



九年义务教育课本（试验本）



OXFORD ENGLISH

牛津英语

语法训练部分

上海版 Shanghai Edition

八年级
第二学期

8B



33.41
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教育出版社
牛津大学出版社

九年义务教育课本 (试验本)

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本套教材根据牛津英语教材 English First!, On Target! 和 Oxford English, 由上海中小学课程教材改革委员会和牛津大学出版社(中国)有限公司合作改编, 供本市部分中、小学的有关年级试用。

本册教材供八年级第二学期试用。

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Originally published by Oxford University Press (China) Limited

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牛津大学出版社(中国)有限公司原版

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改编本仅在中国大陆销售, 不供出口。

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牛津英语 (上海版) Oxford English (Shanghai Edition)

八年级第二学期 (语法训练部分) Grammar Practice Book 8B

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改编者 上海中小学课程教材改革委员会

责任编辑 毛琪毅

上海教育出版社

牛津大学出版社

发行: 上海新华书店

印刷: 上海市印刷十一厂

开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 2.5

版次: 2002 年 1 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 7-5320-8036-6/G · 8120

定价: 2.15 元

CHAPTER



A The (the definite article)

Using *the* (1)

We often use *a* or *an* before countable nouns the first time we talk about them. We use *the* when we talk about them again.

I bought a new CD. The CD cost ¥70.
He had an accident. The accident wasn't serious.

Common error



We live in small flat. Flat is in
City Centre.



A1 Add *a*, *an* or *the* to these pairs of sentences where necessary. Change the capital letter at the beginning of the sentence to a small letter if you add a word before it. The first one is done for you.

- 1 I have ^a goldfish. ^{The} goldfish is called Rosemary.
- 2 We are staying in hotel. Hotel is on Church Street.
- 3 There is air conditioner in our classroom. I sit near air conditioner.
- 4 Shanghai has new airport. Airport is in Pudong.
- 5 I saw interesting insect. Insect was butterfly.
- 6 I have red shirt and green shirt. Red shirt is too small and green shirt is too big.
- 7 This credit card has secret number. I do not know number.
- 8 We have English grammar exercise for homework. I can't understand exercise.
- 9 This is airmail letter. I'm sending letter to New Zealand.
- 10 There is exhibition at the New World Centre. Exhibition is about skiing holidays in France.

Using *the* (2)

We also use *the* when we know or can see which object we are talking about. Compare these two questions:



In (1), the woman knows there is a toilet in the flat, so she uses *the*. But in (2), the man doesn't know if there is a toilet nearby, so he uses *a*.

Common error



Where is a front entrance to this block of flats?



A2 Add *the* to these conversations and change capital letters to small letters where necessary. There are also three places where you should add *a*.

1 A Where's dictionary?

B It's on shelf near window.

2 A Can I put on air conditioner?

B Yes, switch is near television.

3 A David, did you open fridge?

B Yes. Oh, sorry. I left door open.

4 A Is there library in this street?

B No, I'm afraid there isn't.

5 A Light is on in bathroom.

B It's my fault. I'll turn light off.

6 A What's wrong with calculator?

B Batteries have run out.

7 A Fan is blowing my papers

everywhere!

B Turn fan off and use air conditioner.

8 A What time is it, please?

B I don't know. Clock has stopped.

9 A Do you have pet?

B Yes, we have some beautiful fish.

10 A There is concert at City Hall this evening.

B Oh really? I love music. Let's go to concert!

Using the (3)

We often use *the* when there is only one of something.

I'd like to visit **the planet Mars**.
The weather in Shanghai is nice in October.
What's **the time** in Vancouver now?
The President of France visited China last week.

We **don't** usually use *the* with countries or place names.

We live in **China**.
I want to visit **France** next year.
He comes from **Seoul** in **South Korea**.

However, there are some exceptions. For example, *the* is used before most plural country and place names.

They visited **the United States** last month.
You come from **the Philippines**, don't you?

Common errors



- 1 I take Underground from Zhongshan Park to Lujiazui every day.
- 2 I hope a moon will shine for our barbecue tonight.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____

A3 Use these notes to write complete sentences. Where necessary, add **the**, change small letters to capital letters and add punctuation marks. There are also three places where you should add **a** or **an**.

- 1 Yu Garden is nice place to visit in Shanghai

- 2 Yangtze River divides North China from South China

- 3 cable car is good way to get up to top of Sheshan

- 4 climate in Japan is cooler than that in Philippines

- 5 time in Shanghai is one hour behind time in Japan

- 6 Kuala Lumpur is interesting city // it's capital city of Malaysia

- 7 Mayor of our city flew to Canada yesterday // he met Canadian Prime Minister

Using *the* (4)

After the verbs *play* and *practise*, we use *the* before types of musical instrument but not before types of sport.

I practise **the violin** every day.
I don't **play the flute** very well.
I can't **play volleyball**.

Common errors



- 1 We often practise the squash.
2 Kate plays piano every evening.



- 1 _____
2 _____

A4 Complete the conversations with **the, a, an, any** or **some**. Write **X** if you think no word is necessary.

- 1 A Do you play _____ musical instrument?
B Yes, I play _____ drums.
- 2 A Do you play _____ sports?
B Yes, I play _____ football.
- 3 A Can you sing _____ songs?
B No, my voice is terrible. But I play _____ guitar.
- 4 A Do you like playing _____ tennis?
B No, but I like _____ sports. I play _____ hockey every Saturday.
- 5 A Do you study _____ instrument?
B Yes, I play _____ saxophone. I have _____ lesson every Tuesday evening.

Using *the* (5)

There are some special uses of *the*. For example, we often use *the* with these phrases.

go to the	beach
	cinema
	theatre
drive to	the country (meaning
live in	outside a city)
listen to	the radio
hear on	
swim in the sea	

However, we don't use *the* with phrases like these.

eat breakfast
have lunch
go home
go/travel by car, bus, etc.
go on foot
go to school
go to sleep
watch television

A5 There are 12 mistakes in this passage. Add or delete **the** where necessary.

We had a nice Sunday. First, we had the breakfast. Then we went out of town by the car to a nice, quiet place in country. Well, it was quiet for about two minutes. Some people arrived by the bus. They sat near us and listened to radio. The music was very loud, so we decided to move. We went on the foot to beach nearby. We went swimming in sea and then we ate the lunch. After lunch, we went to the sleep for about an hour. Later, we drove the home. In the evening, we went to cinema and saw a really good film.

Using *the* (6)

We can use *of + the* after words like *all*, *some* and *none* to talk about the amount of something.

All
Half
Some
Both
One
None

of the students came to the party.

NB: Notice that the noun (**students**) is in the plural form.

Common errors



- 1 Half of children are ill today.
- 2 One of the girl went to the dentist.
- 3 Cheese is one of the dairy product from New Zealand.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

A6 Use the guide words with **of the** to write complete sentences. Remember to put the nouns in brackets in the plural form. Add any necessary punctuation marks.

- 1 both/(front tyre) are flat and one/(light) is broken

- 2 half/(student) and two/(teacher) went on the picnic

- 3 both/(twin) are ill // one/(twin) has a bad headache

- 4 all/(student) passed the history test // some/good (student) got over 90 marks

- 5 one (boy) fell off the school bus // none/(teacher) saw the accident

- 6 both/(boy) have nicknames // only one/(girl) has a nickname

- 7 the teacher reminded all/(Grade Eight student) about the homework // some/(student) forgot about it

B Review exercise

Complete this conversation. Add **a, an** or **the** and change the capital letters to small letters where necessary.

YI There was good concert at City Hall last night. Woman from Canada played piano. She played brilliantly.

DAVE I was there, too! I had excellent seat in one of front rows.

YI Really? I'm sure you had fantastic view.

DAVE Yes, view was great. Actually, I nearly missed concert. I took ferry from Lujiazui, and it was very slow! It took nearly twenty minutes.

YI I took Underground from Zhongshan Park. It was really fast! Hey, do you want to go to cinema this weekend?

DAVE Yes, good idea! There's new film at Star Cinema. Film's about dancer. I heard someone talk about it on radio.

YI It sounds interesting. Let's meet at six o'clock on Saturday and have dinner before we go to cinema.

DAVE OK.

CHAPTER



A Present continuous tense

We use the present continuous tense for things that are happening now.

Present continuous tense: statements and questions

We make the present continuous tense with *is/am/are* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

What **are** you **studying**?
Are they **eating** lunch?

Is he **playing** table tennis?
Is it **raining**?

I'm **studying** English.
No, they're **not eating** lunch.
No, they **aren't eating** lunch.
Yes, he **is**.
No, it's **not**./No, it **isn't**.

Common errors



- 1 What you are doing?
- 2 I watching television.
- 3 I'm listen to a cassette.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

Spelling

To make continuous tenses, we usually add *-ing* to the infinitive of the verb. (E.g., *eat* → *eating*, *sing* → *singing*, *study* → *studying*.)

Exceptions

For most verbs ending in ...	Change	Examples
one e (except be)	drop e, and add ing	advis ing driv ing us ing (be ing)
ie	change ie to y, and add ing	dy ing ty ing
consonant letter + vowel letter + consonant letter	double the last letter (except where the last letter is a y), and add ing	cut ting stop ping win ning (say ing)

A1 Write the correct **-ing** form of these verbs.

- 1 be _____
- 2 become _____
- 3 begin _____
- 4 carry _____
- 5 drop _____
- 6 eat _____
- 7 escape _____
- 8 iron _____

- 9 lie _____
- 10 load _____
- 11 pull _____
- 12 put _____
- 13 rain _____
- 14 sunbathe _____
- 15 travel _____
- 16 yawn _____

A2 Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous tense to make sentences. Make the verbs with question marks into questions. Add any necessary punctuation marks. The first one is done for you.

- 1 the Grade Eight students (play) volleyball

The Grade Eight students are playing volleyball.

- 2 Richard and Ping Kang (camp?)

- 3 Ye Qing (shop)

- 4 Mrs Tang (phone) a friend

- 5 Mr Williams (pay) the shopkeeper

- 6 the girls (swim)

- 7 Joyce (sweep?) the floor

- 8 Joseph (tie?) a knot

- 9 the men (measure?) the window

- 10 my grandmother and her friends (drink) tea

Verbs that don't usually take the present continuous tense

We don't usually use the present continuous tense with the verbs below. Instead, we use the simple present tense.

believe	mean	belong	hate	hear	need
forget	remember	contain	like	smell	want
know	suppose		love	taste	

Some verbs have different meanings in the simple present and present continuous tenses.

Simple present

I **have** a dictionary.
(= I own a dictionary. It belongs to me.)

I think I'll fail the exam.
(= I believe I'll fail the exam.)

Present Continuous

I'm having lunch.
(= I am eating lunch.)

I am thinking about you.
(= You are in my thoughts.)

Common errors

X 1 The car is belonging to my uncle.
2 I am wanting a cool drink.

1 _____
2 _____

A3 The underlined verbs in the sentences below are all in the present continuous tense. Some of the verbs are correct, but some should be in the simple present tense. Cross out the incorrect verbs and write them in the simple present tense. The first one is done for you.

smells

- 1 Dinner is smelling delicious. What are you cooking?
- 2 The phone is ringing. Please answer it.
- 3 Be quiet! I'm doing my homework.
- 4 I'm having some tennis balls. Are you wanting to borrow them?
- 5 This box is containing a present for my mother. I'm taking it to her now.
- 6 I'm liking him very much. He is a nice person.
- 7 Slow down! You're driving too fast.
- 8 Please turn off the tap. You're wasting water.
- 9 I'm thinking she'll arrive soon.
- 10 Please tell me your address. I'm not knowing where you live.

Difference between the simple present and present continuous tenses

We use the simple present tense to talk about things that are **always** or **usually** true (e.g., facts, habits and timetables). We use the present continuous tense to talk about things that are happening **now**.

The traffic **moves** slowly every day. (*simple present*)

The traffic **is moving** slowly today. (*present continuous*)

A4 Rewrite these sentences with either the simple present or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Remember not to use the present continuous tense for the verbs listed on page 9. The first one is done for you.

- 1 I (have) my fourth cup of tea this morning. I often (not drink) so much tea.

I'm having my fourth cup of tea this morning. I don't often drink so much tea.

- 2 It doesn't usually (rain) at this time of year, but today it (rain) heavily.

- 3 The timetable says the last train (leave) at midnight. Quick. It's exactly midnight, and the guard (blow) his whistle.

- 4 Paul (hide) behind that tree. He (not want) to talk to us.

- 5 We sometimes (watch) the Dragon Boat races on television. This year I (think) we'll see them live.

- 6 Look! Peggy (win) the match. She usually (not win).

- 7 Mr Ye nearly always (speak) English to Ms Johnson. Today he (speak) to her in Mandarin!

- 8 The ferry should (be) here by now. It (run) 15 minutes late.

Present continuous tense with future meaning

We often use the present continuous tense to talk about our future plans.

Where **are you going** for your holiday next summer?

I'm **going** to America in July.

We're **planning** to go to Japan.

Is he **coming** to lunch with us?

Yes, he's **joining** us at 12.30.

No, he's **meeting** his boss in half an hour.

A5 Look at Judy's diary for next week. Complete the paragraph below describing what she is planning to do. Use each verb in the box once. Add any other necessary words.

eat
go

have
play

see
take

visit

Monday	4.40	dentist
Tuesday	after school	volleyball
Wednesday	10.15	history test
Thursday	5.30	dancing class
Friday	7.00	film with friends
Saturday	morning	dim sum with parents
Sunday	2.00	grandparents

On Monday, she's going to the dentist at 4.40.

B Review exercises

B1 Rewrite the sentences with either the simple present or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Janice always _____ (forget) to lock the door to her flat.
- 2 We _____ (think) about tomorrow's exam.
- 3 What _____ this word _____ (mean)?
- 4 Jasper is asleep. He _____ (snore) loudly.
- 5 I _____ (arrange) a skiing holiday in Korea. _____ you _____ (want) to come?
- 6 I _____ (not think) this cartoon is funny.
- 7 Kate _____ (have) a barbecue on Saturday.
- 8 Wei Hang _____ (need) a new pair of glasses.
- 9 _____ this calculator _____ (belong) to you?
- 10 My father _____ (not know) our teacher.

B2 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the simple present tense or the present continuous tense.

- 1 SHEN KAI What (1) _____ you _____ (do) this weekend?
 BETTY I (2) _____ (go) to the beach. I (3) _____ (love) swimming. I often (4) _____ (go) to the beach in summer. What about you?
 SHEN KAI I (5) _____ (camp) with some friends. We (6) _____ (share) a tent. I really (7) _____ (like) camping.
- 2 SU MEI 'What's in that bottle? I (8) _____ (not know) how to read Japanese.
 LUKE It (9) _____ (contain) sake. That (10) _____ (mean) rice wine. Try some!
 SU MEI Mmm ... it (11) _____ (smell) good. But I (12) _____ (not think) I'll try it. I (13) _____ (do) my homework, so I (14) _____ (need) a clear head!



CHAPTER



THREE

A Subject and object pronouns

We use a pronoun when we know what noun we are talking about and we don't want to repeat it.

With nouns		
<i>subject</i>	+	<i>verb</i> + <i>object</i>
Lin		picked the flower.
The cat		chased the mice.

With pronouns		
<i>subject</i>	+	<i>verb</i> + <i>object</i>
She		picked it .
It		chased them .

Now, notice these differences between subjects and objects:

- Subjects**
- refer to who (e.g., *Lin*) or what (e.g., *the cat*) does something,
 - usually go **before** the main verb.
- Objects**
- are changed or affected by what the subject does (e.g., *the flower*, *the mice*),
 - usually go **after** the main verb.

Subject pronouns

Object pronouns

I	you	he	she	it	we	they
me	you	him	her	it	us	them

Common error



He showed she the photo.



Answer the questions with the correct subject and object pronouns. Make any other necessary changes. The first one is done for you.

- A Did you meet John?

B Yes, I met him.
- A Did the dog bite May?

B Yes, _____.
- A Do you like English?

B No, _____.
- A Did you and Fang win the tennis match?

B No, _____.

- A Did Tony and Jim visit you and your family?

B Yes, _____.
- A Can you help me?

B Yes, _____.
- A Will David phone Philip?

B No, _____.
- A Does Sue like pop music?

B Yes, _____.

B Verbs that can take two objects

Some verbs can take two objects, a **direct object (DO)** and an **indirect object (IO)**. There are two ways we can use these verbs.

IO + DO			(or)	DO + to + IO		
I gave	him	the letters.	I gave	the letters	to	him.
I gave	him	them.		them		
We sent	Sarah	a fax.	We sent	a fax	to	her.
We sent	her	it.		it		

Common errors



- 1 We brought her it.
- 2 He sold the bag me.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____

Join each pair of sentences in two ways. Replace the underlined words with the correct pronouns. The first ones are done for you.

- 1 Wei Kang brought the book. I have it.
She brought me the book. / She brought it to me.
- 2 Keith sent the letter. You have it.
- 3 Jean and I lent the video. Peter and Paul have it.
- 4 I threw the bones. The dog has them.
- 5 Mr and Mrs Lan sent the parcel. My sister and I have it.
- 6 Mrs Yao sold this flat. Tim lives in it.
- 7 Jim and Jane showed the photos. Ann looked at them.
- 8 Joseph passed the fish sauce. I have it.

C Possessive pronouns

We use possessive pronouns to talk about people who are related to us or things that belong to us.

My friend is very nice.
Your watch looks expensive.
His brother works in City Centre.
Her books are in the cupboard.
Its tail is very long.
Our neighbours are noisy.
Their daughter goes to my school.

Common errors



- 1 They car is old.
- 2 Him sister is in Grade Nine.
- 3 The parrot ate it's dinner.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

C1 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns.

- 1 Give him the badminton racket. It's _____ racket.
- 2 Lend me a pen, please. _____ pen doesn't work.
- 3 Can you give Mary these shoes? They're _____ favourite shoes.
- 4 Please tell Mrs Jones your phone number again. _____ memory is very bad.
- 5 They live on the fifth floor. _____ flat is Number 505.
- 6 Can you help us? _____ homework is really difficult.

C2 Match the pairs of sentences in Columns A and B. Fill in the blanks in Column B first, using the correct possessive pronoun and adding a word or phrase from the box. The first one is done for you.

agricultural products
ambition
bedroom
destination
fire alarm
prices
purse
new book

A

- 1 Can I borrow some money, please?
_____ c
- 2 She needs another blanket. _____
- 3 We need to leave the flat fast! _____
- 4 She got off the Underground train at the last station. _____
- 5 That shop is having a sale. _____
- 6 More people in Hong Kong are learning Mandarin these days. _____
- 7 Canada has many crops. _____
- 8 Daniel is a famous writer. _____

B

- a _____ was Zhongshan Park.
- b _____ is very popular.
- c My purse is empty!
- d _____ went off just now.
- e _____ are currently very low.
- f _____ is cold.
- g _____ is to speak it perfectly.
- h _____ are famous.