

思维发散创新

——训练指导



英语

准确解读课程标准

知识结构梳理清晰

例题解析精到细致

同步训练层次分明

八年级上册（配冀教版）

主编 荆惠丽

河北人民出版社

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编写出版说明

为了给中学生学习各科课程提供有益的引导和帮助，夯实学习基础，巩固重点知识，有针对性地准备中考，我们集中省内专家、教研人员和教学一线骨干教师经验和智慧，编写了这套适用于初中生的全科《思维发散创新——训练指导丛书》。

该丛书具有以下鲜明的特点：

以课本为基础，针对初中教学的特点，本套丛书紧扣主旨，专门开辟课标解读部分，帮助学生准确地解读课程标准，充分地领会中考精神；知识结构梳理部分由点及面，力求条理清晰，层次分明，帮助学生系统有效地把握知识架构；题例解析部分由浅入深，归纳总结的经典例题分析精到细致，采用阶梯式难易程度编排，符合初中生思维规律；同步训练部分，严格与教材同步，配合教学进度，与课堂教学相辅相成，七年级注重基础、八年级发散思维、九年级面向中考；题量控制得当，力求不使学生产生难以负荷的感觉。

我们希望，这套《思维发散创新——训练指导丛书》不仅能成为可以为广大初中生朋友提供帮助的伙伴，而且也能成为沟通你们与我们之间良好关系的桥梁，你们的意见和建议将促进我们的进步，我们也愿意通过我们的不断进步见证你们的成长。

河北人民出版社

《丛书》编写组

2006年8月

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Unit 1 Me and My Class

课程解读

本单元围绕谈论喜欢什么和不喜欢什么展开,学习有关如何了解他人、介绍他人的表达方式。通过学习,培养学生用英语交流的能力。

知识要点

一、词组和短语要点

1. look like 看起来像
2. talk to sb. 跟某人交谈
3. like doing sth. / like to do sth. 喜欢做某事
4. hate doing sth. / hate to do sth. 不喜欢做某事
5. all year round 一年到头, 整年
6. be made of 由……制作, 由……制成
7. have lessons/classes 上课
8. be ready to 准备做某事
9. introduce ... to sb. 向某人介绍……
10. think of 想出
11. invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事
12. not ... anymore 不再……
13. buy ... for sb. 给某人买某物

二、语法要点

本单元学习主语是第三人称单数时的一般现在时态。肯定句: 主语(第三人称单数) + 动词的第三人称单数形式 + 其他。例如: Ms. Liu likes summer. 否定句: 主语(第三人称单数) + doesn't + 动词原形 + 其他。例如: She doesn't like loud people. 疑问句: Does + 主语(第三人称单数) + 动词原形 + 其他? 例如: Does she go to school by bus? 特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + does + 主语(第三人称单数) + 动词原形 + 其他? 例: What does she look like?

三、功能和话题要点

1. It's fun to... 做某事很有趣。It 是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。常见的此类句型还有: It's easy to... It's difficult to... It's good to...

It's important to ... It's bad to ... 等等。

例如: It's important to learn English well. 学好英语很重要。

It's good to get up early. 早点起床好。

2. like to do sth. /doing sth. 喜欢做某事。like 后面用动词不定式表示现在喜欢做某事, 用动名词表示习惯上喜欢做某事, 但是在口语中可以互换。

例如: I like to play basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。

I like playing basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。

3. I like ... best. 我最喜欢……。还可以表达为: ... is my favourite.

例如: I like English best. 我最喜欢英语。

English is my favourite. 我最喜欢英语。(英语是我最喜欢的科目。)

4. I hate to do sth. /doing sth. 我不喜欢做某事。

hate 后接名词、动名词、动词不定式, 表示“不喜欢……”

例如: Danny hates bananas. 丹尼不喜欢吃香蕉。

I hate walking to school. 我不喜欢步行上学。

I hate to stay at home by myself. 我不喜欢一个人呆在家里。

5. I don't like this pair anymore. 我不再喜欢这一双鞋了。

not ... anymore, no more, not ... any longer, no longer 都是“不再……”的意思。

例如: 她不在这儿住了。

She doesn't live here anymore.

She no more lives here.

She doesn't live here any longer.

She no longer lives here.

not ... any longer 与 no longer 指时间上不再延续, 多与延续性动词连用。not ... anymore 与 no more 指做某事的次数不再增加, 多与瞬间动词连用。

6. I dislike Monday. 我不喜欢星期天。

dislike 后接名词、动名词表示“不喜欢……”

例如: Danny dislikes playing basketball. 丹尼不喜欢打篮球。

7. She looked like someone from the movie. 她看起来像某个电影明星。

look like 看起来……

The cat looks like a hat. 这只猫看起来像一顶帽子。

8. She has been an English teacher for seven years. 她当英语老师已经七年了。

此句是现在完成时态, 表示动作或事情在过去发生, 一直持续到现在, 且有可能一直持续下去。

I have lived here for ten years. 我住在这里十年了。

We have learned English for three years. 我们学英语已经三年了。

9. Sweaters are made of wool. 毛衣是用羊毛制成的。

此句是被动语态, be made of 意思是“由……制作, 由……制成”。

例如: Paper is made of wood. 纸是由木头做成的。

10. I talked to a girl named Mary. 我跟一个叫玛丽的姑娘谈话了。

a girl named Mary 一个叫玛丽的姑娘

例如: I know a boy named Peter. 我认识一个叫彼得的男孩。

This is the place called Gum Tree. 这就是叫安树村的地方。

典型例题解析

例1 —_____ is it from our school to Lupu Bridge?

—About half an hour's bus ride. Shall we go and visit it?

A. How long B. How often C. How far D. How much

(C) 本题考查的是 how long, how often, how far, how much 的不同用法。

how long 表示物体或时间的长短。例如: How long is the Yellow River? 黄河有多长? How long have you learned English? 你学英语多长时间了? how far 表示 A、B 两地之间的距离多远。例如: How far is it from here to Beijing? 这里离北京有多远? how often 表示频率, 多长时间一次。How often do you watch a movie? 你多长时间看一次电影? Once a month. 一个月看一次。how much 表示多少或多少钱, 修饰不可数名词。How much water do you drink every day? 你每天喝多少水? How much are these apples? 这些苹果多少钱?

例2 I think she will love _____ with you.

A. talk B. talked C. talking D. talks

(C) 本题考查 love 的用法。love to do sth./doing sth. 喜欢做某事。

例3 Danny loves playing basketball. He hates _____ his homework.

A. do B. doing C. does D. did

(B) 本题考查 hate 的用法。hate to do sth./doing sth. 不喜欢做某事。

例4 It is hard _____ this question.

A. answering B. answer C. to answer D. for answering

(C) 句中 It 是形式主语, 真正的主语在句后用动词不定式表示。

例5 My father _____ in the garden every morning.

A. work B. works C. worked D. is working

(B) 因句中有时间状语 every morning, 所以句子用一般现在时态。主语 My father 是第三人称单数, 所以动词用单三形式 works。

例6 In Canada, we have an autumn holiday _____ Thanksgiving.

A. call B. called C. name D. to name

(B) called 或 named, 动词的过去分词用作形容词, 表被动, “被叫作”, “被称作”。类似的用法还有: I saw a dog tied to a tree. 我看到一条被绑在树上的狗。

例7 Each of the boys _____ black shorts.

A. wear B. are wearing C. is wear D. wears

(D) each 是句子的主语, 表示单数, 所以谓语动词用单三形式 wears。如果用现在进行时态表示, 谓语动词应用: is wearing。

例8 Bob has few friends here, _____ he?

- A. have B. hasn't C. does D. doesn't

(C) 此句是反意疑问句, 其结构为: “前肯定后否定, 前否定后肯定”。few 表示否定, 所以反问部分用肯定形式。have 作 “有” 讲时, 反问部分可用 have 或 do 的相应形式。例: His brother has a new bike, hasn't he? 或 His brother has a new bike, doesn't he? 他弟弟有一辆新自行车, 是吗?

例9 We won't go to the park if it _____ tomorrow.

- A. rains B. will rain C. is raining D. rained

(A) 主句 We won't go to the park 是一般将来时态, 条件状语从句要用一般现在时态表示一般将来时态, 故选 A。常用作这种情况的还有时间状语从句。例如: I'll call you as soon as I get there. 我一到那里就给你打电话。

同步训练

基础巩固

I. 根据句子意思和所给首字母完成单词。

1. In Canada every teacher has a different c _____.
2. Li Ming is w _____ a red coat today.
3. My friends and I like s _____ in the lake in summer.
4. Mr. White is a teacher. He t _____ in a middle school.
5. Last Saturday, my mother b _____ me a new bike.

II. 完成下列句子。

1. 我们每一个人都喜欢唱英语歌曲。

Each of us _____ English songs.

2. 丹尼不再害怕跟女孩子交谈了。

Danny isn't scared to _____ the girls _____.

3. 我们周末不上课。

We don't _____ on weekends.

4. 吉娜的裙子是棉布做的。

Gina's dress is _____ cotton.

5. 昨天布莱恩邀请我参加他的生日聚会了。

Brian _____ me to his _____ yesterday.

6. 听! 有人在山上唱歌。

Listen! Someone _____ on the hill.

7. 和朋友们一起玩游戏很有趣。

It's fun _____ games with my friends.

8. 琳达不喜欢吃肉。

Linda hates _____ meat.

9. 史密斯先生在星期六晚上不看电视。

Mr. Smith _____ TV on Saturday evening.

10. 学好英语很重要。

It's very important _____ English well.

II. 句型转换。

1. I have seen the film. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you _____ the film?

2. Li Ming walks to school every day. (改为反意疑问句)

Li Ming walks to school every day, _____?

3. The river is ten meters wide. (就画线部分提问)

_____ is the river?

4. My favourite subject is English. (就画线部分提问)

_____ your favourite subject?

5. I will show you something special. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you show me _____ special?

IV. 情景对话。

A: Excuse me! 1 _____

B: No, there is no park near here. Well, there is one in Xiangyang Road.

A: 2 _____

B: You can go there by bus.

A: 3 _____

B: You can take the No. 2 bus.

A: 4 _____

B: It's about 5 kilometres away.

A: Where's the nearest bus stop, do you know?

B: It's over there, on the other side of the street.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: 5 _____

A. You're welcome.

B. Is there a park near here?

C. How far is it from here?

D. Which bus, please?

E. How can I get there?

V. 选择填空。

() 1. All of us hate _____ late for school.

A. are

B. is

C. to be

D. be

() 2. Gina is very beautiful and she _____ a movie star.

A. looks after

B. looks like

C. looks for

D. looks at

- () 3. Mrs. Cox's sweater feels soft. It's made _____ wool.
A. of B. for C. from D. by
- () 4. Mr. Green _____ English in this school.
A. teach B. teaches C. taught D. to teach
- () 5. Danny invited us _____ a picnic next Sunday.
A. go to B. to go to C. go for D. to go for
- () 6. The students are ready _____ their exams.
A. to B. for C. of D. in
- () 7. My sister _____ a nurse _____ three years.
A. have been; for B. has been; for
C. was; in D. is; for
- () 8. _____ Danny _____ on well with his classmates?
A. Do; get B. Do; gets C. Does; gets D. Does; get
- () 9. Brain doesn't like _____ at all.
A. swim B. swam C. swum D. swimming
- () 10. My sister likes playing _____ piano and I like playing _____ basketball.
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. the; the
- () 11. There is _____ apple tree in my garden. It's over ten years old.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
- () 12. Hangzhou is a nice city. My Dad _____ me there when I was about ten years old.
A. pulled B. caught C. took D. brought
- () 13. Paris is one of _____ cities in the world.
A. more beautiful B. more beautifully
C. the most beautiful D. the most beautifully
- () 14. —How many friends are you going to _____ to your birthday party?
—I really have no idea.
A. like B. make C. think D. invite
- () 15. —_____ has he been a football player?
—He has been a football player for ten years.
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. When

V. 连线题。从 II 栏找出 I 栏语句的相应答语。

I

- You are very beautiful in this red coat.
- What's your favourite colour?
- What do you usually do after class?
- Do you like going hiking?
- What do you hate to do?
- How long have you lived here?

II

- Yes, very much.
- To stay at home by myself.
- Thank you.
- Play basketball with my friends.
- For about five years.
- About eight hours.

7. How often do you go to the cinema? G. Green.
8. How many hours do you sleep every day? H. Once a month.

能力提高

V. 完型填空。

Sometimes, when the sun has set, we see another light in the sky. It's 1 than the sun, and not so bright. It shines like silver. It is the 2. At the same time, we can see many little lights. They are very bright. They are the 3. You cannot 4 the stars. There are too many of them. They are very 5. That is why they look so small. Each star is like our sun. It shines with its own light. The moon has no 6 of its own. The 7 makes it bright. Then it shines. Do you know that the moon changes its shape? 8 it for a few nights. It may look round. Then it is a 9 moon. It will look a little smaller night by night. Soon it will be a half moon. At last, it will show only a curved light. After this comes the new moon. It will begin to grow 10. It will grow until it is full again.

- () 1. A. small B. smaller C. large D. larger
() 2. A. sun B. earth C. moon D. star
() 3. A. candles B. balls C. coins D. stars
() 4. A. look B. get C. take D. count
() 5. A. far away B. away C. near D. nearer
() 6. A. bright B. light C. heat D. weight
() 7. A. sun B. cloud C. rain D. soon
() 8. A. See B. Watch C. Notice D. Look
() 9. A. filled B. full C. big D. small
() 10. A. less B. smaller C. brighter D. larger

VI. 阅读理解。

A

The spring is coming. The forest (森林) sports meeting is beginning. A monkey is standing in the tree as a referee (裁判). The hare and the tortoise are getting ready for a race. The monkey fires the gun (枪). The hare and the tortoise begin to run. The hare is thinking while he runs, "I mustn't stop to have a rest ... " But the hare falls into the river carelessly (粗心地), and the hare can't swim. The hare shouts, "Help! Help!" Hearing the voice, the tortoise comes to the river. The tortoise says, "Let me help you!" And he does so. The tortoise and the hare go on running again. Very soon, the hare gets to the top of the hill.

The tortoise is climbing up the hill. Suddenly, the tortoise rolls down (滚下) the hill. The tortoise shouts, "Help! Help!" Hearing the voice, the hare runs down from the top of the hill. The hare says, "Don't worry! Let me help you!" The hare finds a

stick (树枝) and helps him to turn over. The tortoise says: "Thank you! Thank you!" They began to run again.

The hare reaches the end first, the monkey says: "The hare is the champion (冠军)". The hare feels shame (不好意思) and says: "Thanks for the tortoise's help." At this moment, the tortoise also reaches the end and says: "You also helped me!" The monkey holds the hare's hand and the tortoise's hand and says: "The hare and the tortoise are both champions!"

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

- () 1. _____ is the referee of the sports meeting.
A. The tiger B. The lion C. The fox D. The monkey
- () 2. In the race, _____ falls into the river but he can't swim.
A. the tiger B. the lion C. the hare D. the tortoise
- () 3. _____ gets to the top of the hill quickly.
A. The tiger B. The lion C. The hare D. The tortoise
- () 4. In the race, _____ rolls down the hill.
A. the tiger B. the hare C. the monkey D. the tortoise
- () 5. _____ win the race.
A. The tiger B. The hare
C. The tortoise D. Both the hare and the tortoise

B

Mr. Evans works in Sydney. Last week he had a two-week holiday, but he didn't know where to go. He said to his friend Robert, "I hate the hot weather here, but I can't find a cool place in Australia. Where shall I take my holiday?"

"That's easy", said Robert, "You can go to Moscow (莫斯科). Snow and ice are covering the ground there now."

Mr. Evans agreed with his friend. He bought a plane ticket and soon got to Moscow. He had a happy time there. But one day he got into trouble (麻烦). After lunch he went to a park outside the city. He saw a dog following him while he was walking past a house. It was hungry and wished him to give it some food to eat. But he had no piece of bread or cake in his pockets. He tried to send it away, but it began to bark at him. Just at that moment, he saw a stone on the ground. He tried to pick it up but he couldn't.

"How strange these Russians are!" Mr. Evans said to himself, "They do not tie their dogs, but firmly tie the stones!"

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

- () 6. Mr. Evans is _____.
A. American B. Russian C. Australian D. Chinese
- () 7. Mr. Evans didn't like _____ in Australia.

- A. hot weather B. cool weather C. rainy weather D. cold weather
- () 8. Mr. Evans went to Moscow _____.
A. by train B. by bus C. by air D. on foot
- () 9. The word "bark" means _____.
A. 跳 B. 叫 C. 追 D. 咬
- () 10. Mr. Evans couldn't pick up the stone because _____.
A. it was too cold B. it was too heavy
C. Russians tied the stone to the ground D. it was no stone at all

思维扩展

K. 任务型阅读。

Traffic Rules in Hong Kong

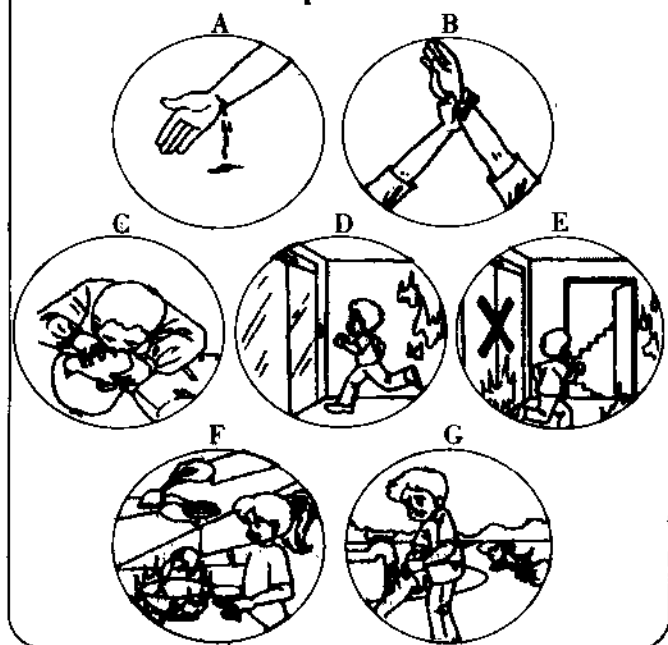
When you travel in Hong Kong, you must be careful of the traffic rules, because the traffic keeps to the left and it's different from that of the interior (内地) of China. Before crossing the street, you must look to the right and then to the left. If the traffic lights are red, the traffic must stop, people can cross the zebra line. If the traffic lights turn green, the traffic can go, people mustn't cross the road. In the morning and in the evening, when people go to or come from work, the streets are very busy. The traffic is the most dangerous. When you go somewhere by bus in Hong Kong, you have to be careful, too. Always remember the traffic keeps to the left. Have a look first, or you may go the wrong way. In Hong Kong, there are a lot of big buses with two floors. You'd better sit on the second floor. From there you can watch the city very well. How interesting!

根据短文，完成句子。

- The traffic rules in Hong Kong are _____ from that of the interior of China.
- The traffic in Hong Kong keeps to the _____ side of the road.
- In Hong Kong if you want to cross the street, you must look to the _____ and then to the _____.
- If the traffic lights are red, the traffic must _____, people can _____ the zebra line.
- When you take a bus in Hong Kong, you'd better sit on the _____ floor. From there you can watch the city very well.

X. 生活中会有许多意外事故，懂得急救或自救是非常重要的。请阅读下面材料，根据1~5个小题所描述的救护方法，在七幅图中找出与题意相对应的活活。(本题共有七幅图，你只能选其中五幅)

Here are some pictures to choose



- () 1. If the person has stopped breathing, you must try to start his/her breathing at once. The best thing is to use the mouth-to-mouth way. Lay the person on his/her back and breathe into his/her mouth.
- () 2. If the person is bleeding badly, you must try to stop the bleeding. Press on the bleeding point with a piece of clean cloth and hold up the part of the body which is bleeding.
- () 3. If you are bitten by an animal, wash the cut under cold running water. Cover the broken part, if there is any, with a piece of clean cloth. Then see a doctor as soon as possible.
- () 4. If you are burnt, cool the burnt part at once. Run cool water over the burn until it is less painful. Put a piece of dry clean cloth over the burnt part.
- () 5. If there is a fire, never use a lift in the building, because it's very dangerous. The lift may get trapped between floors. Use the stairs and leave the building at once.

II. 根据短文，完成表格。

Many students in China are learning English. Some of these students are small children. Others are teenagers (十几岁的青少年). Many are adults (成年人). Some learn at school, others study by themselves. A few learn English language over the radio, on television, or in films. One must work hard to learn another language. Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer that question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own (自己的) language and maths and English. Some people learn English

because it is useful (有用的) for their work. Many people often learn English for their higher studies because at college or university (大学) some of their books are in English. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers and magazines in English.

The ways of learning English	Some learn	1
	Others study	2
	A few learn	over the radio, on television, or in films.
The reasons of learning English	Because	3
		4
		at college or university some of their books are in English.
		5

课外有韵

英语口语：经典赞美句

1. You look great today. 你今天看上去很了不起。
2. You did a good job. 你干得非常好。
3. We're so proud of you. 我们十分为你骄傲。
4. I'm very pleased with your work. 我对你的工作非常满意。
5. This is really a nice place. 这真是个好地方!
6. You're looking sharp! 你看上去真精神/真棒/真漂亮。
7. You always know the right thing to say. 你总是很会讲话。
8. The food is delicious. 好吃!
9. You look nice in that color. 你穿那种颜色的衣服很好看。
10. Your son/daughter is so cute. 你的孩子很可爱。
11. What a lovely baby! 多么可爱的孩子!
12. You've got a great personality. 你的个性很好。
13. You have a good sense of humor. 你真幽默。
14. Your English is really surprising. 你的英语令人惊讶。
15. You have a very successful business. 你的事业很成功。
16. You're very professional. 你非常专业。
17. You're so smart. 你非常聪明。
18. You're really talented. 你很有天赋。
19. You have a good taste. 你很有品位。
20. You look like a million dollars. = You look outstanding.
= You look like a movie star. 你看上去帅呆了。