

与义务教育
课程标准教材同步



学习加油站丛书



XIN FUJIAO DAOXUE

新辅教导学

新目标 **英语**

八年级（下册）

教材解读
课时同步
教案设计

JIAOSHIYONGSHU

教师用书

南方出版社

与义务教育课程标准相配套

R

(适用于人教A版)

XIN FUJIAO DAOXUE

新辅教导学

语

(下册)

编写委员会 编



YZLI0890019486

JIAOSHIYONGSHU

教师用书

南方出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新辅教导学: R 版. 八年级英语 /《学习加油站丛书》
编委会编. —海口: 南方出版社, 2009.1
(学习加油站丛书)
教师用书
ISBN 978-7-80760-166-1

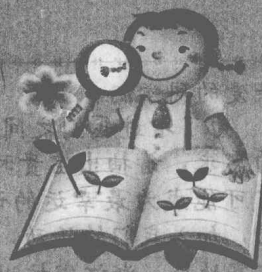
I. 新... II. 学... III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料
IV. G633

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 069943 号

新辅教导学—教师用书 八年级英语(下)R

责任编辑: 胡 燕
出版发行: 南方出版社
邮政编码: 570208
社 址: 海南省海口市和平大道 70 号
电 话: (0898)66160822
经 销: 新华书店
印 刷: 杭州杭新印务有限公司
开 本: 787×1092 1/16
印 张: 63
字 数: 1600 千字
版 次: 2009 年 1 月第 1 版 2009 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
书 号: ISBN 978-7-80760-166-1
全套定价: 90.00 元(共 5 册)

如有质量问题,请与印刷厂联系调换



编者语

《新辅教导学》以全新面貌又出现在您的面前啦。新面貌体现在体例新、思路新、题型新。全书以“教材目标解读”、“教材同步导学”、“课外同步精练”三大栏目为轴心,辐射教材全过程,居高临下把握教材。立足于教材,又不拘泥于教材,真心做到教与学的紧密互动和统一。

本丛书分教师用书和学生用书编写。两本用书的区别在于,教师用书中有详细的分析、解答,而在学生用书中解答部分留空,让学生自己动手完成。

一般教辅用书只能供师生课外使用，而丛书的最大特点是既能供师生课外使用，同时能供师生课内同步使用。

教参不是教案，一般的教案又缺乏系统性。备好一个教案，需要找大量参考资料，还得做好课前准备（如写投影片、抄小黑板、翻印等）。备好一堂课不容易，尤其是那些既要上课，又要做学生教育、管理的班主任有时会感到力不从心。而我们的教师用书每一课时都是经过精心设计的教案，具有系统性、规范性、科学性和可操作性，教师使用后便可感知其实用价值。

在学生用书中，每一课时都是一个完整的学案，不仅能节省摘记时间，解决既要摘记又要听讲“顾此失彼”的矛盾，而且能明白一堂课的重难点、突破口，能完整地完一堂课的学习，从而大大提高课堂学习效率。

丛书的编写以义务教育课程标准教材为依据,以课时讲练为切入点,突出重、难点,精心设计,引发思考,积极探索,力求做到扎扎实实地增强能力,切切实实地提高素质。

本丛书的作者都是教学经验丰富，一直在浙江省名校一线任教的名师。以名师成功的经验，十分投入地编写，编委会精心策划、组织，本丛书的质量不仅可靠，更堪称优良。

希望这套书能成为师生和家长们的良师益友。虽然从策划、编写到成书,精心设计,细致操作,可谓尽心尽力,但疏漏之处在所难免,恳望广大教师和学生批评指正。

亲爱的同学们：

为了增进我们之间的相互了解和交流，以便我们今后出版的图书能够更有效地满足你的需求，请抽出宝贵时间填写这份读者反馈表，只要填满全部有效信息并寄给我们，你将有可能成为最幸运的读者，精美的图书等着你来拿。数量有限（每学期50名），赶快行动，加入我们的活动，让我们的思想在交流中碰撞！

邮寄地址：浙江省杭州市文三路569号康新花园A座501室浙江新南方图书有限公司




邮政编码：310012

咨询热线：0571-85125590

传 真：0571-85125590

网 址：<http://shop36542093.taobao.com>

★你最希望得到的精美图书是？（请在你喜欢的任一图书后打“√”）


 《中国四大名著》系列 ☐  精装版工具书 ☐  《世界文学名著》系列 ☐

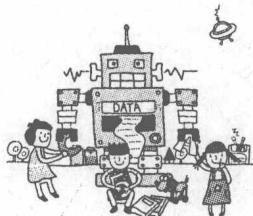
读者反馈表

（复印件无效）

姓名_____ 电话_____ 班级_____ 学校_____ 学校地址_____

邮编_____ 书名_____ 学科_____ 版本_____ 售书单位_____

1. 您知道“学习加油站”系列丛书吗
☐知道 ☐不知道
2. 您通过何种途径了解到这套丛书
☐一直使用 ☐媒体介绍 ☐他人推荐 ☐其他
3. 您购买本书的理由
☐老师介绍 ☐他人推荐 ☐同学购买 ☐价格便宜 ☐体例较好 ☐内容全面 ☐答案详尽 ☐其他原因
4. 您对本书的总体印象
☐很好 ☐好 ☐一般 ☐差 ☐很差
5. 本书与您的学习
☐同步 ☐基本同步 ☐不同步
6. 本书的习题量
☐太多 ☐适中 ☐太少
7. 习题的难易程度
☐太难 ☐较难 ☐适中 ☐简单 ☐太简单
8. 本书试题的答案解析详细吗
☐详细 ☐一般 ☐不详细
9. 本书设置最好的栏目是：_____
10. 本书设置最差的栏目是：_____
11. 本书存在的错处有：_____
12. 您知道“学习加油站”丛书标识  代表什么具体含义吗？
13. 您认为一本好的教辅书应该是什么样的？本书作哪些地方的调整会对您的学习提供更有益的帮助？
14. 请列举您及您同学最喜欢、最常用的教辅书的名字。并说说理由。



目 录

Unit 1 Will people have robots? 1

第 1 课时 Section A (1a—2c)/1

第 2 课时 Section A (3a—4)/6

第 3 课时 Section B (1a—2c)/9

第 4 课时 Section B (3a—4)/11

第 5 课时 Self check & Reading/15

Unit 2 What should I do? 20

第 1 课时 Section A (1a—2c)/20

第 2 课时 Section A (3a—4)/25

第 3 课时 Section B (1a—2c)/29

第 4 课时 Section B (3a—4)/33

第 5 课时 Self check & Reading/37

Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived? 42

第 1 课时 Section A (1a—2c)/42

第 2 课时 Section A (3a—4)/46

第 3 课时 Section B (1—2c)/51

第 4 课时 Section B (3—4b)/54

第 5 课时 Self check & Reading/58

Unit 4 He said I was hard-working 63

第 1 课时 Section A (1a—2c)/63

第 2 课时 Section A (3a—4)/67

第 3 课时 Section B (1a—2c)/71

第 4 课时 Section B (3a—4)/75

第 5 课时 Self check & Reading/78

Unit 5 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time! 83

第 1 课时 Section A (1a—2c)/83

第 2 课时 Section A (3a—4)/87

第 3 课时 Section B (1—2c)/91

第 4 课时 Section B (3a—4)/94

第 5 课时 Self check/99

Review of units 1—5 102

第 1 课时 (1a—7)/102



目 录

Unit 6 How long have you been collecting shells?

108

第1课时 Section A (1a—2c)/108

第2课时 Section A (3a—4)/112

第3课时 Section B (1a—2c)/116

第4课时 Section B (3a—4b)/120

第5课时 Self check & Reading/124

Unit 7 Would you mind turning down the music?

128

第1课时 Section A (1a—2c)/128

第2课时 Section A (3a—4)/132

第3课时 Section B (1a—2c)/137

第4课时 Section B (3a—4)/140

第5课时 Self check & Reading/144

Unit 8 Why don't you get her a scarf?

149

第1课时 Section A (1a—2c)/149

第2课时 Section A (3a—4)/153

第3课时 Section B (1a—2c)/156

第4课时 Section B (3a—4)/160

第5课时 Self check & Reading/163

Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?

169

第1课时 Section A (1a—2c)/169

第2课时 Section A (3a—4)/174

第3课时 Section B (1a—2c)/178

第4课时 Section B (3a—4)/182

第5课时 Self check & Reading/186

Unit 10 It's a nice day, isn't it?

191

第1课时 Section A (1a—2c)/191

第2课时 Section A (3a—4)/195

第3课时 Section B (1a—2c)/198

第4课时 Section B (3a—4)/202

第5课时 Self check/205

Review of units 6—10

209

第1课时 (1a—7)/209



Unit 1 Will people have robots?

教材目标解读

本单元围绕“What will be in the future?”开展教学活动,在掌握并使用 will 引导的一般将来时和 more/ less/ fewer 用法的基础上,引导学生回顾过去、谈论现在并展望未来,由此培养学生勇于表达观点、敢于面向未来的精神,并树立为将来不断努力奋斗的人生观。

语言结构

1. 熟练使用 will/shall 引导的一般将来时态的肯定句、否定句、一般疑问句及其肯定与否定回答。

2. 掌握 what 引导的询问他人对将来事态看法的疑问句,并给出合理的回答。

3. 掌握 more/less/fewer 这类形容词比较级修饰名词的用法。

4. 复习 there be 句型。

语言功能

1. 能对将来发生的事情进行想象和预测。

2. 能运用 more/less/fewer 这类形容词的比较级。

较级表达未来生活与现在的区别。

3. 能运用一般将来时态规划和憧憬自己的美好未来。

温馨提示

交际用语:

1. What do you think your life will be like next month?

2. Every home will have a robot.

3. —Will kids go to school?

—Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.

4. There will be fewer trees.

交际功能: Make predictions.

课时安排

第1课时 Section A (1a—2c)

第2课时 Section A (3a—4)

第3课时 Section B (1a—2c)

第4课时 Section B (3a—4)

第5课时 Self check & Reading

第1课时 Section A (1a—2c)

教材同步导学

语言知识

1. 生词和短语: will, robot, won't = will not, they'll = they will, everything, paper, fewer, pollution, tree.

2. 重点句子: ①—Will there be less pollution? —No, there won't. There will be more pollution.

②—Will there be fewer trees? —Yes, there will.

③Kids won't go to school.

④Kids will study at home on computers.

教学重点与难点

Predict about the future.

课堂互动设计

【情景导入】

T: Hello, everyone! Glad to see you back at school again. I think you're glad to see me, too, aren't you? Let me have a good look at you. You all look fine. You must have had a good time in the winter vacation, right? Now the new term begins, and I wish you can learn a lot and have much fun in this term.

【合作互动】

Step 1

Presentation: In the winter holiday, I found



some photos of our school in the past. I took them 10 years ago. What do you think of our school?

S₁: It was smaller 10 years ago.

S₂: There are more trees now.

Step II

Practice: Talk about the school (in the past, now, in the future).

Ten years ago, there were more/ fewer...

Now, there are/is fewer/ less...

In ten years, there will be fewer/ less...

In 100 years, there will be fewer/ less...

Step III

Listening: Listen to Section A 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b. Then check the answers.

Step IV

Groupwork: Talk about the city you live in.

Will it be different in 100 years?

What will it be like then?

Will there be more/ fewer/ less... in 100 years?

Fill in the chart below.

In the past	fewer trees, ...
Now	less pollution, ...
In 100 years	...

Step V

Homework: Make a report according to the chart in Step IV.

课堂寄语

通过第1课时的学习,能运用一般将来时 will 预测未来的事,同时掌握 more/fewer/less 这类形容词的比较级用法来表达未来生活与现在的区别,学会开启想象,探讨未来生活。

教与学

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

点拨1 此句是一个含有宾语从句的主从复合句。Do you think... 是主句, there will be... 是宾语从句,省略了引导词 that, 从句的语序为陈述句的语序。

点拨2 There be 句型

There is(are)... 表示“某处有某物”。此处的“有”,表示存在关系。

There is a book on the desk. 课桌上有本书。

There are some people in the room. 房间里有一些人。

注意 There is 的后面跟可数名词单数或不可数名词, There are 的后面跟可数名词复数。如果罗列很多东西,则看第一个名词,如果第一个名词是单数,谓语动词用 is; 如果是复数,则用 are。这项原则可称作“就近一致原则”。

There is a book and two rulers on the desk. 桌子上有一本书和两把尺子。

There are two rulers and a book on the desk. 桌子上有两把尺子和一本书。

点拨3 people 作“人”讲时,是可数名词,单、复数相同。此时不可说 a/one people 或 two peoples, 但可以说 three people, many people, a lot of people。

There are five people in my family. 我家有5口人。

People from other countries like the Great Wall in China. 来自其他国家的人喜欢中国的长城。

拓展 ①the people 作“人民”讲,定冠词 the 在这里具有“全体”的含义。

We study for the people. 我们为人民而学习。

②people 可以作“民族”讲, a people 表示“一个民族”。

The Chinese people is a great people. 中华民族是一个伟大的民族。

③people 还可以指“平民,老百姓,(某地区的)居民”。

the village people 乡下人 the city people 城里人

点拨4 home n. 家

Simon left home at the age of 18. 西蒙18岁的时候离开了家。

辨析 family, house 与 home

①family 意为“家,家庭,家里的人”,不表示“住房”。

These are my family. 这是我的家人。

②house 意为“住宅”,指居住的房屋。

This is my new house. 这是我的新居。

③home 意为“家”,指同家人共同生活的地方,特别强调家里的氛围和环境,人们也可以在船上、窑洞或帐篷里组织家庭,不一定指建筑物。

巩固 1. 用 be 动词的适当形式填空



- ① There are two birds in the tree.
 ② There is a pen and two books in my school bag.
 ③ There will be a meeting tomorrow.
 (句①、②由 there be 句型的就近原则可知;句③因时间状语 tomorrow, 故用一般将来时 will be.)

2. 中译英

- ① His family (家人) will go to Beijing with him.
 ② My home (家) is in the big city.
 (句①中“家人”用 family 表示;表示“地方”的“家”用 home.)

2. I think every home will have a robot. 我认为家家都会有一台机器人。

点拨 此句中“will+动词原形”构成一般将来时。will not 的缩写形式为 won't。当主语为第一人称(I 和 we)时,shall 常替代 will,即“shall+动词原形”,shall not 的缩写形式为 shan't。疑问句形式为:Will/Shall+主语+动词原形+其他?

I shall visit my aunt next week. 下周我将去看望我的姑姑。

Will you go swimming tomorrow? 明天你去游泳吗?

辨析 each 和 every

① each 指一定数目中的“每一个”,表示各有不同,更强调个人或个别。

② every 指数目不确定的许多人或物中间的“每一个”,总体意义较重,强调整体,表示大家一致。

③ each 和 every 后的动词必须是单数形式,each 可作主语、同位语、定语和状语,而 every 只能作定语。

巩固 单项选择

(A) ①—How much are these pictures?

—They're 2 yuan.

- A. each B. every
 C. one D. piece

(B) ②_____ of the desks is new in our school.

- A. Everyone B. Every one
 C. Every D. All

(C) ③_____ student has come already.

- A. Each B. all

C. Every D. Both 留意,同

(句①中 each 强调的是“每一个”,是个体;而句②、③中 every 强调整体。)

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

点拨 live to be 200 years old 表示“活到 200 岁”。live to be+基数词+years old 可译为“活到……岁”。live 是动词,其汉语意思是“居住;生活,活……”。

—Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?

—I live in Beijing. 我住在北京。

We live happily. = We live a happy life. 我们过着幸福的生活。(我们生活得很幸福。)

辨析 will 与 be going to

(1) 在以下情况中常用 will:

① 表示带意愿色彩的将来时。

② 在问对方是否愿意或表示客气的邀请或命令时。

③ 表示客观将来时。

(2) be going to 常用于口语中,常用在以下情况中:

① 表示即将发生的动作或存在的状态时。

② 表示打算或准备要做的事时。

③ 根据某种迹象判断可能要发生某事时。

(3) be going to 有人称和时态的变化,而 will 只有时态的变化。

巩固 单项选择

(C) Look at the dark clouds. It is going to rain.

A. is B. will C. is going to D. may be

(本题主要考查 will 和 be going to 的区别。二者都用来表示一般将来时态,但根据前句“Look at the dark clouds.”可知即将下雨,所以用 be going to, A、D 不符合句子结构。)

4. There will be more/ less/ fewer people. 人将会更多/更少/更少。

点拨 ① more 是 many 和 much 的比较级,其后既可以跟可数名词复数,也可以跟不可数名词,意思是“更多”。

He has more books. 他有更多的书。

Mr Smith wanted to get more money. 史密斯先生想挣更多的钱。

② less 是 little 的比较级,其后只接不可数名



词,意思是“较少的,更少的”。

There is less water in that glass. 那个杯子里的水更少。

③fewer 是 few 的比较级,其后只接可数名词的复数形式,意思是“较少的,更少的”。

I have fewer friends in that school. 在那个学校我有较少的朋友。

Will there be fewer trees there? 那儿的树木会不会更少呢?

巩固 单项选择

(D) ①There will be fewer trees on both sides of the street next year.

A. less B. least
C. many D. more

(D) ②It takes longer time to go to Beijing by plane than by train.

A. more B. fewer
C. longer D. less

(D) ③—I'm getting fatter and fatter, what should I do, doctor?

—You'd better eat less food and take more exercise.

A. less; less B. more; more
C. more; less D. less; more

(句①中有“next year”暗含与“this year”的比较,故用 many 的比较级 more;句②中 time 是不可数名词,并由句意可知,选 D;句③由句意可知,要吃更少的食物,做更多的运动,且 food 与 exercise 均为不可数,故选 D。)

5. Well, I don't agree. But I think there will be fewer trees. 哦,我不同意(你的看法)。但我认为树将会更少。

点拨 agree v. 意为“同意;赞同;取得一致意见”。其过去式为 agreed,反义词是 disagree。

They will never agree. 他们永远不会取得一致意见。

辨析 agree with 与 agree to 都表示“同意;赞同”的意思,但后面所接的宾语不同。agree with 后接指人或表示意见、看法的词;agree to 后接表示建议、计划、安排之类的词。

I quite agree with you. 我很同意你(的意见)。

Do you agree with what I have said? 你赞同我所说的话吗?

He has agreed to our suggestion about the holiday. 他已经同意我们度假的建议了。

巩固 介词填空

①He doesn't agree with me.

②They agree to my plan.

(由 agree with sb. 与 agree to one's plan 可知。)

课外同步精练

落实基础

I. 中译英

1. 在家里的电脑上学习 study at home on computers
2. 活到 100 岁 live to be 100 years old
3. 更少的污染 less pollution
4. 更少的树 fewer trees
5. 较少地使用地铁 use the subway less
6. 去上学 go to school
7. 非常拥挤 very crowded
8. 在人们的家中 in people's homes
9. 一百年以后 in 100 years
10. 更少的空闲时间 less free time

II. 用 more, less 或 fewer 填空

1. We can use cars less and plant more trees to fight pollution.
2. Kim likes reading, so he spends more money on books than the other things.
3. If we have robots, we can finish the work with fewer people and less time.
4. I have fewer apples than you. You should give me some.
5. Our city will become more beautiful. I think there will be more tall buildings and less pollution in it.
6. I think we'll have less homework and more free time next year.
7. This year I will make more friends and spend less time in playing computer games.
8. Danny often talks less but does more. So we all think he's a good boy.

知能提升

III. 单项选择

- (D) 1. —Will people have robots?
—Yes, there will be robots in people's



home.

- A. will have B. will has
C. will is D. will be

(D) 2. —Will you play soccer tomorrow?
—_____.

- A. Yes, I won't B. No, I don't
C. Yes, I'm D. No, I won't

(B) 3. Books will only be _____ computers,
not on paper.

- A. in B. on
C. at D. of

(C) 4. —You left early yesterday, Jim?

—Yes. There were _____ friends of
mine in the party.

- A. less B. little
C. few D. a few

(A) 5. —I think people will use the subways
more.

—Then there will be fewer _____.

- A. cars B. pollution
C. trees D. people

(A) 6. What _____ you look like in ten years?

- A. will B. did
C. do D. are

(C) 7. Each of the students _____ a dictionary.

- A. is B. are
C. has D. have

(C) 8. Peter _____ yesterday afternoon.

- A. plays guitar B. played guitar
C. played the guitar D. will play guitar

(D) 9. There will be _____ trees and flowers.

So our city will be _____ beautiful.

- A. less and less; more and more
B. less and more; more and less
C. more and more; less and less
D. more and more; more and more

(C) 10. Alex will keep a pet pig _____.

- A. a year ago B. on a year
C. in a year D. before a year

IV. 根据要求改写句子

1. There will be a sports meeting this week. (同义
句转换)

There is going to be a sports

meeting this week.

2. It is raining hard now. (用 tomorrow 改写句子)

It will rain hard tomorrow.

3. People will have robots in their homes. (对画线
部分提问)

What will people have in their
homes?

4. I think Sally will be a doctor in five years. (对画
线部分提问)

What do you think Sally will
be in five years?

5. There will be fewer people in 100 years. (改为
一般疑问句并作否定回答)

Will there be fewer people in 100
years? No, there won't.

挑战自我

V. 完形填空

Bob is 1 American boy. He studies in a
high school in Washington.

Bob was born 2 1991 in New York. He
started school at the age of six. He studied in a
primary school in New York for six years 3 he
moved to Washington 4 his family. He 5
in this high school for about two years. Bob's fa-
vorite subject is biology and he is 6 in Chinese
herbs. He wishes 7 to China 8 Chinese
medicine 9 he finishes high school. He wants
to 10 a doctor of Chinese medicine.

(B) 1. A. a B. an

C. the D. /

(A) 2. A. in B. on

C. at D. for

(C) 3. A. after B. when

C. before D. until

(D) 4. A. and B. or

C. but D. with

(C) 5. A. studies B. studied

C. has studied D. is studying

(A) 6. A. interested B. interesting

C. interest D. interests

(B) 7. A. come to do B. to come

C. coming D. comes

(D) 8. A. study B. studying

C. studies D. to study



(B) 9. A. when B. after

C. before D. until

(B) 10. A. is B. be

C. becomes D. are

第2课时

Section A (3a—4)

教材同步导学

语言知识

1. 生词和短语: she'll=she will, building.

2. 重点句子: ①Five years ago, Sally was in high school.

②Today, Sally is in college.

③—What do you think Sally will be in five years?

—I think she'll be a doctor.

④I think there will be more tall buildings.

教学重点与难点

Predict about a person.

课堂互动设计

【情景导入】

T: Everything is changing. Ten years ago, our hometown was very small and old. But now, it is bigger and more beautiful. In ten years, there will be less pollution and more flowers.

【合作互动】

Step I

Presentation:

T: Everyone is changing. Look at the photos of me. Talk about them.

S₁: Ten years ago, you were a student. But now, you are a teacher.

S₂: Ten years ago, you played basketball. But now, you play the piano.

S₃: Ten years ago, you had a pet cat. But now, you have a big family.

Step II

Practice: Talk about the pictures in 3a.

①Five years ago, { what did Sally do?
what did she play?
what did she have?

②Now, ...

③In five years, ...

After talking, finish the sentences in 3a.

Step III

Make a survey.

What did you do /play/have five years ago?

What do you do/play/have now?

What will you do/have in five years?

And what sport will you play?

Fill in the chart.

Name	5 years ago	now	in 5 years
yourself	...		
...			

Report: Five years ago, I was... I played... I had... And my classmate Jim was... He played... He had...

Step IV

Homework: Draw a picture of your hometown. Talk about it with your partner.

课堂寄语

通过第2课时的学习,学会用所学时态谈论过去、现在和将来,能用一般将来时 will do 预测未来的生活。通过对现代生活的描述和未来生活的设想,培养对社会的责任感。

教与学

1. What do you think Sally will be in five years?

你认为5年后萨莉会做什么工作?

点拨—这是一个含有宾语从句的特殊疑问句。

①当主句的谓语是 think, believe 等,从句是一个特殊疑问句时,特殊疑问词应放在主句之前。

Who do you think is that man? 你认为那个人是谁?

②当主句的主语是第一人称,谓语是 think, believe 等,从句表示否定时,否定词应放在主句



中,译成汉语时应放在从句中。

I don't think he can come today. 我认为他今天不会来。

辨析 in 与 after

in 和 after 都可表示“在……之后”,但用法有所不同。

① in 是指以现在时间为起点的“在一段时间以后”,也可以表示“在将来多少时间之内”,句中的谓语动词要用一般将来时态。

He will be back in two days. 他两天以后回来。

② after 常常指以过去时间为起点的“在一段时间之后”,所以它与过去时态连用。当 after 指某个特定的未来时刻或日期之后,或指以将来某一时间为起点的若干时间之后时,它可以与将来时态连用。

He started on Sunday and arrived in Beijing after three days. 他星期天动身,3天之后到达北京。

I'll be free after Friday. 我星期五之后有空。

He'll be back after three o'clock. 他3点之后回来。

巩固 介词填空

① Don't worry. I'll come back in two weeks.

② At last, he come back after two weeks.

(句①是一般将来时,故用介词 in;句②是一般过去时,故用介词 after,两者均表示“在……之后”。)

课外同步精练

落实基础

I. 中译英

- Please give me two pieces of paper (纸)。
- There's a big tree (树) in front of our classroom.
- May I use (使用) your new bike?
- Look! The tall building (建筑物) is our new cinema.
- The new robots (机器人) can help us do many things.
- There is much air pollution (污染) in our town.

7. Everything (每件事) here is good. Thank you.

8. In (在……之后) 10 years, I'll be a teacher.

II. 根据句意用 more, less 或 fewer 填空,使句子完整、通顺

1. He doesn't like playing with others. So he has fewer friends than me.

2. There is little water in this bottle. And there is less in that one.


3. I picked more apples than her, but her apples are bigger than mine.


4. There will be fewer animals living here because there is less grass.


5. To keep healthy, you should eat less fast food and more vegetables.


知能提升



III. 认真比较每组三幅图后完成下列句子



1.  Ten years ago, there were fewer cars in the street.

 Today, there are some cars in the street.

 In ten years, there will be more cars in the street.

2.  Three years ago, he played ping-pong.
 He had a bird.

 Today, he plays basketball.
 He has a dog.

 In three years, he will play soccer.
 He will have a computer.



IV. 单项选择

- (B) 1. What will the weather _____ like tomorrow?
A. / B. be
C. is D. are
- (D) 2. —How soon will they be back from the theater?
—_____ half an hour.
A. After B. Behind
C. From D. In
- (B) 3. How many people _____ there thirty years ago?
A. was B. were
C. will be D. are
- (D) 4. Next month we'll be very busy. We'll have _____ free time and _____ work.
A. more; less B. more; fewer
C. fewer; more D. less; more
- (B) 5. Alice went to look after her grandma in the hospital _____.
A. before three days
B. two days ago
C. ago two days
D. in two days
- (D) 6. There _____ a concert in Center Theater this evening.
A. have B. will have
C. has D. will be
- (B) 7. —Will there be more trees in 100 years?
—_____.
A. Yes, it will B. Yes, there will
C. No, it won't D. No, there will
- (D) 8. Can you believe there will be robots _____ soon?
A. in peoples' homes
B. in peoples' families
C. in people's families
D. in people's homes
- (A) 9. The river is dirty. _____ people go to swim in it.
A. Few B. A few
C. Little D. A little
- (B) 10. Lucy _____ computer science last year.

- A. studies B. studied
C. will study D. is studying

挑战自我

V. 从II栏中找出与I栏各句相应的答语

I

- (F) 1. What do you usually do in the evening?
(I) 2. How far is your home from here?
(E) 3. How long are you staying in Australia?
(C) 4. What's Ben like?
(H) 5. When are you going to Hong Kong?
(D) 6. What's the matter?
(G) 7. How long does it take you to get to school?
(A) 8. I think there will be less pollution.
(J) 9. Can you come to my birthday party tomorrow?
(B) 10. Who's taller, you or your cousin?

II

- A. Yes, I agree with you.
B. I am.
C. He's thinner than me and he's more athletic.
D. I have a headache.
E. Three weeks.
F. I usually do my homework.
G. It takes half an hour.
H. Next Tuesday.
I. About five miles away.
J. Sorry, I can't. But I'll have to visit my grandmother.

VI. 书面表达

描述现在,畅想未来。

根据表格中的汉语提示,描述一下自己现在的情况,并对自己的未来进行设想和预测。

	现在	15年后
职业	学生	医生
爱好	打篮球,上网	看书
交通工具	自行车	小汽车
度假安排	乡下	欧洲

Hello, everyone! My name is Yang Fan. I am a student and I study at school now. I like playing basketball and surfing on the Internet. I go to school by bike every day. I often go to the country for my vacation.

I think I will change greatly in 15 years.
Then, I will be a doctor. I will enjoy reading

books. I will go to work by car. I will go to Europe to spend my holiday.

第3课时

Section B (1a—2c)

教材同步导学

语言知识

1. 生词和短语: astronaut, rocket, space, fly, took, moon, space station.

2. 重点句子: ①—Where do you live? —I live in an apartment.

②We lived in a house.

③I'll live on a space station.

教学重点与难点

Predict one's future life.

课堂互动设计

【情景导入】

Draw pictures about a city in ten years.

Talk about the city.

eg. There will be fewer/ less. ...

【合作互动】

Step I

Pairwork:

—Where will you live in the future?

—I'll live. ...

—What's your job?

—How will you go to work?

—...

—How will you go to work?

—...

Finish 1a. Fill in the chart.

Jobs	Transportation	Place to live
		space station
		apartment for my family.

Step II

Listening: Listen to the conversations in 2a and number the pictures. Listen again. Fill in the blanks in 2b.

Check the answers like:

—Where do you live?

—I live in an apartment.

—Where do you work?

—I work near here.

...

Step III

Make a survey.

Find out your friends' future jobs, places to live and the transportation they'll take.

Name	Jobs	Places to live	Transportation
Yourself			

Step IV

Homework: Write down a report according to the chart in Step III.

课堂寄语

通过第3课时的学习,复习一般过去时与一般现在时的用法,掌握运用一般将来时 will 的缩写形式,能谈论未来的生活,激发对生活的热情。

教与学

1. Job n. 工作;职业

拓展 ①on the job 在工作(中),忙碌着

I'm on the job. 我在工作。(我正忙着。)

②out of a job 失业

My brother used to have a job in the bank but now he is out of a job. 我哥哥过去在那家银行工作,但现在失业了。

辨析 job 与 work

job 与 work 都有“工作”的意思,job 为可数名词,指职业性工作,也指零工;work 为不可数名词。当指职业性工作时,二者区别不大。如: My job (work) is teaching English. 我的工作是教英语。但在指事情时,应用 work。如可以说: I have a lot



of work to do. 我有许多事要做。但一般不能说: I have a lot of jobs to do.

巩固 中译英

① I have a lot of work (工作) to do today.

② Nowadays, it's hard for people to find a good job (工作).

(句①指“有许多事要做”,故用 work;句②指“找工作难”,且要用可数名词,故填 job.)

2. I'll fly rockets to the moon. 我将乘火箭飞向月球。

点拨 fly rockets 乘火箭飞行

拓展 fly 的用法

① fly v. 飞;飞行。其过去式为 flew,过去分词是 flown,现在分词是 flying,第三人称单数形式是 flies.

Time flies! 光阴似箭! fly the kites 放风筝
Can it fly? 它会飞吗?

② fly n. 苍蝇,为可数名词,其复数形式为 flies.

There are two flies on the wall. 墙上有两只苍蝇。

巩固 用所给词的适当形式填空

John flies (fly) to England for vacation every year.

(由 every year 可知,应该用 fly 的一般现在时,且应用其第三人称单数形式,故填 flies.)

课外同步精练

落实基础

I. 中译英

- 10 名宇航员 ten astronauts
- 在一座公寓内 in an apartment
- 一位电脑程序员 a computer programmer
- 乘火车 by train/take a train
- 住在太空站 live on a space station
- 乘坐火箭去月球 fly rockets to the moon
- 呆在一座房子内 stay in a house
- 谈论关于某人 talk about sb.
- 10 年之前 ten years ago
- 从现在起 from now on

II. 改写句子

1. There will be more trees in five years. (改为一般疑问句)

Will there be more trees in five years?

2. I think they can arrive there before ten o'clock. (改为否定句)

I don't think they can arrive there before ten o'clock.

3. Will Sally and Kate go swimming this afternoon? (作出否定回答)

No, they won't.

4. People will fly to Mars on vacation. (改为一般疑问句)

Will people fly to Mars on vacation?

5. Mary made a kite for her brother yesterday. (以 next week 作时间状语改写句子)

Mary will make a kite for her brother next week.

6. Mr Smith will come back in three days. (对画线部分提问)

How soon will Mr Smith come back?

7. Next Friday we'll go on our school trip. (对画线部分提问)

What will you do next Friday?

8. I live in an apartment. (对画线部分提问)

Where do you live?

知能提升

III. 选用所给的句子完成对话

L: What will you be in ten years?

X: 1

L: Why?

X: Because I like selling things to people. And I want to get much money.

L: 2

X: I will live in Hangzhou. I went to Hangzhou three years ago and fell in love with it.

L: 3

X: Yes, I like living with my parents. I will buy a big apartment for my family.

L: Will you have pets?

X: 4 I will have two dogs in ten years.

L: Where will you go on vacation?

X: 5 I will visit lots of places of interest.