

英语训练的瑜珈

冲刺重高的秘诀

八年级

初中英语 专项培优通

徐遂安 主编



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前言

一年前,我社出版了“新课标培优专项通丛书”《英语训练》(七、八、九年级),市场反响强烈,备受读者青睐。在此基础上,我们又编写了该套丛书的后续产品“初中英语专项培优通丛书”。

对初中学生而言,英语学习尚处于打基础的阶段,这个学习阶段非常重要,是学习英语的黄金时期。而英语学习无外乎是听、说、读、写、译五个方面,突破各个专项是学好这门课程的必经之路,没有其他捷径可走。针对学生普遍存在的状况,同时也为了给广大学生和教师提供丰富的、新颖的学习材料,培养学生的学习兴趣,激发学生学习的热情,我们组织了一批经验丰富的一线英语教师和英语教学研究专家共同担纲,编写了初中英语专项培优通丛书,共三个分册:《初中英语专项培优通(七年级)》、《初中英语专项培优通(八年级)》、《初中英语专项培优通(九年级)》。

丛书各个分册的内容包括:单项选择、单词拼写和短文改错等专项训练,每个专项既有学习思路介绍,又有典型例题剖析,还有三阶训练,即闯关训练、挑战训练和冲刺训练。三阶训练是按学生的认知规律设计的,并依次递进,逐步提高。所有的训练都提供了完整的参考答案,有的还附有详细的解析,其目的是提高学生的自我纠错能力和分析解决问题的能力,引导学生学会学习,培养学生自主学习和创新的能力。

鉴于我们的水平有限,书中肯定存在一些纰漏,请读者提出批评和建议。



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单项选择题

◆ 题型介绍

英语听、说、读、写基本技能的提高离不开英语的基本知识,它涉及语音、词汇、语法、习语、日常用语和习惯表达法等。单项填空这个题型容量大,涉及的知识范围广,是对学生掌握英语基本知识和基本技能功底的检测。中考英语的单项填空题一般由题干和选择项两个部分构成。题干部分可以是一个句子,也可以是两个句子,其中有一处或两处空白,有 A、B、C、D 四个选择项供你选择,其中只有一个最佳答案,其余都是干扰答案,要求考生选出一个最佳答案填入空白处。单项填空题包括了对词汇、语法、习语、日常用语和习惯表达法等测试,它是对学生掌握英语基本知识和基本技能功底的检测。

单项填空题考查的知识覆盖面较广,重点、难点和疑点比较突出,注重能力考查。单项填空题不仅考查词类、句法等语法知识,更突出了语境。综合来看,以考查词类运用为主,兼顾句法,侧重基础知识和基本技能的全方位考查。单项填空题主要通过平常对知识的点滴积累,对重点特别是易错点的把握要一丝不苟,不留死角,做到突出重点、突破难点、夯实易错点。

◆ 解题思路

1. 要有坚实的英语基础知识,能注意英语的习惯用法。
2. 要从注重英语语法和单纯的语言测试转变到注重语境和对语言的理解和运用上来。
3. 学生在做题时,必须从语义和语法两个方面来考虑,对题目进行分析、理解,从中选出最佳答案。
4. 要注意:有时一道题中,考查的可能是两个,甚至是三个知识点,故解题时一定要仔细,要做到慎而又慎。

解题时要注意:

- 1) 忌不看题意,单凭固定词组选答案(不管以前是否做过)。



2) 要考虑语言环境,突出语言交际(注意语言的功用)。

3) 特别要注意解题方法(如排除法、比较法、联想法)。

解题策略是:

1) 关注冠词:不定冠词 a 和 an,定冠词 the,零冠词。

2) 关注名词:单复数、所有格、固定名词词组。

3) 关注数词:基数词、序数词、分数。

4) 关注介词:in/on/at/after/since/for/within/without 等。

5) 关注代词:人称代词(主格、宾格),物主代词(形容词、名词),反身代词(单数、复数),指示代词。

6) 关注连词:and/but/or/either...or/neither...nor/as well as。

7) 关注形容词:级的用法(可数:many/several/some/a few/a large number of/enough; 不可数:much/a great deal of/little)。

8) 关注副词:(时间、地点、方式、程度副词)作状语。

9) 关注动词:四种动词(不规则、时态、动词不定式、被动语态)。

10) 特别要关注语境和交际用语:能在日常交际中运用所学的用语,就熟悉的话题进行交流。

11) 了解动词不定式、分词和动名词的用法等。

◆ 实例解析

◇ 实例 1

She'll return the book as soon as she _____ you.

A. will see B. is seeing C. saw D. sees

◇ 解析

从句子结构可以看出,主句是一般将来时,as soon as 引导的时间状语从句应用一般现在时表示将来,又因为从句的主语是第三人称单数 she,故从句的谓语动词应用单数形式,所以答案应是 D。

◇ 实例 2

His family and he _____ Harbin this winter holiday.

A. visit B. are visiting C. have visited D. shall visit

◇ 解析

从句子结构可以看出,句子的主语是 his family and he,应是第三人称复数,而句子的时间状语是 this winter holiday,从四个选项来看,句子不可能是过去时态,应是表示将来,选项中的 are visiting 是进行时态表示将来,而 D 项的 shall 不对,

那么显然答案应是 B。

◇ 实例 3

She didn't know if they _____ to the park the next week.

- A. will go B. go C. would go D. went

◇ 解析

从句子结构可以看出,主句的谓语动词用的是过去时态,if 引导的宾语从句也应该用过去时态的某一形式,又因为从句中的时间状语是 the next week,故从句的谓语动词应用过去将来时才是恰当的,所以该句的答案应是 C。

◇ 实例 4

—Must I do the job right now?

—No, you _____. You can do it after supper.

- A. don't have to B. don't have C. mustn't D. can't

◇ 解析

该句子用的是情态动词 must 来提问,因为答句中用 No 来回答的,所以应用 must 的否定形式,must 的否定形式应是 needn't 或 don't have to,显然该题的答案应是 A。

◇ 实例 5

His father _____ Paris many times, for he is a businessman.

- A. has gone to B. have gone to C. has been to D. have been to

◇ 解析

从句子的意思可以知道,“他父亲是个生意人,他去过巴黎许多次。”根据句意我们可以推断,他去过巴黎许多次,表示的是他曾经去过巴黎许多次,而现在不在那儿,have been to 表示的是曾经去过某地,而现在不在某地;have gone to 表示已经去某地了,可能在去某地的路上,也可能已经到某地了。又因为句子的主语是第三人称单数,所以我们可以推断该题的答案是 C。

◇ 实例 6

He has been ill in bed. The reason is _____ he was caught in a heavy rain last night.

- A. for B. because C. that D. why

◇ 解析

从句子的意思可以知道,“他病在床上。原因是他昨天晚上淋了大雨。”我们再从句子的结构来看,句子的主语是 the reason,动词是系动词 is,那么后面要跟表语,又因空格后面是一个句子,而且该句子成分比较完整,故应由本身无词义而且不在



从句中充当句子成分的 that 来引导一个表语从句才是恰当的,所以答案是 C。

◇ 实例 7

My brother has been in America for half a year. He _____ the life there.

- A. is used B. used to C. is used to D. uses

◇ 解析

从句子的意思可以知道,“我兄弟在美国已经待了半年,他习惯于那里的生活了。”表示“习惯于”应用 be used to; 该搭配中的 to 是介词,故后面应接名词、代词或动名词。而 used to 这个搭配的意思是“过去常常、过去惯常”,而现在不是如此了,而且这个搭配中的 to 是动词不定式符号,后面应接动词原形,所以该题的答案应是 C。

◇ 实例 8

There were _____ many people in the hall that she couldn't get close to the speaker.

- A. so B. such C. too D. very

◇ 解析

从句子结构可以推断,该处用的是 so... that... 或 such... that... 结构,that 引导的是结果状语从句。该句到底该用 so... that... 构还是用 such... that... 结构,主要是看 that 前面的中心词是名词还是形容词或副词,如果是名词,一般用 such; 是形容词或副词,一般用 so。该句中 that 前的中心词是 people, 虽然是名词,但它前面被 many 所修饰,如果这个名词被 many, much, few, little 所修饰的话,要用 so。故答案应是 A。

◇ 实例 9

The old people in China _____.

- A. are taken good care B. are taken good care of
C. is taken good care D. is taken good care of

◇ 解析

从句子的意思可以知道,“在中国,老年人得到很好的照顾。”再从四个选项来看,该句子用到动词搭配 take good care of, 因为句子的主语是 the old people, 他们是很好照顾的对象或承受者,故要用被动语态,主语又是复数含义,所以答案 B 才是恰当的。

◇ 实例 10

I didn't see the man _____ stole my handbag.

- A. which B. whom C. where D. who

◇ 解析

从句子结构可以推断,主句是 I didn't see the man,后面跟的应是一个定语从句,因为先行词 the man 指的是人,后面从句中缺少的是句子的主语,从四个选项来看,只有 who 是指人,在从句中可以作主语,所以答案应是 D。

◆ 超强训练

◇ 闯关篇

1

1. In my hometown, we will build _____ 800-metre long bridge across the river.
A. a B. an C. / D. one
2. Work hard, _____ you'll succeed.
A. or B. for C. because D. and
3. —Where are pandas from, do you know?
—They are from _____.
A. America B. Japan C. Australia D. China
4. Here comes the bus. Julia, _____ careful!
A. is B. be C. was D. will be
5. —Excuse me, is this watch _____?
—No. Maybe it's his.
A. you B. your C. yours D. your's
6. —When did you arrive?
—I arrived _____ the city _____ 9:00 a.m. _____ March 1.
A. at; in; at B. to; on; at C. in; on; at D. in; at; on
7. —Did Sarah do the best in the exam?
—Yes. She made the _____ mistakes in the exam.
A. less B. least C. fewer D. fewest
8. — I'd like _____ bread. Do you have _____?
—Yes, but just a little.
A. some; some B. some; any C. any; any D. any; some
9. Mr. Cooper was a manager in a big company when he was a _____

man.

- A. twenty-five-year-old B. twenty-five years old
C. twenty-five-years-old D. twenty five-year-old

10. —There is _____ traffic, you must wait.

—OK.

- A. many B. a lot of C. a lot D. a few

11. —_____ did your parents live in Shanghai before they came here?

—Twenty years.

- A. How old B. How many C. How far D. How long

12. —You _____ play football in the street. It's dangerous.

—I'm sorry, I won't.

- A. can B. must C. mustn't D. may

13. —She has to stay at home, _____ she?

—What's your idea?

- A. has B. does C. hasn't D. doesn't

14. —What did the man say to Andy?

—He asked him _____ that for.

- A. how was he doing B. what he was doing
C. why was he doing D. where he was doing

15. —I think books will only be on computers, not on paper.

—Well, _____. I think they will be on computers or on paper.

- A. I don't agree B. I agree
C. I don't think so D. that's right

2

1. As we all know, Italy is _____ European country.

- A. an B. a C. the D. /

2. Yesterday my grandmother bought a new pair of _____. It isn't made of _____.

- A. glass; glass B. glasses; glass
C. glasses; glasses D. glass; glasses

3. —Which car is yours, Mr. Miller?

—Oh, my car is blue while _____ is red, maybe it's Allen's.

单项选择

- A. him B. his C. himself D. he
4. It's half past seven. Hurry up, Jenny, _____ you will be late for school.
- A. or B. for C. because D. and
5. —Which do you think tastes _____, the chicken or the fish?
—Fish.
- A. well B. good C. better D. best
6. —_____ my surprise, I met an old friend _____ my way _____ school.
—Really?
- A. To; in; for B. To; on; to
C. With; in; to D. For; in; for
7. You can see four bottles on the table. One of them _____ full.
- A. am B. is C. are D. be
8. —Is _____ here?
—No. Alan and Paul have gone to the library.
- A. anybody B. nobody C. everybody D. somebody
9. —_____ is your English?
—It's just so so.
- A. What B. Which C. Why D. How
10. —I _____ have nothing to do.
—Why not go to the library?
- A. nearly B. hardly C. about D. almost
11. There is something _____ in the bag. Help yourself, Cathy.
- A. play B. drink C. to eat D. other
12. —Rick, what do you want, coffee or milk?
—_____. I don't feel like drinking anything now, Mum.
- A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. All
13. People won't use money, _____ everything will be free.
- A. but B. so C. because D. or
14. —_____ for school next time, Edward.
—Sorry, I won't.
- A. Not be late B. Not late

- 3

-

- A. No, I am
C. No, I'm not
- B. Yes, I am not
D. Yes, I'm a doctor
11. I don't want to read such a poem, _____, I have no time.
A. besides B. beside C. except D. nor
12. —_____ does Mr. Green _____?
—He's a teacher.
A. Where; do B. Where; does
C. What; do D. What; does
13. Can you tell me _____ is the population of China?
A. how many B. how much C. how D. what
14. _____ are looking for the lost child.
A. The police B. The polices C. A policeman D. police
15. My mother _____ in the kitchen when the phone rang.
A. is cooks B. is cooking C. was cooking D. cooked

4

1. We have to work eight hours _____ day.
A. another B. a C. the D. an
2. Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of _____.
A. their B. theirs C. her D. hers
3. He has hardly any time _____ energy to complete the work.
A. or B. nor C. and D. but
4. Jackie has three sisters, Alicia is the _____ of the three.
A. most cleverest B. more clever
C. cleverest D. clever
5. _____ a Monday morning of May, we left _____ Paris _____ my friend's car.
A. On; for; in B. In; to; by C. In; for; by D. On; to; in
6. There is nobody in the office, _____?
A. isn't there B. aren't there C. is there D. are there
7. I think everyone must _____ from Lei Feng.
A. help B. study C. learn D. like

8. — _____ size do you want?
—Size 36.
A. What B. Which C. How many D. How much
9. I came to see him when he _____ to the cinema.
A. go B. went C. goes D. is going
10. —Shall we get _____ food?
—No. Let's have a _____.
A. some; swimming B. any; drink
C. some; drinks D. some; drink
11. —How did Susan get so much money?
—She _____ it _____ her best friend.
A. lends; for B. borrow; to
C. borrowed; from D. lent; to
12. She wanted to know _____.
A. why was I supposed to study hard
B. why I was supposed to study hard
C. was I supposed to study hard why
D. I was supposed to study hard why
13. This book is useless. I don't need it any more. Please _____.
A. give it to me B. take it away
C. take away it D. lend it to me
14. He invited all his friends except _____.
A. you and I B. you and me C. I and you D. me and you
15. Every summer _____ people go to the seaside for holiday.
A. thousand B. thousands
C. two thousands D. thousands of

5

1. Alice is fond of playing _____ piano, while Henry is interested in listening to _____ music.
A. /; the B. the; the C. the; / D. /; /
2. Both English and maths _____ interesting.
A. is B. are C. has D. have

单项选择

3. Some people like to stay at home on Sunday, but _____ like to go to the cinema.
A. another B. other C. others D. other one
4. He can hardly write his own name, _____ he?
A. can't B. can C. does D. doesn't
5. I am not good _____ maths but I'm doing quite well _____ English.
A. in; in B. at; at C. at; in D. on; in
6. This year they have produced _____ grain _____ they did last year.
A. as less; as B. as few; as C. less; than D. fewer; than
7. —How soon shall we start the bicycle trip?
—_____.
A. In five day's time B. In five days' time
C. In five days time D. For five days
8. Look! The rocket _____ to the moon.
A. flies B. is flying C. will fly D. flew
9. We'll go to the West Lake if it _____ rain tomorrow.
A. will B. won't C. isn't D. doesn't
10. —_____ do you think Ben will be in three years?
—I think he will be a scientist.
A. Who B. What C. How D. When
11. The children are very happy because a new school _____ in a year.
A. has been built B. is going to be built
C. was built D. will build
12. Jeff's friends don't want to _____ any money to him, because he never returns anything he _____ from them.
A. lend; lends B. lend; borrows
C. borrow; lends D. borrow; borrows
13. My brother doesn't like skating. I don't like it, _____.
A. too B. also C. either D. already
14. It is difficult. I really can't do it _____.
A. enough well B. well enough
C. enough good D. good enough