



新华传媒
XINHUA MEDIA

与上海二期课改教材配套



读交大之星 圆名校之梦

英语随堂练

八年级第二学期

本书编写组 编

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上海交通大学出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书是“交大之星——英语随堂练丛书”中的一个分册,是配合上海二期课改教材《牛津英语》(试用本)八年级第二学期而编写的。本书视角独特,分为学习要点、课前预习和课堂操练三个部分,紧扣教材,不仅整理归纳了每一课时应掌握的重点词语和语法要点,而且配以与单元主题相同的阅读和写作话题,使学生在夯实基础的同时亦能得到能力上的训练和提高。书后配有详细的参考答案和作文范例,相信能成为学生和教师的良师益友。

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前言

Foreword

同学们一定会发现这样的现象,即同类型的题目甚至同一道题做了许多遍,订正了许多遍后仍然出错。为什么?因为人有思维定势。学习初始阶段模糊不清或错误的知识输入导致了漫长的纠错过程。可见,学习新课程时,打好扎实的基础十分重要。

“交大之星——英语随堂练丛书”包括初中四个年级共8个分册,就是让学生通过正确的知识输入和及时的巩固,减少甚至避免重复犯错的弯路。

丛书具有以下特色:

❖ 特色之一 —— “随堂练习”按课时编排,方便实用

学习一定是循序渐进的,单元综合卷不能替代课时练习。我们认真研读了《课程标准》、《考试大纲》和教材,根据长期的教学经验,把整套丛书框架定为三个部分:画龙点睛的学习要点、热身运动的课前预习和复习巩固的课堂操练。

❖ 特色之二 —— “课前预习”铺垫新知,检测效果

老师常布置预习作业,但很少知道学生预习的效果如何。偷懒的学生缺少家长和老师的检查,预习便成了空头作业。“课前预习”不仅便于检测学生,而且便于学生自学,为学习新课做了良好的铺垫。

❖ 特色之三 —— “课堂操练”紧扣教材,题型多样,贴近中考

学完新课后需要及时巩固所学知识,这就要求配套习题紧扣教材。只有一步一步夯实基础,才能训练出良好的综合运用能力。“课堂操练”的词汇、语法紧扣教材,阅读理解则紧扣单元话题,按中考题型设置。写作内容也围绕单元话题,循序渐进式训练,使学生有话可说,能力逐步得到培养和提升。

❖ 特色之四 ——考虑教材特征,同性异质共存

丛书在大框架不变的情况下,考虑到教材特点,增加了差异变化。比如,同样是词语学习,六、七年级主要放在“课前预习”,因为低年段课文较短,学生通过查找词组,从而准确了解课文意义。八、九年级放在“课堂操练”,因为高年级课文相对较长,我们希望学生先泛听泛读了解大意,再精读课文掌握词组。

❖ 特色之五 ——循环反复,渐进掌握,熟能生巧

《牛津英语》教材的特点之一是知识点不断复现,我们继承和发扬了这一优点。不因教材前面出现了某一知识点,在后续学习中就忽略了,而是根据本课内容,不断重复,直至学生完全巩固和掌握。

❖ 特色之六 ——实验先行,结果表明不同程度的学生均有很大受益

本丛书作者是长期研究中学英语教学并亲自执教的优秀教研员和一线资深教师,因此,丛书有机会在出版前进行了不同层次学校的试用。实践证明,程度好的学生轻松走进名校,程度较低的外来务工人员子弟也很快入门,在统考中取得优良成绩。同时,在成书过程中,我们吸取了学生的反馈建议,使之不断完善。因此,我们深深感谢为本丛书付出劳动的所有学生。

当然,由于编者水平所限,不妥之处在所难免,敬请各位专家、同仁尤其是使用本丛书的学生提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者

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Module 1 Nature and environment

Unit 1 Trees



第一课时

学习要点

1. 学习课本第 2 页和第 3 页内容。
2. 了解课文大意。

课前预习

I. Phrases (词组): 请从课本第 2 页找出下列词组。

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. 平均年龄 _____ | 2. 在右边 _____ |
| 3. 使东西变脏和有害健康 _____ | 4. 来自 _____ |
| 5. 最有名的树 _____ | 6. 闻起来芳香的花 _____ |
| 7. 以……著名 _____ | 8. 上海的市花 _____ |
| 9. 环保卫士 _____ | 10. 互相传递信息 _____ |

II. Read the text on Page 2 and Page 3, then answer the questions(读课本第 2、3 页, 回答问题):

1. What can we get from trees? (Give at least three examples)

2. What kinds of pollution do you know?

3. Do trees live much longer than people?

4. What do trees release into the air?

5. Are trees natural air conditioners?

6. Can trees share food and water among themselves?

7. Why do we say trees are pollution fighters?

课堂操练

I. Translate the following into English (汉译英):

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 对……感兴趣 _____ | 2. 地球上最大、最古老的生物 _____ |
| 3. 使街道变得更美、更少噪音 _____ | 4. 铅笔末端的橡皮 _____ |
| 5. 享受呼吸纯净、凉爽的空气 _____ | 6. 从空气中吸收有害的气体 _____ |
| 7. 释放氧气回到空气中 _____ | 8. 1.5 公顷的树 _____ |
| 9. 使某人活着 _____ | 10. 例如 _____ |
| 11. 也, 还 _____ | 12. 使叶子变得难以下咽 _____ |
| 13. 在地下通过根部连接 _____ | 14. 相互传递养料和水分 _____ |
| 15. 相互交流 _____ | 16. 处于危险中 _____ |
| 17. 砍伐并烧毁数以百万计的树木 _____ | |
| 18. 摧毁我们最好的环保卫士 _____ | |

II. Write down the new words according to the definition (根据释义写出单词):

- _____ (*n.*)—something used in chemistry
- _____ (*v.*)—give and receive information/messages/signals
- _____ (*adj.*)—unpleasant; not nice
- _____ (*adj.*)—produced by nature; not made by man
- _____ (*adj.*)—clean and not containing harmful things
- _____ (*v.*)—let out
- _____ (*v.*)—work/operate
- _____ (*v.*)—think something to be true or possible
- _____ (*v.*)—say something bad/dangerous may happen before it does

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词):

- Trees are our best pollution _____, so we must plant more trees. (fight)
- Trees take _____ gases from the air, and release oxygen back into the air. (harm)
- Tommy is _____ because he eats too much meat every day. (healthy)
- Trees are _____ with one another, but we don't know how. (communication)
- It's _____ to lie under an umbrella at the beach. (enjoy)
- Ben isn't _____ in learning Chinese. (interest)
- Is your grandfather _____? (live)
- Trees are _____ air conditioners. (nature)

IV. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每个只能填一次):

A. make sure

B. picks up

C. strong

D. famous

E. so

F. outside

Students at the Greenville High School are starting their recycling programs.

Recycling bin

Having a recycling bin is the easiest way you can be a friend of the Earth! This is where you put cans, bottles, newspapers and plastics, 1 they can be taken to the recycling plant (工厂) and made into new things!

Recycling plant

When you have filled up your recycling bin, all the things you have saved will go to a recycling plant, where they will be recycled into new things! This helps 2 less rubbish goes into landfills (垃圾填埋地)!

Garbage truck

This huge truck 3 all the rubbish from your home or school and takes it to a landfill. It has a very 4 machine inside that will crush (压坏) all the rubbish into small blocks, so it can carry more garbage!

Landfill

A landfill is an area 5 a city where all the garbage is taken to. Garbage trucks will dump (堆放) their rubbish into tall piles, which will be crushed even more! When all the rubbish has been crushed as much as it can be, it will be buried under the Earth!



第二课时

学习要点

1. 深入理解课文。
2. 掌握课文中的基本知识点。
3. 学习课文中的重点句型。

课前预习

Read the text on Page 3, then match the paragraphs with their main ideas (读课文第3页课文, 完成段落大意配对练习):

A. They provide wood, rubber, paper and fruit.

B. Trees are the Earth's biggest and oldest living things.

- C. Trees are in great danger because we destroy millions every year without replacing them. We are destroying our best pollution fighters.
- D. They clean and cool the air. They release oxygen into the air. They are also natural air conditioners.
- E. Scientists are only beginning to understand trees. Trees communicate with one another, but we don't know how.

Paragraphs 1~2 _____ Paragraphs 3~5 _____
 Paragraphs 6~10 _____ Paragraphs 11~12 _____
 Paragraphs 13~14 _____

课堂操练

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- The trees can protect themselves _____ producing a chemical that makes their leaves taste nasty.
 A. from B. by C. of D. for
- Does everybody enjoy _____ pure, cool air?
 A. breathing B. to breathe
 C. breathed D. breath
- _____ of the twin sisters have been to America together.
 A. None B. Neither C. Both D. All
- We don't know trees can communicate _____ one _____.
 A. with... other B. with... another C. to... another D. with... others
- Kitty is _____ in _____ model planes.
 A. interested... making B. interested... do
 C. interesting... doing D. interested... make
- People must try their best to fight _____ pollution.
 A. for B. against C. with D. to
- We think that _____ way to protect our environment is to cut down fewer trees.
 A. the most important B. more important
 C. less important D. the least important
- Are these shoes Peter's?
 —Yes, they belong to _____.
 A. hers B. him C. he D. his
- There's sugar in your coffee.
 —I know. I _____ it.
 A. smell B. taste C. feel D. believe
- Alice worked _____ last night, but she _____ sleeps tonight.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. hardly...hard | B. hard...hardly |
| C. harder...hard | D. hardly...harder |
11. Trees can live _____ than humans.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. more long | B. more longer |
| C. much long | D. much longer |
12. Trees make streets _____ and _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. more beautiful...less noisy | B. more beautiful...more noisy |
| C. less beautiful...less noisy | D. less beautiful...more noisy |

II. Reading comprehension (阅读理解):

Choose the best answer(根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):

Poplar trees (白杨树) can be cut down and used for wood or paper. Or they can be left to stand and also used for different purposes. Poplar trees are often used to guard against water pollution. They are planted as barriers (屏障) to keep waste from entering groundwater (地下水) and rivers.

Their large root systems trap waste and help reduce the loss of soil. Now, poplar trees may become important tools for cleaning the environment. Some scientists think poplar trees can be a valuable resource to remove poisonous substances (物质) from the soil.

The poplar tree is found in many places in the northern half of the world. It is a fast growing tree that requires a lot of water. Different kinds of poplar trees are native to Asia, Europe and North America.

For years, a university professor called Richard Meagher has done research on genetically engineered plants (转基因植物). He is now testing a poplar tree that has been genetically engineered to take in mercury (汞) through its roots. The tree then slowly releases the mercury into the air through its leaves.

Mercury is a highly poisonous metal. It is a waste product of many industries. Mercury builds up in fish and other living things. It's especially dangerous to the development of children. This explains why pregnant (怀孕的) women are warned to be careful about the mercury levels in the food they eat.

Professor Meagher is testing his genetically engineered poplar trees on some land in Connecticut (美国康涅狄格州). The ground is polluted with mercury from a factory that once ran there. He has planted 160 poplar trees to remove the pollution.

Not everyone likes the idea to use genetically engineered trees to collect mercury. Some people say these could reproduce (繁殖) with wild trees or replace them. Others believe poplar trees only spread mercury rather than remove it from the environment. Professor Meagher says it is better to spread the mercury than have it all in one place where it could be worse for health.

Still, there is great interest in using plants to control pollution, and poplar trees are among the most studied. But using poplar trees as a natural barrier against water pollution

is not a new idea. We Chinese people have used them this way for thousands of years.

1. The roots of poplar trees _____.
① are poisonous ② keep waste from entering groundwater and rivers
③ help reduce the loss of soil ④ are useless
A. ①② B. ②③ C. ①③ D. ③④
2. Poplar trees are native to the following places except _____.
A. Asia B. Europe C. America D. South America
3. Professor Meagher thinks genetically engineered poplar trees can _____.
A. test how much mercury there is in the soil
B. absorb mercury by its leaves and release it into the soil by its roots
C. take in mercury by its roots and release it into the air by its leaves
D. do nothing with the soil that is polluted with mercury
4. Why is Professor Meagher testing his genetically engineered poplar trees on some land in Connecticut?
A. Because the land is fit for growing his poplar trees.
B. Because he wants the trees to remove the mercury that pollutes the soil there.
C. Because it is the only place that is polluted with mercury.
D. Because there are many pregnant women there.
5. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Mercury only exists in sea food.
B. Professor Meagher thinks it's better to spread the mercury than have it all in one place where it could be worse for health.
C. Pregnant women should take in as little mercury as possible.
D. Using poplar trees as a natural barrier against water pollution is a brand new idea that is worth studying.



第三课时

学习要点

1. 复习巩固所学词汇。
2. 复习巩固所学课文。

课前预习

Rewrite the text and fill in the following blanks (用所学的词或词组改写课文):

Trees are the biggest and oldest 1 2 on the Earth.

Trees are very important to us. Trees can make streets more 3 and less 4. Many things come from trees, such as the 5 in your pencil, the 6 on the end of your pencil, the paper in your notebook and the 7 in your bowl. Humans also enjoy breathing 8, 9 air.

Trees take 10 gases from the air, and 11 oxygen back into the air. One and a half hectares of trees could produce enough 12 to keep people 13 and healthy for a year. Trees 14 the air as well as clean it, so we call them natural 15. They can do the job of 16 air conditioners.

Trees can 17 with each other. They can protect themselves by 18 a chemical that makes their leaves taste 19.

But trees are in great 20. We are 21 our best fighters 22 pollution.

课堂操练

I. Complete the sentences with the proper words on Page 2 and Page 3 (用课本第2页和第3页中适当的词完成下列句子,首字母已给):

1. The a age of the children in this grade is ten.
2. Do you know if they like this new i?
3. It is a f that smoking is a danger to health.
4. That boy's ambition is to be a s.
5. The man is a real f. He never gives up.
6. Coffee is Brazil's main p.
7. Little Tommy has written down all the new words he doesn't know in the n.
8. The air was so cold that we could hardly b.
9. He raised enough money to p a new film.
10. Are your grandparents still a?
11. I w him not to go too close to the fireplace.
12. They try to p the homeless children from danger.
13. Can anything r a mother's love and care?
14. When we boil water, it turns into g and we call it steam.
15. They held a meeting to e ideas about the project.
16. The m reason for learning English is to communicate with the foreigners.

II. Reading comprehension (阅读理解):

Answer the questions(根据短文内容回答下列问题):

Some American students are visiting a Beijing school for a few days. One day in early March, a teacher asks them to come and listen to a talk.

Boys and girls, I hope you are enjoying your visit to our school. In China we are very serious about planting trees as we know they make the environment safer and better. People plant trees on special days in their lives—for example, their birthday, their wedding day,

the day when they start school. In fact, we ask people to try to plant three to five trees a year. March 12th is a special day for tree-planting and we invite you to take part.

Tree-planting is important everywhere, but in Beijing we need it because lots of dust and sand used to blow down from the deserts north of the city in the last few years, and we need to plant trees in order to stop it. We are now planting a Green Wall of China to protect the land. So on March 12th, we will take you to a place to the north where you can plant trees. Please be on time that morning, so we can start early.

Do not worry about anything. We will provide the young trees for you. You do not need to bring anything that day except some water to drink. You must dig in the ground a bit to make a place for the tree, put it in the soil and then make it safe and give it some water. After we leave, the local people will look after the trees until they grow up.

I hope that you can come back to China in a few years and go to see your trees. It may be difficult to find them as we hope there will be a beautiful forest there, but you will know some of those trees are yours.

Are there any questions?

1. Does a teacher ask some American students to come and listen to a talk?

2. When is a special day for tree-planting in China?

3. Why do we need to plant trees in Beijing?

4. Who will look after the trees after they plant them?

5. What do you think of tree-planting in China?



第四课时

学习要点

复习并掌握现在进行时的意义和用法。

课前预习

Write down the present participles of the following verbs (写出下列动词的现在分词形式):

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. work _____ | 2. sing _____ | 3. play _____ | 4. study _____ |
| 5. dance _____ | 6. have _____ | 7. write _____ | 8. take _____ |

9. run _____ 10. sit _____ 11. shop _____ 12. swim _____
13. lie _____ 14. clean _____ 15. begin _____ 16. get _____

课堂操练

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- Look! They _____ trees on the hill now.
A. play B. will plant C. are planting D. planted
- Please stop talking. We _____ to music.
A. listened B. listen C. are listening D. have listened
- The little girl is _____ a red scarf today.
A. putting B. putting on C. wearing on D. wearing
- _____ John doing over there?
A. What's B. What C. What do D. Who
- Where is Ben?
—He _____.
A. at home B. at school
C. is reading by the river D. read in bed

II. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper tenses (用所给动词的适当时态填空):

- My uncle _____ a book in his room now. (read)
- What _____ you _____ about? (talk)
—We're talking about the project.
- My classmates _____ football on Sundays. (not play)
- What are the students doing?
—They _____ to the lecture. (listen)
- They _____ (not have) an English lesson, but they _____ (have) a P. E. lesson at present.
- He _____ from Japan. (come)
- Now, my parents _____ TV. (watch)
- Kitty often _____ in the morning. (read)
- Children _____ on the road now. (run)
- It _____. (snow) _____ on your scarf if you go out. (put)

III. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每个只能填一次):

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. in great danger | B. release | C. fighters |
| D. trees | E. destroying | F. as well as |

Dear human beings,

Hi!

I hesitated (犹豫) a lot before writing this letter. All I want to do is to ask you to have a look at your life. But I'm not sure whether or not you'll pay attention to me.

I'm a pretty old tree now, 80 years old. We've lived on Earth with you for thousands of years. Each day we 1 oxygen and remove harmful gases so that you have fresh air; we cool the air so that you don't have to run your air conditioners all the time; we help prevent the Earth's soil from being washed away, and we give all kinds of fruits, nuts, beans 2 wood to you.

We're now 3 because of you. In fact you are 4 us. You are burning and cutting down millions of us each year, but you're not planting enough. For every tree being planted today, 30 trees are being cut down. What would you do if all of us died? Perhaps you would die, too. Without us, you wouldn't get the ingredients (成分) for some of your important medicines; you wouldn't have enough materials for buildings, furniture, paper products, and your cities would look ugly. Moreover, air pollution and noise pollution would become more and more serious, and your life would be worse and worse.

Please stop your bad practices. Please stop destroying us and start protecting the environment, because we are the best 5 against pollution and we are your best friends. I wish all the best for you, and good luck!

Your friend,
An old tree

IV. Reading comprehension (阅读理解):

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage(选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文):

Liao Xiaoyi is a pioneer of environmental protection in China. She is regarded as a daughter of the Earth. Why?

Liao Xiaoyi is the 1 of the Global Village of Beijing. This organization has been working to help Chinese people know more about environmental issues (问题) since 1996.

20 years ago, Liao got interested in, and began 2 environmental issues. "In China, there is lots of water and air pollution. Many plants and animals are 3. But lots of people didn't 4 these problems," she said.

After that, she began making TV programs, writing articles to let people know about environmental issues. The society 5 Liao's hard work. In 2006, she was chosen as one of the year's eight Green Chinese Figures (绿色中国年度人物). She became an environmental adviser (顾问) for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

"I'm a daughter of the Earth. I am just doing what I should do," Liao said.

What should we learn from her?

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. leader | B. teacher | C. founder | D. helper |
| 2. A. going over | B. working on | C. giving up | D. asking for |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 3. A. missing | B. running | C. appearing | D. disappearing |
| 4. A. care about | B. care for | C. look after | D. look for |
| 5. A. loved | B. liked | C. understood | D. appreciated |



第五课时

学习要点

1. 进一步掌握和巩固本课词汇。
2. 进一步掌握和巩固课文，为写作做准备。

课前预习

Write down the news words according to the definition (根据释义写出单词):

1. _____ (*adj.*)—living; not dead
2. _____ (*adj.*)—around a usual or ordinary level or standard
3. _____ (*v.*)—take in or let our air through your nose and mouth
4. _____ (*v.*)—give one thing and get another thing for it
5. _____ (*n.*)—something that you know has happened or is true
6. _____ (*n.*)—a person who fights
7. _____ (*n.*)—anything that is like air
8. _____ (*n.*)—a single article or object
9. _____ (*adj.*)—the most important
10. _____ (*n.*)—a small book where you write things that you want to remember
11. _____ (*v.*)—make or grow something
12. _____ (*n.*)—something that people make or grow to sell
13. _____ (*v.*)—keep somebody or something safe
14. _____ (*v.*)—take the place of somebody or something
15. _____ (*n.*)—a person who studies science or works with science
16. _____ (*v.*)—tell somebody about danger or about something bad that may happen

课堂操练

I. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词):

1. Fire is one kind of the _____ elements. (nature)