

PASS English

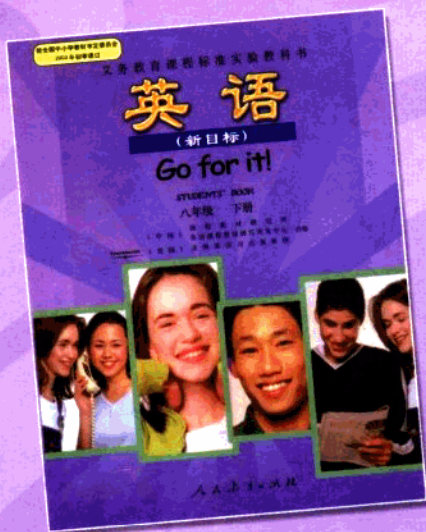


配套人教版
新目标英语教材

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(八年级·下) Go for it!

课文英汉对译·全解 与习题答案



绿卡英语——走向成功的通行证
Pass English——A Passport Leading to Success.

延边人民出版社

考考你：在我身上隐藏着数个复数名词，你能说出几个？



前言

初中生学习英语大都是从教材学起的,但能够真正学透、学好教材的并不多。大家把主要精力都放在背生词、对重点难点的条分缕析和做大量的习题、试题上,而不重视通过熟读课文学习英语语言本身。这样舍本逐末,到头来,学生不仅对英语的实际应用能力达不到要求,而且普遍存在听、说、读、写技能较差的情况,这就是英语学习的误区。

英语教科书编写得系统、全面,是中学生学习英语最好的材料。经验证明:扎实、认真、反复地读课文是学习英语行之有效的好方法。切实弄懂课文中每个单词的发音、词义和每个句子的句意,牢固掌握,准确理解全文,并在此基础上反复朗读,朗读成诵,形成语感。这样,英语的听、说、读、写等应用能力便会自然而然地提高,考试中遇到的难题也会迎刃而解。此外,在课文的整体语言环境中去记忆单词、体会语法,比脱离语境单独背单词、学语法效果要好得多。因此,中学生非常需要一本对英语教材进行详实、全面的注释、翻译和讲解的书籍。

针对以上情况,我们组织具有丰富经验的教师,依据新课标要求,紧紧围绕人教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书(新目标)英语教材,编写了这套《初中英语课文对译·全解与习题答案》。本书是为您量身定做的实用参考书,它能为您提供课文英汉对照翻译,重点、难点与疑点注释,语法点拨,练习答案,练习册答案和拓展练习等多种实用内容,译文优美准确,重点、难点突出,练习题合理到位。本书可以为您扫除学习中的障碍,省却翻查字典、语法书的麻烦,省时省力,方便好用,使读课文的过程变得轻松愉快,使您乐于反复认真地读,长此以往,便能吃透教材,打好基础,提高英语能力,让您预习、学习、复习英语轻松自如!如果细心研读,您肯定会成为英语考试的高分得主!那么,本书究竟有那些独到之处让我们如此自信呢?就让我们一起来浏览一下里面的精彩栏目吧!



☆ **课文英汉对照翻译** 该栏目对书中所有重要内容都提供了英汉对照翻译,让您省去查阅字典的烦恼,让英语基础差的学生也能轻松阅读。

☆ **重点、难点与疑点注释** 对课文以及其他部分的难点、重点、疑点和考点逐个进行了详尽的解释,内容浅显易懂,并配有丰富的例句和扩展用法。有了这些注释,就如同英语老师常伴您身旁,有问题随时可以请教,只需举手之劳而已。

☆ **语法点拨** 本书把课文里的重要语法都一一剖析,这就帮助大家扫清了学习过程中的障碍,彻底打破大家对英语语法的恐惧感。

☆ **中考考点** 针对本单元的要点及语法项目精选各地最新中考试题,进行精要分析,帮助同学们巩固所学知识并尽快适应中考。

☆ **练习册答案** 为您提供详细的练习册参考答案,您再也不用苦苦等待老师为您批改作业了,因为您随时都可以找到更详细的答案。

☆ **单元综合能力检测题** 图文并茂的练习让您对课文中的重要语言进行举一反三地复习,这样既能让您开阔视野,又能加深理解,还可以拓展您的灵活应用英语的能力。

本书的编排完全与教材编排顺序同步,易学、易用、易练,相信您会喜欢的。不过,最要紧的是,您必须每天都要花足够多的时间学习才行,因为再好的参考书也只能起辅助作用,没有投入就不会得到回报,您说是吗?

编者

2006年1月



目 录

Unit 1 Will people have robots? (2)

SECTION A	(2)
SECTION B	(5)
SELF CHECK	(7)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(9)
单元综合能力检测题	

Unit 2 What should I do? (10)

SECTION A	(10)
SECTION B	(13)
SELF CHECK	(15)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(17)
单元综合能力检测题	

Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived? (18)

SECTION A	(18)
SECTION B	(21)
SELF CHECK	(23)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(25)
单元综合能力检测题	

Unit 4 He said I was hard-working. (26)

SECTION A	(26)
SECTION B	(29)
SELF CHECK	(31)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(33)
单元综合能力检测题	

Unit 5 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time! (34)

SECTION A	(34)
SECTION B	(37)
SELF CHECK	(39)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(39)
单元综合能力检测题	

Review of units 1-5 (40)

练习册 (workbook) 答案	(43)
综合能力检测题	

八年级下学期期中测试题**Unit 6 How long have you been collecting shells? (44)**

SECTION A	(44)
SECTION B	(47)
SELF CHECK	(49)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(51)
单元综合能力检测题	

Unit 7 Would you mind turning down the music? (52)

SECTION A	(52)
SECTION B	(55)
SELF CHECK	(57)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(59)
单元综合能力检测题	

Unit 8 Why don't you get her a scarf? (60)

SECTION A	(60)
SECTION B	(63)
SELF CHECK	(65)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(67)
单元综合能力检测题	

Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park? (68)

SECTION A	(68)
SECTION B	(71)
SELF CHECK	(73)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(75)
单元综合能力检测题	

Unit 10 It's a nice day, isn't it? (76)

SECTION A	(76)
SECTION B	(79)
SELF CHECK	(81)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(81)
单元综合能力检测题	

Review of units 6-10 (82)

复习归纳 units 6-10 所学语法项目	(86)
练习册 (workbook) 答案	(87)

八年级下学期期末测试题

Unit 1

第一单元

Will people have robots?

人们将有机机器人吗?

课文英汉对照翻译

SECTION A A 部分

Language Goal: Make predictions

语言目标: 预言

Do you think there will be robots in people's homes? 你认为在人们家里会有机器人吗?
Yes, there will. I think every home will have a robot. 是的, 将来会有的。我想每个家庭都将有机器人。
Will kids go to school? 孩子们还去学校上学吗?
Kids won't go to school. They will study at home on computers. 孩子们将不去上学了。他们将在家里用电脑学习。



How will the world be different in the future, 100 years from now?

Read these predictions. Check (✓) A (for agree) or D (for disagree).

未来 100 年以后, 世界与现在将有怎样的不同? 读这些预言, 如果同意, 选 A; 若不同意, 选 D。

- ___A___ D 1. People will have robots in their homes.
人们将在自己家里有机器人。
- ___A___ D 2. People won't use money. Everything will be free.
人们将不再用钱, 每样东西都是免费的。
- ___A___ D 3. Books will only be on computers, not on paper.
书只会出现在电脑上, 不会再是纸的。
- ___A___ D 4. Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.
孩子们将不去学校上学。他们将在家用电脑学习。
- ___A___ D 5. There will only be one country. 将仅有一个国家了。
- ___A___ D 6. People will live to be 200 years old. 人们将活到 200 岁。



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

听录音, 圈出 1a 中你所听到的预言句子。

(录音原文见 1a 中的 6 个句子)



PAIRWORK 结对练习

Ask and answer questions about the predictions in activity 1a.
对 1a 活动中的预言进行问答练习。

重点、难点与疑点注释

① "in + 一段时间"指“(将来的)一段时间之后”。例如:

What will you be in five years?
五年之后你干什么?

We'll start off in ten minutes.
我们十分钟后出发。

另外, 表示“(一段时间)之后”, 还可以用“after + 一段时间”或“一段时间+later”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.
他两天后回了家。

Three years later, she had a baby.
三年后, 她有了一个婴儿。

A: Will people use money in 100 years?
100 年以后人们还用钱吗?

B: No, they won't. Everything will be free. Will people live to be 200 years old? 不, 不会用了, 每样东西都是免费的。人们会活到 200 岁吗?

A: Yes, they will. 是的, 他们会有的。

Grammar guide 语法点拨

一、概括“将来”

每个人群想拥有一个美好的将来, 那么, 我们如何概括“将来”呢? 我们还是看看 will 的用法吧。

1. 在单纯表示将来情况, 特别是谈一连串的事情或带有时间或条件状语的句子中, 用 will。例如:

It will be Sunday tomorrow. 明天是星期天。

We will ring you up as soon as we get back.

我们一回来就给你打电话。

2. 表示主观推测、意愿、倾向、征求意见时, 用 will。这一用法

中, will 总带有一定的感情色彩。例如:

I'll give you an answer tomorrow. 我明天会给你一个答复。

Will you go with me? 你和我一起去好吗?

3. 如果事先没有考虑会出现某种情况, 临时作出决定时, 用 will。例如:

I forgot to turn off the light. I'll go and turn it off.

我忘了关灯, 我去把它关掉。

4. 依据事实作出科学预测, 尤其是天气预报时, 用 will。例如:

There will be sunshine tomorrow. 明天天气晴朗。

2a

Listen and **circle** the words you hear. 听录音, 选出你听到的单词。

- There will be more/less/fewer people. 人口将会更多/更少/更少了。
- There will be more/less/fewer free time. 空闲时间将会更多/更少/更少了。
- There will be more/less/fewer cars. 轿车将会更多/更少/更少了。
- There will be more/less/fewer pollution. 污染将会更多/更少/更少了。
- There will be more/less/fewer trees. 树木将会更多/更少/更少了!

- more
- less
- fewer
- less
- fewer

2b

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

再听一遍录音, 圈出你听到的预言。

- There will be fewer people. 人口将会更少了。
- There will be less free time. 空闲时间将会更少了。
- People will use the subways less. 人们将更少的利用地铁。
- There will be more pollution. 污染将会更多。
- Cities will be very big and crowded. 城市将会更大更拥挤。

1. x 2. ✓
3. x 4. x
5. ✓

重点、难点与疑点 注释

- ② less 是 little 的比较级, 修饰不可数名词; fewer 是 few 的比较级, 修饰可数名词; more 是 much 和 many 的比较级, 因为 much 修饰不可数名词, many 修饰可数名词, 所以 more 的后面既可跟可数名词复数, 也可跟不可数名词。例如:

I have less money than he has.
我的钱比他的少。

There are more buildings in this city than in that city.

这个城市的楼房比那个城市多。

Grammar guide 语法点拨

二、more, fewer, less 的用法

这三个词均为形容词的比较级, 其后面加名词。

more (更多)

fewer, less (更少)

much, many (原级) few little

more + 可数、不可数名词均可

例如: more people (更多的人) more leisure time (更多的休闲时间)
fewer + 可数名词复数

例如: fewer trees 更少的树
fewer cars 更少的车

less + 不可数名词

例如: less pollution 更少的污染 less water 更少的水
less time 更少的时间

Zhongkaokaodian 中考考点

1. ① There _____ a talk by Yang Liwei tomorrow morning in our school.

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

- ② 根据句意及首字母提示, 写出下列单词在句中的正确形式:

Football is l_____ popular than basketball in America.

【解析】① B. 这是 there be 结构的将来时形式, 其中的 be 在此不可用 have/has 来代替。

- ② less. 由句中 than 可知, 这里用 little 的比较级形式。句意为: 在美国足球没有篮球受欢迎。

2c

GROUPWORK 分组活动

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

看 2b 中的活动。关于这些预言进行会话。

A: I think there will be more pollution.

我认为将会有更多的污染。

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

噢, 我不这么认为。但是我想树会更少。

A: I agree. 我同意。

Will there be less pollution?

污染将会更少吗?

No, there won't.

不, 不会更少。

There will be more pollution.

将会有更多的污染。

Will there be fewer trees? 树将会更少吗?

Yes, there will. 是的, 将更少。

Kids won't go to school. 孩子们将不去学校上学。

Kids will study at home on computers. 孩子们将用电脑在家学习。

Look!

fewer

less

Use fewer to talk about countable nouns.

用 fewer 谈论可数名词。

Use less to talk about uncountable nouns.

用 less 谈论不可数名词。

There will be fewer trees. 将会有更少的树

There will be less pollution. 将会有更少的污染。

Grammar guide 语法点拨



三、There be 结构与将来时的联结

1. There be 结构的将来时的用法: There be 结构的一般将来时常用 there will be 表示将发生的动作或存在的状态,例如:
There will be a film this evening. 今晚有场电影。

2. There will be 结构的句式变化: 下面的表格体现了 There be 句型的一般将来时的肯定句、否定句、一般疑问句及其肯定、否定回答。

句式	结构	例句
陈述句的肯定句	There will be...	There will be less water on the earth. 地球上将会有更少的水。
陈述句的否定句	There won't be...	There won't be many cars on the road in the future. 将来路上不会有很多汽车。
一般疑问句	Will there be...?	Will there be robots in every family in 100 years? 一百年以后每个家庭都拥有机器人吗?
一般疑问句的肯定、否定回答	Yes, there will. No, there won't. There won't be...	Yes, there will. 是的, 会有。 No, there won't. There won't be robots in every home in 100 years. 不, 不会有。一百年以后不会每家都有机器人。

3. There be 结构的将来时的转换: 别忘了我们以前还学过 There be 句型的另一种结构: There be 句型的 be going to 结构。There are (is) going to 与 There will be 都表示将来发生的动作, 这两种形式可以互换使用。例如:

There is going to be a class meeting this afternoon. / There will be a class meeting this afternoon. 今天下午要开班会。

3a

Look at the pictures of Sally. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences. 看 Sally 的图画, 完成句子。

1. Five years ago, 五年前,

Sally was in high school.

萨莉上中学。

2. She played _____.

她玩 _____。

3. She had _____.

她有 _____。

4. Today, Sally is in college.

今天, 萨莉上大学。

5. She plays _____.

她玩 _____。

6. She has _____.

她有 _____。

7. In five years, Sally will

五年后, 萨莉将

be _____.

8. She will play _____.

她将会玩 _____。

9. She will have _____.

她将会有 _____。

1. in high school

2. soccer

3. a cat

4. in college

5. guitar

6. a dog

7. a doctor

8. tennis

9. a sports car/a child

3b

PAIRWORK 结对练习

Look at activity 3a. Make predictions about Sally. 看 3a 中的活动, 编一些有关 Sally 未来的对话。

A: What do you think Sally will be in five years? 你认为 Sally 五年后将干什么?

B: I think she'll be a doctor. 我想她将是一名医生。

A: What sport will she play? 她将会做什么运动?

B: She'll play... 她要……

3c

Now write about yourself. 现在, 写写你自己。

Five years ago, 五年前,

I was _____.

我曾是 _____。

I played _____.

我玩 _____。

I had _____.

我有 _____。

Today, 今天,

I am _____.

我是 _____。

I play _____.

我玩 _____。

I have _____.

我有 _____。

In five years, 五年后,

I will be _____.

我将成为 _____。

I will play _____.

我将会玩 _____。

I will have _____.

我将会有 _____。

4

GROUPWORK 分组活动

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

画一幅未来的城市图, 然后把它描述给你的同学听。

A: I think there will be more tall buildings.

And there will be fewer cars and more

buses. 我觉得将会有更多的高楼、将

有更少的轿车和更多的公共汽车。



SECTION B B 部分



Write each word in the correct column below. 把每一个单词写在下面正确的栏目里。

astronaut house apartment computer programmer train rocket space station
宇航员 房子 公寓 电脑程序设计员 火车 火箭 太空站

Jobs 工作	Transportation 交通运输	Places to live 住所
		space station 太空站



Jobs	Transportation	Places to live
astronaut	train	space station
computer programmer	rocket	house apartment



PAIRWORK 结对练习

Think of other words and write them in the chart above. 想出别的词, 写在上面的表格中。



Listen to Alexis and Joe. Number the picture [1-3].

听 Alexis 和 Joe 的对话, 用 1-3 给图画编号。

2 3 1



Listen again, Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs from the box. 再听一遍录音, 用方框中正确的动词填空。

- I live in an apartment.
我住在一栋公寓。
- I _____ near here.
我 _____ 这附近。
- I _____ a computer programmer.
我 _____ 电脑程序员。
- We _____ in a house.
我们 _____ 一栋房子。
- I _____ the train to school.
我 _____ 火车去学校。
- I _____ an astronaut.
我 _____ 一名宇航员。
- I _____ rockets to the moon.
我 _____ 火箭去月球。
- I _____ on a space station.
我 _____ 一个太空站。



'll live am
'll fly took
work 'll be
lived live



1. live 2. work 3. am 4. lived
5. took 6. 'll be 7. 'll fly 8. 'll live



PAIRWORK 结对练习

Role play the conversation between Alexis and Joe. Talk about Joe's life now, ten years ago, and ten years from now. 分角色表演 Alexis 和 Joe 的对话。谈论一下 Joe 现在的生活, 十年以前的生活和十年以后的生活。

A: Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?
B: I live in an apartment. 我住在一所公寓里。



3a

读 Ming 对“十年后你的生活是什么样子?”的回答,完成下面的表格。

In ten years, I think I'll be a reporter. I'll live in Shanghai, because I went to Shanghai last year.
十年后，我想我会成为一名记者。我将住在上海。因为去年我去了上海。

and fell in love with it. I think it's really a beautiful city. As a reporter, I think I will meet lots of
并爱上了它。我认为它是一座非常美丽的城市。作为一名记者,我想我将会见许多引

并爱上了它。我认为它是一座非常美丽的城市。作为一名记者,我想我将会见许多引
interesting people. I think I'll live in an apartment with my best friends, because I don't like living
人注目的人物。我想我也会和我最好的朋友住在一所公寓里, 因为我不喜欢一个人住。
alone. I'll have pets. I can't have any pets now because my mother hates them, and our apartment is

我将养一些宠物。但现在我不能有任何宠物,因为妈妈讨厌它们。而且,我们的住所 too small. So in ten years, I'll have many different pets. I might¹ even keep⁴ a pet parrot! I'll probably 太小。因此十年后,我将有许多不同的宠物。我甚至还可能养一只鹦鹉。我可能每天 go skating and swimming every day. During the week I'll look⁵ smart, and probably will wear a suit. 要去滑冰,去游泳。在整个星期的工作日我看上去都会很潇洒,并可能穿西装。

At the weekends, I'll be able to dress more casually. I think I'll go to Hong Kong on vacation⁶, and one day in the future I'll even visit Australia.

我甚至会去澳大利亚参观。

Ming in ten years 十年后的 Ming				
Job 工作	Pets 宠物	Sports 运动	Places 住所	Clothes 衣服
reporter 记者				

Ming in ten years				
Job	Pets	Sports	Places	Clothes
reporter	parrot	skating, swimming	Shanghai, apartment, Hong Kong, Australia	smart clothes, casual clothes

3b

On a piece of paper, write about your life in ten years. Don't write your name on the paper. Put all the students' papers together. Take turns reading the papers. Then guess who wrote them. 在一张纸上, 写一写十年后你的生活。不要在纸上写出你的名字, 把所有学生的纸收起来。轮流读纸上的内容, 然后猜一猜是谁写的。

A: This paper says "I'll be an engineer in ten years."

这张纸上写着：十年后我将成为一名工程师。

B: I think Lin Wei wrote that. 我想这是林伟写的。

C: Yes, I wrote it. 是的, 我写的。

4

PAIRWORK 结对练习

Answer the questions below. Then ask your partner for his or her ideas. 回答下面的问题, 然后问你的同伴的想法。

A: I think that France will win the next World Cup.

我认为法国会赢得下一届世界杯。

B: I disagree. I think that Brazil will win next time.

我不这样认为。我想巴西下一届会赢。

重点、难点与疑点 注 释

③ might 是 may 的虚拟语气形式, 是情态动词, 表示现在或将来“可以”, “可能”做某事, 语气委婉、客气, 有时也表示对可能性有所怀疑。例如: I might even visit Australia. 我可能去澳大利亚旅行。She might have a parrot. 她有可能养一只鹦鹉。

④ keep v. 意为“保持、维持”，也有“喂养”之意。

⑤ “look+adj.”表示“看上去怎么样”，look 为系动词。系动词本身具有一定的词义，但不能单独作谓语，须与其后面的形容词、名词、副词、介词短语等一起构成系表结构。系动词有人称、数和时态的变化。我们学过的系动词有哪些呢？小博士已经帮我们总结出了记忆规律！例如：They look fine. 他们看上去气色很好。

一“是”(be),一“感觉”(feel),一“保持”(keep),“起来”四个(taste, smell, look, sound),“变成”四个(become, get, turn, go)。

⑥ 词组 on vacation 意思为“度假”，是固定搭配，在 vacation 前面不用冠词，相当于 on holiday 或 for one's holiday。例如：—Where will you go on vacation this summer? 今年夏天要到哪里度假？—To Hainan. 去海南。



Zhongkaokaodian 中考考点

2. My father will be back from Beijing ____ a week.

A. for B. in C. after

【解析】B。在表示以现在为起点的“在……之后”这个含义时，介词 in 之后接时间段，介词 after 之后则接时间点。例如：
I shall come round in a day or two. 我一两天之后回来。 He'll come back after seven o'clock. 他将在七点钟之后回来。

Questions 问题	You 你的看法	Your partner 你同桌的看法
Which country will win the next World Cup? 下一届世界杯足球赛哪国将是冠军?	France 法国	
What will the weather be like tomorrow? 明天的天气会怎样?		
Which movies will win award next year? 明年, 哪部电影会获奖?		
What will teenagers do for fun twenty years from now? 从现在起 20 年后, 青少年对做什么感兴趣?		

SELF CHECK 自我检测



- 1 Fill in the blanks with the words given. Then make your own sentences with the words.
用所给的单词填空。然后再用这些单词造句。

wear 穿 work 工作 look 看起来 fly 飞 keep 喂养

1. work 2. keep

3. look 4. wear

5. fly

- I want to _____ for myself when I'm older. 我想为我自己 _____ 当我大一点的时候。
- My friends _____ a pet pig in their house. 我的朋友在他们家里 _____ 一头宠物猪。
- I need to _____ smart for my job interview. 我必须 _____ 为我的工作面试。
- We have to _____ a uniform to school. 我们必须 _____ 制服去上学。
- One day people will _____ to the moon for vacations.
有一天人们将会 _____ 到月球上去度假。

- 2 Read the passage and circle the inventions on the right.
读短文, 圈出右边所提到的发明。

Predicting the future⁷ can be difficult. There are many famous predictions that never
预测未来可能是困难的。 有许多著名的预测根本没有实现。
came true⁸. Before 1929, there was no sound in movies. The head of one of the biggest movie
1929 年前, 电影没有声音。 美国最大的电影
companies in the United States predicted that no one would want to see actors talk⁹. Of course,
公司的老板预测 谁说也不想听到演员说话。 当然,
he was wrong! In 1977, the head of the largest computer company in the United States said,
他错了。 1977 年, 美国最大的电脑公司总裁说:
"No one will want to have a computer in his or her home." He thought that computers would
"没有人想在自己家里拥有私人电脑。 " 他认为电脑
never be used by most people.
永远也不会被大多数人所用。

重点、难点与疑点 注释

- ⑦ Predicting the future 为动名词短语作主语。注意: 不定式或动名词都可以作主语, 一般情况下可以互换。本句还可以说为: To predict the future can be difficult. 当不定式作主语时, 一般用 it 作形式主语, 而把真正的主语(不定式)放在句子后面, 从而保持句子的平衡。例如: To finish the work on time is difficult. = It's difficult to finish the work on time. 按时完成这项工作有难度。另外, 不定式或动名词(短语)作主语时, 谓语动词按单数处理。例如: To read more books is good for you. 多读书对你有好处。
- ⑧ that never came true 由 that 引导的定语从句修饰前面的 predictions, 意思是“从未实现的预言”。come true 意思是“实现, 变成现实”。
- ⑨ 在句中, see actors talk 看到某人做某事
↓
see sb. do sth.
有些动词后面的不定式不带 to, 如 make, let, hear, see, notice, feel, watch, have (要、叫、使) 等, help 后面可加可不加 to。例如: The teacher made me do my homework carefully. 老师要我仔细做作业。
I heard Mary cry. 我听见玛丽哭了。

- 3 Find these words from this unit. 从本单元中找出这些单词。

- A place to live in space: _____
一个在空间生活的地方: _____
- Something kids will use to study at home: _____
孩子在家学习将使用的东西: _____
- These will be in every home: _____
这些将在每个家庭中: _____
- Yang Liwei is a famous Chinese _____
杨利伟是一个著名的中国 _____

space station 空间站 computers 计算机 robots 机器人 astronaut 宇航员

Just for Fun! 轻松一下!



What do you think your life will be like next month?
你认为你下个月的生活会怎么样?
My life will be a lot better than it is now!
我的生活要比现在好多了。



READING 阅读

Do you think you will have your own robot?
你认为你会有自己的机器人吗?

Section 1 Before You Read 第一部分 阅读前

PAIRWORK 结对练习

1a

Tell your partner what you know about robots. Describe your idea of a robot. Say what it looks like and what it can do. 告诉你的同桌你了解机器人什么。描述你的一个关于机器人的想法。说它看起来像什么,以及它能做什么。

1b

Read the title of the text. Then circle the words and phrases you think you will read in the passage. Compare your predictions with your partner. 阅读正文的标题。然后圈出你认为你将在该段中阅读的词汇和词组。你把预言与你的同桌比较。

housework 家务活 cars 小汽车 years ago 数年前

koalas [动] 树袋熊(澳洲产,树栖无尾动物)

swimming 游泳 possible 可能 America 美国

bored 无聊的

buildings 建筑物

doctor 医生

will 将

was(be 的过去式) 是

less work 较少的工作

piano 钢琴

backpack 背包

Section 2 While You Read 第二部分 阅读中

Reading strategy: 阅读策略:

Look at the title and picture, and predict what you will read about. This helps you get ready to acquire new information. 看看标题和图片,预测你将要阅读的内容。这样有助于你准备获得新信息。

Do you think you will have your own robot?
你认为你会有自己的机器人吗?

In some science fiction movies, people in the future have their own robots. These robots are just like humans. They help with the housework, and do the most unpleasant jobs. 在有些科幻片里,未来人有他们自己的机器人。这些机器人颇似人类。他们帮助做家务,而且做了大部分人们不愿意做的工作。

Some scientists believe that there will be such robots in the future. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years. Scientists are now trying to make robots look like people, and do the same things as us. Japanese companies have already made robots walk and dance. This kind of robot will also be fun to watch. 有些科学家相信将来会有这样的机器人的。但是,他们也同意说需要几百年的时间。科学家正试图造出外表像人,而且能和我们人类做同样事情的机器人。日本的公司已经造出了会走路会跳舞的机器人。这种机器人看着也很好玩的。

But robot scientist James White disagrees. He thinks that it will be difficult for a robot to do the same things as a person. For example, it's easy for a child to wake up and know where they are. Mr. White thinks that robots won't be able to do this. But other scientists disagree. They think that robots will be able to talk to people in 25 to 50 years. 但是,机器人科学家詹姆斯·怀特不这样看。他认为让机器人和人做同样的事情将会很难。比如,对一个小孩来说睡醒后知道自己在哪里是一件很简单的事情。怀特先生说机器人就做不到这点。但也有一些科学家不同意。他们认为25到50年后,机器人将能够和人交谈。

Robot scientists are not just trying to make robots look like people. For example, there are already robots working in factories. These robots look more like huge arms. They do simple jobs over and over again. People would not like to do such jobs and would get bored. But robots will never get bored. 机器人科学家不仅试图造出看上去像人的机器人。例如,已经有在工厂工作的机器人。这些机器人看上去更像巨大的手臂。他们重复做着简单的工作。人们不喜欢做这样的工作,会感到厌烦。但机器人永远不会烦。

In the future, there will be more robots everywhere, and humans will have less work to do. New robots will have many different shapes. Some will look like humans, and others might look like snakes. 将来到处都会有更多的机器人,因此,人要做的的工作将会减少。新的机器人将会有许多不同的形状。有些看上去像人,有些看上去像蛇。



重点、难点与疑点 注释

⑬ help sb. with sth. “帮助某人做某事”。例如: Could you help me with the work? 你能帮助我做这项工作吗? 下面是小猫送给我们的 help 短语,快来看看吧!

with one's help 在某人的帮助下
with the help of 在...的帮助下
help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事
help oneself to 随便吃
can't help doing sth. 禁不住做某事
help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事

⑭ try to do sth. 意为“尽力做某事”。例如: We should try to help the poor child. 我们应尽力帮助那个可怜的孩子。try doing sth. 意为“试着做某事”。例如: You can try speaking English. 你可以试着说英语。这样的动词还有:

stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事
stop doing sth. 停止做某事
go on to do sth. 接着去做另一件事
go on doing sth. 继续做某事
remember/forget to do sth. 记住/忘记去做某事(动作尚未发生)
remember/forget doing sth. 记起/忘了过去做过某事
like/hate + to do sth. 喜欢/讨厌做某事(强调这一次的動作)
like/hate + doing sth. 喜欢/讨厌做某事(泛指某项活动)

⑮ make sb. do sth. “使某人做某事”。make 为使役动词,后面跟省略 to 的不定式作宾补。英语中跟省略 to 的不定式作宾补的使役动词和感官动词有:一感(feel)、二听(hear, listen to)、三让(let, make, have)、四看(look at, see, watch, notice)、五帮助(help)。例如: The boss made them work the whole night. 老板让他们工作了一整夜。I often help them (to) clean the classroom. 我经常帮助他们打扫教室。

⑯ the same...as “与...一样”。例如: I have the same difficulty in learning English as you. 在学英语方面我和你有同样的困难。This blouse is the same price as that one. 这件裙子和那件价格相同。

After an earthquake, a snake robot could help look for people under buildings. That may not seem possible now, but computers, space rockets and even electric toothbrushes seemed impossible a hundred years ago. We never know what will happen in the future!
地震过后, 蛇机器人会帮助寻找埋在建筑物下面的人。这在现在看来似乎是不可能的, 但电脑、宇宙火箭、甚至电动牙刷在一百年前(同样)是不可能的。
我们从来都不能断定将来会发生什么!



Zhongkaokaodian 中考考点

3. 单词拼写: I will try to do better in the _____ (未来).
【解析】future. in the future 与 in future 意思差不多, 前者较侧重“将来”, 后者较侧重“今后”。此外, future 还可作“前程; 前景”解, 这时常与 a 连用。如: With an accounting degree, she has a bright future. 有一个会计学位, 她的前途很光明。
4. _____ tourists visit Mount Heng every day.
A. Hundreds of B. Hundred of C. Hundreds D. Seven hundreds
【解析】A. hundreds of 意思是“好几百; 成百上千”, hundreds 在此表示一个不确定的数字, 常用复数形式后跟介词 of, 如果表示的是具体几百时, 要用单数形式, 且后面不跟 of。如: seven hundred tourists 700 名游客。
5. 选择填空
① _____ is wrong to copy other students' homework.
A. This B. That C. It D. There
② It is bad _____ your eyes _____ computer games too much.
A. for; plays B. for; to play C. of; to play D. of; plays
【解析】①C. 因为句子的真正主语为不定式短语 to copy other students' homework, 放在主语位置的应是形式主语 it。②B. plays 为动词第三人称单数, 不能作主语, 排除 A、D。bad 不是表示主观感情或态度的形容词, 不能用介词 of, 排除 C。

重点、难点与疑点 注释

- ⑬ It's + 形容词 + for sb to do sth 意思是“对于某人来说, 做某事怎么样”。它是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的不定式短语 for sb to do sth。例如: It is boring for us to do the housework. 对我来说做家务很无聊。在此句型中, 介词 for 有时用 of。当形容词表示主观感情或态度, 如: good, kind, nice, wise, clever, foolish, right, wrong, careful, careless 等时, 介词用 of。例如: It's very kind of you to think so much of others. 你能为别人着想真是太好了。
- ⑭ some..., and others... 意思是“一些……, 另一些……”。例如:
There are many students in the classroom. Some are reading, and others are writing. 教室里有很多学生, 一些在读书, 另一些在写字。

图解 other 系列不定代词

一个……	○	one	●	the other
另一个……				
一个……另外	○	one	○●○	another
任一个……				
一个……	○	one	●●●●●	the others
其余的……				
一些……	○	○	○	some
另一些……				
一些……	○	○	○	some
其余的……				
一个接一个	●●●●●	one after another		

Section 3 After You Read 第三部分 阅读后



Go through the reading again. How many words in 1b did you correctly predict? 再浏览文章。在 1b 的词汇中你正确预测多少个单词?



Find examples of the following structures in the reading. Then make up of your own sentences. 找到这段阅读中的如下结构的例子。然后你自己造句。

...the same as...	...make...do...	...to take... (period of time)
……与……一样	……使……做……	……花费……(课时)
...to help do...	...to help with...	
……帮助做……	……帮助做……	



What things can robots do? Make a list. Are they useful or not? Discuss with your partner and give each item a rating from 1 (not useful at all) to 5 (very useful). 机器人能做哪些事情? 列一表格。这些事情是有用的还是无用的? 与你的同伴讨论一下, 对每个项目从 1 (毫无用处的) 到 5 (非常有用的) 列出一个比率。

Robots can... 机器人能……	Useful rating 有用的比率
help with the housework 帮助做家务活	3

Workbook

2. less 3. more
4. robot 5. fewer 6. trees
2. 4 1 5 6 3
2. less 3. fewer
4. more 5. less 6. fewer
2. Yes, there will
3. No, there won't
4. Yes, there will
5. No, there won't
6. Yes, there will
2. leisure time
3. an apartment
4. space station
5. space shuttle 6. rocket
6. 2. fewer 3. less
4. fewer 5. more 6. less
7. Answers will vary.

Section 4 Go for it! 第四部分 做一做!

What ways do you think a robot will help you and your family in the future? Write your ideas.

你认为一个机器人在未来将以什么方式帮助你和你的家庭? 写出你的想法。

I think we will need robots for: 我想我们将需要机器人:
cleaning the house 打扫房子

If you have time! 如果你有时间!



Look at these pictures. What do you think these robots can do? Discuss with your partner. 看这些图画。你认为这些机器人能做什么? 与你的同桌讨论。

Unit 2

第二单元

What should I do?

我应该做什么?

课文英汉对照翻译

SECTION A A 部分

Language Goals: Talk about problems

语言目标: 谈论问题

Give advice

提供建议



Keep out! 出去!



Look at these problems. Are they serious or not? Write them in the appropriate box. 看这些问题, 它们严重吗? 把它们写在相应的方框内。

1. My parents want me to stay at home every night¹.
我父母让我每天晚上都呆在家里。
2. My brother plays his CDs too loud. 我弟弟把音响开声音太大。
3. I don't have enough money. 我没有足够的钱。
4. I argued with my best friend². 我和我最好的朋友吵架了。
5. My clothes are out of style³. 我的衣服不时髦了。

Serious 严重的	Not serious 不严重的



Listen and **circle** the problems you hear in activity 1a.

听录音, 圈出你所听到的 1a 活动中的问题。

1 2 5



PAIRWORK 结对练习

Look at the problems in activity 1a and make conversations.
参看 1a 活动中的这些问题, 进行会话。

A: What's wrong?
怎么了?

B: My clothes are out of style.
我的衣服款式过时了。

A: Maybe you should buy some new clothes.
也许你应该添置些新衣服了。

重点、难点与疑点 注释

① want sb. to do sth. 表示“想让某人做某事”。to do sth. 是宾语 sb. 的宾语补足语。例如:

He wants me to help him.
他想让我帮助他。

② argue with... 意思是“与某人争吵、争论”。例如:

Don't argue with him. He is a fool.
不要和他争吵, 他是个傻子。

argue with sb. about sth. 意思是“和某人为……而争论”。例如:

He argued with Mary about the best place for a holiday.
他和玛丽争论度假的最好地方。

③ be out of style 同 be out of fashion 都表示“过时、不合乎时尚”, be in fashion 是表示“合乎时尚”。

例如:

He is in fashion. 他很时髦。

我们还可以说: be trendy 表示“赶时髦的”。



2a

Listen. Peter's friend is giving him advice. **Circle** the word 'could' or 'should' you hear.
听录音。Peter 的朋友在给他提建议。圈出你听到的词汇 'could' 或 'should'。

1. You could / should write him a letter. 你可以 / 应该给他写一封信。
2. You could / should call him up. 你可以 / 应该打电话给他。
3. You could / should say you're sorry. 你可以 / 应该道歉。
4. You could/should go to his house. 你可以 / 应该去他家。
5. You could / should give him a ticket to a ball game. 你可以 / 应该给他一张一场球赛的票。

2b

Listen again. Why doesn't Peter like his friend's advice? Draw lines to match the advice and the reasons.
再听一次。为什么彼得不喜欢他朋友的建议? 画线将建议和原因连起来。

Advice 建议	Reasons that Peter doesn't like the advice 彼得不喜欢这个建议的理由
1. You could write him a letter. 你可以写封信给他。	a. It's not easy. 这不容易的。
2. Maybe you should call him up. 或许你应该给他打电话。	b. I don't have enough money. 我没有足够的钱。
3. You should say you're sorry. 你理应表示歉意。	c. I don't want to surprise him. 我不想使他惊奇。
4. Maybe you could go to his house. 可能的话, 你去趟他家好了。	d. I don't like writing letters. 我不喜欢写信。
5. You could give him a ticket to a ball game. 你可以主动为他买张球类比赛的票。	e. I don't want to talk about it on the phone. 我不想在电话里谈论它。

1d 2e 3a 4c 5b

重点、难点与疑点 注释

④ call up sb. 意思是“打电话给某人”。
例如:

I called up Zhang Hong at eight o'clock.
我 8 点钟给张红打电话。

句中 him 为代词, 所以放在 call 和 up 之间, 不能说成 call up him。

⑤ 在这句话中 surprise 是个行为动词, 可以说成 surprise sb. 表示“使……惊讶”, be surprised 表示“某人很惊讶”。例如:

I was surprised when I saw him.
我见到他时很惊讶。

2c

GROUPWORK 分组活动

Role play the conversation between Peter and his friend.
分角色表演 Peter 和他朋友的这组对话。

A: What's the matter, Peter? 怎么了, Peter?
B: I 我……



Zhongkao kaodian 中考考点

1. 词语释义: What's the matter?

A. wrong B. it C. something D. that

【解析】A. What's the matter (with you)? = What's wrong (with you)? 在口语中常表示说话人想了解有关情况的急切心情。还可用于医生询问病情的场合, 相当于 What's your trouble? 等。

What should I do? 我该怎么办?	You could write him a letter. 你可以给他写封信。
What should he do? 他该怎么办?	Maybe he should say he's sorry. 也许他应该表示歉意。
What should they do? 他们该怎么办?	They shouldn't argue. 他们不应该吵架。



3a

Read the conversation. What do you think of the advice? Next to each suggestion, write "good idea", "okay idea" or "bad idea". 读会话。你觉得这些建议如何? 在各条建议后, 填上"good idea(好主意)", "okay idea(可行建议)"或"bad idea(坏主意)"。

- Ever: I need to get to some money to pay for summer camp⁶. What should I do?
我需要用点钱来支付夏令营的费用。我该怎样做呢?
- Anna: Well, you could get a part-time job. 哦, 你可以做份兼职工作。
okay idea
好主意
- Ever: I don't have time. 我没有空。
- Maria: I have an idea. You could borrow some money from your brother⁷.
我有个主意。你可以向你哥哥借部分钱。
- Ever: No, he doesn't have any money, either. 不能, 他也没有钱。
- Dennis: I think you should ask your parents for some money⁸.
我想, 你应该向你父母要些钱。
- Anna: Or you could sell your CDs. 或者把你的光盘卖掉得了。
- Ever: No, I don't think so. I love my CDs. 我觉得不行, 我太爱我的光盘了。
- Dennis: Maybe you could have a bake sale. 也许你可以去烤面包卖。
- Ever: No, I can't bake. 不, 那不行。
- Dennis: Then maybe you should call "Teen Talk", the radio advice program.
那么你应该给"少年之声"广播电台建议栏目打电话。

3b

PAIRWORK 结对练习

Student A gives advice about getting more money. Student B says if the ideas are good, okay or bad. 学生A提出关于得到更多钱的建议。学生B说出是不是"good idea", "okay idea"或"bad idea".

- A: I need some money to buy gifts for my family⁹. What should I do? 我急需些钱为我家人买礼物。我该怎么办呢?
- B: I think you should borrow some money from your friends.
我想你应该向你的朋友借一些钱。
- A: Oh, no. I don't like to do that. 噢, 不。我不想那么做。
- B: Then I think you should get a part-time job. 那么, 我认为你应该找份兼职工作。
- A: That's a good idea. 好主意。

2. 词语释义: She spent 100 dollars on her dress.

- A. cost; for B. paid; for
C. took; to D. used; for

【解析】B. 作"花费; 支付"讲时, spend 和 pay 的主语通常是人, 而 take 和 cost 的主语通常为物、事或形式主语 it; spend 和 pay 都可以用来表示"花钱买某物", 但所用的介词搭配却不相同, spend 常与 on 连用, 而 pay 常与 for 连用。

4

PAIRWORK 结对练习

Jim, a Canadian boy, has come to live in China with his parents. He wants to practice his Putonghua, but he is very shy. Make a list of things Jim could do. 这是吉姆, 他是一个加拿大男孩, 和父母一起住在中国, 他想练习说普通话, 但他很腼腆, 把他能够做的事情列一个表。

- A: Jim could join a club. 吉姆可以加入一个俱乐部。
- B: But he's very shy. Maybe that's not a good idea.
但是他很腼腆。也许这主意不好。
- A: Well, then, he could get a tutor to come to his home.
他可以找个家庭教师来他家指导他。
- B: Yes, that's a good idea. 是, 那是个好主意。
1. get a tutor 找个家庭老师
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

重点、难点与疑点 注释

⑥ a. need 是个情态动词, 也可以是行为动词。I. 当它是情态动词时, 后边直接加行为动词, 表示"需要", 但 need 作情态动词时一般不用于肯定句, 它一般用于否定句和疑问句中, 例如: You need not meet him. 你不必见他。Need I repeat it? 我有必要重复它吗? 对上一句的简略回答为: Yes, you need. / No, you needn't. 此外情态动词 need 提问时, 否定回答时为 No, ...needn't. 例如: —Must he finish the homework now? —Yes, he must. No, he needn't. II. 当 need 作为行为动词时, 同其他行为动词一样对待, need 后加不定式为 "need to do". 例如: I need to finish the work. 我需要完成这项工作。变为疑问句时, 不能像它作情态动词时直接提前, 而要加助动词 do/does/did 等, 例如: He needs to write many words. 改成一般疑问句: Does he need to write many words? 他需要写许多字吗? 回答: —Yes, he does. —No, he doesn't. b. (sb.) pay (money) for sth. 意思是"为……而付款", (sb.) spend (money) on sth. 意思是在"……上花多少钱", (sth.) cost sb. (money) 意思是"什么东西值多少钱"。三个短语都是表示付款。但 pay, spend 指的是"人", 主语为"人", 而 cost 指的是"物", 主语为"物"。例如: 他昨天花 10 元买了一本书。用以上三个短语分别为:

- I. He paid 10 yuan for the book yesterday.
II. He spent 10 yuan on the book yesterday.
III. The book cost him 10 yuan yesterday.
注意以上三个动词的动词过去式:
pay—paid spend—spent cost—cost
以上三个例句的翻译为:
I. 他昨天为这本书付了 10 元钱。
II. 他昨天花了 10 元钱(买)这本书。
III. 这本书花了 他 10 元钱。

⑦ borrow sth. from sb. 意思是"从谁那里借什么东西", borrow 强调借来, 注意与 lend sth. to sb. 的区别。lend 强调借出, 借给。例如: He lent a book to me. 他借给我一本书。(强调他借出一本书)如果说 He borrowed a book from me. 他从我这儿借了一本书。(强调他借来一本书。)

⑧ ask sb. for sth. 意思是"向某人要某物"。例如:

Linda asked me for her new pen yesterday. 昨天琳达向我要了她的新钢笔。

⑨ buy sb. sth. 意思是"给某人买某物"。buy 可以跟双宾语, 指物的为直接宾语。buy 后边指人的为间接宾语, 一般双宾语在在前物在后, 但有时"人"放在"物"后, 这时"人"将加上介词 for, 变成 buy sth. for sb. 例如: My father bought me a new football this morning. —My father bought a new football for me this morning. 今天上午我爸爸给我买了一个新足球。有的动词如 give 在这种情况下, 介词不用 for, 而用 to. 例如: give sb. sth. —give sth. to sb.

Grammar guide 语法点拨

should 的心是狂白

Hi, 读者朋友, 大家好! 我是你们的朋友 should. 可能有不少朋友对我了解得不是很多, 今天我就敞开心扉, 和大家说说心里话: 你们可要认真听啊。和 can, may, must 等情态动词一样, 我也没有人称和数的变化, 后面接动词原形, 能独立构成疑问句和否定句。例如: Who should pay the taxes? You shouldn't play football in the street. 说到我的用法, 那可是很多噢! 还是让我为你细数一二吧。我常用来表示责任和义务, 含义是"应当; 应该"。例如: We should help the people in trouble. 我们应该帮助困境中的人。如果说说话者的语气强, 我还有命令的色彩。例如: You should finish the work in three days. 你们应在 3 天之内完成这项工作。此外, 我还可以用来表示可能性或判断, 意为"可能; 或许"。例如: I think she should arrive home by now. 我想她此刻可能到家了。The book you are looking for should be on the shelf. 你正找

那本书或许在书架上。大家要当心啦! 如果我与完成时连用, 往往有责备、不满的含义。我后面接完成时的肯定形式, 表示"应该做的事而未做"。例如: You should have helped him. 你本应该帮他的(可你并没有帮他)。而我后面接完成时的否定形式, 表示"不应该做的事而做了"。例如: You shouldn't have blamed Tom. It was not his fault. 你不应该责备汤姆, 这不是他的错。如果我与 how, who, why, what 等词连用, 多表达惊讶、意外等情绪。例如: How should I know? 我怎么知道? Why should you come so late today? 你今天怎么来得这么晚? 再就是我可以语气委婉地陈述自己的意见或看法。例如: You are mistaken. I should say. 我倒想说, 你搞错了。I should like to have a talk with you. 我想跟你谈谈。

我大致的用法基本介绍完了。朋友们, 你们"应该"记在心里啊!

SECTION B B 部分

1a When you choose clothes, what is important to you? Next to each statement, write NI (for not important), I (for important) or VI (for very important). 在你挑选衣服时,对你来说哪方面重要呢?在每个陈述句前,写出“NI(不重要)”,“I(重要)”或“VI(非常重要)”。

- _____ 1. They are original. 它们富有创意。
- _____ 2. They are comfortable. 衣服穿着舒适。
- _____ 3. They are the same as my friends' clothes. 它们和我朋友的衣服一样。
- _____ 4. They are in style. 它们时髦。
- _____ 5. They are inexpensive. 它们便宜。
- _____ 6. They are colorful. 它们色彩艳丽。

1b PAIRWORK 结对练习

Tell your partner the answers. 告诉你的搭档答案。

2a Listen. Erin is calling “Teen Talk”, a radio advice program, to get advice about a problem. Check (✓) Erin's problem. 听录音。叶尔伦给广播电台“青少年之声”建议栏目打电话,征求问题的建议。选出叶尔伦的问题,打上“✓”号。

- _____ My friend has nicer clothes than I do. 我朋友比我有更好的衣服。
- _____ My friend wears the same clothes and has the same haircut as I do. 我朋友和我穿相同的衣服留一样的发型。
- _____ I don't like my friend's clothes and haircut. 我不喜欢我朋友的衣服和发型。

- ✓ _____ My friend has nicer clothes than I do. 我朋友比我有更好的衣服。
- ✓ _____ My friend wears the same clothes and has the same haircut as I do. 我朋友和我穿相同的衣服留一样的发型。
- _____ I don't like my friend's clothes and haircut. 我不喜欢我朋友的衣服和发型。

2b Listen again. What advice do the people give Erin? Fill in the chart.

再听录音。采访者给叶尔伦提供了什么建议?填入表中。

Person 人物	Advice 建议
Kim	
Nicole	
Emilio	

Person 人物	Advice 建议
Kim	Tell your friend to get different clothes and a different haircut. 告诉你的朋友要穿不同的衣服,留不同的发型。
Nicole	Be happy that your friend likes your clothes and haircut. 你的朋友喜欢你的衣服和你的发型,你应该高兴。
Emilio	Find a new best friend. 寻找一个新的好朋友。

2c PAIRWORK 结对练习

What's your advice for Erin? Tell your partner and say why.

Q 19 你给叶尔伦提出怎样的建议?告诉你的搭档,并说明理由。

A: I think Erin should tell her friend to get different clothes. 我想叶尔伦应该让她的朋友去买些不一样的衣服。

B: why? 为什么

A: Because friends shouldn't wear the same clothes. 因为朋友们不应该穿相同的衣服。

重点、难点与疑点 注释

- ⑩ the same as... 意思是“与……一样”,是个固定词组,这里不要用 the same like. 例如:
He has the same pictures as I do. 他和我有同样的照片。
He wears the same clothes as I do. 他同我穿的衣服一样。
my friends' clothes 我朋友们的衣服。
这里朋友是复数,那么朋友们的应在 friends 后加上“'”;如果是单数,一个朋友的就说 friend's。

3a

读一读这封信,它是专门写给报社有关征询建议栏目的内容,划出不明白的地方。

亲爱的玛丽:

I have a problem, and I need your help. I always thought I was popular at school. But I just
我有个问题,需要得到你的帮助。我总以为在学校我的人缘比较好。但我刚刚
found out that my friends were planning a birthday party for my best friend, and they didn't
才知道,我的朋友们正在为我最好的朋友筹办生日聚会, 而他们没有
invite me. Everyone else in my class was invited except me¹¹, and I don't know why. I can't
邀请我参加。除我之外的同学都收到了请柬, 我不知道是什么原因。我想
think what I did wrong. I'm very upset¹² and don't know what to do. What do you think?
我并没有做错什么。我感到非常苦恼,也不知道怎么办。您怎么看待这一问题呢?
Can you help me?
帮帮我,好吗?

Yours, 你的,
Lonely Kid 孤独的孩子

3b

为孤独的孩子想出一些建议来,完成玛丽的信。

亲爱的孤独的孩子:

There are a lot of things you could do. You could _____
有很多事情你可以做。 你可以 _____
_____. Or maybe you should _____
或者你可以 _____

Good luck!
好运!

Dear Lonely Kid,
亲爱的孤独的孩子:

There are a lot of things you could do. You could write them letters. Or you should say sorry. Or maybe you should argue with your friends. You should go to your friends' home, help them with their lessons. Let them know you better. Good luck!

有很多事情你可以做。 你可以给他们写信。 或者你应该说道歉。 或者你应该和你的朋友们谈谈。 你应该到你的朋友的家里去， 帮助她们学习。 让她们更好地了解你。

好运!

3c

Write your own letter to an advice column. Your problem can be real or imaginary. Read your letter to the class and ask for advice.

给建议栏目写出你自己的信,你的问题可能是真的或是设想的。把你的信读给全班学生听,征求建议。

4

GROUPWORK 分组活动

Choose one of the problems below and ask your classmates for advice. Decide which classmate has the best advice. 选择下面其中的一个问题, 向你的同学征求建议。判断谁提供的最好。

Problems 问题

You left your homework at home. 你把作业忘在家里。
Your best friend is more popular than you. 你最好的朋友比你受欢迎。
You lost your sports clothes. 你丢了运动服。
You don't know where your ID card is. 你不知道你的身份证在哪儿了。
You don't want to have P.E. classes. 你不想上体育课。
Your parents always argue. 你的父母总吵架。

A: My best friend is more popular than me. I want to be like him. What should I do? 我最好的朋友比我人缘好,我想成为他那样的人。我该怎样做呢?

B: You could be more friendly. 你可以对别人更友好些。

C: You should try to be funny. 你应该尽力地逗趣些。

重点、难点与疑点 注 释

⑪ invited 是被动语态, 表示“被邀请了”。except 是介词表示“除了……”, 除了我, 因为 except 为介词, “我”用 me, 不用 I。besides 是介词, 也表示“除了”, 这两个词意思不一样, except 强调“除去”(后边跟的人或物不包含在里边); besides 强调“除了, 还……”(后边跟的人或物包含在里边)。例如: 除了李明, 教室里有 45 人。

Except Li Ming, there are forty-five students in our classroom. (李明没有
在教室里, 教室里有 45 人。) 又如: 除
了李明之外, 我们班里还有 45 人。

Besides Li Ming, there are forty-five students in our classroom. (李明也在教室里, 教室里一共有 46 人。)

⑫ be upset 意思是“心烦,苦恼”,upset 是形容词。



Zhongkaokaodian 中考考点

3. —May I use your English-Chinese dictionary?

—Sorry, I _____ it at home this morning.

A. forget B. left C. have forgotten D. was leaving
 解析]B. forget 意为“遗忘某物”，通常指忘记一件事(东西)，但一般不跟具体的地点；而 leave 可表示“把某物遗忘在某处”。