

READING VANGUARD

阅读前沿 考点解读 语法充电 解题分析(技巧)

阅读先锋

通过阅读搞定英语

8年级英语

IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH
BY READING

NEW

吴超 主编

我们的口号是
通过阅读搞定英语!



吉林教育出版社
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主编/ 吴超

编者/ 孙继红 孙亮

张冬梅 王静

王晓杰 杨克亮

霍文铎 刘小力

杨忠利 孙基玉

齐宪波 周淑萍

王波 崔宇

李颖 高岩

张秀萍 吕晓莹

史才春 汪春生

李永明 代春梅

高颖 王子豪



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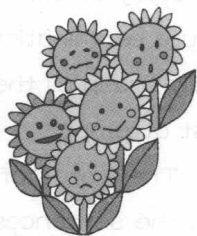
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Editor's 卷首语 Letter



The purpose of writing this book is to help the students improve their English by reading, it combines the training of the students' reading ability with the increase of their language and grammar knowledge in a good way, showing the principle of trying to put what is learned to use.

The choice of all the reading topics stresses their appearance frequency in the senior middle school entrance examinations, the fashion of language communication, the philosophy of teaching the readers and the feeling of moving the readers.

The introductions of the reading skills focus on the method, the rules and the feeling. They can be carried out and followed easily.

The hints of the language points can smooth away the readers' reading obstacle, enlarge the readers' language knowledge in series and introduce their examination background in the past senior middle school entrance examinations, all these benefit the students in many ways.

The help of the grammars emphasizes not only their inner rules and outer connections, but also the



discovery of difficult points and the prediction of the future examinations points. It can make the readers really grasp all the needed grammar knowledge at the first attempt.

The words of this book are new and fashionable and the sentences of it are in balance and harmony. Its narration means is flexible and smart, showing great beauty and strong feeling. What's more, it praises the true, the kind and the beautiful, scolds the false, the evil, and the ugly. In the course of feeling the cruel coldness and great change of the society and life all the readers can get a strong feeling of duty and task, gain a strong desire to learn all subjects well to serve our society and homeland.

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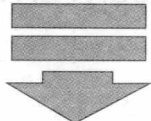
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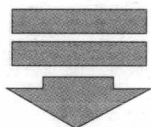
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阅读先锋

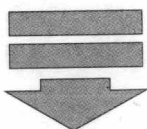
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上学期

Unit 1

提示

七种阅读题型

阅读全能训练

考点完全解读

语法透彻解析

答案详细解答



阅读前沿

READING
FRONT

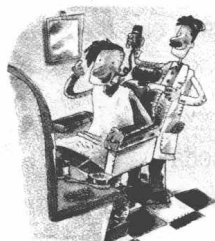
Part 1

阅读理解选择

读一读，看一看，下面六位的生活习惯是什么样子的。

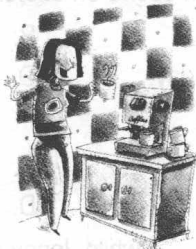
How much of an addict are you?

Which of the people do you relate to? Are you like any of the people?



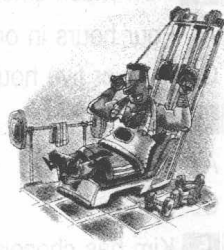
"I hate haircuts. I seldom get a haircut. So when I get one, my hair is really short. My hair gets really long before my next haircut."

Harry



"I hardly ever drink soda. I normally drink coffee. I sometimes drink eight cups a day."

Rose



"I do exercise regularly. Sometimes I spend 4 or 5 hours on exercise in one day."

Sam



"I have a bar of chocolate once in a while. I can't eat a lot of chocolate, because it makes me fat."

Kim

"I have a TV in my living room, a TV in my dining room, a TV in my kitchen, a TV in my bedroom. I even have one in the bathroom."

John

"I spend a lot of time shopping, but I don't spend a great deal of money. I mostly do window shopping."

Jenny

- 1 How often do Harry get a haircut?
A. Once a month. B. Twice a year. C. Seldom. D. Always.
- 2 How many TVs does John have?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- 3 How much time does Sam spend on exercise?
A. Four hours in one day. B. Five hours in one day.
C. Four or five hours in one day. D. One day.
- 4 Rose likes _____.
A. soda B. drinking soda
C. coffee D. drinks coffee
- 5 Kim has chocolate _____, while Jenny spends _____ shopping.
A. once, a lot of time
B. once in a while, a great deal of money
C. once in a while, a lot of time
D. once, a great deal of money



Part 2

阅读判断正(T)误(F)

怎样才能使自己身体强健呢？你想知道吗？

I'm pretty healthy. I exercise every day, usually when I come home from school. And my eating habits are pretty good. I try to eat a lot of vegetables, usually ten to eleven times a week. And I eat fruit every day and I drink milk every day. Of course, I love junk food, too, but I try to eat it only once a week. Oh, and I sleep nine hours every night. So you see, I look after my health. And my healthy lifestyle helps me get good grades. Good food and exercise help me to study better.



1 I'm pretty healthy so I often exercise.

2 I try to eat vegetables ten to eleven times a week and drink milk every day.

3 I like junk food and I eat it a lot.

4 I have a healthy lifestyle and I study better.

5 Sleeping nine hours every night is good for my health.

Part 3

阅读回答问题

世界各地的人们都在庆祝新年，但是人们的庆祝方式不尽相同。究竟有什么不同呢？你想知道吗？

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATIONS

People around the world celebrate the New Year, but they celebrate the holiday on different days. In Europe and America, January 1st starts the New Year. In Chi-



na, the New Year is in January or February. In Iran, the New Year is in March, and in Israel, it's in September.

New Year's celebrations around the world are the same in some ways, but they are different, too. In the United States, people usually go to parties on New Year's Eve. On New Year's Day, many people stay home. They usually watch sports and parades on TV. In China, it's the opposite. People stay at home on New Year's Eve. On New Year's Day, they visit friends and relatives and exchange presents. There are parades with dragons as part of the New Year celebrations.

People in most places eat special foods for the New Year. In many places, people eat sweet foods. They want to have a "sweet" or good new year. For example, people in Israel dip sweet apples into honey. In Spain, people eat twelve grapes at midnight. Each grape means a good month in the new year!

- 1 When is the New Year in Europe and America?

- 2 In China, the New Year is in January or February, isn't it?

- 3 What do Americans do on New Year's Eve?

- 4 Why do people eat sweet foods?

- 5 Do the Chinese visit friends and relatives on New Year's Eve?

Part 4

短文缩写填空

一位艺术家邀请一位乞丐吃午饭。饭后，艺术家发现自己没有带钱……艺术家会怎么办呢？

The artist and the beggar

An artist who did not have much money, but was a very kind man, was coming home by train one day. He gave his last few coins to a beggar, but then he saw another one, and forgot that he did not have any money. He asked the man if he would like to have lunch with him, and the beggar accepted, so they went into a small res-



restaurant and had a good meal.

At the end, the artist could not pay the bill, of course, so the beggar had to do so.

The artist was very unhappy about this, so he said to the beggar, "Come home with me in a taxi, my friend, and I'll give you back the money for lunch."

"Oh, no!" the beggar answered quickly. "I had to pay for your lunch, but I'm not going to pay for your taxi home too!"

One day, an artist was 1 home by train. The artist 2 little money, but he 3 his last few coins to a beggar. Then he saw 4 beggar, he 5 the man to have 6 with him. After a good meal, the artist found there was 7 money on him. The 8 had to pay for the bill. The artist felt 9 for this and asked the beggar to go to his home. But the beggar refused, for he didn't want to pay for the 10.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Part 5
完形填空

Thompson 是位聋子，但他却不想让人们知道。一天，当和朋友们共进晚餐时，他弄出了一个笑话。你想知道事情的来龙去脉吗？

Thompson was very deaf(聋的), but he did not like people to know this. 1 he invited several friends to dinner. While they 2 the table, one of his friends 3 a funny story. Everyone laughed, and Thompson, laughed 4 anyone. He said, "That was a very funny joke(玩笑), 5 I know a funnier one. Would you like 6 it?" They all said they would, so Thompson began his story. When it ended, everyone laughed 7 ever, and he himself smiled 8. He was very glad that his story was so funny. But he didn't know the story was 9 as his friend 10.

1 A. One morning

C. One evening

2 A. sat at

C. were eating in

B. So

D. And

B. were sitting at

D. were sitting in



- 3 A. told B. spoke C. said D. talked
- 4 A. at B. as loud as C. too loud for D. so loudly as
- 5 A. and B. or C. but D. so
- 6 A. to listen to B. listening C. to hear D. hearing
- 7 A. more B. for C. so loud as D. louder than
- 8 A. happy B. satisfied C. sadly D. happily
- 9 A. same B. the same C. different D. the different
- 10 A. just told B. had just told C. has just told D. was just telling

Part 6

短文综合填空

Charlie 是我的表兄弟，日前在我家做客。而我俩却弄得不亦乐乎。为什么呢？

When cousin Charlie arrived, my parents said to him: “1 yourself at home.” And 2 is doing just that. I 3 my room with Charlie. In the evening, I usually 4 my homework in my room, 5 I can't with Charlie here. He always 6 a lot of noise. He plays video games 7 talks on the phone. Charlie rarely does any housework, and he never makes his bed. I do all the cleaning, and I usually make supper. He hardly ever does laundry. When he needs a 8 shirt, he just opens my closet and takes one. When he does the 9, he only buys junk food like potato chips and soda. I want my parents to make a promise 10 me: never to invite Charlie again!





1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Part 7

体验新题型

信息匹配

你是否会正确运用生活中必备的好句子呢？把左栏与右栏中的信息匹配一下吧！

<p>1. A: Can I have some sugar for my tea? B: Yes, of course. Do you also want some milk? A: No, thanks. _____</p> <p>2. A: How old is your grandfather? B: Ninety. A: Really? _____</p> <p>3. A: Jack, what time shall we meet tomorrow? B: I'll be free all day. _____</p> <p>4. A: Your brother hasn't stopped smoking yet, has he? B: Not yet. _____ I can't do anything more.</p> <p>5. A: You quit your job? You're kidding. B: _____ I'm serious.</p>	<p>A. I've done my best.</p> <p>B. I'm not going to kid you.</p> <p>C. He looks in the pink.</p> <p>D. You name the time.</p> <p>E. That will do.</p>
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1	2	3	4	5
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考点解读

EXAMINATION
POINTS
DISCOVERY

1. How often do you exercise?
你多长时间进行一次体育锻炼？

(1) 考点精讲：

①how often 作特殊疑问词，询问做某事的频度，意思是“多长时间一次”，其答语中常用的词或词组有 always (总是)、usually (通常)、often (经常)、sometimes (有



时)、hardly(ever)几乎不、never(从来不)、every day(每天)、once a week(每周一次)等。如: How often are you late for school? Never. 你上学迟到情况如何? 从来不迟到。How often do you go to movies? Once a week. 你多长时间去看一次电影? 每周一次。

②exercise 在这里用作动词,意思是“训练、锻炼”,相当于 do sports 或 have sports。但 exercise 可接宾语也可作不及物动词,可单独使用。如: He is exercising his voice. 他在练嗓子。They don't exercise enough. 他们锻炼不够。

(2) 考点链接:

①how often、how long、how soon 作为特殊疑问词都是对时间提问,但含义不同。对表示频率的副词或词组提问时,要用 how often; 对表示时间持续的状态语提问时要用 how long; 对表示“要过多久以后”的意义时间状语提问常用 how soon。如: He had to work from morning till night. 他得干多长时间的活?

The magic cloth will be ready in ten days. →这块有魔力的布将在十天后织好。How soon will the magic cloth be ready? 这块有魔力的布将什么时间织好?

②exercise 还可用作名词,意思是“练习”、“锻炼”、“体操”等。当练习讲时是可数名词,如: an English grammar exercise(一道英语语法练习题); 当体操讲时常用复数形式,如: do morning exercises(做早操), do eye exercises(做眼保健操); 当锻炼讲时,一般为不可数名词,如: take exercise(进行体育训练)。

(3) 典型考例:

① — _____ can the children go to the park?

— Sometimes.

A. How far

B. How often

C. How long

D. How soon

② Most students _____ three or four times a week.

A. exercise

B. exercises

C. do exercise

D. exercising

(4) 正误辨析:

I don't know how long he will be back. Perhaps in three days. 我不知道他多久以后回来。也许是三天后吧。

应改为 I don't know how soon he will be back. Perhaps in three days. (因为根据 in three days 判断不知道的是“多久以后”)