



金牌题库
JINPAI TIKU

中学生

名校名题

英语

八年级

上

刘名扬 / 主编



湖北长江出版集团
湖北教育出版社

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前言



中学生英语《名校名题》由全国几所著名中学骨干教师编写,该书通过单元重难点及考点讲解,拓展学生的知识视野,开发学生的思维能力,提高学生的解题技巧,培养学生的创新意识。

该书是针对新课标教材和新教学大纲的准同步教辅,与各年级课标或教纲规定的教学要点同步,包含了7~9年级英语教材教学内容,7、8年级每学期一册,9年级为合订本。

该书分单元编写,每个单元设立“名师导航”、“名师指津”、“名题解析”、“名题求解”等四大栏目。

名师导航——以讲述该单元的知识点以及带有规律性和总结性的内容为主,起指引作用。

名师指津——对该单元的疑难之处及考点进行解惑,总结规律性的思维方法。

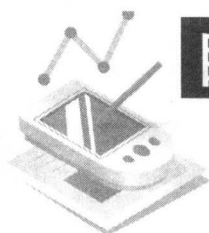
名题解析——分析典型例题,这些例题都具有一定的代表性、典型性和综合性,在分析时,主要抓住解题的突破口和关键处,深入浅出,精析精讲。

名题求解——分三级难度,由易到难、拾级而上。以求分阶梯整合完成本单元的目标,按照新课标和新大纲的标准要求激发学生的自学热情,培养其探究创新能力。“轻松达标”,以落实基础为主,与教材练习难度相当,后附答案;“智力冲浪”,有一定难度,体现英语与生活的结合,培养学生对语言的综合应用能力,与课外培优难度相当,附答案及提示;“快乐挑战”,题目体现创新精神,培养学生对英语的创新思维方法,包含了各类竞赛的题目,后附答案。

该书以新课标教材和新大纲为依据,依托名校优质师资及新课程改革实验资源库,深入开发新课标精神及理念,体现实用性、灵活性、创新性。特别是在知识梳理方面突出了条理性和基础性;在能力的指导方面突出了综合性和操作性;在思路的点拨方面突出了启发性和探索性;在解题技巧的指点上突出了规律指导性。本书可供多种学习程度的学生使用,也可供中学教师教学时参考,家长辅导孩子学习时选用。

编者

2006年3月



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Unit 1 How often do you exercise?

名师导航

Guiding



1. 短语:

go to the movies 去看电影

as for 至于,关于

once a week 一周一次

three times a month 一月三次

start with 以……开始

look after 照顾(料)

surf on the Internet 上网搜索

how often 多长(一次)

2. 句型:

How often do you play tennis?

I play tennis three times a day.

How often does she study?

She studies every day.

What do they usually do on weekend?

They often go to the movies.

3. 语法:

一般现在时(行为动词)

名师指津

Explaining



1. hardly *adv.*

1) 几乎不,简直不(=almost not), hardly 是一个含有否定意义的副词,在反意疑问句中,要把握好它的用法。

I hardly understand what you mean. 我几乎不明白你的意思。

Tom hardly studies at night, do he? 汤姆很少在晚上学习,是吗?

2) hardly ever 很少

The boy hardly ever answers questions in class.

那个男孩在课堂上很少回答问题。

2. once *adv.* & *conj.*

1) *adv.* 一次;曾经

I write to my parents once a month. 我每个月给我父母写一封信。

He was once a policeman, but now he is retired.

他曾经是一位警察,但现在他退休了。

2) *conj.* 一旦……就……

Once you know this rule, you must obey it.

你一旦知道这个规则,就一定要遵守它。

3. difference *n.*

1) 差异, 差别

What are the differences between the two languages?

那两种语言有什么不同之处?

2) 歧义, 争议

Though you have some differences, you don't care for them.

虽然你们有些歧义,但你们不要太在意这些。

4. although *conj.*

although 与 though 相同,作连词,引导让步状语从句,意思是“虽然……但是……”。

Although/Though it is snowing, (yet) it is not very cold.

虽然下着雪,但并不是很冷。

上面的例句还可以这样表达: It is snowing, but it is not very cold. 另外, although (though) 引出的句子既可置于主句前,也可置于主句后,如果置于主句前常用逗号与主句隔开。故还可这样表达: It is not very cold though it is snowing.

5. start with 以……开始

Our English class always starts with games. 我们的英语课总是以游戏开始。

🔍 在中文里“虽然”与“但是”可连用,而在英语中不可同时使用 although 和 but,二者只能选其一。

🔍 请记住与 start 相关的常用动词短语: start out/for/off 动身
start up 开办

名题解析 Analysing

1. The little girl hardly says a word, _____?

A. is she B. isn't she C. does she D. doesn't she

🔍 答案 C。根据反意疑问句的特点,前后两句的动词要相符,且 hardly 是一个含有否定意义的副词。

2. _____ do you have an English party?

— Once a month.

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

🔍 答案 C。此题为一个语言交际与语法相融的题目,根据其答语“一个月一次”,那么问句的疑问词短语只能从 C、D 当中进行选择,从惯用角度分析,对表示频率的副词提问只能用“how often”,不能用“how long”。

3. My little brother _____ any homework on Sunday.

A. doesn't B. don't do C. doesn't do D. isn't do

🔍 答案 C。这是一个一般现在时态的句子,主语是第三人称单数形式,句中的谓语是一个动作。因此,变否定句时要用 doesn't,后接实义动词原形,因此,doesn't 后的动词 do 在此句为实义动词。

4. Pizza is ready now, and it _____ nice. Would you like some?

A. smells B. feeds C. sounds D. goes

●答案 A。此题考查连系动词的用法。此四个选项,除 B 外,其他三个词均可作连系动词用,根据句意应选 A,表示“闻起来”、“嗅起来”。

5. Tony does exercises every day. She looks very .

A. healthiest B. healthy C. healthier D. health

●答案 B。句中的 look 是一个连系动词,后面需要跟一个形容词作表语,因此排除答案 D。healthier, healthiest 分别是比较级和最高级,不合题意。再说,very 一般只修饰形容词或副词的原级形式。

6. Although I don't know the old man, I would like to help him.

A. but B. and C. or D. 不填

●答案 D。此题考查 although 或 but 的用法。although 引导的是一个让步状语从句,根据英语习惯,它不能与 but 连用,二者只能用一个,B、C 两答案也不能与该句搭配。

7. — Have you been to Beijing?

— No, never.

A. ever B. every C. very D. often

●答案 A。本题是考查 ever 的用法,ever 用于否定句、疑问句、条件状语从句意为“曾经”,“在任何时候”;用于肯定句意为“常常”;用于特殊疑问句中则是加强语气。因此 B、C、D 选项都不符合题意。

8. Three hours quite a long time for the students to play computer games every day.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

●答案 A。从本单元语法时态(一般现在时)和句子的 every day,此句可以确定用“一般现在时”,那么,C、D 选项可以排除;three hours(三个小时)在句子中作主语表示一个整体概念,英语习惯将其视为单数形式。

9. There are many the two cities.

A. differences from B. different from
C. different between D. differences between

●答案 D。此句考查 different 的名词用法,从句中的 many 可以确定这里需要用名词 difference 的复数形式,而且名词后常跟“between”,表示“在……两者之间的差异”。

10. As English, I am the best in my class.

A. for B. on C. in D. with

●答案 A。此题考查词组 as for(至于……;就……来说)的用法,on, in, with 都不合题意要求。

名题求解

Practicing



have a try

轻松达标

Section A

一、根据首字母提示补全单词。

1. Tony can't swim, so she h goes to the beach to swim.

2. — May I have a look at TV p _____ ?
— Yes, you can.
3. There is a little d _____ between the two pencilcases.
4. — Do you know the r _____ of his math exam?
— Sorry, I don't know.
5. — Do you think she has a healthy l _____?
— I don't think so.
6. — How many time do you go to London?
— Only t _____.
7. Good eating h _____ and exercise can help you keep healthy.
8. Liu Huan is a famous singer and one of the most p _____ singers in China.
9. — Do you see the k _____ to my car?
— No, I don't.
10. Eating fruit can help you to get more v _____.

二、单项选择。

1. — _____ do you exercise a week?
— Twice or three times.
A. How long B. How much C. How often D. How many
2. The old man likes _____ very much in the morning.
A. run B. to run C. running D. runing
3. In fact reading in bed is bad _____ your eyes.
A. for B. to C. at D. with
4. — What's your favorite program, John?
— _____.
A. Apples B. Exercise C. Animal World D. Watching TV
5. I try to eat junk food only once a month _____ I love it.
A. through B. but C. and D. although
6. — What's that man?
— _____.
A. He is a worker B. He is John C. Yes, it's a man D. It's John
7. He _____ his homework _____ Sunday.
A. don't do, at B. doesn't do, at C. doesn't, on D. doesn't do, on
8. When do you _____ the movies?
A. goes to B. watch C. go to D. see
9. It's important for us to learn to _____ ourselves.
A. have a look at B. look at C. look like D. look after
10. You can go to see a doctor _____ you feel sick.
A. if B. although C. but D. because of

三、选词填空, 一词(组)只能用一次。

hardly ever, sometimes, every day, never, always, often

1. My mother _____ gets up at six, seven days a week.
2. — How _____ do you shop?

—Once a month.

- Amy can't swim, so she _____ goes to the beach to swim, sometimes she goes with me to run on the beach.
- The weather is beautiful. It _____ rains here. It's usually sunny and warm.
- Most of my classmates exercise every day and never eat junk food, but some of them eat junk food _____.

四、汉译英。

- 他通常在周末与他的朋友在公园踩滑板。

He usually _____ with his friends _____ in the park.

- 你多久上一次网?

—一个月两次。

— _____ do you _____ the Internet?

— _____ a month.

- 这儿夏天常不下雨。

It _____ in summer here.

- 她的眼睛失明是一起车祸造成的。

Her blindness is _____ a car accident.

- 垃圾食品对你的身体没什么好处。

Junk food is _____ your health.

Section B

一、根据首字母补全单词。

- Please t _____ these sentences into Chinese.
- Do you know the r _____ of our English exam?
- He is tall and fat, but he is very h _____.
- May I have a look at the TV p _____?
- Her father likes going s _____ with her on weekends.
- He often s _____ in the river in summer.
- R _____ in the sun is bad for your eyes.
- The young enjoy r _____ bicycles in the rain.
- A _____ I don't know the old man, I would like to help him.
- His illness started w _____ a bad cough.

二、单项选择。

- He hardly hurts himself, _____?
A. doesn't he B. didn't he C. does he D. did he
- She usually starts the day _____ breakfast.
A. with B. for C. in D. at
- Do you know the key _____ the problem?
A. to B. at C. from D. for
- There are lots of _____ between them.
A. difference B. different C. differents D. differences
- As _____ math, I am the best in my class.
A. in B. for C. on D. with
- Have you _____ been to London?

— Yes, I have.

A. ever B. every C. very D. often

7. My mother wants me _____ milk every morning.

A. drink B. drinking C. to drink D. drinks

8. Paul hardly ever exercises. I think he is _____.

A. kinds of healthy B. kind for health
C. kind of health D. kind of unhealthy

9. — How long can I _____ the book?

— Only two weeks.

A. keep B. borrow C. lend D. get

10. — _____ do you think _____ the weather today?

— It's pretty good.

A. How, of B. What, of C. What, like D. How, about

三、句型转换 (按要求改写句子)。

1. Most students do homework every day. (改成否定句)

Most students _____ homework every day.

2. Grandma is pretty healthy because she exercises every day. (就画线部分提问)

_____ Grandma pretty healthy?

3. It's raining here today. (就画线部分提问)

_____ the _____ here today?

4. Your father hardly studies at night, _____? (完成反意疑问句)

5. Tom watches TV three times a week. (就画线部分提问)

_____ Tom watch TV?



一、完形填空。

What a fine day! The sun is 1 and everything looks bright. Can you 2 the heat (热) when you stand in the sun? The sun 3 us the heat from far away. Do you know it is about one hundred and fifty million (百万) 4 away. The sun looks very 5 because it is so far from us, but it is really very 6.

Everyone knows the earth (地球) goes 7 the sun. And at the same time the earth is spinning (自转) around once every twenty-four 8.

The sun brings us light. It keeps us 9. It makes things grow. Plants, animals and people 10 the sun.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. blowing | B. shining | C. laughing | D. walking |
| 2. A. feel | B. hear | C. see | D. find |
| 3. A. takes | B. sells | C. buys | D. gives |
| 4. A. kilos | B. metres | C. kilometres | D. days |
| 5. A. thin | B. thick | C. small | D. red |
| 6. A. strong | B. big | C. old | D. good |
| 7. A. round | B. near | C. in | D. under |
| 8. A. years | B. months | C. weeks | D. hours |
| 9. A. cool | B. hot | C. warm | D. cold |

10. A. like B. want C. touch D. need

二、阅读理解。

A

All students need to have good study habits. When you have good study habits, you learn things quickly. You also remember them easily. Do you like to study in the living room?

This is not a good place because it is usually too noisy. You need to study in a quiet place, like your bedroom. A quiet place will help you only think about one thing, and you will learn better. Before you begin to study, do not forget to clean your desk. A good desk light is important, too. You will feel easy if there is enough light.

- To learn things quickly, you should _____.
A. have good study habits B. study in the living room
C. study in the bedroom D. study with a good desk
- Living room is not a good place to study because _____.
A. it is too small B. it is too noisy
C. it is too big D. it is very quiet
- You'll learn things quickly if the chair is _____.
A. high B. low C. comfortable D. hard
- _____ is important for students to study well.
A. A high desk B. A large place
C. An expensive chair D. Enough light
- The best title of the passage is _____.
A. How to learn well B. Study in a quiet place
C. Study with a good desk D. Good study habits

B

INVITATION TO A GOING AWAY PARTY

Friday, 22nd March

Dear Michael and Lisa,

You're invited to a farewell (告别) party for "The Liu Family's Visit to Australia."

Departure(离开) date: 4th of May

The best part of our big adventure(经历) to Australia will be when we come face-to-face with crocodiles, dolphins, kangaroos and other Australian wildlife(野生动物). We have always wanted to do this.

Party given by: Mr and Mrs Liu, Liu Mei and Lot Tang

Date: Saturday, 6 April, 2003

Time: 7:00 p.m. till 12:30 a.m.

Place: Electrical Workers Building

Reply by 2 April

Phone: 528090

Food and drink will be provided(提供) at the party.

P. S. This party is not to be missed! We hope to see you there!

- The Liu Family are in _____ now.
A. China B. Canada C. Australia D. America
- The party will be _____.
A. on Saturday morning B. on Saturday evening

- 

快乐挑战

Jack's younger brother, Clark, is eight y 1 old. I think he is k 2 of unhealthy. He h 3 ever exercises. He e 4 vegetables t 5 a week, but he never eat f 6. He doesn't like d 7 milk. He loves junk food and eats it three or four t 8 a week. So maybe he is not very h 9, although he does have one healthy h 10. He sleeps for nine or ten hours every night.

- 二、书面表达(根据下列中文提示和要求,写一篇50~60词的短文)。

你爷爷已退休在家,无事可做,身体状况也越来越糟,你给他写一封信,为他提供一些锻炼身体、保持健康的计划。

Unit 2 What's the matter?

Guiding

名师导航

1. 短语:

have/get/catch a cold 患感冒

stay/keep healthy 保持健康

get tired 感觉疲惫

be stressed out 紧张的

keep balance 保持平衡

on the other hand 另一方面

at the moment 此时,目前

healthy food 健康食品

see a dentist 看牙医

2. 句型:

1) —What's the matter?

— I have a headache/stomachache/toothache.

2) You should go to bed. You shouldn't eat anything for two hours.

3) That sounds like a good idea.

4) —I have a sore back.

—That's too bad. I hope you feel better soon.

3. 语法:

1) 一般过去时

2) 祈使句

Explaining

名师指津

1. have a cold 意为“患感冒”。该句中的 have 作动词,意为:得了……病,还可用 get 或 catch 替换 have。have/get/catch a cold 中的“a”是固定搭配,不能用“the”,也不能去掉,但在翻译时不必译出。

I have a bad headache. 我头疼得厉害。

He had a toothache, so he went to see a dentist. 他牙疼,所以他去了牙医。

2. What's the matter? 意为“怎么了?”

该句是一个特殊疑问句,这是询问对方的身体状况的一个常用语,该句中的定冠词“the”不能掉。该句也可以说 What's the matter with you?

询问对方身体状况或关心对方,或遇到什么麻烦、困扰时,还可以用以下句式来表达:

What's wrong (with you)?

What's the trouble (with you)?

Q “the matter”常与 something, anything, nothing 等不定代词连用,常用句型是:There be + 不定代词 + the matter with sb. /sth.

如:There is something the matter with the computer. 这部电脑有点毛病。

Q Is there anything the matter?
有什么麻烦吗?

be tired 表示身体所处的“疲惫”状态；

feel tired 强调身体的感觉；

get/become tired 强调身体状态的变化(先不疲惫,后因重力或体力脑力劳动变得疲惫)；

look tired 强调视觉效果(看起来疲惫)。

much too 意为“太”,只能放在形容词、副词前,用来加强语气。

如: The shoes are much too big for the little boy. 那鞋子对于那个小男孩来说太大了。

moment 还可与其他词搭配表示不同的“时刻”。

in a moment 马上,立刻

(just) a moment 稍等一下

at the last moment 最后(紧要)关头

a moment ago 刚才

What's the problem (with you)?

What's bothering you?

3. get tired 意为“感觉疲惫”。get 在此处作连系动词,因此,这里的 tired 还可以与 be, feel, become, look 等连系动词连用,但“疲倦”的感觉略有不同。

1) She is tired. 她累了。

2) She feels a little tired. 她感到有点累。

3) After 5 hours' work, she got (became) tired.

连续工作 5 小时之后,她累了。

4) The old man looked tired. 那位老人看来累了。

4. too much 意为“太多”。表示此意还可用 too many, too much 后接不可数名词, too many 后接可数名词。

There is too much money with you, be careful.

你带有太多的钱,一定要小心。

There are too many people in the park on Sunday, you'd better not go there. 周日公园人太多,你最好不要去那里。

5. at the moment 意为“此刻,那时”。

I suppose you're very busy at the moment.

我想这会儿(此时此刻)你正忙着吧。

At the moment, a young man came up.

正在那时,一位年轻人走上前来。

名题解析 Analysing

1. She caught a bad cold and _____ a fever.

A. caught

B. had

C. got

D. felt

答案 B。句意为:她患了重感冒并发烧。感冒可用 catch/get/have a cold 来表示,但发烧应用 have a fever 表示,不能用 catch, get 与 fever 搭配。feel 在这里既不合题意也不能与 fever 连用。

2. There is something _____ with my computer.

A. matter

B. the wrong

C. the matter

D. matters

答案 C。句意是:我的电脑有毛病。wrong 是形容词,在此处前不能加 the, A、D 都出了问题, matter 前必须加 the, 表示“麻烦事,毛病”, matter 的复数形式则表示“事态、情况”,故不合题意。

3. She didn't tell me the news _____ he saw our teacher.

A. after

B. when

C. until

D. ago

答案 C。本句是一个复合句,要填的词必须是连词。ago 不是连词,首先排除。after 和 when 都不符合句意,因此句中的 didn't 与 until 构成 not...until 结构,意为“直到……才……”符合句意。

4. There are _____ apples on the table, please help yourself.

A. few

B. a few

C. little

D. a little

●答案 B。few, a few 修饰可数名词, little, a little 修饰不可数名词。apple 是可数名词, 故排除 C、D 选项, 从后半句中可推断还有一些苹果, 是肯定意义, 故排除 A 选项。



5. Children don't like to _____ any medicine.

A. eat B. have C. drink D. take

●答案 D。take medicine 为固定短语, 意为“吃药”, 其他三个词在此均不能替代“take”。

6. —Are you better now?

—Yes. I'm _____ better now.

A. feel B. felt C. feeling D. to feel

●答案 C。此题考查动词时态用法, 从 be 动词不难判断, feeling 才能表达句意。

7. —May I speak to Mr Brown?

—_____.

A. At the moment B. Just a moment
C. At any moment D. In a moment

答案 B。这四个选项都是正确的短语, 但意思不同。Just a moment 意为“稍等一会儿”, 符合题意。

8. He has a stomachache. He shouldn't eat _____ for 24 hours.

A. something B. everything C. anything D. nothing

●答案 C。anything 意为“任何东西”, 常与 not 搭配, 其他三个选项与句意不符。

9. The beef is _____ dear. Let's not buy _____.

A. much too, too much B. much too, much too
C. too much, too much D. too much, much too

●答案 A。此题考查 too much(太多)与 much too(太, 很)的用法。much too 相当于一个副词, 修饰形容词或副词, too much 后可接不可数名词。

10. If you want to improve your English, you must work hard at it.

_____, you must practice more conversation.

A. In the other hand B. On the other hand
C. In the other hands D. On the other hands

●答案 B。on the other hand 是一个固定短语, 意为“另一方面”, A、C、D 三个选项均为错误短语。

名题求解

Practicing



have a try

轻松达标

Section A

一、根据首字母提示补全单词。

1. He said he had a s _____ throat.
2. The students have lots of a _____ to give me.

3. You should brush(洗刷) your t _____ before you go to bed.
4. Li Ming didn't come to school, for he had a high f _____.
5. Is there anything the m _____ with your car?
6. She had a toothache, so she went to see a d _____ this morning.
7. I'm sorry to hear your mother's i _____.
8. If you have a c _____ you should see a doctor right now.
9. I was at school at that m _____.
10. Can you give me a h _____? I can't stand up.

二、单项选择。

1. Don't _____ on the grass!
A. lying B. lain C. lie D. lied
2. — _____
— I have a cold.
A. What's this? B. What's wrong with you?
C. How are you? D. Are you feeling well?
3. —Maybe you should see a dentist.
— _____
A. You're right. B. That's right.
C. That's all right. D. That's a good idea.
4. Is there anything _____ with your car?
A. matter B. the matter C. the wrong D. matters
5. Jim didn't come yesterday because he had a _____.
A. cool B. hot C. warm D. cold
6. Please sit down and _____ for a while.
A. has a rest B. takes a rest
C. rest D. rests
7. You'd better take care of the _____ child.
A. ill B. illness C. sick D. illnesses
8. I hope you feel _____ soon.
A. good B. well C. fine D. better
9. —What's the matter with you?
— _____.
A. I have a throatache B. I have throat sore
C. I have a sore throat D. I have sore a throat
10. Drinking lots of water is good _____ you.
A. at B. for C. of D. about

三、翻译。

1. 你最好去看看牙医。
2. 他患头疼,一定是感冒了。
3. 你 24 小时内不能吃任何东西。