庭都将有机器人。
- Will kids go to school? 孩子们还去学校上学吗?
- Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.
孩子们将不去上学了。他们将在家里用电脑学习。

SECTION A

 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). 未来 100 年以后, 世界与现在将有怎样的不同? 读这些预言。如果同意, 选 A; 若不同意, 选 D。

1. People will have robots in their homes.
人们自己家里将有机器人。
2. People won't use money. Everything will be free.
人们将不再用钱了。所有的东西都免费。
3. Books will only be on computers, not on paper.
书只会出现在电脑上, 不再是纸做的。
4. Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.
孩子们将不去上学。他们将在家里通过电脑学习。
5. There will only be one country. 将来只有一个国家了。

6. People will live to be 200 years old. 人们将活到 200 岁。

1c PAIRWORK 结对练习

A: Will people use money in 100 years?

100 年以后人们还会用钱吗?

B: No, they won't. Everything will be free. Will people live to be 200 years old?

岁吗?

A: Yes, they will.

是的, 他们会的。

2c GROUPWORK 小组活动

A: I think there will be more pollution.

我认为将会有更多的污染。

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

噢, 我不这么认为。但是我想树会更少。

A: I agree. 我同意。

3a Look at the pictures of Sally. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences. 看萨利的照片, 然后完成句子。

1. in high school 2. soccer 3. a cat 4. in college 5. the guitar

6. a dog 7. a doctor 8. tennis 9. a sports car/a child

3b PAIRWORK 结对练习

A: What do you think Sally will be in five years?

你认为萨利五年后将干什么?

B: I think she'll be a doctor.

我想她将是一名医生。

A: What sport will she play?

她将做什么运动?

B: She'll play... 她会……

4 GROUPWORK 小组活动

A: I think there will be more tall buildings. And there will be fewer cars and more buses.

公共汽车。

SECTION B

1a Write each word in the correct column below. 在下面每栏中填入正确的单词。

Jobs	Transportation	Places to live
astronaut	train	space station
computer programmer	rocket	house
		apartment

2c PAIRWORK 结对练习

A: Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?

B: I live in an apartment. 我住在一所公寓里。

3a Read Ming's answer to the question "What will your life be like in ten years?" Then fill in the chart below. 读一读明对“十年后你的生活将是什么样子?”这个问题的回答。然后填写下面的表格。

In ten years, I think I'll be a reporter. I'll live in Shanghai, because I went to Shanghai last year and fell in love with it. I think it's really a beautiful city. As a reporter, I think I will meet lots of interesting people. I think I'll live in an apartment with my best friends, because I don't like living alone. I'll have pets. I can't have any pets now because my mother hates them, and our apartment is too small. So in ten years, I'll have many different pets. I might even keep a pet parrot!

因此, 十年后, 我要养许多不同的宠物。我甚至可能养一只鹦鹉。I'll probably go skating and swimming every day. During the week I'll look smart, 我可能会天天去滑冰、游泳。上班的日子里, 我会显得很 and probably will wear a suit. At the weekends, I'll be able to dress more casually. 利索, 而且很可能穿套装。周末时, 我将会穿得更随便一点。 I think I'll go to Hong Kong on vacation, and one day I might even visit Australia. 想, 假期时我会去香港, 而且有一天我甚至会去澳大利亚看看。

Ming in ten years				
Job	Pets	Sports	Places	Clothes
reporter	parrot	skating, swimming	Shanghai, Hong Kong, Australia	suit

-  3b On a piece of paper, write about your life in ten years. Don't write your name on the paper. Put all the students' papers together. Take turns reading the papers. Then guess who wrote them. 把你十年后的生活写在一张纸上。不要写名字。把所有学生写的东西放在一起。逐个读一读。猜猜分别是谁写的。

A: This paper says "I'll be an engineer in ten years."

这张纸上写到“十年后我要当一名工程师”。

B: I think Lin Wei wrote that. 我认为是林伟写的。

C: Yes, I wrote it. 是我写的。

 4 PAIRWORK 结对练习

Answer the questions below. Then ask your partner for his or her ideas. 回答下列问题。然后问一问你同桌的看法。

A: I think that France will win the next World Cup.

我认为法国会赢得下一届世界杯。

B: I disagree. I think that Brazil will win next time.

我不这样认为。我想巴西下一届会赢。

Questions 问题	You 你的看法	Your partner 你同桌的看法
Which country will win the next World Cup? 哪个国家会赢得下一届世界杯?	France. 法国。	
What will the weather be like tomorrow? 明天的天气怎么样?		
Which movies will win award next year? 明年哪些电影会得奖?		
What will teenagers do for fun twenty years from now? 二十年后十几岁的年轻人会怎么娱乐?		

★ SELF CHECK 自我检测 ★

任务 1 Fill in the blanks with the words given. Then make your own sentences with the words. 用所给的单词填空。然后再用这些单词造句。

1. work 2. keep 3. look 4. wear 5. fly

任务 2 Read the passage and circle the inventions on the right. 阅读文章，在表示发明的单词上画圈。

Predicting the future can be difficult. There are many famous predictions
预测将来可能会是困难的。 有很多著名的预测根本没有实现。

that never came true. Before 1929, there was no sound in movies. The head of

1929 年前，电影没有声音。 美国最大

one of the biggest movie companies in the United States predicted that no one
的电影公司之一的老板预测说谁也不想听到演员说话。

would want to see actors talk. Of course, he was wrong! In 1977, the head of the
当然， 他错了！ 1977 年，美国

largest computer company in the United States said, “No one will want to have
最大的电脑公司的老板说： “没有人会想在自己

a computer in his or her home.” He thought that computers would never be

的家里拥有一台电脑。” 他认为电脑永远也不会被大多

used by most people.

数人所用。

任务 3 Find these words from this unit. 在本单元中找出这些单词。

1. A place to live in space: space station
2. Something kids will use to study at home: computers
3. These will be in every home: robots
4. Yang Liwei is a famous Chinese astronaut.

READING 阅读

Do you think you will have your own robot?

你认为你会拥有自己的机器人吗？

In some science fiction movies, people in the future have their own robots.

在有些科幻片里， 未来人有他们自己的机器人。

These robots are just like humans. They help with the housework, and do the
这些机器人颇似我们人类。 他们帮助做家务，而且做了大部分人们不
most unpleasant jobs.

愿意做的工作。

Some scientists believe that there will be such robots in the future. However,
有些科学家相信将来会有这样的机器人的。 但是，
they agree it may take hundreds of years. Scientists are now trying to make robots
他们也同意说需要几百年的时间。 科学家们正试图造出外表像人、而
look like people, and do the same things as us. Japanese companies have already
且能和我们人类做同样事情的机器人。 日本的公司已经造出了会走路
made robots walk and dance. This kind of robot will also be fun to watch.
并会跳舞的机器人。 这种机器人看着也很好玩的。

But robot scientist James White disagrees. He thinks that it will be difficult
但是，机器人科学家詹姆斯·怀特不这样看。他认为让机器人和人做
for a robot to do the same things as a person. For example, it's easy for a child to
同样的事情将会很难。 比如，对一个小孩子来说睡醒后
wake up and know where they are. Mr White thinks that robots won't be able to
知道自己在哪里是一件很简单的事情。怀特先生说机器人就做不到这点。
do this. But other scientists disagree. They think that robots will be able to talk
但也有一些科学家不同意。他们认为 25 到 50 年后，机器人将能
to people in 25 to 50 years.

够和人交谈。

Robot scientists are not just trying to make robots look like people. For
机器人科学家不仅试图造出看上去像人的机器人。 例
example, there are already robots working in factories. These robots look more
如， 已经有了在工厂工作的机器人。 这些机器人看上去更
like huge arms. They do simple jobs over and over again. People would not like
像巨大的手臂。他们重复做着简单的工作。 人们不喜欢做这样的
to do such jobs and would get bored. But robots will never get bored.
工作，会感到厌烦。 但机器人永远不会烦。

In the future, there will be more robots everywhere, and humans will have
将来到处都会有更多的机器人, 人要做的工作将会
less work to do. New robots will have many different shapes. Some will look like
减少。 新的机器人将会有许多不同的形状。 有些看上去像人,
humans, and others might look like snakes. After an earthquake, a snake robot
有些看上去像蛇。 地震过后, 蛇机器人会帮助寻找
could help look for people under buildings. That may not seem possible now, but
埋在建筑物下面的人。 现在看来那似乎是不可能的, 但
computers, space rockets and even electric toothbrushes seemed impossible a
电脑、宇宙火箭、甚至电动牙刷在一百年前(同样)是不可能的。
hundred years ago. We never know what will happen in the future!
我们从来都不能断定将来会发生什么!

小 曲 默 — — — — —

An abstract noun

Teacher: What's an abstract noun, Jane?

Jane: I don't know, madam.

Teacher: What, you don't know! Well. It's the name of a thing which you can
think of but cannot touch. Now, give me an example.

Jane: A red-hot poker, madam.

抽象名词

老师: 珍妮, 什么叫抽象名词?

珍妮: 我不知道, 老师。

老师: 什么, 你不知道! 抽象名词就是能想像但是不能摸到的东西的名
称。现在, 给我举一个例子。

珍妮: 一把烧得通红的拨火棍, 老师。

单词闯关

美国一家电脑公司的 **head** (头儿) 有个 **prediction** (预言): **in a hundred years** (一百年后) 世人将 **won't** (不再) **use** (用) 钱了; **astronaut** (宇航员) 将不住在 **building** (建筑物) 里或 **apartment** (公寓) 里, 而是 **take** (带着) **keep** (饲养) 的 **pet** (宠物) **parrot** (鹦鹉), 坐 **rocket** (火箭) **fly** (飞) 到 **moon** (月球) 上, 住在 **space station** (空间站) 里; 在那里, 可以穿着 **smart** (时髦的) 或 **crazy** (古怪的) 衣服 **go swimming** (去游泳)、**go skating** (去滑冰), 看 **World Cup** (世界杯足球赛)。一位新闻周刊的总编还 **predict** (预言): 人们将来会拥有 **personal computer** (自己的电脑), 在电脑上就能看到颁发 **Oscar** (奥斯卡金像奖)。



重点、难点、考点及疑点注释

1. in 可以表示“时间”，我们看看 in 如何大显身手吧。

(1) in 用在月份、季节、年份前。

in September 在九月份 in spring 在春天 in 2004 在2004年

(2) in 还可以表示“在……时间内，在……之后”，常用于一般将来时；而“after + 一段时间”或者“一段时间 + later”表示“在过去某个时间/一段时间之后”。

What do you think Sally will be in five years? 你认为 Sally 五年后会干什么？

He went back to school after two days. 两天后他回学校了。

Three years later, her mother died. 三年后，她妈妈去世了。

2. alone 与 lonely

I went to the movies alone, I felt lonely. 我独自去看电影了，我觉得很孤独。在这里，alone 是副词，“单独地；独自地”。当然，alone 也可以作形容词，但是只跟在 be 动词或系动词之后作表语。

lonely 比它更有感情色彩，是形容词，“孤独的；寂寞的”。

3. keep 作“饲养”讲

keep 有好几个意思，在本课中作“饲养；喂养”讲，相当于 feed。

keep a pet parrot 养一只宠物鹦鹉

feed a cat with fish 给猫喂鱼

keep 的其他意思有：

(1) 保住；保留 I'll try my best to keep my job. 我要尽力保住我的工作。

(2) 保守 keep a secret 保持秘密

(3) 保持（某状态） Keep silent! 保持沉默！

Keep top side up! 请勿倒放！（“保持上方朝上”不就是“请勿倒放”吗。）

(4) 继续；持续 They kept walking. 他们继续步行。

4. 表穿衣打扮的 dress, wear 与 put on

(1) dress 作名词，指裙子或女士服装；也可以作动词“穿衣服”。

The baby can't dress itself. Please dress him.

婴儿不会自己穿衣服。请给他穿上衣服。

● 短语链接 ●

① dress sb / oneself “给某人（或自己）穿衣服”

② get dressed “穿好衣服”。

I got dressed. Let's go. 我穿好衣服了，走吧！

③ dress up “打扮；穿上盛装”。

She dressed up and went to the party. 她打扮好去参加晚会了。

④ dress up as ... “打扮成，化装成”。dress up as a devil 打扮成魔鬼

(2) wear 表示穿着，戴着，后面可以跟衣服、帽子、花、手表等，强调一种状态。

She is wearing a red hat today. 她今天戴着一顶红帽子。

(3) put on “穿上，戴上”，强调动作，反义词是 take off “脱下，脱掉”。

Please put on more clothes. It's cold outside. 多穿点衣服，外面冷。

5. They think that it will be difficult for a robot to do the same things as a person. 他们认为对机器人来说，和人做同样的工作不是一件容易的事。

the same ... as ... 这个结构在本课课文中出现两次。as 在这里作为关系代词，后面引导的是一个省略形式的定语从句（省略了和前面主句谓语动词相同的动词 do）。第一句 do the same things as us 中的 us 在正式文体中应该是 we。再看两个例子：

He was about the same age as Tom. 他的年龄大约与汤姆相同。

I like the same music as you. 我喜欢的音乐跟你（喜欢的）相同。

语法小结

1. 细说 there be 的“一般将来时”

(1) 只要将一般现在时中的 there is 或 there are 换成 there will be, 就是 there be 的“一般将来时”。例如:

There are many students in our school. → There will be many students in our school.

There is some pollution in our city. → There will be some pollution in our city.

(2) there be 的一般将来时的否定句是在 will 后面加 not, will not 可以缩写成 won't。

There will be more bikes in ten years. → There will not/won't be more bikes in ten years.

(3) there be 的一般将来时, 将 will 置于句首, 句末用问号, 构成一般疑问句。

There will be more credit cards in the future.

→ Will there be more credit cards in the future?

(4) 一般将来时是以 will 为主要标志的, 因此在简答中仍然少不了它:

Will there be more computers in five years? Yes, there will. / No, there won't.

2. 如何用 more、less、fewer 作比较

比较数量的多少常用到 more、less 和 fewer。

(1) 名词前加 more 表示“更多的……”, more 可以修饰可数和不可数名词。

There will be more people in the future. 将来会有更多的人。

There will be more pollution. 将会有更多的污染。

(2) 名词前加 less 表示“更少的……”, less 与不可数名词连用。

There will be less pollution. 污染将会更少。

(3) 名词前加 fewer 也表示“更少的……”, fewer 与可数名词连用。

Will there be fewer population in three years?

三年后人口会减少吗?

在比较级中, 比较两者数量多少, 用“more ... than ...”表示“比……更多”, 用“fewer ... than ...”和“less ... than ...”表示“比……更少”。

单元自测题

一、根据句意补充单词（首字母已给出）。

1. I think every home will have a r _____ in fifty years.
2. There will be more p _____ animals in the future.
3. Did Chinese movies win O _____?
4. Jim e _____ why he was late for school.
5. I'll go to London on v _____ tomorrow.
6. I like winter because I like going s _____.
7. Yang Liwei is a great Chinese a _____.
8. Most people in the world are a _____ war.
9. Bill Gates is the c _____ of a company named Microsoft.
10. N _____ more and more students want to use computers.

二、词组翻译。

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. far away _____ | 2. go skating _____ |
| 2. at the weekends _____ | 4. get bored _____ |
| 5. space station _____ | 6. 世界杯足球赛 _____ |
| 7. 爱上…… _____ | 8. 奥运会 _____ |
| 9. 空闲时间 _____ | 10. in the future _____ |

三、单项选择。

1. —May I have _____, please? —Yes, here you are.

☐ A a paper	☐ B a piece of paper
☐ C a piece paper	☐ D a of paper
2. Most people _____ to be 300 years old in the future.

☐ A will live	☐ B live
☐ C lives	☐ D are living
3. I will have _____ pet sheep next year.

☐ A little	☐ B few
☐ C a little	☐ D fewer
4. The little boy _____ more _____ his father.

☐ A look; on	☐ B looks; on
☐ C looks; like	☐ D look; about
5. —Can you fly to _____ moon some day? —I think so.

- ☐ A / ☐ B a
☐ C an ☐ D the
6. Learning English well is difficult _____ interesting.
- ☐ A and ☐ B or
☐ C as well as ☐ D as soon as
7. —How soon will you be an engineer? —_____ ten years.
- ☐ A after ☐ B in
☐ C before ☐ D at
8. Each student will want to have a _____ computer.
- ☐ A person ☐ B persons
☐ C people ☐ D personal
9. The boy is ten years old, he can _____ now.
- ☐ A put on himself ☐ B dress himself
☐ C have himself ☐ D dress on
10. —How much did the computer _____ you? —About 6, 000 *yuan*.
- ☐ A borrow ☐ B get
☐ C take ☐ D cost

四、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Sometimes _____ the future is a difficult thing. (predict)
- I like _____ different kinds of pet. (keep)
- _____ he has already known the truth. (probable)
- What's he doing?
—He _____ why he didn't do his homework yesterday. (explain)
- Smoking _____ (not allow) in public library.
- Although I live _____, I don't feel lonely. (alone)
- She always dresses more _____ (casual) at home.
- I live in the city for two years. I _____ in love with it. (fall)
- When did you play bowling? —I _____ it one year ago. (play)
- Do you like the clothes?
—Yes, I like _____ beautiful clothes very much. (wear)

五、根据汉语提示完成句子。

- 电脑在中国已经变得更受欢迎。
_____ popular in China.
- 飞到火星上既困难又危险。

人教新目标·八年级下 Unit 1.....

Flying to _____ is _____ as well as _____.

3. 我长大后要成为一名宇航员。

I _____ when I grow up.

4. 这个男孩将有一台个人电脑吗?

_____ the boy _____ a personal computer?

5. 二百年后使用同一种语言将变为现实。

Using the same language will _____ in two _____.

6. 十年后每个家庭至少有多少台电脑?

_____ computers will each home have _____ in ten years?

UNIT 2 What should I do? 我应该怎么办?

Language Goals:

语言目标:

- Talk about problems

谈论问题

- Give advice

给出建议

Keep out! 出去

SECTION A

- 1a** Look at these problems. Are they serious or not? Write them in the appropriate box. 看这些问题，它们严重吗？把它们写在相应的方框内。

My parents want me to stay at home every night.

我父母让我每天晚上都呆在家里。

My brother plays his CDs too loud. 我弟弟把 CD 机开得太响。

I don't have enough money. 我没有足够的钱。

I argued with my best friend. 我和我最好的朋友争论。

My clothes are out of style. 我的衣服过时了。

- 1c PAIRWORK 结对练习**

A: What's wrong?

怎么了?

B: My clothes are out of style.

我的衣服款式过时了。

A: Maybe you should buy some new clothes.

也许你应该添置些新衣服了。

 2c GROUPWORK 小组活动

A: What's the matter, Peter? 怎么了, 彼得?

B: I... 我.....

 3a Read the conversation. What do you think of the advice? Next to each suggestion, write "good idea", "okay idea" or "bad idea". 读对话。你觉得这些建议如何? 在各条建议后填上 "good idea (好主意)"、"okay idea (可行建议)" 或 "bad idea (坏主意)"。

Eve: I need to get some money to pay for summer camp. What should I do?

伊夫: 我需要得到些钱来支付夏令营的费用。我该怎样做呢?

Anna: Well, you could get a part-time job.

安娜: 嗯, 你可以找份兼职工作。

Okay idea 可行建议

Eve: I don't have time.

伊夫: 我没空。

Maria: I have an idea. You could borrow some money from your brother.

玛丽亚: 我有个主意。你可以向你哥哥借些钱。

Eve: No, he doesn't have any money, either.

伊夫: 不行, 他也没有钱。

Dennis: I think you should ask your parents for some money.

丹尼斯: 我想, 你应该向你父母要些钱。

Anna: Or you could sell your CDs.

安娜: 或者你可以把你的光盘卖掉。

Eve: No, I don't think so, I love my CDs.

伊夫: 不, 我觉得不行, 我喜欢我的光盘。

Dennis: Maybe you could have a bake sale.

丹尼斯: 也许你可以烤面包卖。

Eve: No, I can't bake.

伊夫: 不行, 我不会烤面包。

Dennis: Then maybe you should call "Teen Talk", the radio advice program.

丹尼斯: 那么你应该给 "少年之声" 广播电台建议栏目打电话。