

COME学习法

学生用书

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KESHIYOUHUA

# 课时优化

## 同步导学

### 英语



YZLI0890141917

丛书主编：肖涌 本册主编：曹毅 甘勇

# 8 年级 下

讲解互动 · 课时作业 · 诊断测试

全新版

名校精英联袂编撰



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副主编：刘丹丹 牛立永 陈驰 杨平  
编者：王新颜 刘丹丹 牛立永 闵辉 甘勇 曹毅  
郑金鹏 白时容

8 年级 下

讲解互动·课时作业·诊断测试

龍門書局  
北京



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举报电话:(010)64031958;13801093426(打假办)

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# COME学习法

COME 学习法是 Coach(点拨)、Optimize(优化)、Mutual(互动)、Exercise(训练)的简称,也是《课时优化》的核心理念。该学习法渗透课标理念,尊重教学规律,符合教学实践,是北京、重庆、山东、江苏、成都等数百名一线名师多年教学的结晶。



立体推进训练  
师生课堂互动  
优化课时结构  
点拨教材重点

## 丛书特点

1. 贴心服务:科学划分课时;为教师精心设计“教案”并配教师用书,让教师节约更多宝贵时间。
2. 高效实用:课前预习、互动课堂,为学生全面拟定“学案”,让学生提高学习效率。
3. 科学新颖:近两年全国各地中考试题淘金式精选。
4. 功能俱全:课时作业+单元诊断+综合诊断。

## 课前预习

了解本课时重点单词、句型及语法,明确本课时学习目标。

## 互动课堂

紧扣课标及考纲,以课文原句为例,提炼重点词汇、热点短语、难点句型,从用法、考点等方面进行点拨与延伸,并及时跟进训练。

## 随堂积累

提炼本课时重点短语,课课记,日日积,月月累,汇成知识的海洋。

## 课时作业

针对本课时重点、难点进行循序渐进的能力训练,难度适中、张弛有度,是获取好成绩的必经之道。

## 回顾与思考

“语法焦点”对本单元语法知识进行系统整理,全面归纳;“视学活用”在复习本单元语法后及时巩固相关语法知识;“中考在线”以中考真题的形式对考点进行解读,让学生知道曾经考过什么,将来怎么考,今后会考什么。

单元诊断测试,中考模拟测试



《课时优化》以 Coach(点拨)、Optimize(优化)、Mutual(互动)、Exercise(训练)为核心理念,严格按照教学实际情况,科学划分每个课时,为老师想得更多,为老师做得更多。

为了更加高效地使用本书,下面介绍一下 COME 学习法:

## COME 学习法



### 第1步

在上新课前,抽出一点时间提前预习新课,记忆生词、明确学习目标,并记录下过程中遇到的问题。



### 第2步

在上新课时,认真听课,积极参与课堂互动,完成“跟进训练”,新课结束时及时完成“随堂积累”。



### 第3步

在完成“课时作业”前,先消化课堂笔记,再完成作业。



### 第4步

老师评讲作业,自己主动纠错,并将错题收集整理,以便总结和反思。



### 第5步

预习下一课时新课,记忆生词。



### 第6步

每单元结束后,在老师的指导下进行“回顾与思考”,及时巩固所学知识。

名校教育研究中心

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# Unit 1 Will people have robots?

## 第1课时

### (Section A 1a—2c)

目标导航	词汇	will <i>v.</i> 将;会;要 robot <i>n.</i> 机器人;自动控制装置 everything <i>pron.</i> 每件事物 paper <i>n.</i> 纸;纸制品;报纸; use <i>n.</i> 使用;应用 less <i>adj. /adv.</i> 更小的(地);更少的(地);较次的 fewer <i>adj.</i> (few 的比较级) 较少的;较少数 tree <i>n.</i> 树;树木
	句子	1. —Will there be less pollution? 将会有更少的污染吗? —No, there won't. 不,不会。 2. —Will there be fewer trees? 将会有更少的树吗? —Yes, there will. 是的,将会有更少的树。
	语法	1. there be 句型的一般将来时; 2. less, fewer, more 的用法。



#### 课前预习

超前体验 赢在起点

根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. People will have r \_\_\_\_\_ in their homes in the future.
2. There won't be f \_\_\_\_\_ people in 100 years.
3. There won't be more p \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.
4. There will be one c \_\_\_\_\_ 100 years from now.
5. In 10 years, I think e \_\_\_\_\_ will be free.



#### 互动课堂

要点透视 触类旁通

【示例 1】 There will only be one country. (P2)

将会只有一个国家。

【探究】 (1)本句是 there be 句型,主要强调客观存在的事物。There be 结构主要用来表达“某地(某时)有某人(某物)”,其基本句型为“There be+某物或某人+某地或某时”,其中 there 是引导词,没有词义;be 是谓语动词;“某人或某物”是句子的主语;“某地或某时”作句子的状语,多是介词短语。

eg: There is a football under the chair.  
椅子下面有一个足球。

(2)本句是 there be 句型在一般将来时中的使用。其结构为 there will be.

eg: There will be rainy tomorrow.  
明天将会有雨。

There will be a new school near here.  
这附近将会有一所新学校。

【链接】 一般将来时的结构有两种:will+动词原形;be going to+动词原形,故 there be 句型用在一般将来时中也有两种情况:There will be;There is going to be.

eg: There is going to be a meeting next Monday.  
下周一将会有一个会议。

#### 跟进训练

- 1 There \_\_\_\_\_ a football match on TV this evening. ( )
- A. will have                      B. is going to be  
C. has                              D. is going to have

【示例 2】 Everything will be free. (P2)

任何东西都将是免费的。

【探究】 当含有系动词的句子用在一般将来时态中的时候,系动词变回原形置于 will 之后,切勿丢掉。

eg: I will be happy if you come to my birthday party.  
如果你能来我的生日聚会,我将会很高兴。

【链接】 系动词在各种时态中的变化:

- ①一般现在时:主语+am/is/are+其他
- ②一般过去时:主语+was/were+其他
- ③一般将来时:主语+will be+其他
- ④现在完成时:主语+have/has+been+其他

#### 跟进训练

2 用 be 的适当形式填空。

- (1) Will you \_\_\_\_\_ free tomorrow?
- (2) When I \_\_\_\_\_ a child my family moved to London.
- (3) There won't \_\_\_\_\_ fewer cars in the future.
- (4) My name \_\_\_\_\_ Julian and I \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.

【示例 3】 There will be less free time. (P3)

将会有较少的空闲时间。

【探究】 本句中的 less 是 little 的比较级, little 的最高级是 least, 属于不规则变化。

eg: There is less water in this glass than that one.  
这个杯子里的水比那个杯子里的少。

【链接】比较级和最高级的不规则变化部分列举:

原级	比较级	最高级	例句
good well	better	best	After taking this medicine, I feel much better. 吃了药之后,我觉得好多了。
bad ill	worse	worst	What a traffic jam! It is even worse than before. 交通太差了! 情况比以前更糟了。
old	older elder	oldest eldest	My elder sister is in No. 2 Middle School. 我姐姐在二中上学。
many much	more	most	The more, the better. 越多越好。
little	less	least	There will be less pollution in this place in the future. 这地方将会有更少的污染。
far	farther further	farthest furthest	I want to go somewhere farther. 我想去更远的地方。

### 跟进训练

3 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

(1) I hope there will be \_\_\_\_\_ (little) pollution in the future.

(2) I picked \_\_\_\_\_ (many) apples than you.

4 Taking buses in Beijing is \_\_\_\_\_ than taking a taxi. ( )

- A. more cheap                      B. much cheaper  
C. a little cheap                    D. less cheaper

5 Dear students, please read every sentence carefully. \_\_\_\_\_ you are, \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes you'll make. (2010·兰州) ( )

- A. The more carefully; the fewer  
B. The more careful; the less  
C. The more carefully; the less  
D. The more careful; the fewer

### 随堂积累

- study at home \_\_\_\_\_
- on computers \_\_\_\_\_
- less pollution \_\_\_\_\_
- live to be... \_\_\_\_\_
- I agree. \_\_\_\_\_
- I don't agree. \_\_\_\_\_
- talk about \_\_\_\_\_

### 课时作业

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- I want to write a letter. Please give me a piece of p \_\_\_\_\_.
- The students will stay at home and study on c \_\_\_\_\_.

3. People need to use m \_\_\_\_\_ to buy things.

4. There are f \_\_\_\_\_ trees on one side of the road than the other.

5. R \_\_\_\_\_ will come into our family one day.

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a heavy snowfall tonight.

2. There \_\_\_\_\_ (not) be any paper books. Everyone will have books on computers.

3. When I grow up, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a pilot.

4. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready.

5. Bicycles make \_\_\_\_\_ (little) pollution than cars.

III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. I hope my grandma will live \_\_\_\_\_ 100 years old.  
A. to be                              B. in  
C. be                                  D. to be in
- ( ) 2. The bus will arrive \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.  
A. at                                  B. for                                  C. in                                  D. by
- ( ) 3. I think every family will have a robot \_\_\_\_\_ 50 years.  
A. for                                  B. at                                  C. in                                  D. after
- ( ) 4. Hurry up! The train \_\_\_\_\_ in two minutes.  
A. leave                                  B. left  
C. will leave                              D. leaves
- ( ) 5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ homework to do than you.  
A. much less                              B. much  
C. very little                              D. fewer

IV. 句型转换。

1. There are many buildings. (用 in the future 改写)

There \_\_\_\_\_ many buildings in the future.

2. There was much pollution in the past. (用 in the future 改写)

There \_\_\_\_\_ pollution in the future \_\_\_\_\_ in the past.

3. Will the flowers come out soon? (作肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We'll go out for a walk with you. (改为否定句)

We \_\_\_\_\_ out for a walk with you.

5. There will be more pollution from now. (改为否定句)

There \_\_\_\_\_ pollution from now.

V. 补全对话。

从方框中选择最佳选项完成对话, 有两项多余。

- A. Who will do the work?  
B. No, we'll learn at home on computers.  
C. What else will they do?  
D. Where will everyone go?  
E. How will people fly to the moon?  
F. What are your predictions about the future?  
G. There will be too many people on the earth.

( ) A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: The future? Well, I guess we won't work any-





- more.
- ( ) A: No work? 2
- B: Robots will do all the work.
- A: You think so? How about teachers? Won't there be any teachers?
- ( ) B: 3 No teachers.
- A: Mmm. No work and no teachers. What else will

- people do?
- B: They'll take long vacations.
- ( ) A: Vacations? 4
- B: To the moon!
- A: The moon? Won't they take vacations on the earth?
- ( ) B: No. 5

## 第2课时

### (Section A 3a-4)

目标导航	词汇	she'll= she will, building n. 建筑(物), 房屋, 大楼
	句子	What do you think Sally will be in five years? 你认为萨莉5年之后将会是什么样子?
	语法	1. 一般将来时的用法; 2. do you think 插入语的用法.

### 课前预习

根据汉语提示完成句子。

- Do you have a little \_\_\_\_\_ (空闲时间)?  
—Yes, I do. Why?  
—I want to talk about something with you.
- I think I will be in a high school \_\_\_\_\_ (四年以后).
- I think students will all study at home \_\_\_\_\_ (用电脑).
- Which movies will \_\_\_\_\_ (得奖) next year?
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (弹吉他)?  
—A little.  
—Then join us, please.

### 互动课堂

【示例1】 She played soccer. (P4) 她踢足球。

【探究】 play soccer 踢足球

玩某种球类运动: play+球类名词, 注意前不加冠词。

eg: play basketball play tennis

play ping-pong play volleyball

【链接】 玩球类运动和演奏西洋乐器的区别:

乐器前要加定冠词 the, 球类运动前不加 the。

eg: play the piano; play the guitar; play the violin

### 跟进训练

- 1 I like playing \_\_\_\_\_ tennis in my free time but my sister likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ guitar. ( )
- A. /; / B. the; the C. /; the D. the; /

【示例2】 Five years ago, Sally was in high school. (P4)  
五年前, 萨莉在上高中。

【探究】 five years ago 五年前

“一段时间+ago”表示“多长时间以前”, 经常用在一般过去时中作时间状语。

eg: two hours ago; three months ago

【辨析】 before 意为“在……之前”; ago 意为“在……之前”两者区别如下:

(1) before 用在时间点之前, ago 用在时间段之后。

eg: We must get there before nine o'clock.

我们必须在九点之前到那里。

I went to the Great Wall three years ago.

我三年前到过长城。

(2) 两者均可表示在多久时间“以前”, 但有区别: ago 从现在向前回溯, 即现在的过去, 因此通常与一般过去时连用; 而 before 则从过去向前回溯, 即指过去的过去, 因此通常与过去完成时连用(尤其用于宾语从句中)。

eg: I bought the computer two years ago.

我是两年前买这台电脑的。

He said they had left five days before.

他说他们五天前就离开了。

(3) before 有时单独使用(即不连用具体时间), 泛指一般意义的“以前”, 此时可用于一般过去时, 也可用于现在完成时。

eg: He didn't know that before. 他以前不知道此事。

I have been there before. 我以前去过那儿。

### 跟进训练

2 完成句子。

- (1) He finished his homework \_\_\_\_\_. (在十点之前)
- (2) Sally played tennis with her friend \_\_\_\_\_. (十分钟之前)
- (3) He has never been there \_\_\_\_\_ (以前).

【示例3】 In five years, Sally will be married. (P4)

五年之后,萨丽将会结婚。

【探究】 in five years 五年之后

in+一段时间,表示在多长时间之后,常用于一般将来时中。

eg: My uncle will come back in two days.

两天之后我叔叔就要回来了。

【链接】 对in+时间段提问用how soon,意为“还有多久”。

eg: —How soon will you leave for vacation?

还有多久你们就要去度假了?

—In five days. 五天以后。

### 跟进训练

3 —How soon will the manager come back?

—\_\_\_\_\_ about three days. (2010·芜湖) ( )

A. For B. After C. In D. During

4 I will leave for Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ (三天后).



### 随堂积累

夯实基础 熟能生巧

- five years ago \_\_\_\_\_
- in five years \_\_\_\_\_
- play soccer \_\_\_\_\_
- play tennis \_\_\_\_\_
- play the guitar \_\_\_\_\_
- a picture of the city \_\_\_\_\_



### 课时作业

循题渐进 提升能力

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. —\_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) robots in people's homes?  
—Yes, there will.

2. People will live \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 200 years old.

3. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ (little) pollution than now.

4. Five years ago, she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) in a college.

5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here in two years.

II. 选择正确的词语填空。

1. David has \_\_\_\_\_ (less; fewer) money than Anna has.

2. Tom has \_\_\_\_\_ (few; fewer) Christmas cards than I.

3. They believe that there will be \_\_\_\_\_ (less; fewer) green trees in fifty years.

4. He is ill and he can eat \_\_\_\_\_ (more; less) food, so he gets quite weak.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (more; much) we get together, the \_\_\_\_\_ (happy; happier) we'll be.

III. 单项选择。

( ) 1. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor in four years.

A. is B. was C. will be D. will

( ) 2. They visited the museum two weeks \_\_\_\_\_.

A. before B. ago C. late D. time

( ) 3. He thinks there will be \_\_\_\_\_ buildings in the future.

A. more tall B. much more  
C. tall more D. much taller

( ) 4. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ guitar every afternoon.

A. will play B. plays  
C. will play the D. plays the

( ) 5. We'll have \_\_\_\_\_ time and \_\_\_\_\_ work. We'll be very busy.

A. more; less B. more; more  
C. less; more D. less; less

( ) 6. I think kids will study at home on computers \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.

A. at B. for C. after D. in

( ) 7. Do you like playing \_\_\_\_\_ football or playing \_\_\_\_\_ violin?

A. the, the B. the, /  
C. /, the D. /, /

( ) 8. I think that England \_\_\_\_\_ next time.

A. will win B. won  
C. is winning D. wins

( ) 9. His mother \_\_\_\_\_ in a village five years ago.

A. lives B. lived  
C. is living D. will live

IV. 完成句子。

1. I often go to school by bike.

I \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bike yesterday.

I \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bike tomorrow.

2. I read English every day.

I \_\_\_\_\_ English yesterday morning.

I \_\_\_\_\_ English tomorrow.

3. What is the weather like today?

What \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like the day before yesterday?

What \_\_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_\_ like the day after tomorrow?

4. Where do you live?

Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ last year?

Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ next year?

V. 短文改错。

I think the world will be easy place to live in, we will have machines and robots. They will help us doing all the boring jobs and we don't have do things like washing and making the bed. I hope that doctors will are able to keeps us alive for a long time. I hope that when I am 80 year old, there will be everything and it will keep me alive for another 70 years, so I will be 140 years old.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_





# 第3课时

## (Section B 1a—3a)

目标导航	词汇	astronaut <i>n.</i> 宇航员; 航天员 space <i>n.</i> 空地; 空间; 太空 space station 太空站 fly <i>v.</i> 飞 took <i>vt.</i> 带 (take 的过去式) moon <i>n.</i> 月球, 月亮 fall <i>v.</i> 落下; 跌落 fall in love with 爱上 (某人或某物) alone <i>adv.</i> 单独地; 孤独地 pet <i>n.</i> 宠物 probably <i>adv.</i> 大概; 或许 go skating 去滑冰
	句子	1. In ten years, I think I will be a reporter. 十年后, 我想我会当一名记者。 2. I'll probably go skating and swimming every day. 我将有可能每天滑冰和游泳。
	语法	能预言未来, 作出对自己未来的设想。



### 课前预习

超前体验 赢在起点

根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (能够) to answer this question.
2. In ten years, I \_\_\_\_\_ (将要) be a reporter.
3. I might even keep a \_\_\_\_\_ (宠物) parrot!
4. I don't like living \_\_\_\_\_ (单独地).



### 互动课堂

要点透视 触类旁通

【示例1】 I'll be able to dress more casually. (P6)

我将能够穿得更加随意。

【探究】 be able to 能

后接动词原形, 有各种时态的变化。

eg: I was able to swim when I was seven years old.

当我七岁的时候就会游泳了。

【辨析】 与 can 相比较, 在表示“能; 会”时, 两者可以互换。be able to 可以有各种时态、人称和数的变化, 否定句在 be 后加 not, 一般疑问句将 be 提前; can 只用于一般现在时和一般过去时, 无其他变化。

#### 跟进训练

1 I am afraid that I \_\_\_\_\_ finish (完成) the task in such a short time. Could you help me, please?

( )

A. can

B. am not able to

C. am going to

【示例2】 I don't like living alone. (P6)

我不喜欢独自居住。

【探究】 alone 独自的; 单独地

具有形容词和副词两种词性。

eg: I am at home alone today. 今天我独自在家。

【辨析】 alone 和 lonely

(1) alone 强调客观上独自一人;

(2) lonely 意为“孤独的; 寂寞的”, 强调人物的内心感

受, 有较浓的情感色彩, 在句子中作表语或定语。

#### 跟进训练

2 The old man lives \_\_\_\_\_, but he doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lonely; alone

B. alone; lonely

C. alone; alone

D. lonely; lonely

【示例3】 I'll probably go skating and swimming every day. (P6) 我可能每天都去滑冰和游泳。

【探究】 go skating 去滑冰 go swimming 去游泳

【链接】 go doing 结构通常表示去参加某项活动, 类似的还有:

go skiing 去滑雪

go fishing 去钓鱼

go boating 去划船

go hiking 去远足

#### 跟进训练

3 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

—I'd like to go \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) tomorrow afternoon.

What about \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with me?

—OK, I'd love \_\_\_\_\_ (go), it's really too hot these days.

【示例4】 One day I might even visit Australia. (P6)

也许将来有一天, 我甚至去参观澳大利亚。

【探究】 one day 某一天

用于一般过去时和一般将来时。

eg: I hope I could fly to the moon one day.

我希望某一天我能飞到月球上去。

One day, a little rabbit met a big tiger.

一天, 小兔子遇到了大老虎。

【辨析】 some day 也有“某一天”之意, 但 some day 只用于一般将来时中。

eg: I hope to visit Maldives some day.

我希望有一天去马尔代夫旅游。

## 跟进训练

### 4 选词填空, 限填一次。

one day/some day

I will visit Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, an old man came to his home.



## 随堂积累

夯实基础 熟能生巧

1. computer programmer \_\_\_\_\_
2. fly rockets to the moon \_\_\_\_\_
3. live on a space station \_\_\_\_\_
4. ten years from now on \_\_\_\_\_
5. fall in love with... \_\_\_\_\_
6. as a reporter \_\_\_\_\_
7. lots of \_\_\_\_\_
8. live alone \_\_\_\_\_
9. keep a pet parrot \_\_\_\_\_
10. go skating \_\_\_\_\_
11. be able to \_\_\_\_\_
12. dress casually \_\_\_\_\_
13. go to Hong Kong on vacation \_\_\_\_\_
14. one day \_\_\_\_\_



## 课时作业

循题渐进 提升能力

### I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. I t\_\_\_\_\_ lots of pictures when I visited Australia.
2. Zhai Zhigang is a great a\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The rockets can send us to the s\_\_\_\_\_.
4. My parents enjoy l\_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside very much.
5. Do you have any f\_\_\_\_\_ time? I want your help.
6. Thursday is the f\_\_\_\_\_ day of a week.
7. I am a\_\_\_\_\_ to make a rocket with paper.
8. If it doesn't rain, I will p\_\_\_\_\_ go swimming tomorrow.

### II. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ your winter holiday next week?  
A. going to have      B. will have  
C. had      D. have
- ( ) 2. Do you often \_\_\_\_\_ from your parents?  
A. heard      B. hears      C. to hear      D. hear
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ her homework in her room now?  
A. Is, doing      B. Does, do  
C. Do, do      D. Did, do

- ( ) 4. She dances better than Mary \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is      B. has  
C. does      D. dance
- ( ) 5. Mary usually \_\_\_\_\_ up at five o'clock.  
A. will get      B. got  
C. get      D. gets
- ( ) 6. There is only \_\_\_\_\_ time left. We must hurry.  
A. little      B. a little  
C. few      D. a few
- ( ) 7. He will be a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.  
A. in      B. later  
C. before      D. after
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball player he wants to be a person \_\_\_\_\_ Yao Ming.  
A. Like, like      B. As, as  
C. As, like      D. Like, as
- ( ) 9. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ off the bike and hurt his leg yesterday.  
A. fall      B. fell  
C. falls      D. will fall
- ( ) 10. She \_\_\_\_\_ to London last week.  
A. flew      B. fly  
C. by plane      D. on a plane

### III. 完形填空。

Life in the year 3044 is very different 1 life in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We still do many of the things you did, but we do them 2. For example, we now have e-friends to help us and keep us company. An e-friend is a machine that looks just 3 a human being. It can walk and talk and can do almost 4 we human beings do. My e-friend is a lot like me and we have 5 fun together. She helps me 6 my homework and we often go swimming. She is programmed to take care of me if anything 7, so I always feel safe when we are together. She can also send me messages, just like old-fashioned e-mail, and I can download information from her memory. It's great 8 an e-friend—I am never lonely and I always have someone to talk 9.

I would like to tell you more about life in the year 3044, but I have to send my e-friend to clean up my room. Maybe 10 I will be able to travel back and visit you.

- ( ) 1. A. of      B. from  
C. in      D. with
- ( ) 2. A. different      B. difference  
C. differently      D. differences
- ( ) 3. A. like      B. for  
C. at      D. up
- ( ) 4. A. something      B. anything  
C. nothing      D. everything





- ( )5. A. many B. a number of C. a lot of D. the number of
- ( )6. A. with B. at C. on D. doing
- ( )7. A. will happen B. happens C. happened D. is going to happen
- ( )8. A. have B. having C. to have D. has
- ( )9. A. at B. about C. with D. of
- ( )10. A. one day B. in one day C. after one day D. with one day

## 第4课时

### (Section B 3b—Self Check 3)

目标导航	词汇	which <i>pron.</i> 哪个; 哪几个 <i>adv.</i> 甚至 <i>wrote v.</i> <i>wirte</i> 的过去式 <i>myself pron.</i> 我自己; 我本人 <i>interview n.</i> 面试; 面谈 <i>came v.</i> <i>come</i> 的过去式 <i>come true</i> 实现; 达到 <i>sound n.</i> 声音 <i>company n.</i> 公司
	句子	<i>thought v.</i> <i>think</i> 的过去式
	语法	What will the weather be like tomorrow? 明天的天气会怎样? 预言未来; 练习一般将来时

#### 课前预习 超前体验 赢在起点

根据汉语提示完成句子。

- They help their parents with the \_\_\_\_\_ (家务).
- It seems \_\_\_\_\_ (不可能的) to make it come true.
- They do \_\_\_\_\_ (简单的) jobs over and over again.
- People would not like to do \_\_\_\_\_ (这样的) jobs.

#### 互动课堂 要点透视 触类旁通

【示例1】 We have to wear a uniform to school. (P7)

我们不得不穿校服去学校。

【探究】 have to 不得不; 必须

受客观条件的限制, 有各种时态和人称的变化。

eg: He has to stay at home because it's raining outside.  
由于外面正在下雨, 他不得不待在家。

【链接】 must 指主观上的必须, 没有人称和时态的变化。

#### 跟进训练

1 用 must 和 have to 填空。

We \_\_\_\_\_ help those people in trouble.

She \_\_\_\_\_ leave this city because of work.

【示例2】 He thought that computers would never be

used by most people. (P7)

他认为电脑永远不会被大多数人使用。

【探究】 be used by 被……使用

是被动语态结构, 被动语态的构成为: be 动词 + 过去分词。

eg: The glass was broken by me. 玻璃杯被我打碎了。

English is spoken by people all over the world.

英语被全世界的人们所讲。

【链接】 be used for... 被用于做……

be used to do sth. 被用于做……

be used as... 被当作……使用

eg: The knife is used for cutting things.

刀子用于切东西。

English is used as a tool. 英语被当作一种工具使用。

#### 跟进训练

2 用适当的介词填空。

The Internet is used \_\_\_\_\_ looking for information.

3 The Internet \_\_\_\_\_ (被用于……) look for information.

#### 随堂积累 夯实基础 熟能生巧

- look for \_\_\_\_\_
- have to \_\_\_\_\_
- fly to the moon for vacations \_\_\_\_\_
- predict the future \_\_\_\_\_
- come true \_\_\_\_\_
- be used by \_\_\_\_\_
- a lot better than... \_\_\_\_\_

#### 课时作业 循题渐进 提升能力

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成单词。

- In China, many people like to keep a dog as a p \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you want to find a job, you have to go for an i \_\_\_\_\_.
- I live a \_\_\_\_\_ in a big house, but I don't feel lonely.
- I will p \_\_\_\_\_ the future life correctly.
- I will \_\_\_\_\_ (或许) go fishing and swimming every day in the summer vacation.

## II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) up and went to the party last night.
2. Nobody teaches me English. I learn English by \_\_\_\_\_ (my).
3. It is one of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ (company) in the city.
4. Shanghai is \_\_\_\_\_ (real) a beautiful city.
5. I think I will \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a reporter in the future.

## III. 句型转换。

1. What is the weather like today? (用 tomorrow 改写)  
What \_\_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?
2. Let's go to have a camp. (同义句替换)  
Let's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My mother is strict. She is also kind. (合并成一句)  
My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ strict \_\_\_\_\_ kind.
4. Gina will have to do some housework tonight. (改为否定句)  
Gina \_\_\_\_\_ have to do \_\_\_\_\_ housework tonight.
5. London is a city. I like the city best. (合并成一句)  
London is a city \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. 选词填空。

predicted, biggest, used, predicting, came true

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the future can be difficult. There are many famous predictions that never \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Before 1929, there was no sound in movies. The head of one of the \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ movie companies in the United States \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ that no one would want to see actors talk. Of course he was wrong! In 1977, the head of the largest computer company in the United States said "No one wants to have a computer in his or her home." He thought that computers would never be \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ by most people.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## V. 阅读理解。

Let us suppose(假设) it is now about A. D. 2060. People go to the moon every day. It is as easy to take a holiday on the moon today as it was for the people in 1960 to take a holiday in Europe.

What are people eating now? People are still eating food. But many foods now come in pill(弹丸) form. Farming, of course, is very highly developed. Very few people have to work on the farm. People are now largely vegetarians(素食者) and we are healthier both in our bodies and in our minds, and we don't have any diseases(疾病). No one will be ill any more.

- ( ) 1. The writer thinks in 2060 people can go to the moon \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. every day                      B. every hour  
C. every minute                  D. every second
- ( ) 2. Now people are eating \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grass                              B. flowers  
C. food                                D. books
- ( ) 3. Many foods now come in \_\_\_\_\_ form.  
A. water                              B. pill  
C. air                                  D. trees
- ( ) 4. In 2060, there are \_\_\_\_\_ work on the farm.  
A. no people                        B. no farmers  
C. many people                    D. very few people
- ( ) 5. No one will be ill any more because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there is much medicine(药物)  
B. there are few people  
C. there are no diseases  
D. there are no doctors

有错必纠:

日积月累:

总结反思:





## 第5课时

### (Reading)

目标导航	词汇	unpleasant <i>adj.</i> 使人不愉快的 scientist <i>n.</i> 科学家 in the future 未来;将来 however <i>conj.</i> 可是;然而 hundreds of 成百上千的,大量的 already <i>adv.</i> 早已;已经 made <i>v.</i> make 的过去式 factory <i>n.</i> 工厂 simple <i>adj.</i> 简单的;简易的 such <i>adj.</i> 这样的;这种 everywhere <i>adv.</i> 各地;到处 human <i>n.</i> 人;人类 shape <i>n.</i> 外形;形状 huge <i>adj.</i> 巨大的;庞大的 snake <i>n.</i> 蛇 possible <i>adj.</i> 可能的 electric <i>adj.</i> 电的;导电的 seem <i>v.</i> 像是;似乎 impossible <i>adj.</i> 不可能的;不会发生的 housework <i>n.</i> 家务;家务事
	句子	1. They help with the housework and do the most unpleasant jobs. 它们帮助做家务和最令人不愉快的工作。 2. It will be difficult for a robot to do the same things as a person. 对于一个机器人来说和人做同样的工作是很难的。
	语法	培养阅读能力;熟练运用一般将来时。



### 课前预习

超前体验 赢在起点

根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. Yesterday it rained very h , so I didn't go out.
2. There will be less p in 100 years.
3. The other students kept their eyes c right away.
4. Their lives will be a lot b than it is now.
5. There is a tall b in front of the post office.



### 互动课堂

要点透视 触类旁通

**【示例1】** They help with the housework and do the most unpleasant jobs. (P8)

他们帮助做家务并且做最令人不愉快的工作。

**【探究】** help with... 在某方面给人以帮助

eg: Uncle Green often helps me with my math.

格林叔叔经常在数学方面帮助我。

**【链接】** (1) help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事后接动词不定式,可带 to,也可不带 to。

eg: Can you help me to carry the heavy desk?

你能帮我搬这张沉重的桌子吗?

(2) help 名词 帮助

eg: With your help, I pass the exam successfully.

在你的帮助下,我成功地通过了考试。

### 跟进训练

1 完成句子。

(1) 李老师经常帮助我学英语。

Miss Li often helps me \_\_\_\_\_ my English.

Miss Li often helps me \_\_\_\_\_ English.

(2) 没有你的帮助,我就完不成这项任务。

\_\_\_\_\_, I can't finish the task.

**【示例2】** Some scientists believe that there will be such

robots in the future. (P8)

有些科学家相信未来将会有这样的机器人。

**【探究】** (1) such *adj.* 这样的;这种

常用于修饰名词,放于形容词或名词之前。常用结构如下:

such + a/an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词

such + 形容词 + 复数可数名词

such + 不可数名词

eg: I have never seen such a long bridge before.

在此之前我从未见过这么长的桥。

(2) in the future 将来

eg: I want to be a scientist in the future.

我将来想成为一名科学家。

**【辨析】** in future 与 in the future

in future 意为“今后”,侧重指从今以后,相当于 from now on.

in the future 意为“将来”,常侧重指很久以后的将来。常用于将来时态。

eg: In the future paper money will be of no use.

将来纸币会毫无用处。

Please pay attention to your handwriting in future.

今后你要注意你的书写。

### 跟进训练

2 在将来我想做一个科学家。(in the future)

3 She is \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful girl. ( )

A. so

B. such

C. very

D. too

随堂积累 夯实基础 熟能生巧

1. in the future \_\_\_\_\_
2. their own robots \_\_\_\_\_
3. help with the housework \_\_\_\_\_
4. the most unpleasant jobs \_\_\_\_\_
5. it may take hundreds of years \_\_\_\_\_
6. the same as... \_\_\_\_\_
7. wake up \_\_\_\_\_
8. some... others... \_\_\_\_\_
9. try to do sth. \_\_\_\_\_
10. get bored \_\_\_\_\_

课时作业 循序渐进 提升能力

I. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词。

1. Tom looked for his book e \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, but he couldn't find it.
2. His mother is a worker. She works in a shoe f \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I went to Shanghai last year and f \_\_\_\_\_ in love with it.
4. We will have a long v \_\_\_\_\_ after a few days.
5. If you don't study hard, it's i \_\_\_\_\_ to study English well.

II. 根据汉语提示完成单词。

1. The flowers blossom \_\_\_\_\_ (到处).
2. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (工厂) are there in your hometown?
3. It was an \_\_\_\_\_ (不愉快的) trip because of the bad weather.
4. Who did the \_\_\_\_\_ (家务) in your family?
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (不可能的) to finish the work in such a short time.

III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. The boy was able to \_\_\_\_\_ himself when he was very young.  
A. dress B. wear  
C. put on D. wear on
- ( ) 2. —How many birds can you see over there?  
—I can see \_\_\_\_\_ birds.  
A. hundred of B. two hundreds of  
C. two hundred of D. hundreds of
- ( ) 3. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_, or he will be late for class.  
A. to wake him up B. to wake up him  
C. wake him up D. wake up him
- ( ) 4. They spend too much time \_\_\_\_\_ the report.  
A. writing B. to write  
C. on writing D. write

- ( ) 5. The shoes \_\_\_\_\_ only 10 yuan.  
A. spent B. took C. paid D. cost
- ( ) 6. Don't make her \_\_\_\_\_ too much music.  
A. hear of B. listen  
C. listen to D. to listen to

IV. 句型转换。

1. The boy can speak both Chinese and English. (同义句替换)  
The boy \_\_\_\_\_ speak both Chinese and English.
2. They clean the classroom every day. (用 tomorrow 代替 every day)  
They \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom tomorrow.
3. Nanjing will have a fine day. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Nanjing \_\_\_\_\_ a fine day?

V. 完形填空。

Robot teachers, who never get angry or speak unpleasant words, have been popular among pupils in some South Korean schools. A reporter said.

School 1 were glad to answer robot teachers' questions in class. Scientists sent English-teaching robots to three schools for eight 2 teaching in December, 2010. And last November, robot teachers teaching math, science 3 art came to five schools in Seoul, the capital of South Korean.

Scientists 4 that the English-teaching robots helped raise interest in the 5 and the confidence of students.

Scientists say that sending robot teachers to school is 6 to rural school children. They can learn 7 in this way.

School children are 8 in studying when robot teachers 9 lessons to them. They can also make students more 10. Scientists are now trying to make robot teachers better quality. What will the students be if their teachers are all robot teachers? Let's wait and see.

- ( ) 1. A. boys B. girls  
C. students D. teachers
- ( ) 2. A. week's B. weeks C. week D. weeks'
- ( ) 3. A. and B. but C. or D. if
- ( ) 4. A. thought B. found C. knew D. wanted
- ( ) 5. A. art B. music  
C. language D. P. E.
- ( ) 6. A. careful B. helpful  
C. thankful D. beautiful
- ( ) 7. A. a lot of B. lots of  
C. a lot D. lot of
- ( ) 8. A. interest B. interested  
C. surprise D. surprised
- ( ) 9. A. have B. send C. give D. take
- ( ) 10. A. creative B. beautiful  
C. outgoing D. careful





## 回顾与思考



### 语法焦点

透视热点 举一反三

#### (一)一般将来时

定义：一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。常常和表示将来的时间状语连用。如：tomorrow(明天)，next week(下周)，from now on(从现在开始)，in the future(将来)等。

##### 1. 一般将来时的构成

(1)一般将来时由助动词 shall(第一人称)，will(第二、三人称)+动词原形构成。美国英语则不管什么人称，一律用will。will 常简略为“'ll”，并与主语连写在一起。如：I'll, he'll, it'll, we'll, you'll, they'll。

##### (2)句式变化

①一般疑问句 will 提前，其简略答语须是 Yes, I will 或 No, I won't。

eg:—Will you go to the zoo tomorrow morning?

—Yes, I will. /No, I won't.

②否定句 will 后加 not 构成。

eg: I won't watch the football match this evening.

(3)“be going to+动词原形”表示即将发生的或最近打算进行的事。

eg: It is going to rain. 要下雨了。

We are going to have a meeting today.

今天我们要开会。

①一般疑问句 be 提前。

eg:—Are you going to skate next Monday?

—Yes, we are. /No, we aren't.

②否定句 be 后加 not。

eg: We aren't going to skate next Monday.

(4) go, come, start, move, sail, leave, arrive, stay, live, fly 等可用进行时态表示按计划即将发生的动作。

eg: We are going to Shanghai next week.

##### 2. 常用时间状语

①tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening

②next year/week/month/hour

③in+一段时间

in the future

in 2012

④this afternoon/Sunday/evening

⑤from now on

⑥one/some day (未来的)某天

⑦soon

【注意】 this morning(过去)

#### (二)few 和 little 的用法

	修饰可数名词	修饰不可数名词
带有否定含义 很少；几乎没有	few	little
一些；一点	a few	a little
比较级和最高级	fewer/fewest	less/least



### 现学活用

跟读课堂 触类旁通

#### I. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. We're moving to a different town \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the day before yesterday  
B. last Sunday  
C. the day after tomorrow  
D. a week ago
- ( ) 2. —Where is Miss Wang?  
—She went to Hainan Island last week and will return \_\_\_\_\_ six days.  
A. ago B. later  
C. behind D. in
- ( ) 3. I will see you again \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a day B. every day  
C. one day D. everyday
- ( ) 4. I think that England \_\_\_\_\_ next time.  
A. will win B. won  
C. is winning D. wins
- ( ) 5. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ a football match tomorrow?  
A. there will be B. will there be  
C. there will have D. there are going to be
- ( ) 6. —How soon will he come back?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. After three days B. In a week  
C. On Friday D. Next month
- ( ) 7. No one knows \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.  
A. what will be happen  
B. what will happen  
C. what will it happen  
D. what it will happen

#### II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Where do you think Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (work) ten years from now?
2. The pilot flew to New York two days ago, and he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) back soon.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any classes next week.
4. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to her parents tomorrow.
5. Look at those clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to moon in ten years.
7. Today he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a high school. Three years ago,