



◎黄冈新课标教学的全新革命◎

黄冈金牌之路

练闯考

LIANCHUANGKAO

主编◎胡明享

配人教

英语

八年级下

新疆青少年出版社

黄冈金牌之路

练闯考

英语

八年级下册 (配人教)

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WO DE MING PIAN

姓名 _____ 班级 _____

我喜欢的格言 _____



新疆青少年出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

黄冈金牌之路 练闯考:人教版. 八年级英语/胡明享主编.

- 乌鲁木齐:新疆青少年出版社. 2008. 11

ISBN 978-7-5371-6146-6

I. 黄… II. 胡… 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(2008)第 173854 号

黄冈金牌之路 练闯考 八年级英语(下册)配人教

主 编	胡明享
责任编辑	康日峥
出版发行	新疆青少年出版社
社 址	乌鲁木齐市胜利路二巷 1 号
电 话	0991-2301507(编辑部) 2864403(发行部)
邮政编码	830049
网 址	http://www.qingshao.net
印 刷	湖北大河文化发展有限公司
开 本	850 × 1168 1/16
印 张	9
字 数	194 千字
版 次	2008 年 11 月第 1 版
印 次	2008 年 11 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	20000 册

书 号	ISBN 978-7-5371-6146-6
定 价	15.80 元

前言

为了适应素质教育的需要,帮助学生课堂对教学内容适时有效复习,对知识进行系统的综合整理,提高教学质量。我们特组织武汉、黄冈等地一线特级高级教师根据《义务教育课程标准实验教科书》编写了这套九年义务教育《黄冈金牌之路·练闯考》丛书。

透过该书你将感受到最新的教学理念和浓浓的改革创新气息。

创新体例,实用好用

如何做少量的题来提高学生的创新应用能力和应试能力,一直是研究的课题。为此我们对该丛书选题及体例做了具体要求:用有代表性的题增加知识的覆盖面,用典型性题突出重点、难点;在体例上严格与教学同步,按课(课时)分块编写。通过体例与题型的完美结合达到快速提升学生创新应用能力和应试能力的目的。

梯度训练,高效递进

本书每课(课时)都设有基础知识训练、创新能力应用、三新精英园三个板块。“基础知识训练”注重夯实基础、体现知识的层面;“创新能力应用”侧重问题的深化和知识的综合应用;“三新精英园”则在思维创新层面上提供综合性、探索性、开放性的题目,选题以中考题为主,从而让学生在平时练习中就能见识中考新题型。三个板块难度为梯度递进,对不同层次的学生都能适应,真正能达到练→闯→考的最终目的。

亲爱的读者:“改革创新”是我们的主旨;“你的成功”是我们的心愿;“没有最好只有更好”是我们的追求。希望《黄冈金牌之路·练闯考》能对你将来的中考助一臂之力。因时间仓促,疏漏之处还望广大读者批评指正。

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Unit 1 Will people have robots?

Section A



课堂链接

1. Do you think there will be robots in people's homes? 你认为人们家里将有机器人吗?

1) 这是一个主从复合句, Do you think 为主句, 其后为从句, 省略了连接词(引导词) that。

2) 一般将来时可以由 be going to do, will do, shall do 三种形式构成; there be 句型一般将来时由 There is/are going to be 或 There will be 构成。

【辨析】family, house, home

family 多指家庭或家人; house 多指住房; home 指家人共同生活的地方, 特指家庭氛围和环境。

2. I think every home will have a robot.

我想每家都会有一个机器人。

every 侧重于三者或三者以上每个人或物, 后不接 of 结构形式; each 侧重于两个或两个以上的人或物, 比 every 更侧重于个体, 其后有 of 结构形式。

eg: Every apple is good. 每个苹果都是好的。

Each of your eyes is big and bright.

你的每个眼睛都很大很明亮。

【注意】every 后不接 of 形式; each 后接 of 形式。作主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。

3. People will live to be 200 years old.

人们将活到 200 岁。

live to be 200 years old 活到 200 岁, live to be + 基数词 + years old “活到多少岁”。live “生活、居住、活”, 居住在某地用 “live + in sw.”

eg: I live in Wuhan. I will live to be 100 years old. 我居住在武汉, 我将活到 100 岁。

【注意】live in + 某地, 若某地为名词, 前加 in, 接副词 here, there, home, 则省略 in。

4. There will be more/less/fewer people.

人将会更多/更少/更少。

1) more 是 many, much 的比较级, 其后可接不可数名词或可数名词的复数形式。

eg: I have more money and he has more books.

我有更多的钱, 他有更多的书。

2) less 是 little 的比较级, 后接不可数名词。

eg: He has little water, but I have less water.

他有一点水, 我更少。

3) fewer 是 few 的比较级, 其后可接可数名词的复数形式。

eg: In the school he has few friends.

在学校里, 他有几个朋友。

【温馨提示】a little, little 修饰不可数名词; a few, few 修饰可数名词的复数形式。

5. I don't agree. 我不同意(你的看法)。

agree v. 同意, 取得一致意见, 反义词为 disagree

eg: We will never agree.

我们永远不会取得一致意见。

【拓展】agree with sb. 同意某人的意见或看法; agree to do sth. 同意去做某事



基础知识训练

一、根据句意及首字母提示写单词。

- Will people have r_____ in people's homes?
- People w_____ live to be 200 years old in the future.
- Please write your address and telephone number on this piece of p_____.





4. E _____ is important. You must do it carefully.
5. Doctors often asks us to eat more vegetables and
1 _____ meat to keep fit.
6. We are going to plant t _____ on March
12th.

二、根据汉语意思完成下列句子。

1. Books will only be _____ (在电脑上)
not _____ (在纸上).
2. My father will _____ (活到) 100 years
old.
3. There will be less _____ (空闲时间)
to play games.
4. _____ (5年后), I will be a doctor.
5. _____ (什么运动) will he play?

三、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. He will _____ (live) to be 200 years old.
2. He spent _____ (little) time finishing that
work than last work.
3. Our cities will be very big and _____
(crowd).
4. The air is clean, so there will be _____ (lit-
tle) pollution.
5. Five years ago, he _____ (play) soccer in
high school.
6. I hope there will be less _____ (pollute) in
the near future.
7. Tomorrow there _____ (be) an English par-
ty.
8. I think there will be _____ (few) cars and
more buses in the future.
9. I _____ (play) the guitar in five years.
10. Everything _____ (be) ready now.

四、单项选择。

1. In the future, people will use less _____.
A. paper B. a paper
C. papers D. some papers
2. —Will people use money in 100 years?
—_____.
A. Yes, they will not B. No, they won't
C. Yes, there won't D. No, there won't
3. Will there be _____ pollution in 200 years?
A. little B. less C. few D. fewer

4. I think there will be _____ trees.
A. fewer B. fewer C. littler D. less
5. What do you think Sally _____ in five years?
A. will B. will be C. is D. was
6. I will be a doctor _____ 10 years.
A. after B. behind C. in D. before
7. _____ will you get to school?
A. How long B. How soon
C. How many D. How far
8. —I think people won't use money. Everything
will be free.
—Well, _____.
A. I agree B. I don't C. I will D. I won't
9. If there are _____ people driving, there will
be _____ air pollution. (08, 咸宁)
A. less, less B. fewer, less
C. fewer, fewer D. less, fewer
10. Five years ago. Sally _____ soccer, but to-
day she _____. She _____ basketball in
five years.
A. played, doesn't play, will play
B. played, didn't play, will play
C. plays, won't play, will play
D. played, doesn't play, plays



创新能力应用

五、补全对话。

- A: Hello, Sally!
- B: Hello, Tony!
- A: Do you think there will be robots in every home?
- B: 1 _____
- A: Do we have to go to school every day in the fu-
ture.
- B: No, we don't. 2 _____
- A: Will people use money in the future.
- B: No, there won't. 3 _____
- A: Will there be more pollution?
- B: 4 _____
- A: What do you think you will be in the future?
- B: 5 _____
- A: OK, I see.



- A. Everything will be free.
B. Yes, I think every home will have a robot.
C. I think I will be a doctor.
D. No, there won't. There will be less pollution.
E. We will study at home on computer.

六、用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次。

will, future, doctor, wear, worried, computer, student, people, about, study

What's your 1 is like. Now let me tell you 2 it. In the future, I will be a 3. And my

work is to help the 4. Our schools we are 5 in now will become parks. Because 6 learn the subjects on the Internet and do homework on the 7. They can also talk with their 8 in that way. Don't 9 about their eyesight. They will 10 a kind glasses to protect their eyes.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

Section B



课堂链接

1. job n. 工作, 职业

job“工作”,是可数名词,指职业性工作较多,常用词组有 on the job“在工作”, out of job“失业”

eg: I'm on the job, but my brother is out of job.
我在工作,但我哥哥失业了。

【辨析】job“工作”,是可数名词,可以说 a job 一份工作; work“工作”,是不可数名词,一份工作应说成 a piece of work。

2. I'll fly rockets to the moon.

我将乘火箭飞向月球。

fly rockets 乘火箭,动词用 fly,不用 take;
fly sth. to sw. 乘某物到某地, fly 可作“放飞”讲

eg: Can you fly the kite?
你会放风筝吗?

【注意】fly 单数第三人称为 flies, 过去式为 flew, 过去分词为 flown, 现在分词为 flying。

3. I went to Shanghai last year and fell in love with it. 去年我去了上海并喜欢上它了。

fall in love with“喜欢上,喜爱”, fall 作“落下,降落”讲,词组有 fall down“摔下”, fall

behind“落在……后面”;作“秋天”讲,名词(美),相当于 autumn(英)。

eg: I fall in love with the kind of flower.

我喜欢上了这种花。

I will go to Wuhan in the fall of 2009.

在 2009 年秋天我将去武汉。

【温馨提示】请注意这两个词的过去式和过去分词: fall→fell→fallen feel→felt→felt

4. Because I don't like living alone.

因为我不喜欢一个人住。

alone adv. 单独地

eg: He was alone in the house last night.

昨天晚上他一个人在家。

【辨析】alone 和 lonely:

alone 表示“单独、独自一个人”,指事实上一个人; lonely 表示因缺乏友谊、亲情而感到孤单、寂寞,具有伤感色彩。

eg: He lives alone, but he doesn't feel lonely.

他一个人生活,但他并不感到孤单。

5. I might even keep a pet parrot.

我甚至可能养一只宠物鹦鹉。

1) might 是 may 的过去式,表示可能、不确定、期望、许可等情况,意为“可能、也许、可以”; might 本身也可以作情态动词用。

eg: I'm afraid it might snow today.



恐怕今天要下雪。

2) keep “喂养、照顾、保管”，过去式、过去分词都是 kept

eg: I kept a dog.

我养了一只狗。

【拓展】1) keep + adj. 保持……怎样

eg: Let's keep healthy. 让我们保持健康。

2) keep sb. doing 使某人一直保持做某事

eg: The teacher kept me waiting at the door.

老师让我站在门口等。

6. During the week I'll look smart, and probably will wear a suit.

平日里我可能穿套装，看上去挺漂亮的。

1) during the week 在平日里，the week 此处作“平日，工作日”。

2) look 作“看”时，强调动作过程，后常接介词 at，即 look at sth.；作“显得，看上去”讲时，是连系动词，后常接形容词或过去分词作表语，此处作连系动词用。

eg: Please look at the picture. 请看插图。

He looks happy. 他看上去很高兴。

3) wear 作“穿”常指状态。

【辨析】put on, wear, dress: put on “穿”，强调动作；wear “穿着”，强调状态；dress “穿衣”，其后必须接人，不接衣物。

eg: Please put on your coat!

请穿上你的外套！

She is wearing a red T-shirt.

她穿了件红T恤衫。

The boy is too young to dress himself.

这个男孩太小，不会自己穿衣服。

物) at home.

5. No one wants to go out for a walk with me, so I have to go out _____ (单独).

6. After six months, he _____ (爱上) the beautiful girl.

7. I _____ (写) a letter to my mother yesterday evening.

8. Yesterday morning he _____ (乘) a train to school.

9. _____ (哪个) do you like better, the red sweater or the yellow skirt?

10. I think I'll go to Beijing on vacation, and one day I might _____ (甚至) visit Hong Kong.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Last year I _____ (go) to Shanghai and _____ (fall) in love with it.

2. As a _____ (report), I will meet lots of interesting people.

3. I _____ (have) many different pets in ten years.

4. If I have free time, I will go _____ (skate) and _____ (swim).

5. This paper _____ (say) "I'll be an engineer in ten years".

6. Do you know which country _____ (win) the next World Cup?

7. My mother hates _____ (keep) pets at home.

8. Everyone in my class likes the _____ (interest) book.

9. He _____ (write) to his pen pal yesterday.

10. They say it will rain, but I _____ (agree).

三、单项选择。

1. I will _____ the beautiful skirt tomorrow.

A. wear B. put on C. in D. dress

2. Though I live in the forest _____, I don't feel _____.

A. lonely, lonely B. alone, alone
C. lonely, alone D. alone, lonely

3. If I have a big house, I will _____ a pet dog.

A. wear B. work C. keep D. look after

4. I fell _____ the beautiful village last year.



基础知识训练

一、根据句意及汉语提示写单词或词组。

1. I think there will be more tall _____ (建筑物) in the future.

2. Maybe I will live on the _____ (太空) station.

3. On the weekend, my foreign English teacher often dresses more _____ (随意地).

4. When I was young, I had a lot of _____ (宠



- A. love with B. in love with
C. in love to D. love in
5. Jim is tall but Tom is _____ taller.
A. very B. even
C. too D. more
6. There _____ an important meeting next year.
A. will has B. will have
C. will be D. will going to be
7. Do you know that I like to play _____ guitar.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
8. Do you know who _____ tomorrow's football match?
A. is win B. will win C. won D. is winning
9. —Are you going to buy a camera?
—Yes, But there are so many kinds that I can't decide _____ to buy.
A. what B. which
C. how D. where
10. John will _____ go to France on vacation this Summer.
A. possible B. probably
C. impossible D. probable

四、根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. I will _____ (飞到) London tomorrow.
2. He _____ (养了) a dog _____ (作为) a pet.
3. I _____ (爱上) Sanya two years ago.
4. I shall _____ (能够) come here tomorrow.
5. I will be a _____ (电脑程序员).



创新能力应用

五、根据首字母提示补全对话。

- A: Hey, Joe, is that a picture of you?
B: Yeah, that was me ten years a 1 .
A: So, did you live here in Techville ten years ago?
B: No, I lived w 2 my parents in Greenville. We l 3 in a house in the country. I went to school here in Techville, though.
A: Really? That's pretty far from here. How did you get to school?

- B: Oh, I t 4 the train get to school.
A: So, Joe, w 5 do you think your life will be l 6 in ten years?
B: Oh, I think I'll be an astronaut in ten years.
A: An a 7 ? Are you kidding?
B: No, I'm serious. I'll fly rockets to the moon. May- be there will be flights to other planets.
A: Oh, and w 8 will you l 9 ?
B: I'll live on a s 10 station.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

六、阅读理解。

Linda

I guess that I will work in ten years, but I don't know what job I will do. Maybe a reporter or a singer? But I can tell you what I'll do next week—celebrate my birthday with my friends. I'm too busy enjoying my life now to worry about the future!



Emma

There's one thing I really want to do and that is to travel around the world. I hope I will live somewhere different in ten years. Somewhere really interesting like Australia, or even Japan—who knows? I'd like to be a teacher and I'll probably teach English after leaving college.



Mary

I'm not really sure about the future. I know that I'm going to go to college and I also think that I will get married (结婚) some time in ten years. I'd like to have a family and I want to have an interesting job as well. I'm interested in writing. So I'll probably work as a writer.



根据短文内容,判断下列各句正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Linda is too busy to celebrate her birthday with her friends.



- () 2. Emma thinks Australia and Japan are both interesting places.
- () 3. Mary thinks she will live alone and work as a writer in ten years.

- () 4. Linda and Mary want to do the same job in ten years.
- () 5. Emma and Mary both think they will go to college in the future.

Self Check & Reading



课堂链接

1. Predicting the future can be difficult.

预测未来可能是困难的。

predicting 是动名词作主语, 谓语动词要用单数第三人称。

eg: Eating too much is bad for your health.

吃得太多对你的健康有害。

【拓展】除了 doing 作主语外, to do sth. 也可以作主语, 其谓语形式也用单数形式, 并可用 It's + adj. + for sb. + to do sth. 形式进行替换。

eg: To eat too much is bad for your health.

It's bad for your health to eat too much.

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

有许多著名的预言从没有实现过。

come true 实现, 成为现实

eg: His idea came true with hard work.

经过艰苦努力, 他的想法变成了现实。

【注意】come 常用词组: come back 回来; come from 来自于, 出身于; come over 过来; come on 加油, 快点; come out 出来; come down 下来等

3. Some scientists believe that there will be such robots in the future. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years.

一些科学家相信未来会有这种机器人。然而, 他们认为这也需要花费数百年的时间。

1) such adj. 如此的, 这样的, such + a(n) + adj. + 单数名词或 such + adj. + 复数名词。

eg: such a good man 这样一个好男人

such beautiful flowers 如此漂亮的花

2) hundreds of 数以百计的, 模糊数词, 其前不能被具体数字修饰, s、of 应同时出现。

【拓展】hundreds of 数以百计; thousands of 数以千计; millions of 数以百万计; billions of 数以十亿计

4. Scientists are now trying to make robots look like people and do the same thing as us.

科学家们正在尽力使机器人像人一样, 并且和我们做同样的事情。

1) try to do sth. 尽力、努力做某事

eg: We are trying to study. 我们正努力学习。

2) make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事, make 引导动词, 不定式要省 to。

eg: He made me laugh. 他使我发笑。

【辨析】try to do sth. 努力去做某事; try doing sth. 试着做某事



基础知识训练

一、根据首字母及句意写单词。

- People in the future have their o _____ robots.
- The robots can do the most u _____ jobs.
- Some of the students want to be s _____ in the future.
- I saw h _____ of flowers on the floor just now.
- Japanese companies have a _____ made robots walk.
- I do s _____ jobs over and over again.
- I did the same job, so I got b _____.
- In the future, you will find more robots e _____.



9. The boss wants to have an i _____ with me.
10. My father often helps my mother do h _____
at home.

二、单项选择。

- There are _____ teachers in our school.
A. two hundreds B. two hundreds of
C. two hundred of D. two hundred
- I'm going to be a teacher _____ three years.
A. after B. during C. in D. for
- He often talks _____ but does _____. So
we love him.
A. more, less B. little, many
C. less, more D. little, less
- If possible I'll _____ rockets _____ the
moon and Mars.
A. be, to B. be, on C. fly, to D. fly, on
- He told a joke to make me _____.
A. laughed B. laughs C. laugh D. laughing
- Wuhan is one of _____ cities in China.
A. the bigger B. the biggest
C. bigger D. big
- I want to be a scientist when I grow up.
—I believe your dream will _____ one day if
you keep on working hard from now on.
A. come down B. come true
C. come out D. come up
- She finds _____ hard to find the job.
A. it B. that C. this D. its
- She always tells me _____ late for school.
A. don't be B. not be
C. not to be D. to be
- There are _____ women workers in that factory.
A. hundred of B. hundreds of
C. three hundred of D. three hundreds

三、用方框内所给单词的适当形式填空。

live alone, go skating, dress, be able to, come true

- She doesn't like _____, so she wants to share
the house with me.
- The baby is too young _____ himself.
- Kate says she will _____ go to the movie
with me tomorrow.

4. I would like _____, what about you?
5. I hope my dream will _____.

四、句型转换。

- This kind of pizza seems very delicious. (改为同
义句)
It _____ this kind of pizza is very
delicious.
- "I want to have an orange" Tom says. (改为宾
语从句)
Tom says _____ to
have an orange.
- They are visiting my school. (用 will 改为将来
时)
They _____ my school.
- To predict the future is difficult. (改为同义句)
_____ difficult to predict the future.
- Will there be more pollution in the future? (作
肯定回答)
_____, there _____.



创新能力应用

五、用方框内的词完成下列短文。

football, a, repair, robot, clean, can,
house, games, play, computer

I'm Tony. I have a dream. I hope to have 1 _____
2 _____ in 2050, named Superman. I hope he 3 _____
4 _____ cars and help people carry heavy boxes. I hope
he can 5 _____ 6 _____ well. I hope he can play 7 _____
8 _____ with me, and I hope he can also 9 _____ my
10 _____.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

六、阅读理解。

(Tom and Fred are talking about the year 2020.)

Tom: What will our world be like in the year 2020?

Fred: I don't know. What do you think?

Tom: Well, no one knows, but it's interesting to
guess.

Fred: In the year 2020 everyone will carry a pocket



computer. The computer will give us the answers to all our problems. We will have telephones in our pockets, too. And we'll be able to talk to our friends all over the world. Perhaps we'll be able to see them at the same time.

Tom: A lot of people will live and work under the sea. Perhaps there will be big towns, factories and farms under the sea, too.

Fred: Machines will do most of the work, and people will have more holidays—perhaps they'll work only two or three days a week. They'll be able to fly to the moon by spaceship and spend their holidays there.

Tom: I'm looking forward to the year 2020. I hope to go to the moon!

Fred: I hope I'll be able to live under the sea. Won't that be very interesting? Just like a fish!

- Tom and Fred are talking about _____.
A. their school life B. some interesting news
C. their life in the past
D. their life in the future
- Machines will _____.
A. do most of the work instead of people
B. do all of the work instead of people
C. do as much work as people
D. do less work than people
- From their talk, we know that _____.
A. only Fred hopes to fly to the moon
B. both of them hope to fly to the moon
C. one of them hopes to fly to the moon
D. neither of them hopes to fly to the moon
- Fred says _____.
A. he likes fish very much
B. he would like to live under the sea like a fish
C. he would like to go fishing under the sea
D. he would like to spend a few days on the moon
- Which of the following is NOT true?
A. People will be able to fly to the moon in a spaceship.
B. People will have more holidays.
C. Many people will live and work under the sea.

D. All the factories and farms will be built under the sea.

七、完形填空。

Life in the 21st century will be different from life in the 20th century, because many changes will take place in the new century, but what will the changes be?

The population is 1 fast. There will be more and more people in the world and most of them will live 2 than before. 3 will be much smaller and more useful, and there will be at least one in every home. And computer studies will be one of the important subjects at 4.

People will work fewer hours than they did in the 20th century, and they will have more free time for sports, 5 TV and traveling. Traveling will be 6. And much more people will go to other countries for holidays.

There will be changes in our food, too. More land will be used for building new towns and houses. Then there will be less room for cows and sheep, so 7 will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day, 8 they eat more vegetables and fruit. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be 9 too. Dangerous and hard work will be done by robots. 10 this, many people will not have enough work to do. This will be a problem.

- A. making B. growing C. running D. doing
- A. longer B. shorter C. faster D. taller
- A. Trains B. Cars
C. Computers D. Houses
- A. factory B. hospital C. farm D. school
- A. watching B. seeing C. looking D. buying
- A. less interesting B. much easier
C. more expensive D. more difficult
- A. fruit B. vegetables C. meat D. bread
- A. instead B. sometimes C. still D. however
- A. dangerous B. difficult
C. heavy D. different
- A. Thanks for B. Many thanks
C. Because of D. Because



Unit 2 What should I do?

Section A



课堂链接

1. *I don't have enough money.* 我没有足够的钱。

enough *adj.* 修饰名词,放在名词前;修饰 *adj.* 或 *adv.* 放在其后。

eg: *I have enough books in my bag.*

在我的书包里有足够的书。

The hall is big enough to hold three hundred people.

厅足够大可以容纳三百人。

【拓展】: *not ... enough ... to do sth.* 不是足够……去做某事,常与句型 *too ... to* 互换

eg: *Your sister isn't old enough to go to school.*

你妹妹不是足够大不能去上学。

Your sister is too young to go to school.

你妹妹太小不能去上学。

2. *I argued with my best friend.*

我与最好的朋友发生了争执。

argue *v.* “争辩,争论”,其同义词 *quarrel*,其过去式为 *argued*,现在分词要去 *e*,即 *arguing*

【注意】: *argue with sb* 同某人辩论;*argue on/about sth.* 因某事与人争论

eg: *I often argued with my brother.*

我经常与我弟弟争吵。

They are arguing about playing basketball.

他们因打篮球正在争吵。

3. *You could give him a ticket to a ball game.*

你可以给他一张球赛的票。

(1) *could* “能”“可以”,作情态动词用,语气比 *can* 更委婉;*could* 也可作 *can* 的过去时。

eg: *Could you give me some drink?*

你能给我一些喝的吗?

2) *give sb. sth.* 给某人某物;也可说成 *give sth. to sb.*

eg: *Please give me two books =*

Please give two books to me. 请给我两本书。

3) *a ticket to a ball game* 一张球赛的票

【温馨提示】: *a ticket to a ball game.* 中的“*to*”作“关联,联系”讲,不可换成介词 *of*。

eg: *the key to the door* 门的钥匙

4. *I need to get some money to pay for summer camp.* 我需要得到一些钱以支付夏令营的费用。

1) *need* 作情态动词用,没有人称和时态的变化;作实义动词用,有人称和时态的变化。

eg: *He need buy a book.* 他需要买一本书。

He needs to buy a book. 他需要去买一本书。

2) *pay for* 为……付款,完整地说: *pay sb. some money for sth.* “因某物付给某人多少钱”
sb. some money 常省略。*pay* 的过去式为 *paid*。

eg: *I paid him ten yuan for the book.*

为这本书我付给他十元钱。

【辨析】: *spend, pay, cost, take* “花费”
spend 人作主语: *spend ... in doing sth, spend ... on + 名词*

pay 人作主语: *pay sb. some money for sth*

cost 物作主语: *It cost sb. some money to do sth*

take 物作主语: *It takes sb. some time to do sth*

5. *No, he doesn't have any money, either.*

不行,他也没有钱。

either *adv.* 用在否定句末,逗号隔开,表示“也”

eg: *I didn't read the book, either.* 我也没有读书。





【辨析】:too, also, either “也”

too 用于肯定句末,逗号隔开

also 用于肯定句句中,行为动词之前,情态动词、助动词、be 动词之后

either 用于否定句句末,逗号隔开

eg: He is a student, too.

He isn't a student, either.

He is also a student.



基础知识训练

一、根据句意及首字母提示完成句子。

- My sister p_____ her CDs every night.
- What's w_____ with you?
—I have a headache.
- Tom doesn't like bananas. I don't, e_____.
- Do you have another t_____ to the basketball match?
- They often disagree with each other, so they often a_____.
- My clothes are out of s_____. What should I do?
- We were all s_____ at the bad news.
- I c_____ swim very well when I was ten years old.

二、单项选择。

- Kate look sad. What's _____ with her?
A. trouble B. matter C. wrong D. the wrong
- Do you have _____ money _____ the car?
A. some, buy B. enough, buy C. many, to buy D. enough, to buy
- Anna is very friendly. She never argues _____ others.
A. with B. about C. to D. for
- _____ you show me the way? I'm new here.
A. Could B. May C. Must D. Should
- She won't go skating tomorrow. I won't, _____.
A. too B. also C. either D. or
- I don't like the clothes in the shop. They are _____.
A. in style B. comfortable C. out of style D. cool
- Eve _____ a book from the library a week ago.
A. lent B. returned C. borrowed D. wanted

- Don't speak to me like that. You _____ be a polite boy.
A. shall B. will C. would D. should
- _____ you should say sorry to him.
A. Maybe B. May be C. May D. Can
- I want to go to his house to _____ him.
A. surprised B. surprise C. surprising D. be surprised

三、从方框中选出适当的短语完成下列句子。

argue with, on the phone, ask ... for, part-time
have a bake sale, out of style

- You should _____ the policeman _____ help.
- Eve's pant are _____.
- Don't _____ your father.
- Dennis is talking with his grandmother _____.
- Did you _____ last night?
- You could get a _____ job to make some money.

四、句型转换。

- He lent 10 yuan to his sister. (改为同义句)
His sister _____ 10 yuan _____ him.
- You should make a call to your mother. (改为同义句)
You should _____ your mother _____.
- I spent 10 yuan on the book. (改为同义句)
I _____ 10 yuan _____ the book.
- She should write a letter to me. (就划线部分提问)
_____ she _____?
- Maybe I am wrong. (改为同义句)
I _____ wrong.



创新能力应用

五、补全对话,每空一词。

- A: Hey! Nari, what's 1 ?
B: I had an argument 2 my best friend. What 3 I do?
A: Well, you could write him a letter.
B: I 4 think so. I don't like writing 5 .
A: Maybe you should call him up.
B: No, I don't want to talk about it on the 6 .
A: Well, you 7 say you are sorry.



B: Yes, I know I should, but it's not 8.

A: Maybe you could go to his house.

B: I guess I could, 9 I don't want to surprise him.

A: Hey, I know you could give him a ticket to a ball game.

B: Well, that's a good idea, but I don't have 10 money.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____

10. _____

六、完形填空。

I have a problem. Yesterday afternoon I argued 1 my best friend, Kim. And he was very angry.

I thought about it for a long time last 2. Now I know I was 3 at that time. But I don't know

4 I should do. My mother thinks I 5 go to see Kim and tell him I was wrong. My father thinks I should 6 Kim and say 7 to him. And my brother 8 I should call "Teen Talk", the radio advice program. My sister tells 9 I should call up my teacher for 10. Can you tell me what I should do?

1. A. with B. of C. at D. for
2. A. morning B. noon C. afternoon D. night
3. A. right B. wrong C. king D. good
4. A. how B. why C. what D. where
5. A. will B. should C. must D. need
6. A. call B. to call C. calling D. called
7. A. hello B. morning C. sorry D. afternoon
8. A. say B. says C. saying D. to say
9. A. I B. my C. him D. me
10. A. advice B. money C. homework D. study

Section B



课堂链接

1. They are the same as my friends' clothes.

它们与我朋友们的衣服一样。

1) the same as sb/sth. 与……一样(相同), same“相同的”, 常与 the 连用, as 此处不能换成 like。

eg: Your clothes are the same as my clothes.

你的衣服和我的一样。

2) friends' clothes 朋友们的衣服, 此处 friends' 是名词所有格形式的一种, 以 -s 结尾, 只须加 '。

eg: the students' books. 学生们的书。

【辨析】: like, as 作 prep. “像……一样”

like 指相似, 后接名词、代词; as 指两者完全、几乎相同, 后接从句或省略从句。

eg: I have a new book like yours.

我有一本像你一样的新书。

I have a new book as you have.

我有和你一样的新书。

planning a birthday party for my best friend.
可是我刚刚发现我的朋友们正在计划给我最好的朋友举办生日聚会。

1) just adv. 刚才, 仅仅, 常放在行为动词之前, 助动词、be 动词、情态动词之后

eg: I have just arrived here. 我刚刚到这儿。

2) find out 查出, 找到(经过一番努力找到)

eg: I found out the answer to the question.

我已找到这个问题的答案。

3) plan 计划, 打算, 后接 to do sth; 其过去式 planned, 现在分词 planning

eg: I am planning to do the job.

我正打算去做这项工作。

【辨析】: look for, find, find out

look for 寻找, 强调过程

find 找到, 强调结果, 含有偶然发现找到

find out 查明, 经过一番努力以后查明找到

eg: I'm looking for my watch, but I can't find it.

我正在找我的手表, 但没找到。

Please find out where he lives.

请打听一下他住哪。

2. But I just found out that my friends were

