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人教新目标版

主编 / 丁 薇 李 想

# 初中英语

C H U Z H O N G   Y I N G Y U   Z A O J U   X U N L I A N

## 造句训练

8

年级上

东北师范大学出版社

Northeast Normal University Press



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东北师范大学出版社

长 春



- 责任编辑：孙维石   封面设计：宋 超  
责任校对：曲 颖   责任印制：张允豪

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

初中英语造句训练. 八年级. 上/李想编. —长春:  
东北师范大学出版社, 2005.6  
ISBN 7 - 5602 - 3991 - 9

I. 初... II. 李... III. 英语—句法—初中—教学  
参考资料 IV.G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 050980 号

东北师范大学出版社出版发行

长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)

电话: 0431—5687213 传真: 0431—5691969

网址: www.nenup.com 电子邮件: sdcbs@mail.jl.cn

广告许可证: 吉工商广字 2200004001001 号

东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

吉林省金昇印务有限公司印装

2005 年 6 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月第 2 次印刷

幅面尺寸: 148mm×210mm 印张: 4.5 字数: 135 千

印数: 2 001 — 4 030

定价: 3.99 元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 可直接与承印厂联系调换

# PREFACE

## 前言

英语学习通常强调“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”四项基本技能，“写”是其中重要一项，《全日制义务教育英语课程标准》针对英语写作的要求专门有一段具体描述。

对语言基础知识的掌握是否到位，运用是否灵活，直接影响到文章的优劣。语言是否准确得当，表达是否清楚明白，取决于所用词汇及句式。因此，要想写出一篇文章首先要有扎实的基本功，注重对语言知识的学习。

本书并非直接从写作入手，而是从训练学生对词法和句法的运用能力入手，循序渐进，由浅入深，最终达到培养学生综合写作能力的目的。这种由低层次向高层次过渡的语言技能训练的编写体例，避免了学生在单纯写作训练中容易产生厌烦心理，而使学生在不知不觉中提高了写作能力。本书训练形式多种多样，不同于传统意义上的“造句”。通过本书的训练，学生不仅可以提高写作能力，还可以提高阅读能力。

本书的编写是吉林省部分优秀英语教师在教育实践中的一个探索，欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

2005年6月

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# Unit 1

## How often do you exercise?



### 重点词汇 重点句式

#### 1. 重点词汇

always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never, how often, once, twice, three times a week, every day, sometimes, junk, food, health, milk, song, habit, difference, grade, skateboard, program, go to movies, activity survey, as for, junk food, eating habit, of course, look after, make a difference, start with, on weekends

#### 2. 重点句式

What do you usually do on weekends? 周末你通常做什么?

I usually play soccer. 我通常踢足球。

What do they do on weekends? 他们周末做什么?

They often go to the movies. 他们经常去看电影。

What does he do on weekends? 他周末做什么?

He sometimes watches TV. 他有时看电视。

How often do you play soccer? 你多久踢一次足球?

I play soccer once a week. 每周一次。

How often does he exercise? 他多久锻炼一次?

He exercises twice a week. 每周两次。



## 学法指导

### 1. What do you usually do on weekends? 你周末通常干什么?

这是一个特殊疑问句，由“特殊疑问词 what+助动词+主语+谓语动词+其他”构成。特殊疑问句应该是问什么答什么。例如：

—What does she usually do on weekends? 他周末通常干什么?

—She usually goes to the movies. 她通常去看电影。

### 2. How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?

(1) how often...意为“多久……”，how often 是针对动作发生的频率提问，回答应该是频率副词或表示频率的副词词组，如 once, very often, every day, never 等。例如：

—How often do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?

—Twice a week. 一周两次。

—How often does he go back to London? 他多久回一次伦敦?

—Once a year. 一年一次。

备注：一次 once，两次 twice，三次或三次以上用 times。例如：  
four times 四次；some times 几次。

(2) exercise 这个词可以用作动词，也可以用作名词，在这个句子中是用作动词，意为“锻炼”。例如：

You should exercise more. 你应该多锻炼（运动）。

exercise 做名词时，可以是可数名词，也可以是不可数名词。例如：

Walking is good exercise. 散步是很好的运动。（不可数）

We do English exercise every day. 我们每天做英语练习。（可数）

### 3. How many hours do you sleep every night? 你每天晚上睡几个小时?

how many...意为“多少……”，对可数名词提问，回答应该是表示数量的名词或词组。例如：

—How many months are there in a year? 一年有多少个月?

—Twelve. 12 个月。

—How many times do you exercise every week? 你一周锻炼几次?

—Three or four times. (=three times or four.) 三四次吧。



time 作“时间”讲时是不可数名词，作“次数”讲时是可数名词。

#### 4. So you see, I look after my health.

look after 照顾，照料，管理

例如：Please look after my sister. 请照顾一下我妹妹。

例如：Can you look after my cat? 你能照看一下我的小猫吗？

#### 5. And it makes a big difference to my grades. 这对我的成绩很重要。

(这使我的成绩截然不同。)

different *n.* 不同，差异，区别

make a difference 产生差别；有影响

例如：It makes a difference which you choose. 你选择哪一个，事关重大。

different *adj.* 不同的 be different from 与……不同

例如：This picture is quite different from that one. 这幅图与那幅图有很大的区别。

#### 6. 几个表示频率的副词：

always = all the time 一直，总是

例如：She is always very happy. 她总是很快乐。

usually 通常

例如：I usually go to school by bike. 我通常骑自行车去上学。

often 经常，常常

例如：We often go to play soccer after school. 我们经常放学后去踢球。

sometimes = at times 有时，偶尔

例如：Sometimes we talk on the phone. 有时我们在电话上谈谈。

hardly ever 几乎从不，很少

例如：He hardly ever goes to the movies. 他几乎从不看电影。

never 从不，从未

例如：She is never late for school. 她上学从来不迟到。

这几个副词表示动作发生的频率程度依次递降：

always → usually → often → sometimes → hardly ever → never

这些词表示经常性动作或情况，不是指某一具体动作，常用一般现在时。在句中的位置通常是动词 be、情态动词、助动词之后，实意动词之前。sometimes 有时可位于句首或句末。

hardly *adv.* 几乎不, 几乎没有。这个副词本身有否定的意思, 用在句中, 这个句子等于是一个否定句, 不需要再加其他否定词。例如:

He can hardly know his name. 他几乎不认识自己的名字。



## 针对性训练

### I. 英汉词组互译。

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. go to movies _____ | 2. be good for _____ |
| 3. eating habit _____ | 4. as for _____      |
| 5. junk food _____    | 6. 使得结果不 _____       |
| 7. 每周三次 _____         | 8. 许多 _____          |
| 9. 每天 _____           | 10. 健康的生活方式 _____    |

### II. 用所给的副词重新改写句子。

- What do you have for breakfast? (usually)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Well, on sundays I have eggs and milk. (sometimes)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He is late for school. (sometimes)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Can you meet your teacher on your way to school? (every day)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I forget my homework. (seldom)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. 根据表格内容完成 John 和 Marcia 之间的对话。

activities	how often
watch TV	seldom
surf the internet	twice a week
read English books	every day
exercise	three or four times a week
go to the movies	once a month

Marcia: How often do you watch TV?

John: I seldom watch TV.

Marcia: \_\_\_\_\_

John: \_\_\_\_\_

Maria: \_\_\_\_\_

John: \_\_\_\_\_

Maria: \_\_\_\_\_

John: \_\_\_\_\_



## 拓展练习

I. 根据汉语意思, 补全对话。

1. Most students exercise \_\_\_\_\_ (每周三四个小时).
2. The results for "watch TV" \_\_\_\_\_ (很有趣).
3. I usually exercise when \_\_\_\_\_ (我放学回家).
4. I love junk food, but \_\_\_\_\_ (尽量每周一次).

II. 请根据情景写出相应的句子。

例如: You look out of the window. The sky is blue and the sun is shining. What do you say to your friend? (beautiful day) It's a beautiful day, isn't it?

1. You're with a friend outside a restaurant. You're looking at the prices, which are very high. What do you say? (expensive) It \_\_\_\_\_
2. You're just come out of the cinema with a friend. You really enjoyed the film. What do you say? (interest) The film \_\_\_\_\_
3. You and a friend are listening to a woman singing. You like her voice very much. What do you say to your friend? (a lovely voice) She \_\_\_\_\_
4. You are trying on a jacket. You look in the mirror and you don't like what you see. What do you say to your friend? (not/look/very good) It \_\_\_\_\_

### Ⅲ. 仔细阅读, 填上恰当的词汇, 使短文意思完整。

On Friday I come home from work at about 2:00 in the afternoon and I just have a rest. On Friday evenings I don't go out, but sometimes a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ comes \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. He or she \_\_\_\_\_ the wine and I cook the meal. I love cooking! We listen to music or we just \_\_\_\_\_.

On Saturday mornings I get up at 9:00 and I go to the \_\_\_\_\_. Then \_\_\_\_\_ the evenings I sometimes go to see film. I love films! Then I eat in my \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese restaurant. On Sunday... Oh, on Sunday mornings I stay in bed \_\_\_\_\_, I don't get up until 11:00! Sometimes in the afternoon I visit my sister. She lives in the village \_\_\_\_\_ has two children. I like playing with them, \_\_\_\_\_ I leave early because I go to bed at 8:00 on Sunday evenings.



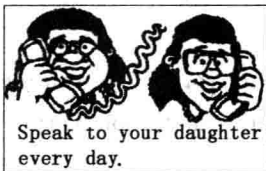
## 自我验收 A

### I. 连连看, 组成正确的句子。

- habits, eating, my, are, good, pretty  
\_\_\_\_\_
- a, can, you, lifestyle, healthy, help, grades, good, get  
\_\_\_\_\_
- must, you, to, try, less, food, eat  
\_\_\_\_\_
- exercises, can, doing, make, keep, you, healthy  
\_\_\_\_\_
- practice, conversation, I really, need, some, on  
\_\_\_\_\_

### II. 试试看, 根据图片及提示语写对话。

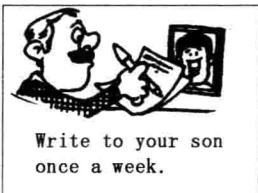
1.



A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

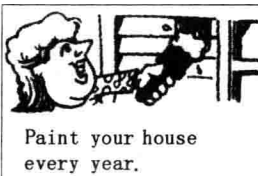
2.



A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

3.



A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

4.



A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

Ⅲ. 假如你是一名记者正在采访, 你会有什么问题呢? 请填入完整的句子, 补全对话。

Reporter: Thanks for coming in for the interview.

Bill: That's OK.

Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_

Bill: I exercise every day.

Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_

Bill: I sometimes eat vegetables maybe twice a week. But I never eat fruit. I don't like it.

Reporter: All right. \_\_\_\_\_

Bill: Nine. I need lots of sleep, too.

Reporter: \_\_\_\_\_

Bill: Never. I can't stand milk. It's awful.

Reporter: What about junk food? \_\_\_\_\_

Bill: I love it! I eat it three or four times a week.

Reporter: Well, thank you every much.

Bill: You are welcome.



## 自我验收 B

### I. 利用所给的词汇造句。

1. How often, surf the Internet

\_\_\_\_\_

2. as for, the left work, tomorrow

\_\_\_\_\_

3. junk food, once a week

\_\_\_\_\_

4. exercise, three times a week

\_\_\_\_\_

5. milk, good for health

\_\_\_\_\_

### II. 阅读图表, 并根据已给内容补全对话。

#### The Cheap House

6/25/2003

6:17p. m.

Quantity	Item	Price
1	shirt	\$ 27. 00
3	bag	\$ 3. 00 each
1	jacket	\$ 31. 5
Subtotal		\$ 67. 50
Tax (税)		\$ 5. 57
Total		\$ 73. 07

Salesman: \$ 73.07, please.

Peter: What? Show me the receipt (收据).

Salesman: Here it is.

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_

Salesman: \_\_\_\_\_

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_

Salesman: \_\_\_\_\_

### Ⅲ. 就所读文章用完整的句子回答问题:

Jim Green has been in China for more than two years. He has been to many interesting places in Beijing, but he has been to many other parts of China. Last week he went to Mount Emei in Sichuan Province with his family.

Many people like to travel by air, but Jim's family think that travelling by train is the best. It is much cheaper and far more enjoyable than a rushed trip by air. They had a wonderful train ride to Chengdu before they went on to Mount Emei by bus.

Early one morning, they took a taxi to Beijing West Railway Station. The station was very lively. There were bookshops, food shops and stores selling all kinds of things. Mrs. Green bought some fruit, food and bottles of water to take on the train. She said that it was better to get some food before they got on the train because food on the train was usually too expensive.

The train was quite comfortable, and there weren't too many people in their sleeping car. The Greens could stand up and walk around. It was a long journey, but none of them felt tired. They kept watching the beautiful scenery out of the window. They walked, laughed and played cards. The conductor kept coming to offer them hot water and selling them magazines. People nearby talked with each other. A young man practiced speaking English with Mr. Green. Jim thought the train was like a big moving party. He went to sleep quite late. He listened to the click of the rails and then fell fast asleep.

When Jim woke up the next morning, the train was already near Chengdu. His train ride seemed really short, but his memory of the pleasant trip will last long.

1. How long has Jim been in China?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where did Jim go to travel with his family?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why does Jim's family like to travel by train?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What did Mrs. Green buy before getting on the train?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Did the Greens feel tired on the train? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What did the Greens do on the trains.

\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅲ. 假设你是中国学生小明, 请给你的英国小朋友 Mike 发一封电子函件, 介绍一下你的生活和饮食习惯, 同时询问他的生活和饮食习惯。





## Unit 2

# What's the matter?



### 重点词汇 重点句式

#### 1. 重点词汇

head, nose, eye, ear, tooth, neck, stomach, back, leg, arm, foot, throat, thirsty, be stressed out, cold, fever, headache, toothache, stomachache, sore throat, lie, rest, honey, water, illness, advice, should, shouldn't

#### 2. 重点句式

I have a headache. 我头疼。

You should go to bed. 你应该上床睡觉。

He has a stomachache. 他胃疼。

He shouldn't eat anything for twenty-four hours. 他 24 小时之内不应该吃东西。

She has a toothache. 她牙疼。

She should see a dentist. 她应该看牙医。

What's the matter, Judy? 朱迪, 你怎么了?

I have a cold. 我感冒了。



### 学法指导

#### 1. What's the matter, Judy? 朱迪, 你哪里不舒服?(你怎么了?)

matter *n.* 意为“问题”,“麻烦”,“事件”,通常与介词 with 连用。例如:  
What's the matter with him? 他怎么了? 这个句型可与下面两个句子互换: