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同步语法

(七年级起始)

八年级

北京市仁爱教育研究所 编著



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前言

英语语法是英语语言的法则规律,是英语学习的重点,同时也是学生英语学习的难点。初中阶段的英语语法学习一般是融入教材,进行分析和讲解,初学者会感觉比较零散,没有一个贯穿的主线和思路。很多初中生在刚接触英语时还感觉比较容易,但随着学习的深入,语法现象的日益增多,就无法对某些特殊的词法和句法理出清晰的脉络,致使英语学习逐渐陷入困境,进而失去学习英语的热情。

《英语同步语法》是仁爱版英语教材主编亲自组织编写的仁爱版英语原配助学辅导用书。以仁爱版英语教材为编写基础,以单元话题为编写单位,使学生在初始阶段就能有条理地、系统地学习语法,进而掌握语法知识。

《英语同步语法》共分为三册(七年级、八年级和九年级)。这三册书中囊括了英语课程标准规定的初中学生须掌握的全部语法项目,全面、系统地介绍了初中英语语法的基础知识。本书具有如下特色:

1. 系统性与同步性兼顾。新课程标准中所要求学生掌握的语法知识在本书中均按照在仁爱版英语教材中出现的先后顺序得到了系统而详细的讲解,既适合仁爱版英语教材学习者同步辅导的语法学习,又适合学生进行系统的语法学习,实现了对以往语法类图书的革命性突破。

2. 重点突出,化难为易。《英语同步语法》特意对容易混淆的和重点的语法进行了详尽的描述。此外,还开辟了“温馨提示”和“教你一招”等小栏目,用极其精练的口诀和歌谣帮助学生记忆枯燥的语法知识点。

3. 例句丰富。《英语同步语法》的例句大部分均摘自仁爱版英语教材的相对应单元中的原句。使中学生在英语学习的过程中不仅能够通过例句更好地掌握语法知识,而且还能够加强对教材的理解和掌握。

4. 例题典型,解析精练。每个单元的语法讲解中均穿插有“例句观摩”、“探究发现”、“名师在线”和“专项训练”等栏目,通过典型试题、历年中考真题及答案解析,扩大中学生的知识面,了解中考发展趋势。本书在每个单元的语法讲解之后均设有与本单元内容相对应的练习题目,帮助学生进一步巩固所学知识。并且对每道题目都做了详尽的解析,让学生能够透彻地弄清楚每一个知识点。

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Unit 1



目标聚焦

1. 一般将来时
2. 表示请求和建议
3. 道歉和应答



过程探究

I. 一般将来时

A. 例句观摩

1. I'm going to be a basketball player like him.

2. Are you going to join the school rowing club?

3. What are you going to be when you grow up?

4. Is she going to go roller skating tonight?

5. Beijing will host the 2008 Olympics.

6. Will you be free this Sunday?

7. Where will they meet?

B. 探究发现

通过对以上各句的观察,我发现句子中或含有_____或含有_____。
这是什么样的句式呢?

C. 名师在线

含有 be going to 或 will 的句子,表述的是一般将来时,由“be going to + 动词原形”构成的句子,表示打算、计划、愿意做的事情。由“助动词 will/shall + 动词原形”构成的句子表示对未来事实或对将来的预测。在美式英语中,所

有人称都用 will,但在疑问句中,主语为第一人称时,常用助动词 shall。常与一般将来时连用的时间状语有:tomorrow, next week (month, year), in a few days 等。如:

1. —What are you going to do next week? 你下周打算做什么?
—I'm going to Beijing next week. 我下周打算去北京。
—Are you going to Beijing next week? 你下周去北京吗?
—Yes, I am. 是的,我去。
2. —Is David going to play basketball this afternoon?
今天下午,戴维打算去打篮球吗?
—No, he isn't going to play basketball this afternoon. 不,他不打算打篮球。
3. —Where shall we meet? 我们在哪见面?
—We shall meet at the school gate. 我们在学校大门口见面。
4. —Shall I have a rest now? 我现在可以休息吗?
—Yes, you will. /No, you won't. 是的,你可以。/不,你不能。
5. I won't go to bed until my father comes back.
直到我父亲回来我才睡觉。

请注意观察:

人称	肯定式	否定式	疑问式
第一人称	I/We will work.	I/We will not work.	Shall I/we work?
第二人称	You will work.	You will not work.	Will you work?
第三人称	He/She/It/ They will work.	He/She/It/ They will not work.	Will he/she/it/they/work?



你一招

will not = won't

动词一般将来时,表示将要发生事。

谓语句动词请记清,助动词 will + 动词原形。

时间状语表将来,一般情况离不开。

变疑问,will 提前。

否定句更简单,will 后边 not 添。



温馨提示

主语(代词) + will 常用缩略式

I will → I'll /aɪl/

you will → you'll /ju:l/

he will → he'll /hi:l/

she will → she'll /ʃi:l/

it will → it'll /ɪtl/

we will → we'll /wi:l/

they will → they'll /ðeɪl/

will not → won't /wəʊnt/

在一般疑问句中,肯定回答用 Yes, I will.

I will 不能缩写, shall, will 在句末不能缩写。

1. 现在进行时可以表示将来。

表示位置移动的动词 go, come, start, leave, begin, return, stop 等,可以用现在进行时表示将要发生的事。如:

Are you leaving tomorrow? 你明天动身吗?

She is coming to see you this afternoon. 她今天下午来看你。

2. 一般现在时表将来。

(1) 表示按计划要发生的事。

The train arrives at 6:00. 火车6点到站。

(2) 在时间和条件状语从句中表示将来的动作。

If it is fine tomorrow, we'll go to the Great Wall. 如果明天天气好,我们就去长城。

When he comes, I'll tell him about it. 他一来我就把这件事告诉他。

3. be about to + 动词原形 表示“即将做”或“马上做”的意思。

He is about to leave. 他马上就要动身。



温馨提示

There be 句型用来表示将来时,其结构为:

There will be ... / There is going to be ...

There is going to be a stamp collection show next week.

下周将举行一次集邮展。

There will be more students in this school in 2010.

2010 年这所学校会有更多的学生。

D. 专项训练

- () 1. He _____ by bus next week.
A. goes to school B. went to school
C. will go to school D. will goes to school
- () 2. — _____ we go at 8:00?
—What about _____ it a little later?
A. Shall; making B. Shall; to make
C. Will; making D. Will; to make
- () 3. —David is leaving for a holiday.
—Really? Where _____ he _____?
A. has; gone B. will; go
C. did; go D. does; go
- () 4. If he _____ the Army, he _____ never go to college.
A. join; will B. joins; be
C. joins; will D. join; is going to
- () 5. There _____ an English film next Monday.
A. will have B. is going to have
C. is going to be D. was going to be

II. 表示请求和建议

A. 例句观摩

1. —Could you please do me a favor? 你能帮我一个忙吗?

—Sure. What is it? 当然,什么事?

2. —Would you mind teaching me? 你介意教我吗?

—Not at all. /Of course not. 不介意。/当然不。

3. —Would you mind not smoking here? 你能不在这吸烟吗?

—Sorry. I'll go somewhere else. 对不起,我去别的地方。

B. 探究发现

当我们表达请求和建议时可用 _____ 和 _____ 句型。

C. 名师在线

1. Could you please ...? 意为“请……好吗?”, please 后用动词原形,用来向别人委婉地提出请求和建议。

—Could you please do sth. ...?

(肯定)—Yes. /Sure. /Certainly. /OK. /All right!

是的。/当然。/好的。/好吧!

(否定)—I'm sorry, I'm afraid not. / I'm afraid I can't.

对不起,我恐怕不能。

2. Would you mind ...? 意为“你同意/不反对/不介意某事吧?”相当于 Do you mind ...? mind 后接名词,代词或 v.-ing 形式。

Would you mind/Do you mind giving me a hand?

你介意帮我吗?

—Would you mind going out with me?

你介意和我一起出去吗?

—No, of course not./Certainly not./Not at all.

不,当然不。/当然不。/根本不。

—I'm sorry, but .../I'm afraid I can't.

对不起,但……/恐怕我不能。

此外,表达请求和建议的句式常用的还有:

How about ...?

What about ...?

Why not ...?

Why don't you ...?

如:

How about flying a kite with me?

和我一起去放风筝怎么样?

What about eating some noodles?

吃点面条好吗?

Why not do some cleaning?

你为什么不打扫卫生?

Why don't you put on your coat?

你为什么不穿上外套?



温馨提示

通常加 *v.-ing* 的句式有:

Would you mind ...?

How about ...?

What about ...?

通常用动词原形的句式有:

Why not ...?

Why don't you ...?

Could you please ...?

Would you please ...?

D. 专项训练

() 1. (2005 年湖南益阳) —Would you mind _____ my pet dog while I'm away?

—Sure, no problem.

A. look after

B. to looking after

- C. looked after D. looking after
- () 2. How about _____ to the cinema on Sunday?
A. go B. to go
C. going D. will go
- () 3. (2006 年四川南充) Why not _____ the teacher?
A. we ask B. ask
C. to ask D. asked
- () 4. Could you please _____ my office?
A. coming to B. came to
C. come to D. to come

III. 道歉和应答

A. 例句观摩

1. I'm sorry for losing your book.
2. I'm very sorry for what I said.
3. I'm sorry. I'm late for class.
4. I'm sorry I didn't call you last night.
5. I'm sorry I have to go now.
6. I'm sorry to hear that.

B. 探究发现

通过对以上几个句子的分析,我发现,当我们要向别人表达歉意时,可以用 _____ 或 _____ 等句式。

C. 名师在线

be sorry + for, be sorry to 和 be sorry + that 从句都可用来表达歉意,回答时可以用 That's OK. (没关系)/ It doesn't matter. /It's nothing. /Never mind. (别介意)等。值得注意的是:

- { be sorry for/about + v.-ing/n.
- { be sorry to + do sth.
- { be sorry + that 从句

如:I'm sorry for/about being late again.

我为再次迟到感到抱歉。

I'm sorry to interrupt you.

对不起,打扰你了。

I'm sorry I can't go with you.

对不起我不能和你一起去。

D. 专项训练

- () 1. I am sorry _____ hear that your mother is ill.
A. for B. to C. that D. in
- () 2. —I'm sorry I broke the window.

- A. That's right B. Not at all
 C. Never mind D. OK
 () 3. I'm sorry for _____ you waiting.
 A. to keep B. keeping C. kept D. kept

IV. 词语对对碰

1. { join sb. 加入某人的行列, 和某人一起
 { join + 组织 加入某个组织
 { join in 参加某项活动
 { take part in 参与, 参加(活动或某个项目)

当 join 单独用, 后接人或组织时, 表示加入某行列或组织; join 与 in 连用表示参加某项活动, 与 take part in 同义。如:

Thank you for joining us.

感谢你的到来。(加入某行列)

Will you join the soccer club?

你愿意加入足球俱乐部吗?(加入组织)

Jack didn't join in the celebrations.

杰克没有参加庆祝活动。(加入活动)

How many boys took part in the game?

有多少男孩参加了比赛?(加入某个项目)

专项训练

- () (1) He _____ the army last year.

- A. took part in B. joined in
 C. joined D. join

- () (2) Ann is going to _____ the model match next year.

- A. take part in B. took part in
 C. join D. joined in

2. { quite a bit/lot 许多, 大量 (接可数名词和不可数名词)
 { quite a few 相当多, 颇有几个 (接可数名词复数)

quite a bit/a lot/a few 都有“许多, 大量”的意思, 有所不同的是 quite a few 只用来修饰可数名词的复数, quite a bit (of), quite a lot (of) 既可接可数名词, 又可接不可数名词。如:

With a dollar you could buy quite a lot of sweets in those days.

那时候一美元可以买许多糖果。(修饰可数名词复数)

My family moved around quite a bit at that time.

那时我们家总是搬来搬去。

Quite a few people like chatting on the Internet.

相当多的人喜欢在网上聊天。(修饰可数名词复数)

专项训练

() (1) There are _____ students learning English in the world.

- A. much B. quite lot
C. quite a few D. a lot

() (2) He left _____ money for his daughter.

- A. quite a bit of B. quite a few
C. quite bit D. many

3. { spend time (in) doing sth. 花时间做某事
 { spend time/money on sth. 在某方面花时间/金钱

spend 指“花费(时间、金钱)”,主语是人。spend 后接宾语为“某物”时,用介词 on; 宾语为“做某事”时,则用介词 in(有时可省略,即 spend... on sth. 或 spend... (in) doing sth.)。如:

My brother spends too much time watching TV every day.

我的弟弟每天花太多的时间看电视。(花时间做某事)

I spend 100 yuan on my new pants.

我花 100 元买了一条新裤子。(花费金钱)

Michael spent two hours on his homework.

迈克尔花了两个小时做作业。(花费时间)

专项训练

() (1) I spent four years _____ my study in the university.

- A. in B. on C. for D. of

() (2) Lucy spent \$18 _____ her schoolbag.

- A. on B. in C. of D. for

() (3) My mother and I spent one and half hour _____ the house.

- A. to clean B. cleaning
C. cleaned D. clean

4. { be good at 擅长于
 { be good for 对……有益

be good at 擅长于某事或做某事,后接名词或动名词。be good for 意为“对……有益”,后多接名词。如:

Li Ming is good at physics.

李明擅长物理。

We are good at playing volleyball.

我们擅长打排球。

My shoes are not good for hiking.

我的鞋不适合远足。

专项训练

填入适当的短语: be good for, be good at

(1) Jane's mother _____ cooking.

(2) Smoking _____ the health.

(3) She _____ biology.



目标评价

单元自我挑战

I. 单项选择

- () 1. They _____ the Science Museum next Saturday.
A. is going to visit B. are going to visit
C. was going to visit D. were going to visit
- () 2. —Peter, don't play with fire any more!
—Sorry, I _____ do it again.
A. won't B. can't C. mustn't D. wouldn't
- () 3. —Would you mind if I use your telephone?
—_____.
A. Yes, do please B. Of course not
C. Of course D. All right
- () 4. _____ we go out for a walk?
A. Will B. Shall C. Would D. Do
- () 5. David spent three hours _____ computer games last night.
A. played B. is playing
C. playing D. play
- () 6. He _____ tomorrow morning on the 8:30 train.
A. arrives B. is arriving
C. arrived D. was arriving
- () 7. —What are we going to do this Sunday?
—What about _____ a film?
A. seeing B. to see
C. see D. saw
- () 8. —I have a headache.
—Oh, I'm sorry _____ that.
A. hear B. hearing
C. hears D. to hear
- () 9. If you _____ better tomorrow, I'll take you to the hospital.
A. won't be B. isn't
C. aren't D. don't
- () 10. _____ is good for our eyes.
A. Did eye exercises B. Do eyes exercise

- C. Do eye exercise D. Doing eye exercises
- () 11. Could you please _____ a loud noise in class?
A. not to make B. don't make
C. not make D. not making
- () 12. —Would you like to _____ us for a picnic?
—Yes, I'd love to.
A. join in B. take part in
C. join D. joined
- () 13. My grandfather is good at _____.
A. swim B. swimming
C. to swim D. swam
- () 14. (2006 年吉林) Would you mind _____ more slowly? I can't follow you.
A. speak B. spoke C. spoken D. speaking
- () 15. There is going to _____ a party this evening.
A. has B. have C. is D. be

II. 用词的适当形式填空

- I don't mind _____ (tell) you what I know.
- _____ you _____ (go) boating with your father this afternoon?
- Why don't you _____ (ask) him for help?
- Quite a lot of _____ (foreign) come to China.
- If it _____ (not rain), Jim will go to the Great Wall with his classmate.
- Li Xiang is going to _____ (be) a teacher in the future.
- Would you please _____ (bring) the MP4 to me?
- What _____ Lily _____ (report) in the meeting tomorrow?
- How about _____ (come) to my home this Saturday afternoon?
- I'm sorry for _____ (disturb) you.

III. 情景交际

从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话

A: Mom, could I invite my friends to my birthday party on Saturday?

B: Of course! 1

A: Yeah, Um ... 2

B: What for?

A: 3

B: Well, I am shopping tomorrow. And I'll buy some drinks and snacks for you.

A: Oh, good. Thank you, mom.

B: You're welcome. Oh, could you please clean your room?

A: 4

B: You need to clean it again for your party.

A: OK, but I need to spend one hour doing my homework first.

B: That's right. After you finish your homework, let's clean the room. I can sweep the floor and do the dishes.

A: 5

B: Certainly not. I'll take it out right now.

A. I cleaned it last week.

B. Could I borrow some money?

C. It sounds fun.

D. I am going to buy some drinks and snacks.

E. Would you mind taking out the trash?

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

IV. 阅读理解



ATHENS 2004



Beijing 2008



In 1896, the first modern Olympic Games was held in Athens, Greece. Since then many countries have successfully held the Olympics, such as England, France, Germany, Canada, the U. S. A., Spain and Australia. After more than a century the Games returns to its hometown in the year of 2004.

When people hold the Olympic Games, they always make an emblem(会徽). The emblem of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games is a white circle of olive branches in the sky.

In 2008, the Olympic Games will be held in China. And China has already made a seal(印章) as the emblem of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. The character in the emblem is "Jing". It means "capital" of China and it is also like a runner or a dancer. The running figure(人形) of the emblem shows the spirit of the Olympics—faster, higher and stronger.

1. In which country was the first modern Olympic held?

2. What do people always make when they hold the Olympic Games?

3. How many years have passed when Athens again holds the Olympic Games?