本册主编⊙姚 东 金保罗

初中英语同步语法

(八年级下)

• 沪版新课标 •



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内容提要

本书结合初中八年级英语教学要求,对学习中的语法知识进行梳理,归类,讲解:并辅以形式多样的联系,以帮助学生在课堂学习之余进行复习和掌握相应的语法知识。书中练习答案供读者自测并检验学习效果。

本书适合初中八年级师生使用。

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前 言

《初中英语同步语法(八年级下)》是与现行上海版初中六年级下学期英语教材相匹配的语法详解和精练。

本书分为两个部分:语法详解部分和语法精练部分。

语法详解部分为"词汇梳理","语法梳理"和"语言功能"三大模块。"词汇梳理"模块对教学要求的动词短语、名词短语、介词短语、词性及句型转换进行全面归纳和整理。"语法梳理"模块对相关的词法和句法进行详尽分析和解释。"语言功能"模块着重英语语言会话和交际中的语言功能,包括特定情景中问句和应答句的表达方式。

语法精练部分就每课的重点语法项目和语言点设计,安排了大量的操练习题,题型与英语中考题型一致,由浅入深,灵活多变,体现语言功能与基础语法知识兼容的特点。

《初中英语同步语法(八年级下)》将帮助学生系统学习基础英语语法,熟练掌握英语基础知识,把握现行初中英语教材的重点和难点,摆脱英语学习中一头雾水的现状,轻松愉快地面对各类考试,使英语成绩达到质的飞跃。

《初中英语同步语法(八年级下)》也将成为英语教师在教学上的好帮手,教师只要指导学生正确合理使用本书,就可减轻繁重的课后补缺补差、收集材料、命题打印等工作量。

《初中英语同步语法(六年级/七年级/八年级)》供初中六年级、七年级和八年级学生使用,初中九年级毕业班学生可使用与本书衔接的《初中英语语法专练(第3版)》。

由于编写时间比较仓促,难免有疏漏和不足,希望广大读者在使用本书时,及时将你们的意见和建议告诉我们,以便我们不断修订和完善,谢谢!

编者

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BOO Unit 1 Trees

1.词汇梳理

i. 动词短语

be known as

be interested in sth.

be interested in doing sth.

= be interested to do sth.

help (to) do sth.

begin to do sth.

ask sb. to do sth.

attract sb. to do sth.

warn sb. not to do sth.

thank sb. for sth.

come from

breathe oxygen

breathe clean (cool) air

take harmful gases from the air

take part in a tree-planting campaign

take care of

join their roots together underground

join Trees for Life

join sb. in sth.

join us in this project

pass food and water around

pass food and water to each other

communicate with one another

share ... with ...

share food and water among trees

produce oxygen

produce a chemical

produce harmful gases

众所周知

对某事感兴趣

对做某事感兴趣

帮助做某事

开始做某事

要求某人做某事

吸引某人做某事

警告(提醒)某人别做某事

为某事感谢某人

来自

呼吸氧气

呼吸清洁(凉爽)的空气

从空气中吸收有害气体

参加一次植树活动

关心,照顾

在地下把它们的根连接在一起

加入"生命树"团队

加入某人参加活动

加入我们这个项目

把食物和水传向周围

12 艮初和小传问问由

彼此传递食物和水

相互交流

与 … ... 分享 … ...

在树木中分享食物和水

产生氧气

产生一种化学物

产生有害气体

produce wood, rubber, paper and fruit

make streets more beautiful and less noisy

make the leaves taste nasty

make a difference make a promise make a poster

keep your whole class alive and healthy

attack a tree fight pollution cool the air cool our cities clean the air

release oxygen back into the air

reduce sound pollution

remove dust replace sth. enjoy doing sth. stop doing sth.

stop ... from doing sth.

stop factories and cars from producing harmful gases 阻止工厂和汽车产生有害气体

protect our environment protect ... from (against) ... protect trees against insects provide people with useful things

provide food and shelter for both humans and animals 供给人类和动物食物和住处

provide ingredients for medicines

supply material for houses, furniture, paper products 为房屋、家具和纸品提供材料

add beauty to cities announce sth. to sb. give help to sb. send sb. an e-mail understand sth. have lots of fun belong to sb.

arrange sth. in order of importance

agree to this arrangement

生产木材、橡胶、纸张和水果 使街道更漂亮更少噪音 使树叶发出令人讨厌的味道 起作用;发生影响;关系重大

允诺 制作海报

使整个班级活跃健康 摧残(攻击)一棵树 与污染作斗争 使空气凉爽 使城市凉爽 清洁空气

把氧气释放到空气中

减少声音污染 消除灰尘 取代某物 喜爱做某事 停止做某事 阻止……做某事

保护我们的环境 保护(防御)……免受 保护树木免遭虫害 供给人们有用的东西

供给药品的原料

为城市添美 告知某人某事 给某人以帮助 给某人发电子邮件

了解某事 有很多趣事 属于某人

按重要性的顺序排列

同意这个安排

agree with these suggests

cure illnesses

destroy more than half of all the trees on the Earth

welcome sb. cut down trees wash away soil find out sth.

put rubbish in rubbish bins

dive into the sea arrive in a lorry

play volleyball/badminton

practise the guitar water flowers

plant flowers in the containers

plant trees in the holes
put earth in the containers
dig holes in the ground
talk to sb. on the phone
sign up for your membership

sit in the front row

同意这些建议

治疗疾病

毁坏地球一半以上的树木

欢迎某人 砍树 冲走土壤

发现某物;查清某事 把垃圾放进垃圾箱

潜入海中 乘卡车到达 打排球/羽毛球

练吉他 浇花

把花种在花盆里 把树种在坑内 把泥土放入盆里 在地上挖洞 与某人通电话 注册会员 坐在前排

ii. 名词短语

the average ages magnolia trees

the best-known trees

tree shade

a tree-planting campaign the city flowers of Shanghai sweet-smiling flowers the wood in your pencils

the rubber on the end of your pencil

the paper in your notebook the fruit in your bowl all of the above useful products natural air container

water pollution

平均年龄 玉兰树 最出名的树

树阴

一次植树活动 上海市花 芳香含笑的花 你铅笔上的木料 你铅笔头上的橡 你笔记本上的纸张 你碗里的水果 上述全部 有用的产品 天然空气存储器

水污染

noise pollution

fighter against pollution a class project on pollution

ways to fight pollution

one another each other

living things

one and a half hectares of trees

urban areas

a new outdoor area

zip code postal code plastic cards

plastic bags for shopping

the top prize
the group leader

iii. 介词短语

噪音污染

反污染卫士

一个关于污染的班级课题

与污染作斗争的方法

互相;彼此 互相;彼此

生物

1.5 公顷的树木

市区

一片新的户外区域

邮政编码 邮政编码 塑料卡 塑料购物袋 最高奖励

for a whole year for example

in great danger in the front row in the countryside

in prison

in the last 200 years in the next 10 years

on the lorry

on the back of the lorry in order of importance 持续一整年

例如

组长

处于极大危险之中

在前排 在农村 在监狱里 近 200 年来 在下一个 10 年 在卡车上 在卡车的后面 按重要性的顺序

iv. 词性转换

add (v.) — addition (n.)

destroy (v.) — destruction (n.)

communicate (v_{\cdot}) — communication (n_{\cdot})

practise (v.) — practice (n.)

seed (v.) — seed (n.)

announce (v.) — announcement (n.)

protect (v.) — protection (n.)

occupy (v_{\bullet}) — occupation (n_{\bullet})

promise (v.) — promise (n.)

attack (v.) — attack (n.)

breathe (v.) — breath (n.)

contain (v.) — container (n.)

```
produce (v.) — production (n.) - product (n.)
attract (v_{\bullet}) — attraction (n_{\bullet}) — attractive (a_{\bullet})
fight (v./n.) — fighter (n.)
                                                    lead (v./n.) — leader (n.)
post (v./n.) — poster (n.) — postal (a.)
                                                    danger (n.) — dangerous (a.)
nature (n.) — natural (a.)
                                                    power (n.) — powerful (a.)
reason (n.) — reasonable (a.)
                                                     prison (n.) — prisoner (n.)
chemistry (n.) — chemist (n.) — chemical (n./a.)
                                                    main (a.) — mainly (ad.)
probable (a.) — probably (ad.)
                                                     important (a.) — importance (n.)
warm (a.) — warmly (ad.) — warmth (n.)
noisy (a.) — noisily (ad.) — noise (n.)
strange (a.) — strangely (ad.) — stranger (n.)
nasty (a.) — nastily (ad.) — nastiness (n.)
pure (a.) — purely (ad.) — pureness (n.)
good(a.) - good(n.) - goodness(n.) - well(ad.)
```

v. 句型转换

- 1. Trees can pass information to one another. 树可以相互传递信息。
 - =Trees can pass each other information.
- 2. Trees release oxygen into the air. 树木释放氧气到空气中。
 - =Trees let out oxygen into the air.
- 3. Trees cool the air as well as clean it. 树不但清洁空气,还可以使空气凉爽。
 - =Trees not only clean the air but also cool it.
- 4. The sound of cars will replace the sound of birds. 轿车的声音会代替鸟的声音。
 - = The sound of cars will take the place of the sound of birds.
- 5. The police communicate with each other by radio. 警察通过无线电互相联络。
 - = The police exchange information with each other by radio.
- 6. Cows provide us with milk. 奶牛为我们提供牛奶。
 - =Cows provide milk for us.
- 7. Her work is to take care of the children. 她的工作是照料好孩子。
 - =Her work is to look after the children.
 - =Her work is to care for the children.
- 8. This new car is my father's. 这辆新车是我父亲的。
 - =This new car belongs to my father.
 - =My father has (owns) a new car.

Ⅱ. 语法梳理

i. 代词



- 1. Trees can pass information to one another. 树木可以相互传递信息。
- 2. Trees are communicating with one another. 树木正在相互传递信息。
- 3. Some trees can join their roots together underground, and pass food and water to each other. 树木能够在地底下通过根系连接,相互传递养料和水分。

上述 3 句中 each other 和 one another 均为相互代词,都表示"彼此,互相",可以相互替换,用作及物动词和介词的宾语,第 1 句中的 one another 是介词 to 的宾语,第 2 句中的 one another 是介词 with 的宾语,第 3 句中的 each other 是介词 to 的宾语;它们的属格形式是 each other's 和 one another's。

We must care for each other and help each other. 我们要互相关心,互相帮助。

I hope we shall be friends and come to understand one another. 我希望我们能成为朋友,逐渐互相了解。

The children were having fun, chasing each other's shadows. 孩子们追逐着彼此的影子,玩得很开心。

ii. 副词



We cut down and burn millions of trees every year, but we *hardly* have anything to replace them. 每年,我们砍伐和烧毁几百万株树木,但是我们几乎无法用其他东西取代之。

副词 hardly 意为"几乎不······;简直不·····",表示否定。

There's hardly any tea left. 没有剩什么茶了。

He hardly seemed to notice my presence. 他似乎没有注意到我在场。

She had changed so much that I could hardly recognize her. 她变了很多,我简直认不出来了。

iii. 介词



- 1. a newspaper article on a new outdoor area 一篇报道一片新的室外区域的文章
- 2. a poster about tree-planting 一张关于植树的海报

介词 on 意为"(书、讨论或观点)关于,涉及";介词 about 意为"关于;对于;涉及;

在……方面",这两个介词在上述 2 句中意思相同,可以互换,这 2 个介词短语都是定语,分别修饰之前的名词 article 和 poster。

- 3. Trees are in great danger. 树木处在极大的危险之中。
- 4. The man was released after three years in prison. 那人在监禁3年后被释放。

介词 in 意为"在·······状态中;处在······之中",表示状况,如第 3 句;介词 in 意为"在 (某处)",表示地点、位置,如第 4 句。

5. The wood *in* your pencils, the rubber *on* the end of your pencil, the paper *in* your notebook and the fruit *in* your bowl all come *from* trees! 你铅笔上的木材、你铅笔末端的橡皮、你笔记本上的纸张和你碗里的水果都来自树木。

in your pencil 作定语,修饰名词 wood, on the end of your pencil 作定语,修饰名词 rubber, in your notebook 作定语,修饰名词 notebook, in your bowl 作定语,修饰名词 fruit; from trees 作状语,修饰谓语动词 come。

6. Trees take harmful gases *from* the air, and release oxygen back *into* the air. 树木 从空气中吸收有害气体,并把氧气释放到空气中。

from the air 在句中作状语,修饰谓语 take harmful gases; into the air 作状语,修饰谓语 release oxygen back。

- 7. We are destroying our best fighters *against* pollution. 我们正在毁灭我们最优秀的 反污染卫士。
- 8. Trees can protect themselves against insects. 树木可以保护他们自己免遭害虫侵袭。

against 意为"制止;阻止;预防;防备",表示防护,第7句中 against pollution作定语,修饰名词 fighters,第8句中 against insects作状语,修饰动词 protect。

Our soldiers held out against the enemy's attacks for a week. 我们的战士抵抗敌人的进攻达一周之久。

A business needs insurance against risks such as fire and flood. 公司需要上保险以防备火灾、洪灾等风险。

It has been claimed that wine helps protect against heart disease. 有人声称葡萄酒有助于预防心脏病。

9. You must thank trees for that. 你必须为那事感激树木。

介词 for 表示理由、原因。

He jumped for joy at the news. 他听到这个消息高兴得跳起来。

Hangzhou is famous for the West Lake. 杭州以西湖而著名。

iv. 现在进行时*



- What is Ivan doing?
- He *is diving* into the sea.

 现在进行时由"am/is/are + 现在分词"构成,表示:
- 1. 表示说话时正在进行的动作。

The manager is showing some visitors around the car factory. 经理正带领来宾参观汽车厂。

- 2. 表示现阶段暂时的习惯动作,该动作说话时不一定正在进行。
 Miss Guo is a teacher of Chinese, but she *is* now *teaching* history lessons. 郭小姐是一位语文教师,但是她目前在教历史课。
- 3. 表示不断重复的动作,常带 always 等频度副词,而且带有感情色彩。 Mike *is* always *thinking* of others. 迈克总是想着别人。
- 4. 表示渐进的过程,通常适用于表示"转变"的动词。
 The leaves are turning green in spring. 春天树叶渐渐变绿。
- 5. 表示即将发生的事情,通常适用于暂短性动词。 Her son *is coming* home this summer. 今年夏天她儿子将回家。
- 6. 现在进行时的动词形式通常以助动词 be (am, is, are) 及动词原形加-ing,规则如下:
- 1) 一般动词都在词尾加-ing,例如:working, playing, visiting, discussing 等。
- 2) 当动词以-e 结尾时,先去掉-e,再加-ing,例如:taking, leaving, making, driving 等。以-oe, -ee, -ye 结尾的动词,直接加-ing,例如:hoeing, dyeing, agreeing 等。还有特殊变化的,例如:die→dying lie→lying tie→tying
- 3) 当动词为重读闭音节或以重读闭音节结尾时,要重复词尾的辅音字母,再加-ing,例如:running, getting, swimming, shutting等。
- 7. 现在进行时常用的时间状语有:now, nowadays, at the moment, these days 等。
- 8. 有些动词不用现在进行时形式,例如:know, think, believe, understand, see, hear, love, like, hate, mean, smell, taste, contain, belong 等。

v. 动词不定式



动词不定式由"to + 动词原形"构成,属于非谓语动词。动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特性,在句中作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语等。

1. Scientists are only now beginning to understand trees. 科学家也刚开始了解树木。 动词不定式短语 to understand them 在句中作及物动词 begin 的宾语。

2. We want to plant 100 million trees in the next 10 years. 在下一个 10 年,我们要种 1 亿棵树。(宴语)

并每天呼吸新鲜空气是美好的。

- 3. Nowadays, many people choose to communicate with each other by email. 现今很多人选择用电子邮件进行交流。(宾语)
- 4. It's nice to live in the countryside and breathe fresh air every day.

 = To live in the countryside and breathe fresh air every day is nice. 住在农村,

It 是句子的形式主语,动词不定式短语 to live in the countryside and breathe fresh air every day 是句子真正的主语,在这个动词不定式短语中,有 2 个并列的动词不定式 to live 和 to breathe, to breathe 省略了 to。

5. One and a half hectares of trees could produce enough oxygen to keep your whole class alive and healthy for a whole year. 一公顷半的树木能产生足够的氧气,供你们一个班的学生健康地生活一整年。

to keep your whole class alive and healthy for a whole year 在句中作结果状语。

6. We plant trees and take care of them to help protect our environment. 我们植树和照看树木是为了帮助保护我们的环境。

to help protect our environment 在句中作目的状语,在这个动词不定式短语中还包含了一个省略了 to 的动词不定式短语 protect our environment,作及物动词 help 的宾语。

7. Our group thinks that the most important way to fight pollution is to stop factories from producing harmful gases. 我们小组认为与污染作斗争的最重要的方法是阻止工厂排放有害气体。

这是复合句, that 引导的宾语从句是"主系表"结构, the most important way to fight pollution 是主语, 动词不定式短语 to fight pollution 作定语, 修饰名词 way; is 是连系动词, 动词不定式短语 to stop factories from producing harmful gases 在宾语从句中是表语。

vi. 动名词



动名词由"动词原形 + ing"构成,动名词没有人称和数的变化,在句中不能作谓语。动名词具有名词的功能,在句中作主语,表语,宾语和定语等。

- 1. We can stop using plastic bags for shopping. 我们可以停止使用塑料购物袋。 动名词短语 using plastic bags for shopping 作及物动词 stop 的宾语。
- 2. Pollution means the action of making things dirty and unhealthy. 污染就是使东西变脏和有害的行为。

动名词短语 making things dirty and unhealthy 作介词 of 的宾语。

初中英语同步语法(八年级下)



- 2
- 3. We can stop factories and cars from producing harmful gases.
- 1) 动名词短语 producing harmful gases 作介词 from 的宾语。
- 2) 动词词组 stop... from doing sth. 意为"阻止/阻拦……做某事"。
 He covered her mouth to stop her from screaming. 他捂上她的嘴,不让她叫出声来。
 Someone tried to stop us from parking in the square. 有人想阻止我们在广场上停放汽车。
- 4. For every tree *being planted* today, 30 trees are being cut down. 相对于今天种植的每一棵树,被砍伐的却是 30 棵树。
- 1) 谓语动词 are being cut down 是现在进行时的被动语态。
- 2) 介词短语 For every tree being planted today 在句中作状语,表示相对来说不寻常。 He was tall for an eight-year-old. 对一个 8 岁的孩子而言,他长得很高。

For many people, hunger is part of everyday life. 对很多人来说,挨饿是家常便饭。

- 3) 介词 for 后须带宾语 doing, being planted 是动名词的被动语态, every tree 是动名词 being planted 的逻辑主语, 因为 tree 和 plant 之间是被动关系, 所以动名词用被动 语态。
- 5. Judy's school will take part in a tree-planting campaign. 朱蒂的学校将要参加植树运动。

动名词 planting 和名词 tree 一起构成合成词,作定语,修饰名词 campaign, a tree-planting campaign=a campaign for planting trees 植树运动。

vii. 分词



分词包括现在分词和过去分词,现在分词基本形式是"动词原形 + ing",过去分词基本形式是"动词原形 + ed"。分词没有人称和数的变化,在句中不能作谓语。分词具有形容词和副词的特性,在句中可以作表语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。

1. Trees are the biggest and oldest *living* things on the Earth. 树是地球上最大最古老的有生命的物种。

现在分词 living 作定语,修饰名词 things。

2. Their large, sweet-smiling flowers are known as the city flowers of Shanghai. 它们 (五兰树)芳香含笑的大花朵是上海市花。

现在分词 smiling 和形容词 sweet 一起构成合成词,作定语。

3. Three trees can do the job of 15 air conditioners *running* almost all day. 三棵树所 能产生的调温作用相当于十五台空调运转一整天。

现在分词短语 running almost all day 为后置定语,修饰名词词组 15 air conditioners,现在分词有主动的含义,这里的 run 意为"转动;运转"。

1 Th

4. The best-known trees in Shanghai are magnolia trees. 上海最有名的树是玉兰树。

过去分词有被动的含义, the best-known trees = the trees which are best known。

5. Discuss the five ways to fight pollution *mentioned* by Amy. 讨论艾米提到的与污染 斗争的 5 种方法。

过去分词短语 mentioned by Amy 也作后置定语,修饰名词 ways, the five ways to fight pollution mentioned by Amy = the five ways to fight pollution which were mentioned by Amy。

viii. 基本句型



Trees make streets more beautiful and less noisy. 树木使街道更漂亮,并更少噪音。

- 1. 这个句子的基本结构是:主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语,及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语是句子的谓语部分。Trees 是主语, make 是及物动词, streets 是宾语,形容词比较级 more beautiful and less noisy 是宾语补足语,补充说明宾语。
- 2. 宾语补足语也可以由其他词类充当,如名词、代词、数词、形容词、动词不定式、分词、 介词短语和句子等。
- 1) 名词作宾语补足语。

I thought it a very interesting book. 我认为它是一本很有趣的书。

They have made Richard captain of the football team. 他们已经选理查德为足球队队长。

2) 形容词作宾语补足语。

You have made the car dirty. 你已经把汽车弄脏了。

Can you get the window open? 你能使窗户打开吗?

3) 动词不定式作宾语补足语。

I want you to be happy. 我要你高兴。

I heard him shout. 我听见了他呼喊。

4) 分词作宾语补足语。

The manager kept me waiting about an hour. 经理让我等了一个小时。

The lecturer could hardly make himself understood by the listeners. 演讲者几乎没能使他自己的演讲被听众理解。



ix. 同位语



She is interviewing Doctor Ray, a scientist, about trees. 她正在采访一个科学家雷博士关于树的话题。

a scientist 是 Doctor Ray 的同位语,进一步说明 Doctor Ray。由两个或两个以上同一层次语法单位组成的结构,其中前项和后项所指相同,句法功能也相同,这种结构叫做同位结构。组成同位结构的语法单位叫做同位成分,后一同位成分通常叫做前一同位成分的同位语。

x. 宾语从句



- 1. I think that she means "Be quiet!" 我认为她的意思是"安静!"
- 2. I suppose you also enjoy breathing pure, cool air. 我想你们也喜欢呼吸清新凉爽的空气。
- 3. We hope you will have lots of fun with us. 我希望你和我们在一起会有许多乐趣。 上述 3 句都是复合句,I think,I suppose 和 We hope 是主句,斜体字部分是宾语从句,这 3 句宾语从句都是陈述句,由连词 that 引导,如第 1 句;连词 that 也可省略,如第 2,3 句。

xi. 主语从句



- 1. Is it true that trees do two main things to the air? 树木对空气做 2 件主要的事情 是真的吗?
- 2. Is it true that, every year, there are fewer and fewer trees in the world? 每年, 全世界的树木越来越少,这事是真的吗?

上述 2 句都是复合句,主句是一般疑问句 Is it true? it 是形式主语,指代连词 that 引导的主语从句。

xii. 表语从句



The reason is that people cut down millions of trees every year, but replace hardly any of them. 原因是人们每年砍伐几百万株树木,但是几乎无法用其他树木来取代。

这是复合句,是"主系表"结构,The reason 是主语,is 是连系动词,连词 that 引导的是表语从句。