



新课标教材课时同步讲练

八年级英语·下

人教 版

【主编】王存江 刘心忠



NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS
WWW.NENUP.COM

东北师范大学出版社

北京师范大学

BEIJING UNIVERSITY

Permanent Resident Card



新课标教材课时同步讲练

八年级英语·下

人教新目标版



【主编】王存江 刘心忠

东北师范大学出版社 长 春

北京师范大学
BEIJING UNIVERSITY
Permanent Resident Card

☐总 策 划：教育分社
☐责任编辑：马绮娜 陈国良
☐封面设计：宋 超
☐责任校对：刘玥婷 李晓丹
☐责任印制：张允豪

☐主 编：王存江 刘心忠
☐副 主 编：牛爱秀 董连华
☐编 者：刘君芳 徐 涛 赵 霞 孙秀敏 魏 华 张华良 张昱璞

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

北大绿卡·人教新目标版·八年级英语·下/王存江,
刘心忠主编. —长春: 东北师范大学出版社, 2007. 11
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5602 - 4820 - 2

I. 北… II. ①王…②刘… III. 英语课—初
中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 073477 号

东北师范大学出版社出版发行
长春净月经济开发区金宝街 118 号 (邮政编码: 130117)
销售热线: 0431—85695744 85688470
传真: 0431—85695734
网址: <http://www.nenup.com>
电子函件: sdcbs@mail.jl.cn
编辑信箱: nenupchen@yahoo.cn
广告经营许可证号: 220000600161
东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版
沈阳新华印刷厂印装
沈阳市铁西区建设中路 30 号 (110021)
2007 年 11 月第 1 版 2009 年 10 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷
幅面尺寸: 210 mm×296 mm 印张: 9.75 字数: 228 千

定价: 19.80 元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 可直接与承印厂联系调换

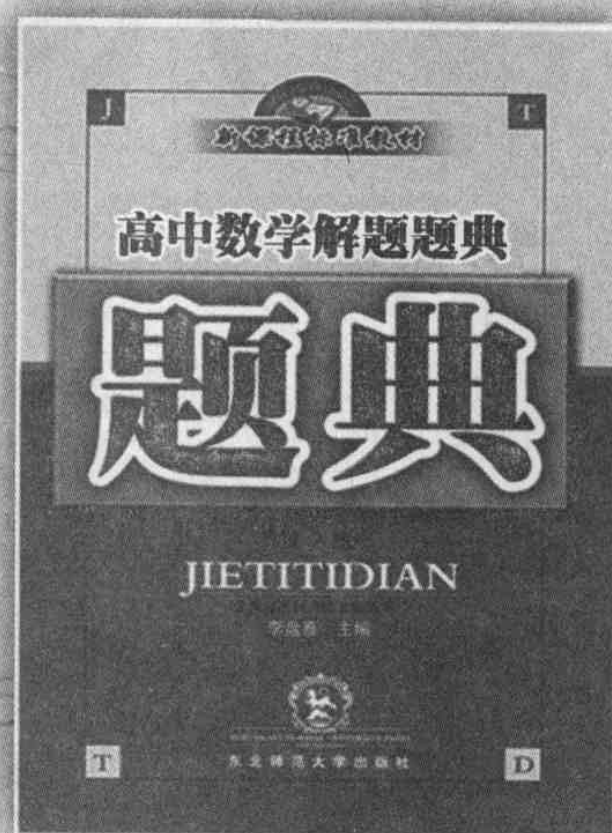


决策在手 学海无忧

本套丛书内容丰富，讲解细致，既注重知识的归纳和总结，又注重方法的启迪和点拨，更重要的是将知识、类型、方法有机融合，既为学生提供全方位的解题指导，又为学生提供多角度的解题技巧，是学生、老师的得力助手和权威性的工具书。

真真正正的实用 实实在在的点拨

《解题题典》丛书自1996年出版以来，多次再版重印。针对高中部分，2008年我社集中精力编写了一套适用于新课标教材使用推广区域的“新题典”。“新题典”在图书的编写思想、内容建构、栏目设置等方面有了质的突破与飞跃。现在的《解题题典》丛书使用地域更广，范围更大，特点更鲜明，实用性更强，是名副其实的解题经典丛书。



用东师教辅 考北大清华

本套丛书充分体现新课标倡导的“动态”思想，教材内容动态讲解，考试大纲动态渗透，知识能力动态整合。图书全面解读教材，注重知识的点面结合，对教材中的知识点详细解析，真正体现了围绕重点，突破难点，解惑释疑，启发思维的教学理念。

东北师范大学出版社 咨询电话：0431-85688470

出版说明

《北大绿卡》是东北师范大学出版社全力打造、倾情奉献给莘莘学子的系列教辅读物。本书具有以下特点：

第一,覆盖面全。本丛书以人教社新课标教材为蓝本,配备了从小学到初、高中各科、各年级系列教辅,同时还涵盖了北师大版、华东师大版、沪科版、沪教版、苏教版、沪粤版、浙教版、冀教版等版本。

第二,体例新。本丛书从理顺本章或本节知识切入,在自主学习的基础上采取讲例、讲练对照,以练为主,双栏对照排版,双色印刷的形式,突出重点,使体例清新明了。同时根据各学科的特点,分别设计了不同的编写体例,这样更能突出本书的实用性。

第三,夯实基础。正确并全面地掌握教材中的基本概念。基本理论是学习的根本,任何成绩的取得都源于对教材基础知识的点滴积累及深入体会,基础知识是形成能力的前提,因此,本书特别注重对基础知识的讲解和练习。有专家说:分析问题和解决问题的能力是练出来的,只有运用所学的知识去解决问题,才能不断提高自己的能力。本丛书正体现了这一宗旨。

第四,对教材的讲解精。本书对教材知识点的讲解真正体现了围绕重点,突破难点,精讲精析,使学生透彻地理解并掌握教材,能以不变应万变,举一反三,触类旁通。

第五,注重能力培养。本丛书注重考纲、考点的提炼总结,注重对考试题型的变化和掌握,注重例题和习题的典型性和迁移性,避免随意性和孤立性。体现从基础到提高,由课内到课外,由综合创新再到中考和高考,实现从知识到能力的飞跃,使学生获得可持续发展的能力。



用东师绿卡 考北大清华

Unit 1

1

Will people have robots?

知识网络导航
按照课程标准和大纲的要求，总结了本单元应掌握的单词、短语、交际用语、语法、话题等内容，明确本单元学习目标。

知识网络导航

单词

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. will <i>v.</i> 将；会；要 | 7. tree <i>n.</i> 树 |
| 2. robot <i>n.</i> 机器人 | 8. building <i>n.</i> 建筑物；楼房 |
| 3. everything <i>pron.</i> 每件事物 | 9. astronaut <i>n.</i> 宇航员；航天员 |
| 4. paper <i>n.</i> 纸；纸张 | 10. rocket <i>n.</i> 火箭 |
| 5. fewer <i>adj.</i> 较少的；更少的 | 11. space <i>n.</i> 太空；空间 |
| 6. pollution <i>n.</i> 污染 | 12. fly <i>v.</i> 飞行 |

Section A

课内基础训练

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I have _____ (few) books than Tom.
- What will there be in _____ (people) homes?
- There _____ (be) an interesting movie this evening.
- Wang Ling _____ (finish) her homework yesterday.

综合能力提升

IV. 阅读理解。

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet, but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks (网络) didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government, but in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made 'surfing' (浏览) the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get on-line (上网) and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people's life.

判断下列句子是否符合短文内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示。

- The Internet has a history of less than thirty years.
- In the 1960s computer networks went wrong easily.

课标中考真题

V. 单项选择。

- (2009 杭州) It is five years since we began to enjoy a _____ spring holiday each year.
A. ten-day B. ten day C. ten day's D. ten-days

重点、难点

词汇突破

- everything *pron.* 每件事**
everything 是不定代词。常见的不定代词有 everybody, nobody, something, anything 等。
(1) 不定代词做主语，谓语动词用单数。
Everything is ready. 一切都准备好了。
(2) 形容词修饰不定代词，必须放在不定代词之后。
something important 重要的事

短语讲解

- be free**
be free 的意思是“空闲的，免费的”。free 做表语，构成系表结构。
Everything will be free. 一切将会免费。
- in five years**
这个短语的意思是“五年后”。“in+一段时间”常用于将来时态中。
Mary will come back in three days. 玛丽三天后将回来。

难句攻克

- Do you think there will be robots in people's homes?** 你认为人们的家里会有机器人吗？
(1) 这是个宾语从句，there will be robots in people's homes 这个句子做动词 think 的宾语。
(2) There be 句型的将来时态的结构是：There will be... 或 There is going to be...
There will/is going to be a football match this afternoon. 今天下午将有一场足球赛。
(3) in people's homes 意思是“在人们的家里”，这是名词所有格结构。
Eric's father is a famous scientist. 埃里克的父亲是一位著名的科学家。

词汇突破

对教材中的重点词汇的意义、用法进行讲解。

短语讲解

对教材中的重点短语的意义、用法进行辨析。

难句攻克

对教材原句中的疑难语言点进行深度讲解。

参考答案

Unit 1 Will people have robots?

Section A

- I. 1. fewer 2. people's 3. will be/is going to be
4. finished 5. homes

- II. 1. D a few, few 修饰可数名词，a few 表肯定，few 表否定。little, a little 修饰不可数名词，a little 表肯定，little 表否定。根据答语 sure 可知选 D。
2. A ask sb for sth 向某人要某物。
3. A at home 在家，on computers 通过计算机。

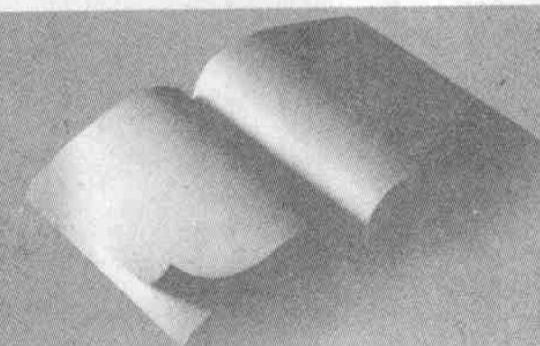
参考答案

答案详尽，解

析透彻，解题思路清晰、明确。



目 录 CONTENTS



Unit 1 Will people have robots?

Section A/3
Section B/4
Self Check/7

Unit 2 What should I do?

Section A/12
Section B/14
Self Check/16

Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?

Section A/20
Section B/22
Self Check/24

Unit 4 He said I was hard-working.

Section A/29
Section B/30
Self Check/33

Unit 5 If you go to the party, you have a great time!

Section A/36
Section B/38
Self Check/41

Unit 6 How long have you been collecting shells?

Section A/46

Section B/48
Self Check/50

Unit 7 Would you mind turning down the music?

Section A/55
Section B/57
Self Check/59

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

Section A/64
Section B/66
Self Check/68

Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?

Section A/72
Section B/74
Self Check/76

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

Section A/80
Section B/82
Self Check/84

综合测试卷

参考答案



Unit

1

Will people have robots?



知识网络导航

单词

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. will <i>v.</i> 将; 会; 要 | 29. came <i>v.</i> 动词 come 的过去式 |
| 2. robot <i>n.</i> 机器人 | 30. sound <i>n.</i> 声音 |
| 3. everything <i>pron.</i> 每件事物 | 31. company <i>n.</i> 公司 |
| 4. paper <i>n.</i> 纸; 纸张 | 32. thought <i>v.</i> 动词 think 的过去式 |
| 5. fewer <i>adj.</i> 较少的; 更少的 | 33. strategy <i>n.</i> 策略; 战略 |
| 6. pollution <i>n.</i> 污染 | 34. fiction <i>n.</i> 小说 |
| 7. tree <i>n.</i> 树 | 35. unpleasant <i>adj.</i> 使人不愉快的 |
| 8. building <i>n.</i> 建筑物; 楼房 | 36. scientist <i>n.</i> 科学家 |
| 9. astronaut <i>n.</i> 宇航员; 航天员 | 37. already <i>adv.</i> 早已; 已经 |
| 10. rocket <i>n.</i> 火箭 | 38. made <i>v.</i> 动词 make 的过去式 |
| 11. space <i>n.</i> 太空; 空间 | 39. factory <i>n.</i> 工厂 |
| 12. fly <i>v.</i> 飞行 | 40. simple <i>adj.</i> 简单的; 简易的 |
| 13. took <i>v.</i> 动词 take 的过去式 | 41. such <i>adj.</i> 这样的; 这种 |
| 14. moon <i>n.</i> 月亮; 月球 | 42. bored <i>adj.</i> 厌烦的; 厌倦的 |
| 15. fall <i>v.</i> 落下; 跌落 | 43. everywhere <i>adv.</i> 各地; 到处 |
| 16. fell <i>v.</i> 动词 fall 的过去式 | 44. human <i>n.</i> 人; 人类 |
| 17. alone <i>adv.</i> 单独地; 孤独地 | 45. shape <i>n.</i> 外形; 形状 |
| 18. pet <i>n.</i> 宠物 | 46. huge <i>adj.</i> 巨大的; 庞大的 |
| 19. probably <i>adv.</i> 大概; 或许 | 47. earthquake <i>n.</i> 地震 |
| 20. suit <i>n.</i> 一套衣服 | 48. snake <i>n.</i> 蛇 |
| 21. able <i>adj.</i> 能; 能够 | 49. possible <i>adj.</i> 可能的 |
| 22. dress <i>v.</i> 穿衣 | 50. electric <i>adj.</i> 电的; 导电的 |
| 23. casually <i>adv.</i> 非正式地; 随意地 | 51. toothbrush <i>n.</i> 牙刷 |
| 24. which <i>pron.</i> 哪个; 哪几个 | 52. seem <i>v.</i> 像是; 似乎 |
| 25. myself <i>pron.</i> 我自己; 我本人 | 53. impossible <i>adj.</i> 不可能的; 不会发生的 |
| 26. interview <i>n.</i> 面试; 面谈 | 54. housework <i>n.</i> 家务; 家务事 |
| 27. predict <i>v.</i> 语言; 预测 | 55. rating <i>n.</i> 级别; 等级 |
| 28. prediction <i>n.</i> 预言; 预测 | |

短语

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. space station 太空站 | 7. in the future 未来; 将来 |
| 2. fall in love with 爱上 (某人或某物) | 8. hundreds of 大量; 许多 |
| 3. go skating 去滑冰 | 9. be free 空闲的; 有时间的 |
| 4. be able to 有能力做某事; 会做某事 | 10. keep a pet 饲养宠物 |
| 5. the World Cup 世界杯 | 11. on vacation 度假 |
| 6. come true (希望等) 实现; 达到 | |



交际

1. Do you think there will be robots in people's homes? 你认为人们的家里会有机器人吗?
2. Everything will be free. 一切将是免费的。
3. People will live to be 200 years old. 人们将会活到 200 岁。
4. I think there will be more pollution. 我认为会有更多的污染。
5. Kids will study at home on computers. 孩子们在家通过计算机学习。
6. What do you think Sally will be in five years? 你认为萨莉五年后会做什么?
7. As a reporter, I think I will meet lots of interesting people. 作为一名记者, 我认为我会认识许多有趣的人。
8. I don't like living alone. 我不喜欢独居。
9. On the weekend, I'll be able to dress more casually. 在周末, 我会穿得更随意些。
10. I think I'll go to Hong Kong on vacation. 我认为我将去香港度假。
11. This paper says "I'll be an engineer in ten years." 报纸上写着“十年后我将当一名工程师”。
12. What will teenagers do for fun twenty years from now? 从现在起 20 年后青少年将以什么为乐趣?
13. There are many famous predictions that never came true. 有许多从来没有实现的非常著名的预言。
14. The head of one of the biggest movie companies in the United States predicted that no one would want to see actors talk. 来自美国最大的电影公司之一的主任预言没有一个人想看到有声电影。

语法

- 一般将来时态
- (1) 定义: 表示将来某个时间将要发生的动作或存在的状态。
 - (2) 一般将来时态的结构:
 - a. will+动词原形
 - b. shall+动词原形 (当主语是第一人称时, 一般用 shall)
 - c. be going to+动词原形
 - (3) 一般将来时态的标志词 (时间状语):

一般将来时态的时间状语有: tomorrow, in 2012, in+一段时间 (in three days, in five years), next month (week, year), later on, tomorrow morning 等。

My father will fly to New York in ten days. 我父亲十天后将乘飞机去纽约。
 - (4) 一般将来时态的句式变化:
 - a. 肯定句式: 主语+will/shall/be going to+动词原形。

Mary will go shopping with her mother next week. 下周玛丽将和母亲去购物。
 - b. 否定句式: 主语+will/shall+not 或 be not going to+动词原形。

He isn't going to watch TV this evening. 今天晚上他不想看电视。
 - c. 疑问句: Will/Shall+主语+动词原形+其他? /Be+主语+going to+动词原形?

Will you clean your bedroom when you get up? 你起床后, 请打扫一下卧室好吗?
 - (5) 现在进行时表将来。

come, go, fly, leave, arrive 等短暂性动词用进行时表将来。

We are leaving for Hong Kong next week. 下周我们将要去香港。

话题

1. Learn to use the Simple Future Tense. 学会使用一般将来时态。
2. Make predictions. 作出预测。



Section A

重点、难点

词汇突破

1. everything pron. 每件事

everything 是不定代词。常见的不定代词有 everybody, nobody, something, anything 等。
(1) 不定代词做主语，谓语动词用单数。

Everything is ready. 一切都准备好了。

(2) 形容词修饰不定代词，必须放在不定代词之后。

something important 重要的事

2. fewer adj. 较少的；更少的

fewer 是 few 的比较级形式，修饰可数名词。

There are fewer apples on this tree than that one. 这棵树上的苹果比那棵树上的少。

拓展：fewer 的反义词是 less, less 是 little 的比较级形式，修饰不可数名词。如：less water 更少的水。

3. building n. 建筑物；楼房

building 是可数名词，其复数形式是 buildings。

How many buildings are there in your city? 你所在的城市有多少高楼？

拓展：building 的动词形式是 build，意思是“建筑，建造”。

短语讲解

1. be free

be free 的意思是“空闲的，免费的”。free 做表语，构成系表结构。

Everything will be free. 一切将会免费。

2. in five years

这个短语的意思是“五年后”。

课内基础训练

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I have _____ (few) books than Tom.
- What will there be in _____ (people) homes?
- There _____ (be) an interesting movie this evening.
- Wang Ling _____ (finish) her homework yesterday.
- People will have robots in their _____ (home).

II. 单项选择。

- Can I talk to you for a minute?
—Sure. I have _____ time.
A. a few B. little C. few D. a little
- I think you should _____ your parents _____ some money.
A. ask, for B. asked, of C. asking, for D. asked, from
- Kids can study _____ home _____ computers.
A. at, on B. on, at C. in, on D. at, in
- There _____ a concert this Sunday.
A. is B. has C. will be D. will have
- My sister will be a teacher _____ three months.
A. after B. in C. before D. at

III. 根据汉语完成英语句子。

- 人们会活到 200 岁吗?
Will people _____ 200 years old?
- 明天你有空吗?
_____ you _____ tomorrow?
- 我不同意你的说法。
I don't _____ you.
- 你认为五年后萨丽会是什么样的?
_____ do you think Sally will _____ in five years?
- 在家里他们通过计算机学习。
They will study _____ computers.

综合能力提升

IV. 阅读理解。

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet, but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks (网络) didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working,



information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government, but in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made 'surfing' (浏览) the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get on-line (上网) and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people's life.

判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用 "T" 表示, 不符合的用 "F" 表示。

1. The Internet has a history of less than thirty years.
2. In the 1960s computer networks went wrong easily.
3. Computers became cheaper so that many hospitals and banks were allowed to use them.
4. People didn't have enough softwares to get on-line conveniently until the early 1990s.
5. Now millions of people get on-line every day.



课标中考真题

V. 单项选择。

1. (2009 杭州) It is five years since we began to enjoy a _____ spring holiday each year.
A. ten-day B. ten day C. ten day's D. ten-days
2. (2009 南充) The little boy is very young _____ he can look after himself well.
A. so B. or C. but
3. (2009 泰安) —Mind your steps, guy! Don't you see the words "_____ the grass"?
—Oh, I am sorry.
A. Keep off B. Keep out C. Take off D. Take out

Section B



课内基础训练

I. 按照首字母及句意提示补全单词。

1. I might k _____ a pet dog.
2. My family lives in an a _____.
3. I think there will be more tall b _____ in the cities.

"in+一段时间" 常用于将来时态中。

Mary will come back in three days. 玛丽三天后将回来。

难句攻克

1. Do you think there will be robots in people's homes? 你认为人们的家里会有机器人吗?

(1) 这是个宾语从句, there will be robots in people's homes 这个句子做动词 think 的宾语。

(2) There be 句型的将来时态的结构是: There will be... 或 There is going to be...。

There will/is going to be a football match this afternoon. 今天下午将有一场足球赛。

(3) in people's homes 意思是 "在人们的家里", 这是名词所有格结构。

Eric's father is a famous scientist. 埃里克的父亲是一位著名的科学家。

2. There will be more pollution. 这儿将有更多的污染。

pollution 是不可数名词, 故没有复数形式, 也不能用不定冠词修饰。

Something must be done to avoid pollution. 必须采取一些措施避免污染。

重点、难点

词汇突破

1. alone adv. 单独地; 孤独地
(1) alone 用做副词, 放在动词之后。

He lives alone. 他独自一人



生活。

(2) alone 还可用作形容词，意思是“单独的，独个儿的”。

alone 一般与 be 动词连用，在句中做表语。

Mary is alone at home. 玛丽独自一人在家。

拓展：alone 的同义词是 lonely。

lonely 意为“孤独的”，表示主观上感到寂寞、孤独，有较浓厚的感情色彩，指因缺少朋友、同情、友谊时所产生的的一种悲伤和忧郁的感情。lonely 是一个形容词，在句中做表语或定语。用做定语时，意为“荒凉，偏僻”，一般多修饰表示地方的名词。

I have never been to the lonely island. 我从未去过那个荒凉的岛屿。

2. suit n. 一套衣服

suit 是可数名词，特指一套衣服，它专指“用同一种布料制成的套装”，即男人穿的上衣、背心和裤子或女人穿的上衣和裙子。如：a woman's suit 一套女服。

suit 的同义词有：clothing, clothes, dress。

(1) clothing 是集体名词，指衣服的总称，即衣服的全体，不指一件件衣服，不含有单件衣服的概念，它也包含衣裤、鞋帽、手套等。它是不可数名词，没有复数，可以说 much clothing, a piece of clothing, an article of clothing, 不能说 many clothing 及 a suit of clothing。如：women's clothing 女装。

(2) clothes 是普通用词，指各种衣物，包括外套、西装、衬衣、裤裙等。它意为“衣服，服装”时，通常只用复数形式，

4. I'll be able to dress more c _____.
5. My father is going to Singapore on v _____.
6. His mother p _____ goes shopping.
7. Jim is a _____ to dress himself.
8. Yesterday Davy w _____ a letter to his brother.
9. He f _____ down from the tree and hurt his leg.
10. My sister will f _____ to America next month.

II. 单项选择。

1. How many people _____ there thirty years ago?
A. will B. were C. are D. will be
2. —In AD 2020, what will the world population be?
—I think cities will be really big and crowded because there will be a lot _____ people.
A. much B. more C. many D. less
3. The little girl is too old enough to _____ herself.
A. wear B. put on C. dress D. be in
4. The old woman lived there _____, but she doesn't feel _____.
A. alone, lonely B. lonely, alone
C. alone, alone D. lonely, lonely
5. —There is _____ with my computer.
—Don't worry. Let me help you.
A. wrong something B. something wrong
C. everything wrong D. anything wrong

III. 选词填空。

be, scientist, come true, have to, before,
and, stand, late, find, stay

There are many people in the world now. There 1. _____ a lot more people next century (世纪). The earth will be very crowded (拥挤的) 2. _____ there will be little room for each person. Maybe there will be 3. _____ room only on the earth 600 years 4. _____. That will be a very serious problem.

So man is 5. _____ a way to solve the problem.

The moon is the satellite (卫星) of the earth. Maybe man will go to 6. _____ on the moon one day. But there is no air, no plants, no life there. So 7. _____ are doing experiments in many ways. They 8. _____ solve many problems 9. _____ man can live on the moon. I'm sure our dream will 10. _____ in the next century.

IV. 根据汉语完成英语句子。

1. 我爷爷希望自己能活到 100 岁。
My grandfather hopes he can _____ 100 years old.
2. 从现在起三年之内，你打算做什么？
What are you going to do _____ now?
3. 我不喜欢一个人住。
I don't like _____.
4. 杰克的梦想去年已经实现了。
Jack's dream _____ last year.



5. 机器人永远不会觉得乏味。

Robots will _____.



综合能力提升

V. 完形填空。

Perhaps you have heard 1 about the Internet, but what is it?

The Internet is composed of many different networks around the world. A network is a group of computers put together. These networks joined together are called the Internet.

2 that doesn't sound interesting. But 3 we've joined the Internet, there are 4 things we can do. We can have a lot of 5 on the World Wide Web (www). We can use the Internet instead of a library to 6 all kinds of information 7 our favorite sports or film stars and do shopping on the Internet. We can send messages to other people 8 e-mail. It's much cheaper and quicker than 9 our friends or sending a letter.

Thanks to the Internet, the world is becoming smaller and smaller. People can now work at home with a computer in front, getting and sending the information they need. They can buy or sell whatever they want by the Internet. But do you know 98% of the information is 10 English? So what will English be like tomorrow?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. a lot of | B. a lot | C. a few | D. a little of |
| 2. A. May | B. But | C. And | D. Maybe |
| 3. A. where | B. when | C. however | D. although |
| 4. A. lots of | B. a lot | C. much | D. few |
| 5. A. interesting | B. friends | C. interest | D. funny |
| 6. A. find | B. look for | C. find out | D. look after |
| 7. A. with | B. for | C. on | D. about |
| 8. A. with | B. by | C. on | D. for |
| 9. A. call | B. called | C. calls | D. calling |
| 10. A. on | B. with | C. in | D. for |



课标中考真题

VI. 单项选择。

- (2009 阜康) —Which one is your mother?
—_____ one in a purple skirt under the big tree.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
- (2009 临沂) _____ March 28, about 20 Chinese cities turned off lights of major buildings for one hour.
A. At B. In C. On D. Of
- (2009 湖州) —_____ do you visit your uncle?
—Once a week, at least.
A. How long B. How many
C. How often D. How soon

且不能与具体的数字连用,可以说 many clothes, a suit of clothes, 但不能说 three clothes. 如: everyday clothes 日常衣服, foreign clothes 外国服装。

(3) dress 做不可数名词时,笼统地指“衣服”,尤指“外衣”,不包括鞋、帽、袜等。dress 做可数名词时,多指“妇女的衣服及儿童服装”,尤指“女子连衣裙及长上衣”。它另外可指特殊场合下穿的“男女礼服”。如: the national dress 民族服装。



短语讲解

1. be able to

be able to 的意思是“能”,相当于 can. be able to 可用于各种时态,有人称和数的变化。can 只能用于一般现在和一般过去时态,没有人称和数的变化。

He can speak English. 他会说英语。

Mary is able to touch the apple. 玛丽能够到那个苹果。



难句攻克

1. I think I'll go to Hong Kong on vacation. 我想我将去香港度假。

(1) 这是个宾语从句, I'll go to Hong Kong on vacation 在句子中做宾语。

(2) on vacation 是固定短语,意思是“度假”,同义词组是 on holiday.

2. What will the weather be like tomorrow? 明天天气怎么样?

What's the weather like? 这是询问天气的固定句型,其同意句型是: How is the weather? 故上面的句子可以变为: How will the weather be tomorrow?



Self Check

重点、难点

词汇突破

1. myself pron. (反身代词)

我自己；我本人

(1) oneself 结构就叫做反身代词，其复数形式是 oneselves。

(2) 反身代词的用法：

a. 做动词或介词的宾语：经常在 enjoy, teach, hurt, buy, introduce, seat, dress, express, amuse, behave 等动词和 by, for, to, of 等介词后做宾语。

She is teaching herself English.
她在自学英语。

b. 做主语或宾语的同位语：主要起加强语气的作用，意为“亲自，本身，本人”。

Did you make the cake yourself?
这蛋糕是你亲自做的吗？
(yourself 做主语 you 的同位语)

c. 做表语：在 be, feel, look, seem 等系动词后做表语，表示身体或精神状态处于正常。

I'm not myself today. 今天我感觉不舒服。

d. 用于一些简短的会话用语或固定说法中。

Help yourself! 请随便吃吧！

2. predict v. 预言；预测

predict 用做及物动词，后面直接跟宾语。

Can you predict earthquakes?
你能预测地震吗？



课内基础训练

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- They _____ (not have) any classes next week.
- Betty _____ (write) to her parents tomorrow.
- Look at those clouds. It _____ (rain).
- He _____ (read) an English book now.
- Look! Many girls _____ (dance) over there.
- There are nine _____ (hundred) of students at the meeting.
- The book is so interesting. I'm sure she _____ (fall) in love with it.
- The _____ (science) come from the USA.
- Yesterday I enjoyed _____ (I) in the park.
- The film will make me _____ (pleased), so I won't see it.

II. 单项选择。

- There _____ a football game on TV this afternoon.
A. is going to B. will be C. will play D. has
- The text is very easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.
A. a few B. few C. little D. less
- There won't be any paper money in about 20 years, _____?
A. will there B. is there
C. won't there D. are there
- He studies very hard because he wants _____ a scientist.
A. be B. to be C. will be D. is
- When he was 23 years old, his dream to be a football player _____.
A. come true B. came true C. came real D. come up

III. 改写句子。

- Predicting the future is very difficult. (改为同意句)
_____ difficult _____ the future.
- There are many new students in our class. (改为一般将来时)
_____ many students in our class.
- The weather will be cloudy tomorrow. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the weather _____ tomorrow?
- I think Mary will be a teacher in ten years. (对画线部分提问)
_____ you think Mary _____ in ten years?
- Will there be any robots in people's homes? (进行否定回答)
No, _____.



IV. 根据汉语完成英语。

1. 我的生活将比现在好得多。

My life is _____ than it is now.

2. 我的朋友在家养了一个宠物。

My friend _____ in his house.

3. 预测未来可能是很困难的。

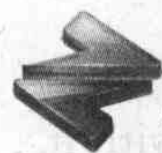
_____ can be very difficult.

4. 我相信机器人会做人做的事情。

I _____ that robots can do _____ things _____ humans do.

5. 如今计算机被人们广泛地使用。

Today the computers _____ people.



综合能力提升

V. 阅读理解。

CATV is a short way saying “community antenna (公用天线) television”. But “cable television” is the name most people use. Cable television allows viewers (观众) to receive TV programs that they can not pick up with their ordinary antenna.

Television signals (信号) do not follow the curve (曲线) of the earth. They travel in straight lines in all directions. Signals from a TV station move towards the horizon (水平线) and then go into space. If you live only a few miles from a TV station, you may get a good picture on your set. But if you live more than 50 miles from a station, you may not get any pictures at all.

CATV began in 1948. People in places far from TV stations had to pay for putting up high antennas. A community antenna was usually placed on a hill, a mountain or on a high tower. The antenna picked up TV signals and fed them into a small local (当地的) station. From the station, thick wires called cable ran out to nearby homes. Each person using the cable paid a monthly charge (费用).

CATV worked well, and soon new uses were found for it. Local stations could feed programs into empty channels that were not in use. People along the cable could have local news, weather report, and farm and school news at no extra charge.

Today, cable television has moved into cities. It brings in extra programs that city viewers with ordinary antenna can not see. It is also used in many classrooms throughout the country.

1. From the first paragraph we know that _____.

- A. most people use cable television
B. “community antenna” is used for cable television

拓展: predict 的名词形式是 prediction。prediction 是可数名词, 其复数形式是: predictions。There are many famous predictions that never came true. 有许多著名的预言从未实现。

短语讲解

1. come true

come true 是固定词组, 意思是“实现, 达到”。

I hope our dreams come true.
我希望我们的梦想成真。

其同义词是: realize。二者的区别: come true 是不及物动词, 无被动语态; 而 realize 是及物动词, 后面直接接宾语。

拓展: come 构成的词组

come about 发生

come across 偶然遇见

come along with 随同

come on 来吧; 加油

come in 进来

come up with 想出

2. have to

have to 的意思是“不得不, 必须”。

I have to finish my homework first. 我必须先完成我的作业。

拓展: have to 与 must

(1) have to 表示客观上的“不得不”, 含有被迫的意味; 而 must 表示主观上想做的事情。

(2) have to 可用于各种时态, 有人称和数的变化。must 只能用在一般现在时态中, 没有人称和数的变化。

He has to do his homework himself. 他不得不自己做作业。

I must go. 我得走了。



难句攻克

1. There are many famous predictions that never came true.

有许多著名的从来没有实现的预言。

这是个定语从句，that never came true 在句中做定语，修饰前面的 predictions。

This is the book that I bought last week. 这就是上周我买的那本书。

2. The head of one of the biggest movie companies in the United States predicted that no one would want to see actors talk. 来自美国最大的电影公司之一的主任预言没有一个人将会看到有声电影。

(1) 这是个宾语从句，that no one would want to see actors talk 在句子中做宾语，其中的 that 可以省略。

(2) “one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”是固定结构，表示“最……之一”。

The Changjiang River is one of the longest rivers in the world. 长江是世界上最长的河流之一。

- C. a community antenna is used for cable television
- D. an ordinary antenna can not pick up TV programs
2. Of the following, which is not the way TV signals travel?
 - A. In a curve.
 - B. In a straight line.
 - C. In all directions.
 - D. Towards the horizon.
3. Cable TV is becoming more and more popular because _____.
 - A. it is free of charge
 - B. it provides all TV users good pictures
 - C. it only needs a bit of cable
 - D. it can provide more programs
4. On the whole, this passage is about _____.
 - A. how to put up high antennas
 - B. a way of picking up better TV programs
 - C. how to use the empty channels on your TV set
 - D. the way that TV signals are sent
5. From the passage we can infer (推测) that _____.
 - A. TV has begun to be used for educational purpose (目的)
 - B. viewers can receive more TV programs with their ordinary antennas
 - C. cable TV can not be used in small towns
 - D. antennas for cable TV are usually put up in the center of a community



课标中考真题

Ⅵ. 单项选择。

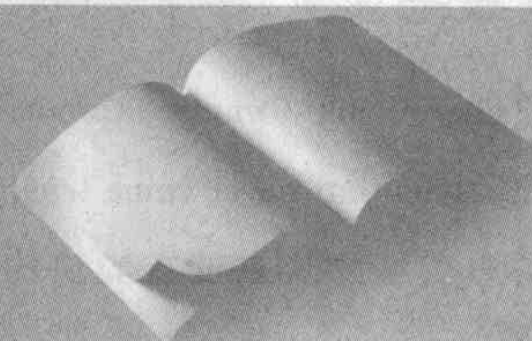
1. (2009 东营) —Are you going to the picnic with us tonight?
—Yes.
—You won't be late, _____?
A. should you B. will you C. don't you D. can you
2. (2009 重庆) —Linda, help _____ to some fruit.
—Thank you!
A. you B. yours C. yourself D. yourselves
3. (2009 杭州) No hurry. The bus will arrive _____ ten minutes.
A. at B. for C. in D. by



Unit

2

What should I do?



知识网络导航

单 词	<div>1. play <i>v.</i> 播放</div> <div>2. argue <i>v.</i> 争论; 争吵</div> <div>3. wrong <i>adj.</i> 错误的; 有毛病的</div> <div>4. style <i>n.</i> 风格; 款式; 式样</div> <div>5. could <i>modal v.</i> 可以; 应该; 可能</div> <div>6. ticket <i>n.</i> 票; 入场券</div> <div>7. surprise <i>v.</i> 使惊奇; 使意外</div> <div>8. okay <i>adj.</i> 好的</div> <div>9. either <i>adv.</i> 同样地 (不……); 也 (不……); <i>adj. & pron.</i> 任一 (的); (两方中的) 每一方 (的)</div> <div>10. bake <i>v.</i> 烤; 烘</div> <div>11. original <i>adj.</i> 新颖的</div> <div>12. except <i>prep.</i> 除; 把……除外</div> <div>13. tutor <i>n.</i> 家庭教师</div> <div>14. fail <i>v.</i> 失败</div> <div>15. haircut <i>n.</i> 理发; 发型</div> <div>16. didn't=did not</div> <div>17. upset <i>adj.</i> 心烦的; 沮丧的</div> <div>18. couldn't=could not</div> <div>19. return <i>v.</i> 归还; 送回</div> <div>20. football <i>n.</i> 足球</div> <div>21. until <i>prep.</i> 到……为止</div> <div>22. fit <i>v.</i> 适合; 适应</div> <div>23. pressure <i>n.</i> 压力</div> <div>24. complain <i>v.</i> 抱怨; 埋怨; 发牢骚</div> <div>25. include <i>v.</i> 包括; 包含</div> <div>26. pushy <i>adj.</i> 固执己见的; 一意孤行的</div> <div>27. push <i>n.</i> 推; 推动; 督促</div> <div>28. send <i>v.</i> 派遣; 打发; 安排去</div> <div>29. compare <i>v.</i> 比较</div> <div>30. crazy <i>adj.</i> 疯狂的; 狂热的</div> <div>31. themselves <i>pron.</i> 他 (她、它) 们自己</div> <div>32. adult <i>n.</i> 成年人</div> <div>33. organized <i>adj.</i> 有组织的</div> <div>34. freedom <i>n.</i> 自由</div>
短 语	<div>1. keep out 不让……进入</div> <div>2. out of style 不时髦的; 过时的</div> <div>3. call sb up 打电话给……</div> <div>4. on the phone 用电话谈; 在通话</div> <div>5. pay for 付……款; 付买……的钱</div> <div>6. part-time job 兼职工作</div> <div>7. bake sale 面包或糕饼的售卖活动</div> <div>8. Teen Talk 青少年论坛 (节目名称)</div> <div>9. the same as 与……同样的</div> <div>10. in style 时髦的; 流行的</div> <div>11. get on 相处; 进展</div> <div>12. fit ... into ... 找到时间 (做某事)</div> <div>13. as ... as possible 尽可能……</div> <div>14. all kinds of 各种各样的</div> <div>15. on the one hand (在) 一方面</div> <div>16. on the other hand (在) 另一方面</div> <div>17. a ticket to a ball game 球赛的门票</div> <div>18. on the phone 通过电话交谈</div> <div>19. summer camp 夏令营</div> <div>20. join a club 加入俱乐部</div> <div>21. find out 找出, 查明</div> <div>22. have a fight with sb 和某人打架</div> <div>23. be like 像……</div> <div>24. listen to 听</div>
交 际	<div>1. What should I do? 我该怎么办呢?</div> <div>2. My parents want me to stay at home every night. 我父母想让我每晚待在家里。</div> <div>3. I don't have enough money. 我没有足够的钱。</div> <div>4. My clothes are out of style. 我的衣服过时了。</div> <div>5. I don't want to talk about it on the phone. 我不想在电话里谈论它。</div> <div>6. I need to get some money to pay for summer camp. 我想得到一些钱付夏令营的费用。</div>