



◎金星教育系列丛书 全心全意解疑解难◎

总主编/薛金星

中学教材全解

ZHONGXUE JIAOCAI
QUANJIE

八年级英语(下)

配套 *人民教育出版社* 实验教科书
【新目标】



教材同步学习工具书

陕西出版集团 陕西人民教育出版社



欢迎使用

《中学教材全练》



《中学教材全练》是《中学教材全解》的配套练习用书。编写时遵循《中学教材全解》讲什么，《中学教材全练》就练什么，《中学教材全解》怎么讲，《中学教材全练》就怎么练的原则，针对中学教材知识进行科学化设题，实现了练全教材知识点的目的。



全解——教材内容全析全解

全练——教材内容全练全测

全解全练配套使用

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

..... **学习效果最佳**

中学教材全解：人教新目标. 八年级英语. 下 / 薛金星
出版社，2010. 7

吾课-初中-教学参考资料 IV. ①G634
2010) 第135787号

教新目标)

..... 有限公司

890×1240毫米 32开本 10.5印张 440千字

2010年7月第8版 2012年10月第9次修订 2012年10月第8次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5419-9006-9

定价：21.80元



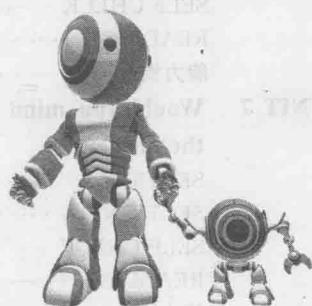
目录 CONTENTS

UNIT 1 Will people have robots?

SECTION A	(2)
SECTION B	(9)
SELF CHECK	(17)
READING	(21)
能力提升	(33)

UNIT 2 What should I do?

SECTION A	(37)
SECTION B	(47)
SELF CHECK	(54)
READING	(57)
能力提升	(65)



UNIT 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?

SECTION A	(69)
SECTION B	(78)
SELF CHECK	(84)
READING	(86)
能力提升	(97)



UNIT 4 He said I was hard-working.

SECTION A	(101)
SECTION B	(108)
SELF CHECK	(114)
READING	(117)
能力提升	(128)

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

SECTION A	(131)
SECTION B	(137)
SELF CHECK	(146)
能力提升	(151)

Review of units 1-5

能力提升	(161)
------	---------



UNIT 6 How long have you been collecting shells?

SECTION A (166)

SECTION B (176)

SELF CHECK (183)

READING (187)

能力提升 (196)

UNIT 7 Would you mind turning down the music?

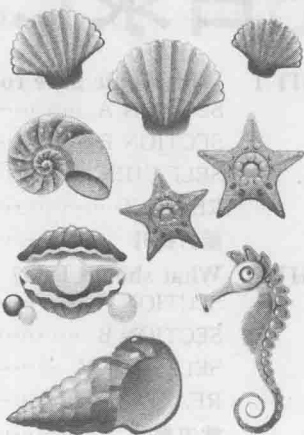
SECTION A (201)

SECTION B (207)

SELF CHECK (213)

READING (215)

能力提升 (227)



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

SECTION A (231)

SECTION B (239)

SELF CHECK (245)

READING (249)

能力提升 (260)

UNIT 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?

SECTION A (265)

SECTION B (273)

SELF CHECK (278)

READING (280)

能力提升 (293)



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

SECTION A (297)

SECTION B (304)

SELF CHECK (310)

能力提升 (316)

Review of units 6-10

能力提升 (324)





知 识 索 引

A

a bit	(214)
a little	(303)
a lot	(310)
a lot of	(141)
a native speaker of... ..	(256)
a pair of	(171)
above	(122)
accident	(85)
across China	(252)
advantage	(244)
advice	(324)
against	(144)
ago	(174)
agree	(191)
all	(276)
all kinds of	(61)
all over	(272)
all the time	(272)
all year round	(286)
alone	(14)
already	(26)
although	(90)
amazing	(77)
amusement	(269)
annoyed	(212)
another	(82)
anymore	(106)
anyone	(182)
anyone else	(182)
anywhere	(81)
argue	(42)
around ^①	(76)
around ^②	(141)
arrive	(73)
as	(14)
as well as	(252)
as... as... ..	(93)
as... as possible	(60)

ask... for... ..	(47)
at a meeting	(206)
at least	(312)
at the doctor's	(86)

B

be a good/ bad influence in one's life ...	(123)
be able to	(16)
be always doing sth.	(61)
be careful	(311)
be going to + 动词原形	(134)
be in good health	(112)
be interested in... ..	(186)
be not allowed	(222)
be supposed to do	(107)
be sure + that 从句	(116)
be used by	(20)
be welcomed by	(191)
because	(180)
become	(277)
Beijinger	(256)
borrow	(46)
both	(253)
by	(302)
by the way	(183)

C

call sb. up	(44)
care for	(124)
careful	(223)
certain	(192)
chance	(143)
change	(121)
character	(271)
child	(243)
class	(137)
close	(92)
collect	(180)
colorful	(51)
come along	(310)



come in	(83)
come true	(19)
comfortable	(50)
compare... with...	(62)
copy	(116)
cost	(308)
could	(43)
Could you please do sth. ?	(56)
cross	(312)
crowded	(81)

D

danger	(124)
dark	(286)
decide	(145)
decision	(123)
different	(247)
disappointing	(113)
discover	(277)
do	(135)
do well in...	(111)
down	(76)
dress	(16)
during	(15)

E

earthquake	(27)
either	(46)
else	(52)
encourage	(254)
end up	(272)
enjoy	(279)
enough money	(42)
enter	(252)
even if	(222)
ever	(105)
every	(7)
everyday	(91)
everything	(7)
except	(53)
exciting	(309)
experience	(75)

F

fail	(55)
------	--------

fall	(13)
fall asleep	(247)
famous	(142)
far away	(192)
fear	(285)
feel like	(309)
fiction	(24)
find	(271)
find it+形容词/名词+(for sb.) to do sth.	(62)
find out ^①	(52)
find out ^②	(255)
finish	(185)
first of all	(106)
fit... into...	(60)
flight	(85)
fly	(13)
follow	(76)
follow... around	(212)
following	(161)
for	(170)
fortunately	(123)
free	(7)
freedom	(62)
friendly	(242)

G

graduate	(121)
get	(212)
get along	(310)
get on well	(56)
get out (of)	(74)
get over	(116)
give away	(248)
give sb. some advice	(56)
give sb. sth.	(236)
go + v.-ing 结构	(15)
guy	(238)

H

haircut	(210)
half	(136)
half way	(247)
happen	(83)
hard-working	(111)
has to	(159)

have a fight with sb.	(56)
have a great time	(135)
have a hard time with sth. /doing sth.	(112)
have a surprise party for sb.	(105)
have been to	(269)
have /has been in + 地点	(171)
have fun	(92)
have made	(26)
have problems (in) doing sth.	(285)
hear about	(91)
hear of	(255)
help with sth.	(24)
hope	(112)
How about...?	(235)
how long	(169)
how much	(307)
however	(121)
hundreds of years	(25)

I

idea	(45)
if	(135)
if not	(255)
I'm going...	(206)
imagine	(76)
improve	(161)
in + 一段时间	(8)
in a minute	(206)
in a tree	(81)
in front of...	(73)
in order to	(161)
in silence	(92)
in... style	(189)
in the future	(24)
in the playground	(92)
include	(61)
inexpensive	(50)
injured	(144)
instead	(249)
it	(238)
it 作形式宾语	(310)
it 作形式主语	(190)
It is better to do sth.	(222)
It's not time to do sth.	(160)

J

join	(141)
-----------	-------

K

keep	(15)
keep + 宾语 +	(219)
keep down	(219)
keep out with keep off	(41)
kid	(77)
kill	(90)
kind	(323)
know about...	(61)

L

land	(74)
last name 及 last	(276)
laugh at	(148)
leave	(54)
let... in	(136)
like doing sth.	(211)
live	(8)
live to be + 基数词 + year(s) old	(8)
look for	(27)
look through	(303)
low	(303)
lucky	(113)

M

mad	(106)
make	(26)
make a living (by) doing...	(143)
make friends with sb.	(256)
make money	(141)
make sb. feel sick	(122)
maybe	(145)
mean	(272)
meaning	(93)
message	(107)
mind	(204)
miss	(193)
more than	(283)
more, less 与 fewer	(9)
most of...	(271)
murder	(91)

N

named	(244)
national	(93)
native	(253)
need	(185)
neither	(269)
nervous	(112)
newspaper	(81)
no one	(20)
not all...	(93)
not at all	(205)
not...until...	(60)
note	(309)

O

on	(74)
on the earth	(160)
on the one hand	(283)
on the phone	(45)
on this day	(90)
one	(173)
one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词	(223)

one of + 名词复数	(89)
order	(210)
open up	(123)
organize	(136)
out of style	(43)
over	(91)
over and over again	(27)
own	(116)

P

paper	(7)
pass	(107)
pay for	(45)
perfect	(245)
personal	(236)
play	(42)
polite	(212)
pollution	(9)
population	(284)
possible	(28)
practice	(284)

price	(303)
probably	(15)
public	(222)

Q

quite	(192)
-------	-------

R

raise	(172)
rather than	(248)
receive	(236)
remember	(88)
reporter	(13)
return ^①	(56)
return ^②	(93)
right	(76)
right away	(206)
room	(181)
route	(272)
run away	(81)
run out of	(181)

S

same	(221)
scarf	(236)
scared	(80)
see sb. doing sth.	(223)
seem	(28)
seem like...	(143)
send ^①	(61)
send ^②	(122)
send sb. sth.	(181)
shout	(81)
simple	(27)
so	(72)
someone else	(248)
some time	(220)
sound	(19)
sound like	(120)
spend	(220)
stand	(211)
start ^①	(115)
start ^②	(175)
start a habit (of doing sth.)	(116)
stay at home	(41)

store	(181)
strange	(76)
style	(43)
such	(25)
suggest	(256)
sure	(301)
surprise	(45)
surprised	(77)

T

take an interest in 与 be interested in	(256)
take away	(137)
take care not to do sth.	(222)
take care of	(244)
take lessons	(278)
take off	(74)
take part in	(60)
take place	(92)
talk about	(45)
tell sb. to do sth.	(51)
temperature	(286)
thanks for...	(180)
"the+比较级, the+比较级"结构	(191)
the same+名词+as...	(51)
themselves	(62)
there is/are+sb./sth.+doing sth. 结构	(27)
there will be	(6)
thin	(122)
think about	(83)
thousand	(190)
time	(270)
too much	(147)
too...to...	(243)
travel	(141)
true	(113)
try	(212)
try to do sth.	(26)
turn down	(160)

U

unpleasant	(24)
until 与 till	(309)
unusual	(245)
upset	(53)

V

village	(120)
voice	(219)
volunteer	(121)

W

wait in line	(211)
wake up	(27)
want	(41)
watch	(144)
watch out	(160)
wear a suit 的含义及 suit	(15)
welcome	(215)
what 感叹句与 how 感叹句	(237)
What's wrong?	(43)
whenever	(286)
whether	(286)
which	(17)
while	(75)
whole	(173)
Why don't you do sth. 句型?	(236)
Why not?	(137)
windy	(302)
winner 及 win	(254)
work	(210)
would like	(158)
would like to do sth.	(179)
Would you mind doing sth.? 句型的 答语	(206)
Would you mind doing...? 句型	(204)
write sb. a letter	(43)
wrong	(43)

Y

yet	(214)
-----	-------

辨析

a bit 与 a little	(214)
a lot of 与 a lot	(141)
above, on 与 over	(122)
ago 与 before	(174)
all the time 与 always	(272)
alone 与 lonely	(14)
although 与 though	(90)



another, others, the others 与 the other	(82)
anyone 与 any one	(182)
anywhere 与 somewhere	(82)
arrive, reach 与 get	(73)
as 与 like	(14)
asleep, sleeping, sleepy 与 sleep	(247)
be able to 与 can	(16)
be famous for 与 be famous as	(142)
borrow 与 lend	(46)
cost, spend, pay 与 take	(308)
cross 与 across	(312)
disappointing 与 disappointed	(113)
discover, invent 与 find	(277)
dress, wear, put on 与 be in	(16)
either, too 与 also	(46)
else 与 other	(52)
every 与 each	(7)
every day 与 everyday	(161)
except 与 besides	(53)
exciting 与 excited	(309)
find out, look for 与 find	(52)
first of all 与 at first	(106)
for 与 since	(170)
for example 与 such as	(271)
forget doing sth. 与 forget to do sth.	(301)
have to 与 must	(159)
hear of, hear 与 listen to	(255)
hope 与 wish	(112)
however 与 but	(121)
how long, how soon, how often 与 how far	(169)
in front of... 与 in the front of... ..	(73)
in the future 与 in future	(24)
in the tree 与 on the tree	(81)
instead 与 instead of	(249)
in 与 after	(8)
join, join in, attend 与 take part in	(142)
laugh 与 smile	(148)
leave 与 forget	(54)
like doing sth. 与 like to do sth.	(211)
look like 与 be like	(26)
maybe 与 may be	(145)
need to do sth. 与 need doing sth.	(186)
neither, either 与 both	(270)
not... anymore 与 not... any longer	(106)

on the earth 与 on earth	(160)
one, that 与 it	(173)
quite 与 very	(192)
receive 与 accept	(237)
run out of 与 run out	(181)
sick 与 ill	(123)
some time, sometime, some times 与 some- times	(220)
start 与 begin	(175)
such 与 so	(25)
surprised 与 surprising	(77)
take place 与 happen	(92)
thanks for 与 thanks to	(180)
too much, too many 与 much too	(147)
true 与 real	(113)
voice, noise 与 sound	(219)
watch, look 与 see	(144)
while 与 when	(75)
whole 与 all	(174)
win 与 beat	(254)
现在完成进行时、现在完成时与一般过去时	(171)

其他

比较级表最高级含义的用法	(254)
带有定语从句的复合句	(236)
定语从句句型	(210)
动词不定式(短语)作状语的用法	(172)
动词不定式短语作定语的用法	(136)
动名词(短语)作表语	(185)
动名词(短语)作主语的用法	(221)
动名词作主语与动词不定式作主语的用 法及区别	(19)
多重复合句	(115)
反意疑问句	(300)
分数的表达法	(283)
否定疑问句的用法	(77)
过去进行时的用法	(72)
含有宾语从句的复合句	(105)
介词 to 的用法	(44)
介词短语 for many young people 作状语	(143)
6-year-old 及合成形容词	(242)
现在分词短语作后置定语	(159)
"疑问词+动词不定式"结构	(53)
一般过去时的被动语态	(53)

1

UNIT

Will people have robots?



人们将来会有机器人吗?

学习目标全解 >>>>

XUEXIMUBIAOQUANJIE

ENGLISH	必记单词	SECTION A	will, robot, everything, paper, fewer, pollution, tree, building
		SECTION B	astronaut, rocket, space, fly, took, moon, fall, alone, pet, probably, able, dress, which, even, wrote
		SELF CHECK & READING	myself, interview, came, sound, company, thought, unpleasant, scientist, already, made, factory, simple, such, everywhere, human, huge, shape, snake, possible, electric, seem, impossible, housework
	常考短语	SECTION A	in the future, in 100 years, live to be
		SECTION B	space station, fly to, fall in love with, go skating, be able to
		SELF CHECK & READING	come true, in space, hundreds of, look like, get bored, look for
	经典句型	SECTION A	There will be... —Will there be...? —Yes, there will. / No, there won't.
		SECTION B	I'll be able to... What will the weather be like tomorrow?
		READING	Do you think you will...? There is/are... doing sth. It's + adj. + for sb. to do sth.
	重点语法		一般将来时
学法点拨	SECTION A		歌诀助记: there be 句型的用法
	SELF CHECK & READING		1. 歌诀助记: in the future 与 in future 2. 歌诀助记: hundred 的用法
	技能目标		1. 运用一般将来时谈论未来生活或个人梦想 2. 学会用 more, less, fewer 表达数量 3. 通过拓展阅读, 了解未来机器人的作用和对人类的影响
情感态度		亲近自然, 热爱科学	

SECTION A



原文、译文、生词、答案,面面俱到!

教材原文 JIAOCAIYUANWEN

Language Goal: • Make predictions

图片原文

Do you think there will/wil/be robots in people's homes?^①

Yes, there will. I think every home will have a robot.^②

Will kids go to school?

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

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).

1. People will have robots/'rəʊbʌts, 'rəʊbʌts/ in their homes.
2. People won't/wəʊnt/ use money. Everything /'evriθɪŋ/ will be free.^③
3. Books will only be on computers, not on paper /'peɪpə(r)/.^③
4. Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.
5. There will only be one country.
6. People will live to be 200 years old.^③

1b Listen and circle the predictions you hear in activity 1a.

汉语译文 HANYIYIWEN

语言目标:做出预言

图片译文

你认为人们家里将会有机器人吗?

是的,会有的。我认为家家都会有一个机器人。

孩子们会去上学吗?

孩子们将不用去上学。他们将在家里通过电脑学习。

从现在起在 100 年后,世界将会有怎样的不同? 读这些预言。同意的在 A 栏里打✓,不同意的在 D 栏里打✓。

人们家里将会有机器人。

人们将不再使用钱。每样东西都将是免费的。

书只会在电脑上出现,而不会出现在纸上。

孩子们将不用(去学校)上学。他们将在家里通过电脑学习。

将会只有一个国家。

人们将会活到 200 岁。

听录音,在活动 1a 中圈出你所听到的预言。

教材问题答案

1,2,4,5

1c PAIRWORK

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

A: Will people use money in 100 years?^①

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

A: Yes, they will.

2a Listen and circle the words you hear.

1. There will be more /less/fewer/'fju:ə(r)/ people.^②

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

3. There will be more/less/fewer cars.

4. There will be more/less/fewer pollution/pə'lju:ʃən/.^③

5. There will be more/less/fewer trees/'tri:z/.

教材问题答案

1. more 2. less 3. fewer 4. less 5. fewer

2b Listen again. Check (✓) the predictions you hear.

_____ 1. There will be fewer people.

✓ _____ 2. There will be less free time.

_____ 3. People will use the subways less.

_____ 4. There will be more pollution.

_____ 5. Cities will be very big and crowded.

教材问题答案

2, 5

2c GROUPWORK

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

A: I think there will be more pollution.

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

A: I agree.

结对练习

就活动 1a 中的预言进行问答。

100 年以后人们还使用钱吗?

不,不用了。一切都将是免费的。

人们会活到 200 岁吗?

是的,会的。

听录音,圈出你所听到的单词。

将会有更多/更少/更少的人。

将会有更多/更少/更少的空闲时间。

将会有更多/更少/更少的小汽车。

将会有更多/更少/更少的污染。

将会有更多/更少/更少的树。

再听一遍录音。在你所听到的预言前面打✓。

将会有更少的人。

将会有更少的空闲时间。

人们会更少地使用地铁。

将会有更多的污染。

城市将会庞大并且拥挤不堪。

小组活动

看活动 2b。编写有关预言的对话。

我认为将会有更多的污染。

噢,我不同意(你的看法)。但我认为将会有更少的树。

我同意。

Grammar Focus

Will there be less pollution?	No, there won't.	There will be more pollution.
Will there be fewer trees?	Yes, there will.	
Kids won't go to school.		
Kids will study at home on computers.		

Look!	
fewer	less
Use <i>fewer</i> to talk about countable nouns.	Use <i>less</i> to talk about uncountable nouns.
There will be fewer trees.	There will be less pollution.

语法聚焦

将会有更少的污染吗?	不,不会的。	将会有更多的污染。
将会有更少的树吗?	对,会的。	
孩子们将不去上学。		
孩子们将待在家里通过电脑学习。		

注意!	
更少	更少
用 fewer 谈论不可数名词。	用 less 谈论不可数名词。
将有更少的树。	将有更少的污染。

3a Look at the pictures of Sally. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences.

- Five years ago, Sally was in high school.
- She played .
- She had .
- Today, Sally is in college.
- She plays .
- She has .
- In five years, Sally will be .
- She will play .
- She will have .

看萨莉的照片。然后填写句中的空白。

5年前, 萨莉在(上)中学。

她踢足球。

她有一只猫。

今天, 萨莉在(上)大学。

她弹吉他。

她有一只狗。

5年后, 萨莉将会当医生/结婚。

她将会打网球。

她将会有一辆跑车/一个孩子。

教材问题答案

1. in high school 2. soccer 3. a cat 4. in college 5. the guitar 6. a dog
7. a doctor/married 8. tennis 9. a sports car/a child

结对练习

看活动 3a。对萨莉的未来做出预测。

你认为 5年后 萨莉会做什么工作?

3b PAIRWORK

Look at activity 3a. Make predictions about Sally.

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

B: I think she'll be a doctor.

A: What sport will she play?

B: She'll play...

3c) Now write about yourself.

Five years ago,

I was <1> *in a primary school*.

I played <2> *football*.

I had <3> *a cat*.

Today,

I am <4> *in a middle school*.

I play <5> *basketball*.

I have <6> *a parrot*.

In five years,

I will be <7>.

I will play <8> *the piano*.

I will have <9> *a computer*.

我认为她会当医生。

她将会做什么运动?

她会打……

现在写写你自己。

5年前,

我在小学。

我打(踢)足球。

我有一只猫。

今天,

我在中学。

我打(弹)篮球。

我有一只鹦鹉。

5年后,

我会成为高中生。

我会打(弹)钢琴。

我会有一台电脑。

教材问题答案

- <1> in a primary school <2> soccer <3> a cat <4> in a middle school <5> basketball
<6> a parrot <7> in a high school <8> the piano <9> a computer

4) GROUPWORK

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

A: I think there will be more tall buildings /'bɪldɪŋz/.

And there will be fewer cars and more buses.

小组活动

画一幅这个城市未来(面貌)的图画。然后向全班同学描述这幅图画。

我认为将有更多的高楼。而且小轿车会减少,公共汽车会更多。

教材问题答案

(答案不唯一,示例仅供参考)

B: I think there will be more parks in the city. And there will be more trees.

C: I think there will be more hospitals. And there will be less pollution.

D: I think there will be more colleges. And there will be fewer pet dogs.



要点全解

YAO DIAN QUAN JIE

重点、难点、疑点、考点,点点不漏!

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?
(教材第2页)

(1)本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。注意宾语从句的语序必须是陈述语序。

Do you think he is a teacher? 你认为他是一名老师吗?

考点向导

常在“单项填空”中考查 Do you think...? 中的宾语从句的语序。

- (2) there will be 意为“将有, 会有”, 是 there be 句型的一般将来式, 其否定形式是 there won't be..., 一般疑问句形式是 Will there be...? 有时可以与 There is/are going to be... 相互转换。

There will be a film this evening. 今晚将有一场电影。

→ There won't be a film this evening. 今晚将没有电影。

→ —Will there be a film this evening? 今晚将有一场电影吗?

—Yes, there will. /No, there won't. 是的, 有。/不, 没有。

【拓展】 ① there be 句型的一个重要用法是“就近一致”原则, 即谓动词 be 和最靠近它的名词在数上保持一致。

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。

- ② there be 与 have/has 的区别: 前者表示某地存在某物; 后者表示“拥有”的意思。二者有时可以相互转换。

Our school has twenty classes. = There are twenty classes in our school.

我们学校有 20 个班级。

牢记

there be 句型的用法歌诀

there be 句型有特点, 主语跟在 be 后边, 单数主语用 is, 复数用 are 要记全。

否定句 be 后 not 加, 疑问句 be 在 there 前。介词短语表地点, “有”是“存在”记心间。

中考链接 Q ZHONGKAO LIAN JIE

(2012 · 江苏扬州) —Why are you in such a hurry, John?

—There _____ a basketball match between Class Three and our class in ten minutes.

A. is going to be

B. is going to have

C. will have

D. will hold

解析: 由时间状语 in ten minutes 可知本句用一般将来时; there be 句型不能与 have 连用, 排除 B、C 两项; there be 句型的一般将来时结构为 there is going to be 或 there will be。 **答案:** A

2. I think every home will have a robot. 我认为(将来)每家都会有一个机器人。(教材第 2 页)

- (1) 这是一个含有宾语从句的主从复合句, I think 为主句, every home will have a robot 是宾语从句, 用来表述自己的看法。

I think the boy will buy a few new books about English.

我认为这个男孩会买几本英语方面的新书。

【拓展】 根据语法的惯例, I think/suppose/believe 等后的宾语从句如果是否定句, 要把否定转移到主句的动词上, 这种现象称之为“否定转移”。

I don't think he can swim. 我认为他不会游泳。

I don't think you can go there by bus. 我认为你不能乘坐公共汽车去那儿。

(2) every 此处用作形容词,意为“每个的,每一”。

Not every horse can run fast. 并非所有的马都跑得快。

辨析: every 与 each

every	形容词	指三者或三者以上范围的“每一个”,侧重总体,不能单独使用
each	形容词	指两者或两者以上中的“每一个”,侧重个体
	代词	可作主语或宾语,其后可跟介词 of

Every teacher knows her. 所有的老师都认识她。

There are lots of trees on each side of the road. 公路的每一边都有许多树。

Each of us has a dictionary. 我们每个人都有一本词典。

知识

every 与 each 的区别

every 用来表整体,each 用来表个别。each 最低需是俩,every 最低需是仨。

every 作主用单数,each 可单也可复,作主作定用单数,其他情况用复数。

3. People won't use money. Everything will be free.

人们将不再使用钱。一切都将是免费的。(教材第2页)

(1) everything 此处用作不定代词,意为“每件事物,一切事物”,作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。

Everything goes well. 一切进展顺利。

(2) free 此处用作形容词,意为“免费的”。

You'll get a free gift of an MP4 if you buy this computer now.

如果你现在买这款电脑,你会得到一部免费的 MP4 作为礼物。

注意

free 还有“自由的;空闲的”之意。其名词形式为 freedom,意为“自由”。

Are you free this afternoon? 今天下午你有空吗?

He wants to be free. 他想得到自由。

4. Books will only be on computers, not on paper.

书只会在电脑上出现,而不会出现在纸上。(教材第2页)

paper 此处用作不可数名词,意为“纸,纸张”。表示“一张纸”用 a piece of paper,“两张纸”用 two pieces of paper。

Can you give me two pieces of paper? 你能给我两张纸吗?

中考链接 ZHONGKAO LIANJIE

(2011·广西梧州) Please pick up the _____. Don't keep it on the floor.

A. paper

B. boxes

C. books

D. bottles

解析: 由句中的代词 it 可知,空格处应为不可数名词 paper。句意:请捡起这张纸来,不要让它在地板上。 **答案:** A