

八年级

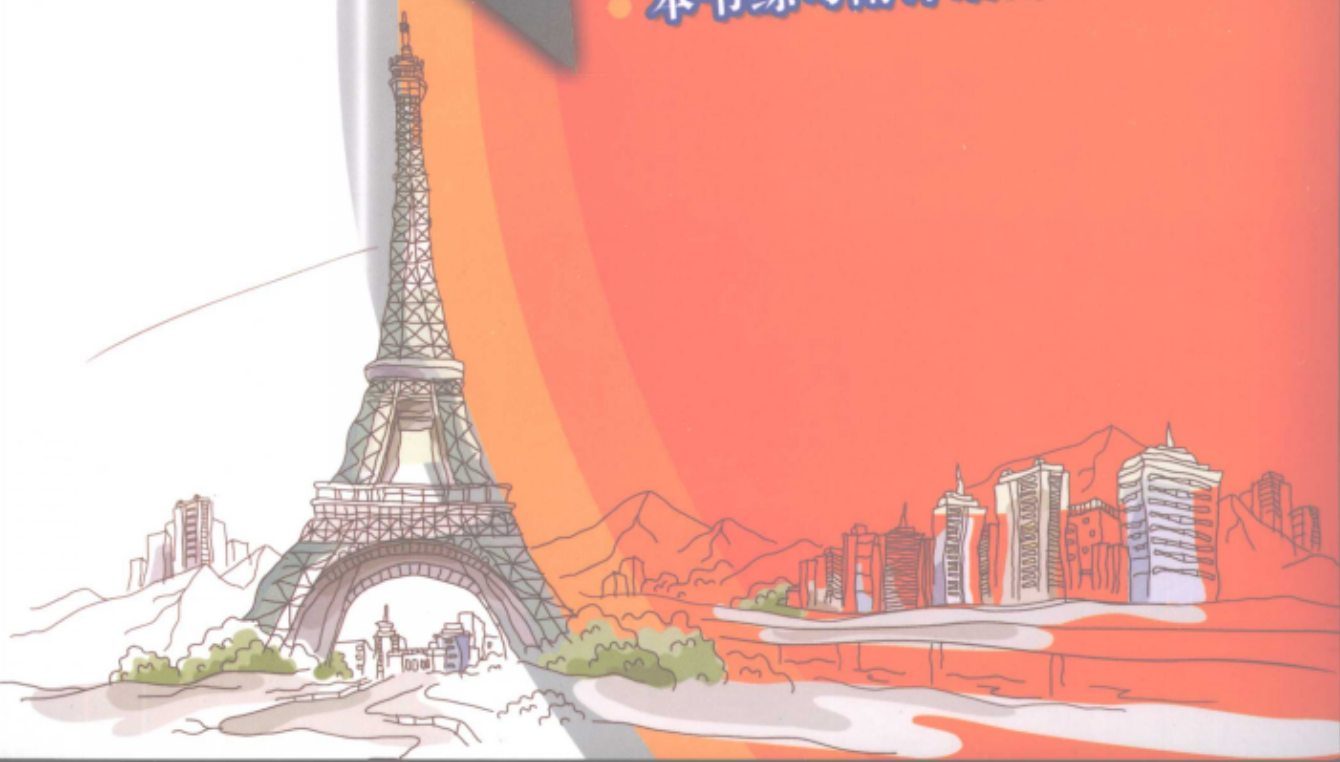
全一册

浙江教育出版社

Step by step with  
your English  
proficiency Junior 2

# 英语专项训练

● 本书练习附详细的答案和解释



# 英语专项训练

八年级

全一册



## 1. 系统性

本书与教材同步，系统梳理教材涉及的语法条目，帮助学习者夯实基础、强化积累。还对语法、阅读、写作等能力进行系统的训练。

## 2. 针对性

一线名师充分发挥自己教学实践中基于自身的优秀、丰富的教学经验，结合现行考试的重点、难点，帮助学习者把握重点、突破难点、拓宽视野、提升能力。

## 3. 层次性

所有练习的设计由易到难，循序渐进，有利于学习者对自身的学习进行实时监控。

## 4. 实用性

本书知识归纳到位，练习新颖，题材广泛，有讲有练，导练结合；并提供了所有考试题型的训练。

## 5. 指导性

本书不仅对语法知识进行梳理，还对所有练习进行详细讲解。学习者可以在自主复习的基础上练习，练习后根据书后提供的答案详解进行反思。这样有助于学习者得到及时反馈，提高学习效率。

## 6. 简约性

本书编写力求精练，包含了八年级的教材内容，真可谓“一册在手，一年无忧”。

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浙江教育出版社

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随着初中新课程改革的深入,英语学习的变革也随之深化。英语学习需要有大量的阅读,需要积累相当数量的词汇;同时,在整个学习过程中,特别是在初中阶段,更需要对已学语言知识进行积极、及时而有效的梳理,既使初中的学习踏踏实实,又为高中的学习打下良好的基础。为了帮助同学们做好这一点,浙江教育出版社组织了部分中学英语高级教师和特级教师,依据《义务教育英语课程标准》和现行初中英语教材(*Go For It!* 和 *New Standard English*)的要求编写了本套丛书。丛书的特色主要有:题目新颖、题材广泛,设计的测试题循序渐进、针对性强、难易适当,以基础题为主,兼顾稍难题。

本书共分六章。第一章为语法专题,主要对特殊疑问句、情态动词、一般将来时、形容词、副词的比较等级、过去进行时、宾语从句、状语从句、现在完成时、现在完成进行时、反意疑问句等十项相关语法点进行梳理,有简明扼要的讲解,也有适当的巩固练习。第二章至第五章按常见的考试题型提供高质量的练习题,分为完形填空、阅读理解、词汇运用和书面表达等专题。第六章提供了两套综合测试卷。书后所附答案均配有较详细的讲解,便于学生自学。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免会有些许疏漏,恳请广大读者批评指正。



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# 第一章 语法专题

## 第一节 特殊疑问句



### 知识框架

特殊疑问句通常以 *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *what*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *why*, *how* 等疑问词开头,因而又叫“*wh-*”问句(WH-QUESTION),句末用问号,一般朗读时用降调。特殊疑问句的结构通常为:疑问词+一般疑问句。

疑问词分为疑问代词与疑问副词两类。对陈述句的主语、宾语或定语等提问的为疑问代词,如:*what*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which* 等。对时间、地点、方式等状语提问的为疑问副词,如:*when*, *where*, *how*, *why* 等。



### 要点提示

#### 1. *who* 与 *whom* 的区别

*who* 与 *whom* 的意思都是“谁,什么人”,且同为疑问代词,但是两者在具体使用时有区别。*who* 既能对陈述句的主语进行提问,又能对宾语进行提问;而 *whom* 是 *who* 的宾格,它只能对陈述句的宾语提问。例如:

*Who / Whom* are you going to talk with? 你打算和谁谈?(对宾语提问)

*Who* invited you to Nancy's birthday party? 谁邀请你去南希的生日聚会的?(对主语提问)

#### 2. *how* 开头的疑问句

在《英语(新目标)》八年级上册中出现了不少以 *how*+形容词/副词开头的特殊疑问句。如:*how often*, *how far*, *how many*, *how much*, *how long* 等。现将其小结如下:

(1) *how* 是一个疑问副词,意思是“怎样;如何”,通常对程度、方式等进行提问。例如:

— *How* does Bob get to school? — He takes the train.

— 鲍勃怎样去上学的? — 他乘火车去。(对交通方式提问)

— *How* are you going to do that? — I'm going to practice basketball every day.

— 你打算怎么做呢? — 我打算每天练习篮球。(对行为方式提问)

— *How* are you feeling now? — I'm feeling better.

— 你现在感觉如何? — 我感觉好多了。(对感受程度提问)

(2) *how often* 意思是“多久一次”,对动作发生的频率进行提问。其回答通常为 *once a week* (一周一次), *twice a year* (一年两次)等表示频度的短语,或 *sometimes*, *usually*, *never*, *often*, *always* 等频度副词。例如:

— *How often* do you go to the club? — Three times a month.

— 你(隔)多久去一次俱乐部? — 每个月三次。

— *How often* did he call you when he was in London? — Never.

— 他在伦敦时,(隔)多久给你打次电话? — 他从来不打。

(3) *how far* 表示“多远”,对距离的远近进行提问。例如:

— *How far* is it from your home to school? — It's five kilometers.

— 你家离学校多远? — 有5千米。

(4) *how many* 意思是“多少”,对可数名词的量进行提问,通常其后紧跟一个复数形式的可数名词。例如:

— *How many* apples do we need? — One is enough.

— 我们需要多少个苹果? — 一个就够了。

(5) *how much* 意思是“多少”,对不可数名词的量进行提问,通常其后紧跟一个不可数名词。*how much* 也可对物品的价格进行提问。例如:

— *How much* relish did you put? — About a teaspoon.

— 你放了多少调料? — 大概一茶匙。

— *How much* is the coffee? — Ten dollars a cup.

— 咖啡多少钱? — 10美元一杯。

(6) *how long* 意思是“多长”,常对动作、状态延续或占用的时间进行提问。*how long* 也可对物体的长度进行提问。例如:

— *How long* does it take you to get to the office? — About half an hour.

— 你到达办公室需要多少时间? — 大概半小时。

— *How long* did you swim today? — For three hours.

— 你今天游了多久? — 3小时。

— *How long* is the blue sofa? — It's 1.45 meters long.

— 那张蓝色的沙发多长? — 1.45米长。

### 3. *when* 与 *how long* 的区别

*when* 与 *how long* 都能对时间进行提问,但两者的侧重点不同。*when* 的意思是“什么时候”,对动作、事件发生的时间点进行提问。*how long* 对时间提问时的意思是“多长时间”,是对一段时间提问。例如:



- *When* did you write the novel? — Three years ago.  
 — 你什么时候写这部小说的? — 3年前。  
 — *How long* did you write the novel? — I wrote it for about three years.  
 — 这部小说你写了多久? — 我大概写了3年。



专题训练

(1)

- ( ) 1. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you exercise?  
 — Oh, I exercise three times a week.  
 A. How many      B. When      C. Where      D. How often
- ( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing for the summer vacation?  
 — I'm going to the beach.  
 A. What      B. Where      C. Whom      D. When
- ( ) 3. — *When* did you make the milk shake?  
 — I did it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. twice      B. last week      C. tomorrow      D. three hours
- ( ) 4. — \_\_\_\_\_ is Shanghai from Hangzhou?  
 — About 200 kilometers.  
 A. How long      B. How often      C. How much      D. How far
- ( ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_ are these pants?  
 — They are only 20 dollars.  
 A. How many      B. How much      C. What      D. How
- ( ) 6. — \_\_\_\_\_ did Charles learn English when he was young?  
 — Only one year.  
 A. How long      B. When      C. How much      D. What
- ( ) 7. — \_\_\_\_\_ does your brother go to school every day?  
 — By bus.  
 A. When      B. Where      C. How      D. Why
- ( ) 8. — \_\_\_\_\_ could come to help me?  
 — Lily, I think.  
 A. Which      B. Whom      C. Whose      D. Who
- ( ) 9. — \_\_\_\_\_ classroom is bigger, yours or ours?  
 — Ours, of course.



A. What                      B. Which                      C. Where                      D. Who's

- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_ is Huangpu River?  
— It's about 113 km.

A. How tall                  B. How heavy                  C. How long                  D. How high

(2)

- ( ) 1. — Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ can I get to the City Park?  
— Go straight, and then turn left.

A. how                      B. where                      C. when                      D. what

- ( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to visit China?  
— Because I like Chinese culture.

A. What                      B. Why                      C. How                      D. When

- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ hat is it over there?  
— I think it's Lucy's.

A. Whose                      B. Which                      C. Who                      D. Whom

- ( ) 4. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ is the way to the hospital?  
A. where                      B. which                      C. what                      D. how

- ( ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_ will you leave for New York?  
— Next Friday.

A. Where                      B. How long                      C. How often                      D. When

- ( ) 6. — Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ cups of milk should I pour into it?  
— One is enough.

A. what                      B. which                      C. how many                      D. how much

- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ would you choose as a Christmas present for your sister, a doll or a hat?  
A. What                      B. Whose                      C. Which                      D. Why

- ( ) 8. — Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ do I have to leave my car here?  
— Well, because of the rules.

A. when                      B. how                      C. where                      D. why

- ( ) 9. — How often do the kids do the cleaning?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. On Sundays                  B. Sometimes                  C. Half an hour                  D. Ten minutes ago

- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_ would you like to share the room with?  
— Jenny.

A. Whom                      B. Where                      C. Which                      D. What

(3)

- ( ) 1. — Sammy, \_\_\_\_\_ did you jump?  
— 5.34 meters, I think.  
A. how long      B. how many      C. how much      D. how far
- ( ) 2. — Ann, \_\_\_\_\_ have you lived in the countryside?  
— Well, since 1993.  
A. when      B. where      C. how long      D. what
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ will they finish the work?  
— In two weeks.  
A. How long      B. When      C. How      D. How soon
- ( ) 4. Tina doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ improve her math.  
A. what to      B. to how      C. how to      D. to what
- ( ) 5. — How long have you watch the match?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Since 9:00      B. Nine minutes      C. A moment ago      D. In two minutes
- ( ) 6. — \_\_\_\_\_ did you live in at night?  
— Room 1503.  
A. Where      B. Which room      C. What room      D. How
- ( ) 7. — \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing, Frank?  
— I'm doing great.  
A. What      B. How      C. When      D. Where
- ( ) 8. — \_\_\_\_\_ did you go there for?  
— I wanted to get my bike back.  
A. Why      B. Where      C. What      D. When
- ( ) 9. — \_\_\_\_\_ is it from the park to the cinema?  
— Twenty minutes' walk.  
A. Where      B. When      C. How long      D. How far
- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Oh, it's free. Each visitor can get a souvenir today.  
A. How much      B. How many      C. How free      D. How long

## 第二节 情态动词



### 知识框架

英语中的情态动词,主要用来表示说话人的看法、态度等,每个情态动词自身都有一定的词义。情态动词不能在句中独立作谓语,而是与后接的动词原形连用,以表达完整的意思,且在句中不受人称和数的变化的影响。常用的情态动词主要有:can, could, may, might, must, should, need, have to, ought to 等。另外,shall, will, would 在一定的场合也可用作情态动词。



### 要点提示

#### 1. can 与 could 的用法

could 是 can 的过去式。两者都可表示能力、可能性或许可。其否定式分别为 can't 与 couldn't。例如:

John *can* speak French very well. 约翰法语说得很好。(表示能力)

I *could* ride a bike when I was eight. 我在 8 岁时就能骑自行车了。(表示能力)

Anybody *can* make mistakes. 任何人都有可能犯错。(表示可能性)

He said that we *could* go to see the concert. 他说我们可以去看音乐会。(表示许可)

在《英语(新目标)》八年级上册的第十一单元中有 Could you please clean your room? 此句中的 could 不是表示过去时态,而是表达一种委婉客气的请求。can 也同样可以表达婉转有礼的请求,只是 could 比 can 显得更加有礼貌。

#### 2. should 的用法

should 作为情态动词的意思是“应该”,用来表示主张、建议、命令等,其否定式为 shouldn't。如,《英语(新目标)》八年级上册第二单元中的 She shouldn't go to the party; 下册第二单元中的 Then I think you should borrow some money from your friends; 《英语(新标准)》八年级上册第一模块中的 You should write down your grammar mistakes in your homework 等。

#### 3. can 与 be able to 的区别

be able to 出现于《英语(新目标)》八年级上册的第一单元中。它与 can 一样都可表示能力,但 can 只用于现在时态和过去时态(could),而 be able to 可以用于各种时态。例如:

He will be able to tell you the news soon. 他将会尽快地把消息告诉你。

They weren't able to write the report in English. 他们不会用英语写报告。

## 4. may 与 might 的用法

出现在《英语(新标准)》八年级上册第十一模块中的情态动词 may 与 might, 意思都是“可能”, might 是 may 的过去式。两者都可用于表达现在或将来的可能性, 但 might 比 may 更含有对可能性的“保留”或“怀疑”的意思。另外, may 表示可能时, 不用于一般疑问句, 在疑问句中通常用 can 代替。例如:

She *might* think of her hometown. 她可能想起了她的家乡。

What *can* she think of? 她会想些什么?

情态动词 may 与 might 可表示允许或征询对方意见, 意思是“可以”。向对方提出请求时, might 比 may 更显礼貌。在同意对方的请求时, 多用婉转的说法, 而避免说 may, 在否绝对方的请求时, 常用 *mustn't* 或 *can't* 表示“不可以、禁止、不允许”, 而少用 *may not*。例如:

— *May* I play football after lunch, mum? — No, you *mustn't*.

— 妈妈, 我午饭后可以踢足球吗? — 不, 不可以。

— *May / Might* I park my car here? — Yes, please.

— 我可以在这儿停车吗? — 可以, 请吧。

## 5. must 与 have to 的区别

*must* 与 *have to* 都是“必须”的意思, 但 *have to* 表示客观的需要, *must* 表示说话人主观上的看法, 即主观上的有必要。 *have to* 有人称、数、时态的变化, 而 *must* 只有一种形式。例如:

My brother was very ill, so I *had to* call the doctor in the middle of the night. 我弟弟病得很厉害, 我只得半夜里把医生请来。(客观上需要做这件事)

You *mustn't* tell him about it. 你一定不要把这件事告诉他。

He said that they *must* work hard. 他说他们必须努力工作。(主观上要做这件事)

在一般现在时态或一般过去时态中, *have to* 变否定或疑问形式时须加助动词 *do / does / did*。例如:

You *don't have to* tell him about it. 你不一定要把此事告诉他。

*Does she have to* clean the room right now? 她一定要马上打扫房间吗?

对含有情态动词 *must* 的一般疑问句作否定回答时, 需要用 *needn't*。例如:

— *Must* I do it now? — No, you *needn't*.

— 我必须现在做吗? — 不, 你不必。

## 6. would 的用法

在《英语(新标准)》八年级下册第十模块中有这样一个句子: We would have a fantastic time. 此句中的 *would* 属于情态动词, 表示“想象, 愿望”等。作为情态动词的 *would*, 还可表示邀请、建议, 客气的要求、请求或委婉地表达自己的意见。例如:

I *would* receive a lot of presents on Christmas. 我会在圣诞节收到许多礼物。(愿望)

I *would* have a plane and fly to work in the future. 我想将来有架飞机, 我能开飞机去上班。

(想象;愿望)

*Would* you like to change a seat? It's warmer here. 您要不要换一下座位? 这里更暖和些。

(邀请;建议)

*Would* you please open the door? 请把门打开好吗? (客气的请求)



专题训练

(1)

- ( ) 1. — \_\_\_\_\_ I put my coat here?  
— Yes, please.  
A. Must                      B. Should                      C. May                      D. Do
- ( ) 2. — My sister \_\_\_\_\_ able to find the way back home.  
A. could                      B. can                      C. shouldn't                      D. was
- ( ) 3. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.  
A. must                      B. can                      C. may                      D. will
- ( ) 4. — Must we clean the house now?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needn't                      B. may not                      C. mustn't                      D. can't
- ( ) 5. My son is ill, and I \_\_\_\_\_ take him to the hospital. So I can't go with you.  
A. may                      B. have to                      C. can                      D. could
- ( ) 6. Man \_\_\_\_\_ die without water.  
A. might                      B. can                      C. need                      D. shall
- ( ) 7. — Could I borrow your dictionary?  
— Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. might                      B. will                      C. can                      D. should
- ( ) 8. — Oh, sorry, Mr Lee. I've left my ID card at home.  
— I'm afraid that you \_\_\_\_\_ go back to get it. It's the rule.  
A. must                      B. will                      C. might                      D. should
- ( ) 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ give you an answer tomorrow. I promise!  
A. must                      B. will                      C. may                      D. shall
- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_ to have a picnic with us today?  
— That's a great idea!  
A. Would you please                      B. Do you have  
C. Can you                      D. Would you like

(2)

- ( ) 1. — May I take it out?  
— I'm sorry, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. couldn't      B. might not      C. needn't      D. can't
- ( ) 2. You \_\_\_\_\_ write the homework now, or mom will be angry.  
A. ought      B. could      C. should      D. have
- ( ) 3. — Must we do this job now?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needn't      B. shouldn't      C. mustn't      D. don't
- ( ) 4. — Is John coming by train?  
— He should, but he \_\_\_\_\_ not. He likes driving his car.  
A. must      B. can      C. need      D. may
- ( ) 5. Michael \_\_\_\_\_ be a policeman, for he's much too short.  
A. needn't      B. can't      C. shouldn't      D. may not
- ( ) 6. Come on! We \_\_\_\_\_ hurry because there isn't much time left.  
A. may      B. must      C. can      D. need
- ( ) 7. Two eyes \_\_\_\_\_ see more than one.  
A. can      B. may      C. will      D. should
- ( ) 8. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke any more. It will make you sick.  
A. wouldn't      B. can      C. shouldn't      D. have to
- ( ) 9. — Do you know the man who \_\_\_\_\_ dance well?  
— Yes, that's Mr Lee.  
A. can't      B. wouldn't      C. mustn't      D. couldn't
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa be able to get on well with the new classmates?  
A. Does      B. Will      C. Can      D. Must

(3)

- ( ) 1. He can solve the problem himself, so you \_\_\_\_\_ worry about him.  
A. mustn't      B. wouldn't      C. may not      D. don't have to
- ( ) 2. They drove as fast as possible so that they \_\_\_\_\_ not miss the train.  
A. might      B. should      C. ought      D. could
- ( ) 3. I have known him very well. He \_\_\_\_\_ be a bad man.  
A. may not      B. might not      C. can't      D. mustn't
- ( ) 4. — Do I have to come back tomorrow?  
— Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can                      B. may                      C. must                      D. should
- ( ) 5. You \_\_\_\_\_ return the book now. You can keep it next week if you like.  
A. needn't                      B. mustn't                      C. can't                      D. shouldn't
- ( ) 6. — What's your dream for the future?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ fly to USA and visit the president.  
A. must                      B. would                      C. should                      D. can
- ( ) 7. — \_\_\_\_\_ I keep the book for another a week?  
— Sorry, you have to return it right now.  
A. Do                      B. May                      C. Should                      D. Must
- ( ) 8. — Jeff, \_\_\_\_\_ you speak loudly? I can't hear you clearly.  
— Yes, sir.  
A. must                      B. do                      C. can                      D. should
- ( ) 9. — \_\_\_\_\_ I do the work now?  
— No, you needn't. You may do it later.  
A. Must                      B. Can                      C. May                      D. Should
- ( ) 10. — Could I go to the movie this weekend, Dad?  
— Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_. But you have to come back before nine.  
A. shall                      B. must                      C. need                      D. can

### 第三节 一般将来时



#### 知识框架

一般将来时表示在将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态。在初中英语阶段它主要以 will / shall + 动词原形及 be going to + 动词原形这两种形式出现。常与 this morning / afternoon / evening, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening, next Sunday / week / month / year 等表示将来的时间状语连用。



#### 要点提示

##### 1. will 与 shall 的用法

will 可用于所有人称,但 shall 作为 will 的一种替代形式仅表示单纯的将来时,用于第一人称



I 和 we。在日常口语中, shall, will 在名词或代词后常简写为 'll, shall not 常简写为 shan't; will not 常简略为 won't。例如:

I *shall* / *will* be free on Sunday. 星期天我有空。

They *won't* work in the same factory. 他们将不会在同一个工厂工作。

will, shall 除可表示单纯的将来时态以外,还可表示带有意愿的色彩,指的仍是将来。例如:

I'll buy you a bike for your birthday. 你过生日时,我给你买一辆自行车。(表示允诺)

*Shall* I get your coat for you? 我可以为你拿外套吗?(表示提议)

## 2. be going to 的用法

be going to + 动词原形,表示主语现在的意图或现已做出的决定,即打算在最近或将来进行某事。这种意图或决定往往是事先经过考虑的。be going to + 动词原形,也可表示说话人根据现在已有的迹象,判断将要或即将发生某种情况。这类句子的主语可以是人,也可是物。例如:

He isn't going to see his elder brother tomorrow. 他明天不准备去看他哥哥。

Mary is going to be a teacher when she grows up. 玛丽决定长大了当一名教师。

There is going to be a football match in our school tomorrow. 明天我们学校将有一场足球赛。(已有告示)

Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain. 看那些乌云!天快要下雨了。

## 3. be going to 与 will 的区别

在只是单纯地预测未来的事时, be going to 与 will 可以互换。例如:

I think it *is going to* / *will* rain this evening. 我认为今晚要下雨。

但 be going to 和 will 在含义和用法上又略有不同。be going to 往往表示事先经过考虑的打算; will 多表示意愿、决心。两者有时不能互换。例如:

He is studying hard and *is going to* try for the exams. 他正努力学习,准备参加考试。(is going to 不能用 will 替换)

— Can somebody help me? — I *will*.

— 谁能帮我一下吗? — 我愿意。(will 不能用 be going to 替换)

## 4. 现在进行时态与将来时态的关系

表示位置转移的动词(如 go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, send, move, travel, fly 等)和其他几个表示动作的动词(如 do, begin, work, spend, play, stay, happen, have, finish, join, eat, die, meet 等)常与现在进行时和表示将来的时间状语连用,表示在最近将要发生某事,且这些事是事先安排好的。《英语(新目标)》八年级上册的第三单元,就是运用现在进行时态来谈论假期计划。例如:

I'm *going to* Hawaii for vacation. 我要去夏威夷度假。

What *are you doing* for the vacation? 假期你准备干什么?

The train *is arriving* at nine o'clock. 火车将在 9 点钟到。