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68 所名故用书 与图成功

MIDDLE SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR UPGRADER

這個的組織

主编 陈 璞



八年级

長春出版社

四学英语语法

七年级



長春出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学英语语法强化训练.八年级/陈璞主编.一长春:长春出版社,2008.1 ISBN 978—7—5445—0203—0

总编室电话:0431-88563443

Ⅰ.中... Ⅱ.陈... Ⅲ.英语一语法一初中一习题

IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 065268 号

中学英语语法强化训练 八年级

主 编:陈 璞

责任编辑: 吕 鹤 吴冠宇

封面设计: 尹小光

出版发行:长春出版社

发行部电话: 0431-88561180 读者服务部电话: 0431-88561177

地 址: 吉林省长春市建设街 1377 号

邮 编:130061

XX

址: www.cccbs.net

制 版:长春国栋文化传播中心

印 刷:吉林省吉育印业有限责任公司

经 销:新华书店

开 本:710×970 16 开

字 数:250 千字

印 张:12.25

版 次:2008年1月第2版

印 次:2008年1月第1次印刷

定 价:13.90元

前言

教育部颁布的全日制义务教育和普通高级中学《英语课程标准》中指出:"基础教育阶段学生应该学习和掌握的英语语言基础知识包括语音、词汇、语法、功能和话题等五方面的内容。语言知识是语言能力的有机组成部分,是发展语言技能的重要基础。"《课标》还对初中阶段语法教学规定了明确的目标:

- 1. 了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能;
- 2. 在实际运用中体会和领悟语言形式的表意功能;
- 3. 理解和掌握描述人和物的表达方式;
- 4.理解和掌握描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程的表达方式;
- 5. 初步掌握描述时间、地点、方法的表达方式;
- 6.理解、掌握比较人、物体及事物的表达方式。

为了实现上述目标,《课标》还具体规定了初中阶段应当掌握的"语法项目表"。 本书就是依据《课标》规定的分级目标和语法项目表并结合人教社《新目标英语》八年级课本精心编写的,可供八年级学生与教材配套同步使用。

本书每单元包括两个板块: "语法知识" 部分针对本单元重点语法项目进行了详细的讲解,解说简明扼要,例句典型地道,认真研读这部分内容不仅可以加深对本单元语法知识的理解,而且可以复习以往学过的相关知识,在头脑中构建清晰的知识网络。"强化练习"部分则提供了足够量的从单项突破到综合运用的形式多样的练习。有些练习还选自近年来全国各地的中考真题,这无疑有助于读者熟悉中考命题规律,从而顺利通过中考,取得优异成绩。

本书各单元讲练之后还提供了初中阶段英语语法知识简表,包括《课标》规定的全部语法项目,并指出其在各年级语法强化训练中所在的单元,可帮助读者"瞻前顾后",使知识系统化、网络化。

诚望本书能对广大八年级学生的英语学习有所帮助。



全点点点点

中学英语语法强化训练(八年级)

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语法知识章

①常用的不定代词

不指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词叫不定代词。不定代词具有名词和形容词性质,并有可数和不可数之分,在句中可用作主语、表语、同位语、定语、状语等。

常见的不定代词:

(1)all 的意思是"全部;全体人员;一切"。

例 如:

All were silent.大家都不吭声。

All of the defendants were proved guilty.所有的被告都被证明是有罪的。

All (that) I want is peace and quiet.我所要的只是安宁。

(2)both 的意思是"二者, 俩"。

例 如:

You are both right.你们俩都对。

Both felt that they are very intimate.两个人都认为他们亲密无间。

(3)each 的意思是"每个,每人,每件"。

例 如:

Each of us has a company car. 我们每人都有一辆公司的汽车。



The witnesses were each perfectly certain of what they said.

每个证人都对自己所说的话十分肯定。

We each have our own particular tastes, haven't we?

我们各有所好,不是吗?

(4) every 的意思是"每一,每个"。

例如:

Every word in this dictionary is important.这本词典中每一个词都很重要。

Every boy and girl is taught to read and write.每个男孩和女孩都受到读书写字的教育。

(5)other 的意思是"其他的人(事物)"。

例 如:

I went swimming while the others played basketball.我去游泳,其余的人都去打篮球了。

(6)another 的意思是"另一个,别个"。

例 如:

Another barn has been built there.

另一个牲口棚建在那儿。

(7)either 的意思是"(两者之中)任何一个"。

例 如:

I don't think either of them are at home.我想他们中任何一个都不在家。

I have bought two cakes, you can have either.

我买了两块蛋糕,你要哪块都行。

(8)neither 的意思是"两者都不"。

例 如:

I have two hats but neither fits me properly.

我有两顶帽子,但对我都不合适。

(9)no 的意思是"没有, 无"。

例 如:

The poor boy had no money for new textbooks. 那个穷孩子没有钱买新教科书。







(10)none 的意思是"没有人;一个也没有;一点儿也没有"。

例 如:

None has (have) arrived yet. 还没有人来。

None of the money is mine.这笔钱没有一点是我的。

(11) some 的意思是"一些,若干"。

例 如:

Some of the students are from abroad. 一些学牛来自国外。

"Is there any more tea?" "Yes, some is left."

"还有茶吗?""有,还剩一点。"

(12)any 的意思是"无论哪个, 无论哪些"。

例 如:

"Did you find the girl students in the library?" "No,I didn't find any." "你在图书馆里看到这些女生了吗?" "我一个也没有看到。"

Are there any exams at the end of a term?每个学期结束时都有一些考试吗?

(13) many 的意思是"许多"。

例 如:

Many are called but few are chosen.许多人被召来,但选中的极少。

(14) much 的意思是"很多;大量"。

例 如:

Did he say much to you?他跟你说得多吗?

We have much to thank for.有很多事情值得我们感谢。

几组不定代词的辨异:

(1)both 和 all:both 用于两个人或事物; all 用于两个以上的人或事物, 也可用于不可數的东西。

例 如:

Both of them swim well.他们俩都游得很好。

I don't like both of them.他们俩我不都喜欢。

All of us were disappointed by him. 他使我们大家都失望了。

All was silent. 万籁俱寂。

(2) each 和 every

⑦each和every都含有"每一个"的意思,但是each指两个或两个以上的人或物,侧重个体;every指三个或三个以上的人或物,侧重全体。





例 如:

Peter and Bill each say they came first in the race. 彼得和比尔都说自己跑了第一。

Each of the 50 US states has an autonomous government that runs that state.

美国的50个州都有一个自治政府管理该州的事务。

Every man was eager to try his skill.人人都巴不得一试身手。

②every 在台中只能作定语;each 在台中可作主语、宾语、定语或同位语。

例 如:

Every man is not honest.并不是每个人都是诚实的。

Each of us has his own duty.我们每个人都有自己的职责。

There came three students and I gave a book to each.



Each school has its library.每个学校都有图书馆。

The French and German each claimed the territory.

法国人和德国人都声称这块土地是他们的。

(3) either 和 neither:either 表示两个中的任一个, 而 neither 表示两者都不。

例 如:

Either of the plans is equally dangerous.

这两个计划中,哪一个都同样有危险。

I want neither of them.我两个都不要。

(4) no 和 none:no 主要用作定语来构成否定句,偶尔也可修饰表语;none 表示没 有人或东西,在句中可以作主语、宾语或同位语。

例 如:

There is no need to solve it.没必要解决它。

It's no problem.没问题。

None of the others have lived my experience.

别人都不曾有过我这样的经历。

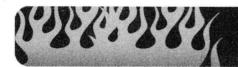
We should surround the enemy forces completely and let none escape from the net.

我们应该四面包围敌人,不使一人漏网。

We none of us said anything. 我们谁也没说什么。

(5) some 和 any







⑦当some和any用来修饰可数名词单数时,some表示某一个,any表示任何一个。

I've read that story in some magazine.我在某本杂志上看到过这个故事。

You may take any of them.你可以拿其中的任何一个。

②一般说来,some 多用于肯定句,anv 多用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。

例 如:

We're inviting some friends over for dinner.

我们打算邀请一些朋友过来吃顿饭。

He didn't get accepted to any of the colleges he really wanted to go.

他没有接到任何他想去的大学的录取通知书。

Have you read any of her books?你有没有看过她的书?

Ask me if you have any question. 如果你有问题就问我。

③some 也可用在疑问句中,表示盼望得到肯定的回答或表示建议、请求。

例 如:

Would you recommend some scenic spots to see here?

你能推荐一下这里的风景点吗?

Could you ask her to translate some of these books for me?

你能不能请她为我翻译这里的一些书?

④some 可以和數词连用,表示大约、近似的意思。

例 如:

He waited some 30 minutes.他等了大约 30 分钟。

⑤any 还可以用作副词,常与比较级连用,表示程度,意为"稍微"。

例 如:

Things haven't become any better lately.近来情况并没有任何好转。

I couldn't stand it any longer.我不能再忍受了。

(6) other 与 another

①other前面常用定冠词,表示"两者中的另一个",相当于名词或形容词,在台中作主语、宾语、定语等。相当于名词时,有复数形式 others,表示其他的人或物。

例 如:

I have two dogs. One is black and the other is white.

我有两只狗,一只是黑的,另一只是白的。

Some people came by car, others came on foot. 有些人是坐汽车来的, 其他的是

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中学英语语法强化训练

MIDDLE SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR UPGRADER

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走着来的。

I don't like this dress.Show me some others.我不喜欢这件衣服,请另外拿几件给我看看。

She is older than me but my other sisters are younger.她比我大,其余都是我妹妹。

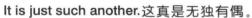
②another 表示"(三者或三者以上)再一个,另一个",只能代替或修饰可数的单数 名词,前面不用冠词,在句中可以作主语、宾语、定语、表语。

例 如:

One article is a ruler, another is a pen and the third is a rubber. 一样东西是尺子, 另一样是钢笔, 第三样是橡皮。

Never mind.There'll be another one in ten minutes.不要紧, 过 10 分钟就又会来一辆。

I don't like this one. Show me another. 我不喜欢这个,请让我看看另一个。



(7) little, few, many 与 much

①little 和 much 用来修饰不可数名词、few 和 many 用来修饰可数名词。

例 如:

But the manager pay little attention to me.但是经理很少注意我。

We haven't much milk.我们的牛奶不多了。

He spoke so fast that few of us could catch what he said. 他说话太快,我们没有几个能听清楚他在说什么。

How many of you will come to the dinner?你们共有几位客人就餐?

2many a 后面可以接单数名词,表示"许多"。

例 如:

I've borrowed many a book from the library.我已从图书馆借了许多书。

Many a young man went to the cinema.许多年轻人都去看电影了。

I have seen him many a time.我已多次见到过他。

③little 和 few 表示否定, a little 和 a few 表示肯定。

例 如:

Little remains to be done.没有什么可做的了。

A little remains to be done.还有一点要做。









There are few people in the room.房间里没有几个人。(虽有但少) There are a few people in the room.房间里有几个人。(虽少但有) (8) no one 和 none

⑦no one 只用于指人,而 none 既可用于指人,也可指物。

例 如:

What if no one likes me?要是没有人喜欢我怎么办呢? There were none to help him.没有人为帮他。

None of the word-processing machines on display here are imported.

这里展出的文字处理机没有一台是进口的。

②如果说"若干人或物之中一个也不",要用none,谓语可以用复数,也可以用单数。

例 如:

None of us are/is perfect.我们谁也不是完人。

None of the money is mine.这笔钱没有一点是我的。

- (9) every one 与 everyone
- ⑦前者意思是每个人或物,用于特指;后者意思是"每个人",用于泛指。

例 如:

She expects every one to work harder.她期望每个人都拼命工作。

I like every one of the books.我喜欢这些书中的每一本。

Everyone had a good time.每个人都玩得很高兴。

②every one 可跟 of 短语, everyone 不可跟 of 短语。

例 如:

Go to bed, every one of you! 你们大家都去睡觉!

②部分否定与全部否定

当 all,both,each 和 every 等表示整体意义的代词与否定词连用时,一般只表示部分否定。如表示全部否定,应该用 none,no one,neither,nobody, nothing 等。

例 如:

All of us are not fond of sports.我们当中不是所有的人都喜欢运动。

I don't like both of them.他们俩我不都喜欢。

Everyone is not present.并非每个人都来了。

Everything is not settled.并非事事都解决了。



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None of us are fond of sports.我们都不喜欢运动。

I know nothing about the accident.对那次事故我什么也不知道。

The committee decided that no one should be admitted without a ticket.

委员会决定无票者不得入内。

强化练习★

一、用不定代词 some, any, none, all 填空。
① He wantsof you to help him.(所有人)
② There ismilk in the cup.(一些)
③ I don't needhelp.(任何)
④of us have been there.(没人)
⑤ I knowof them.(没一个)
⑥of the students watch TV twice a week.(一些)
① Are thereteachers in the office? (一些)
⑧goes well.(一切)
二、按要求改写句子。
① There are about sixty students in Class Two.(就划线部分提问)
?
② These potatoes are one yuan. (就划线部分提问)
?
③ I have milk for breakfast every day. (就划线部分提问)
?
④ The boy always gets up early. (用 never 改成反义句)
⑤ The students are studying in the classroom.(改为一般现在时)
⑥ Mary has some rice for lunch.(改为一般疑问句)
?
⑦ Do you have an English name? (作否定回答)
⑧ How often do you play guitar?(作否定回答)
® He sometimes plays cards with his family (田 now 改足句子)



A.Both

B.Either



三、连词组句。	
- Starten and the starten and	
① you, often, watch, do, how, TV	
2 do, on, he, does, what, weekends	ned its
it's, says, for, she, good, health	
eat, to, I, vegetables, try, times, eleven, a week	
5) favorite, what's, her, food	
· · ·	
四、在以下错误部分下划线,把正确答案写在括号	II. o
)
2) I always eat apples because I don't like them ve	ery much.()
3 He is very healthy because he hardly goes to be	ed early.()
The man watches TV one or two times a week. ()
5 —What does Tom do on weekends?	
-He sometime plays computer games at home	.()
The boy often go to movies on Saturday. ()	
7) Maria never exercises, she likes to play tennis.	()
<pre> § I don't need some coffee.() </pre>	
There are twenty students in my class. About five	ve students are often late
for school. Some of them are early.(
Most of the boys like surfing the Internet excep	ot Tom in my class.()
真题回眸 🛊	
选择填空:从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入	、空白处的最佳答案。
①On sides of the street are a lot of colorful	
A each B.both C.either D.a	
—Which do you prefer, bananas or oranges? (20	007 · 宁波)
Leniov eating apples	

C.Neither

D.all

参考管案

- Jall 2some 3any 4None 5none 6Some 7any 8All
- __ . ①How many students are there in Class Two?
 - ②How much are these potatoes?
 - 3 How often do you have milk for breakfast?
 - (4) The boy never gets up early.
 - The students study in the classroom.
 - **®Does Mary have rice for lunch?**
 - ⑦No, I don't.
 - ® Never.

 - She hardly ever starts her class with telling stories.
- \equiv \bigcirc How often do you watch TV?
 - ②What does he do on weekends?
 - 3She says it's good for health.
 - (4) I try to eat vegetables eleven times a week.
 - (5) What's her favorite food?

① ①long(often) ②always(sometimes) ③hardly(usually) ④one or two times(once or twice) ⑤sometime(sometimes) ⑥go(goes) ⑦never(often) ⑧ some (any) ⑨Some(Most) ⑥Most of(All)

真题回眸

①B ②C







ONE PRO D



语法知识★

①助动词 should 的用法

should 作为助动词,是 shall 的过去式,用来构成第一人称过去将来时。

例 如:

I told her that I should show her around the next day.

我告诉她第二天我会带她到处看看。

不过现代英语中,特别是口语中,一般都用 would。

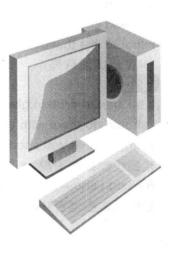
- ②情态动词 should 的用法
- (1)表示劝告、建议、命令。

例 如:

You should do what your parents tell you.你应该照你父母的话办。

To be safe you should go up a ladder one rung at a time. 为安全起见, 登梯子时你应该一步一步往上爬。

We should learn how to use computers.我们应该学会使用电脑。







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iddle school english grammar upgrade

(2)表示推测。

例 如:

Three weeks should suffice. 3 个星期可能足够了。

They should be there by now,I think.我想他们现在可能到那儿了。

This shouldn't cause any problem.这大概不会引起什么麻烦。

- -Do you think it will rain?-I should say so.
- 你认为今天还会下雨吗?
- ---我想会的。
- (3)用于第一人输疑问句,表示委婉地询问对方的意见或意愿。



What should I get my sister?我该给姐姐买什么呢?

What gauge of wire should we use for this job?我们干这活应该用多大号的铁丝? Suppose they didn't believe it, how should we convince them?要是他们不相信,

怎样让他们相信呢?

Should I call him and apologize?我是不是应该打电话向他道歉?

(4)表示委婉的请求。

例 如:

I should like to call my lawyer.我希望给我的律师打个电话。

I should like a word with you. 我想和你说句话。

I should like my observation to be minuted.我希望把我的看法记入议事录。

I should like that one.我想要那一个。

(5)表示虚拟语气。

例 如:

If he should drop in give him my message.他如来访,就将此条给他。

I should go there with you if you asked me.如果你请我,我会跟你到那儿去。

I suggest that you should stay at home as if nothing had happened.

我建议你呆在家里,当做什么也没发生。

He said I should have given more care to my work.

他说我本应当更认真地工作。

