

CHUZHONGXINJIAOCAIQUANJIE

初中

新教材全解

责任编辑:王 菁
装帧设计:王建生

CHUZHONGXINJIAOCAIQUANJIE

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初中

新教材全解

丛书主编:张文龙

本册主编:崔艳玲

编委:仪修梅

宋 锋

陈 涛

牟建敏

房 静



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前言

Qian Yan

一只毛毛虫，蜗行在几片树叶中间，一刻也不曾放弃努力，它以为那几片叶子就是整个天空，就是整个世界。但也就是那样的几片树叶，却总也爬不到尽头，总也让它难尝成功的喜悦。直到有一天，它吐丝，它作蛹，它的心中有了一个关于飞翔的梦。

在那个美丽的春天，一只斑斓的蝴蝶破茧而出，翩翩飘舞于万木花草之间，上下翻飞于阳光丽日之下。百花吐露芬芳，万物尽显生机，缤纷盛宴正等她来分享。原来这就是传说中最美的天空，这就是梦想中自由的飞翔。

谁没有过爬行的经历，谁没有过飞翔的梦想？只是，哪一阵东风才能吹开束缚你的那一团厚茧，让你轻展双翅，化蛹为蝶！

那一阵东风来了，带着春天的讯息，带着天使的神奇。那阵让你在学习的征程上化蛹为蝶的东风来了，《初中新教材全解》带着一种责任，带着一种使命，带着一种期望，带着一种真诚，带着一种精粹，飘落在你的手中，注入你的脑海，为你疲惫的学习生活送来一份惊喜，为你紧张而忙碌的学习生活打开一扇窗，为明天的国之栋梁送出一份真正属于自己的精神食粮。

试问：在爬行与飞翔之间，你作何选择？

久远的久远，上帝曾给过我们飞翔的翅膀，可是我们却只看中了那一双平庸的手脚，在平淡的流年里，把本该直立的生活演绎成一种自以为荣的爬行。入学伊始，我们就被他人告知了太多“寒窗苦读”的嘱托；历经百战，我们已牢记了太多前辈“苦尽甘来”的训诫；漫漫学途，我们承载了太多太多沉重的负荷。于是，舒展的双

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Unit 1 Will people have robots?

人们将拥有机器人吗?



美丽英文解读

We're Just Beginning

"We are reading the first verse of the first chapter of a book whose pages are infinite..."

I do not know who wrote those words, but I have always liked them as a reminder that the future can be anything we want to make it. We can take the mysterious, hazy future and carve out of it anything that we can imagine, just as a sculptor carves a statue from a shapeless stone.

We are all in the position of the framer. If we plant a good seed, we reap a good harvest. If our seed is poor and full of weeds, we reap a useless crop. If we plant nothing at all, we harvest nothing at all.

I want the future to be better than the past. I don't want it contaminated by the mistakes and errors with which history is filled. We should all be concerned about the future because that is where we will spend the remainder of our lives.

The past is gone and static. Nothing we can do will change it. The future is before us and dynamic. Everything we do will affect it. Each day brings with it new frontiers, in our homes and in our business, if we only recognize them. We are just at the beginning of the progress in every field of human endeavor.

一切刚开始

"我们正在读一本书的第一章第一行,这本书的页数是无限的……"



我不知道是谁写的,可我很喜欢这句话,它提醒我们未来是由自己创造的。我们可以把神秘、不可知的未来塑造成我们想象中的任何模样,犹如雕刻家将未成形的石头刻成雕像。我们每个人都像是农夫。洒下良种将有丰收,播下劣种或生满野草便将毁去收成。没有耕耘则会一无所获。

我希望未来比过去更加美好,希望未来不会沾染历史的错误与过失。我们都应举目向前,因我们的余生要用未来书写。

往昔已逝,静如止水;我们无法再作改变。而前方的未来正生机勃勃;我们所做的每一件事都将会影响着它。只要我们认识到这些,无论是在家中还是在工作上,每天我们的面前都会展现出新的天地。在人类致力开拓的每一片领域上,我们正站在进步的起跑点。



课标要求导引

类别	语言项目	
词汇突破	1. _____	n. 机器人
	2. _____	n. 污染 → v. 污染
	3. _____	v. 使用; 利用 → adj. 有用的
	4. _____	n. 建筑物; 房屋 → v. 建造
	5. _____	n. 宇航员; 航天员
	6. _____	n. 火箭
	7. _____	n. 月亮; 月球
	8. _____	adv. 单独地; 孤独地
	9. _____	v. 飞行
	10. _____	adv. 大概; 或许
	11. _____	pron. 我自己
	12. _____	v. 实现; 达到
	13. _____	adj. 有能力做某事
	14. _____	v. 预报; 预言 → n. 预言; 预测
	15. _____	n. 公司
	16. _____	adj. 使人不愉快的
	17. _____	adj. 私人的
	18. _____	n. 人; 人类
	19. _____	n. 科学家
	20. _____	n. 纸币
	21. _____	n. 工厂
	22. _____	adv. 早已; 已经
	23. _____	n. 太空站
	24. _____	去滑冰
	25. _____	爱上
	26. _____	家务事
	27. _____	去游泳
	28. _____	世界杯





Unit 1 Will people have robots?

重点句型	<p>1. There will be... 将要有……</p> <p>2. Will there be...? 将要……吗?</p> <p>3. What do you think...? 你认为……怎么样?</p>
语法	由 will 引导的一般将来时
阅读指导	在阅读文章前,通过看题目,观察图片来了解你将读到关于哪一方面的内容,这有助于你在阅读中牢牢抓住文章主要表达的信息。

Section A



课文英汉对照

1. People will have robots in their homes.
人们在家里将拥有机器人。
 2. People won't use money. Everything will be free.
人们将会不用钱。 所有的东西都将是免费的。
 3. Books will only be on computers, not on paper.
书只会在电脑上,而不会在纸上。
 4. Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.
孩子们不会去上学。 他们会在家里电脑上学习。
 5. There will only be one country.
将只有一个国家。
 6. People will live to be 200 years old.
人们将会活到 200 岁。
- 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.
不,不用了。 所有的物品将是免费的。



Will people live to be 200 years old?

人会活到 200 岁吗?

A: Yes, they will.

会的。

A: I think there will be more pollution.

我认为会有更多污染。

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

这个, 我不同意。 但我认为树会更少。

A: I agree.

我同意。

A: What do you think Sally will be in five years?

你认为 5 年后莎丽会干什么工作?

B: I think she'll be a doctor.

我认为她会当医生。

A: What sport will she play?

她将会打什么球?

B: She'll play...

她将会打……



教材内容详解

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

你认为在人们的家里将拥有机器人吗?

(1) there be 句型的构成

肯定句: There be + 某人(某物) + 地点

否定句: There be + not, some 改 any, (not any 可以换成 no)

一般疑问句: be 提前, some 改 any

肯定回答: Yes, there be.

否定回答: No, there be + not.

(2) there be 句型的各种时态, 通过 be 动词变化来体现。

一般现在时: There is/are...

一般过去时: There was/were...

一般将来时: There will be... 或 There is/are going to be (没有 There will have... 之说)



Unit 1 Will people have robots?

典 题 例 证

They say there _____ a new bridge across the river in two years.

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

解析:题干中 say 后接的是 there be 句型。句中“in+时间段”常与将来时连用,B项 is going to be 与 there 构成 there be 句型将来时形式。

答案:B

(3)there be 句型遵循就近原则。例如:

There is a pen, two pencils and three books on the desk.

书桌上有一支钢笔、两支铅笔和三本书。

There are two pencils, a pen and three books on the desk.

书桌上有两支铅笔、一支钢笔、三本书。

2. I think there will be more pollution. 我认为污染会更多。

(1)这是一个主从复合句, I think 是主句, there will be more pollution 是宾语从句。I think... 句型的否定句, 通常是: I don't think...。例如:

I think he'll come here on time. 我认为他会按时来。

I don't think it will rain tomorrow. 我认为明天不会下雨。

(2)more 在此句中是 much 的比较级, 修饰不可数名词, 其反义词是 less。例如:

We need more time for it. 为那件事我们需要更多时间。

Less noise, please. 请不要大声吵闹。

典 题 例 证

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

解析:less 是 little 的比较级, 修饰不可数名词, 而 few 的比较级是 fewer, 修饰可数名词复数, 故选 C。

答案:C

3. What do you think Sally will be in five years?

你认为 5 年后莎丽将会干什么?

(1)此句由主句 Do you think... 和宾语从句 What will Sally be in five years 构成, 特殊疑问句作 do you think 的宾语从句, 特殊疑问词须置于 do you think 前面, 然后再加陈述句语序。例如:



Who is he playing with? → Who do you think he is playing with?

Where do they live? → Where do you think they live?

(2) in five years, 在此句应译为“5年后”,通常用在一般将来时的句子中。在

一般将来时的句子中,若要表达某个点时间之后,则须用 after。例如:

I'll come back in a week. 我一个星期后回来。

He'll come back after 5 o'clock. 他5点后回来。

注意: in five years 之类的词组若用在一般过去时的句子中,则译为“在5年内”。

He finished his work in two hours.

两小时之内他就做完了他的工作。



随堂对应练习

I. 根据句意和首字母提示完成单词

1. R _____ can do many things for people.

2. Everything w _____ be free in the future.

3. Please pass me a piece of p _____, I have something to write.

II. 单项选择

4. — Will there be robots in their homes?

A. Yes, there will

B. Yes, there do

C. Yes, there have

D. Yes, there are

5. — Will people live _____ 200 years old?

— Yes, they _____.

A. to; are

B. to be; are

C. to; will

D. to be; will

6. The river is very dirty, and _____ people go to swim in it.

A. little

B. a little

C. few

D. a few

7. — What do you think our school life will be like in 50 years?

— I think we'll have _____ homework and _____ free time.

A. fewer; less

B. less; more

C. less; fewer

D. more; fewer



Unit 1 Will people have robots?

8. — _____ will your father get to Beijing?

— In a week.

A. How long B. How often C. How soon D. How far

III. 句型转换

9. There will be one country in the future. (改为否定句)

There _____ be one country in the future.

10. Students will study at home on computer. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ students _____ at home on computer?

11. There will be less pollution. (改写同义句)

There _____ less pollution.

12. My mother is cooking now. (用 tomorrow 改写句子)

My mother _____ tomorrow.

IV. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空

guess know talk have like tell

We often 13 about the future. What will our country be 14 in 100 years? No one 15, but it's fun 16 that. In 100 years, everybody will 17 a pocket computer. The computer will 18 people the answer to all their questions.

13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

Section B



课文英汉对照

In ten years, I think I'll be a reporter. I'll live in Shanghai, because I went to Shanghai last year and fell in love with it. I think it's really a beautiful city. As a reporter, I think I will meet lots of interesting people. I think I'll live in an apartment with my best friends, because I don't like living alone. I'll have pets. I can't have any pets now because my mother hates them, and our apartment is too small. So in ten years, I'll have many different pets. I might



even keep a pet parrot! I'll probably go skating and swimming every day. During the week I'll look smart, and probably will wear a suit. At the weekends, I'll be able to dress more casually. I think I'll go to Hong Kong on vacation, and one day I might even visit Australia.

10年后,我想我会成为一名记者。我将会居住在上海,因为我去年去了上海,并且爱上了它。我觉得它真是一个很美的城市。作为一名记者,我想我会遇到很多有趣的人。我想我会居住在一套公寓里,同我最好的朋友们住在一起,因为我不喜欢独处。我会养宠物的。我现在不能养宠物,因为我妈妈讨厌宠物,而且我们的公寓太小了。所以10年后,我会养很多不同的宠物。我甚至可能养一只鸚鵡!我可能会每天去滑冰和游泳。上班时我看起来整洁漂亮,而且可能会穿套装。周末的时候,我会穿得很随意。我想我会去香港度假,而且有一天我甚至会去澳大利亚游览。



教材内容详解

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

去年我去了一趟上海,我很喜欢那个地方。

- (1) went 是 go 的过去式,属于动词的不规则变化。go 是不及物动词,常与介词 to 连用,表示“去某地”。例如:

What time do you go to school? 你几点钟去上学?

Why don't you go to bed? 你怎么还不睡觉?

- (2) last 在句中是形容词,意思是“刚过去的;上个……;昨……”,其反义词是 next。例如:

They went to the movies last night. 昨晚他们去看电影了。

I had a bad cold last week. 上周我患了重感冒。

- (3) fell 是 fall 的过去式,注意与 feel 的拼写差异。fall in love with 是固定词组,意思是“喜欢;爱上”。

fall 的用法:

- ①“落下;降雨;降雪”。例如:

He fell down the stair. 他从楼梯上掉了下来。

Rain began to fall. 雨开始下起来了。

- ②“变成……的状态”。例如:





Unit 1 Will people have robots?

He got into bed and soon fell asleep. 他上床后很快就睡着了。

She fell ill and couldn't go to school. 她生病了, 没能去上学。

2. During the week I'll look smart, and probably will wear a suit. At the weekends, I'll be able to dress more casually.

上班时间我看起来整洁漂亮, 而且可能会穿套装。周末的时候我会穿得很随意。

- (1) during the week 意思是“在一周的时间里”。during 表示“整个期间”或“期间中的某一时段”。例如:

It rained during the day. 白天下了一整天的雨。

I went swimming in the sea during the vacation.

在休假期间, 我到海水浴场游泳了。

- (2) look smart 意思是“看起来整洁漂亮”。look 是系动词, 后加形容词作表语。例如:

She looks very beautiful. 她看上去很漂亮。

Your parents look young. 你父母看起来很年轻。

常用 look 的词组有 look at(看……), look after(照顾), look around(环顾四周), look for(寻找), look forward to(盼望), look like(看起来像), have a look(看一看), look the same(看起来是一样的), look over(检查身体等)等。

- (3) wear 是及物动词, 意思是“穿着……; 戴着……”, 通常表示穿戴在身上的状态。例如:

She is wearing a white dress today. 她今天穿着白色裙子。

That young man often wears slacks. 那个小伙子经常穿宽松裤。

“穿”的动作与状态表达法:

- ① put on—“穿、戴”, 用法广泛, 指穿的动作, 可用于穿鞋、戴帽、穿衣服等。

例如:

This is your shirt. Please put it on.

这是你的衬衫, 穿上它。

He put on his coat, then went out. 他穿上外衣出去了。

- ② dress—“穿”, 指动作, 宾语是人, 而不是衣服。例如:

Can he dress himself? 他会自己穿衣服吗?

She dressed her son in a red coat. 她给她儿子穿上一件红外套。

dress 还常用作不及物动词, 表示“穿着, 打扮”。如句中“dress casually”表示“穿得很随意”。

- ③ wear—“穿着”, 指状态, 可以有进行时。宾语除衣服鞋帽外, 还可以是



首饰、眼镜等。例如:

Do you wear glasses? 你戴眼镜吗?

I'll wear a necklace to the party. 我要戴项链去参加宴会。

④ be in—“穿着”,指状态,宾语既可以是鞋帽,也可以是颜色。例如:

She is often in white. 她经常穿一身白。

That man who is in a black coat is Mr Green.

那个穿一件黑外衣的男士是格林先生。

(4) 辨析: be able to 和 can

当表示现在/过去能力所及时,二者可互换。

be able to 表示“能够”,相当于 can, 可用于各种时态。例如:

They will be able to finish the work next week.

他们下周将能完成这项工作。

I haven't been able to answer her telephone.

我还没能给她回电话呢。

can 不能用于将来时和完成时,在表示猜测时只能用 can, 不能用 be able to。例如:

He can be a student. 他可能是一名学生。

趁热打铁

用 put on, dress, wear 或 be in 填空。

1. The girl often _____ a blue skirt.
2. My little brother can _____ himself.
3. It's cold outside, please _____ your sweater.
4. She likes red. She _____ often _____ red.

答案: 1. wears 2. dress 3. put on 4. is; in

3. What will the weather be like tomorrow? 明天的天气怎么样?

(1) 这是一个问天气状况的专用句型,使用的是一般将来时,其一般现在时和一般过去时分别是: What's the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样?

What was the weather like yesterday? 昨天天气怎么样?

此句也可转换成:

How will the weather be tomorrow? 明天天气怎么样?

(2) be like 意思是“像……;似……”,其中 like 是介词。例如:

What is he like? 他像什么样的人?



Unit 1 Will people have robots?

How long have you been like this? 你这种状况多长时间了?

The girl is like her mother very much.

这个女孩长得像极了她妈妈。

(3) tomorrow 意思是“明天;明日”,其前不可加冠词。例如:

I'm going to leave tomorrow. 我准备明天出发。

I'll be in plane at this time tomorrow.

明天这个时候,我将会在飞机上了。

Tomorrow is my birthday. 明天是我的生日。



随堂对应练习

I. 根据句意和首字母提示,完成单词

1. I t _____ the train to school when I was young.

2. The m _____ is moving around the earth.

3. I don't live a _____, I live with my best friends.

4. I'll be a _____ to dress more casually.

II. 选词填空

free fly space rocket weather apartment

5. I want to work in a _____ station.

6. People win _____ to the moon for vacation one day.

7. He lives in an _____. It's very comfortable.

8. What is the _____ like today?

9. I have little _____ time, so I don't play games.

10. I hope I can take a _____ to the moon in the future.

III. 根据汉语意思,完成句子

11. 五年后你打算做什么?

What are you going to do _____?

12. 我将去美国度假。

I'll go to America _____.

13. 去年他们彼此相爱了。

They _____ with each other last year.