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中考金视点

八年级英语

本册主编	江惠荣	郭彦杰	苏小庆	
副主编	徐春荣	孟祥娥	王欢	
编者	孟桂芹	宋彩萍	潘景君	康莹
	康莉	江芳	姜瑞霞	朱晓妹
	于志明	赵春蕾	张小芳	刘春
	李力成	张玉	杨小平	

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总 序

《中考金视点》是一套由中考命题研究专家精心策划,由来自北京海淀、朝阳等区的5所著名重点中学特高级教师主编的教辅品牌书。丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、政治七个学科,共14个分册,供7~9年级使用。编委会委托北京朝阳区张菁老师主持具体的编写工作,特别强调策划、编写与审定的三位一体,注重最新教育思想与考试大纲的合理运用;不论从栏目设计,还是内容编排,均体现出“以学生为本”的教育理念,理顺学与练、练与考、考与用的关系,强调权威性、科学性与实战性的统一,全力打造教辅用书的第一品牌。本丛书的主要栏目如下:

✱ 三维目标阐释 从新课标的角度,帮学生找准学习目标。

✱ 教材疑难点拨 对疑难问题进行重点讲解,为学生深入理解教材打下基础。

✱ 典型例题剖析 细致地分析了各种类型试题的解题思路,对学生正确解题起到了示范的作用。

✱ 思维误区警示 针对学生在学习经常出现的理解偏差或思维不到位现象,对学生提出警示,使其更快速地把握重点。

✱ 素质能力测试 针对学习中可能会遇到的各种创新

型试题,把中考中出现的最新考题融入其中,融试题于生活实践中,进而使学生达到既会学,又会用的效果。

谨以此书,献给在求学路上奋力拼搏的莘莘学子们!

丛书编委会

2006年3月于北京

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目 录

上 册

Unit 1 How often do you exercise?	(1)
Unit 2 What's the matter?	(10)
Unit 3 What are you doing for vacation?	(19)
Unit 4 How do you get to school?	(27)
Unit 5 Can you come to my party?	(36)
Unit 6 I'm more outgoing than my sister.	(46)
Unit 7 How do you make a banana smoothie?	(55)
Unit 8 How was your school trip?	(64)
Unit 9 When was he born?	(72)
Unit 10 I'm going to be a basketball player.	(82)
Unit 11 Could you please clean your room?	(90)
Unit 12 What's the best radio station?	(98)
素质能力测试参考答案	(106)

下 册

Unit 1 Will people have robots?	(130)
Unit 2 What should I do?	(137)
Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?	(145)
Unit 4 He said I was hard-working.	(153)
Unit 5 If you go to the party, you'll have a good time.	(161)
Unit 6 How long have you been collecting shells?	(169)
Unit 7 Would you mind turning down the music?	(176)
Unit 8 Why don't you get her a scarf?	(184)
Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?	(193)
Unit 10 It's a nice day, isn't it?	(202)
素质能力测试参考答案	(210)

上册

Unit 1

How often do you exercise?



✿ 三维目标阐释

1. 知识目标:

(1)讨论做事情的频率,掌握频度副词的用法,并能正确运用频度副词描述日常活动。

(2)How often...? 问句。

(3)掌握一般现在时及其特殊疑问句的用法。

(4)掌握不定代词 all, most, some, none 的用法。

2. 能力目标:

能以日常活动为话题,熟练运用 how often 句型,询问活动频率,并能正确运用一般现在时表达意思。

3. 情感目标:学会安排自己的生活。

✿ 教材疑难点拨

知识点 1:How often do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?

名师点拨:how often, how soon, how long, how far, how many times 等引导的特殊疑问句的用法。

① how often 可以用于一般现在时,一般过去时和现在完成时,是用来询问做事情的频率的,可理解为“多久一次”“多长时间一回”常可以对 often, always, usually, sometimes, seldom, hardly ever, never, once a week, every day, three times a year 等表示频度的副词进行提问(回答它时常用表示频率的副词或词组)。

How often do you play the piano?

你多久弹一次钢琴?

— Three times a week. 每周三次。

— How often does your father read newspapers?

你父亲多久读一次报纸。

— Always. 一直在读。

② How soon 一般用在一般将来时态中,是用来询问动作的迅速程度的,可理解为“多久以后”往往对 in + 一段时间提问,例如:

— How soon will you be there?

你多久以后到那儿?

— I will be there in an hour.

一小时后到那儿。

③ How long 可表示两种含义,其一是用来表示时间长短,意为“多长时间”,谓语动词是延续性动词,常与 for 引导的一段时间连用;其二,它可用于问物体的长度,表示“多长”,例如:

— How long will you keep the book?

这本书你要借多久?

— For three days. 三天。

— How long is the Changjiang River?

长江有多长?

— About 6,300 kilometres long.

大约 6,300 公里长。

④ How far 是用来问距离的远近的,可理解为“有多远”,用于对距离提问,例如:

— How far is it from your school to your home?

你家离学校多远?

— Two kilometers. 两公里。

⑤ How many times 是用来对次数提问的,可理解为“多少次”,例如:

—How many times has your brother been to the Summer Palace?

你弟弟去过故宫几次?

—He has been there three times.

他去過那三次。

知识点 2: 频度副词的用法

名师点拨: 常见的频度副词有:

always (总是, 约 100%), usually (通常, 约 90%), often (经常, 约 60%), sometimes (有时, 约 30%), seldom (很少, 约 2%), hardly ever (几乎不曾, 约 1%~2%), never (从不, 约 0%) 这些词一般放在 be 动词和其他助动词后面, 实义动词前面, 其中 sometimes 可放在句首、句中、句末。

①always 总是, 还有“毫无例外”的意思。例如:

My uncle always goes to work on foot.

我叔叔总是步行去上班。

Teresa is always busy on Sundays.

特里萨星期日总是很忙。

②usually 通常, 侧重从已形成“习惯”的角度来说明动作, 例如:

The students usually go to school at seven.

学生们通常七点上学。

Do you usually come back early?

你通常回来得早吗?

③often 指“经常性”的动作, 意为“常常, 时常”, 例如:

The boy is often late for school.

这个男孩上学经常迟到。

Jim often visits his grandparents on vacations.

吉姆在假期中经常看望他的祖父母。

④sometimes 意为“有时, 不时”, 例如:

Sometimes he goes to school by bus, sometimes he goes by bike.

有时他坐车去上学, 有时骑自行车。

⑤seldom, “很少, 不常”常用于一般现在时态, 或一般过去时态, 例如:

She seldom reads newspapers.

她很少看报。

Kate seldom went shopping last year.

去年凯特很少购物。

注意: a. seldom 放在句首, 句子要倒装, 例如

Seldom does he come late to the office.

他很少晚来办公室。

b. 含有 seldom 的句子的反意疑问句, 其问句用肯定形式, 例如:

Mary seldom comes to school early, does she?

玛丽很少早到校, 对吗?

知识点 3: three times a week

名师点拨: time 在此表示次数, 次数表示方法是一次用 once, 两次用 twice, 三次以上用“数词 + times”构成。英语中的频率表示除了可用确定的副词以外, 还可用单位时间内的次数来表示, 格式为“次数 + a/every + (time)”, 如 once a day, five times every year, twice a week, 例如:

He goes to the cinema once a month.

他每月看一次电影。

知识点 4: How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一回?

名师点拨: exercise 在本句中作动词, 意为锻炼, 运动, 它也可作名词用体操 (常用复数) 既可作可数名词又可作不可数名词, 例如:

Children should do eye exercises every day. (可数名词)

孩子们应当每天做眼保健操。

You should take more exercise. (不可数名词)

你应当多锻炼。

My father exercise every day. (动词)

我父亲每天锻炼。

知识点 5: As for homework, most students do homework every day. 至于作业, 大多数学生每天做作业。

名师点拨: as for 表示“就……而论”“至于”后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式, 例如:

(1) As for fruit I eat it sometimes. 至于水果, 我有时吃。

(2) As for going back—that is quite out of the question.

说到回去, 那完全不是什么问题。

知识点 6: 不定代词 all“全部”, most“大部分”, some“一些”, no“没有一个”的用法, 这些词可以在句中作主语、宾语、表语或定语。

名师点拨: (1) All the waiters in the restaurant are very busy. 所有的饭店服务员都很忙。

(2) I know most people in this party.

我认识这个聚会上的大多数人。

(3) Gina has some beautiful scarfs.

吉娜有几条漂亮的围巾。

(4) No children can sing this song.

没有孩子会唱这首歌。

知识点 7: But my mother wants me to drink it.

但是我母亲想要我喝它。

名师点拨: Want sb. to do sth. 意为“想让某人做某事”, 例如:

① He wants me to do exercise every day. 他要我每天锻炼。

② His mother wants him to be a reporter.

他妈妈想让他成为一名记者。

有很多动词后面用这种结构做动词的复合宾语, 例如:

ask sb. to do sth.

tell sb. to do sth.

help sb. (to) do sth. 等。

知识点 8: be good for 意为“对……有好处”, 反义词为 be bad for.

名师点拨: Drinking milk is good for your health.

喝牛奶对你的健康有好处。

Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes. 在阳光下读书对你的眼睛有害。

知识点 9: And it makes a big difference to my grades. 它对我的成绩很重要。

名师点拨: make 在这里用做及物动词, 有“使……显得”的意思, 常见搭配还有, make a telephone call “打电话”, make a mistake “犯错误”, make a journey “旅行”, make some / no difference 意为“有一些或没有影响。”

It won't make any difference to you.

它对你不会有影响的。

知识点 10: So maybe I'm not very healthy, although I do have one health habit. 所以尽管我有一个健康的习惯, 也许我并不是很健康。

名师点拨: Maybe, perhaps 都表示也许, maybe 常用于非正式会话中, perhaps 为较正式用语。

① —Are you coming to the party?

你来参加聚会吗?

—Maybe, I don't know yet.

也许, 我还不道呢。

② Ask the policeman over there. Maybe he knows the way.

问问那边的警察, 他也许知道路。

③ Perhaps I will come, perhaps I won't.

或许我会来, 也许不会。

although 是连词, 意为“尽管, 虽然”。与 though 可以相互替换, 但前者较为普通, 后者较为正式, 引导让步状语从句不可与连词 but 连用, 与汉语中常说的“虽然……但是”句式表达方式不同, 但可与副词 yet, still 连用。

① Although the young man is not very well, he still keeps working.

虽然这个年轻人病了, 但他工作很努力。

② Though they are poor, they are happy.

虽然他们很穷, 但他们很快乐。

✳ 典型例题剖析

例 1 —_____ does Lily play on the computer?

—Twice a week.

A. How often B. How soon

C. How many times D. How long

解析: 从答语来看, 原句是询问频率, how soon 是用来询问动作的迅速程度, how often 是问频率, how many times 是询问次数, how long 是询问时间长短。

答案: A

例 2 Pass my glasses to me, Jack. I can _____

read the words in the newspaper.

A. hardly B. really

C. rather D. clearly

解析: 前句意为“杰克, 请把眼镜递给我。”因此下句表达的含义应是否定, hardly “几乎不”, 只有它符合否定的表达。

答案: A

例 3 If you want to be healthy, You must take more _____.

解析: 根据前句的意思“如果你想健康的话”, 后句应为“你必须进行更多的锻炼”。此处需填一个名词, “exercise”当“锻炼”讲时为不可数名词。

答案: exercise

例 4 —_____ he was old, he worked hard.

A. Because

B. As

C. Although

D. If

解析: 这句话的意思是“虽然他年纪大了, 但是工作依然努力”。

as because 表示原因, 可以翻译成“因为”if 表示

条件,当“如果”讲,都不符合句意。

答案:C

例5 Mike is a _____ boy, He does exercise every day.

- A. health B. unhealthy
C. healthy D. healthily

解析:health为名词,healthily为副词,它们都不能放在名词前做定语,unhealthy与healthy是一组反义词,它们都可以做定语修饰boy,答案应为C。

答案:C

✱ 思维误区警示

知识点1: hardly 的用法

错点警示:①The old lady can hardly write her name, can't she? ②It rained hardly last night.

应对策略:hardly“几乎不”是否定词,

根据反意疑问句的原则①句前为否定句,应用肯定来提问;②误把hardly当成了hard的副词。

正确表达:①The old lady can hardly write her name, can she?

这个老妇人几乎不会写她的名字,是吗?

②It rained hard last night.

昨夜雨下的很大。

知识点2:though (although)的用法

错点警示:Although he was very old, but he worked hard.

应对策略:although, though当“虽然”讲引导让步状语从句,它与汉语的表达方式不同,不能同时与but连用,但可与yet, still连用。

正确表达:①Although he was very old, he worked hard.

虽然他很老,但他工作很努力。

②He was very old, but he worked hard.

③Although he was very old, yet he worked hard.

✱ 素质能力测试

(一) 达标训练

I. 词形转换

A. 结合句意及首字母提示,补全题中所缺的单词

1. —Do you often get on the Internet _____?

—Yes. I find it really interesting.

2. —What do you usually do on weekends _____?

—I sleep on Saturdays and watch TV on Sundays.

3. Americans like junk _____ food, and many of them get too fat(胖).

4. The results for “watch TV” are interesting _____.

5. The boy is not healthy _____ . He often falls ill.

B. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. —How often _____ (do) she exercise.

2. I'm _____ (popular) than any other student in my class.

3. There are a lot of _____ (different) between China and America.

4. My father wants me _____ (send) a letter for him.

5. I don't like fish, chicken, but I like _____ . (vegetable)

C. 根据所给汉语及上下文用适当的词填空

1. Do you always go _____ (购物) on Sundays?

2. Tom often helps his parents do the homework on _____ (平时).

3. I like _____ (喝) tea, it is good for my health.

4. The _____ (记者) are interviewing the famous basketball player.

5. The boy is very lazy, He _____ (几乎没有) finishes his homework.

6. When do you do eye _____ (操) in the morning, Jenny?

7. The little boy is kind of _____ (不高兴).

8. You must have good study _____ (习惯), they can make you study easily.

9. The Young Pioneer often _____ (担) water for his parents.

10. _____ (尽管) Tom failed many times, he didn't give up.

II. 单项选择

1. How often does your sister exercise?

—_____. ()

- A. She is eleven
B. She exercises on foot
C. about five times a month
D. About one hour

2. —Have you ever been to the Palace Museum?

—No, _____. ()

- A. some times B. usually
C. never D. often
3. Is your schoolbag _____ as mine? ()
A. some B. the same
C. a same D. same
4. You'd better not be late for school, _____ you live far from here. ()
A. but B. so
C. or D. though
5. My parents _____ me to eat junk food. ()
A. don't want B. want not
C. want D. not want
6. Eating vegetables and fruit _____ a good habit. ()
A. are B. is
C. is to be D. will be
7. He has _____ ideas _____ I. ()
A. same, like
B. different, with
C. the same, like
D. the same, as
8. Please come to visit my family _____ next week. ()
A. some time B. sometimes
C. sometime D. some times
9. Is there _____ with your computer?
It doesn't work. ()
A. nothing wrong
B. anything wrong
C. wrong something
D. something wrong
10. The sharks' lifestyle _____ the dolphins'. ()
A. is different to
B. is different with
C. are different from
D. is different from
11. I am feeling _____ cold, I need to wear thick clothes. ()
A. a kind of B. a few
C. kind of D. some
12. Li Ying _____ understand the foreigner. ()

- A. can hardly B. cannot hardly
C. can hardly not D. cannot hard
13. Why not _____ to HongKong with your parents? ()
A. to go B. going
C. go D. goes
14. _____ will your father be here to see you?
"In two or three days". ()
A. How long B. How soon
C. How often D. How much
15. A lift can _____ you down to the first floor. ()
A. catch B. take
C. bring D. get

III. 句型转换

1. She goes skateboarding once a week. (画线部分提问)
_____ she go skateboarding?
2. I'm hungry, but I'm not feeling like eating anything. (改为同义句)
_____ I'm hungry, I'm not feeling like eating anything.
3. He can always work out the math problems. (用 hardly 改为否定句)
He _____ the math problems.
4. What's Li Lei's favourite subject? (改为同义句)
What subject _____?
5. Everybody in my class has some good eating habits. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ everybody in your class _____ good eating habits?

IV. 选词填空

once a week, every day, skate boarding, sports, never, usually, hardly ever, often, how many, habit, sometimes

1. —what _____ do you play?
—I usually play soccer.
2. How _____ do you eat vegetables?

3. I _____ eat junk food, I can't stand it.
4. I think I'm kind of unhealthy, I _____ exercise.
5. I drink milk _____, it's a good _____.
6. I surf the internet only _____, for I have no enough time.
7. I like action movies, so _____ I go to the cinema with my friends.
8. _____ hours do you sleep every night?
9. What do you _____ do on weekends?
10. I often go _____.

V. 翻译下列句子

1. 虽然我很饿,但我不想吃任何东西。

2. 我的饮食习惯很好。

3. 在阳光下看书对你的眼睛有害。

4. 吉姆平时最喜欢网上冲浪了。

5. 中国的天气与美国的相同还是不同。

(二) 创新训练

I. 句子重排

1. you, go, to, do, usually, how, work

2. doing, don't, like, the, after, I dishes, supper

3. the, man, goes, for, in, the, with, park, dog, always, old, his, a walk, out

4. vegetables, doesn't, she, or, like, fruit

5. times, you, TV, every, many, do, day, watch, how
_____?

II. 看图写话

1.



A: _____

B: _____

2.



A: _____

B: _____

3.



A: _____

B: _____

4.



A: _____

B: _____

5.



A: _____

B: _____

III. 补全对话

A: I know you like 1 basketball. Do you usually play it?

B: I usually play it 2 Saturdays.

A: 3 4 do you play it each time?

B: Two hours.

A: 5 do you play basketball 6 ?

B: Some of my classmates.

A: Where do you play it?

B: In a playground not far 7 our school.

A: 8 I play it with you this week?

B: 9 course. You are welcome.

IV. 中考经典回放

1. — do you have an English party?

— Once a month. ()

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

2. — will it take us to get there by bus?

— About two hours. ()

- A. How soon B. How often
C. How long D. How quick

3. I can't say I want to go back to my hometown. It's quite a few years since I last went back. ()

- A. how much B. how long
C. how often D. how soon

4. — Can you catch what I said?

— Sorry, I can understand it. ()

- A. almost B. hardly
C. nearly D. never

5. — will you finish the work?

— In a week. ()

- A. How often B. How soon
C. How long D. How far

6. There are few in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages. ()

- A. vegetables B. fruit
C. meat D. eggs

7. — subjects do you have?

— Seven. ()

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

8. How far is it from your home to your school? ()

- A. 10 minute's walk.
B. 10 minutes walk.
C. 10 minutes' walk.
D. 10-minutes walk.

9. I like swimming very much, but now I swim as as I used to. ()

- A. don't often B. not often
C. don't oftener D. not oftener

10. She always finishes her homework on time. She leaves it for tomorrow. ()

- A. always B. never
C. usually D. sometimes

V. 完形填空

All over the world people enjoy sports. Sports help people to keep 1, happy and to live 2.

People play different games in winter and summer. 3 is good for swimming. And in winter people often go skating.

Some sports are very 4 and people everywhere like them. For example, football is very popular. In China, most people, men, 5, boys and girls, like to watch football games. They often talk about it. 6 and jumping began long, long ago. But basketball and volleyball are rather 7. People began to play them not long ago. And people are 8 new sports or games all the time. Water skiing is one of 9.

People 10 different countries may not be able to understand each other, but after a game they often become friends.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----|
| 1. A. health | B. busy | |
| C. healthy | D. lazy | () |
| 2. A. long | B. longer | |
| C. happy | D. happily | () |
| 3. A. Winter | B. Summer | |
| C. Autumn | D. Spring | () |
| 4. A. boring | B. difficult | |
| C. expensive | D. interesting | () |
| 5. A. woman | B. women | |
| C. old | D. young | () |
| 6. A. Run | B. Runs | |
| C. Running | D. To run | () |
| 7. A. new | B. old | |
| C. popular | D. interesting | () |
| 8. A. start | B. play | |
| C. playing | D. starting | () |
| 9. A. oldest | B. newest | |