

XINKECHENGZHINENGXUNLIAN

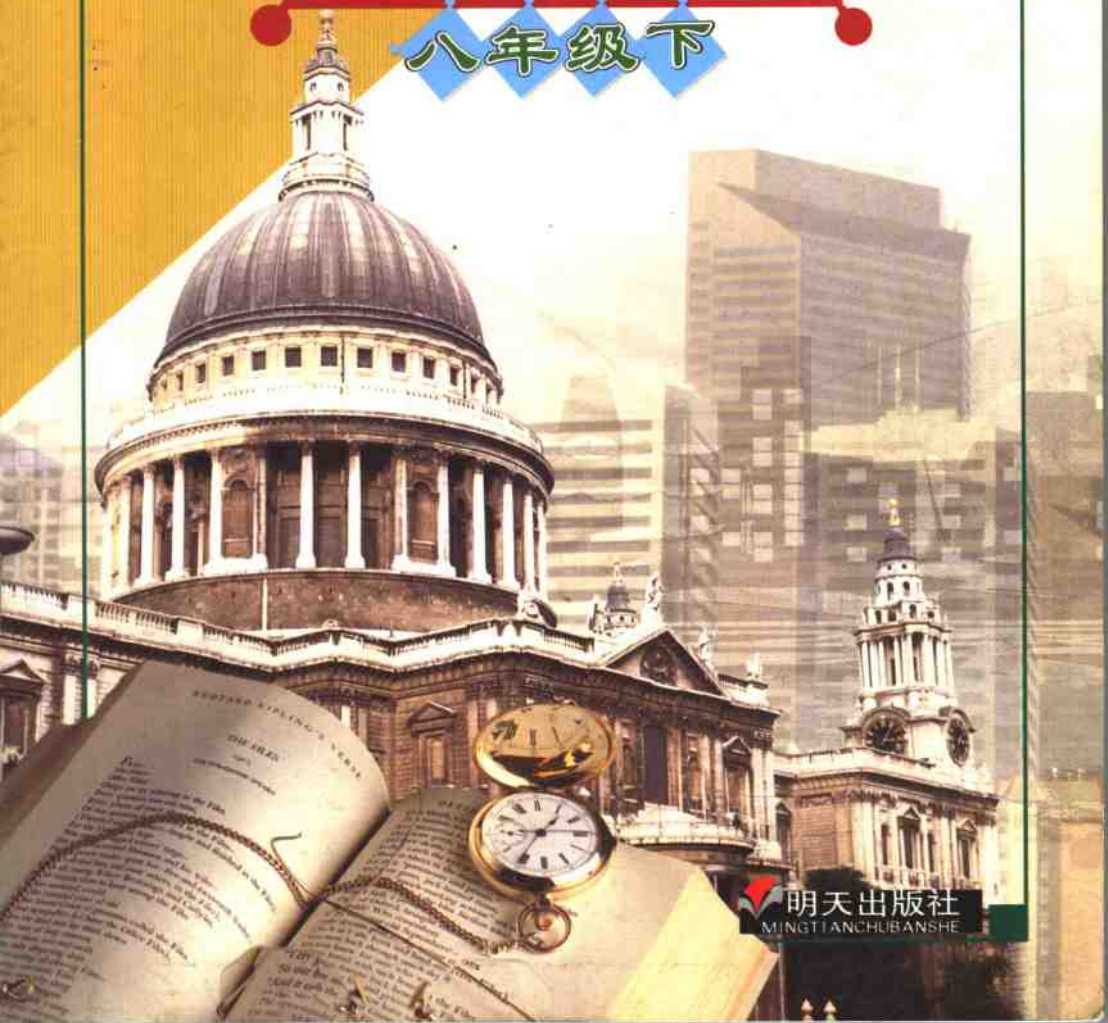
XIN KE CHENG
ZHINENG XUNLIAN



新课程智能训练

英语

八年级下



明天出版社
MINGTIANCHUBANSHE



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ENGLISH



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XINKECHENG ZHINENGXUNLIAN

《新课程智能训练丛书》

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说明

从2001年秋季开始,新一轮基础教育课程改革实验在全国正式启动,新的《课程标准》,新的实验教材,新的教学理念,改变了老师们的教学行为,也改变了同学们的学习行为。为适应新课程改革的需要,帮助同学们更好地用科学的方法掌握学科知识体系,培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,我们组织具有丰富教学经验的中学教师和教研人员,精心编写了这套“新课程智能训练”系列丛书。

本书充分体现了新课程改革的理念和特点,正确处理传授知识与培养能力的关系,注重培养学生的独立性和自主性,引导学生质疑、调查、探究,促进学生在教师指导下主动地、富有个性地学习。

本书强调以课程标准为依据,从实验教材出发,适当向外拓展,力求全面体现国家对不同阶段的学生在“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观”等方面的基本要求。

本书最大的特点是与教学同步,依据教材内容进行编排,有利于学生在课上或课下对所学教材进行巩固和测评,迅速把所学知识转化为能力。

由于时间和水平所限,不足之处,望同学们批评指正,以便进一步修改完善。

编 者





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UNIT 1



Will people have robots?



单元目标

一、能力目标

本单元同学们应能听懂有关对未来事件预测的听力材料;学会做预测,并能够发表自己的看法;读懂对未来事件预测的有关文章;并能够运用所学知识写出相应的短文。

二、知识目标

I. 重点词汇

1. robot *n.* 机器人
2. paper *n.* 纸
3. use *v.* 使用;利用
4. less *adj.* (little 的比较级) 较少;较小
5. fewer *adj.* (little 的比较级) 较少的
6. space *n.* 空间;太空
7. fly *v.* 飞行
8. moon *n.* 月亮;月球
9. fall *v.* 落下;跌落;变为
10. alone *adv.* 单独地;孤独地
11. pet *n.* 宠物
12. able *adj.* 能够;有能力的
13. dress *v.* 穿衣
14. pollution *n.* 污染

II. 常用短语

短 语	汉 意
1. live to be 200 years old	活到 200 岁
2. in five years	五年后
3. fly to	飞往……
4. fall in love with	爱上; 喜爱
5. keep a pet	养宠物
6. be able to	能够
7. on vacation	度假
8. come true	实现
9. be used by	被……用来
10. in the future	将来; 未来
11. hundreds of	好几百; 许许多多
12. the same as	和……相同
13. for example	例如
14. look like	看起来像
15. look for	寻找
16. space station	太空站

III. 重点句式

1. Will kids go to school? 孩子们会去学校上学吗?
— No, they won't. They will stay at home. 不, 不会。他们会待在家里。
2. There will be fewer / more trees. 树会更少/更多。
There will be less / more pollution. 污染会更少/更多。
3. What do you think life will be like in 100 years? 你认为一百年后的



生活将是什么样的?

4. I think people will live to be 200 years old. 我认为人们将会活到200岁。

5. I will be a doctor in five years. 五年后我将成为医生。

IV. 语法

1) 学习一般将来时的结构及用法

2) 学习用 more, less, fewer 表达数量

例如: There will be more / fewer / less ... 将会有更多/更少的
.....



知识点讲

1. Books will only be on computers, not on paper. 书将写在电脑上, 而不在纸上。

paper 作“纸; 纸张”讲时; 为不可数名词。要表达它的数量时, 前面需要使用表达数量的名词词组。如: a piece of; a sheet of 等。paper 还可作可数名词, 意为“报纸”或“试卷”。例如: Have you read today's paper? 你看今天的报纸了吗?

Was it a hard paper? 考卷很难吗?

2. I'll fly rockets to the moon. 我将乘火箭去月球。

fly 作动词时, 常用 fly to... 来表达“飞往……地方”。相当于“go to ... by plane.”

例如: “上周我们乘飞机去了巴黎。”有以下两种说法:

We flew to Paris last week.

We went to Paris by plane last week.

在表达“乘坐交通工具”时, 类似 fly to... 的表达方式还有:

ride to ... 骑车去某地 drive to ... 开车去某地 walk to ... 步行去某地

3. At the weekends, I'll be able to dress more casually. 周末的时候, 我能穿得比较随意。

1) be able to 表示“能够”,注意与 can 的区分

- 在表达“能……,会……”含义时,两者可互用。但 be able to 常用以表示 can 所不能表示的将来或完成的概念。例如:

We shall be able to finish the work tomorrow. 我们明天能完成这项工作。

He has not been able to come. 他没能来。

- 表示经过努力而成功的某一次动作,只用 be able to,而不用 can。例如:

Will he be able to escape from prison? 他能逃出监狱吗?

- 当 can 表示许可的意思时,不能与 be able to 互换。例如:

You can come between 8:00 and 9:00. 你可以在 8 点至 9 点期间来。

2) dress 作动词“穿,戴”讲,后面加 sb., 而不能直接跟“衣服”。例如:

His mother dressed him in new clothes. 他的母亲给他穿上了新衣服。

【易混辨析】wear, put on, be in, dress

共性	这几个词或短语都有“穿”的意思。
区别	wear 表示“穿着”,强调状态,不表示动作。用进行时,表示“正穿着”。还可表示“戴眼镜、帽子”等。
	put on 表示“穿上”,强调动作,宾语是衣物、帽子等。
	be in 表示“穿着”,强调状态,宾语既可以是衣服、帽子,也可以是颜色。
	dress 表示“给……穿衣服”,其宾语是人,其后一般不接表示衣物的词,但可以用 be/get dressed in + 衣物/颜色来表示。

4. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years. 然而,他们认为那要花数百年的时间。

1) ①agree 后接不定式作宾语,但不能接动词-ing 形式作宾语。

▶ They agreed to wait for us. 他们同意等我们。

▶ I don't agree to go out at night. 我不赞成晚上外出。

②表示“同意某人做某事”,不能用 agree sb. to do sth., 也就是说 agree 后不能接 sb. + 不定式,而应在 agree 后面接 that 从句。

▶ I agree that the book is worth reading. 我认为这本书值得一读。

▶ Tom's father doesn't agree that he makes friends with her.

汤姆的父亲不同意他与她交朋友。

③agree with sb. 表示“同意……,赞成……”,后常接人或意见、观点等。agree 前可用 quite 或 really 修饰,但不能用 very 修饰。

▶ I don't agree with you. I quite agree with what she said.

我不同意你的观点。我很赞同她的观点。

2) 当 hundred 表达具体的数量,即 × 百时,不可以 + s,也不可以和 of 连用;表示数量大且模糊的概念时,其后可 + s,并与 of 连用,构成短语 hundreds of。* 简记为“模糊两有,具体两无”例如:

three hundred (三百); hundreds of

与 hundred 有类似用法的表达数量的数词还有:thousand, million, billion。例如:

nine thousand (九千); thousands of; five million, millions of; two billion, billions of

5. Scientists are now trying to make robots look like people, and do the same things as us.

现在科学家们正努力使机器人长相像人,并能像我们一样做同样的事情。

1) try to do 意为“努力去做”。例如:

I must try to finish it tonight. 我必须努力今夜把它做完。

▶ try 作动词,意为“品尝,试,努力”,后面跟名词、代词、不定式或动名词。例如:

Have you tried this chocolate? 你尝过这种巧克力吗?

► try 后接动词不定式和动名词,其含义不同。

try doing 尝试做 try to do 努力去做

例如:I must try to get it finished tonight. 我必须努力今夜把它做完。

Let's try knocking at the back door if nobody hears you at the front door.

如果前门没有人听见,就到后门敲门。

英语中既可接不定式,也可接动名词的动词还有:

单词	+ 不定式(to do)	+ 动名词(doing)
like / hate / love	表示特有的具体行为	表示一般性的行为
stop	停下来去做另外一件事	停止做某事
go on	继续做另外一件事	继续做原来的事
forget / remember	忘记/记着要做的事	忘记/记着做过的事
try	努力做某事	试着做某事

常用的由 try 构成的短语:

have a try(n.) 试一试

try one's best to do = do one's best to do 竭尽所能做某事

try out 试验

try on 试穿

- 2) make 为使役动词,其后常接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语,即 make sb. do。类似的词还有;let sb. do, have sb. do。
- 3) look like = be like 意为“有……的外貌;像……”。
- 4) the same as 意为“与……相同的”,same 前必须加定冠词 the。正确使用 the same as 应注意:

► as 后接单词或短语。例如:

Your coat is the same as mine. 你的外衣和我的一样。

My first three letters are the same as in the word “come”.



我的前三个字母与“come”的前三个字母一样。

► as 后接简短句子(一般只有主语和谓语动词) 例如:

He uses the same book as you do. 他使用的书和你使用的书一样。



学习点

1. 形容词 more, fewer 和 less 的用法。

单词	汉意	原形	修饰
more	更多的	many 和 much	可数名词的复数或者不可数名词
fewer	更少的	few	可数名词的复数
less	更少的	little	不可数名词

① few, little 意为“几乎没有, 很少”。few 修饰可数名词, little 修饰不可数名词, 这两个词表示否定, 在含有 few, little 的句子中作反意疑问句时, 附加问句应用肯定形式。

► Hurry up. There is little time left. 快点, 没有时间了。

► There is little water in the bottle, is there? 瓶子里几乎没水了, 是吗?

② a few, a little 意为“一点, 有一些”, 相当于 some。a few 修饰可数名词, a little 修饰不可数名词。

► I know a little English, but very little Japanese.

我懂一些英语, 但日语懂得很少。

③ many, much 意为“许多”, 相当于 a lot of, lots of。many 修饰可数名词, much 修饰不可数名词。它们的比较级是 more, 最高级是 most。

► Many people can do much work. 许多人可以做许多工作。

2. there be 句型的一般将来时:

There will be + 名词 + 其他成份。它的意思是“将会有……”

例如: There will be fewer cars. 汽车会更少。

there be 句型的基本结构见下表:

肯定句	There will be. . .
否定句	There (will not) won't be. . .
一般疑问句 回答	Will there be. . . ? Yes, there will. No, there won't.
特殊疑问句	特殊疑问词 + will there be. . . ?



单元评价

I. 口语训练

- A. 分小组讨论并描述一下二十年以后你的生活。
B. 画一张你所居住的城市的未来图,并对它加以描述。

例如:1) Will you . . . ?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

2) Will there be. . . ?

Yes, there will. / No, there won't.

3) Do you think there will be. . . in your home?

Yes, there will. I think they will have . . .

4) I think . . .

I agree. / Well, I don't agree. / I disagree.

5) What do you think your life will be like in 20 years?

I think I will. . .

I think there will be . . .

6) There will be more / fewer/ less . . .



II. 同步听力

A. 看图, 听录音, 根据你所听到的内容, 选出人物所对应的职业。

(听两遍)



A



B



C



D



E

1. Sally _____ 2. Alexis _____ 3. Joe _____ 4. Ann _____
5. Tom _____

B. 听对话及问题, 选择正确的答案。(听两遍)

6. A. They are talking about building a house.
B. They are talking about their modern house.
C. They are talking about making a telephone call.
D. They are talking about making things.
7. A. Warm and wet. B. Cold and rainy.
C. Warm and cloudy. D. Fine but cold.
8. A. See a film. B. Visit a star.
C. Go skating. D. See my uncle.

9. A. It's snowy. B. It's sunny.
C. It's rainy. D. It's windy.
10. A. No, she isn't. Because she is going to hospital.
B. Yes, she is. She will go after she sees the doctor.
C. No, she isn't. Because she is a doctor.
D. Yes, she can. But she is going to see a doctor.

III.

A. 根据提示用 more, fewer, less 填空

Littleton, New York

Now	in 100 Years
600 houses	1000 houses
a lot of pollution	almost no pollution
seven schools	two schools
2400 people	3500 people
six movie theaters	two movie theaters

In 100 years ...

- There will be more houses.
 - There will be less pollution.
 - There will be fewer schools.
 - There will be more people.
 - There will be fewer movie theaters.
- B. 用所给词的正确形式填空
- There is (be) much paper and two books on the desk.
 - If it is fine, the sports meeting will last (last) two days.
 - Will you please open (not open) the door?
 - There are hundreds (hundred) of students at the meeting.
 - The book is so interesting. I'm sure she will fall (fall) in love



with it.

6. Kong Zi made his students _____ (read) English every day.

7. I see them _____ (play) football on the playground.

8. Robots will _____ (use) at home in the future.

IV. 单项选择

() 1. —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

() 2. I think people here are friendly. Do you agree _____ me?

- A. with B. to C. on D. from

() 3. —Where is Chang'er?

—She went to Hainan Island last week and will return _____
six days.

- A. ago B. later C. behind D. in

() 4. I hope your dream will _____.

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

() 5. Bajie wants to _____ to the moon for vacations.

- A. walk B. run C. swim D. fly

() 6. —How many birds can you see in the trees?

—I can see _____ birds in them.

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

() 7. I hear there _____ a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

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

() 8. _____ will he come back? — In a week.

- A. How long B. How soon
C. How often D. What time

() 9. —What do you usually have for breakfast?