

新课标

初中英语

与

错例分析 读写技巧

疑点 难点 考点



8

年级

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语错例分析与读写技巧. 八年级/袁永平、薛军主编.
—南京:南京出版社,2007.7

ISBN 978-7-80718-291-7

I. 初... II. 袁... III. 薛... IV. 英语课—初中—教学
参考资料 V. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 087219 号

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书 名:初中英语错例分析与读写技巧(八年级)

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出版发行:南京出版社

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责任编辑:陆永辉

封面设计:周 勇

印 刷:江苏省科学技术情报研究所印刷厂

开 本:880×1230 1/32

印 张:9.75

字 数:257 千

版 次:2007 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次:2007 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 978-7-80718-291-7

定 价:18.00 元

南京版图书若有印装质量问题可向本社调换

致亲爱的同学

欢迎你进入中学的学习阶段，欢迎你来到英语世界。

现在，请你翻开这本书，你将与我们一同进入奇妙的英语王国，在这里你将体会到英语的魅力和它的风采。

当你打开这本书的时候，你会发现它与其他辅导图书的不同；继续下去你会感觉到英语并不神秘，并不枯燥；它是很有趣的，你会轻松愉快地与它交上朋友。

这本书是以英语课程标准的精神为准绳，其体例结构以译林国标教材、人教国标教材的知识内容和教材风格为依据，博采众家之长。它不属于紧跟某一种教材的同步练习册，而是一本综合素质训练、应考能力检测、技能水平提高的学习辅导书。

“单元导航台”，将让你明了每一章的基本知识点，要掌握的重点，需突破的难点和应侧重的考点；指导你去关注这一章的内容，提高解决实际问题的综合能力。

“错例诊所”，将展现给你的是同学们在做作业、测验、考试时经常做错的题目，如分析思路错误、概念应用错误、辨析题意错误等等，通过剖析错误原因，指明解答方法，进行矫正。最后根据问题进行知识拓展和延伸。

“读写训练营”，对你的阅读与写作进行详细的指导，为你列举学习中、测验中、考试中各种形式的典型例题，引导你去思考，拓展你的思维。

“能力检测站”，将为你提供系统的练习试卷，习题联系实际，开放性强，紧扣重点，难易兼顾，适当加有各地中考经典题和竞赛题，适合于各个层次基础的学生练习。

读完这本书你会感觉到：在英语领域里，这本书能让你开阔视野，思维发散，掌握方法，学到本领；它为你创造了一个展示你的英语才智的天地。

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• 8A •





Unit One



单元导航台

1. 学会运用 more, nothing, honest, secret, joy, special, sad, believe, magazine, good-looking, slim, willing, ready, singer, almost, eyesight, round, smart, hored, smiling, dark, fat, neat, pleasant, wear, climbing, exciting, correctly 等四会单词。

2. 掌握 be willing to do sth., share sth. with sb., try one's best to do sth., wear a smile on one's face, grow up, knock over sth./sb., think of sth., solve problems, keep a secret 等短语的用法。

3. 掌握运用下列句型:

(1) She is as slim as I am.

(2) She is willing to share things with her friends.

(3) However, both skiing and cycling are not as dangerous as diving.

(4) He's one of the nicest hoy in my class.

(5) I'm very unhappy these days because I have some problems with my new school.

4. 能区分句子的不同成分,并用其基本成分正确造句。

5. 能写正式的推荐信,清晰表达你所推荐的内容。



错例诊断所

- 例 1 (北京中考)—What's on TV tonight? Is there _____ interesting?
—I'm afraid not.



A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

●正:B

●解析:在疑问句中复合不定代词用 anything。

●误:A

●解析:该题考查复合不定代词的用法特征,注意区别它们的含义及使用范围。anything 常用于否定句或疑问句中, something 用于肯定句;nothing 表示否定的意义;everything 表示全部概念意义。

例2 (山东中考)—Would you like to _____ the children
something more about Kong Fansen?
—Sure. I'd love to.

A. speak B. tell C. talk D. say

●正:B

●解析:tell sb something 是固定短语。

●误:D

●解析:该题考查动词的用法辨析。选项动词的词义与“说”有关,而又“说法”不同。

例3 (镇江中考)Although he was a child, he tried to find
ways _____ people _____ life more.

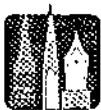
A. to help; enjoy B. help; enjoy
C. to help; enjoying D. help; enjoying

●正:A

●解析:动词不定式作目的状语。

●误:B

●解析:本题考生从句型结构上思维,容易理解为 find 之后接动词原形作宾语补足语,但此处并不是这种用法,而是用动词不定式作目的状语,排除 B、D 项。再从动词 help 思维,其结构为 help somebody (to) do something,采用(不带 to 的)动词不定式作宾语补足语。



例 4 It's _____ kind of you that you always help me carry my heavy bag.

● 正: so

● 解析: so kind 表示“心肠如此好”, so 为副词, 修饰形容词或副词, kind 是形容词, 指“人的心肠好, 心地善良”, 我们经常听到的一句赞扬的话是 It's very/really kind of you. (你真好)

● 误: very

● 解析: (1) so 作副词时, 修饰形容词或副词的原级形式, 表示程度, 带有强调的意义, 与 too、very、quite、much too 用法相近。如: The girl is so clever. 这个女孩如此地聪明。

(2) so 作连词, 含有“所以, 因而”之义, 表示结果, 引导结果状语从句, 与表示原因、引导原因状语从句的 because 对应, 虽然汉语中可以说“因为……所以……”, 但在英语中二者不可重复使用, 在同一个复合句中不能使用 because 又同时使用表示“所以”的 so。如果 so 不表示“所以”之义, 可与 because 在同一个句中使用。如: She doesn't want to go out because the weather is so cold. 她并不想出门, 因为天气是如此的冷。

(3) so... that 表示“如此……以至……”的意思, 而 very 在此不能与 so 等同。

拓展: 对比 such, so, quite, very, rather, what, how 与冠词和形容词一起用于名词前时的排列顺序:

修饰词	结构	表达“一个很聪明的女孩”
such 如此	such + a/an + adj. + 单数名词	such a clever girl
so 如此	so + adj. + a/an + 单数名词	so clever a girl
quite 相当	quite + a/an + adj. + 单数名词	quite a clever girl
very 非常	a + very + adj. + 单数名词	a very clever girl
rather	a rather + adj. + 单数名词	a rather clever girl
相当	rather + a/an + adj. + 单数名词	rather a clever girl
what 多么	What + a/an + adj. + 单数名词!	What a clever girl!
how 多么	How + adj. + a/an + 单数名词!	How clever a girl!



如: That's quite an interesting book.

= That's a very interesting book. 那是一本相当有趣的书。

That's so interesting a book.

= That's such an interesting book. 那是一本如此有趣的书。

What an interesting book that is!

= How interesting a book that is! 那是一本多么有趣的书!

辨析 so, such

表示“如此,这样”时,so 作副词而 such 用作形容词,注意对比:

such + a/an + <i>adj.</i> + 单数名词	She is such a clever girl. = She is so clever a girl. 她是一个如此聪明的女孩。
such + <i>adj.</i> + 复数名词	They are such clever students.
such + <i>adj.</i> + 不可数名词	It's such interesting news. = The news is so interesting. 那是如此有趣的新闻。
so + <i>adj.</i> / <i>adv.</i>	It's so hot. = It's such a hot day. 天气是那么的闷热。
so + <i>adj.</i> + a/an + 单数名词	She is so old a woman.

例 5 Can I have _____ to drink, please?

● 正: something

● 解析: 句中 something 是复合不定代词,表达单数意义。something to drink 指“喝的东西”,动词不定式 to drink 作后置定语,修饰复合不定代词的形容词或动词不定式或介词短语均应用于复合不定代词后作后置定语。

● 误: anything

● 解析: 此句是疑问句,但不能使用 anything,因为此句说话人是在提出要求,希望得到对方肯定的回答。



拓展: have, eat, drink, take

(1) have 是一个很活跃的词汇,可以表示“有,吃,喝”。在英国,人们习惯用 have 来代替 drink, 如果与三餐名词连用时,一般都用 have, 在美国常用 eat。如: She wants to have a cup of coffee. 她想喝一杯咖啡。

(2) eat 是普通的词汇,通常指“吃”,有时可用作“喝”,与奶、汤连用。如: Do you like to eat vegetable soup? 你喜爱喝清菜汤吗? Could I have something delicious _____? 有什么好吃的东西给我吃吗? (答案: to eat)

(3) drink 作动词指“喝”各种饮料,也可以作名词用,指“饮料”。如: I'd like to drink a glass of water. 我想要喝一杯水。What's your favourite drink? 你最喜爱的饮料是什么?

(4) take 当“吃,喝”使用时,不如 have, eat 正式,多用以指吃药。如: Take this medicine twice a day. 一天吃两次药。

例 6 _____ some milk?

●正: What about

●解析: 表示“……怎么样?”。

●误: Would you

●解析: 此短语也能表示询问对方的看法,但必须跟动词。

拓展: 日常交往中,我们免不了要了解或询问对方对某事(或人)的看法、态度等。那么,如何委婉地表达出来呢?

(1) 用 Let's... 或 Shall I/we...? 来表示对第一人称的建议。Let's+动词原形,有时可加上 shall we? 结尾。如: Shall we go to the zoo? 我们去动物园好吗? Let's _____ (go/going/to go) to the zoo. 让我们去动物园吧! (答案: go)

(2) 表示对第一人称和第二人称建议,用 Why don't we/you



+ 动词原形或 Why not + 动词原形/表示时间(地点)的短语。
如: Why don't you get some presents for your parents? = Why not _____ (get/to get) some presents for your parents? 为什么不给你的爸爸妈妈买一些礼物呢? (答案: get)

(3) What/How about + 动名词/名词, 表达“……怎么样/好吗? ”。这个句型常用来询问消息、征求意见或建议, 其后可以跟名词、代词或 v. -ing 形式。What about 和 How about 都用于征求对方的意见。如: What about going swimming? = How about going swimming? 去游泳如何? What about the pizza in the bowl? = How about the pizza in the bowl? 碗里的比萨怎么样?

(4) 用 Would you like (to do)...? 表达“你想要/愿意(做)……吗? ”。如: Would you like some fish? = Would you like to eat some fish? 你想要吃鱼吗?

(5) 用 Would/Will you please...? 表达“请你……好吗? ”。如: Would you please not hurt her? 请你不要伤害她好吗?

例 7 It's so nice. _____ we can share it.

A. Maybe B. May be

● 正: A

● 解析: Maybe 是副词, 表示“大概, 也许, 或许”, 表达一种可能性或猜测, 无比较级和最高级形式的变化。

● 误: B

● 解析: may 是情态动词, 意思是“也许, 可能”, 后接动词原形。如: I think it may rain this afternoon. 我想今天下午可能下雨。may be 意为“可能是, 也许是”, 放在句子主语后作谓语。如: You may be right. 你也许是对的。



拓展: maybe, perhaps, probably, possibly, likely

英语中,通常 maybe, perhaps, probably, possibly, likely 均可以表达“也许,大概”之义,都是副词,在句中作状语,但有细微的区别。通常 maybe 是美式英语,perhaps 是英式英语,maybe 比 perhaps 普通,语气不够庄重,perhaps 表达“也许如此也许不如此”的含义,大体与 possibly 含义相近;probably 表示肯定的成分较大,为 most likely 的含义,有几分根据的猜测,其形容词为 probable;possibly 表示“或许”,常与 can、may、must 等情态动词连用,比 probably 语气弱得多,但表示客观上潜在的可能性,其形容词为 possible;likely 既可用作副词,也可用作形容词,通常与 very、most 连用,表示有充分根据的预测。如:

She is maybe at home.

= She can possibly be at home. 她或许在家里。

Most likely he is over 30 years old. 他也许已经过了 30 岁了。

例 8 翻译:她和我一样苗条。

●正: She is as slim as I am.

●误: She is slim as I am.

●解析: as slim as 表示“同……一样苗条”。

拓展: as + 形容词或副词原级 + as

(1) 在否定句或疑问句中可用 so... as。如: He cannot run so/as fast as you.

(2) 当 as... as 中间有名词时采用以下格式: as + 形容词 + a/an + 单数名词 + as。如: This is as good an example as the other is. 或用 as + many/much + 名词 + as。如: I can carry as much paper as you can.



(3) 用表示倍数的词或其他程度副词作修饰语时,放在 *as* 的前面。如: **This room is twice as big as that one.**

(4) 倍数 + *as* + *adj.* + *as* = 倍数 + *the* + *n.* + *of*。如: **This bridge is three times as long as that one. = This bridge is three times the length of that one. Your room is twice as large as mine. = Your room is twice the size of mine.**

例 9 There's _____ in the fridge.

- A. nothing else B. other nothing
C. nothing other D. else nothing

●正:A

●解析:nothing else 指“其他东西”,nothing 是复合不定代词,表示否定的意义。

●误:D

●解析:不定代词语序容易搞错。

拓展:英语中常见的复合不定代词有 12 个,由 *-one* 和 *-body* 构成的复合不定代词指代不确定的人;由 *-thing* 构成的复合不定代词指代不确定的物与事;由 *any-* 构成的复合不定代词常用于否定句成疑问句中,区别于由 *some-* 构成的复合不定代词(用于肯定句);由 *no-* 构成的复合不定代词表示否定的意义;由 *every-* 构成的复合不定代词表示全部概念意义。

	-one	-body	-thing
some-	someone	somebody	something
any-	anyone	anybody	anything
no-	no one/none	nobody	nothing
every-	everyone	everybody	everything



复合不定代词及其两大重要特征:

(1) 通常表示单数意义,作主语时,谓语用单数形式。如:
Everyone is here. No one is away.

There is nothing wrong with my computer.

(2) 修饰它们的形容词、动词不定式、介词短语等均作后置定语,即放在它们的后面。例如:

I have something interesting to tell you.

She has nothing to do. She's very free now.

Is there anything wrong with your piano?

辨析 else, other

(1) else 是形容词,表示“别的,其他的”,用于疑问代词或复合不定代词后作定语。如:What else do you want? 你还要别的什么? I have something else to tell you. 我还有别的事告诉你。

(2) other 是形容词,用于名词或代词 one 前作定语,不与复合不定代词连用,其前可以使用 the, one's 等修饰词。the other 特指两个中的另一个, the others 特指两类中的另一类, others 或 the others 之后不接名词。如: I have two pens. One is red; the other is black. 我有两支钢笔。一支是红色,另一支是黑色。 Some children are playing football, the others are playing games. 一些孩子在踢足球,另一些孩子在玩游戏。

例 10 Do you _____ to him about anything?

A. say B. talk C. tell D. speak

●正:B

●解析:talk 表示“交谈,谈论”,talk to somebody about something 表示“同某人谈论某事”。

●误:A



●解析:say 为及物动词,say something to somebody 对某人说某事。

拓展:say, speak, tell, talk

(1) say 表示“说”,强调内容或结果,作及物动词,常引出某人说话的原文。可以构成短语 say something to somebody 对某人说某事、say something in+语言、say sorry to somebody 向某人道歉、say goodbye to somebody 向某人道别、say thanks to somebody 向某人道谢、say hello to somebody 向某人问好。如:What does she say? 她说什么? She said she would be back soon. 她说她不久就回来。

(2) speak 表示“讲话,说话”,强调动作,常作不及物动词,强调“说”的动作与说话的能力,也可以作及物动词,表示说某种语言,其后连接语言名词。可以构成短语 speak to somebody、speak in+语言、speak+语言。如:Please speak in English. 请用英语说。Who is speaking at the meeting? 谁在会议上讲话? May I speak to Miss Li, please? 请找李老师接电话好吗?

(3) tell 强调讲给别人听,表示“告诉、讲述”,作及物动词;通常用人作间接宾语,构成短语 tell somebody something、tell something to somebody、tell somebody about something/somebody else、tell somebody to do something。表示“讲故事”用 tell a story。如:What can you tell me about the accident? 你能跟我讲一讲有关这起事故的事情吗? My mother tells us not to play in the street. 妈妈叫我们不要在街上玩。

(4) talk 表“交谈”,不及物动词,与介词 to、with、about 连用。talk to somebody、talk with somebody、talk about something/somebody。如:Let's talk about the school trip now. 让我们来谈一谈学校郊游吧。Please talk to your parents about me.