

新标准

► 教学目标

与检测

义务教育课程标准实验教材教辅用书

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初中二年级上册(八年级上册)

英语



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编写说明

根据国家教育部制订的《义务教育课程标准》而编写的《义务教育课程标准实验教科书》，已于2001年在全国各实验区使用。为了帮助我区师生更好地理解、掌握各科《义务教育课程标准》和《义务教育课程标准实验教科书》的内容，加快实施素质教育的步伐，提高教学质量，我们从教学实际出发，组织我区的特级教师、学科带头人、教学能手、教研员在对《义务教育课程标准》认真学习、深刻领会的基础上，对《义务教育课程标准实验教科书》进行了深入的研究，精心编写了这套《教学目标与检测》丛书。

本丛书的编写以国家教育部制订的《义务教育课程标准》和《义务教育课程标准实验教科书》为依据，以提高学生综合素质尤其是对思维能力的培养和训练为主线，以不加重学生课业负担为前提，体现中考的方向与趋势、课程改革、新的课程标准、素质教育等理念，做到内容丰富、形式活泼、难易程度适中，习题均为确实能帮助学生巩固课堂知识、拓宽思路的优秀习题，以达到扩大学生的知识面，调动学生学习的积极性和主动性，巩固、消化课堂知识，提高学习质量的目的。使用本丛书的教师，可以结合自己的教学实际或教学进度有针对性地安排学生使用。

本册书的编写者是陈淑彬、许燕、欧阳强伟。

由于作者水平有限、编写时间仓促等原因，不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大师生在使用本丛书的过程中，将你们发现的疏漏之处及时地反馈给我们，以便再版时修订、完善。

编 者

2005年5月

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Module 1 Daming's study diary



1. 学会谈论难题及提出劝告,理解并掌握相应的表达方式。

△ You should speak more English in class.

△ How about writing down your mistakes?

△ Why don't you write the correct words next to the mistakes?

△ Don't forget to read an English newspaper.

△ Try to remember eight or ten words a day.

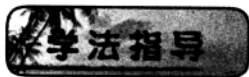
△ Try not to translate everyday.

2. 理解并掌握使用下列词汇。

diary, translate, translation, copy, correct, advice, write down, put down, mistake, notebook.

3. 能够用所学的英语描述所遇到的问题。

4. 能用所学英语解决问题。



1. 给你的好朋友写封信,陈述自己的难题,在实际生活中使用所学英语知识。

2. 在新学期初,为自己制定一个本学期的英语学习计划,如可以制定阅读能力提高计划,内容包括一周读几篇英语文章,并做好阅读记录。



1. should

should 作为情态动词没有人称和数的变化,后接动词原形意为“应该,应当”表示“劝告,建议”。

He should join the club. 他应该参加那个俱乐部。

We should study hard. 我们应该努力学习。

2. else

else 修饰不定代词(something, everything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody),疑问代词(who, which, what, whom)和疑问副词(where, when)要位于这些词之后。

例如: What else did he say? 他还说了些什么?

This is somebody else's book. 这是别人的书。

3. advice

advice 建议, n. 不可数名词。

如果说“一条建议”, 我们可说 a piece of advice.

例如: You should follow his advice. 你应听从他的劝告/建议。It's a piece of good advice.

这是一条好建议。

4. Why don't you ...?

Why don't you ...? = Why not ...?

意为“为什么不...呢?”表建议, 后面接动词原形。

例如: Why don't you talk to him about it? = Why not talk to him about it? 为什么不和他谈一谈?



一、基础知识运用

I. 根据句意和提示补全单词。

1. I always forget the new words. Can you give me some a _____?
2. It's a better way to i _____ your listening by listening to English radio programmes.
3. Many people are s _____ when they speak to foreigners.
4. These are good questions to s _____ a talk.
5. It's too hot today, what about s _____.

II. 用 should 或 shouldn't 填空。

1. If you want better grades, you _____ play computer games every day.
2. When we have P. E. class, we _____ wear sport shoes.
3. If you want friends, you _____ be friendlier.
4. Maybe you _____ tell him you're sorry.
5. You _____ listen to films and TV programmes in English.

III. 用所给词组或短语填空。

increase your vocabulary. join the English club. take a deep breath.
make a list. write them on pieces of paper.

1. — I want to improve my reading skill, what should I do?
— You should _____.
2. — I write all the words in the note book, but I forget them quickly. Please help me.
— You should _____ and try to remember eight or ten words a day.

3. —When I meet my foreign teachers and want to talk to them, I just can't think of anything to say. What should I do?

—You should _____ and smile, then begin with saying hello.

4. —I couldn't make complete sentences, can you give me some advice?

—You should _____.

5. —English is my favourite subject, but how can I improve my English?

—Why not to remember all the things you are good at in English and _____.

IV. 单项选择。

1. You should ask your father for _____

A. some advice B. any advice C. advice D. advices

2. Everyone _____ be polite to their teachers.

A. should B. may C. can D. would

3. Why don't you _____ the windows?

A. open B. opened C. opening D. to open

4. Could you give me _____ advice?

A. some B. any C. many D. a lot

5. I want to know _____.

A. where is the park B. where the park was
C. where the park is D. where the park was

V. 口语交际。

用框中句子补全对话

A. But I argued with my best friend yesterday.

B. That's a good idea.

C. I don't have enough time.

D. What should I do?

E. I'll try to apologize to her.

A: I want to get good grades _____.

B: Maybe you could attend an after-school class on weekends.

A: _____ I have to do my homework on weekends.

B: Well, you could ask your friends for help.

A: _____.

B: You should say "sorry" to your friend.

A: OK. _____.

B: I think you shouldn't play computer games or watch TV any more.

A: _____ I'll study harder and harder from now on.

三、阅读理解

A

Komuti lived in Japan. He was a farmer 1 grew rice. Every year when he got in (收获) his rice, he put it into great stacks (堆).

One day while some villagers were busy 2 in the fields near the sea, Komuti had a rest at home. Suddenly he felt the earth 3 —it was an earthquake. From where he lived, many miles from the village, Komuti could see great waves at sea. He knew that the water 4 quickly.

5 could he let the villagers know the danger was coming? At last, he had an idea. He set fire to (点燃) the first of his stacks, then the next, and 6 all his stacks were burning. When people down near the sea 7 the fire and clouds of smoke, they began to hurry away 8 the fire. When the huge waves came, there was 9 nearby. Not a life was lost in that village. Komuti lost his own 10 but saved others' lives.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. which | B. who | C. where | D. whom |
| () 2. A. work | B. worked | C. to work | D. working |
| () 3. A. moved | B. to move | C. moving | D. moves |
| () 4. A. is coming | B. came | C. will come | D. would come |
| () 5. A. Where | B. Why | C. How | D. Why |
| () 6. A. after | B. last | C. soon | D. quick |
| () 7. A. met | B. smelt | C. felt | D. saw |
| () 8. A. fight | B. help | C. to fight | D. to help |
| () 9. A. everybody | B. nothing | C. everything | D. no one |
| () 10. A. life | B. happiness | C. rice | D. house |

B

Plants love music

Matt grows the nicest vegetables and fruit trees in the village. Things grow well in Matt's garden all year. He cuts some flowers for his sitting-room table, and, of course, he eats some fruit and vegetables too. Then he sells the rest (其余的). Matt isn't a poor man.

He knows a few other gardeners (园丁), but he doesn't have any close friends. This is because people do not understand him, and they do not understand his garden, either.

His garden is good. Matt plants things in spring, summer, autumn, and winter. He waters the plants sometimes, but he doesn't do anything else. He just sits under the orange tree with the radio. He listens to music nearly all day! But everything grows. People can't understand it. What people don't know is that Matt grows good things in his garden because they like them music, and he lets them listen to it.

1. Matt _____ fruit trees and vegetables in the village.

A. is very good at growing

- B. likes to grow
C. eats some
D. sometimes buys
2. Matt has a lot of money because ____
A. he eats very few vegetables from his garden.
B. he listens to the radio every day.
C. he knows how to plant things and sell them.
D. he can sell the rest of his fruit and vegetables every year.
3. He has very few good friends because ____
A. people don't know him very well.
B. his friends always borrow things from him.
C. he grows the nicest vegetables in the village.
D. he doesn't say "Hello" to the people.
4. Matt does less work in the garden than the others because ____
A. he waters the plants best in the village.
B. the radio helps him to do every hard work.
C. he knows some new ways of planting.
D. he is very busy all day.
5. Plants grow well ____
A. by hardworking.
B. by singing and dancing.
C. by listening to music.
D. by watering not much.

四、写作训练

Wilson is a Canadian boy who has come to live in China with his parents. He wants to practice his Chinese, but he is very shy. What should Wilson do? Please write him a letter to give some good advice. About 50 words.

Dear _____

Module 2 Experiences

1. 学会谈论过去的经历,理解并掌握相应的表达方式。

△ Have you ever entered a competition?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't. / No, I have never entered any competitions.

△ I have been to Disneyland.

2. 词汇分类,提高记忆效果,可分为以下两类。

A类:名词

(1) cabin, steward, passenger, pilot.

(2) 地名: Australia, Britain, London, Eiffel Tower, Disneyland country.

B类:动词

land, take off, dream, drink, fly, announce, send, sell, travel

3. 理解掌握下列词组。

have a western meal, live in another country, make dumplings, write a poem or story, try spicy food, cook dinner for your parents.

4. 掌握现在完成时的基本用法和构成。

1. 学习谈论过去的经历,涉及现在完成时和一般过去时,要注意比较两种时态的不同,并在不断的使用中加深对它们用法的理解。
2. 注意 have been to 的用法。

一、现在完成时基本用法

1. 表示过去发生或已完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。例如:

I have bought two new books.

我买了两本新书。(“买”这一动作发生在过去,对现在造成的影响是:拥有两本新书)

He has closed the window.

他把窗户关上了。(结果:The window is closed now.)

二、现在完成时基本句式

1. 肯定句式: Have/has + 过去分词

例: They have finished their work.

Tom has read this book.

2. 否定句式: have/has + not + 过去分词

例: They haven't finished their work.

Tom hasn't read this book.

3. 一般疑问句形式及简略回答

Have they finished their work?

Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

三、have been to 的用法

have been to + 地点名词意为“去过某地”。(结果:人现在不在那里了,已回来了)

例如: He has been to Beijing.

他去过北京。(结果:人已不在那里了,回来了)



一、基础知识运用

I. 根据句意和提示填适当单词。

1. During the summer. We s _____ our winter clothes in bags.
2. They have a _____ the names of winners.
3. Have you ever looked at a travel b _____?
4. I've always wanted to travel r _____ the world.
5. The first Disneyland o _____ in July 1955 in the USA.

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. The moon _____ (go) round the earth.
2. I _____ just _____ (buy) a new watch. Now I have two watches.
3. Anna _____ (have) some hot and spicy food in Britain.
4. The Rolling Stones _____ (play) two concerts in Japan last year.
5. _____ she _____ (be) to India? No, she hasn't.

III. 单项选择。

1. — _____ did you buy the book?
— Last week.
A. When B. Where C. How much D. How long
2. We should _____ English in and after our English class.
A. say B. talk C. ask D. speak
3. Disneyland HongKong _____ in September 2005.
A. opened B. opens C. will open D. open

4. Anna has eaten curry _____ meat and vegetables.
A. in B. of C. with D. on

IV. 按要求完成下列句子。

1. I have read ten pages today. (对划线部分提问)

2. I haven't seen him before. (改肯定句)

3. Mr. Smith has travelled round the world. (替换划线部分)

4. He is a boy. He has blue eyes and a big nose. (合成一句)

5. Harvey had a great time at Water World. (改为同义句)

V. 完形填空。

China's First Spaceman—Yang Liwei

Yang Liwei was born in an ordinary family in Liaoning province in 1965. He became a pilot of the Chinese Air force in 1987. He 1 1,350 hours in the air. It took him five years to become a space man. Yang Liwei was 2 into space by China's Shenzhou V spacecraft at 9 a. m. 3 October 15th, 2003. It moved around the 4 fourteen times. He came back 5 at 6:23 a. m., the next day, making China the 6 country to successfully send a person into space after the former Soviet Union(前苏联) 7 the USA. Yang Liwei returned to the earth after a 8 trip to space. In space, Yang Liwei not only recorded(记录) 9 he saw but also showed China's national flag and the United Nations' flag to the people who watched on TV at home.

All of the Chinese people are 10 our first spaceman—Yang Liwei.

- () 1. A. paid B. spent C. took D. cost
() 2. A. sent up B. sent off C. sent away D. sent for
() 3. A. for B. in C. at D. on
() 4. A. moon B. earth C. star D. ocean
() 5. A. careful B. quick C. slowly D. safely
() 6. A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
() 7. A. and B. or C. but D. then
() 8. A. 21 hours B. 21—hour C. 21—hours D. 21st hour
() 9. A. nobody B. somebody C. nothing D. everything
() 10. A. proud of B. full of C. speak highly of D. lose ourselves in

二、口语交际

把 A 栏的问句与 B 栏的答语进行匹配。

A

- () 1. What is your hobby?
- () 2. When did you start playing tennis?
- () 3. How long have you done that?
- () 4. What's your favourite music style?
- () 5. How many collections do you have?

B

- A. I think classical is my favourite music style.
- B. only ten.
- C. I like collecting snow globes.
- D. When I was nine.
- E. For five years.

三、阅读理解

A

Walt Disney began to make cartoon movies when he was young. But he didn't have much money and he didn't have enough to eat. One day a mouse ran near his desk 1 he was working in his small office.

"Would you like to be my pet?" Disney asked the mouse. He caught the mouse and 2 it as a pet. A few days 3, Disney decided to make a cartoon about it.

"I am making a cartoon about a mouse 4 Mortimer," he told his wife.

"Mortimer Mouse? I think Mickey Mouse would be a 5 name," she said.

"You are right," Disney 6 and made many Mickey Mouse cartoons.

People all over the world saw Mickey Mouse and loved it. Mickey Mouse made Disney famous. Then came Donald Duck, and Goofy Dog and 7. Disney began to make full-length cartoons, then he made cartoon movies for television.

Many thousands of children watched the shows every week.

In 1955, Disney 8 an amusement park in California. Real boats, castles, trains, mountains and rivers could all be found in the beautiful park. 9 people went there.

Disney died in 1966, but the world will not 10 him quickly. Mickey Mouse and all his cartoons will help us to remember him.

- () 1. A. during B. while C. then D. and
- () 2. A. stayed B. let C. had D. kept
- () 3. A. late B. after C. later D. before
- () 4. A. calling B. naming C. called D. names
- () 5. A. good B. better C. well D. worse
- () 6. A. thanked B. said C. agreed D. talked
- () 7. A. another B. the others C. others D. other
- () 8. A. had B. opened C. bought D. found

- () 9. A. Million of B. Million C. Millions D. Millions of
 () 10. A. remember B. forget C. pass D. leave

B

Channel 1	Channel 2
18:00 Around China	17:45 Computers Today
18:30 Children's Programme	18:10 Foreign Arts
19:00 News	18:30 English Classroom
19:30 Weather Report	19:00 Animal World
19:40 Around the World	19:25 China 2004
20:10 TV Play: Sisters	20:20 Sports
21:00 English for Today	21:00 TV Play: Deng Xiaoping
21:55 Popular Music	21:45 English News
22:55 Talk Show	22:05 On TV Next Week

根据电视节目预告表, 选择正确答案。

- () 1. If you want to know whether it is going to rain, you can watch _____.
 A. Around the World B. News C. Weather Report D. Talk Show
- () 2. If you are a football fan, you may watch TV at _____.
 A. 19:00 on Channel 2 B. 20:20 on Channel 2
 C. 19:40 on Channel 1 D. 21:55 on Channel 1
- () 3. The TV play "Deng Xiaoping" lasts no more than (不超过) _____.
 A. 30 minutes B. 45 minutes C. 50 minutes D. 90 minutes
- () 4. There are at least _____ programmes in English.
 A. one B. two C. three D. four
- () 5. _____ will let you know what programmes there will be next week. But you must wait until _____.
 A. Channel 1; 21:00 B. Channel 2; 20:00
 C. Channel 1; 22:30 D. Channel 2; 22:05

四、写作训练

Write an article about the person. The following questions may help you with your writing. About 50 words.

1. Who's the man?	Tiger Woods
2. What sport does he play?	Born: 12/30/1975
3. How old is he?	Country: America Started to
4. How long has he been playing the sport?	play when he was
5. Where is he from?	ten months old.

Module 3 Journey to Mars



1. 学会表达“刚刚做完某事”,“已经做完某事”,理解并掌握相应的表达方式。
△I've just heard the news.
△It's just reached Mars.
△We're already arrived here.
△Has it reached Mars yet?
△Have people sent astronauts to the moon recently?
2. 掌握常与现在完成时连用的几个副词的用法。
already, just, ever, never, yet, before, recently.
3. 注意 have been to 与 have gone to 的区别。
4. 能运用本模块的知识谈论自己刚刚做完或已经做完的事情,并能用 Have you/Has he done...向别人询问。



1. 能够运用现在完成时来表达刚经历过的事情或已经做过的事情,通过实践加深理解。
2. 能够掌握常与现在完成时连用的一些副词,注意他们在句中的位置及用法。



1. 现在完成时中常用的状语标志词。
before(以前), so far(到目前为止), ever since(从那时起), just(刚刚), never(从来没有), ever(曾经), already(已经), yet(已经,还未), recently(最近)。

just 用来表示“刚刚”, already 用来表示已经, 一般置于 have/has 之后, 两者都用于肯定句, 在否定句中则要用 yet 表示“还未”。

例如: They have already seen the movie.

他们已经看过这部电影了。

They haven't come back yet.

他们还没有回来。

yet, never 多用于疑问句和否定句中。

例如: I have ever heard of him.

我曾经听说过他。

I have never told him about it.

我从来没有告诉他这件事。

2. 注意 have been to 与 have gone to 的区别。

have been to 表示去过某地但现在已回来了, 可以和 once, twice, often, never, ever 连用。

而 have gone to 表示“去了某地”现在不在这里(说话人所在地), 或在去某地的路上或已在某地, 所以一般说来此句型只用于第三人称。

例如: He has gone to America.

他已去了美国。(现在他不在此地)。

He has been to America twice.

他去过美国两次。(现在他回来了)



一、基础知识运用

I. 根据句意和提示完成单词。

1. I made a big d _____. I'll travel around the world.

2. He was sent on a m _____.

3. I hope I will fly to the moon by s _____.

4. We often d _____ our mistakes when too late.

5. Will you take this m _____ to your brother.

II. 单项选择。

1. Some European scientists have sent a spacecraft _____ Mars.

A. for B. up C. to D. off

2. We haven't found if there is life on Mars _____.

A. already B. just C. yet D. never

3. Have you ever _____ the space station on TV.

A. see B. saw C. seen D. sees

4. The light from stars has _____ a long time to reach us.

A. take B. taken C. spend D. spent

III. 填入 have/has been 或 have/has gone.