

花 **1** 小时的家教成本，
请回 **1** 学期的家教老师！

人民教育版

英语

八年级下学期

解析

◎ 重点

◎ 难点

◎ 疑点





非常


教


◎ 青岛出版社


《非常家教》出版说明


 **知识导航** 提纲挈领 帮你明确学习目的,了解章节基本内容,梳理清晰的线索,是你课前预习的良师。



 **要点点拨** 有的放矢 直击重点、难点与考点,点拨核心知识点,记录课堂讲评要点,是你课堂学习的益友。



 **典例详析** 举一反三 精选典型例题,通透讲解,明示诀窍,详析规律,纠正误区,是你快速提高的捷径。

 **基础自测** 知根知底 题目难度适中,涵盖章节基本内容,力求夯实基础,可用于课后及时检测,是你巩固根本的秘方。



 **能力拓展** 触类旁通 优中选精,拒绝题海。帮你有效提升创新能力,增强学习的信心,打造智慧与成功之旅。



 **学习指南** 授人以渔 帮你归纳学习方法,及时总结解题思路,增强学习效果,探求为学之道。

 **单元总结**  **温故知新** 串联知识点,梳理知识结构;明确中考定位,把握命题趋势;指点迷津,是你自主复习的“非常家教”。

 **单元测评**  **量身定做,查漏补缺** 名家精心挑选全面涵盖本单元内容的各种形式的习题,帮你巩固知识,及时发现不足,从而使复习更有针对性,事半功倍。

 **中考链接**  因为似曾相识,所以游刃有余!

 **期中测评**  行百里者半九十,一定要再接再厉!

 **期末测评**  面对优异的成绩,非常家教平常心!



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Unit 1 Will people have robots?

单元导几

掌握用 will 来表达对未来的预测,并学会 there be 的一般将来时的肯定句及一般疑问句的形式。与此同时,同学们还要学会区分 will 和 be going to 十动词原形表达一般将来时的不同用法,并且学会使用句型 I think... 来表达自己的意见,通过对课文的阅读来训练和提高阅读能力。

Section A



知识导航

勇于开始,才能找到成功的路

I. 试着写出下列单词的缩写形式。

- I am _____
- will not _____
- they will _____
- she will _____
- he will _____

II. 英汉词组互译。

- use paper money _____
- live to be 200 years old _____
- study at home on computer _____
- more and more pollution _____
- live on a space station _____
- 喜爱,爱上 _____
- 实现 _____
- 在周末 _____
- 全世界 _____

III. 你知道 there be 结构的一般将来时是怎样构成的吗?请试着写出来,然后举上一个例句。对 there be 结构你还知道哪些内容?试着写出一些来。



要点点拨

读书不知要领,苦而无功

I. 单词透视

1. paper n. 纸

(1) 作“纸”讲时为物质名词,不可数,表达“一张纸”,可以用 a piece/sheet of paper, 不可说 a paper。例如:

I need three pieces of white paper. 我需要三张

白纸。

(2) paper 表示“各种不同的纸”时,作可数名词;表示“文章、论文、书面作业、考卷”也作可数名词。例如:

The students hand in many papers every week. 学生们每周有许多作业交来。

【知识拓展】常用短语:

- on paper 以书面形式
- in the paper 在报上
- on the paper 在纸上

2. use v. 使用,利用

(1) use 作动词,意为“使用,利用”。例如:

May I use your pen? 能用一下你的笔吗?

(2) use sth. to do sth. 意为“使用某物做某事”。例如:

I can use the computer to chat with my friends. 我能用电脑和我的朋友聊天。

【知识拓展】use 的形容词形式为 useful

“有用的,有益的”。例如:

English is very useful. 英语非常有用。

II. 短语扫描

3. go to school

go to school 意为“上学”。例如:

He goes to school at seven every day. 他每天7点上学。

如果 go 后接的地点为副词,则省略介词 to。例如:

I must go home now. 我现在必须回家了。

III. 易混辨析

4. in, after, later

in, after, later 与时间段连用,都可表示“(一段时间)之后”,其区别是:

<i>in</i>	“in+一段时间”指“(将来的)一段时间之后”。例如： What will you be in five years? 五年之后你做什么？ We'll start off in ten minutes. 我们十分钟后出发。
<i>after</i>	“after+一段时间”表示“(在过去某个时间看来)一段时间之后”。例如： He went home after two days. 他两天后回家了。
<i>later</i>	“一段时间+later”表示“(在过去某个时间看来)一段时间之后”。例如： Three years later, she had a baby. 三年后,她生了一个孩子。

IV. 难句诠释

5. Do you think there will be robots in people's homes?

这个句子是个宾语从句,省略了引导词 that。主句为 Do you think,从句为 there will be robots in people's homes,是 there be 结构的一般将来时态。

【知识拓展】 there be 表示“有”,但它与 have(has)有所区别。there be 表示客观存在的“有”,主语在 be 动词之后;而 have(has)表示主观拥有的“有”,主语在其前。例如:

There is a baseball on the floor. 地板上有一个棒球。(侧重“球存在于地板上”,而未说明归属谁所有)

I have a baseball. 我有一个棒球。(侧重“这个球归我所有”,而未说明它所在的位置)

6. Kids won't go to school.

(1)此句为一般将来时的否定形式“will not + 动词原形”,缩写为 won't。例如:

I won't visit the Great Wall of China tomorrow. 明天我将不会去游览长城。

—Will you go to the park next Sunday? 下周日你将去公园吗?

—No, I won't. 不,我不去。

(2)kid 是名词,意为“孩子,年轻人”,复数为 kids,美语,常用于口语中,相当于 child。例如:

The kids had a great time last night. 孩子们昨晚过得很快乐。

【知识拓展】 kid 作动词讲时,表示“哄骗,闹着玩,开玩笑”等。例如:

Don't be angry. I was only kidding. 别生

气,我只是闹着玩。

I know you are kidding me. 我知道你在哄(骗)我。

V. 语法在线

There be 句型的将来时

There be 句型的将来时表示“将来有……”。

1. 肯定句的结构为 There will be + 物 + 介词短语 + 其他。例如:

There will be more cars in people's homes in future. 将来人们的家里会有更多的汽车。

2. 否定句的结构为 There won't be + 物 + 介词短语 + 其他。例如:

There won't be any trees in this place in two years. 两年后这地方就不会有树生长了。

3. 疑问句的结构为 Will there be + 物 + 介词短语 + 其他。例如:

Will there be less pollution? 将会有更少的污染吗?

肯定回答:Yes, there will. 是,会的。

否定回答:No, there won't. 不,不会。

典例详析

读书之法,莫贵于循序而致精

例题 1

(四川省中考)

My father will be back from Beijing _____ a week.

A. for B. in C. after D. at

【解析】“in+时间段”表示多长时间以后,用于将来时。

【答案】 B



指点迷津

in 和 after 都可表示“在……之后”;in 是以现在为中心,表示“从今以后”,多用于将来时;after 是以现在以外的时间为中心,多用于过去时。但如果句中的时间状语为具体的时间时,不论什么时态都要用 after,而不用 in。

例题 2

—I'm getting fatter and fatter. What should I do, doctor?

—You'd better eat _____ food and take _____ exercise.

A. less, less B. more, more
C. more, less D. less, more

【解析】病人说自己越来越胖了,问医生该怎么办,因此答案为“少吃多锻炼”。

【答案】 D



指点迷津

{ few 修饰可数名词
 { little 修饰不可数名词

二者都有否定意义

{ a few 修饰可数名词
 { a little 修饰不可数名词

二者都有肯定意义

few 与 little 的比较等级如下:

原级	few	little
比较级	fewer	less
最高级	fewest	least

例题 3

He _____ up very late in the morning, but now he _____ up very early.

- A. used to getting; is used to get
 B. used to get; is used to get
 C. is used to getting; used to get
 D. used to get; is used to getting

【解析】 本题考查 used to do 与 be used to doing 的区别。used to do 意为“过去经常做……”，而 be used to doing 意为“习惯于做某事”，故选 D。题意为：他过去早晨起床很晚，但是现在他习惯早起了。

【答案】 D

例题 4

—Do you know _____?

—Next year.

- A. when he come here
 B. when did he come here
 C. when he will come here
 D. when will he come here

【解析】 由答语 Next year. 可以确定宾语从句用一般将来时。

【答案】 C



指点迷津

一般将来时的含义及构成：(1)含义：一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态，也表示将来经常或反复发生的动作，常与表示将来的时间状语，如 tomorrow, next week, next month, in 100 years 等连用。(2)构成：一般将来时一般由“助动词 will + 动词原形”构成，在口语中 will 在名词或代词后常常缩写为“ll”，will not 常简缩为 won't(在疑问句中，主语为第一人称 I 和 we 时，常用助动词 shall)。在含有时间状语从句或条件状语从句的复合句中，当主句是一般将来时的时候，从句用一般现在时。

例题 5

Usually computers _____ to search the Internet.

- A. use B. are using
 C. are used D. used

【解析】 本题考查被动语态的用法。computers 作主语，可知用被动语态，由副词 usually 可知用一般现在时，故选 C。

【答案】 C



基础自测

做的技艺，来自做的过程

I. 慧眼识珠，单项选择。

1. Which team are you going to play _____, do you know?

- A. with B. to
 C. against D. about

2. Don't worry, she has _____ useful information.

- A. many B. fewer
 C. more D. less

3. Meimei will be back _____ five o'clock.

- A. in B. after
 C. for D. since

4. If my parents _____ free tomorrow, we _____ for a picnic.

- A. are; go B. are; will go
 C. will be; will go D. will be; go

5. The _____ mistakes you make, the _____ results you will get.

- A. less; better B. few; good
 C. few; well D. fewer; better

II. 按括号内的要求改写下列句子。

6. Will kids study at home on computers? (作否定回答)

_____.

7. It will take her half an hour to finish the work. (改为一般过去时)

It _____ her half an hour to finish the work.

8. I think there will be more water pollution. (改为否定句)

I _____ think there _____ be more pollution.

9. I have the same opinion as you. (改为同义句)

I _____ with you.

III. 根据所给汉语完成英语句子。

10. 孩子们将不去上学。

Kids _____ to school.

11. 城市将变得很大,很拥挤。

Cities will be very _____ and _____.

12. 她将做什么运动?

What _____ will she _____?

13. 你认为 Sally 5 年后将成为什么?

What _____ Sally will be in five years?



能力拓展

有志者自有千方百計, 无志者只感千難万難

IV. 完形填空。

Tom and Fred are talking about the year 2050. "What will our world be 14 in the year 2050?" asks Tom.

"I don't know," says Fred. "What do you 15?" "Well, no one knows, but it's interesting to 16." "17 the year 2050 everyone will carry a pocket computer. The 18 will give us the answers 19 the problems. We shall all have telephones 20 our pockets, too." "A lot of people 21 and work under the sea." "Machines will do 22 of work, and so people will 23 more holidays."

14. A. like B. look
C. look like D. /
15. A. do B. like
C. think D. feel
16. A. see B. know
C. hear D. guess
17. A. On B. In C. At D. Of
18. A. pocket B. computer
C. people D. year
19. A. of B. at C. for D. to
20. A. with B. on C. in D. under
21. A. live B. lives
C. living D. will live
22. A. many B. any C. lot D. lots
23. A. have B. be C. has D. is

Section B



知识导航

勇于开始, 才能找到成功的路

I. 按要求写出相应的单词。

1. fell(动词原形) _____
2. bet(现在分词) _____
3. gentleman(复数) _____
4. serve(名词) _____

5. pollution(动词) _____

6. little(比较级) _____

7. person(形容词) _____

8. wooden(名词) _____

9. European(名词) _____

10. like(v.)(反义词) _____

II. 翻译下列词组。

11. 去滑冰 _____
12. 十年后 _____
13. 许多不同种类的金鱼 _____
14. 世界杯足球赛 _____
15. 奥运会 _____
16. 击倒 _____
17. 第一次 _____
18. 为某事打赌 _____
19. 腾出时间 _____
20. 使反对 _____



要点点拨

读书不知要领, 苦而无功

I. 单词透视

1. moon n. 月亮; 月球

例如:

The moon travels round the earth. 月球围绕地球转。

The moon is quite near us in space. 在太空中月球离我们很近。

【友情提示】谈到地球 earth, 太阳 sun, 月亮 moon 时, 它们前面要用定冠词 the, 因为它们是世界上独一无二的事物。

2. fall v. 落下、降落; 变成; 陷入

例如: The rain is falling. 雨正在下。

He has fallen ill. 他病了。

fall in love with 喜爱、爱上

After working together for many years, they fell in love with each other. 在一起工作了多年后, 他们相爱了。

【知识拓展】fall 作名词讲时意为“秋天、秋季”(美), 相当于 autumn(英)。例如:

He went abroad in the fall of 2007. 他在 2007 年的秋天出国了。

3. alone adj. 单独的; adv. 单独地

(1) alone 作形容词时, 意为“单独的; 独一无二的”, 只作表语和补语, 不能用作定语。例如:

We are alone here. 我们独自在这儿。

He was alone in the house. 他独自一人在家里。

(2)alone 作副词,意为“单独地;独自”。例如:

You can't live on bread alone. 你不能仅靠面包为生。

She dared not go home alone. 她不敢独自回家。

【知识拓展】 常用短语:

all alone 独自一人,孤零零地

let alone 更不必说,何况

let sb./sth. alone

随他/它去;不干涉(打扰)某人/某事

stand alone in 在……方面独一无二

II. 短语扫描

4. go skating

go skating 是“go+动词的现在分词”结构,表示“去做……”。例如:

My grandfather goes fishing every week. 我爷爷每周都去钓鱼。

I like going skating. 我喜欢去滑冰。

5. on vacation

on vacation 意为“在度假”,on 表示“处于……状态中”。例如:

He will go to Shanghai on vacation. 他要到上海度假。

My father will be away on business tomorrow. 我爸爸明天要出差。

III. 易混辨析

6. wear, put on, be in, dress

wear	作及物动词,表示“穿着,戴,蓄留着”等,后面可接表衣帽、首饰、眼镜、胡须、发型等的词。例如: He wears a nice uniform. 他穿着漂亮的制服。 My English teacher always wears glasses. 我的英语老师总是戴着眼镜。 wear 通常表示“穿戴的某种状态”,常可用于进行时。例如: Anna is wearing a green dress today. 安娜今天穿着一件绿色连衣裙。
put on	表示“穿”,但它表示穿戴的动作。例如: Put on your coat, it's cold outside. 穿上外套,外面很冷。

be in	表示“穿着,戴着”;它表示穿的服饰,常接表示颜色的名词。例如: She is in red today. 今天她穿着红衣服。
dress	表示“给……穿衣服”,后接人作宾语。例如: She dressed her daughter and took her to the kindergarten. 她给女儿穿好衣服,送她去幼儿园。

IV. 难句诠释

7. So in ten years, I'll have many different pets. 因此,10年后,我将会养许多不同的宠物。

(1)so 在本句中意为“因此”,表示的是某种原因造成的结果。与汉语不同的是,英语中 because 与 so 不可连用。例如:

I do it because I like it.

= I like it, so I do it. 我做这件事是因为我喜欢。

Because it was late, we went home.

= It was late, so we went home. 天晚了,所以我们就回家去了。

(2)in ten years 表示“10年后”,“in+一段时间”常用在将来时态中。例如:

He will be back in three days. 他将会在三天后回来。

(3)different 在本句中作形容词,用于修饰可数名词的复数形式。例如:

We study in different schools. 我们在不同的学校学习。

V. 语法在线

(一)一般将来时的含义

一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态,也表示将来经常或反复发生的动作,常与表示将来的时间状语,如 tomorrow, next week, next month, in 100 years 等连用。例如:

I will go to my uncle's next week. 下星期我将去我叔叔家。

Computers will touch people's lives in a few years. 电脑在几年内将在人们的生活中普及。

We will come to see you every month. 我们将每个月都来看你。

(二)一般将来时的构成

1. 由“助动词 will+动词原形”构成,在口语中 will 在名词或代词后常简缩为 'll, will not 常简缩为 won't。在疑问句中,主语为第一人称(I and we),常用助动词 shall。以 go 为例列表如下:

人称	肯定式	否定式	疑问式
第一人称	I We will go.	I We will not go.	Shall I/we go?
第二人称	You will go.	You will not go.	Will you go?
第三人称	He/She/It/ They will go.	He/She/It/ They will not go.	Will he/she/ it/they go?

2. 由“be going to + 动词原形”构成,表示将要发生的事或打算、计划、决定要做的事情。例如:

What are you going to do tomorrow? 你明天打算做什么?

We're not going to have any classes this afternoon. 今天下午我们将不上课。

典例详析

读书之法,莫贵于循序而致精

例题 1

(江苏省中考)

In some foreign countries, such as Canada, children usually leave their parents when they grow up. It makes the old feel _____.

- A. alone B. lonely
C. frightened D. enjoyable

【解析】 首先区别四个选项的意思:alone 指客观上“单独,独自一人”;lonely 指精神上“孤独的,寂寞的”;frightened 指“受惊吓的,恐惧的”;enjoyable 指“愉悦的”。根据题意可知“孩子们长大以后离开父母,这使老人们感到孤独”,故选 B。

【答案】 B

例题 2

—Mum, _____ I go out to play?
—Yes, you can. But you must finish your

homework first.

- A. must B. may C. will D. need

【解析】 句意为:一妈,我可以出去玩吗?一可以。但你必须首先完成你的作业。表示请求可用 may。must 必须,will 将,need 需要,故选 B。

【答案】 B

例题 3

There're _____ apples in my bag, but there aren't _____ in your bag.

- A. some, some B. any, any
C. some, any D. any, some

【解析】 一般情况下,肯定句中使用 some,否定句中或使用 any。

【答案】 C

指点迷津

some, any 都可用作形容词和不定代词。用作形容词时,其用法上的区别有:(1)some 一般用于肯定句,后接复数名词或不可数名词;any 一般用于否定句和疑问句,后接不可数名词或复数名词。(2)some 可以用在表示建议、请求或希望得到肯定回答的疑问句中,但不可用在否定句中;而 any 也可以用在肯定句中,表示“任一”。

例题 4

Which country will _____ this World Cup?

- A. beat B. win
C. won D. hit

【解析】 句意为:哪个国家能赢得这次世界杯?

【答案】 B

指点迷津

beat 与 win 同义,意为“战胜、赢得、打败”,但用法不同。beat 后的宾语是人或比赛对手;而 win 后的宾语是比赛、竞赛项目或战争。

例题 5

—Will there be less pollution?

—Yes, _____.

- A. there be B. there is
C. there are D. there will

【解析】 这是对 There be 句型(一般将来时)的一般疑问句的简短回答。

【答案】 D

指点迷津

表示预见及其应答:

Will people have robots?
Do you think there will be robots in people's homes?
Yes, there will.
No, there won't.
Kids won't go to school.
There will be less pollution.

基础自测

做的技艺,来自做的过程

I. 慧眼识珠,单项选择。

1. _____ people can do _____ work in my country.

- A. Fewer; more B. Less; more
C. Less; less D. Fewer; fewer

2. Three years ago, my father and I _____
to New Zealand.

- A. go B. goes
C. went D. going

3. For example, there are already robots _____
in factories.

- A. worked B. working
C. to work D. work

4. Which is the _____ to the bus stop,
please?

- A. road B. way
C. street D. address

5. Would you please pass me _____?

- A. two paper
B. two papers
C. two pieces of paper
D. two pieces of papers

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

6. Many beautiful tall _____ (build) take the
place of the old houses.

7. The boy _____ (fall) off his motorbike
and hurt his legs.

8. I taught _____ (I) English when I was
young.

9. There were many famous _____ (predict)
that never came true.

10. Air _____ (pollute) is harmful to all the
living things.

III. 按括号内的要求改写下列句子。

11. He looks like a teacher. (改为同义句)

He _____ a teacher.

12. There will be more pollution in our city.
(改为否定句)

There _____ more pollution in
our city.

13. The kids will go to school on foot. (改为一
般疑问句, 并作否定回答)

_____ the kids _____ to school on foot?

_____.



能力拓展

有志者自有千方百计, 无志者只感千难万难

IV. 阅读理解。

What do you think Americans in the early
twentieth century(1900—1925) did on weekends?

What do they do on weekends now?

THEN

Once upon a time, people spent lots of time at
home on weekends. Then, new inventions changed
the weekend.

• People used electric(电动的)streetcars to travel
in cities. On weekends, they rode the streetcars to
parks. Young people liked roller coasters(过山车).

• The first movies lasted only one minute.
Soon, however, movies got longer. In the 1920s,
movie theatres sold millions of tickets each week!
In 1927, movies finally had sound. Sometimes, people
stayed home instead, and listened to another
new invention—the radio.

• People in cities worked indoors during the
week, so they wanted to be outdoors on weekends.
Bicycling became a popular activity.

NOW

With more time, money, and inventions people
have many more choices.

• They can visit huge parks like Disney World
and ride modern roller coasters that go higher and
faster than ever before.

• They can choose from lots of different mov-
ies at a multiplex(a building with many movie thea-
tres) or watch a video at home.

• Many people jog(慢跑), bicycle, walk out, or
play sports at gym. Others turn on their TV and
watch sports.

14. Before the early twentieth century, Ameri-
cans used to spend their weekends _____.

- A. at home B. in the theatre
C. outdoors D. in the park

15. Which of the following do you know are
new inventions now?

- A. Radios. B. Bicycles.
C. Movies. D. Videos.

16. What do you know about the first movies?

- A. They had no sound.
B. They got longer.
C. They sold well.
D. They seemed short.

17. The best title(标题) of the text is“_____”.

- A. Many more choices
B. The new invention
C. The popular activities
D. The changing weekends

世界之最: 千奇百怪的机器人集锦

1. 最聪明的机器人

美国马萨诸塞州的麻省理工学院的边缘项目小组试图把不同领域的人工智能技术和机器人结合起来。正在制造中的这种机器人制作完成后将是人工智能机器人的最尖端技术产物。它将成为一种会思维、会听、会感觉、会触摸并且会说话的智能机器人。

2. 最大的机器人

1993年, 美国斯蒂芬·斯皮尔伯格的安布林娱乐公司制造出一台长14米、高5.5米、重4 082千克的机械恐龙, 名叫霸王龙国王, 是为拍摄《侏罗纪公园》而制造的。它是由泡沫橡胶和聚氨酯做成的, 大小和真的恐龙相仿, 也是为拍电影而制造的最大自动机械。

3. 最复杂的用于外科手术的机器人

美国华盛顿州西雅图的罗伯特·拉扎拉博士使用计算机移动公司的“宙斯”机器人在一个模拟胸腔内进行冠状动脉旁路手术的实验。“宙斯”是1998年2月制成的, 它使得外科医生能利用插入患者体内的精密仪器, 通过切三个像铅笔那么粗的切口, 对心脏旁路做手术。计算机移动公司现在计划生产一种新型的机器人, 它使外科医生能通过高速电话线给患者做手术。

4. 最接近人类智能的机器人

1997年, 日本的本田公司制造出高1.6米的PS3机器人。该机器人有三维视觉, 头部能自如转动, 双脚能躲开障碍物, 能改变方向, 在被推后可以自我平衡。该机器人由150位工程师历时11年, 耗资8 000万美元研制而成, 可以照料人和完成危险的及艰苦的工作。

Self Check & Reading



知识导航

勇于开始, 才能找到成功的路

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. We have to wear a u _____ to school.
2. P _____ the future can be difficult as well as embarrassing.
3. There were many famous predictions that never came t _____.
4. China will play a _____ Japan tomorrow.
5. Some fans began b _____ money on foot-

ball games.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

6. It's worth _____ (learn) some knowledge of English.
7. Kids used to _____ (study) at school last year.
8. You can study English well by _____ (read) it loudly every day.
9. Hurry up! Don't keep your mother _____ (wait) for a long time.
10. They decided _____ (start) their class meeting.



要点点拨

读书不知要领, 苦而无功

I. 单词透视

1. myself

myself 为反身代词, 其对应的主格为 I。

【知识拓展】 第一至第三人称单复数的反身代词:

I—myself	we—ourselves
you(单)—yourself	
you(复)—yourselves	
he—himself	she—herself
they—themselves	it—itself

2. seem vi. 好像, 似乎

(1) seem 作连系动词, 指“好像, 仿佛, 似乎”, 常用于“seem (to be) + 形容词/名词/介词短语(作表语)”结构。例如:

He seems (to be) happy. 他似乎很快乐。

They seem students. 他们好像是学生。

(2) seem 后跟动词不定式。例如:

She seemed to be sleeping. 她好像在睡觉。

【知识拓展】 seem to do 还可用 “It seems + that 从句” 表达。例如:

It seems that he is happy. = He seems (to be) happy. 他似乎很高兴。

II. 短语扫描

3. come true

come true 指“(理想, 梦想等)实现”。come 是连系动词; true 是形容词, 该词组是系表结构。例如:

Her dream came true. 她的梦想实现了。

Her dream to go to university has come true. 她上大学的愿望实现了。

【解析】 句意为:下周大厅会展出一些著名的油画。根据题干可知主语与动词的关系为被动关系,用被动语态,时间为 next week,时态应为一般将来时,故选 D。本题考查时态和语态的运用。

【答案】 D


例题 3

The book is _____ reading.

- A. value B. worthy
C. worth D. good

【解析】 sth. be worth doing 意为“某事值得做”。

【答案】 C

 **指点迷津**

worth 可作形容词或名词,但不能作动词。“值得做……”表示为“be worth + 名词/动名词”。


例题 4

I agree _____ your opinion.

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

【解析】 句意为“我同意你的意见”,agree with 表示同意某人的意见或看法。

【答案】 D

 **指点迷津**

(1)agree with 后可以接人,意为“赞成某人的意见或同意某人的看法”;也可以接表示意见、想法的名词或从句。agree with 还可表示“与……相符;与……一致;适合……”(2)agree to 表示同意某项建议、计划、安排等。(3)agree on/upon 表示确定一件事情或使双方在某一事情上取得一致意见。(4)agree in 表示在观点或原则上相同,达成协议。


例题 5

She tried _____ her Chinese.

- A. improve B. to improve
C. improving D. improved

【解析】 句意为:她设法提高她的汉语水平。

【答案】 B

 **指点迷津**

(1)try 作动词,意为“尝试;试验”等,常用短语有:①try one's best to do sth. 意为“尽某人最大努力做某事”。②try...on 意为“试穿”。③try out 意为“尝试;试验”。④try to do sth. 意为“设法/努力做某事”。⑤try doing sth. 意为“尝试做某事”。(2)try 作名词,意为“尝试”,为可数名词,后面常接介词 at 或 for。

I. 慧眼识珠,单项选择。

- His dream _____.
A. realized B. come true
C. came true D. realize
- The old woman lives _____, but she doesn't feel _____.
A. alone;alone B. alone;lone
C. lone;lone D. lone;alone
- This song is well worth _____.
A. listening B. listening to
C. listens to D. listens
- Sorry,I don't agree _____ what you said.
A. to B. with C. at D. /
- Will you please go swimming together with me this afternoon?
—_____,but I have something important to do.
A. I do B. I'd like to
C. I'd like to do D. I won't

II. 按括号内的要求改写下列句子。

- He seems to be a doctor. (改为同义句)
_____ he is a doctor.
- You have to eat less food if you want to be thinner. (改为反义句)
You have to eat _____ food if you want to be _____.
- Mz White will stay there for a month. (就画线部分提问)
_____ Mz White stay there?
- Mike began to love the girl last month. (改为同义句)
Mike _____ love _____ the girl last month.
- Can you predict? What will the weather be like this summer? (合并成一复合句)
Can you predict _____ the weather _____ like this summer?

III. 根据所给汉语完成英语句子。

- 有许多著名的预言从来没有实现。
There were many _____ that never _____.
- 他认为大多数人将永远不会用电脑。
He thought that _____ would never be

_____ most people.

13. 在一些科幻电影中,将来的人们会有自己的机器人。

In some science _____, people in the _____ have their own robots.

14. 他们帮忙做家务以及大部分枯燥的工作。

They help with the homework, and do the _____ jobs.

15. 新型机器人将有許多不同的形状。

New robots will have _____



能力拓展

有志者自有千方百計, 无志者只感千难万难

IV. 完形填空。

We live in computer age(时代). People 16 scientists, teachers, writers and even students use computers to do all kinds of work. But more than 30 years ago, 17 couldn't do much. They were very big and expensive. Very 18 people were interested in them and knew how to use them. Today computers are smaller and 19. But they can do a lot of work. Many people like to use them. Some people 20 have them at home.

Computers become very important because they can work 21 than people and make fewer mistakes. Computers can 22 people do a lot of work. Writers now use computers to 23. Teachers use them to help teaching. Students use them to 24. Computers can also remember what you 25 them. Computers are very useful and helpful. They are our friends. Do you want to have a computer?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 16. A. like | B. as |
| C. and | D. with |
| 17. A. students | B. scientists |
| C. teachers | D. computers |
| 18. A. few | B. a few |
| C. little | D. a little |
| 19. A. cheap | B. cheaper |
| C. more expensive | D. expensive |
| 20. A. even | B. still |
| C. already | D. yet |
| 21. A. fast | B. faster |
| C. slow | D. slower |
| 22. A. help | B. make |
| C. stop | D. use |

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 23. A. write | B. play |
| C. study | D. learn |
| 24. A. sing | B. study |
| C. dance | D. watch |
| 25. A. put in | B. put on |
| C. put into | D. put up |

学习指南

学习最大的敌人是遗忘

你知道下面的常用表达吗?

1. 当你问未来是否会有……的时候,你可以说:

—Will there be...in the future?

—Yes, there will.

—No, there won't.

—Do you think there will be...in the future?

—Yes, there will. I think...

—No, there won't. I don't think...

2. 当你认为未来会有某种情况出现时,你可以说:

—I think there will be...

—I agree.

—I don't agree. 或 I disagree.

3. 当询问某人(某事)一段时间后会……时,你可以说:

What do you think...will be in...?

—I think...will be...

4. 当你谈将来理想的时候,你可以说:

I will be a(an)...

5. 当询问对方将住在什么地方时,你可以说:

—Where will you live?

—I will live...

6. 当你没听清楚对方说什么时,你可以说:

I don't quite follow you. Will you please say it again?

—Will you please repeat what you've just said?

—OK. I'll repeat what I have said.

7. 当你想发表你的见解时,你可以说:

I think I shall...instead.

I don't think it's true.

I really can't agree with you.

Good idea. That's much better than...

8. 当你想判断某件事的真实性时,你可以说:

You may be right.

Perhaps he is right.



单元总结



知识目标	基础词汇	robot, paper, use, less, fewer, tree, building, space, fly, moon, fall, alone, pet, probably, able, dress, which, even, myself, interview, future, company, factory, human
	重点短语	less than, be able to, free time, in the future, hundreds of, go skating, come true, in the past, do housework
	交际用语	1. — Will people use money in 100 years? — No, they won't. (Yes, they will.) 2. — What do you think Sally will be in five years? — I think she'll be a doctor. 3. — What sport will she play? — She'll play... 4. — Where do you live? — I live in an apartment.
	语法知识	1. 一般将来时 (will + do) 2. 一般疑问句及简略式回答 3. 比较级 more, less, fewer 的应用
能力目标	1. 培养学生大胆想象的能力; 2. 激励学生认真掌握知识以创造更加美好的未来。	
重点难点	重点: 一般将来时的用法, 并进一步学会“更多, 更少”的表达方法; 难点: 比较一般过去时、一般现在时和一般将来时的用法。	



中考链接



中考范例

(陕西省中考)

假如你是 Kate 或者 Tom, 请先用“√”回答下列问卷调查表中的问题, 然后根据问卷调查表的内容, 用英语写一篇关于人与动物的短文。

要求: 1. 书写工整, 语言规范, 表达完整, 符合语境。

2. 词数 60~90。

Questionnaire	YES	NO
1. Do you like animals?	()	()
2. Do you often “talk” to them?	()	()
3. Do you often feed them?	()	()
4. Are you feeling happy with them?	()	()
5. Have you ever hurt them?	()	()
6. Have they ever helped you?	()	()
7. Do you feel sad when they are ill or hurt?	()	()
8. Do you often do some cleaning for them?	()	()

命题分析

这是一篇提示性作文。问卷调查表中的问题简单明了,只要把问卷调查表中的问题回答完毕,再根据回答的内容写出一篇语意连贯、词数 60~90 的文章就可以了。

满分作文

概述

具体描写“我”与猫

总结感受

I'm Kate, I like animals very much, I have a cat. I feed her every day. I often "talk" to her when I am happy or sad. As she is my best friend, I have never hurt her. I always feel sad or worried when she is ill. Every day I do some cleaning for her no matter how busy or tired I am. The cat brings me not only trouble but also happiness. I feel very happy when I am together with her.

我是凯特,我非常喜欢动物。我有一只猫,每天我都喂她。当我高兴或难过的时候,我和她交谈。因为她是我的最好的朋友,所以我从没有伤害过她。她生病的时候我总是感到难过和担心。每天无论我多忙多累我都给她作清洁,这只猫带给我的不仅有麻烦而且有快乐。和她在一起时,我感到非常快乐。

【名师点评】 此篇文章条理清晰、语言规范、语法正确、逻辑连贯,清晰地描述了自己与所喜欢的动物相处的经过、情感及感受,值得大家学习。



单元测评



1. 单项选择。(15分)

- Peter _____ yesterday afternoon.
A. plays guitar B. played guitar
C. played the guitar D. will play guitar
- 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
- I have _____ books than my sister.
A. less B. least
C. fewer D. fewest
- Where do you live _____?
—I live _____ an apartment.
A. in; in B. /; /
C. in; D. /; in
- It is impossible for an ordinary plane to fly to _____ moon.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
- The girl is quiet. She always likes to _____.

- _____ the bus just now?
A. waiting B. to wait
C. waiting for D. waits for
- _____, people didn't have computers.
A. Hundreds of years ago
B. In hundreds of years
C. Two hundreds years ago
D. Hundred of years ago
- It's quite cold outside. Please _____ more clothes before you go out.
A. put on B. take off
C. wear D. wear on
- _____ do you _____ the tall building?
— It's very nice.
A. How; think of B. What; think
C. What; like D. How; like
- What _____ you look like in ten years?
A. will B. did
C. do D. are