



暑假衔接

8^年级 升 9^年级
英语

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赢在年级起跑线!

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8 年 级

复习回顾篇 >>

8 年 级 (上、下) 语 法 复 习 巩 固 篇

第 1 讲 代 词

A 知识精析

一、不定代词

不指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词叫作不定代词。常见的不定代词有：

some, somebody, someone, something, any, anybody, anyone, anything, no, nobody, no one, nothing, every, everybody, everyone, everything, all, both, none, neither, either, each, other(s), another, much, many, few, a few, little, a little 等。

其中由 some-, any-, no-, every-加上 -one, -body, -thing 所组成的不定代词叫作复合不定代词。

不定代词的用法中有几点需要注意：

1. some 和 any

some 和 any 既可代替或修饰可数名词复数,也可代替或修饰不可数名词。some 通常用于肯定句中和期待得到肯定回答的疑问句中;any 多用于否定句、疑问句和条件状语从句中。如:

There are some boys playing basketball on the playground.

有一些男孩正在操场上打篮球。

Would you like some tea? 你想喝点茶吗?

Did you take any photos there? 你在那里拍了一些照片吗?

注意:some-/any-复合不定代词的用法与 some/any 的用法基本一致。如:

I found someone in the room. 我发现房间里有人。

Did she say anything? 她说什么了吗?

2. many 和 much

many 和 much 均表示“很多”。但 many 只可代替或修饰可数名词复数, much 只可代替或修饰不可数名词。如:

I saw many butterflies flying in the garden just now.

刚才我看见很多蝴蝶在花园里飞舞。

He didn't have much money at that time. 那时他没有很多钱。

3. few, a few, little 和 a little

few, a few 用来代替或修饰可数名词复数; little, a little 用来代替或修饰不可数名

词; few, little 侧重否定含义,意为“不多;很少;几乎没有”; a few, a little 侧重肯定含义,意为“一些”。如:

Few people know what happened. 几乎没有人知道发生了什么。

We bought a few books last week. 上周我们买了几本书。

There is little hope of success. 几乎没有成功的希望了。

There is still a little water in the bottle. 瓶子里还有一些水。

4. each 与 every

each 和 every 都表示“每一”。each 表示两者或两者以上的人或物中的每一个,强调个体;every 表示三者或三者以上的人或物中的每一个,强调整体情况。each 可以与 of 连用,且 each of... 作主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式;every 不能与 of 连用,只能放在名词前作定语。如:

There are some shops on each side of the road. 街道两旁有很多商店。

Every one of them knew about the accident. 他们中的每个人都知道这起事故。

Each of them has a dictionary. 他们每个人都有一本字典。

5. both, all, neither, either 和 none

	都	都不	任何一个
两者之间	both	neither	either
三者或三者以上	all	none	any

如:Both of them should make concessions. 他们双方都应做出让步。

Either of the brothers is selfish. 两兄弟都非常自私。

Neither of the two countries is satisfied with the result of the talk.

两个国家都不满意会谈的结果。

All of the trees were cut down, and none was/were left.

所有的树都被砍了,一棵也不剩。

There're flowers everywhere, but I don't like any of them.

到处都是花,但是这些花我都不喜欢。

6. other, the other, others, the others 和 another

other	其他的,其后接可数名词复数。
the other	另一个(特指两者中的另一个);one... the other... 一个……另一个……
others	其余的(人或物),表示除去一部分后的另一些,但不是剩余的全部;some... others... 一些……另一些……(others=other+名词复数)
the others	其余的(人或物),表示一定范围内除去一部分人或物后,剩余的全部人或物(the others=the other+名词复数)
another	再一个;另一个(泛指三者或三者以上的人或物中的另一个)

7. 复合不定代词作主语时, 都作单数看待, 谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。如:
Everybody likes to be free. 每个人都喜欢自由。

Nobody knows what the future will be like. 没有人知道未来会是什么样子。

8. 不定代词若有定语修饰, 该定语要置于其后。如:

There is something wrong with your eyes. 你的眼睛出问题了。

Do you have anything to say? 你还有什么要说的吗?

二、反身代词

表示反射或强调的代词叫作反身代词。反身代词由第一人称、第二人称形容词性物主代词或第三人称人代词宾格形式, 加词尾-self 或-selves 组成。反身代词可译为“本人”“本身”, 为加强语气, 也常译为“亲自”“自己”。请见下表:

	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself/herself/itself	themselves

反身代词的用法如下:

1. 作宾语、表语或主语和宾语的同位语。如:

The driver didn't think about himself. 司机没有为自己着想。(作宾语)

Mary hasn't quite been herself recently. 玛丽最近有些不对劲。(作表语)

I myself is a policeman. 我本人是一名警察。(作主语的同位语)

You had better ask Tom himself. 你最好问一下汤姆本人。(作宾语的同位语)

2. 反身代词常用于一些固定搭配中。如:

enjoy oneself 玩得高兴

by oneself 某人自己

help oneself to... 随便吃……

learn by oneself = teach oneself 自学

leave sb. by oneself 把某人单独留下

say to oneself 自言自语

B 基础巩固

I. 用 other, the other, others, the others 和 another 填空。

- We study Chinese, English, math and some _____ subjects.
- In some countries, people eat with chopsticks, while in _____, knives and forks.
- He has eaten an apple, but he still wants _____ one.
- The students of Class One are cleaning the classroom. Some are carrying water while _____ are sweeping the floor.
- I'll take both T-shirts. One for my brother and _____ for my father.

II. 用 a few, few, a little 和 little 填空。

- The doctor tells me to stay in bed for _____ days.
- This passage is very difficult. _____ people can understand it.

第 2 讲 形容词和副词

A 知识精析

一、形容词

形容词是说明人或事物的属性、状态或特征的词,主要用来修饰名词或代词。其常见用法如下:

1. 作定语,用来修饰、限定、说明名词或代词的品质与特征。此时形容词放在被修饰的名词前、不定代词后。如:

She is a good girl. 她是一个好女孩儿。

There is nothing important. 没有什么重要的事情。

2. 作表语,用来说明主语的身份、品质、特征或状态。如:

The meal is delicious. 这顿饭很美味。

注意:有些形容词只能作表语,不能作定语,如 asleep, alive, awake 等。

3. 作宾语补足语,用来说明宾语的性质、状态或特征。如:

I found the book very interesting. 我发现这本书很有趣。

4. 有些形容词与定冠词连用,表示一类人,作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

He set up a school for the deaf and the dumb. 他创建了一所聋哑学校。

The old are more likely to catch colds than the young. 老人比年轻人容易患感冒。

5. 多个形容词修饰名词的顺序:

限定词(冠词、指示代词、形容词性物主代词、数词)→描绘词(大小、长短、形状、长幼、新旧、颜色、国籍、材料)→名词。如:

a famous American medical college 一所著名的美国医学院

二、副词

副词是指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词,用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句,表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。其常见用法如下:

1. 作状语。如:

He speaks English very well. 他英语说得非常好。

2. 作表语,主要限于少数地点或方位副词、时间副词以及其他副词。如:

I'll be back in five minutes. 我五分钟后就回来。

3. 作定语,通常情况下,副词用作定语时总是放在被修饰的名词或代词之后。如:

The people there are very friendly. 那儿的人很友好。

4. 副词的构成

构成方法	例词
与形容词同形	most, enough, late, fast, early, hard
形容词后直接加-ly	sad→sadly, polite→politely
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的形容词, 变 y 为 i, 加-ly	happy→happily, angry→angrily
辅音字母加 le 结尾的, 去 e, 加-y	simple→simply, terrible→terribly, gentle→gently
少数以 e 结尾的词, 去 e, 加-ly	true→truly

注意: (1) 有些以-ly 结尾的词是形容词而非副词, 如: lovely, lively, friendly, lonely 等。

(2) 有些副词有两种形式, 一种形式与形容词相同, 另一种形式是在形容词基础上加-ly 构成, 意义有区别, 常见的有:

close	adj. /adv. 靠近	closely	adv. 密切地
high	adj. /adv. 高	highly	adv. 高度地
free	adj. /adv. 免费	freely	adv. 自由地
late	adj. /adv. 晚, 迟	lately	adv. 近来
deep	adj. /adv. 深	deeply	adv. 深刻地/深入地
near	adj. /adv. 邻近	nearly	adv. 几乎/将近
most	adj. /adv. 最	mostly	adv. 主要地
wide	adj. /adv. 宽阔	widely	adv. 广泛地

5. 频度副词

表示事情发生的频率的副词叫作频度副词, 可用来回答 how often 引导的问句。常用的频度副词(词组)有: always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, seldom, never 等。将它们按频率大小排列如下:

always(100%) > usually > often > sometimes > hardly ever(seldom) > never(0%)

频度副词一般位于 be 动词、助动词或情态动词之后, 行为动词之前。如:

What do you usually do on Sundays? 周日你通常做什么?

He always thinks of others. 他总是为别人着想。

三、形容词和副词的比较级

英语中大多数形容词和副词有三个等级, 即原级、比较级和最高级, 其中原级即原形; 比较级表示“较……”或“更……”, 用于两者之间的比较; 最高级表示“最……”, 用于三者或三者以上之间的比较。

1. 形容词和副词比较级的构成

(1) 规则变化

构成方法		例词
单音节词和 部分双音节词	一般在词尾加-er	calm→calmer, smart→smarter
	以字母 e 结尾的词, 在词尾加-r	nice→nicer, fine→finer
	以辅音字母+y 结尾的词, 把 y 变为 i, 再加-er	early→earlier, happy→happier
	重读闭音节词以单个辅音字母结尾时, 双写该辅音字母, 再加-er	big→bigger, thin→thinner
多音节词和 部分双音节词	在词前加 more	outgoing→more outgoing, popular→more popular

(2) 不规则变化

常见的不规则变化的部分形容词或副词的比较级:

good/well→better bad/ill/badly→worse many/much→more
little→less far→farther/further

2. 形容词和副词原级的用法

(1) 只能修饰原级的词有 very, quite, so, too 等。如:

The old man is too tired to walk on. 那位老人太累了, 不能再继续走了。

(2) 原级常用的句型结构

①“A+v. +as+形容词/副词原级+as+B”表示“A和B一样……”。如:

Lucy is as old as Kate. 露西和凯特的年龄一样大。

Tom runs as fast as Mike. 汤姆和迈克跑得一样快。

②“A+v. +not+as/so+形容词/副词原级+as+B”表示“A不如B……”。如:

This classroom is not as big as that one. 这间教室不如那间大。

He doesn't walk as slowly as you. 他走路不像你那样慢。

3. 形容词或副词比较级的用法

(1) 在比较级前可以用 much, even, a little, a lot 等来修饰。如:

He dances much better than his elder brother. 他舞跳得比他哥哥好多了。

(2) 比较级常用的句型结构

①“A+v. +比较级+than+any other+名词单数(+介词短语)”表示“A比同一范围内的任何一个人/物都……”, 含义是“A最……”。如:

Xiaoming is taller than any other boy in his class.

= Xiaoming is taller than (any of) the other boys in his class.

小明比他班上的其他男孩都高。

②“A+v. +the+比较级+of the two...”表示“A是两者中较……的”。如：
Look at the two boys. Ben is the taller of the two.

看那两个男孩，本是两个当中较高的那个。

③“比较级+and+比较级”表示“越来越……”。如：

He is getting taller and taller. 他越来越高了。

He does his homework more and more carefully. 他做作业越来越认真了。

④“the+比较级, the+比较级”表示“越……越……”。如：

The harder you work, the better your grades will be.

你越努力学习, 你的成绩就会越好。

⑤“特殊疑问词+v. +比较级, A or B?”用于两者的比较。如：

Who runs faster, Jim or Kate? 谁跑得更快, 吉姆还是凯特?

四、形容词和副词的最高级

1. 形容词和副词比较级的构成

(1) 规则变化

构成方法		例词
单音节词和 部分双音节词	一般在词尾加-est	calm→calmest, smart→smartest
	以字母e结尾的词, 在词尾加-st	nice→nicest, fine→finest
	以辅音字母+y结尾的词, 把y变为i, 再加-est	early→earliest, happy→happiest
	重读闭音节词以单个辅音字母结尾时, 双写该辅音字母, 再加-est	big→biggest, thin→thinnest
多音节词和 部分双音节词	在词前加 most	outgoing→most outgoing, popular→most popular

(2) 不规则变化

常见的不规则变化的部分形容词或副词的最高级：

good/well→best bad/ill/badly→worst many/much→most

little→least far→farthest/furthest

2. 形容词和副词最高级的用法

(1) 形容词最高级前通常要加定冠词 the, 副词最高级前可带定冠词也可不带。如：

Tom is the tallest student in our class. 汤姆是我们班最高的学生。

Mike draws (the) best of all. 在所有人当中, 迈克画得最好。

注意:最高级前面若有物主代词、指示代词或名词所有格等修饰时, 不用定冠词 the。如：

He is our best teacher. 他是我们最好的老师。

(2)最高级常与介词 in 或 of 短语连用, in 后接表示场所的名词, of 后一般接一群人或事物的代词或名词。如:

She is the youngest in our class. 她是我们班年龄最小的。

He is the tallest of all the students. 他是所有学生中最高的。

(3)最高级常用的结构

①“one of the+最高级+复数可数名词”表示“最……之一的……”。如:

Beijing is one of the biggest cities in China. 北京是中国最大的城市之一。

②“特殊疑问词+v. +the+最高级, A, B or C?”用于三者的比较。如:

Which season do you like best, spring, summer or autumn?

你最喜欢哪一个季节, 春天、夏天还是秋天?

③“the+序数词+最高级+单数可数名词”表示“第几……”。如:

Africa is the second largest continent in the world. 非洲是世界第二大洲。

B 基础巩固

I. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次。

quiet, danger, person, heavy, clear, peace, wake, especial, loud, luck

1. It was late. She opened the door _____ because she didn't want to wake up her grandma.
2. He can hardly stay _____ because he is so tired.
3. As time goes by, my grandmother can't see as _____ as before.
4. Grandma is rather deaf, so you must speak clearly and _____ to her.
5. It's _____ for you to go out for a walk in the forest on your own at night.
6. He lifted his head from the desk and found the rain beating _____ against the windows.
7. People all over the world hope to live in a _____ world.
8. There are many beautiful places to visit in Hangzhou, _____ the West Lake.
9. Please check your _____ information again and then sign your name.
10. It is _____ for him to lose his wallet and mobile phone on the train.

II. 用 **always, hardly, never, usually, sometimes** 填空。每词限用一次。

1. I _____ ride a bike to school. But this morning, I walked to school.
2. My father usually goes to work by bike, but _____ he goes to work on foot.
3. The energy from the sun and wind is very cheap and it will _____ run out.
4. Talking with my parents is _____ difficult for me. They never understand me.
5. Jack is a shy boy and he _____ talks with others.

Ⅲ. 单项选择。

- () 1. Among the four seas off the coast of China, East China Sea is the second _____.
A. deep B. deeper C. deepest D. the deepest
- () 2. —Home is _____ place wherever you go.
—East or west, home is the best.
A. warm B. warmer
C. warmest D. the warmest
- () 3. —Why do you think Sam did _____ than anyone else in the competition?
—Because he sang most loudly and _____.
A. worse; carefully B. better; clearly
C. worse; quietly D. best; carefully
- () 4. —Which city is _____ beautiful, Hangzhou, Beijing or Shanghai?
—Hangzhou, I think.
A. the most B. the better
C. more D. less
- () 5. Mary is as _____ as her sister. They always plan everything well.
A. careful B. more careful
C. more carefully D. carefully
- () 6. Everyone knows that China is getting _____.
A. strong and strong B. strongest and strongest
C. stronger and stronger D. more and more strong
- () 7. Nowadays some parents spend more time on mobile phones so that they _____ care for their kids.
A. often B. seldom
C. usually D. always
- () 8. Old Mr. Green doesn't feel _____ because some students visit him regularly.
A. sadly B. gently
C. lonely D. seriously
- () 9. This kind of clothes looks _____ and sells _____.
A. good; well B. well; good
C. good; good D. well; well
- () 10. The soup tastes _____ because it's too salty, I put salt into it too _____ in a hurry.
A. terribly; carefully B. terrible; carefully
C. terrible; carelessly D. terribly; carelessly

第 3 讲 动词不定式

A 知识精析

1. 不定式的基本形式是“to+动词原形”，有时可以不用 to，这里的 to 是不定式符号，本身无词义，动词不定式没有人称和数的变化。动词不定式的否定形式是“not+(to+)动词原形”。

2. 动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，因此在句中可以作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语等。

(1) 作主语。动词不定式作主语时，常用 it 作形式主语，而将真正的主语后置。如：
To learn English well is very useful. = It is very useful to learn English well.
学好英语很有用。

It's important for us to protect the environment. 对我们来说保护环境很重要。

(2) 作宾语。不定式用在及物动词后作宾语，常见的及物动词有：agree, begin, choose, continue, decide, expect, forget, happen, help, hope, learn, like, mean, need, offer, plan, promise, refuse, start, try, want, wish 等。如：

She promised to come at nine o'clock. 她答应九点来的。

I have decided to study English. 我已经决定学英语了。

注意：在 find, think 后跟不定式作宾语时，常用 it 代替，而将真正的宾语放在后面。如：

I find it very easy to read English every day. 我认为每天读英语很简单。

(3) 作宾语补足语。tell, ask, want, allow, get, would like, encourage 等后常跟动词不定式作宾语补足语。如：

My mother encourages me to learn Japanese. 我妈妈鼓励我学日语。

注意：还有一些使役动词和感官动词也用不定式作宾补，这时不定式要省略 to。这些动词有：一感(feel)、二听(hear, listen to)、三让(let, make, have)、四看(look at, see, watch, notice)。如：

The boss made my friends work the whole night.

老板让我的朋友们工作了一整夜。

(4) 作定语。不定式作定语时，它的位置是在它所修饰的名词或代词之后。如：

He was the first to come to the classroom. 他是第一个来到教室的人。

Have you got anything to buy? 你有什么东西要买吗？

注意：如果不定式是及物动词，后面就应有必要的介词。如：

I want some paper to write on. 我想要一些写字的纸。

(5) 作状语。不定式作状语时通常作目的状语。如：

He went to America to learn English. 他去美国学英语了。

3. 疑问词+不定式。不定式可以和疑问代词 who, what, which 及疑问副词 when, how, where 等连用构成不定式短语，在句中担当主语、宾语、表语等成分。如：

The question is when to start. 问题是什么时候开始。

What to do is an important problem. 该做什么是一个很重要的问题。

I can't decide who/whom to invite. 我决定不了邀请谁。

注意：“疑问词+不定式”作宾语时，常与下列动词连用：know, show, teach, tell, learn, forget 等。如：

We don't know when to go. 我们不知道什么时候去。

He doesn't know how to make a banana milk shake. 他不知道怎样制作香蕉奶昔。

B 基础巩固

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I hope _____ (find) a good job in a foreign company after I graduate from school.
- He found it hard _____ (catch) up with his classmates.
- All the children like Mr. White very much because he often makes them _____ (laugh).
- Let him _____ (have) a rest. I think he must be tired after the long walk.
- We have two rooms _____ (live) in, but I can't decide which _____ (choose).

II. 单项选择。

- I wanted to see the Beijing Opera, so Lingling offered _____ me to watch an opera.
A. took B. takes C. to take D. taking
- I tried to make Alice _____ her mind but I found it difficult.
A. changed B. changes C. change D. change
- Joining a summer camp is a great chance _____ free time with your friends.
A. spend B. spending C. to spend D. spent
- It's necessary for us _____ to our parents when we have problems.
A. to talk B. talking C. talk D. to talking
- When you leave, please turn off the light _____ energy.
A. save B. saving C. saved D. to save
- After long years of war, many people in the country are homeless. I think it important _____ a peaceful world.
A. build B. not build C. to build D. not to build
- Harry invited me _____ with him when his parents were out of town.
A. stay B. stayed C. staying D. to stay
- I go to my grandparents' home _____ with their housework every Sunday.
A. help B. helped C. to help D. helping
- Mr. Zhou is good at cooking and he has decided _____ his own restaurant.
A. open B. opened C. to open D. opening
- Vivian refuses _____ her children to the weekend training center for extra classes.
A. to send B. sending C. sent D. sends

第 4 讲 时态

A 知识精析

一、一般将来时

1. 一般将来时的构成:

肯定句	主语+will/shall+动词原形+...
否定句	主语+will/shall+not+动词原形+...
一般疑问句	Will/Shall+主语+动词原形+...?
肯定回答	Yes, 主语(代词)+will/shall.
否定回答	No, 主语(代词)+will/shall+not.
特殊疑问句	特殊疑问词+一般疑问句?

2. 一般将来时的基本用法如下:

(1) 一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态,也表示将来经常或反复发生的动作,常与表示将来的时间状语连用,如 tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, in the future 等。如:

He will come back next week. 他下个星期回来。

(2) 在书面语中,主语为第一人称时,通常用助动词 shall,但在口语中,所有人称都可以用 will。如:

I shall call my parents after school. 放学后我应该给我父母打电话。

Work hard, and you will pass the exam. 努力学习,你就会通过考试。

(3) 在疑问句中,主语为第一人称时,常用助动词 shall。如:

When shall we have the party? 我们什么时候举行聚会?

(4) 在口语中,will 常缩略为 'll, will not 常缩略为 won't。

3. “be going to+动词原形”也可以表示将要发生的动作或安排,但主要表示打算、计划要做的事或预测要发生的事情。如:

We are not going to stay there long. 我们不准备在那里待很久。

I'm afraid they're going to lose the game. 恐怕他们会输掉比赛。

Look! It's going to rain. 瞧,要下雨了。

二、过去进行时

1. 过去进行时的构成:

肯定句	主语+was/were+动词的现在分词+...
否定句	主语+was/were+not+动词的现在分词+...
一般疑问句	Was/Were+主语+动词的现在分词+...?
肯定回答	Yes, 主语(代词)+was/were.
否定回答	No, 主语(代词)+was/were+not.
特殊疑问句	特殊疑问词+一般疑问句?