

新目标英语

- 英汉对照
- 随讲随练
- 紧扣考点
- 全面提升

# 全景课堂

讲

析

练

八 年 级 下 册

主 编：庞金鳌  
副主编：胡华柱 周敏元

中国青年出版社

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副主编：胡华柱 周敢元

编 委：程 薇 邵晓梅 徐云霞 汤宇辉 杨 靖

雷 宵

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# 前言

初中学生怎样才能学好英语？这是所有英语教师、学生及家长共同关注的问题。特别是在全面推进素质教育，深化教育改革以来，这个问题就更尖锐地摆在了教育工作者面前。使用九年义务教育初中英语教材，教师和学生必须更新观点，更新教与学的方法。教师不仅应教会学生英语基础知识，更重要的是要教会学生使用英语，要全面培养学生听、说、读、写的技能。学好英语的重要方法除了课堂学习外，一本好的课外辅助资料也是非常必要的。

《新目标英语全景课堂讲析练》是针对广大初中师生的需要而编写。本书依据人民教育出版社《义务教育课程标准实验教科书英语（新目标 Go for it）》学生用书(STUDENTS' BOOK) 和教师参考书(TEACHERS' BOOK) 编写而成。

本书共六本，每年级分上、下两册。分别供初一、初二、初三年级的教师和学生使用。为方便使用，每本书采用与教材同步的方式按单元编写，每个单元内容分为学习目标 Language Objectives、词汇学习 Word Power、阅读详解 Reading、语法重点 Grammar Focus、小贴士 Tips 和综合能力测试卷6个部分。

**Language Objectives 学习目标：**列出最主要的词汇和语法目标。

**Word Power 词汇学习：**列出与课文主题密切相关的词汇和习惯搭配。主要是巩固和扩展学生就某一主题的词汇学习。然后采取问答和思维导图的形式针对这些词汇和习惯搭配进行练习，作为学生的热身练习。

**Reading 阅读详解：**以单元后的听力录音稿中各个部分的对话和课文中的短文为讲解对象。每个讲解部分又分为中英文对照、重难点注释、练习随手包和答案详解。

**Grammar Focus 语法重点：**讲解本单元的重点语法。同时也备有练习随手包和答案详解。

**Tips 小贴士：**主要用来讲述在 Reading 部分的课文讲解中无法照顾到的一些小的短语搭配。

**综合能力测试卷：**对整个单元进行测评。

我们衷心希望本书能成为教师备课、教学的参考，成为广大初中学生学习英语的好帮手。

编者

2008年12月



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# Unit 1 Will people have robots?

## LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES

### 学习目标

- 词汇: will, won't, fewer, less, be able to, fall in love with, try, make, alone
- 语法: 一般将来时

## WORD POWER

### 词汇学习

make a prediction 预测

There will be 将会有

fall in love with 爱上

be able to do 有能力做某事

come true 实现

in the future 在将来

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think the world will be like in 100 years? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Will there be fewer people? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What will your life be like in the future? \_\_\_\_\_

### B. 思维导图:

What will the world be like in 100 years?

People will have robots in their homes. \_\_\_\_\_

Kids will study at home on computers. \_\_\_\_\_

There will be less pollution. \_\_\_\_\_

There will only be one country. \_\_\_\_\_

What will your life be like in the future?

I will be a reporter. \_\_\_\_\_

I will live in Shanghai. \_\_\_\_\_

I will meet lots of interesting people. \_\_\_\_\_

I will have some pets. \_\_\_\_\_

I will go to Hong Kong on vacation. \_\_\_\_\_

## READING

阅读  
详解

## 重难点注释

- ① (1) 结构分析: 该句是复合句。此句中 (that) people will have robots in their homes in 100 years 充当动词 think 的宾语, 是宾语从句。例如:  
Do you think it will rain?  
你认为要下雨吗?
- (2) 时态分析: 该句的宾语从句使用的是一般将来时态。助动词 will + 动词原形可以表示将来要发生的事。例如:  
She will return to Paris in two days.  
她将于两天后返回巴黎。
- (3) in 100 years 意思是“一百年后”, in + 一段时间表示“……后”, 常和一般将来时态连用。例如:  
I will come back in a moment.  
我过一会儿就回来。
- ② 在 I think / suppose / believe / imagine / expect (我想/猜想/相信/设想/预计) 后面的从句里, 如果有否定含义, 往往需要把否定词由从句移到主句, 这叫作否定的转移/前移。例如:  
I don't suppose I'll trouble you again.  
我想我不会再打扰你。  
这类复合句构成反意疑问句, 其简略问句的主语和时态与宾语从句一致, 肯否与主句相反。例如:  
I don't think you are a student, are you?  
我想你不是个学生, 对吧?
- ③ free 在该句中充当形容词, 意思是“免费的”。  
free 还可以翻译为“不受约束的; 随便的”。
- ④ 该句的宾语从句使用了 There be 句型的一般将来时。要掌握 There be 句型, 要注意:  
在 There be 句型中, be 动词有时态变化, 现阶段我们所学的 be 的形式不外乎有以下几种: 一般现在时 (is / are)、一般过去时 (was / were)、一般将来时 (will be; is / are going to be), 因此, There be 句型常见的三种时态对应如下:  
一般现在时: There is / are...  
一般过去时: There was / were...  
一般将来时: There will be...;  
There is / are going to be...;
- ⑤ “I hope so.” 中的 so 替代的是肯定的

## Section A-1b

- Boy 1: Do you think people will have robots in their homes in 100 years? ①
- Boy 2: Yes, I do. I saw a robot on TV, and it cleaned the kitchen.
- Boy 1: Well, I don't think people will use money.
- Boy 2: Do you think everything will be free? ②
- Boy 1: Yeah, probably.
- Boy 2: I think there will be only one country. ③
- Boy 1: Only one country in the whole world? Will there be world peace? ④
- Boy 2: I hope so. ⑤
- Boy 1: I bet kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.
- Boy 2: Oh, I disagree.
- Boy 1: You do? ⑥
- Boy 2: Yeah, there will always be schools.

## 练习随手包

There be 句型专项练习:

## 1. -What did you see on the desk then?

-There \_\_\_\_\_ a bottle of orange.

- A. was                      B. were  
C. has                      D. had

## 2. There \_\_\_\_\_ an English film here tomorrow.

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

## 3. -What's on the plate?

-There \_\_\_\_\_ some bread on it.

- A. is                      B. are  
C. has                      D. have

## 4. There is a beautiful clock on the wall, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. isn't there              B. is there  
C. isn't it                  D. doesn't it

## 5. There is little milk in the bottle, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. isn't it                  B. is it  
C. isn't there              D. is there

找错并改正:

## 6. There is going to have a football match

A                      B

next Friday afternoon.

C                      D

## 7. I don't think he is right, isn't he?

A                      B                      C                      D

## 8. Mr Rice will be free after ten minutes.

A                      B                      C                      D

答案

after 改为 in.  
have 改为 be 7. C isn't 改为 is 8. C  
1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. B

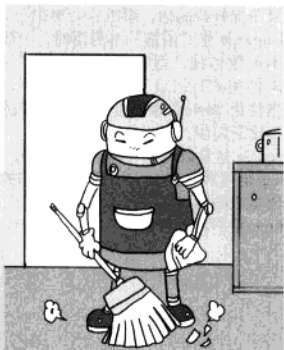
答案详解

1. 由问句时态可以看出是询问过去的情况, 答语应使用 There be 句型的一般过去时; 句子的主语为 a bottle of orange, 是单数, 因此选择 A。
2. 该句的时间状语是 tomorrow, 因此应使用 There be 句型的一般将来时态; 另外, There be 句型中 be 的形式不能用 have / has 替代, 即不能与行为动词 have / has 叠用, 因此排除 A、C、D 答案。(注意: There be 句型的现在完成时中的 have / has 是助动词, 不能等同)
3. 动词 be 单复数形式要跟 There be 之后的真正主语一致, bread 是不可数名词, 表单数, 因此选择 A。另外, 问句意思是“盘子里有什么”, 回答类似句子, 常用 There be 句型, 如: -What's in the box? (盒子里有什么?) -There are some cards. (有一些卡片。)
4. There be 句型构成反意疑问句, 其简略问句主语应用 there。
5. 该句中的 little 具有否定意味, 简略问句应使用肯定形式。



## 练习随手包

6. There be 句型中 be 的形式不能用 have / has 替代。
7. I think / suppose / believe / imagine / expect (that) 构成反意疑问句, 其简略问句的主语、时态与宾语从句一致, 肯否与主句相反。
8. 在表示以现在为起点的“在……之后”这个含义时, 介词 in 之后应接时间段, 介词 after 之后则应接时间点。如: I'll be ready in five minutes. 我五分钟后准备好。She'll come back after eight o'clock. 她将在八点钟之后回来。“ten minutes”是时间段, 前面应该用 in。



## 练习随手包

用 less, fewer 填空:

- If we follow his plan, we will do the job with \_\_\_\_\_ money and \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- You should eat \_\_\_\_\_ salt.
- You should smoke \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes and drink \_\_\_\_\_ beer.
- There will be \_\_\_\_\_ accidents if the road is better.
- John speaks \_\_\_\_\_ languages than Tom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ people study Latin today than before.
- A cat has \_\_\_\_\_ legs than an insect.
- He spent \_\_\_\_\_ time on clothes than on books.

## Section A-1b

男孩1: 你认为一百年后人们家里会有机器人吗?

男孩2: 是的。我在电视上看到过一个机器人, 它打扫厨房。

男孩1: 我认为人们将会不用钱。

男孩2: 你认为所有东西都将是免费的吗?

男孩1: 是的, 很可能会。

男孩2: 我认为将会只有一个国家。

男孩1: 整个世界只有一个国家? 会有世界和平吗?

男孩2: 希望如此。

男孩1: 我敢肯定孩子们将不上学。

他们将在家里电脑上学习。

男孩2: 我不同意。

男孩1: 你不同意吗?

男孩2: 是的, 总会有学校的。

## READING

阅读  
详解

## 重难点注释

宾语从句。类似表达还有: I'm afraid so. / I'm afraid not. 例如:

-Will it rain tomorrow?

明天将下雨吗?

-I hope so. The air is too dry.

我希望下雨。空气太干燥了。

⑥ “You do?” 相当 “You disagree?”

do 可以代替前面提到的行为动词及其连带成分, 以避免重复。do 作替代词时, 根据不同的语言环境, 有时态和人称的变化。

## Section A-2a, 2b

Woman: OK, now I want to hear everyone's<sup>⑦</sup> predictions about the future.

Girl 1: Well, I think there will be more people.

Woman: More people? OK. What else?

Boy 1: I predict that there will be less free time.<sup>⑧</sup>

Woman: I hope not!

Girl 2: Well, I think there will be fewer cars.

Woman: You do?

Girl 2: Yes, people will use the subways more.

Woman: That's a great idea. Let's hear another<sup>⑨</sup> prediction.

## 重难点注释

⑦ somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, everybody, everyone 等复合不定代词有所有格形式。例如:

I don't want to waste anyone's time.

我不想浪费任何人的时间。

Someone's camera has been stolen.

有人的相机被偷了。

⑧ (1) 结构分析: 该句是复合句, 其中 there will be less free time 是由 that 引导的宾语从句, that 引导宾语从句时, 本身没有词义, 也不作从句的任何成分, 在口语或非正式文体中可以省略。

(2) predict 是动词, “预言; 预测”的意思。例如:

It is hard to predict who will win.

要预测出谁将获胜很难。

Nobody can predict the change of situation. 形势的变化谁也无法预测。



## READING

阅读  
详解

## 重难点注释

prediction 是 predict 的名词形式。  
I find it hard to make a prediction.  
我发现这非常难以预料。  
The prediction has come true.  
预言变成了事实。

(3) less free time 意思是“更少的空闲时间”，其中 less 是表数量的 little 的比较级。本段对话中，出现了几个表示数量的形容词的比较级。其中，many, much 的比较级都是 more (更多, 较多), more 既可以修饰可数名词, 也可以修饰不可数名词。less (更少, 较少) 是 little 的比较级, 一般修饰不可数名词, fewer (更少, 较少) 是 few 的比较级, 一般修饰可数名词。如对话中出现的以下句子:

I think there will be more people.

我想人将会更多。

I think there will be fewer cars.

我认为小轿车将会更少。

There will be less pollution.

污染将会更少。

⑨ another 在本句中的意思是“另一个”“不同的”, another 作此解时, 只能修饰单数名词, 而不能修饰复数名词。例如:  
Would you like another cup of tea.

你要再来一杯茶吗?

She's going to have another baby.

她又快有孩子了。

但是, 当 another 用作“再”“另外的”时, 可以修饰复数名词, 但它后面大多跟有 few 或基数词。

The factory already has five machines, but they are buying another two (machines).

这家工厂已经有五台机器, 但他们打算再买两台。

You'd better stay at hospital for another few days. 你最好在医院再住几天。

⑩ 该句中的 crowded 是形容词, 意思是“人多的”; “拥挤的”。例如:

Are the buses very crowded?

公共汽车上很挤吗?

We had a very crowded schedule on the trip.  
我们的旅行日程排得满满的。

常见短语: be crowded with 挤满

It was two weeks before Christmas and the mall was crowded with shoppers. 离圣诞节还有两星期, 商场里挤满了购物者。

## Section A-2a.2b

Boy 2: There will be less pollution.

Woman: That will be good for the earth!

Girl 1: I think there will be fewer trees. I think cities will be really big and crowded ⑩ because there will be a lot more people.

妇女: 好, 现在我想听听大家对未来的预言。

女孩1: 我想人将会更多。

妇女: 人口更多? 好的。还有别的吗?

男孩1: 我预测会有更少的闲暇时间。

妇女: 但愿不会。

女孩2: 我认为小轿车将会更少。

妇女: 你这样认为吗?

女孩2: 是的, 人们会更多的使用地铁。

妇女: 不错的想法。让我们听听另一个预言吧。

男孩2: 污染将会更少。

妇女: 那会对地球有利。

女孩1: 我认为树会更少。我认为城市会很庞大和拥挤, 因为人口会多许多。

## 练习随手包

## 答案

1. less; fewer 2. less 3. fewer; less  
4. fewer 5. fewer 6. fewer  
7. fewer 8. less

## 答案详解

- money 是不可数名词, 用 less 修饰; 而 people 是复数名词, 用 fewer 修饰。
- salt (盐) 是不可数名词。句子意思是“你应当少吃盐”。
- cigarette 是可数名词, beer 是不可数名词。句子意思是“你应当少抽烟, 少喝啤酒”。
- accident 是可数名词。句子意思是“如果路况好些的话, 事故将会更少”。
- language 作“语言”本身讲时, 一般是不可数名词, 但在该句中, 指“(不同种类的)语言”, 是可数名词, 应当使用 fewer, 意思是“约翰能讲的语言比汤姆少”。
- people 是复数名词, 用 fewer 修饰。
- leg 是可数名词, 句子意思是“猫的腿比昆虫的腿少”。
- time 是不可数名词。



## 练习随手包

1. He took her \_\_\_\_\_ the road.  
A. cross B. across  
C. will cross D. crossed
2. —Who is going to drive?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I B. Me  
C. I did D. Me did
3. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ glad I didn't win.  
A. a kind of B. kinds of  
C. kind of D. kind
4. —Have you met the new partner?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
—He's quite nice, and he likes making jokes.  
A. What does he look like?  
B. What's he like?  
C. Who's he?  
D. What's he?
5. —He / he is very rich, \_\_\_\_\_ he has few friends.  
A. Though; but  
B. Though; and  
C. Because; so  
D. /; but
6. Erna Hart is going to swim a \_\_\_\_\_ the English Channel tomorrow.
7. —What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ made Mary so upset?  
—Losing her new MP4.
- 根据首字母填词:
8. T\_\_\_\_\_ he was only twelve, he could run faster than any kid in the school.
9. Don't get mad, I was only k\_\_\_\_\_.
10. You've made a s\_\_\_\_\_ mistake.
11. Jet aircraft now can f\_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic in a few hours.
12. It's an hour's f\_\_\_\_\_ to Paris from here.

答案

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D  
6. across 7. think 8. Though  
9. kidding 10. serious 11. fly  
12. flight

答案解析

1. 该句是一个简单句，谓语动词是 took，应该填介词 across。
2. 在无动词的句子里，往往采用 I 的宾格形式 me 来充当主语。另外，如果使用动词，应用“I am.”回答。
3. glad 是形容词，前面使用 kind of。本句意思是“我倒还是有点儿高兴我没有赢”。
4. What's he like? 用来询问人的性格、能力或给人的印象，意思是“他是什么样的人？”，根据答语“他相当好，喜欢开玩笑”，应该选择 B 答

## Section B-2a, 2b

## Conversation 1

Alexis: Hi, I'm Alexis.

Joe: Nice to meet you, Alexis. I'm Joe.

Alexis: Nice to meet you, Joe. Do you live here in Techville?

Joe: Yes, I do. I live in an apartment across the street from here. ①

Alexis: Oh, really?

Joe: Yes. I work near here too, at Sisco Software Systems. I am a computer programmer.

Alexis: A computer programmer? That sounds interesting.

Joe: Well, actually it's kind of boring. I do the same thing every day.

## Conversation 2

Alexis: Hey, Joe, is that a picture of you?

Joe: Yeah, that was me ② ten years ago.

Alexis: So, did you live here in Techville ten years ago?

Joe: No, I lived with my parents in Greenville. We lived in a house in the country. I went to school here in Techville, though ③.

Alexis: Really? That's pretty far from here. How did you get to school?

Joe: Oh, I took the train to school.

## Conversation 3

Alexis: So, Joe, what do you think your life will be like in ten years? ④

Joe: Oh, I think I'll be an astronaut.

Alexis: An astronaut? Are you kidding? ⑤

Joe: No, I'm serious. ⑥ I'll fly rockets to the moon. Maybe there will be flights ⑦ to other planets.

Alexis: Oh, and where will you live?

Joe: I'll live on a space station.

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① 本句中的 across the street 是介词短语修饰前面的名词 apartment，其中 across 是介词，意思是“在……对面”。例如：

My house is just across the road.

我的房子就在马路对面。

Jim shouted across the street to his son.

吉姆向街对面的儿子喊叫。

across 还有“横过，越过”的意思。例如：

He ran across the street.

他横穿马路。

There used to be a bridge across the river here. 过去这里有一座横跨河上的桥。

② I 充当表语时，人们常常使用其宾格形式 me。例如：

— Who's that in the picture?

照片上的那个男孩是谁?

— It's me. 是我。

That's me, standing on the left of the bride. 那是我，站在新娘子的左边。

另外，在无动词的句子里，往往采用 I 的宾格形式 me 来充当主语。例如：

— I hear you're a writer. 我听说你是作家。

— What? me? 什么? 我是作家?

— I like swimming very much.

我很喜欢游泳。

— Me too. 我也一样。

— Who's there? 谁在那儿?

— Only me. 只有我。

③ 本句中的 though 是副词，“虽然，可是”的意思，经常用在口语中，放在句末，前面通常用逗号。例如：

He said he would come. He didn't, though. 他说他会来，可是并没有来。

I've a bit of cold. It's nothing much, though. 我有点感冒，不过并不严重。

though 经常用作连词，意思是“虽然；即使；尽管”。

Though it was late, we decided to set out. 虽然已经晚了，我们还是决定动身。

I will try it, though I may fail. 即使我可能失败，我也要试一下。

Though he was poor, he was happy. 尽管他很穷，却很快乐。

④ (1) 结构分析：这是一种特殊类型的疑问句。试着比较以下两个句子：

Do you know what the weather is like in Canada? 你知道加拿大的天气怎样吗?

What do you think the weather is like in

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Canada? 你认为加拿大的天气怎样?

当主句谓语动词是 think, 宾语从句由特殊疑问词引导时, 一般将该疑问词提到整个句子开头。这样使用的动词还有: say, suppose, believe, imagine, guess, suggest 等。例如:

How much did you say this one cost?

你说这一个卖多少钱?

How long does Helen think he'll stay there? 海伦认为他会在那里呆多久?

What do you suppose has happened to him? 你认为他发生了什么事?

(2) 语言点分析: 该句的宾语从句使用了 "What is ... like?" 句型, 意思是 "……怎么样?", 用来询问对人或事物的看法。例如:

Is that your new boss? What's he like?

那是你的新老板吗? 他这个人怎么样?

What was today's lunch like?

今天的午饭怎么样?

⑤ 该句中的 kid 是动词, “欺骗; 戏弄; 取笑”的意思。例如:  
You're kidding!

你在开玩笑! (我才不信你呢!)

Don't kid yourself - it won't be easy.

别欺骗自己——这事不容易。

⑥ I'm serious. 经常用在口语中, 意思是 “我是认真的”, 用于强调某事的重要性。例如:

I'm serious, Bob. You'd better listen!

我是认真的, 鲍勃。你最好听着!

⑦ flight 是名词, 意思是 “飞行” “航班”。例如:

Did you have a good flight?

乘飞机旅行愉快吗?

The flight took three hours.

飞行持续了三个小时。

## Section B-2a, 2b

## 对话1

亚历克西斯: 嗨, 我是亚历克西斯。

乔: 很高兴见到你, 亚历克西斯。我是乔。

亚历克西斯: 乔, 很高兴见到你。你住在泰克维尔吗?

乔: 是的。我住在街对面的一套公寓里。

亚历克西斯: 真的吗?

乔: 是的。我也在这附近上班, 在思科软件公司。我是一名计算机程序设计员。

亚历克西斯: 计算机程序设计员? 听起来很有趣。

乔: 实际上有点乏味。我每天做同样的事情。

## 对话2

亚历克西斯: 嘿, 乔, 那是你的照片吗?

乔: 是的, 那是十年前的我。

亚历克西斯: 那么十年前你住在泰克维尔吗?

乔: 不, 我和父母住在格林维尔。我们住在乡下的一栋房子里。不过我来泰克维尔上学。

亚历克西斯: 真的吗? 那离这里相当远。你怎样上学呢?

乔: 我乘火车上学。

## 对话3

亚历克西斯: 那么, 乔, 你认为十年后你的生活会是怎样的?

乔: 我认为我会是一名宇航员。

亚历克西斯: 宇航员? 你在开玩笑吧?

乔: 不, 我是认真的。我将驾驶火箭到月球。或许还会到其它行星。

亚历克西斯: 你住在哪里呢?

乔: 我将住在太空站。

## 练习随手包

案。A 答案表示 “他长什么样子”, 用来询问人的外貌特点; C 答案询问人的姓名或关系; D 答案用来询问人的职业。

5. 句子意思是 “他很富有, 但他没几个朋友。” because 和 so, (al) though 和 but 不能连用, 只能用其中的一个。如: 要么说 “Because he was ill, he didn't come to school.” 要么说 “He was ill, so he didn't come to school.”
6. 用在动词 swim 的后面, 应该是介词 across, 如: walk / run / swim across... 走 / 跑 / 游过……。本句意思是 “欧娜·哈特准备明天游泳横渡英吉利海峡。”
7. 对话意思是 “你认为什么使得玛丽这么不高兴? 丢了新 MP4。” 把 “do you think” 去掉后, 句子的结构和语义仍然是完整的。
8. 两个句子之间要填连词, though 和 but 不可同时出现。句子意思是 “尽管他只有十二岁, 他却比学校里的任何孩子都要跑得快。”
9. be 的后面使用动词的 -ing 形式, 句子理解为 “别生气, 我不过是开个玩笑。”
10. serious 跟 mistake 搭配, 意思是 “严重的错误”。
11. can 的后面应使用动词的原形, fly the Atlantic 意思是 “飞越大西洋”。
12. 名词所有格的后面一般使用名词, 句子意思是 “从这里坐飞机到巴黎要一个小时。”

## TIPS:

当 hundred, thousand, million, billion 等和 of 连用, 表示粗略的数目时, 须用复数。

hundreds of people

数以百计的人

millions of stars

几百万颗星星

但如果 hundred, thousand,

million, billion 等词前面有具体

数词或 several 时, 须用单数。

two hundred books 两百本书

several thousand people 几千人

## 练习随手包

一. 根据句子意思和首字母提示填词:

1. You'll never guess who I met yesterday-my old teacher!
2. Chris looks very smart in his new grey suit.
3. He has to work hard to keep a large family.
4. You can't live on bread alone, and you should try some other foods.

二. 改错:

5. I don't think he can be able to do it well.  
A B C D
6. We fell on love with this beautiful city at first sight.  
A B C D

7. I put on the kids before I go to work.  
A B C D

8. Kindly leave me lonely!  
A B C

三. 选择:

9. Although the old man was alone at home, he didn't feel lonely at all.  
A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone  
C. alone; alone D. lonely; lonely
10. They are going to put on the boy in new clothes and take him to the park.  
A. dress B. wear  
C. have on D. put on

答案

1. met 2. smart 3. keep 4. alone
5. C: 将 be able to 去掉。
6. B: 将 on 改成 in
7. A: 将 put on 改成 dress
8. C: 将 lonely 改成 alone
9. A 10. A

答案详解

1. 你永远猜不到我昨天遇见谁了我过去的老师!
2. 克里斯穿上灰色新西服显得很帅。
3. 他必须努力工作来养活一大家子人。
4. 你不能仅靠面包过活, 你应当试试别的食物。
5. can 和 be able to 不能重叠使用。
6. fall in love with 意思是“爱上; 突然爱上”。at first sight 意思是“乍看之下”, 本句意思是“我们第一眼就爱上了这个美丽的城市。”
7. put on 的宾语一般是衣服; 而 dress 充当及物动词时, 意思是“给……穿衣服”, 宾语是人。

## Section B-3a

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. On the weekend, 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.

(1) 本句中的 week 指工作日, 通常从星期一到星期五。例如:

They never have time to go to the cinema during the week. 他们从星期一到星期五从没时间看电影。

(2) 本句中的 smart 是形容词, 意思是“帅气的; 衣着讲究的; 整齐的”。例如: Is this jacket smart? 这件夹克漂亮吗?

(3) suit 指一套衣服。例如:

He's wearing a grey suit today.  
他今天穿着一套灰西服。

(4) be able to 意思是“能够; 会”, 后面跟动词原形。在使用时, 要注意 be able to 和 can 的异同。

① can 没有将来式和完成式, 因此在 shall, will, have 等后面, 要用 be able to。例如:

I'll be able to live in my new house in another two months.

再过两月, 我就能住在新房子里了。

② can 和 be able to 不能重叠使用。

(2) dress more casually 意思是“穿得随便些”。其中, dress 是不及物动词, 不能用 put on, wear, have on 替代; casually 是副词, 意思是“随便地”, “more casually”是它的比较级形式。

dress 还可以充当及物动词, 意思是“给……穿衣服”, 宾语是人, 而不是

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fall in love with...意思是“爱上; 突然爱上”。例如:

The prince fell in love with a fairy princess at first sight. 王子对仙女般的公主一见钟情。

本句中的 as 是介词, 意思是“作为”。例如: As parents, we should respect our children. 作为父母, 我们应当尊重我们的孩子。

As your doctor, I would not advise this. 作为你的医生, 我建议不要这样。

本句中的 alone 是副词, 修饰动词 live, 通常放在动词后面, 意思是“独自; 单独”。例如:

He came alone. 他一个人来的。

I don't like going out alone after dark.

我不愿意天黑后独自外出。

在实际应用中, 我们要注意 alone 和 lonely 的区别:

alone adj.

He was alone in the house. 他一个人在屋里。(alone 充当形容词时, 一般用作表语)

(身体上的) 独自, 单独, 不含感情色彩, 还可作副词。

She prefers to live alone.

她宁愿单独一个人生活。

lonely adj. 多指(感情上的)孤单寂寞, 有浓厚的伤感色彩。

It's a lonely village.

那是一个孤寂的村庄

Aren't you lonely, living by yourself?

你一个人住不寂寞吗?

(既可作定语, 又可作表语)

(1) might 是 may 的过去式, 但在本句中, 并不表示过去意味, 而是用作 may 的替换词, 指现在或将来的可能性。

— Mom, I'm not feeling well now.

妈妈, 我觉得不舒服。

— Yes, you might have some fever.

是的, 你可能有点发烧。(might 指现在)

I might go to a concert tonight.

今晚我可能去听音乐会。(might 指将来)

(2) 本句中的 keep 是“饲养(动物)”的意思。例如:

She makes a little money by keeping hens and selling the eggs.

她靠养鸡和卖鸡蛋挣钱。

(见左)

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衣服。例如：

He washed and dressed the baby.

他给孩子洗了澡，穿上衣服。

- ④ one day 指“有一天”，使用时不用另加介词。one day 既可以指过去，又可以指将来。例如：

One day a little monkey was playing in a tree by the river.

有一天，一只小猴子在河边的一棵树上玩耍。(指过去)

We have lost many times, but one day we will win!

我们已经失败了很多次，但终有一天，我们会赢。(指将来)

some day 也有类似用法，但它只用于指将来，而不指过去。可译为“将来有一天”。例如：

We must get together again some day.  
将来有一天我们会再次相聚。

## Section B-3a

十年后，我想我会是一名记者。

我将会居住在上海，因为去年我去过上海，并且爱上了它。我觉得上海真的是一个很美的城市。作为一名记者，我想我会遇到许多有趣的人。我想我会和我最好的朋友们住在一套公寓里，因为我不喜欢独居。我会养宠物。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，十年后，我会养许多不同的宠物。我甚至可能养一只鹦鹉！我可能会每天去滑冰和游泳。工作日我会穿得很整齐，可能会穿套装。周末，我会穿得随意些。我想我会去香港度假，而且，有一天我甚至可能去澳大利亚游览。

## 重难点注释

- ⑤ (1) 结构分析：本句中，that never came true 是定语从句修饰前面的名词 predictions，直译为“从未实现过的预言”。

(2) 语言点分析：come true 的意思是“（愿望、梦想、预言等）实现，成为事实”。例如：

His words really came true.

他的话真的应验了。

The prediction has come true.

预言变成了事实。

- ⑥ no 可以用作形容词放在名词前作定语，表否定意味。

Wilson has no car.

威尔逊没有汽车。

no 这样使用时，有时可以换成 not a / an 或 not (...) any; no 对应的复合不定代词也可以换成相应的 any 对应的复合不定代词。例如：

Wilson has no car. 可以换成

Wilson doesn't have a car.

- ⑦ (1) 本句使用了“one of (+ the + 形容词最高级) + 名词复数”结构，意思是“（最……的）……之一”，例如：

## Self-check 2

Predicting the future can be difficult.

There are many famous predictions that never came true. ⑧ Before 1929, there was no sound. ⑨ in movies. The head of one of the biggest movie companies in the United States predicted that no one would want to see actors talk. ⑩ Of course, he was wrong! In 1977, the head of the largest computer company in the United States said, “No one will want to have a computer in his or her home.” He thought that computers would never be used by most people. ⑪

## 练习随手包

8. Kindly leave me alone! 是习惯表达，意思是“劳您驾别打扰我！”
9. alone 仅指客观上“独自的，单独的”，不含感情色彩；lonely 有伤感色彩，表示“孤单寂寞的”。本句意思是“虽然这位老人独自在家，但他并不感到孤单。”
10. dress 的宾语是人，而不是衣服，表示“给……穿上衣服”。wear, have on, put on 都有“穿；戴”的意思，宾语都是衣服，但 wear 和 have on 侧重表“穿着；戴着”的状态，put on 侧重指“穿上；戴上”的动作。

## 练习随手包

用所给词的适当形式填空并翻译句子：

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) a boat is great fun.
2. I've always dreamt of \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to China, and now my dream has come true.
3. I think Yao Ming is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (great) players in the world.
4. He made me \_\_\_\_\_ (move) my bike because it's blocking the road.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) his head and looked at me.
6. He has a good head for \_\_\_\_\_ (busy).

选词填空：

7. \_\_\_\_\_ (No; Not) man is born wise.  
没有人天生聪明。
8. —Who told you about it?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ (No one; None).

答案：

1. Sailing 驾驶帆船很有趣。  
2. coming 我一直梦想着要到中国去，现在我的梦想实现了。  
3. greatest 我认为姚明是世界上最大的球员之一。

## 练习随手包

4. move 让我移动我的自行车 因为  
5. turned 做转身 来做生意  
6. business 做身 能才  
7. No one  
8. No one

## 答案详解:

1. 本句动名词短语充当句子主语, 结构是 Doing sth. is great fun. 或 It's great fun doing sth. (做某事很有趣。)
2. 介词后面一般使用动名词形式。
3. "one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数" 结构, 意思是 "最……之一"。
4. make 的后面使用不带 to 的动词不定式充当宾语补足语。make sb. do sth. (使某人做某事)
5. 根据下文的 and looked at me, 本句使用一般过去时。用动词的适当形式填空, 一定要注意时间状语和上下文的暗示。
6. 介词的后面一般使用名词或相当于名词的词, busy 是形容词, 对应的名词形式是 business。"have a head for figures / facts / business" 意思是 "擅长计算 / 记忆 / 做生意"。
7. no 可以用作形容词放在名词前作定语, 而 not 则不能。
8. no one 和 none 都有 "没有人" 的意思。在简略答语中, 用 none 回答 how many 或 how much 引导的问句, 而用 no one 来回答 who 引导的问句。

## Self-check 2

预言未来可能会很难。有许多预言从未成为事实。1929年以前, 影片中并没有声音。美国一家最大的电影公司的老板预言没有人愿意看到演员说话。当然, 他错了。1977年以前, 美国最大的电脑公司的老板说: "没人会想在家里有一台电脑。" 他认为计算机永远不会被大多数人使用。

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China is one of the largest countries in the world. 中国是世界上最大的国家之一。

(2) no one 意思是 "没有人", no one 充当句子主语时, 用作单数。

No one here knows his name.  
这里没人知道他的名字。

(3) see sb. do sth. 结构, 其中, 不带 to 的动词不定式充当 see 的宾语补足语。能用 "不带 to 的动词不定式" 作宾补的动词主要有两类:

① 感觉动词 see, hear, watch, notice, observe, look at, listen to 等。

② 使役动词 have, make, let 等。例如:  
I often hear that girl sing upstairs.  
我经常听到那个女孩在楼上唱歌。

④ 该句的宾语从句 "that computers would never be used by most people" 使用了被动语态, 被动语态的构成是 "be + 动词的过去分词", 句中 by 的意思是 "被; 由"。该句可以换成主动语态: He thought that most people would never use computers.

## Reading

## 重难点注释

Do you think you will have your own robot?

In some science fiction movies, people in the future have their own robots.<sup>②</sup> These robots are just like humans<sup>③</sup>. They help with the housework and do the most unpleasant jobs.

Some scientists believe that there will be such robots in the future. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years. Scientists are now trying to make robots look like people and do the same things as us.<sup>④</sup> Japanese companies have already made robots walk and dance. This kind of robot will also be fun to watch.

But robot scientist James White disagrees. He thinks that it will be difficult

② 本句中的 own 是形容词, 意思是 "自己的"。own 充当形容词时, 有两种结构: ① 物主代词 / 名词所有格 + own + 名词, 如: I saw it with my own eyes. (我亲眼看见的。); ② 物主代词 / 名词所有格 + own, 如: This bike is my own. (这辆车是我自己的, 语气比 This is my own bike. 更强。); ③ 可以把第 ② 种结构看作是名词短语, 当与 own 有关的名词已在前面出现时, 就可以采用这种结构。例如: I'd love to have my own room. = I'd love to have a room of my own. 我想要一个自己的房间。

④ man 和 human 都可以表示区别于其他动物、鬼神或机器等的 "人, 人类"。作此解时, man 不带冠词, 使用单数; human 可以换成 human being, 另外, human 有单复数形式。例如: Man has his problems.  
人类有自己的问题。

## 练习随手包

一. 使用在本文中积累的短语或句型连词成句:

1. under, the girl, the desk, who's
2. old enough, you, on your own, are, to, go traveling
3. for, it is, her, impossible, to, finish the work, in one day

二. 选择填空:

4. He was so drunk he even forgot his \_\_\_\_\_ (self, own) name.
5. The butterfly tried \_\_\_\_\_ (fly, flew, to fly) away, but one wing was broken.
6. I don't like milk, but he made me \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink, drink, drinking) it.
7. When his wife's pet cat died, Alan didn't seem \_\_\_\_\_ (caring, to care)



## READING

阅读  
详解

## 重难点注释

Could a computer beat a human at chess.  
电脑跟人下棋能获胜吗?  
Only humans have the power of speech.  
只有人类有语言能力。

④ try to do sth. 意思是“试图做某事; 尽量做某事”。例如:

Don't shout at him; he's only trying to help. 别对他叫嚷, 他只是想帮忙。  
make 是使役动词, 后面跟不带 to 的动词不定式充当宾语补足语, 结构是“make sb. do sth.”, 意思是“使某人做某事”, 语气较强。例如:  
The pain made him cry out.  
他痛得叫喊起来。

⑤ 该句是复合句, think 后面是由 that 引导的宾语从句。宾语从句使用了“it is + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth.”结构, 其中, it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动词不定式; for sb. 意思是“对某人而言”, sb. 为该动词不定式动作的逻辑主语。例如:  
It is important for us to fight against pollution. 与污染做斗争对我们来说很重要。

⑥ wake up 在本句中的意思是“醒; 醒来”。例如:  
What time do you usually wake up in the morning? 你平常早晨几点钟醒?

⑦ 本句使用了“There be doing”结构, 意思是“有……在干……”。There be 后的名词是 doing 的逻辑主语。例如:  
There are four boys playing basketball on the playground. 操场上有四个男孩在打篮球。

⑧ over and over (again) 意思是“再三地; 多次地; 反复地”, 在句子里充当状语。例如:

They ran the tapes over and over (again).  
他们将磁带播放了一遍又一遍。

⑨ get 在本句中充当连系动词, 意思是“变得; 成为”, 后面使用形容词充当表语。如: get ill, get angry, get lost, get married, get bored, get excited, get tired, get dressed 等。例如:

We don't want any of you to get lost. 我们不想你们之中的任何一个迷路。

⑩ may not 意思是“可能不, 也许不”, not 否定的是后面的实义动词。千万不

## Reading

for a robot to do the same things as a person.<sup>⑪</sup> For example, it's easy for a child to wake up<sup>⑫</sup> and know where they are. Mr White thinks that robots won't be able to do this. But other scientists disagree. They think that robots will be able to talk to people in 25 to 50 years.

Robot scientists are not just trying to make robots look like people. For example, there are already robots working in factories.<sup>⑬</sup> These robots look more like huge arms. They do simple jobs over and over again.<sup>⑭</sup> People would not like to do such jobs and would get bored.<sup>⑮</sup> But robots will never get bored.

In the future, there will be more robots everywhere, and humans will have less work to do. New robots will have many different shapes. Some will look like humans, and others might look like snakes. After an earthquake, a snake robot could help look for people under buildings.

That may not<sup>⑯</sup> seem possible now, but computers, space rockets and even electric toothbrushes seemed<sup>⑰</sup> impossible a hundred years ago. We never know what will happen in the future!

(译文见 P17)

要理解成“不可能”。例如:

I think it may not be good for children to change schools too often. 我认为太频繁地更换学校对孩子可能不好。

⑱ 本句中的 seem 是连系动词, 意思是“好像; 似乎”, 后面使用形容词充当表语。例如:

She seems happy. 她好像很高兴。  
seem 经常和动词不定式连用。例如:  
She seems to be a nice girl.  
她看来是个好女孩。

## 练习随手包

at all.

8. I don't believe him. He .....  
(needn't, may not, mustn't) be serious.

## 答案

1. Who's the girl under the desk?
2. Are you old enough to go traveling on your own?
3. It is impossible for her to finish the work in one day.
4. own
5. to fly
6. drink
7. to care
8. may not

## 答案详解

1. 介词短语修饰名词应后置。
2. 本句使用了一个句型: 形容词 + enough + to do (足够……, 可以做某事); 两个短语: go traveling (去旅行), on your own (独自)。
3. It is + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth.
4. “物主代词 / 名词所有格 + own + 名词”结构, 意思是“某人自己的……”, self 没有这样的结构, 本句意思是“他醉得竟然忘了自己的名字。”
5. try to do 试图做某事; 尽量做某事
6. make sb do sth. (使某人做某事)
7. seem to do (好像; 似乎), 本句意思是“艾伦妻子的宠物猫死了, 他好像一点也不在乎”。
8. needn't 意思是“不必”; mustn't 意思是“不许; 禁止”; may not 意思是“可能不”, 只有 may not 符合句意“我不相信他。他可能不是当真的。”



## GRAMMAR FOCUS

语法  
重点

## 一般将来时

1. 构成: 助动词 will + 动词原形  
2. 用法:

(1) 表示将来某个时间的动作或状态, 常与表示将来的时间状语连用。如: tomorrow (morning / afternoon / evening), next week / month / year, in + 一段时间, tonight, from now on, in the future, soon 等。例如:

We will know the result tomorrow. 明天我们就知道结果了。

I'll be eighteen next week. 下周我就十八岁了。

What will the world be like in the future? 将来的世界会是怎样的?

She'll come back in two days. 两天后她将会回来。

(2) 表示将来经常或反复发生的动作或状态:

Spring will come again. 春天还会再来。These things will happen. 这样的事总是要发生的。

(3) 由 when, as soon as, if, unless 等引导的时间或条件状语从句用一般现在时表示将来, 主句使用一般将来时。例如: If we don't hurry, we will miss the plane. 如果我们不抓紧, 我们就会搭不上飞机。

When I have time, I'll go there at once. 当我有时间时, 我就立刻去那里。

3. 各种句子结构:

| 肯定式                          | 否定式                             |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I will come back tomorrow.   | I won't come back tomorrow.     |
| She will help Tom soon.      | She won't help Tom soon.        |
| 疑问式                          | 简略答语                            |
| Will she help Tom soon?      | Yes, she will. / No, she won't. |
| Will you come back tomorrow? | Yes, I will. / No, I won't.     |

## 练习随手包

用所给动词的适当形式填空:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) free tonight?      2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard to improve his English from now on.  
3. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to his hometown in a few days.      4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there next weekend.  
5. As soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) Beijing, she \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to you.

翻译题:

6. What shall we do this weekend? (英译汉) \_\_\_\_\_      7. The train is just about to leave. (英译汉) \_\_\_\_\_

选择题:

8. — Don't forget to come to my birthday party. — \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I don't      B. I won't      C. I can't      D. I haven't

答案

答案详解

1. tonight (今晚) 是表将来的时间状语。      2. from now on 意思是“从现在开始”, 表示将来时间。  
3. “in + 一段时间”意思是“一段时间以后”, 和一般将来时连用。      4. next weekend 意思是“下周末”, 表示将来时间。  
5. “主将从现”原则, 主语是 she, 一般现在时谓语应使用三单形式。      6. “疑问词 + shall we?” 表示商量。  
7. be about to do 意思是“刚要做某事, 就要做某事”。  
8. 意思是“别忘了明天来参加我的生日聚会。”“我不会忘的。”第一句暗示将来, 答语的完整形式应是 “I won't forget to go to your birthday party.”

## Unit 1 综合能力测试卷

## I. 用所给动词的正确时态填空。(本题共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a football match on TV this evening.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Brad \_\_\_\_\_ (return) from Beijing in two weeks?
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) to take a bus next month because my husband has bought a car.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a call as soon as she reaches London.
5. —Don't play soccer on the road.  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. 从括号中选择正确的词填空。(本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. There will be no time for the twins to go shopping, \_\_\_\_\_? (will there; won't there; is there)
2. This photograph makes her \_\_\_\_\_ (looks; to look; look) very young.
3. Robots have freed people from heavy work and offer us \_\_\_\_\_ (many; much) more free time.
4. Ramona does a lot of jobs in the house, but her sister \_\_\_\_\_ (doesn't; don't; isn't).
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (less; fewer) cars parked here than yesterday.
6. —Have you finished your report yet?  
—No, I'll finish it in \_\_\_\_\_ (another; more; other) ten minutes.
7. Reading French is easier than \_\_\_\_\_ (speak; speaking; to speak) it.
8. Dixon is going to change jobs—I heard him \_\_\_\_\_ (saying; say; to say) so.
9. Try \_\_\_\_\_ (not to smoke; to not smoke; to smoke not) here!
10. I don't suppose that he cares, \_\_\_\_\_ (do I; does he; doesn't he)?

## III. 根据句意和所给的首字母提示, 填入正确的单词。(本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. The prisoner wished to be f\_\_\_\_\_ again.
2. He said it would rain, but I d\_\_\_\_\_ with him—I was sure it wouldn't rain.
3. There's room for a \_\_\_\_\_ few people in the bus.
4. —Would you like one of my cigarettes?  
—No, thanks. I prefer my o\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Wolves will not usually attack h\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I w\_\_\_\_\_ up in the night feeling cold.
7. Although her father is h\_\_\_\_\_ of this company, she got the job on her own.
8. It's very hard to p\_\_\_\_\_ the result.
9. In this car factory, r\_\_\_\_\_ did jobs that people wouldn't like to do.
10. It's like a dream that has c\_\_\_\_\_ true.

## IV. 单项选择。(本题共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1. —Roy is the expert in his field.

—Yes, so they gave him a \_\_\_\_\_ hand to work out the problem.

A. free

B. clean

C. first

D. good