



教育改变人生
JIAOYU GAI BIAN REN SHENG
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英语 基础训练

YINGYU JICHU XUNLIAN



XINKEBIAO

新课标

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编写说明

为了更好地帮助教师指导学生学习,满足不同层次学校、不同水平学生的需要,我们在广泛征求专家、教师、学生和家长意见的基础上,集中全省部分优秀教师编写了这套基础训练。

编写中,我们坚持按照教育部颁布的《英语课程标准(实验稿)》的要求,紧密结合我省中小学教学的实际,力求做到紧扣教材,精选题目,循序渐进,突出重点,与教学同步。在重视“知识与技能”的巩固与训练的同时,注重在“过程”的体验与“方法”的获得中,培养学生的动手实践和探究创新能力,以及“情感态度与价值观”,促进全体学生都得到应有的发展,努力使其成为一本融知识、趣味、开放和创新为一体的符合实际需要的基础训练。

由于时间和编者水平的限制,本套基础训练中一定还存在不少不尽人意的地方,敬请广大教师批评指正。

新课标基础训练编写组

2006年8月

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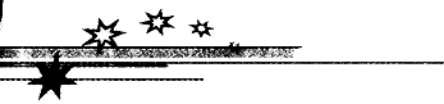
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Unit 1 How often do you exercise?

Section A



自主预习

I. 根据所给的英文解释完成单词。

1. h _____ almost not
2. v _____ all the words in a language
3. r _____ something that happens because of something else
4. t _____ two times
5. j _____ things that are old or useless

II. 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏中间句相匹配的答句。

A

B

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| () 1. What do you do on weekends? | a. 85%. |
| () 2. What do you like? | b. Twice a week. |
| () 3. How often do you exercise? | c. Reading. |
| () 4. How many of you watch TV every day? | d. Football. |
| () 5. What are you doing? | e. Go to the movies. |

III. 用适当的介词填空。

1. I often go to the movies _____ weekends.
2. Here is the result _____ the student activity survey.
3. The result _____ "watch TV" is very interesting.
4. What are you talking _____?
5. I am here _____ a long time.



课堂练习

I. 选择填空。

- () 1. I have _____ been to Japan.
A. hardly B. sometimes C. never D. usually
- () 2. — _____ do you drink coffee?
— Every day.
A. How often B. How long C. What time D. How
- () 3. — What's your favorite program?
— _____

- A. CCTV. B. Animal World. C. Reading. D. Apples.
- () 4. — _____ do you go to work every day?
— By bike.
A. How B. When C. Why D. Where
- () 5. There _____ a game this afternoon.
A. is going to have B. is going to be
C. has D. be
- () 6. _____ students exercise three or four times a week.
A. The most B. Most C. The all D. The some
- () 7. Many boy students like _____.
A. play football B. to playing football
C. playing football D. playing the football
- () 8. I _____ the shops next Sunday.
A. am going to do B. am going to
C. am going D. go to
- () 9. She often watches TV _____ Sunday evening.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
- () 10. It's very far. Why _____ by bus?
A. not going B. not go C. don't go D. not to go

II. 句型转换。

1. Peter had some noodles for lunch today. (改为一般疑问句)

2. He hardly goes to the movies. (改为反意疑问句)

3. I usually play soccer. (对画线部分提问)

4. They often exercise after school. (同上)

5. He finds it very hard to pass the exam. (写出同义句)

III. 完形填空。

Two friends go to a city and 1 at a big hotel. Their room is 2 the 36th floor, and there is a fast lift and they go up and down 3. They come back to the hotel very late 4 Saturday night and the liftman says to them, "The electricity stops today, so we can't use the 5 now." The two friends say, "We are going to walk up to our room, but our coats are heavy."

They leave their coats in the liftman's room and begin 6. It takes a long time, but they laugh and sing interesting songs. At twelve o'clock they 7 the 36th floor. Then one of them puts his hand in his pocket and stops. He says to 8, "I'm going to



☆☆☆☆

sing the most interesting song of all. Its name is 'I 9 the key to the room in my 10 .'"

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. stay | B. work | C. get | D. come |
| () 2. | A. on | B. in | C. from | D. about |
| () 3. | A. hard | B. quick | C. easy | D. easily |
| () 4. | A. in | B. with | C. at | D. on |
| () 5. | A. hotel | B. floor | C. lift | D. room |
| () 6. | A. to climbing | B. run | C. to climb | D. to walking |
| () 7. | A. get to | B. get in | C. get | D. get at |
| () 8. | A. another | B. the other | C. other | D. others |
| () 9. | A. give | B. take | C. leave | D. forget |
| () 10. | A. pocket | B. shirt | C. coat | D. hand |



课后温习

I. 阅读理解。

Most American families are smaller than the families in other countries. Most American families have one or two parents and one or two children each.

Children in the US will leave their parents' home when they grow up. They usually live far from their parents because they want to find good jobs. They often write to their parents or telephone them. And they often go to visit their parents on holiday.

Parents usually let their children choose their own jobs. Americans think it is important for young people to decide on their lives by themselves.

Children are asked to do some work around their house. And in many families, children are paid for doing some housework so that they learn how to make money for their own use.

- () 1. The size of most American families is _____ that of other countries.
A. larger than B. smaller than C. as big as D. as small as
- () 2. When children grow up, they leave their parents' home to _____.
A. get married B. be free
C. find good jobs D. study
- () 3. They visit their parents _____.
A. on weekdays B. on weekends C. at any time D. on holiday
- () 4. Which of the following statements is WRONG?
A. Children have the freedom to choose their own jobs.
B. Parents don't ask their children to do the housework.
C. Parents think it is important for children to make their own decision.
D. When children grow up, they usually live far away from their parents.
- () 5. Some parents pay their children for doing housework because _____.
A. children can learn how to make money for themselves

- B. their children require them to do so
C. they are rich
D. it is required by law

II. 短文改错。

Mr. Green is come from England. He teaches our English. He can speak some Chinese, but not many. He goes to Chinese classes every weeks. He likes working in China very much. He says the Chinese people are very friendly. He have a son and a daughter. They go to the school here, but not the same one. They work hard in their lessons, but their Chinese is poor. They can only say a little. So they will go to Chinese classes with their father.

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

Section B



自主预习

I. 根据所给的英文解释完成单词。

1. m _____ a drink which we get from cows
2. u _____ not healthy
3. c _____ of course, sure
4. h _____ thing that a person does often almost without thinking
5. d _____ not the same

II. 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏中句子相匹配的短句。

A

B

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| () 1. How often does she drink milk? | a. About nine hours. |
| () 2. What sports do you play? | b. So do I. |
| () 3. Do you think you have a healthy lifestyle? | c. Basketball. |
| () 4. He eats a lot of fruit. | d. Yeah, I think so. |
| () 5. How long do you sleep every night? | e. Every day. |

III. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. How much are these _____ (vegetable)?
2. March 8th is _____ (woman) Day.
3. Mary puts _____ (she) bag in the desk.
4. The girl under the tree is a friend of _____ (Lucy).
5. Different people may have different _____ (idea).





课堂练习

I. 选择填空。

- () 1. His mother wants him _____ milk every day.
A. drink B. to drinking C. drinks D. to drink
- () 2. Is her lifestyle the same _____ yours _____ different?
A. to; or B. as; or C. as; and D. from; and
- () 3. Grandma is pretty healthy because she _____ every day.
A. exercises B. go for a walk
C. eats a lot of vegetable D. drinks many milk
- () 4. People usually start the day _____ breakfast.
A. from B. with C. have D. to eat
- () 5. Does it _____ a big difference if you eat fruit every day?
A. makes B. making C. make D. to make
- () 6. Her parents went there with a friend of _____.
A. they B. themselves C. them D. theirs
- () 7. I have five colour pencils, one is red, another is blue and three _____ are green.
A. the other B. other
C. the others D. others
- () 8. _____ of us would agree with you.
A. Someone B. No one C. None D. Nobody
- () 9. I met her _____ the way to school.
A. on B. in C. at D. to
- () 10. He does well _____ all his lessons.
A. at B. in C. on D. to

II. 句型转换。

1. There are some vegetables in the fridge. (改为一般疑问句)

2. The boy in black is Tony's brother. (对画线部分提问)

3. Must I finish my homework now? (做否定回答)

4. They are new students. (改为单数形式)

5. We should sleep for over nine hours every day. (对画线部分提问)

III. 完形填空。

There are many words in the English language. You will never 1 the meaning of



every word in English. When you read, you will often find many 2 you do not know. You will not have enough time to 3 reading and try to find every new word in a dictionary.

Sometimes you can 4 a new word because you know some of the parts of the new word. For example, if a word ends 5 the letters "er", that word 6 be the name of a 7, or a thing that does a certain action(某个动作). A writer is a person who writes. 8 it is not 9 to know the parts of a new word to understand it, 10 it will help you many times.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. know | B. learn | C. find | D. look up |
| () 2. A. books | B. letters | C. stories | D. words |
| () 3. A. stop | B. enjoy | C. keep | D. start |
| () 4. A. find | B. get | C. study | D. guess |
| () 5. A. in | B. off | C. up | D. with |
| () 6. A. can | B. might(可能) | C. should | D. must |
| () 7. A. friend | B. boy | C. person | D. girl |
| () 8. A. Then | B. Now | C. Yet | D. Sometimes |
| () 9. A. helpful | B. useful | C. enough | D. good |
| () 10. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. for |



课后温习

I. 阅读理解。

We each have a memory(记忆力). That's why we can still remember things after a long time. Some people have very good memories and they can easily learn many things by heart, but some people can only remember things when they say or do them again and again. Many of the great men of the world have got surprising memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his mother language when he is a small child. He hears the sounds, remembers them and then he learns to speak. Some children are living with their parents in foreign countries. They can learn two languages as easily as one because they hear, remember and speak two languages every day. In school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects, too. But your memory will become better and better when you do more and more exercises.

- () 1. Some people can easily learn many things by heart because _____.
A. they always sleep very well B. they often eat good food
C. they read a lot of books D. they have very good memories
- () 2. Everybody learns his mother language _____.
A. at the age of six B. when he is a small child
C. after he goes to school D. when he can read and write



- () 3. Before a child can speak, he must _____.
 A. read and write B. make sentences
 C. hear and remember the sounds D. think hard
- () 4. In school the pupils can't learn a foreign language well because _____.
 A. they have no good memories B. they have no recorders
 C. they have too much time for it D. they are busy with other subjects
- () 5. Your memory will become better and better _____.
 A. if you have plenty of good food
 B. if you do more and more exercises
 C. if you do morning exercises every day
 D. if you get up early

II. 短文改错。

I have a brother. I think he is pretty health.
 He exercises every day when he comes to home from school.
 He likes playing the football.
 And his eating habit are quite good, too.
 He eats a lot of vegetable, usually ten to eleven times a week.
 And he eats fruits every day and he drinks milk every day.
 I and he both love junk food,
 but we try to eat it only once a week.
 Oh, he sleeps nine hours at every night.
 Good food and exercise help he study better.

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

Unit 2 What's the matter?

Section A



自主预习

I. 根据所给的英文解释完成单词。

1. t _____ hard white bony things used for biting and chewing
2. h _____ sweet thing made by bees
3. e _____ organ of sight, animals or man can see with it
4. d _____ a person whose work is filling, cleaning, and taking out teeth
5. w _____ liquid without colour, smell or taste that is in lakes, seas

II. 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏中句子相匹配的短句。

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| () 1. What's the matter with her? | a. It doesn't work. |
| () 2. You should have a good rest. | b. Of course. |
| () 3. How are you feeling now? | c. Nothing serious. It's a cold. |
| () 4. May I ask you a question? | d. Much better, thank you. |
| () 5. What's wrong with it? | e. OK, I will. Thank you. |

III. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- He shouldn't eat _____ (something) for six hours.
- I hope you will feel _____ (well) soon.
- Jenny found a purse _____ (lie) on the ground.
- We should take good care of our _____ (tooth).
- For example, are you often weak and _____ (tire)?

IV. 广告语小译。

- Started Ahead. (Rejoice)
成功之路,从头开始。—— 飘柔
- Make yourself heard. (Ericsson)
理解就是沟通。—— 爱立信
- Focus on life. (Olympus)
瞄准生活。—— 奥林巴斯
- Good to the last drop. (Maxwell)
滴滴香浓,意犹未尽。—— 麦氏威尔
- Let's make things better. (Philips)
让我们做得更好。—— 飞利浦



课堂练习

I. 选择填空。

- There must be something wrong _____ my eyes. I can't see anything _____ them.
A. with; use B. of; with C. with; with D. about; by
- We often have a school meeting _____ the morning of Monday.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
- Australia is quite different _____ England in weather.
A. at B. from C. for D. on
- Mr. King often goes to work _____.
A. on feet B. by a bike C. in a car D. take a bus
- Use your _____, you'll work out that maths problem.
A. heads B. head C. hand D. heart





- () 6. You look so tired. I think you should _____.
A. to have a good rest B. rest a lot
C. have rests D. read a book
- () 7. There _____ lots of water in the glass.
A. is B. are C. have D. be
- () 8. Do you enjoy _____?
A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. swimming
- () 9. There's _____ snow. We can't go out to play football.
A. so many B. much too
C. too much D. too many
- () 10. There isn't _____ with your bike.
A. some wrong B. something wrong
C. anything wrong D. wrong anything

II. 句型转换。

1. The students will go to the cinema tomorrow. (改为否定句)

2. Peter had some noodles for lunch today. (改为一般疑问句)

3. Li Ping was ill. Li Ping didn't go to the farm. (合并成一句)

4. It's best for you to wear warm clothes in winter. (写出同义句)

5. His family are going to Taishan for a field trip. (对画线部分提问)

III. 完形填空。

Jack lost(丢失) his job last week. It was difficult for him to find another 1. 2 told him that it was possible to get a new one in a town two hundred kilometers 3. He decided to get there 4. So he went to the railway station and got 5 a train. He was the only one in the car(车厢). The train started. Suddenly a man came in 6 a gun and said to him, "Your money 7 your life!" Jack sat there without 8 up.

"I 9 any money," Jack answered.

"Then why are you so afraid of me?" the man asked angrily.

"Because I 10 you were the conductor, and I didn't buy a ticket," answered Jack.

- () 1. A. work B. jobs C. ones D. one
() 2. A. Nobody B. Somebody C. Anybody D. No one
() 3. A. from B. farther C. away D. off
() 4. A. by bike B. on foot C. by train D. by bus
() 5. A. off B. on C. up D. to
() 6. A. with B. has C. have D. there was



- () 7. A. but B. and C. so D. or
- () 8. A. stands B. standing C. stood D. stand
- () 9. A. don't have B. have no C. didn't have D. had
- () 10. A. know B. didn't know C. think D. thought



课后温习

I. 阅读理解。

In the world, soccer or football is the most popular sport. This is because many countries have wonderful teams for the World Cup. The World Cup is held every four years.

To remember 2002 FIFA World Cup, children from different countries and more than 60 children from Japanese schools came together and spent three weekends drawing a big picture called "Dream(梦幻) World Cup" in Japan. The children drew animals, flowers and people playing soccer under a blue bright sky. They wished each football team good luck by drawing the flags(旗帜) of all the countries that will take part in the World Cup in Japan and South Korea. The picture was put up in a park near a playground in Yokohama. Some football teams will have games there.

Are you a football fan(迷)? The World Cup makes more and more people interested in football. Teenagers(青少年) like playing and watching football. Many of them love some football stars so much that they get the pictures of their favourite players on the walls of their rooms. That is the way to show their love for the World Cup, as children in Japan.

- () 1. If a country wants to take part in the World Cup, she must have _____.
A. many football fans B. a very good team
C. many football players D. a big playground
- () 2. The next World Cup will be held in _____.
A. 2006 B. 2007 C. 2005 D. 2004
- () 3. From the passage, in the picture children drew many things except _____.
A. people playing football B. pictures of some football stars
C. a sunny sky D. flowers
- () 4. In "Dream World Cup", the children drew the flags of some countries _____.
A. to show their love for their own countries
B. to tell the people their stories
C. to show their good wishes for the football teams
D. to show their new ideas about football
- () 5. Many teenagers own the pictures of some football stars because _____.
A. they are interested in football B. they are football fans
C. they think their favourite players are great D. all of A, B and C

II. 短文改错。

Many years ago a poor man planted a orange tree.

1. _____



In the tree there were many fine oranges. One day he found one of it was as big as a football. He took it for the king. The king was so happy that he gave the poor man lots money. When a rich man heard of it, he said for himself, "I'll take my gold cup to the king and he will give me much money." The next day the king received from the cup. The king was very fond of the cup and he told the rich man, "I have an orange. It is beautiful than the cup, so I have decided to give it to you as the reward instead money."

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

Section B



自主预习

I. 根据所给的英文解释完成单词。

1. c _____ not hot or cold, comfortable
2. h _____ have a pain in one's head
3. i _____ become better
4. b _____ meat that people get from cows, oxen, or bulls
5. t _____ wanting to drink something

II. 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏中句子相匹配的短句。

A

B

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| () 1. What a fine day! | a. On foot. |
| () 2. I don't feel very well. | b. With pleasure. |
| () 3. Thank you for helping me. | c. Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. |
| () 4. How did he come to school? | d. Sorry, she isn't in. |
| () 5. May I speak to Mrs. Read? | e. Yes, I think so. |

III. 用适当的介词填空。

1. You should eat more *yin* foods, _____ tofu, or bean sprouts.
2. Doing much sport is good _____ your health.
3. Don't look _____ the window. Please listen _____ me.
4. He enjoys living _____ Beijing very much.
5. Tom has never been late _____ school.

IV. 趣味小阅读。

A Doctor and a Patient

A patient has toothache all day. So he has to see a doctor. The doctor thinks that the tooth should be pulled out.

Patient: Excuse me, how much does it cost to pull out a tooth?

Dentist: Ninety *yuan*.



Patient: You only spend a little time doing it, but I have to pay so much money for it.
I think that's too expensive.
Dentist: If you want to spend more time on your tooth, I would like to pull it out slowly.



课堂练习

I. 选择填空。

- () 1. Eating _____ a day keeps the doctor away.
A. an orange B. an apple C. an egg D. a piece of bread
- () 2. — I always feel _____ and angry, doctor.
— You might have too _____ *yang* in your life.
A. stressed out; much B. stress out; much
C. stressed out; many D. stress out; many
- () 3. It's important _____ to eat a balanced diet.
A. for we B. of us C. for us D. of we
- () 4. You should go to see a doctor if there is _____ with you.
A. something wrong B. nothing wrong
C. wrong something D. something ill
- () 5. He has a lot of headaches, so he _____ have a good rest.
A. need B. needs to C. needs D. need to
- () 6. — My aunt is badly ill. I have to look after her.
— _____
A. Don't worry! B. Can I help you?
C. I'm sorry to hear that. D. Bad luck!
- () 7. Do you want to _____ English with me?
A. ask B. speak C. talk D. say
- () 8. Who is _____ girl beside you?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 9. The cinema is near here. Let's walk _____ there.
A. to B. from C. over D. /
- () 10. — Whose trousers _____?
— _____ April's.
A. is it; It's B. are these; They're
C. is this; This's D. are they; Are they

II. 句型转换。

1. You should drink some water. (改为一般疑问句)

2. There is something wrong with her ears. (改为否定句)



3. I think it's important to sleep nine hours a night. (对画线部分提问)

4. There is a little sheep on the hill. (改为复数形式)

5. Is your friend a boy? Is your friend a girl? (改为选择疑问句)

III. 完形填空。

When the Americans were getting ready to send their first man to the moon, an old Irishman(爱尔兰人) was watching them on the television in the bar of a hotel. There was an Englishman in the bar, too, and he 1 the Irishman, "The 2 are very clever, aren't they? They are going 3 some men to the moon. It is a long 4 from the world."

"Oh, that's 5," the Irishman answered quickly. "The Irish are going to send some men to the sun in a few months. That's 6 away from the moon, you know."

"Yes, it is." The Englishman said, "7 it is too 8 for the people to go to."

The Irishman laughed and said, "Well, the Irish aren't stupid, you know, we 9 go to the sun during the day, of course, we will go there 10."

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| () 1. | A. said to | B. told | C. talk to | D. spoke to |
| () 2. | A. Englishmen | B. Americans | C. Irish | D. Frenchmen |
| () 3. | A. to reach | B. to send | C. to give | D. to rest |
| () 4. | A. time | B. street | C. road | D. way |
| () 5. | A. good | B. nice | C. true | D. nothing |
| () 6. | A. long | B. far | C. farthest | D. much farther |
| () 7. | A. and | B. But | C. or | D. because |
| () 8. | A. hot | B. warm | C. cold | D. cool |
| () 9. | A. don't | B. can't | C. won't | D. mustn't |
| () 10. | A. in the morning | B. in the afternoon | C. in the evening | D. during the night |

课后温习

I. 阅读理解。

Mary is an American schoolgirl. She is now in Beijing with her parents. She doesn't know Chinese, but she is trying to study and speak it. She often tries to speak Chinese to her Chinese friends. Sometimes they don't understand(理解) her, because she can't speak Chinese well.

It's Saturday morning. Mary goes out. She is on her way to the park. She is going there to see a flower show(展览). But she doesn't know how to get there. She asks a Chinese boy. The boy can't understand her. Then she takes out a pen and some paper.