

王后雄学案

教材完全学案

英语

八年级（下）

配人课版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：陈素丽



导航 丛书系列



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教材完全学案

说明：本系列图书为配合教材使用，由一线名师精心编写，旨在帮助学生自主学习，提高学习效率。

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《教材完全学案》导读图示

- 完备的学习方案
- 详尽的问题剖析
- 深入的学习引导
- 精辟的课堂讲解
- 新典的母题迁移
- 分层的优化测控

让我们一起去揭开《教材完全学案》神奇高效的学习秘密!

课标考纲解读

全真展示每课(节)内容的课标要求及考纲指向,权威锁定学习目标及考点能级,伴您在学习中把握方向,在考试中稳操胜券。

状元学习方案

权威名师指点学习方法,点拨解疑点,理清基本思路,制定学习方案,搭建智力平台,助您倍速学习,提升学习成绩。

考点知识清单

全息式呈现学科基本知识点和能力点,菜单式的科学梳理将考点习题化设计,便于您在练习中实现对学科考点的理解和记忆。

要点核心解读

同步、完备的学习方案,总结、提炼知识、规律和方法,系统形成知识结构,凸现解题的答题要点和思路规律。

典例分类剖析

例题新颖、科学,具有母题的特征和功能。以案例剖析方式进行示范,展示解题思路和方法,让您的解题能力和技巧全面提升。



第21章 二次根式

21.1 二次根式

课标考纲解读

1. 能正确理解二次根式的意义、代数式的意义。
2. 会确定二次根式中被开方数中的字母的取值范围。

状元学习方案

本节内容学习一定要紧扣概念,正确理解二次根式和算术平方根的关系,并能根据算术平方根的意义理解二次根式的性质。



教材知识检索



考点知识清单

- 一、二次根式的定义
- 一般地,形如 \sqrt{a} ($a \geq 0$) 的式子叫二次根式,“ $\sqrt{\quad}$ ”称为二次根号,二次根号下的“ a ”叫做被开方数,对于二次根式的定义,可从以下几个方面理解:
1. 从形式上看,二次根式必须含有②。



要点核心解读

1. 二次根式的非负性: $\sqrt{a} \geq 0$ ($a \geq 0$)
- 因为二次根式 \sqrt{a} ($a \geq 0$) 表示 a 的算术平方根,所以 $\sqrt{a} \geq 0$ 。
- 注意:这个性质在解题中应用较多。如:若 $\sqrt{a} + |b| = 0$,则 $\sqrt{a} = 0, |b| = 0$,所以 $a = 0, b = 0$ 。



典例分类剖析

考点1 二次根式有意义的条件

典题精析

此类题多以填空、选择的形式出现,确定二次根式有意义时,代数式中字母的取值范围一般分整式和分式两种情形。

【例1】当 x 为何值时,下列各式有意义?

- (1) $\sqrt{2-3x}$; (2) $\sqrt{-x^2}$; (3) $\sqrt{(x-3)^2}$; (4) $\frac{\sqrt{3x-1}}{\sqrt{1-x}}$

【解析】根据分式与二次根式成立的条件,对各项进行具体分析,从而解出使各式成立时 x 的取值范围,这是解决这类题目的一般方法。

解: (1) 由 $2-3x \geq 0$, 得 $x \leq \frac{2}{3}$,

\therefore 当 $x \leq \frac{2}{3}$ 时, $\sqrt{2-3x}$ 有意义。

(2) $\because -x^2 \geq 0, \therefore x^2 = 0, \therefore x = 0$,

- \therefore 当 $x = 0$ 时, $\sqrt{-x^2}$ 有意义。
- (3) $\because (x-3)^2 \geq 0, \therefore x$ 取任意实数。
- \therefore 当 x 取任意实数时, $\sqrt{(x-3)^2}$ 有意义。
- (4) 根据二次根式和分式的定义可知,
- x 应满足 $\begin{cases} 3x-1 \geq 0, \\ 1-x > 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\frac{1}{3} \leq x < 1$ 。
- \therefore 当 $\frac{1}{3} \leq x < 1$ 时, $\frac{\sqrt{3x-1}}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ 有意义。

【点拨】对于二次根式,它有意义的条件是被开方数非负;对于分式,它有意义的条件是分母不为零。若分式的分母含二次根式,则它有意义的条件为分母不为零且根号下被开方数非负,注意是用“且”而不是用“或”,如(4)就是这种情形。

【母题迁移】1. 当 x 取什么实数时,下列各式有意义?

- (1) $\sqrt{x+2}$; (2) $\sqrt{5-3x}$; (3) $\sqrt{(3x+1)^2}$;
- (4) $\sqrt{2x+3} - \sqrt{4-3x}$; (5) $\frac{\sqrt{2x-1}}{x-5}$; (6) $\frac{\sqrt{3x+10}}{\sqrt{6-x}}$ 。

2. (2007年湖北武汉)在函数 $y = \sqrt{x-1}$ 中,自变量 x 的取值范围是()。

- A. $x \geq -1$ B. $x \neq 1$ C. $x \geq 1$ D. $x \leq 1$

自主评价反馈

考点知识清单

- ① ≥ 0 ② $\sqrt{\quad}$ ③ \geq ④ $<$ ⑤ $>$ ⑥ \geq ⑦ a

- ⑧ $|a|$ ⑨ 加、减、乘、除、乘方和开方

母题迁移

1. (1) $x \geq -2$; (2) $x \leq \frac{5}{3}$; (3) x 取任何实数;

- (4) $-\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{4}{3}$; (5) $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 且 $x \neq \frac{5}{6}$; (6) $-\frac{10}{3} \leq x < 6$ 。

2. C 3. A 4. $-2a-1$ 5. -1

6. (1) $(x^2+2)(x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})$; (2) $x(x+\sqrt{3})(x-\sqrt{3})$; (3) $(x+\sqrt{3})^2(x-\sqrt{3})^2$ 。

教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学而超前的体例设置，
帮您赢在了学习起点，成就您人生的夙愿。

题记

优化分层测试

精心设计“基础巩固题”“能力提高题”“综合拓展题”三层递进测试，分别适用于巩固、提高、迁移和运用训练，使课堂知识得到延伸与拓展。试题新颖，训练效果显著。

单元知识整合

整理单元知识，构建结构体系，让您对本单元的知识、规律和方法一目了然，强化知识记忆，是在单元测试中取得高分的必经阶梯。

新典考题分析

展示中考真题，探究出题规律。权威的命题分析、精透的解题分析、明晰的错解误区思辨，使您对中考内容及题型了如指掌。

答案与提示

稍有难度的题目皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨，鼓励一题多解。让您不但知其然，且知其所以然。能使您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

教材完全学案 数学 九年级（上）

优化分层测试

学业水平测试

- 化简 $\sqrt{16}$ 的值为().
A. 4 B. -4 C. ± 4 D. 16
- 已知 $\sqrt{20n}$ 是整数，则满足条件的最小正整数 n 为().
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

中考能力测试

一、选择题

- 要使 $\sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{5-x}$ 有意义， x 的取值范围是().
A. $x \geq 4$ B. $4 < x \leq 5$
C. $4 \leq x \leq 5$ D. $x < 4$

单元知识整合

一、主要概念

1. 二次根式

式子 \sqrt{a} ($a \geq 0$) 叫做二次根式，其中 a 叫做被开方数。

“ $\sqrt{\quad}$ ”叫做二次根号，根指数是 2，省略不写。

2. 最简二次根式

二次根式满足下列两个条件：

- (1) 被开方数不含能开得尽方的因数或因式；

(2) 被开方数不含分母。

则称二次根式为最简二次根式。

在进行二次根式的运算时，如果结果中含有二次根式，则必须化成最简二次根式。

3. 同类二次根式

几个二次根式化成最简二次根式以后，如果被开方数相同，那么这几个二次根式叫做同类二次根式。

新典考题分析

【例 1】(2007 年广东梅州) 计算：

$$\sqrt{4-2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} + 1 - 3 + (\sqrt{2}-1)^0.$$

【解析】零指数和负整数指数运算法则在实数范围内仍然成立。

【答案】原式 $= 2 - 2 \times 2 + 3 + 1 = 2$.

【点拨】(1) 在有理数范围内学习的运算律和运算法则在实数范围内仍然适用。

(2) 在混合运算时，运算顺序是先乘方，再乘除，最后加减，有括号先去括号。

【例 2】(2007 年湖南张家界) 当 $a = \sqrt{2} + 1$ 时，求 $\frac{a+1}{a-1}$ 的值。

$$\frac{a^2-4}{(a+1)^2} \div \frac{1}{a^2-1}.$$

【解析】本题要先对分式按顺序进行化简，再代入求值。

【答案】原式 $= \frac{a+1}{a-1} \cdot \frac{(a+2)(a-2)}{(a+1)^2} \cdot (a^2-1)$

$$= \frac{a+1}{a-1} \cdot \frac{(a+2)(a-2)}{(a+1)^2} \cdot (a+1)(a-1)$$

$$= (a+2)(a-2).$$

当 $a = \sqrt{2} + 1$ 时，

$$\text{原式} = (\sqrt{2} + 1 + 2)(\sqrt{2} + 1 - 2)$$

$$= (\sqrt{2} + 3) \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} - 1.$$

【点拨】此题是分式的化简和二次根式的运算的综合题，这类题是近年中考的热点题，它把分式和二次根式结合起来，考查学生的运算能力，化简时要注意运算顺序。

答案与提示

第 21 章 二次根式

21.1 二次根式

学业水平测试

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. 1 6. ≥ 0 7. A

中考能力测试

1. C 【点拨】 $\begin{cases} x-4 \geq 0, \\ 5-x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x \geq 4, \\ x \leq 5, \end{cases}$ 即 $4 \leq x \leq 5$.

2. B 【点拨】 $\sqrt{9-6a+a^2} = \sqrt{(3-a)^2} = |3-a|$ ，当 $a \leq 3$ 时，

$$|3-a| = 3-a.$$

3. C 【点拨】易知 $m < 0, n < 0$ ，点 $P(m, n)$ 在第三象限。

4. C 【点拨】 $\because x < 0, \therefore |3x + \sqrt{x^2}| = |3x + |x|| = |3x - x| = |2x| = -2x$.

5. 37 【点拨】由题意知 $\sqrt{1-3a} + 18b - 31 = 0, \therefore 1-3a = 0$ 且

$$8b - 3 = 0, \text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{3}{8}, \therefore \left(\frac{1}{ab}\right)^3 - 27 = 8^3 - 27 = 37.$$

6. -2a 【点拨】由图可知 $a + b < 0, b - a > 0, \therefore |a + b| + \sqrt{(b-a)^2} = |a + b| + |b - a| = -(a + b) + b - a = -2a$.



目录

CONTENTS

UNIT 1 Will people have robots?

SECTION A	1
SECTION B	5
SELF CHECK & READING	8
单元知识整合	12
新典考题分析	13

UNIT 2 What should I do?

SECTION A	15
SECTION B	19
SELF CHECK & READING	22
单元知识整合	26
新典考题分析	27

UNIT 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?

SECTION A	29
SECTION B	33
SELF CHECK & READING	37
单元知识整合	41
新典考题分析	42

UNIT 4 He said I was hard-working.

SECTION A	43
SECTION B	47
SELF CHECK & READING	51
单元知识整合	55
新典考题分析	56

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

SECTION A	58
SECTION B & SELF CHECK	61
单元知识整合	66
新典考题分析	66

UNIT 6 How long have you been collecting shells?

SECTION A	68
SECTION B	72
SELF CHECK & READING	76
单元知识整合	80
新典考题分析	80

UNIT 7 Would you mind turning down the music?

SECTION A	82
SECTION B	85
SELF CHECK & READING	89
单元知识整合	92
新典考题分析	93

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

SECTION A	95
SECTION B	99
SELF CHECK & READING	103
单元知识整合	107
新典考题分析	107

UNIT 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?

SECTION A	109
SECTION B	112
SELF CHECK & READING	116
单元知识整合	119
新典考题分析	120

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

SECTION A	122
SECTION B & SELF CHECK	125
单元知识整合	129
新典考题分析	130

答案与提示 131



UNIT 1 Will people have robots?

课标考纲解读

1. 掌握一般将来时的表达法, 区别运用 will do 和 be going to do;
2. 能够运用 more, few, less 表达数量;
3. 能谈论过去、现在和将来, 敢于预测未来;
4. 复习一般现在时和一般过去时。

状元学习方案

本单元主要学习一般将来时, 并能谈论过去、现在和将来, 通过听、说、读、写达到掌握和灵活运用的目的。重点学习: (1) 一般将来时; (2) there be 结构; (3) in 与 after 的用法; (4) few, less, more 的用法; (5) 动词 fly, fall, keep, try, make 等的用法; (6) 预测未来, 并为之付出行动。

SECTION A



教材知识检索



考点知识清单

一、用 will 或 won't 填空

- A: Do you think there 1 be robots in people's homes?
B: Yes, there 2. I think every home 3 have a robot.
A: 4 kids go to school?
B: Kids 5 go to school. They will study at home on computers.

二、用 more, less 或 fewer 填空

6. There will be people.
7. There will be trees.
8. There will be pollution.
9. There will be cars.

三、用 play 的适当形式填空

- Five years ago, I 10 football. Today, I 11 basketball. In five years I 12 tennis.



要点核心解读

1. 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?

there be 句型的一般将来时结构为 "There will be ...", 否定句为 "There will not / won't be ...", 一般疑问句为 "Will there be ...?", 特殊疑问句为 "疑问词(组) + will there be ...?"。

There will be a basketball match this evening.

否定句: There will not / won't be a basketball match this evening.

一般疑问句: Will there be a basketball match this evening?

there be 句型有时态的变化:

- (1) 一般现在时: There is/are ...
- (2) 一般过去时: There was/were ...
- (3) 一般将来时: There will be ...

There is/are going to be ...

there be 句型有数的变化:

- (1) 后面紧接不可数名词或可数名词单数, 用 is/was.
- (2) 后面紧接可数名词复数, 用 are/were.

2. I think every home will have a robot.

我认为家家都会有机器人。

此句中 "will + 动词原形" 构成一般将来时。口语中, will 在名词或代词后常缩写为 "'ll", will not 的缩写形式为 "won't"。当主语为第一人称 (I 和 we) 时, will 常换为 shall, 即 "shall + 动词原形", shall not 的缩写形式为 "shan't"。一般疑问句形式为 "Will / Shall + 主语 + 动词原形 + ...?"。

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] every 与 each

(1) 二者都可译为 "每个"。但 every 着重指由一个一个所形成的全体, 用于三个或三个以上的人或物。

Every answer is right. 每个 (所有) 答案都正确。

Every student passed the exam.

每个 (所有) 学生考试都及格了。

(2) each 着重指全体中的一个一个的个体, 用于总数为两个或两个以上的人或物。其个别感比 every 强。

Each student has a desk and a chair.

每个学生都有一张书桌和一把椅子。

There are trees on each side of the road. 路的两边都长有树。

3. People will live to be 200 years old.

人们将活到 200 岁。



live to be 200 years old“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。)

[注意] live 读 /laɪv/ 时,是形容词,表示“(动、植物)活着的”,置于名词之前;alive 和 living 也是形容词,表示“活着的”。

[拓展] living adj. “活着的”,其反义词是 dead; alive adj. “活的”,其反义词也是 dead。但二者用法有所不同,alive 不可置于名词之前,所以名词前要用 live /laɪv/ 或 living。如:

a live/living dog 一只活狗 a live/living fish 一条活鱼

4. Will people use money in 100 years?

100年后人们还使用钱吗?

句中的 in 表示“在……之后”。in 和 after 都可表示“在……之后”,但用法有所不同。

[辨析] in 与 after

(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 指在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,三天之后到达北京。

I'll be free after Friday. 我星期五之后有空。

He'll be back after three o'clock. 他三点之后回来。

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

There will be less free time. 会有更少的闲暇时间。

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

(1) fewer 意为“更少的,较少的”,是 few 的比较级,只能修饰可数名词复数形式。

Do you have fewer salaries than before?

你们的工资比以前更少吗?

(2) less 意为“更少的,较少的”,是 little 的比较级,只能修饰不可数名词。

He has less water than you. 他拥有的水比你少。

(3) more 在此句中为形容词 much 的比较级,意为“更多的,较多的”,修饰不可数名词。

I don't want any more tea. 我不再要茶了。

more 也是 many 的比较级,同 many 一样,修饰可数名词复数。

There will be more trees in the future. 将来会有更多的树。



典例分类剖析

考点1 there be 结构

命题规律

- (1) 考查 there be 中 be 动词的变化;
- (2) 考查 there be 与 have/has 的区别;
- (3) 考查 there be 的时态。

[例1] There _____ a talk by Mr Green tomorrow in our school.

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

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 考查 there be 结构的时态。tomorrow“明天”,提示用一般将来时态。

[答案] B

[启示] there be 表示客观存在某人/物,而 have/has 表示某人/物有什么。如:I have two books. 我有两本书。There are two books on the desk. 桌上有两本书。

[母题迁移] 1. —Will there be more trees in the future?

—_____. Because people will plant more and more trees.

- A. No, there won't B. Yes, they are
C. No, there aren't D. Yes, there will

考点2 一般将来时

命题规律

(1) 一般将来时的谓语构成: will/shall + 动词原形或 be going to + 动词原形;

(2) 含一般将来时的句子的各种句式变化;

(3) “will/shall + 动词原形”与“be going to + 动词原形”间的区别。

[例2] They will go to Wuhan this weekend. (改为否定句和一般疑问句)

They _____ go to Wuhan this weekend.

_____ they _____ to Wuhan this weekend?

[解析] 原句中 will 是助动词,用来构成一般将来时态。其一般疑问句的变化方法是把 will 提到句首,否定句变化是在 will 后加 not,缩写形式为 won't。

[答案] won't; Will, go

[启示] “will/shall + 动词原形”与“be going to + 动词原形”都可以表示将要发生的动作或状态,有时可以通用,但也有区别。“will/shall + 动词原形”表示不以人的意志为转移的事由,表示意愿或有感情色彩的事由。而“be going to + 动词原形”表示打算、准备做某事或根据某种迹象判断将要发生某事。

[母题迁移] 2. Maybe nobody knows what _____ happen in a hundred years.

- A. must B. will
C. need D. has to

考点3 in 与 after

命题规律

(1) 作为介词 in 与 after 的用法区别;

(2) 介词 in 还有其他许多用法,如: in 2008 在2008年, in the morning 在上午, in 还可用作副词;

(3) after 还可用作连词,引导时间状语从句。

[例3] —Isn't Jim back yet?

—No, but I think he _____ in half an hour.

- A. returned B. will return
C. has returned D. returns

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 由答语中的 in half an hour(半个小时之后)可知应用一般将来时态。

[答案] B



[启示] “after + 一段时间”和“一段时间 + later”也表示“一段时间之后”，但它们都用于过去时，表示“从过去某个时间的一段时间之后”。如：His sister went to Beijing after two years. 两年后他姐姐去了北京。I met her again three days later. 三天后又遇见了她。

[母题迁移] 3. 找出错误的一处并改正。

After five years, I'll be a college student.
A B C

考点4 fewer, less, more 表示数量

命题规律

(1) fewer, less, more 分别是 few, little, many/much 的比较级；

(2) few 与 little 分别修饰可数名词的复数形式和不可数名词，因此弄清后面的名词是关键。

[例4] We'll try our best to do the work with money and _____ people.

A. few; little

B. a few; a little

C. less; fewer

D. fewer; less

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案，发挥母题功能)

[解析] 句意为“我们会尽力用更少的钱、更少的人做这

项工作”。money 为不可数名词，用 less 修饰，表示“更少的钱”；people 是可数名词，用 fewer 修饰表示“更少的人”。

[答案] C

[启示] fewer 是 few 的比较级，表示“更少的”，后接可数名词复数；less 是 little 的比较级，表示“更少的”，后接不可数名词；more 是 many 或 much 的比较级，表示“更多的”，后接可数名词复数或不可数名词。

[母题迁移] 4. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

(1) I think French is _____ (little) important than English.

(2) Rita has _____ (many) apples than I.

自主评价反馈

考点知识清单

1. will 2. will 3. will 4. Will 5. won't 6. more / fewer 7. more/fewer 8. more/less 9. more/fewer 10. played 11. play 12. will play

母题迁移

1. D 2. B 3. A After→In 4. (1) less (2) more



优化分层测试



学业水平测试

I. 用括号里所给动词的适当形式填空。

- There _____ (be) a sports meeting in our school next week.
- Mary is unhappy because she _____ (not have) any day off next week.
- The Greens _____ (go) to France two years ago. They _____ (come) back in a month.
- Maria often _____ (walk) to school. But she _____ (ride) her bicycle to school next week.
- Tony _____ (want) to be a boss of a big company in three years. I don't think his dream _____ (come) true.

II. 根据句意，用 more, less, fewer 填空。

- We can use cars _____ and plant _____ trees to fight pollution.
- Kim likes reading, so he spends _____ money on books than the other things.
- If we have robots, we can finish the work with _____ people and _____ time.
- I have _____ apples than you. You should give me some.
- Our city will become more beautiful. I think there will be _____ tall buildings and _____ pollution in it.

III. 根据句意及所给汉语，补全句子。

- Joe bought a bike _____ (三年前). He will have a car _____ (五年后).
- I think people can _____ (活到) 150 years old some day.
- If you are the first one to our restaurant, the meal _____ (将

会免费).

14. In China, people _____ (更多地使用自行车).

15. If lots of people move to the big cities, the cities _____ (将会很拥挤).

IV. 单项选择。

- () 16. —Will some people live on the moon?
—_____
A. Yes, they are. B. Yes, they will.
C. I agree. D. No, they aren't.
- () 17. In this country you don't need to pay for the things you want, because everything is _____.
A. easy B. free
C. cheap D. dear
- () 18. I'm not happy because I have _____ money to buy new clothes.
A. a little B. little
C. few D. a few
- () 19. The Blacks will be back from their holiday _____ three days.
A. for B. later
C. in D. behind
- () 20. There _____ a speech contest this evening.
A. will have B. has
C. is D. will be
- () 21. Chinese people _____ Nie Haisheng and Fei Junlong.
A. will forget never B. will never forget
C. never will forget D. never forgot



() 22. Mike went to look after his grandfather in the hospital

- A. before a few days B. in two days
C. two days ago D. on two days



中考能力测试

(测试时间:30 分钟 测试满分:100 分)

I. 单项选择(每小题 5 分,共 25 分)

() 1. (2008 年厦门) —Would you like some milk in your tea?
—Yes, please. But just

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

() 2. (2008 年泰安) After the education reform(改革) in Shandong Province, the pupils have time to relax and homework to do.

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

() 3. (2006 年浙江) —Joan, you are late!
—Sorry, I next time.

- A. don't B. won't
C. am not D. haven't

() 4. (2007 年重庆) This English newspaper is very easy for the students because there are new words in it.

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

() 5. (2007 年河北) There a talk show on CCTV-4 at nine this evening.

- A. will have B. is going to be
C. is going to have D. is having

II. 补全对话(每空 5 分,共 25 分)

David (D) and Tina (T) are talking about what they are going to do in the future.

T: What are you going to do after leaving school?

D: 6 I would like to explore strange things.

T: 7

D: Of course I do. I like to visit different places.

T: That's good. You seem to be good at spoken English. 8

D: It's just so so. I'll try to learn it better. 9

T: Maybe I'll be a P. E. teacher. I feel like playing all kinds of games with children.

D: 10

T: I hope my students will like me and enjoy themselves.

D: Good luck!

- A. What do you want to be?
B. Do you like traveling?
C. Is that right?
D. It seems that you'll enjoy yourself at work.
E. Are you going to be a teacher?
F. I am thinking about becoming a guide.
G. Great. Being a teacher is proud(自豪的).

III. 阅读短文,按要求答题(每小题 5 分,共 25 分)

I think our life will be very different in 100 years.

First, people won't live on the earth. 11 Special machines will provide(提供) air and light, but the environment(环境) won't be the same. Trees and plants won't grow because there won't be any soil(泥土). 12 Most of food will be in the form of a pill(药丸). If there is no pollution in the sea, people will also eat fish.

Second, I think people's everyday life will be different.

13 No one will have to do housework. So, people will have more free time and they will be able to enjoy the things they like—sports, for example. Finally, I believe that everyone will be able to travel to the moon for a holiday.

In a word, 14 I believe the future world will be an interesting place to live in.

把以下 A~D 四个句子填入文中空缺处,使短文内容完整通顺。

- A. They won't have to work long hours, because computers and robots will help them.
B. Our cities will be under the sea.
C. I think that life in the future won't be the same as it is today.
D. For this reason, people won't be able to grow vegetables.

() 15. What is the best title for the article?

- A. Life on the Earth
B. Life under the Sea
C. Future Life in My Mind
D. An Interesting Place

IV. 根据汉语完成句子(每小题 5 分,共 25 分)

16. 你认为城市将会十分庞大而拥挤吗?

Do you think cities will be very and ?

17. 三年前,萨莉在上中学。三年后,她妹妹也会上中学。

Sally high school three years
three years, her sister also in high school.

18. 我认为将来不会有更多的污染。

I think there be more in the future.

19. 我闲暇时在电脑上玩游戏。

I play games my in my .

20. —我认为英语不如数学重要。

—我不同意。

—I think English is important maths.

—I don't you.

SECTION B

教材知识检索

考点知识清单

一、英译汉

1. in ten years _____
2. fall in love with _____
3. as a reporter _____
4. keep a pet parrot _____
5. go skating _____
6. on the weekend _____
7. be able to _____
8. on vacation _____
9. space station _____
10. astronaut _____

二、选用上面的短语补全下列句子,有的需要作形式变化

11. I hope to live on a _____ in the future.
12. Yang Liwei is a famous Chinese _____.
13. I went to the village last week and _____ it.
14. I might even _____ in ten years.
15. I'll _____ dress more casually.
16. I think I'll go to Hong Kong _____.
17. _____, I think I will meet lots of interesting people.
18. I _____ with my friends every Sunday.

要点核心解读

1. I'll fly rockets to the moon.

我会乘火箭去月球。

(1) fly 在此句中为及物动词,意为“驾驶(飞机、火箭等)”,fly rockets 意为“乘火箭飞行”;也可表示“放飞(风筝、飞机模型等)”,其过去式为 flew,过去分词为 flown,现在分词为 flying,第三人称单数形式为 flies。

Can you fly a plane? 你会驾驶飞机吗?

(2) fly 也可作不及物动词,意为“飞,飞行;乘飞机;(时间等)飞逝”等。

A wasp flew in through the window just now.

刚才一只黄蜂从窗口飞了进来。

(3) fly 还可作名词,意为“蝇,苍蝇”,是可数名词,其复数形式为 flies。

A fly is on the mirror. 镜子上有一只苍蝇。

2. ...I went to Shanghai last year and fell in love with it.

……去年我去了上海并爱上了它。

fall in love with 喜爱;爱上

(1) fall v. 落下,跌落,降落;成为,变为。fall 的过去式为 fell,过去分词是 fallen。

Leaves fall in autumn. 秋天树叶落下。

(2) fall n. 秋天,秋季(美),相当于 autumn(英)。

I will go to Beijing in the fall of 2010.

在2010年的秋天我将去北京。

[拓展] fall behind 落在(……的)后面,跟不上

fall down 倒下,掉下

fall into 落入……中 fall off 从……掉下

3. I think I'll live in an apartment with my best friends, because I don't like living alone. 我想我会和我最好的朋友们住在公寓里,因为我不喜欢一个人居住。

alone adj. & adv.

(1) adj. (作表语) 独自的;单独的

He was alone in the house yesterday. 昨天他一个人在家里。

(2) adv. (作状语) 仅仅,只有

Man alone has the gift of speech. 只有人类有语言的天赋。

[辨析] alone 与 lonely

① alone 表示“单独,独自一人”,主要强调客观情况。

② lonely 指孤独寂寞,主要指主观上的孤独,心灵上的孤独,具有伤感色彩。

The old man lives alone, but he doesn't feel lonely.

那位老人独自生活,但他并不感到寂寞。

4. I might even keep a pet parrot!

我甚至可能养一只宠物鹦鹉!

(1) might 为情态动词,是 may 的过去式,表示可能、不确定、期望、许可等情况,意为“可能,也许,可以”。

I'm afraid it might rain today. 我看今天恐怕要下雨。

(2) keep v. 过去式和过去分词都是 kept,意为“养,照顾,保管”。

keep a pet dog 养一只宠物狗

I have a family to keep. 我得养活一家人。

They keep cows on their farm. 他们在农场里养奶牛。

[拓展] ① keep sb. doing sth. 让某人保持某种状态

Sorry, I kept you waiting so long. 对不起,让你久等了。

② keep doing sth. 一直做某事

Why do you keep laughing all the time? 你为什么总是在笑?

③ keep time 守时

Does your watch keep good time? 你的表走得准吗?

(3) pet n. 宠物。

No pets. 请勿携宠物入内。(告示)

(4) even 作副词,意为“甚至”,用来表示加强语气,起强调的作用。在句中的位置应靠近它所强调的词或短语。

It was cold even in August. 甚至八月也很冷。

even 还常位于形容词或副词的比较级前,用来修饰形容词或副词的比较级,表示“比原来更……”或“……得多”。类似的副词或短语还有: still, much, far, a lot, a little 等。

He speaks Japanese even better than English.

他的日语比英语说得更好。



5. During the week I'll look smart, and probably will wear a suit. 工作日期间我会看起来很漂亮,可能会穿套装。

(1) the week 在此句中指的是一周的工作日。during 为介词,意为“在……期间”,during the week 意为“在工作日期间”,与 on weekdays 同义。

(2) look 在此句中为系动词,意为“看起来……”,其后常接形容词作表语,也可与 like 连用。look like 意为“看起来像……”,其后接名词、代词或动名词。类似的系动词还有:sound (听起来),smell (闻起来),taste (尝起来),feel (感觉起来)。

I feel very tired. 我感觉很累。

(3) wear 与 dress 都可以表示“穿(衣服等)”,但穿法不同。

① dress 既可作不及物动词,也可作及物动词,意为“穿衣;打扮;给……穿衣;替……打扮”。作及物动词时,dress 后要接“人”,不接“衣服”。

He washed, dressed and went out.

他洗完脸穿好衣服出去了。

② wear 常用作及物动词,意为“穿,戴”,后接“衣服或饰物等可穿戴的东西”。

She wears her new uniform to school.

她穿着新校服去上学。

6. On the weekend, I'll be able to dress more casually.

在周末,我会穿得更随意些。

be able to 意为“能,能够,有能力”,用作情态动词,其后接动词原形,但有人称、数和时态的变化,还可与一些情态动词连用。

Will you be able to come? 你能来吗?

You must be able to speak English well for this job.

干这项工作你必须得英语说得好好。

[辨析] can 与 be able to

can 除可作“能够”讲外,还可以表示允许、可能性、惊讶或怀疑;而 be able to 只能表示“能够”。

Alfred can speak English. 阿尔弗雷德会说英语。

You can borrow my computer tomorrow. 明天你可以借我的电脑。

We were able to see the stars. 我们可以看见星星。

can 只有一般现在式 can 和一般过去式 could 两种形式;be able to 可以有多种时态形式。

Can you carry the tea things and the cake out into the garden?

你能把茶具和糕点拿到花园里去吗?

Jack could be at school. 杰克可能在学校。

Will you be able to come to the party? 你能来参加晚会吗?

7. What will teenagers do for fun twenty years from now?

二十年后青少年会玩什么作为娱乐?

(1) do sth. for fun 意为“做某事作为娱乐”。for 为介词,意为“为了……”;fun 在此处为名词,意为“乐趣,娱乐”。have fun 意为“过得愉快”,其后可与动名词形式连用,即 have fun doing sth. 愉快地做某事。

(2) twenty years from now 意为“从现在起之后的二十年”,即“二十年后”,与 in twenty years 同义,用于一般将来时。

Where will you live ten years from now?

十年后你会住在哪儿?



典例分类剖析

考点1 fly 及同类词表示“去”

命题规律

(1) fly 作动词,表示“飞往某地”是“fly to + 地名”,注意 fly to... = go to... by plane;

(2) fly 还有固定短语:fly a kite 放风筝;

(3) 表示“去”的其他动词与 go to... by... 的替换。

[例1] I will fly to London tomorrow. (改为同义句)

I will _____ to London _____ tomorrow.

[解析] 句意:我明天将飞往伦敦。fly to 飞往,即“乘飞机去”,可以用 go to ... by air/plane 替换。

[答案] go; by air/plane

[启示] 类似于 fly to ... ⇒ go to ... by air/plane 的表达交通方式的还有:ride (a bike) to ... ⇒ go to ... by bike, drive (a car) to ... ⇒ go to ... by car, walk to ... ⇒ go to ... on foot, take a bus/the subway/a taxi to ... ⇒ go to ... by bus/subway/taxi.

[母题迁移] 1. He went to school by bus. (改为同义句)

He _____ to school.

考点2 fall 的用法

命题规律

(1) fall 后接的词不同意义就不同,要注意区分;

(2) 考查词汇的区别运用;

(3) 在阅读理解中,fall 的过去式 fell 常与 feel 的过去式 felt 混淆,阅读时要注意。

[例2] Bad luck! Tom _____ his bike and hurt his leg.

A. fell B. fell off

C. falls D. fall off

[试解] _____。(做完再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 句意:真倒霉!汤姆从自行车上摔下来伤了腿。“从自行车上摔下来”是 fall off。注意时态要前后一致。

[答案] B

[启示] fall 常见短语除了有 fall down, fall behind, fall into 外,还有 fall asleep (入睡),在此短语中 fall 用作系动词。

[母题迁移] 2. As soon as my sister saw the beautiful toy pandas, she _____ them and decided to buy one.

A. thought of B. agreed with

C. waited for D. fell in love with

考点3 “穿”的不同表达方式

命题规律

(1) 含“穿”的词有:dress, wear, put on, be in 等;

(2) wear 与 be in 表示状态,常考查;

(3) put on 的反义词为 take off。

[例3] (2008年咸宁)—Can you _____ your little brother? I'm busy now.

—OK. I'll do it right now.

A. wear B. put on

C. dress D. in

[试解] _____。(做完再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] wear, put on, dress, in 都和穿衣有关。wear 意为“穿着”,强调状态,后面接表示衣服的名词作宾语;put on 意为“穿上”,强调动作,后面接表示衣服的名词作宾语;dress 意为“给……穿衣”,后面的宾语是人;in 强调状态,后面接衣服的颜色。本题的宾语为人,故选 C。

[答案] C

[母题迁移] 3. The boy was able to _____ himself when



he was very young.

- A. dress B. wear
C. put on D. be in

考点4 can与be able to

命题规律

- (1) 考查 can 与 be able to 的时态上的用法区别;
(2) 考查 can 与 be able to 在含义上的区别。

[例4] If you hurry up, we may _____ get to the airport in time.

- A. can B. must
C. be able to D. able

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 考查 can 与 be able to 的区别。be able to 可与情态动词 may 连用,表示“如果你快点儿,我们也许能及时到达机场”。

[答案] C

[启示] 如果表示“能够,可以”,主语是表示“事物”的名词时,谓语句用 can,但通常不用 be able to。

[母题迁移] 4. —Mary, _____ you speak English?

—Yes, only a little.

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

自主评价反馈

考点知识清单

1. 十年之后 2. 爱上 3. 作为一名记者 4. 养一只宠物鹦鹉
5. 去滑冰 6. 在周末 7. 能够 8. 度假
9. 太空站 10. 宇航员 11. space station 12. astronaut
13. fell in love with 14. keep a pet parrot 15. be able to
16. on the weekend 17. As a reporter 18. go skating

母题迁移

1. took a bus 2. D 3. A 4. D



优化分层测试



学业水平测试

I. 从括号中选出适当的词语完成下列句子。

1. (lonely, alone)
Last week Sally went to London _____.
Mrs Green feels very _____ because she has no children.
2. (predict, prediction)
It's very hard to _____ the future.
The old man's _____ didn't come true.
3. (no one, none)
_____ enjoys the party.
English is the first language in _____ of these countries.
4. (so, such)
He told us _____ funny stories that we all laughed.
The panda is _____ cute that we all like it.
5. (in, after)
Lana's father will go to Paris _____ seven o'clock.
Lana's father will go to Paris _____ three days.

II. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子,每空一词。

6. He will _____ (可能去游泳) tomorrow.
7. _____ (飞往月球) is a dream of mine.
8. There are _____ (几百人) in the meeting room.
9. No one knows _____ (将会发生什么事) in the future.
10. The children _____ (醒来) very early every morning.

III. 按括号内所给要求完成下列句子,每空一词(含缩写)。

11. We will have robots in our homes in the future. (改为一般疑问句)

- _____ have robots in your homes in the future?
12. There will be lots of cars in the town in five years. (改为否定句)
There _____ lots of cars in the town in five years.
13. Will there be more pollution in the future? (作肯定回答)
_____, there _____.
14. Sandy will be a reporter in ten years. (就画线部分提问)
_____ Sandy _____ in ten years?
15. The old man likes living alone. (改为同义句)
The old man likes living _____.



中考能力测试

(测试时间:30 分钟 测试满分:100 分)

I. 单项选择(每小题4分,共20分)

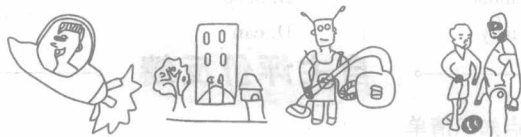
- () 1. Lots of people will _____ to the moon for vacations in the future.
A. fly B. flying
C. to fly D. flies
- () 2. Do you know _____ during the coming summer holiday?
A. what will Tony do B. what did Tony do
C. what Tony will do D. what Tony did
- () 3. I went to Guilin last year. I fell _____ the beautiful city.
A. love with B. in love with
C. in love to D. love in
- () 4. Lots of girls like _____ skirts in spring and autumn.
A. dressing B. putting on
C. wearing D. on
- () 5. Though I live in the forest _____, I don't feel _____.
A. lonely; lonely B. alone; alone



C. lonely; alone D. alone; lonely [来源]

II. 看图, 阅读短文填空(每小题5分, 共50分)

阅读下面短文, 并借助上下文和插图补充所缺信息。每个空格只能填写一个形式正确、与短文内容意思相符的英语单词。



1 2 3 4

John dreams to find a job that fits him well in the future.

He flies his 6 to another city. A 7 in the city will give him a job interview. There are more 8 and less traffic in the city. This is a city without any 9. The air is so fresh and the sky is so clear.

When he enters the company, he sees some 10 doing the unpleasant work, like cleaning the floors and windows. They wear some clothes which are in 11, just like humans.

It seems that the manager is satisfied 12 John. John is told that he can come to work tomorrow. When he goes 13 of the manager's office, he sees some robots and clerks playing 14 on the playground. It's so interesting. He thinks there will be 15 pressure to work here. He will have more time to relax himself.

III. 任务型阅读(每小题6分, 共30分)

仔细阅读下面的短文, 按要求完成短文后的问题。

What will the future be like? It's possible that we may often fly up into space! Out of all the coolest inventions of the year, Time chose Spaceship One as the best.

Spaceship One is a 6-meter-long white spaceship. On June 21, American pilot Mike Melvill flew it to space and back—about 100 kilometers up into the sky. (1) Some might say it's not a big deal. You know, people went to the moon years ago.

Well, Spaceship One is special because (2) it is the first spaceship that wasn't made by the government. It was built and launched(发射) by a private US company. Lots of people want to travel in space. But it's too expensive. American millionaire Dennis Tito paid almost US \$ 20 million to become the first space tourist to visit the International Station in 2001. So private companies began to think of making their own spaceship to take other tourists up into space.

(3) 飞船一号的成功是一个好的开端。In the next 10 to 15 years, if you pay \$ 20,000 to \$ 100,000, you could fly high above the earth.

What about having your own spaceship in your garage and taking it to space at the weekend?

16. 将(1)处画线部分的句子翻译成汉语:

17. 将(2)处画线部分的句子改为简单句:

18. 将(3)处画线部分的句子翻译成英文:

19. Imagine what the future will be like.

20. Do you want to have your own spaceship in your garage? Why?

SELF CHECK & READING



教材知识检索



考点知识清单

一、写出下列动词的过去式和第三人称单数形式

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. wear | 2. work |
| 3. look | 4. fly |
| 5. keep | 6. take |
| 7. make | 8. seem |

二、英汉互译

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 9. predicate the future | 10. be used by |
| 11. live in space | 12. 几百年 |
| 13. 帮助……做…… | 14. the same as |
| 15. get bored | 16. years ago |

三、根据 Reading 内容, 完成下面的表格(每空词数不限)

Robots in some science fiction movies	They help with the housework and do <u>17</u> jobs.
Robots made by Japanese companies	They can <u>18</u> .
Robots in 25 to 50 years	They will be able to <u>19</u> .
Robots working in factories	They do <u>20</u> over and over again.
Robots looking like snakes	They could <u>21</u> under buildings.



要点核心解读

1. There are many famous predictions that never came true. 有很多著名的预言从未实现过。

(1) 这是一个含有定语从句的 *there be* 句型。that never came true 作先行词 predictions 的定语, that 代替先行词 predictions 作从句的主语。

(2) famous 为形容词,意为“著名的,闻名的”,常见搭配有:

be famous for ... 以……而闻名,因……而闻名

be famous as ... 作为……而闻名

This movie is very famous. 这部电影很有名。

China is famous for the Great Wall.

中国以长城而闻名于世。

He is famous as a great singer.

他作为一位很棒的歌手而闻名。

(3) come true 意为“实现,成为现实”,其主语常为“梦想”“愿望”等。

I hope his dream will come true. 我希望他梦想成真。

由 come 构成的其他短语:

come from 来自 come over 过来 come down 下来

come back 回来 come out 出来

2. He thought that computers would never be used by most people. 他认为计算机永远不会被众人所使用。

(1) that 在该句中是引导词,用来引导一个宾语从句。that 在从句中只起引导作用,没有词义,在口语中常常被省略。

I hear (that) they will hold an art exhibition in our school next week. 我听说下周他们将在我们学校举办一个艺术展。

He said (that) he didn't go there that day.

他说那天他没去那里。

(2) 在宾语从句中,如果主句用了过去时态,从句也必须使用表示过去的某种时态。上句中的“would + 动词原形”是过去将来时态的结构形式。过去将来时态常用于宾语从句中。

He told us that there would be no money used in the future.

他告诉我们将来不用钱。

(3) would be used 是过去将来时态的被动语态的结构形式。

被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者,主语和谓语动词之间在逻辑上是动宾关系。被动语态谓语动词的基本结构是:be + 及物动词的过去分词。被动语态用于:当我们不知道谁是动作的执行者或没有必要指出谁是动作的执行者,或强调动作的承受者的句子中。

被动语态和主动语态一样也有各种时态。如:

一般现在时结构:is/are + 及物动词的过去分词;

一般过去时结构:was/were + 及物动词的过去分词;

一般将来时结构:will be + 及物动词的过去分词;

现在进行时结构:am/is/are + being + 及物动词的过去分词等。

Color TVs are made in that factory. 那个工厂制造彩色电视机。

English is spoken all over the world. 全世界都讲英语。

The workers were made to work twelve hours a day.

工人们被迫一天工作 12 个小时。

3. Some scientists believe that there will be such robots in the future. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years.

一些科学家相信未来会有这种机器人。然而,他们认为这也许需要花费数百年的时间。

(1) believe v. 相信

①后接宾语从句(that 从句)

I believe that he has been to Beijing. 我相信他去过北京。

②后接“宾语 + 补足语”

I believe the boy honest. 我相信那个男孩是诚实的。

(2) such adj. 如此的;这样的

①作定语,放在 a/an 之前,可修饰单数、复数或不可数名词。

I've never met such a man like him.

我从来没有见过像他这样的人。

②和形容词连用以加强语气。

It's such a nice day! 今天天气真好!

(3) however adv. & conj.

①adv. 然而;可是

She was ill. She went to work, however.

她生病了,可是她照旧去上班。

②conj. 不管用什么方法(方式)

I'm going by car, but you can go however you like.

我准备坐汽车去,你可以随你的意思怎么去都行。

[辨析] however, but 与 yet

however, but, yet 都表示转折。

①however 用于表示既成的事实,通常与主句间用逗号隔开。

However, I will do it in my own way.

可是,我将照我自己的方式去做。

②but 表示与前面所叙述的事情或事实相反。

He studied hard, but he failed in the exam.

尽管他学习很努力,但考试还是没及格。

③yet 比 but 的语气更强,无论让步到何种地步,所预期的结果仍会出现。

Jenny got up even earlier the next day, she was yet late.

第二天詹妮起得更早,可是她还是迟到了。

(4) hundreds of years 意为“几百年”。hundred (百), thousand (千), million (百万), billion (十亿) 等数词,当前面有具体数目或数量,如 one, two, several 等词修饰时,不加 s; 如果前面没有数目或数量时,则加 s, 常与 of 连用。

two hundred 200

thousands of 成千上万的,数以千计的

4. Scientists are now trying to make robots look like people and do the same things as us. 科学家现在正尽力使机器人看起来像人一样,并且和我们做同样的事情。

(1) try to do sth. 试图做某事;尽量做某事

We should try to learn English well. 我们应当尽量学好英语。

The boy is trying to work out the math problem in another way.

那个男孩正试图用另一种方法解出那道数学题。

(2) make 作“使,让,叫”讲时,后接不带 to 的不定式,作“制造”讲时没有这种用法。

He made me wait there for two hours.

他让我在那里等了两个小时。

[拓展] ①make + n. / pron. + n. 使……成为……

I want to make you my wife. 我想让你成为我的妻子。

②make + n. + adj. 使……处于某种状态

Don't make our classroom dirty. 不要把我们的教室弄脏。

③make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友

I made a lot of friends in school. 我在学校交了许多朋友。

(3) the same ... as ... 属固定表达,意思是“……和……同



样/一样”。

He was the same age as Mary. 他和玛丽年龄一样大。

It is the same with men as with plants.

在这一点上,植物如此,人也是如此。

5. People would not like to do such jobs and would get bored. 人们不会喜欢做这样的工作,他们会感到厌倦的。

“get + 过去分词”结构常表示被动概念,此时 get 是连系动词,意思是“变成,变得”,后面的过去分词作表语。

All the bread got burnt. 所有的面包都烤焦了。

[拓展] 在“get + 宾语 + 过去分词”结构中,“宾语”与“过去分词”之间也存在被动概念,但此时 get 是及物动词,表示“使某事发生”。

I'll go and get my hair cut. 我要去理发。

6. That may not seem possible now ...

现在那似乎还不可能……

(1) may 为情态动词,在此句中表推测,意为“可能,也许”。

Mr Li may be at home. 李先生也许在家。

(2) seem 为系动词,意为“好像,似乎,看来”,在本句中接形容词作表语,这种用法较常见。

He seems very angry. 他好像非常生气。

seem 的其他用法:

①后接名词。

He seems a nice man. 他看起来是个好人。

②与 like 连用,即 seem like ..., 意为“好像,似乎……”。

It seemed like not a bad idea at the time. 那时这主意好像不错。

③与动词不定式连用,即 seem to do sth., 意为“似乎,看来,好像”。

I seem to have left my book at home. 我大概是把书忘在家里了。

④后接从句,即 It seems that ..., 意为“看来好像,似乎……”。

It seemed that he was very happy. 他看上去好像很高兴。

⑤There seems to be ... 是 there be 句型的变形,意为“某地似乎有……”。

There seems to be nothing left. 好像没剩下什么。

7. We never know what will happen in the future!

我们永远都不知道将来会发生什么事!

happen 为不及物动词,意为“发生,出现”,尤指突然发生,没有被动语态。

You'll never guess what has happened!

你根本猜不到出了什么事!

happen 常用于下列句型:

happen to sb./sth. 某事突发在某人/物身上

sb. happens to do/be sth. 某人碰巧/恰好做/是……

happen + 从句

What happened to you? 你怎么了?

She happened to be out when we called. (= It happened that she was out when we called.)

我们打电话时,她刚好出去了。



典例分类剖析

考点1 come 及其短语

命题规律

- (1) 由 come 组成的短语很多,要弄清其含义;
- (2) come 的现在进行时可表示将要发生的动作。

[例1] (2008年盐城市)—When will Han Han's new book _____?

—Sorry, I don't know. I'm looking forward to his new book, too.

- A. come on B. come out
C. come in D. come over

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 本题考查 come 组成的短语的用法。上句意为:韩寒的新书什么时候出版?“出版”是 come out。come on 加油,快点;come in 进来;come over 过来。由 come 组成的短语还有:come back 回来;come down 下来;come from 来自;come true 实现。

[答案] B

[母题迁移] 1. The four modernizations (四个现代化) in China will _____ sooner or later.

- A. come back B. come down
C. come from D. come true

考点2 hundred 表示数量

命题规律

- (1) 考查 hundred 与 hundreds of 的用法区别;
- (2) 考查表数词时 hundred 的用法;
- (3) 考查计量时 hundred 的用法。

[例2] Our summer holiday is coming, one _____ students in our school will go to the beach.

- A. hundred B. hundreds
C. hundred of D. hundreds of

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 本题考查 hundred 的用法,当前面有具体的数字时用单数,当后面有 of 时用复数。空前是 one, 所以用单数。选 A。

[答案] A

[启示] 遇到这种题目首先要考虑 hundred, thousand, million, billion 等词的使用规律,当前面有具体数字时用单数,后面有 of 时用复数。如 six thousand, thousands of。

[母题迁移] 2. In a few years' time, there will be _____ trees on the mountain.

- A. a hundred of B. a hundreds
C. hundred of D. hundreds of

考点3 make 的用法

命题规律

- (1) make 作“制造”讲时,是普通的及物动词,如:make cards 制作卡片;
- (2) make 后接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语。

[例3] He tried _____ his dog _____ some meat, but the dog didn't eat any.

- A. makes; eat B. making; eat
C. to make; eat D. making; to eat

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] try doing sth. 尝试着做某事;make sb. do sth. 意为“使/让某人做某事”。故选 B。

[答案] B

[启示] try to do sth. 和 try doing sth. 都能表达“努力做某事,尝试着做某事”,try to do sth. 表示事情还未做,try doing sth. 表示事情已经做了。类似 make 的用法的词还有 let, see, hear 等。



[母题迁移] 3. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

We often see them (play) football on the playground.

考点4 seem 的用法

命题规律

- (1) seem 作为系动词的常见用法;
(2) seem 在特殊句型中的用法与 It seems that + 从句。

[例4] Amy seems to go to school. (改为同义句)

Amy goes to school.

[解析] 原句 seem 之后用了动词不定式结构作表语, 可以替换成“it seems that + 从句”结构。

[答案] It seems that

[启示] seem 意为“看起来, 似乎”, 后面可以跟名词、形容词等作表语, 其后也可跟不定式或用“It seems that + 从句”结构。

[母题迁移] 4. The old man to have known the good news.

A. needs

B. wants

C. seems

D. sounds

自主评价反馈

考点知识清单

1. wore; wears
2. worked; works
3. looked; looks
4. flew; flies
5. kept; keeps
6. took; takes
7. made; makes
8. seemed; seems
9. 预测未来
10. 被……所用
11. 居住在太空
12. hundreds of years
13. help...do...
14. 与……一样
15. 变得枯燥
16. 多年前
17. the most unpleasant
18. walk and dance
19. talk to people
20. simple jobs
21. help look for people

母题迁移

1. D 2. D 3. playing 4. C



优化分层测试



学业水平测试

I. 根据句意及首字母补全单词。

1. This kind of machine is made in that f .
2. One day people will f to the moon for vacations.
3. I am interested in science. I want to be a s when I grow up.
4. I think it's i for a child to climb that mountain.
5. It s that the man worked in that factory.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

6. I want to work for (me) when I'm older.
7. Computers will be (use) by most people.
8. They (build) a lot of tall (build) last year.
9. Look, the children are (clean) the classroom.
10. The woman seems (do) some shopping in the shop.

III. 选词填空。

11. have / own / there be
 - (1) He doesn't long, curly hair.
 - (2) Who this house?
 - (3) a garden in the neighborhood.
 - (4) I can't believe until I see it with my eyes.

12. too/also/either/as well

- (1) My grandfather loves to watch *Healthy Living*.
- (2) If you don't go to beaches, I won't, .
- (3) I want to go with my parents, .
- (4) He went there on vacation .

IV. 单项选择。

- () 13. We will have cars in ten years.
A. our own's B. our own

C. we own

D. my own

- () 14. It that they had no idea at the moment.

A. seemed

B. was seemed

C. is seeming

D. is seemed

- () 15. She said she next week.

A. was ill

B. called me up

C. was doing homework

D. would visit Xi'an

- () 16. The teacher made us the words three times.

A. to say

B. saying

C. say

D. said

- () 17. Nanjing is a city with many places of interest. _____

tourists come here every year.

A. Thousand of

B. Thousand

C. Thousands

D. Thousands of



中考能力测试

(测试时间: 30 分钟 测试满分: 100 分)

I. 单项选择 (每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

- () 1. Your father is sleeping. You'd better .
A. not wake up him
B. not to wake up him
C. not wake him up
D. not to wake him up

- () 2. I heard the accident at midnight.

A. taken place

B. happened

C. been taken place

D. been happened

- () 3. —What do you think of the bridge?

—I have never seen before.

A. so a long one

B. so long one

C. such a long one

D. a such long one

- () 4. I don't believe he can do this difficult work, .