

GO FOR IT!

WORKBOOK

经山东省中小学教材审定委员会 2004 年审查通过

义务教育课程标准实验教科书

新课堂

同步学习与探究

英语

八年级 下册

青岛市普通教育教研室 编

山东教育出版社

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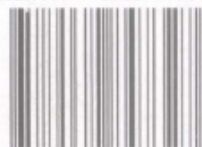
新课堂 同步学习与探究 英语

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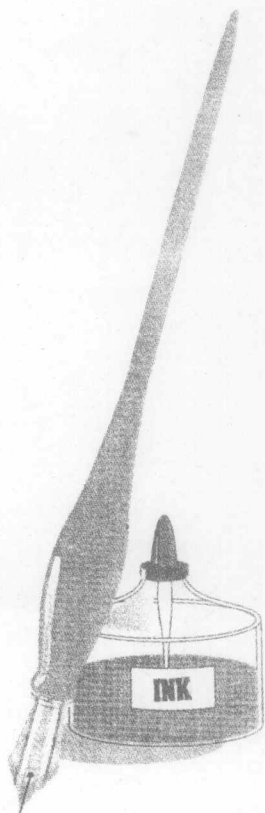
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致同学

亲爱的同学：

祝贺你步入了一个新的学习起点！在新的学期里，你将在义务教育课程标准实验全面推广的大环境下，与你的老师一起，共同完成本学期的学习任务。

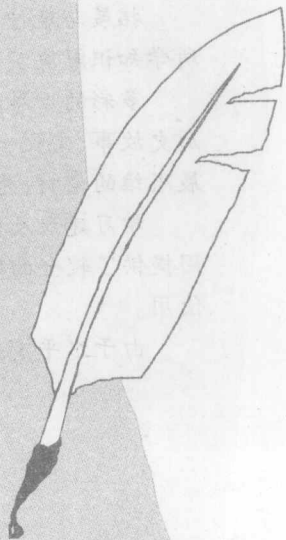
在新课程理念的指导下，老师们正在努力构建新课标倡导的“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度价值观”三位一体的教学方式和促进学生全面发展的学习与评价体系，他们对同步练习、拓展与延伸、探索与创新、阶段性测评和学期评价等有了更深层次的理解与认识，相信一定会带给你一种全新的学习方式，帮助你高效地提高学习兴趣和学习能力。为了配合新课改的全面推行并将国家级试验区的教学经验和成果贡献于社会，以配合、辅助你更加有效地学习，我们遴选了国家级实验区部分优秀的骨干教师，在很好地把握课程标准、教材要求，教学方法、学法指导策略，特别是很好地把握本年级学情的基础上编写了本丛书。

本丛书坚持“促进学生全面发展”的教育理念，将学科学习目标和一般性发展目标有机地融合在一起，关注学习过程和学习效果，致力于培养学生良好的学习习惯和学习方法，注重探究和实践，努力造就一代有知识、有能力、有纪律、身心健康的创新型人才。

本丛书在肯定和保持传统习题对双基教学作用的同时，改造和增创了一定数量的符合创新思维和新课程理念的针对性练习题及拓展探究题。同时，在单元检测及期中（末）检测中充分体现评价方法的多样化，力争能将质性的评价方法和量化的评价方法相结合，打破将纸笔考试作为惟一评价手段的传统评价方式，重视和采用开放式的、动态的质性评价方法。

本丛书按单元同步编写，每单元都在配备有适量的针对性练习的同时，根据学习内容的需要适度开发拓展探究题。

“基础训练”是在课堂教学流程的巩固练习环节供同学们运



用本节课所学知识独立完成的内容,用来评价本节课的知识和技能的学习效果。

“拓展与延伸”是供同学们在课后通过综合运用本节课所学知识完成的内容,是用来巩固课堂学习内容,训练、拓展思维及评价培养学习兴趣等进一步教学要求的。

每单元都配有课程目标(教学、学习要求或内容概要)以及单元的学法指导,供学生学习时参考使用。

单元检测及期中(末)检测主要为教师进行统一测试而设计,基础知识所占比重大,旨在考察学生再认、再现知识的能力和综合运用所学知识分析、解决问题的能力及创新能力。通过评价,教师可以及时发现学生多方面的潜能、了解学生发展的需求,使每个学生都能通过评价看到自己在发展中的优势,增强继续学习的信心。

书后还配有所有题目的参考答案或提示。

本丛书还配有“学生综合测评记录表”,分别记录教师评价、学生自我评价、学生间相互评价,甚至是学生家长参与的评价(书后附页)。

拓展与延伸:通过完形、阅读、写作等形式,培养学生综合运用所学知识解决实际问题的能力。

多彩的世界:本部分内容,选择了一些与英语语言紧密联系的历史故事、文化、习俗、趣闻等内容,目的是给学生提供开阔视野、拓展思维的素材,为学生创造深入探索和创新的空间。

学习建议及使用方法:本书为同学们自学预习、复习应用和巩固提供了较全面的材料。其中的单元同步训练也可作为达标检测题使用。

由于水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,欢迎批评指正。

青岛市普通教育教研室
2008年12月



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Unit 1 Will people have robots?



学习内容

(What to learn?) ◆◆◆◆◆

概

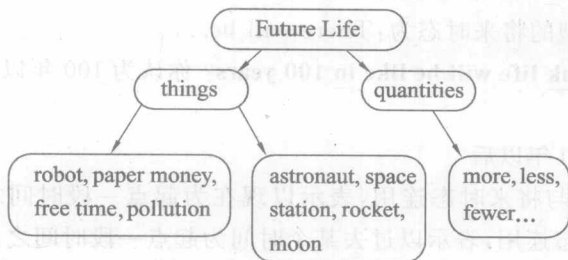
述

将来你会做些什么？将来的世界会是什么样子？机器人会进入每个家庭吗？请同学们带着这些问题走进本单元，学会说一些预言，谈论一些将来的事情，并能用 yes/no 回答一些简单的问题。谈论上述话题时同学们自然会用到将来时态，同时还要进一步学习一些比较级的知识，了解 more, less, fewer 的用法。

1. 语言目标和重点词语：

- (1) What do you think life will be like in 100 years? Every home will have a robot.
- (2) Will kids go to school? No, they won't. They will stay at home.
- (3) There will be fewer trees.
- (4) 重点词语：predict, prediction, robot, pollution, astronaut, space station, apartment, rocket, moon, keep, come true, worth, fall in love with, building, less, fewer

2. 语言结构：





- (1) 会用 will 说一些预言, 谈论一些将来的事情。
- (2) 能用 Yes, ... will. No, ... won't. 回答一些简单的问题。
- (3) 了解 more, less, fewer 的用法。

3. 主要句型:

- (1) What do you think life will be like in 100 years? Every home will have a robot.
- (2) Will kids go to school? No, they won't. They will stay at home.
- (3) Will there be fewer trees? Yes, there will.
- (4) Will there be less pollution? No, there won't. There will be more pollution.
- (5) I think there will be more tall buildings, and there will be fewer cars and more buses.
- (6) Kids will study at home on computers.
- (7) In five years, I'll live in Shanghai.
- (8) I went to Shanghai last year and I fell in love with it.
- (9) I disagree. I think England will win next time.
- (10) What will teenagers do for fun twenty years from now?



学法指导

(How to learn?) ◆◆◆◆◆

1. They will stay at home.

该句子用了一般将来时态。一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或状态。常与 next week/month/year/tomorrow 等表示将来时间的时间状语连用。由 will/shall/be going to+动词原形构成。shall 表将来时, 只用于第一人称。will 可用于各种人称。will 还可以表示一种意愿。如: Will you please clean the room? (请打扫房间好吗?) 在口语中 will 常缩写为: 'll。如: I will = I'll。will not 常缩写为: won't。There be... 句型的将来时态为: There will be...。

2. What do you think life will be like in 100 years? 你认为 100 年以后生活会是什么样

子?

in 100 years; 100 年以后

“in+段时间”常与将来时态连用, 表示以现在为起点一段时间之后; “after+段时间”常与过去时态连用, 表示以过去某个时间为起点一段时间之后。如:

- (1) He will come back in two hours. 他 2 小时后回来。
- (2) He came back after 2 hours. 他是两小时后回来的。



What do you think...? 你认为/感觉……怎么样?

3. People will live to be 200 years old. 人们将活到 200 岁。

live to (be) years old 活到……岁。如:

Some people can live to be 100 years old, but few people can live to be 500 years old. 有些人能活到 100 岁,但几乎没有人能活到 500 岁。

4. 比较 less, fewer, more

(1) I have less money than he/him. 我的钱比他少。

同意句: He has more money than I/me. 他的钱比我多。

(2) There are more buildings in this city than in that city. 这个城市的楼房比那个城市多。

同意句: There are fewer buildings in that city than in this one. 那个城市的楼房比这个城市少。

less 是 little 的比较级; fewer 是 few 的比较级; more 是 many 或 much 的比较级。

5. fall in love with ... 爱上……

Last year I visited the art exhibition and fell in love with the work of Picasso(毕加索). 去年我参观了艺术展,爱上了毕加索的作品。

6. as well as, too 也

(1) He likes this book, and he likes that book, too = He likes this book as well as that book. 他喜欢这本书,也喜欢那本书。

(2) She can come here, too. = She can come here as well. 她也能来。

7. see sb. do sth. 看见某人做过某事

see sb. doing sth. 看见某人在做某事。

(1) I saw her go out. 我看见她出去了。

(2) I saw them getting on the bus. 我看见他们在上车。

8. with 和……在一起;有;用,使用;以。如:

(1) She lived with her parents. 她和她父母住在一起。

(2) a man with a suitcase 拎手提箱的男子

(3) Cut it with a knife. 用刀把它切开。

9. keep 保持;保存。如:

(1) I kept myself warm by walking up and down. 我踱来踱去以暖和身子。

(2) Don't keep it too long. 别在你那儿搁得太久了。

keep 赡养,供养;饲养。如:



(1) keep a bird 饲养一只鸟

(2) He has a daughter to keep. 他要养活女儿。

keep (on) doing sth. 继续, 重复(做某事)

10. **come true** (梦想) 实现; 成为现实。如:

(1) Her dream came true. 她的梦想实现了。

(2) His words came true. 他的话应验了。

11. **predict v.** (predicted, predicting, predicts) 预言

prediction n. (predict + -ion 名词后缀, predictions)



同步练习

(Practice makes perfect.)

一、按要求写出下列单词的适当形式。(Write the right form of the given words.)

1. few (比较级) _____

2. much (比较级) _____

3. many (比较级) _____

4. little (比较级) _____

5. keep (过去式) _____

6. I (反身代词) _____

7. predict (名词) _____

8. possible (反义词) _____

二、英汉互译。(Translate the following into English or Chinese.)

1. 活到二百岁 _____

2. 更多的污染 _____

3. 更少的汽车 _____

4. 描述一张图画 _____

5. 最大的空间站 _____

6. 饲养宠物 _____

7. 穿着校服上学 _____

8. in the future _____

9. fall in love with a city _____

10. have family robots _____

三、选择填空。(Choose the best answers.)

() 1. He lives in _____ apartment himself.

A. an

B. a

C. /

D. these

() 2. Where will people work _____ 30 years?



- A. in B. on C. after D. for
- () 3. Will there _____ any paper money in 100 years?
A. have B. be C. has D. is
- () 4. The water in this bottle is _____ than in that one.
A. few B. little C. fewer D. less
- () 5. —Will there be more people in 100 years?
—No, _____, I hope.
A. there won't B. there isn't C. there aren't D. they won't
- () 6. Where there is a _____, there is a way. (有志者事竟成.)
A. way B. wish C. will (愿望) D. /
- () 7. The man kept _____ money.
A. save B. saved C. saving D. saving
- () 8. Many predictions have come _____.
A. true B. truly C. more truly D. much truly
- () 9. David went to America last year and got to know a beautiful girl and fell in love _____ her.
A. at B. for C. with D. on
- () 10. No one teaches her little son. The boy studies _____ computer himself.
A. in B. at C. to D. on

四、按要求改写句子。(Rewrite the sentences as required.)

- There will be less pollution in our city. (改为一般疑问句并作肯定回答)
_____ there _____ less pollution in our city? _____, there _____.
- There will be more highways in 2 years. (改为否定句)
There _____ more highways in 2 years.
- They will take cars to go sightseeing. (就划线部分提问)
_____ they do?
- We will have a relaxing vacation next month. (就划线部分提问)
_____ we have a relaxing vacation?
- My good friend will live in Beijing in ten years. (就划线部分提问)
_____ will _____ good friend live in ten years?



五、单词拼写。(Complete the sentences according to the Chinese or the initial letters given.)

根据句意、中文或英文首字母提示填入适当的英语单词。

1. At the weekends, she'll be able to dress more _____ (随意).
2. _____ (预测) the future can be difficult.
3. It's p _____ for him to be late again.
4. If there are _____ (many) trees, there will be less pollution.
5. Yang Liwei is an a _____. He is the first one traveling in space.
6. It takes about 2 hours to f _____ to Jinan from Changsha.
7. People w _____ use the money in the future. Everything will be free.
8. My friend k _____ a pet in his house last year.
9. Some robots look like h _____, and some look like snakes.
10. We should think of ways to stop p _____ to make our world cleaner.

六、完形填空。(Cloze test.)

A

All over the world men and women, boys and girls enjoy sports. Since the days of long ago, people have called their friends together to spend 1, even days playing games. Sports help people to live 2. When they are playing games, people 3 a lot. This is good for their 4. Many people enjoy sports by 5 others playing.

Games and sports grow out of the 6 people do. In Portugal many people work to catch fish. Sometimes they use their 7 for racing. The Arab people are famous for their 8.

Horseback riding is a very exciting sport in Morocco. Hunting and fishing are work for many people who must get their 9 this way. But for other people they are 10.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| () 1. A. weeks | B. days | C. hours | D. minutes |
| () 2. A. alone | B. happily | C. easily | D. hard |
| () 3. A. study | B. watch | C. stand | D. move |
| () 4. A. health | B. family | C. games | D. children |
| () 5. A. watch | B. watching | C. play | D. fish |
| () 6. A. work | B. sport | C. food | D. read |
| () 7. A. animals | B. boats | C. nets | D. fish |
| () 8. A. fish | B. horses | C. food | D. games |



- () 9. A. clothes B. food C. books D. drink
 () 10. A. sports B. schools C. subjects D. homes

B

用所给的单词填空。

an visit doctor college future crazy will have

Dear Anita,

In your last letter you asked me about my plans for the 1 _____. First, I will finish high school. Then I will go to 2 _____ and study to be a doctor. I won't get married right away because it takes a long time to become a 3 _____. I want to help sick people. I am going to learn a lot about illnesses. Maybe I will find a treatment for cancer. I will be famous and I will become very rich.

After I become a successful doctor, I will get married. I want to marry an interesting person. For example, my wife might be 4 _____ artist. We will 5 _____ a wonderful life together. I think we 6 _____ have one or two children. Doctors get paid quite a lot, so I think we will have a nice house. We will travel a lot. I want to 7 _____ Australia, Europe and Africa.

Are these plans, or dreams? Do they sound 8 _____ to you? Write soon and tell me about your plans.

Your friend,

Josh

七、阅读理解。(Reading comprehension.)

A

People began to make robots about several hundred years ago. In the past, some of the early ones looked like animals or humans. However, they couldn't talk and were pretty dumb. They worked like clocks and did the same things over and over.

Now modern robots don't always look like people. Some are like big machines; others are nothing but long arms attached to boxy (像箱子一样四方的) bodies. However, modern robots are smart. Some can solve problems on their own. Their brains are computers and their eyes are sensors (传感器). Motors help them move.



In the future, robots will learn from their mistakes more than they do now. They will be smarter. It's possible that we will have robot judges, robot household workers, and robot factory workers. Robots will help people to do more things.

阅读短文,根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1. How long is the history of robots?
A. Hundreds of years. B. Several hundred years.
C. Seven hundred years.
- () 2. What's the possible meaning of "dumb"?
A. Talking like people. B. Clever.
C. Unintelligent (缺乏才智的).
- () 3. Most robots look like people _____.
A. in the past B. now C. in the future
- () 4. Which of the following is false about modern robots?
A. Some robots can solve problems on their own.
B. Some robots are like big machines.
C. Some robots' brains are sensors.
- () 5. What can't robots do in the future according to the passage?
A. They can help people do house work.
B. They can work in factory.
C. They can have brains as people.

B

Robots seem very new to most people. But they have a long history. The first one was made by a Greek inventor. You may see robots in some films. The robots in these films are stronger, faster and cleverer than people in real life. Most robots are used in factories. They are used to do many dangerous, difficult or boring jobs. Some people can't look after themselves and robots are used to help them. For example, some people can't see, many of these people use a dog to help themselves move around. This dog is called a guide dog. Scientists are making a robot to help them. In the future robot dogs might take the place of these guide dogs.

Robots are also used in American hospitals. At one hospital, a robot takes



meals from the kitchen to the sick people's rooms. It never loses its way because it has a map of the hospital in its computer system.

In the future, robots will work in space. But robots will never take the place of human help. They can, however, help us in a lot of different ways.

阅读短文,根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Robots have a long history.
- () 2. The first robots was invented by a Greek.
- () 3. Robots can only be seen in films.
- () 4. Robots can help some people look after themselves.
- () 5. Robots can help humans a lot both now and in the future.

C

Geography

Water will cover many low places in the world. For example, many low areas next to oceans (海洋) will be under water. However, the mountains in the Hawaiian Islands will rise up (升起) and these islands will become much larger.

Health

Doctors will be able to predict and prevent (阻止) illnesses. Doctors won't need to cut into people's bodies to treat (治疗) illnesses. They will use special machines that send electricity into the body, and people will become healthy. There won't be any more dangerous diseases, such as cancer (癌症).

Homes

People will live in cheap houses made from a strong kind of paper. They will be able to move the walls of their houses and make the rooms larger and smaller. Everyone will have robots at home. These robots will clean the house, cook the food, and take care of the garden.

Pollution

There will be much less pollution, because people will use more clean electricity (电). There will be more trees so the air will be better.

Food

People will eat different kinds of food from everywhere in the world. People will grow very large fruits and vegetables in glass house. These will be two