



新课标知识点课时同步训练



导学情练

同样的训练时间，
不一样的高分回报！

学科主编：刘兆航
本册主编：叶红军

海淀 黄冈 **180** 位名师联袂编写

- 课前预习导学
- 课中星级点拨
- 课后分层训练

英语 (新目标)
八年级 下



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

导学精练

丛书策划/鸣凤教育

责任编辑/谢群英

装帧设计/源动力品牌创意
YUAN DONG LI

知识点课时同步训练

DAOXUE
JINGLIAN

《导学精练》学习理论介绍

——启动在导学之初，超越在精练之后！

学习是一种革命，新课标的学习是一种对学习理论、评价理论的革命。

教育心理学认为：学习是一个反复、整合、深化的过程。所以，记忆、索引、强化训练、复习、迁移都成了教育的通用法则。

《导学精练》认为：学习应该遵循教育心理学规律，并按照青少年的记忆能力、认知能力、综合迁移能力分阶段进行学习。我们科学地分为：

- 一、课前预习准备。了解知识基本结构，使学生由被动变主动，实现信息加工和自我转化能力。
- 二、课堂教材研读。构建新课标知识点体系。
- 三、课后针对训练。整合零散知识点，系统迁移提高。

总之，《导学精练》的学习理论贯穿在编撰全程，然后按照科学系统的学习方法，一定会让你领略到“启动在导学之初，超越在精练之后”的真谛。



ISBN978-7-307-06763-9



9 787307 067639 >

定价：16.80元



新课标知识点课时同步训练

导学精练

海淀 黄冈 **180** 位名师联袂编写

英语 (新目标)

八年级 下

学科主编: 刘兆航

本册主编: 叶红军

编委: 雷金爱 彭湘平

王彩知 刘佳明

戴细军

- 课前预习导学
- 课中星级点拨
- 课后分层训练



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

导学精练·英语·八年级·下册/《导学精练》编写组编. —武汉:武汉大学出版社, 2008. 12

ISBN 978-7-307-06763-9

I. 导… II. 导… III. 英语课—初中—习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 198747 号

责任编辑:谢群英

出版发行:武汉大学出版社 (430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件:wdp4@whu.edu.cn 网址:www.wdp.com.cn)

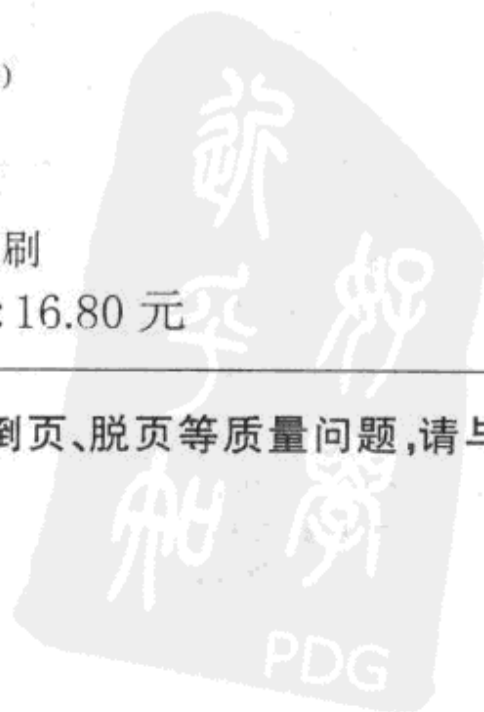
印刷:武汉珞珈山学苑印务有限公司

开本:850×1194 1/16 印张:7.5 字数:170 千字

版次:2008 年12月第1版 2008 年12月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-307-06763-9/G·1321 定价:16.80 元

版权所有,不得翻印;凡购买我社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请与当地图书销售部门联系调换。



不鸣则已，一鸣惊人！

〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇

编者寄语

引言：“有鸟止南方之阜（土山），三年不翅，不飞不鸣，嘿然无声，此为何名？”“三年不翅，将以长羽翼；不飞不鸣，将以观民则。虽无飞，飞必冲天；虽无鸣，鸣必惊人。”

古往今来有学问、有成就的人，总是奋发图强，十分注重读书学习。所谓“鸟欲高飞先振翅，人求上进先读书”。中学时代是人生的春天，是青少年长知识、形成人生观的重要时段，青春年少，正是读书时，不可虚度。

人生有限，学海无涯，学习须珍惜时间。唐末诗人王贞白曾留下“一寸光阴一寸金”的惜时名句，流传千古，勉励所有读书人抓紧时间，勤奋刻苦地学习。

“凡事预则立，不预则废”，读书学习须有方法和计划。我们只按照科学的方法，有效地去计划，必然会很快提高学习成绩。积极做学习的主人，可以从以下几个步骤做起：

第一步是做好课前预习。在预习过程中，边看、边想、边写，适当勾画、批注。合上课本，默默回忆，再通过简单的填空、问答，及时检查预习效果。这样对教材初步理解，找出重点和不理解的问题，做好笔记，把预习笔记作为课堂笔记的基础。简言之，预习抓得扎实，可以大大提高学习效率。

第二步是认真研学教材新课标知识点。带着课前预习留下的问题，集中把握好老师讲课的思路、重点、知识体系脉络，形成对教材新课标知识点体系的完好构建。

第三步是课后复习与训练。针对不同学科，独立地把老师上课内容想一想，同时整理笔记和看参考书，对知识点进行加工和补充，使知识的掌握向深度和广度迁移发展。这样融会贯通，所学知识就会成为自己知识链条中的一个有机组成部分。陆游说：“纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行。”对教材知识点的跟踪练习，是针对每一个知识点独立思考，认真作业，把课前、课中、课后的知识模块衔接起来，既检查学习效果，又加深对知识点的理解。

总之，课前充分预习，课中领悟教材，课后教材知识点分层整合训练，加快了知识迁移的速度，提高了学习能力。如此循序渐进，自然水到渠成。

一分耕耘，一分收获。只要按照正确的学习方法持之以恒地去学习，自会体会到学习中的乐趣。反复数载，寒暑经年，终究会“不鸣则已，一鸣惊人！”

鸣凤教育编撰

湖北·武昌·珞珈山



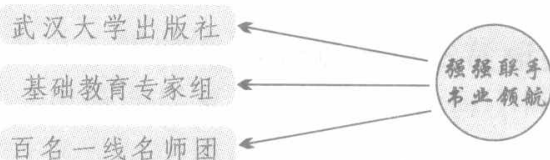
启动在导学之初，超越在精练之后

《导学精练》是一套按照新课标知识点编写而成的同步教学辅导书。丛书遵循新课标精神，结合实际教学规律，科学地将“教学”与“学习”过程划分为课前、课中、课后三个阶段，从课前自主性预习，到课中课标知识点研究性学习，再到课后探究性思考，“导学”一直贯穿学生学习的全过程。练习部分从“精”字入手，难易分层、训练分级，规避了繁、难、偏、旧题，各梯度间目标明确、题量适中、难易渐进。

- ◎ 精确到新课标知识点
- ◎ 同步到课堂跟踪训练
- ◎ 关怀到全程学习方法
- ◎ 服务到分层综合提示

亮点①

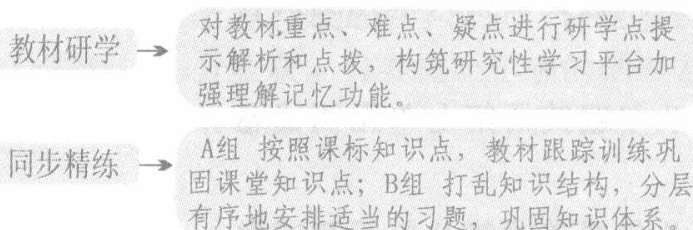
集体智慧，助学权威 全面诠释课程标准新理念



亮点②

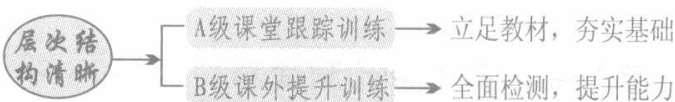
导练结合，体系科学 引导学生直接切入课标知识点

学生进步的阶梯——教师教学的助手——终身学习的方法

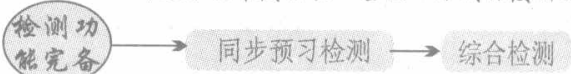


亮点③

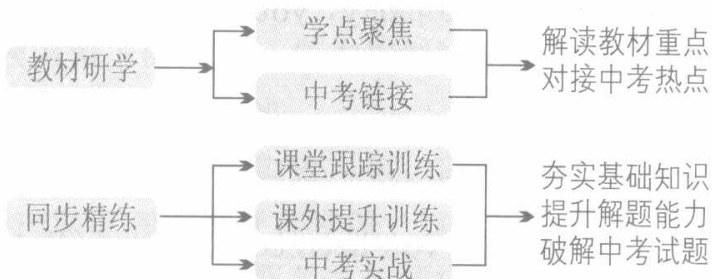
习题精选，分层分级 帮助学生有效率地学习的方案



对题目的难度标注“星级”形成梯度渐进。

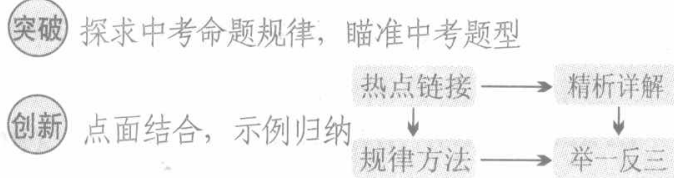


全书体例图示：



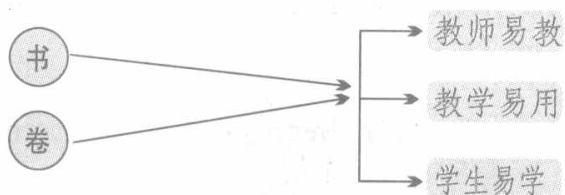
亮点④

目标明确，瞄准中考 帮助学生有目的地学习的方案



亮点⑤

一书两式，方便易用 帮助学生方便地学习的方案



读者反馈

亲爱的读者感谢您对《导学精练》系列丛书的爱和厚意，您的支持，是对武汉大学出版社全体员工的莫大鼓励！在这里我们热忱欢迎您提出宝贵的意见，您的批评和建议，将我们的工作提供很大的帮助！感谢您花时间认真填写下面的内容，并寄回给我们。您将有机会获得我们赠送的精美礼品。

您的个人资料：

姓名：_____ 性别：_____ 联系电话：_____

年龄：_____ 职业：_____ ☐ 教师 ☐ 学生

通信地址：_____ 邮编：_____

您购买的图书全称是 _____

您是如何得知本书的： ☐ 老师推荐 ☐ 书店 ☐ 广告 ☐ 其他

您购买过本套丛书的哪些科目：☐ 语文 ☐ 数学 ☐ 英语

☐ 物理 ☐ 化学 ☐ 政治 ☐ 历史 ☐ 地理 ☐ 生物

您对本套丛书书名的评价：☐ 很好 ☐ 一般 ☐ 不喜欢

您取一个更好的书名是：_____

您觉得本书的内容质量：☐ 题新 ☐ 题旧 ☐ 同步

☐ 超纲 ☐ 偏难 ☐ 偏易 ☐ 适中 ☐ 题量大 ☐ 题量少

您在本书中发现的错误有(可附页)：

页码 行数 错误问题 正确参考

请您提供	任课教师姓名及电话：								
	语 文	姓名		数 学	姓名		英 语	姓名	
		电话			电话			电话	
	物 理	姓名		化 学	姓名		生 物	姓名	
		电话			电话			电话	
	政 治	姓名		历 史	姓名		地 理	姓名	
		电话			电话			电话	

使用此书的过程中将发现的问题直接在书上修订并将此书寄回的老师,我们将:

1. 根据具体情况支付相应稿酬;
2. 加入丛书编委名单, 尊重老师的署名权;
3. 邀请您参与我们相关图书的编写及修订工作。

您想对作者和编辑说的话：

联系电话：027-87878887
联系人：龚老师 李老师
E-mail：anankeen@126.com

430072

湖北省武汉市武昌珞珈山
武汉大学出版社基础教育出版中心
编辑部(收)

Contents 目录

导学精练·初中新课标知识点助学训练

第一部分

Unit 1	Will people have robots?	(1)
Unit 2	What should I do?	(7)
Unit 3	What were you doing when the UFO arrived?	(12)
Unit 4	He said I was hard-working.	(18)
Unit 5	If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!	(24)
Unit 6	How long have you been collecting shells?	(30)
Unit 7	Would you mind turning down the music?	(36)
Unit 8	Why don't you get her a scarf?	(42)
Unit 9	Have you ever been to an amusement park?	(48)

Unit 10	It's a nice day, isn't it?	(54)
期中自测题		(59)
期末自测题		(63)

第二部分

(测试卷·答案精解详析)

八年级英语第一单元测试卷	(67)
八年级英语第二单元测试卷	(73)
八年级英语第三单元测试卷	(79)
八年级英语第四单元测试卷	(85)
八年级英语第五单元测试卷	(91)
八年级英语第六单元测试卷	(97)
八年级英语第七单元测试卷	(103)
八年级英语第八单元测试卷	(109)
八年级英语第九单元测试卷	(115)
八年级英语第十单元测试卷	(121)
参考答案	(127)

Unit 1 Will people have robots?



目标导学

★科学训练★有的放矢★

1. 学会做出预测。
2. 学习并掌握一般将来时的用法。
3. 学会询问将来天气的用语。
4. 能读懂有关未来和机器人话题的文章。
5. 能写一篇简单介绍人们未来生活的短文。



教材导学

★紧跟教材★名师导学★

Section A

学点导析

- 导学点 1 Do you think there will be robots in people's homes? 你认为将来在人们家中会有机器人吗?

【导析】(1) Do you think...? 是用来征询对方的意见或看法, 后常跟宾语从句, 从句应该用陈述语序。如:

Do you think she will like my present?

你认为她会喜欢我的礼物吗?

(2) there will be 是 there be 结构的将来时, 相当于 there is going to be, 表示“将有”。如:

There will be a concert in our school next Sunday.

下周日我们学校将有一场音乐会。

易混辨析

there be 和 have

there be 结构表示“(某地)有”, 强调的是客观存在有; have 表示“(某人或某物)拥有”, 强调所属关系。如:

There are many tall buildings on both side of the road. 路的两旁有很多高大的楼房。

The building has ten floors. 这栋楼房有十层。

- 导学点 2 Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers. 孩子们将不用上学。他们将在家通过电脑来学习。

【导析】(1) 一般将来时由“will+动词原形”构成, 表示将来要发生的动作或存在的状态。否定形式由“will not(缩写为 won't)+动词原形”构成。如:

My father will go to Beijing next week.

我爸爸将于下星期去北京。

We won't buy this kind of fruit.

我们将不会买这种水果了。

(2) on computers 意为“通过电脑”。介词 on 表示通过某种方式或途径。如:

We watched the Olympic Games on TV.

我们通过电视观看奥运会。

- 导学点 3 Will people use money in 100 years?

100 年以后人们还会使用钱吗?

【导析】“in+时间段”表示“在……之后”常用于将来时态。对于“in+时间段”的提问常用 how soon. 如:

I hear he will be back in a week.

我听说他一个星期后回来。

—How soon will the dinner be ready?

晚餐什么时候能准备好?

—In an hour. 一个小时候。

易混辨析

in 和 after

in 用于将来时, 表示(从现在起)今后一段时间; after 用于过去时, 表示(从过去某时间起)一段时间之后。如:

We will have our computer in three years.

三年后我们将有我们自己的电脑。

My uncle bought a new computer after a year.

一年后, 我叔叔买了一台新的电脑。

- 导学点 4 People will live to be 200 years old.

人们将会活到 200 岁。

【导析】“live to be+年龄”意为“活到……岁”。如:

The old man lived to be 103 years old.

这位老人活到了 103 岁。

相关链接

live to do sth. 通常表示“为做某事而活着”,后面的不定式作目的状语。如:

Eat to live, but do not live to eat.

吃饭为了活命,但不要为了吃饭而活着。

- 导学点 5 There will be more/less/fewer people.
人将会更多/更少。

【导析】 (1) more 的原级是 many 和 much, 意为“更多的”, 多指数量或程度等。它既可以修饰可数名词, 也可以修饰不可数名词。如:

We need more food for lunch.

我们午餐需要更多的食物。

I want more eggs. 我需要更多的鸡蛋。

(2) less 为 little 的比较级, 是 more 在数量上的反义词。less 意为“较少的, 更少的”, 与不可数名词连用。如:

We have less snow. 我们这里今年雪比较少。

(3) fewer 为 few 的比较级, 与可数名词连用, 意为“更少的”。如:

There are fewer buildings in that city than in this one.
那个城市的楼房比这个城市少。

特别关注

few, a few, little 和 a little 在用做形容词时, 都可以修饰名词, 但 few 和 a few 修饰可数名词, little 和 a little 修饰不可数名词。few 和 little 是否定词, 意为“很少, 几乎没有”; a few 和 a little 表示肯定意义, 意为“几个, 有一些”。如:

She has few friends. 她没什么朋友。

We got little help from them.

我们几乎没从他们那里得到什么帮助。

He's going to buy a few maps.

他打算买些地图。

There is a little water in the cup.

杯子里有点水。

Section B

学点导析

- 导学点 1 I'll fly rockets to the moon.
我将乘火箭去月球。

【导析】 (1) fly 在此句中是及物动词, 意为“驾驶(飞机、火箭等)”; 也可用于“放风筝、模型飞机”等。如:

Don't fly a kite on the road. 不要在路上放风筝。

Look, the boy is flying a model plane.

看, 那个男孩正在放模型飞机。

(2) fly 的过去式为 flew, 过去分词为 flown, 现在分

考点回放

考点 1 (2008·广东) Mr. Smith doesn't talk much. In fact, he's a man of _____ words.

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

【解析】 由句意可知 Mr. Smith 话语很少, 因此要用否定意义的词, 排除 A、D 选项。因为所修饰的词 words 是可数名词, 故选择 few。

【答案】 C

考点 2 (2008·河北) Can you imagine what life will be like in _____ times?

- A. 20 yesrs' B. 20 year's
C. 20-years' D. 20-years

【解析】 本题考查名词所有格的用法。名词的复数所有格形式应该在复数名词后加 ' 即可。

【答案】 A

考点 3 (2008·湖北) —Has he returned the library book yet?

—Not yet. Don't worry. He _____ soon.

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

【解析】 本题考查时态的用法。由句意可知“他还没有归还图书, 但很快会归还的”。soon 提示应该用一般将来时。

【答案】 C

考点 4 Tom regards Tianjin as his second _____ because he has been here for over ten years.

- A. family B. house
C. room D. home

【解析】 本题考查几个近义词的辨析。family 指家庭或家庭成员; house 指居住的房屋; room 指房间; home 也指家, 特别强调一个人出生和居住的地方, 也可指“故乡, 家乡”。second home 意为“第二故乡”。

【答案】 D

词为 flying, 第三人称单数形式为 flies。如:

We flew kites on the river bank last Sunday.

我们上个星期天去河堤上放风筝了。

(3) fly 也可以做不及物动词, 意为“飞, 飞行, 飞逝”等。如:

I'm flying to Hong Kong tomorrow.

明天我要乘飞机去香港。

How time flies!

时间过得真快啊!

相关链接

fly 还可以做名词,意为“苍蝇”,是可数名词,其复数形式为 flies。如:

A fly is on the glass. 玻璃杯上有一只苍蝇。

- 导学点 2 I'll live in Shanghai, because I went to Shanghai last year and fell in love with it. 我将住在上海,因为我去年去了上海,而且喜欢上了那里。

【导析】句中的 fell 是 fall 的过去式,fall 意为“跌下,落下”,过去分词为 fallen。短语 fall in love with... 意为“爱上……”。如:

Jack fell in love with Kate at the first sight.
杰克对凯特一见钟情。

相关链接

与 fall 连用的短语

fall back	后退
fall behind	落后,掉队
fall down	摔倒,掉到……上
fall off	从……上跌落

- 导学点 3 I think I'll live in an apartment with my best friends, because I don't like living alone. 我想我将和我最好的朋友们一起住在一间公寓里,因为我不喜欢一个人住。

【导析】alone 在此句中做副词,意为“独自,单独”,相当于 on one's own 或 by oneself。如:

He was sitting all alone in the hall.

他一个人坐在大厅里。

She went shopping alone.

她独自买东西去了。

易混辨析

alone 和 lonely

alone 作形容词,意为“单独的”,只作表语,不能作定语,侧重说明独自一人,只是陈述一个客观事实。alone 也可以用作副词。如:

The boy's parents were dead and he was alone.

那个男孩的父母都死了,他孤身一人。

He watches TV when he is alone.

独自一人时,他便看电视。

lonely 作形容词,意为“孤独的”,表示主观上感到孤单寂寞,有较浓的感情色彩。它在句中作表语或定语。作定语时,意为“荒凉的,偏僻的”,多修饰表地点的名词。如:

There wasn't anyone else on this lonely island.

这个荒凉的岛屿上没有别的人了。

She lives alone but she doesn't feel lonely.

她独自生活,但并不感觉孤单。

- 导学点 4 I'll be able to dress more casually.

我会穿得更随意些。

【导析】(1) dress 在此句中为不及物动词,意为“穿衣服”。more casually 是副词 casually 的比较级。

(2) be able to 意为“能,有能力”,用做情态动词,其后接动词原形,但有人称、单复数和时态的变化,还可以与一些情态动词连用。如:

Will you be able to come? 你能来吗?

You must be able to speak English well for this job.
做这项工作你必须能把英语说好。

易混辨析

can 和 be able to

can 除了可以作“能够”讲外,还可以表示允许、可能性、怀疑或惊讶;be able to 只能表示“能够”。如:

Bill can speak English.

比尔会讲英语。

You can use my computer tomorrow.

你明天可以使用我的电脑。

We were able to see the stars.

我们可以看到星星。

can 只有 can 和 could(过去式)两种形式;be able to 可以有多种时态和形式。如:

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?

- 导学点 5 There are many famous predictions that never came true. 有很多著名的预言从未实现。

【导析】(1) 这是一个含有定语从句的 there be 句型。that never came true 做先行词 predictions 的定语。从句中 that 代替先行词 predictions 做从句的主语。

(2) famous 为形容词,意为“著名的,闻名的”,常见词组有 be famous for(因为……而著名)和 be famous as(作为……而著名),如:

China is famous for the Great Wall.

中国以万里长城而闻名。

He is famous as a great scientist.

他作为一名伟大的科学家而闻名。

(3) come true 意为“实现”,其主语常为“梦想”或“愿望”等。如:

I hope my dream will come true.

我希望我的梦想可以实现。

- 导学点 6 The head of one of the biggest movie companies in the United States predicted that no one would want to see

actors talk. 美国一家最大的电影公司的首脑曾预言没有人想看演员们交谈。

【导析】 (1) company 是名词,意为“公司”,复数形式是 companies。如:

Microsoft is a large company. 微软是一家大公司。

(2) no one 意为“没有人”,与 nobody 同义,作主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。如:

There is no one/nobody in the cinema at the moment. 此时电影院没有人。

(3) 本句使用了 see sb. do sth. 的结构,意为“看见某人做(常做或做过)某事”,强调看到了事件的全过程,或看见某人经常做某事。如:

I often saw her dance in her room.

我经常看到她在房间里跳舞。

考点回放

考点 1 (2008·北京)—_____ you speak Japanese?

—No, I can't.

A. Can

B. Must

C. May

D. Should

【解析】 本题考查情态动词的用法。Can 表示能力;Must 表示必须;May 表示许可;Should 表示应该。句意是问“是否会说日语”,所以应填 Can。

【答案】 A

考点 2 (2008·黄冈) Jane likes singing. We often hear her _____ after class.

A. sing

B. to sing

C. sings

D. sang

【解析】 本题考查 hear sb. do sth. 结构,这一结构和 see sb. do sth. 类似。根据句意“简喜欢唱歌,我们经常听见她下课后唱歌”,故用动词原形。

【答案】 A

考点 3 (2008·鸡西) 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

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

【解析】 本题考查词形转换。predict 的名词形式为 prediction,该词是可数名词,应该用复数形式。

【答案】 predictions



同步精练

★ 科学训练 ★ 稳步提升 ★

Section A

基础巩固

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- Hurry up, the train _____ (leave) in a few minutes.
- There is a tall _____ (build) in front of the post office.
- People will live _____ (be) 120 years old.
- We won't go to school, we will use computers _____ (learn).
- There will be fewer _____ (tree) in the future.

II. 看图表,用 more, less 或 fewer 完成练习。

Littleton, New York (纽约,利特尔顿城)

Now	In 100 years
600 houses	1,000 houses
A lot of pollution	Almost no pollution
Seven schools	Two schools
2400 people	3500 people
A lot of snow	A little snow
Six movie theaters	Two movie theaters

In 100 years...

- There will be _____ houses.
- There will be _____ pollution.
- There will be _____ schools.
- There will be _____ people.
- There will be _____ snow.
- There will be _____ movie theaters.

III. 单项选择。

- Will people live to be 300 years old?
—_____.
A. No, they aren't B. No, they won't
C. No, they don't D. No, they can't
- I think people here are friendly. Do you agree _____ me?
A. with B. to
C. on D. from
- Where is Miss Wang?
—She went to Hainan Island last week and will return _____ six days.
A. ago B. later
C. behind D. in

4. _____ people _____ robots in their home in 100 years?

- A. Will, have B. Do, have
C. Did, have D. Have, have

5. There is _____ meat but _____ cakes on the plate. Please have one.

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

能力提升

IV. 从 B 栏中选出与 A 栏中相匹配的答语。

A

- Where do you live?
- What will the weather be like tomorrow?
- How will you fly to the moon?
- Does she like living here?
- What will she be in 5 years?
- I think Brazil will win the match next time.
- What sport did she play 5 years ago?
- Will you go to the room with me?
- Will there be more trees in the future?
- Will kids study at home on computers in 100 years?

B

- A. No, I won't.
B. By rocket.
C. I agree.
D. Yes, they will.
E. I live in an apartment.
F. It will be sunny.
G. Yes, she does.
H. She'll be a teacher.
I. Yes, there will.

J. She played basketball.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. 完形填空。

We live in computer age(时代). People 1 scientists, teachers, writers and even students use computers to do all kinds of work. But more than 30 years ago, 2 couldn't do much. They were very big and expensive. Very 3 people were interested in them and knew how to use them. Today computers are smaller and 4. But they can do a lot of work, many people like to use them. Some people 5 have them at home. Computers become very important because they can work 6 than people and make fewer mistakes. Computers can 7 people do a lot of work. Writers now use com-

puters to 8. Teachers use them to help teaching. Students use them to 9. Computers can also remember what you 10 them. Computers are very useful and helpful. They are our friends. Do you want to have a computer?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. like | B. as |
| C. and | D. with |
| 2. A. students | B. scientists |
| C. teachers | D. computers |
| 3. A. few | B. a few |
| C. little | D. a little |
| 4. A. cheap | B. cheaper |
| C. more expensive | D. expensive |
| 5. A. already | B. still |
| C. even | D. yet |
| 6. A. fast | B. faster |
| C. slow | D. slower |
| 7. A. use | B. make |
| C. stop | D. help |
| 8. A. write | B. play |
| C. study | D. learn |
| 9. A. sing | B. study |
| C. dance | D. watch |
| 10. A. put in | B. put on |
| C. put into | D. put up |

Section B

基础巩固

I. 单项选择。

- Will there be more people in 100 years, do you think?
—_____, I hope.
A. No, there isn't B. No, there aren't
C. No, there won't D. No, they won't.
- It _____ that everyone _____ to laugh.
A. seems; loves B. seem; love
C. seems; love D. seem; loves
- When _____ you _____ to Australia? Next Monday.
A. did, fly B. will, fly
C. are, fly D. do, fly
- My life _____ a lot _____ than it is now.
A. will be, good B. is, better
C. will be, better D. will be, good
- It will take _____ years to make robots _____ the most unpleasant things.
A. hundred, do B. hundreds of, do
C. two hundreds, do D. hundreds of, to do



II. 从II栏中选出与I栏中相匹配的答语。

I

1. Are you kidding?
2. Did you live in Wuhan ten years ago?
3. Will you be in college in four years?
4. How will people travel around the space?
5. What did you do for your vacation last week?
6. What do you fall in love with?
7. How do you make your dream come true?
8. What clothes do you think are smart?
9. Where will you study in two years?
10. Will there be any paper books in the future?

II

- A. I will study hard.
 - B. Maybe by rocket.
 - C. No, I'm serious.
 - D. No, I lived in Yichang.
 - E. I bet I will study in a top high school.
 - F. Yes, there will.
 - G. I went skating at a park.
 - H. I fall in love with reading.
 - I. I think clean and comfortable clothes are smart.
 - J. Sure, I will.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
 9. _____ 10. _____

►►能力提升

III. 按要求改写下列句子,每空一词。

1. They clean the classroom every day. (用 tomorrow 代替 every day)
They _____ the classroom tomorrow.
2. Will the flowers come out soon? (作肯定回答)
No, _____.
3. We'll go out for a walk with you. (改为否定句)
We _____ out for a walk with you.
4. Jackson will have a fine day. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Jackson _____ a fine day?
5. The students will work in the supermarket. (对划线部分提问)
_____ the students _____?

IV. 阅读理解。

Robots seem very new to most people. But they have a long history. The first one was made by a Greek inventor. You may have seen robots in some films. The robots in these films are stronger, faster and cleverer than humans. In real life most robots are used in facto-

ries. They are used to do many dangerous, difficult or boring jobs. Some people can't look after themselves and robots are used to help them.

A company in Shenyang developed(开发) the first two house-working robots in China. It is said that people will be able to enjoy their service in 5 years.

The name of the two robots are Yueyue and Liangliang. They are 0.8 meter tall and weigh 25 kilograms. They look very modern and lovely for their silver-gray color.

They can be your teachers when you are studying. They can be your partners when you are playing. And they can also help you when you are in danger. They can understand your words and do some things you say. They can talk with you, though in simple words. If there is something wrong in their owners' houses, they will send messages to their owners' mobile phone at once.

Yueyue and Liangliang can also work as family teachers, for they can record lessons, and play them back at any time.

"We are developing new models with legs and hands now. In the future, the house-making robot will become the best helpers in your house." said Hua Enjing, one of the leaders(领导) of the company.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. In real life most robots are used in families.
- () 2. Yueyue and Liangliang are made by a company in Shenyang.
- () 3. The two robots can be your teachers.
- () 4. If there is something wrong in their owners' houses, they won't work.
- () 5. Yueyue and Liangliang have no legs or hands, but the company are developing new models with legs and hands.

V. 书面表达。

自己设计一种机器人。用语言描述它的长相,具体的功能,说明它在日常生活、学习和工作中能给你提供哪些帮助。词数在 60 左右。

Unit 2 What should I do?



目标导学

★科学训练★有的放矢★

1. 能听懂以 What should I do? 为话题的交际用语。
2. 能用英语谈论生活中所遇到的各种各样的问题和烦恼,并能提出合理化建议。
3. 通过阅读与生活问题有关的文章,了解解决问题的有效途径。
4. 能写一篇提出建议的文章,帮助有困难的人克服困难,充满自信地生活。



教材导学

★紧跟教材★名师导学★

Section A

学点导析

● 导学点 1 What should I do? 我该怎么办?

【导析】 should 是 shall 的过去式,为情态动词,意为“应该”,表示责任、义务、劝告、建议等语气,可以用于各种句式,其后接动词原形,包含建议的语气时,比较委婉客气,其否定形式可以缩写为 shouldn't. 如:

You should call him up before visiting him.
在拜访他之前,你应该打个电话。

特别关注

should 还可以表示推测或预期,意为“可能,应该会”。如:

I should have finished the work by Sunday.
到星期天我应该完成了这项工作。

● 导学点 2 I don't have enough money. 我没有足够的钱。

【导析】 enough 在句中做形容词,意为“足够的,充分的,充足的”,可以修饰可数名词和不可数名词,而且放在所修饰的名词前。如:

Is there enough food for us? 我们有足够的食物吗?
We don't have enough books for everyone.
我们没有足够的书给每个人。

特别关注

enough 还可以用做副词,意为“足够地,充分地,充足地”,用来修饰动词、形容词或其他副词,这时要放在所修饰词的后面。如:

They are rich enough to buy a car.
他们足够富裕,可以买小汽车。

enough 还可以用做名词,意为“足够,充分,充足”。如:

Thank you. I've had enough. 谢谢,我已经吃饱了。

● 导学点 3 I argued with my best friend.

我和我最好的朋友争吵了。

【导析】 argue 是动词,意为“争吵,争论,争辩”,常用的短语有:argue with sb. (和某人争论) argue about sth. (争论某事)。如:

You shouldn't argue with each other about money.
你们不应该为了钱争吵。

相关链接

argue 的名词形式为 argument,意为“争吵,争论,争辩”。如:

We had an argument with the guard.
我们和门卫吵了起来。

● 导学点 4 Maybe you should call him up.

也许你应该给他打个电话。

【导析】 (1) maybe 是副词,意为“也许,可能”,相当于 perhaps. maybe 常放在句首,在句中做状语。如:

Maybe you are right. 也许你是对的。

易混辨析

maybe 和 may be

maybe 是副词,常放在句首,在句中做状语; may be 是情态动词 may 加 be 动词原形构成,在句子中做谓语,意为“可能是”如:

Mr. Smith may be at home.

史密斯先生也许在家。

Maybe Mr. Smith is at home.

史密斯先生也许在家。

(2) call sb. up 意为“打电话给某人”,相当于 ring sb. up. 其中的 up 是副词,若名词做宾语,可以置于 up

之后,也可以置于动词和 up 之间;若代词做宾语,则必须置于动词和 up 之间。如:

Did he ring his friends up? = Did he ring up his friends?
他给朋友们打电话了吗?

You must call me up tomorrow morning.
你明天早上必须给我打电话。

● 导学点 5 I don't want to surprise him.
我不想让他感到惊讶。

【导析】 (1) surprise 在句中是及物动词的动词不定式,意为“使惊讶,使感到意外”,后面可以跟名词或代词做宾语。如:

What he said surprised me. 他说的话让我大吃一惊。
Don't do that. You will surprise my mother.
别那么做。你会让我妈妈感到惊讶的。

(2) surprised 是动词 surprise 的过去式和过去分词,它还可以做形容词,意为“感到奇怪的”,主语常常是人。常见的短语有 be surprised at(对……感到惊讶)。如:

They were surprised at the new building.
他们对这座新大楼感到惊讶。

(3) surprising 也是 surprise 的形容词形式,意为“令人吃惊的,使人惊奇的”,但所修饰的常常是物。如:

No one knew the surprising animal.
没有人认识这个令人惊奇的动物。

● 导学点 6 I need some money to buy gifts for my family.
我需要点钱给我的家人买礼物。

【导析】 (1) buy sth. for sb. 相当于 buy sb. sth., 意为“为某人买某物”。如:

My father bought a new bike for me.
= My father bought me a new bike.
我爸爸给我买了一辆新自行车。

(2) family 在句中是集体名词,意为“家里人”,强调家庭里的所有成员,这时谓语动词要用复数形式;family 还可以表示“家庭,家”,强调某个家庭这一整体,谓语动词要用单数形式。如:

My family are watching TV. 我们一家人在看电视。
This family is a small one. 这是个大家庭。

易混辨析

Family, home, house 和 room

① family 指“家,家庭”,强调组成家庭的家庭成员。如:

There are three people in my family.
我家有三口人。

② home 指某人日常生活的环境,不涉及家庭成员。如:

She goes home at 6:00 every afternoon.
她每天下午六点回家。

易混辨析

③ house 指居住的建筑物,住宅或房子等。如:
There are some trees near the house.

房子附近有些树。

④ room 意为“房间,空间”,指具体的房间或容纳的空间。如:

Lucy likes reading books in her room.
露茜喜欢在她房间里看书。

考点回放

考点 1 (2008 · 安徽) Although you did well this time, you _____ look down on others.

- A. had better B. ought to
C. shouldn't D. wouldn't

【解析】 本题考查几个选项的词义。had better 表示“最好”;ought to 表示“应该”;shouldn't 表示“不应该”;wouldn't 表示“不会”。其后都接动词原形。句意“虽然你这次做得很好,但你不应该轻视别人”。

【答案】 C

考点 2 (2008 · 黄冈) With great feeling, the old man was _____ to see the fast development in Huanggang after being away for 20 years.

- A. afraid B. interested
C. surprised D. sorry

【解析】 本题考查形容词的用法。句意为“充满激情的老人在他离开黄冈 20 年后,惊讶地看到它的飞速发展”。afraid 表示“害怕的”;interested 表示“感兴趣的”;surprised 表示“惊讶”;sorry 表示“抱歉的”。

【答案】 C

考点 3 (2008 · 山西) Remember not to speak _____ when we are in the reading room.

- A. fast B. slowly
C. politely D. loudly

【解析】 本题考查副词的运用。从语境分析,在阅览室里是不能大声的讲话的。fast 指“快地”;slowly 指“慢地”;politely 指“礼貌地”;loudly 指“大声地”。

【答案】 D

考点 4 (2008 · 青海) The lazy boy _____ get to school _____ ten o'clock yesterday morning.

- A. could; until B. did; when
C. didn't; until

【解析】 本题考查 until 的用法。句意为“这个懒惰的男孩直到昨天上午十点才到学校”。not...until... 意为“直到……才”。

【答案】 C

Section B

学点导析

- 导学点 1 My friend wears the same clothes and has the same haircut as I do. 我的朋友和我穿同样的衣服,留着和我一样的发型。

【导析】 (1) same 是形容词,意为“相同的”,前面的 the 不能省略。the same 既可以做表语,也可以做定语修饰名词,反义词为 different。如:

The twin brothers look the same.

这对双胞胎兄弟看起来一模一样。

You can't eat the same food every day.

你不能每天都吃同样的食物。

(2) the same as 意为“和……一样”,其反义词组为 be different from。如:

Your book is the same as mine. 你的书和我的一样。

His ideas are always different from ours.

他的主意总是和我们的不同。

- 导学点 2 But I just found out that my friends were planning a birthday party for my best friend, and they didn't invite me. 但我刚好发现我的朋友们计划为我最好的朋友办一个生日聚会,他们没有邀请我。

【导析】 (1) 这是一个复合句, find out 后面的是一个宾语从句,连词 that 引导这个宾语从句,在口语中 that 也经常省略。如:

My uncle told me (that) he went to Japan last month.

我叔叔告诉我他上个月去了日本。

(2) just 在句子中是副词,意为“仅仅,刚好”。如:

They just want to have a good sleep.

他们仅仅想睡个好觉。

(3) find out 意为“发现,查明”其后可以接名词,代词或宾语从句等。如:

Please find out when the train leaves.

请查明火车什么时候离开。

易混辨析

look for, find 和 find out

① look for 指“寻找”,强调找的动作和过程,不强调找的结果。如:

She is looking for her son. 她在找她的儿子。

② find 指“找到”,强调找的结果,还有偶然发现的意味。如:

I found my lost book under my bed.

我在我的床底下找到了我丢的那本书。

③ find out 指“查找”,常意味着经过调查、研究、查询等努力才查明原因,找到答案或真相等。如:

We must find out who broke the window.

我们一定要查出谁打破了窗玻璃。

- 导学点 3 She's really nice, and we get on well, but she always borrows my things. 她非常可爱,我们相处得很好,但她总是向我借东西。

【导析】 get on well 意为“相处很好,关系融洽”,相当于 get along well。如:

We get on well because we have the same interest.
我们相处很好是因为我们有共同的兴趣。

He always gets on well with his teachers.
他总是和老师关系融洽。

特别关注

get on 还可以意为“上车”,反义词为 get off。如:

He got on the bus and began to look for his seat.

他上了公汽,然后开始找座位。

- 导学点 4 I don't know what to do. 我不知道做什么。

【导析】 此句包含有“疑问词+不定式”结构。“疑问词+不定式”结构常用于 tell, know, show, teach, find out, wonder, forget, decide 等动词后作宾语。如:

Can you tell me how to get to the hospital?

你能告诉我到医院怎么走吗?

- 导学点 5 Could you please give me some advice? 你能给我些建议吗?

【导析】 (1) Could you please... 表示委婉客气的请求,后接动词原形。如:

Could you please help me with my English?

你能帮我学英语吗?

(2) advice 意为“建议”,为不可数名词。如:

You should follow her advice. 你应该听从她的建议。

This is a good piece of advice. 这是一条好的建议。

- 导学点 6 Teachers complain about teaching tired kids in the classroom. 老师抱怨在教室里教着疲惫的孩子。

【导析】 complain 是动词,意为“抱怨,埋怨”;complain about (doing) sth. 意为“抱怨某事”如:

They are complaining about not having breakfast.
他们抱怨没有吃早餐。

特别关注

① complain to sb. about sth. 意为“向某人抱怨某事”。如:

I'm going to complain to the boss about it.
我要向老板提这件事。

② complain 还可以接宾语从句。如:

We complained that their food was too bad.
我们抱怨他们的食物太糟糕了。

- 导学点 7 She also says that these children may find it hard to think for themselves when they are older. 她还说这些孩子长大会发现为自己着想很难。

【导析】 (1) it 在本句中是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式。it 还可以做形式主语。如:

It's important to learn English well.