

# 八年级下册英语牛津译林版

## 期末备考单选题拓展提高集训

### (名校练习共 86 题)

初中英语单选题考试是测试学生语法、词汇、句型和语境理解能力的重要手段。以下是一些解题方法的总结：

#### 1. 审题清晰：

- 首先，仔细阅读题目，确保理解题意。
- 注意题目中的关键词和短语，它们可能是解题的关键。

#### 2. 识别考点：

- 识别题目考察的是哪个知识点，如时态、语态、非谓语动词、冠词、代词等。
- 根据考点，回忆相关的语法规则和用法。

#### 3. 分析选项：

- 逐一分析每个选项，判断它们是否符合题目要求和语法规则。
- 注意选项之间的细微差别，如单词的形式、时态或语态等。

#### 4. 排除法：

- 如果某个选项明显不符合题目要求或语法规则，立即排除。
- 通过排除错误的选项，可以提高选择正确答案的概率。

#### 5. 利用语境：

- 在句子或段落中理解题目的语境，这有助于选择正确的答案。
- 注意上下文中的线索和暗示，它们可能指向正确答案。

#### 6. 注意固定搭配和短语：

- 英语中有很多固定搭配和短语，记住它们有助于快速准确地选择答案。
- 如果某个选项与题目中的固定搭配或短语相符，那么它很可能是正确答案。

#### 7. 注意时态和语态：

- 在选择答案时，要注意时态和语态的正确性。
- 根据句子的语境和上下文，确定正确的时态和语态。



- A. got married with; have got married      B. got married to; have married  
 C. married; have been married              D. married to; have been married
9. It's the third time you \_\_\_\_\_ late for school this week.  
 A. were              B. are              C. had been              D. have been
10. —Could you tell me how many books I can borrow \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ at all . Our computer system has broken down.  
 A. at a time, none    B. from time to time, nothing              C. on time, none  
 D. at times, nothing
11. —When \_\_\_\_\_ the League?  
 —In 2011. It has been really a long time!  
 A. have you joined                              B. did you join in  
 C. have you been in                              D. did you join
12. To protect your eyes, you should look around to relax them \_\_\_\_\_ while reading.  
 A. all the time      B. from time to time      C. at all times              D. on time
13. The first settlers(移民) from England were in a hard \_\_\_\_\_ when they arrived in America because it was a cold winter and they had \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
 A. condition; little    B. situation; little      C. condition; a little      D. situation; a little
14. \_\_\_\_\_, Jim has read five of the *Harry Potter* series. He has \_\_\_\_\_ to read.  
 A. So far; more two                              B. So far; two more  
 C. Until now; two another                      D. Until then; another two
15. —How long \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —Sorry, I don't know. But I know that Mr Chen is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse next month.  
 A. did; marry; marry to                              B. have; been married; marry  
 C. have; got married; marry                      D. did; get marry; marry with
16. —I haven't heard from Henry for a long time.  
 —What do you think \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. he has happened                              B. to happen  
 C. has happened to him                              D. him to happen
17. Mr Li \_\_\_\_\_ France for a holiday. He \_\_\_\_\_ abroad only once. He \_\_\_\_\_ there for 5 days.

- A. has gone to; has been; has been      B. has been to; has gone; has been  
 C. has gone to; has gone; has been      D. has been to; has been; has gone
18. Not only Peter but also his friends \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ to the library. They borrowed some interesting books.
- A. have; been      B. have; gone      C. has; gone      D. has; been
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ a car as a birthday present, but he won't \_\_\_\_\_ it as it is too expensive.
- A. has accepted; receive      B. has received; accept  
 C. accepts; receive  
 D. receives; accept
20. —It's raining harder and harder, and it's too late.  
 —That's true. \_\_\_\_\_, we must send the donations to the hospital on time.
- A. Moreover      B. Otherwise      C. Instead      D. Anyway
21. The man \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai an hour ago, so he \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.
- A. has left; has left      B. left; has left      C. left; has been away      D. has left; left
22. —Look at the performer playing the guitar upside down on the stage. Is it Jim?  
 —It \_\_\_\_\_ be him. He told me he would surprise us.
- A. mustn't      B. can't      C. must      D. may
23. Some people think they may keep them to themselves \_\_\_\_\_ they have problems.
- A. though      B. so      C. if      D. until
24. —I haven't seen Eric for several days. He isn't at home, is he?  
 —No. He \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai last week. He \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai for the whole week and he will spend two more days there.
- A. has come to; has been to      B. has gone to; has been in  
 C. went to; has gone to      D. went to; has been in
25. —Where is your uncle? I haven't seen him for a long time.  
 —He \_\_\_\_\_ Suzhou for about half a year. He moved there last winter.
- A. has gone to      B. went to      C. has been to      D. has been in
26. — When will Ningyang Line open?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ next year. Only 40% of it \_\_\_\_\_ been built.
- A. Until; has      B. Until; have      C. Not until; has      D. Not until; have
27. —Have you heard of the story of Yang Yong?

—Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_ on CRH for many years and died at the age of 46.

- A. works      B. worked      C. is working      D. has worked

28. \_\_\_\_\_ of the plans works well. We need to come up with a new one right away.

- A. Each      B. Either      C. Neither      D. Both

29. Get things ready early \_\_\_\_\_ you don't have to rush around at the last minute.

- A. until      B. so that      C. since      D. while

30. Neither Jim nor Tom \_\_\_\_\_ Australia before, but they know the country very well.

- A. has gone to      B. has been to      C. have gone to      D. have been to

31. There are many kinds of books in the library and you can choose \_\_\_\_\_ you like.

- A. however      B. whenever      C. whoever      D. whatever

32. —I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ not get there on time. The traffic is heavy now.

—That's OK. Take your time.

- A. must      B. may      C. need      D. should

33. —Li Hua, your new foreign teacher Ms. Brown speaks good Chinese.

—Oh, she \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese for a year in a Confucius Institute in New York.

- A. has studied      B. studied      C. was studying

34. — Where have you been these days?

—I've just come back from Canada. I \_\_\_\_\_ there for three weeks.

- A. have stayed      B. stayed      C. stay      D. will stay

35. How long do you think it'll be \_\_\_\_\_ I can go back to school?

- A. before      B. when      C. since      D. after

36. —I'm leaving now.

—It's rainy. Better stay here. Call a taxi if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will      B. may      C. have to      D. could

37. — I don't think Tom is pleased with the food cooked by his mother, \_\_\_\_\_?

— \_\_\_\_\_. His mother really has difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ food for him.

- A. is he; No; cooking      B. is he; Yes; to cook      C. do I; No; cooking  
D. isn't he; No; cook

38. One person's \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't depend on how much money he has made, but on how many contributions he has made to our country.

- A. experience    B. value    C. wealth    D. career
39. —Look! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.  
—Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it.
- A. is cleaning    B. was cleaning    C. has cleaned    D. will clean
40. —Mary, I remember you \_\_\_\_\_ several years ago.  
—Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 years.
- A. married; have married    B. married; married  
C. married; have been married    D. have married; have been married
41. —It's said that nuclear power will be used to produce electricity in Xianning.  
—However, nuclear power \_\_\_\_\_ be very dangerous.
- A. can    B. need    C. must    D. should
42. We \_\_\_\_\_ our foreign teacher since he \_\_\_\_\_ to America.
- A. haven't heard from; returned    B. didn't hear from; returned  
C. didn't hear from; returns    D. haven't heard from; returns
43. —Good news! China won a gold at Pycong Chang Winter Olympic Games.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, we won six silvers.
- A. Moreover    B. However    C. Whatever    D. Otherwise
44. ---Which do you prefer, a CD player or a walkman?  
---\_\_\_\_\_. I prefer the new kind of computer.
- A. Both    B. Either    C. None    D. Neither
45. —When will you give the novel back to me?  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ it. How about Friday?
- A. didn't finish    B. won't finish    C. haven't finished    D. don't finish
46. These kinds of pens \_\_\_\_\_ well. So they \_\_\_\_\_ out quickly in all the shops.
- A. are written; are sold    B. write; are sold    C. are written; sell  
D. write; sell
47. I feel it hard to keep up with my classmates. But my teachers always encourage me, so I think I should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. give up    B. carry on    C. try on    D. put on
48. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to play in the crowded street.

- A. danger      B. endanger      C. endangered      D. dangerous
49. We decided to \_\_\_\_\_ some signs around the school.
- A. put up      B. put down      C. give up      D. cheer up
50. The firemen are working \_\_\_\_\_ with each other and they tell us not to stay \_\_\_\_\_ to the building.
- A. close; close      B. closely; closely      C. closely; close      D. close; closely
51. —Gwen, have you seen your father recently?  
—No, he \_\_\_\_\_ works in the hospital because of COVID-19.
- A. simply      B. mostly      C. properly      D. closely
52. Mary, as well as her several friends, \_\_\_\_\_ the museum next week.
- A. is going to visit      B. are going to visited      C. has visited      D. have visited
53. A \_\_\_\_\_ child always does everything \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. living; briefly      B. love; happily      C. friendly; helpful      D. lively; actively
54. A talk on the reading habits \_\_\_\_\_ to have in our school.
- A. expects      B. is expecting      C. is expected      D. are expected
55. —He never changes his mind. If he wants to do something, nothing and nobody can stand \_\_\_\_\_.
- I agree.
- A. on his way      B. by the way      C. in this way      D. in his way
56. —Because of the sudden disease, we had to \_\_\_\_\_ the travel plan.
- What a pity! But safety is the most important.
- A. put up      B. make up      C. open up      D. give up
57. —Diana, don't jump to any conclusion, \_\_\_\_\_ when you don't think about it carefully.
- No worries, dad. I will not.
- A. exactly      B. mostly      C. especially      D. nearly
58. —Have you finished your project?  
—Not yet. I'll finish it if I \_\_\_\_\_ ten more minutes.
- A. give      B. will be given      C. am given      D. will give
59. Tom sat \_\_\_\_\_ to his mother with his eyes half \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. closed; opened      B. close; open      C. closely; opening      D. close; opened

60. —Did the doctor save the boy?  
—Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ on the morning of May 10th. He is out of danger now.  
A. operated      B. operated on      C. was operated      D. was operated on
61. The Bird Nest (鸟巢) \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing the year before the 2008 Olympic Games.  
A. build      B. was built      C. was building      D. built
62. —I'm late for the film! It's about to start.  
—Well, I'm late for the film as well, but you don't see me \_\_\_\_\_.  
—I'm sorry. I'll wait for my turn.  
A. put in      B. queue up      C. give up      D. push in
63. —Susan, why are you still here? They've already started out.  
—Oh, really? But I \_\_\_\_\_ when to start.  
A. won't be told      B. wasn't told      C. didn't tell      D. haven't told
64. —Have you heard of the music *Kiss the Rain* (雨的印记)?  
—Yes. It \_\_\_\_\_ by my daughter when she was young.  
A. is played      B. plays      C. has played      D. was played
65. Sadly, the task is done \_\_\_\_\_ to make the boss satisfied. Poor thing!  
A. too carelessly      B. too careless      C. carelessly enough      D. careless enough
66. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ him to help these children with intellectual disabilities because he has received little training so far.  
A. simple for      B. simple of      C. hard for      D. hard of
67. —The oil on the earth will \_\_\_\_\_ one day.  
—I think so. We should make good use of it.  
A. turn off      B. use up      C. depend on      D. run out
68. The \_\_\_\_\_ of science fiction(科幻小说) to China began at the end of the Qing Dynasty.  
A. tradition      B. condition      C. introduction      D. suggestion
69. To invent a new kind of electric light, Thomas Edison did lots of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. inventions      B. operations      C. experiments      D. instruments
70. It is hard \_\_\_\_\_ you to get used to \_\_\_\_\_ up early on such a cold day.  
A. of; get      B. for; getting      C. for; get      D. of; getting
71. To have a better environment, people start to \_\_\_\_\_ paper, rubber and glass.

A. waste      B. develop      C. recycle      D. produce

72. — Could I take a Coke to the library, sir?

— Of course not. According to the library rules, drinking \_\_\_\_\_ here.

A. doesn't allow    B. wasn't allowed    C. isn't allowed    D. won't allow

73. Our school's thirtieth birthday will be in 2024 and we will have a big \_\_\_\_\_ for it.

A. competition    B. celebration    C. conversation    D. vacation

74. Jack is a dishonest boy. He always \_\_\_\_\_ some excuses for doing something wrong.

A. picks up      B. gives up      C. takes up      D. makes up

75. In a conversation between two persons, 65% of \_\_\_\_\_ is done through body language.

A. information    B. pronunciation    C. introduction    D. communication

76. —When will the programme be seen on TV?

—As soon as it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. records      B. will record      C. is recorded      D. will be recorded

77. A lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ at the charity show, but the cost of living \_\_\_\_\_ a lot, so we still need to do much work to help the disabled people.

A. was raised; has risen      B. was raised; is risen    C. rose; has risen  
D. rose; were raised

78. It's impolite \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ his seat to the old lady on the bus.

A. of; to give    B. for; not to give    C. of; not to give    D. of; don't give

79. — How do you like Guilin?

— It's really a beautiful city, and its fantastic landscape \_\_\_\_\_ me most.

A. expressed    B. explained    C. impressed    D. complained

80. It is rude \_\_\_\_\_ you to speak to the old man in this way, so it is important \_\_\_\_\_ us to master social skills.

A. to; for      B. of; for      C. for; for      D. of; of

81. —Jim, you've forgotten to return my book *Robinson Crusoe*.

—Oh, sorry. I haven't finished reading it yet. I'll make it if I \_\_\_\_\_ another two days.

A. give      B. am given      C. will give      D. will be given

82. Daniel is \_\_\_\_\_ to help his friends \_\_\_\_\_.

A. enough kind; all the time      B. such kind; at times



- 注意选项之间的细微差别，如单词的形式、时态或语态等。

4. 排除法：

- 如果某个选项明显不符合题目要求或语法规则，立即排除。

- 通过排除错误的选项，可以提高选择正确答案的概率。

5. 利用语境：

- 在句子或段落中理解题目的语境，这有助于选择正确的答案。

- 注意上下文中的线索和暗示，它们可能指向正确答案。

6. 注意固定搭配和短语：

- 英语中有很多固定搭配和短语，记住它们有助于快速准确地选择答案。

- 如果某个选项与题目中的固定搭配或短语相符，那么它很可能是正确答案。

7. 注意时态和语态：

- 在选择答案时，要注意时态和语态的正确性。

- 根据句子的语境和上下文，确定正确的时态和语态。

8. 检查答案：

- 完成题目后，再次检查答案是否符合题目要求和语法规则。

- 如果有疑问，可以重新阅读题目和选项，或者请教老师或同学。

9. 多做练习：

- 通过大量的练习，可以熟悉各种题型和考点，提高解题速度和准确性。

- 注意总结和归纳解题方法和技巧，以便更好地应对考试。

10. 培养语感：

- 在日常生活中多听、多说、多读、多写英语，培养自己的语感。

- 语感有助于在考试中快速准确地选择答案。

1. —Pandas are becoming fewer and fewer.

—Yes. And this \_ is becoming more and more serious.

A. communication

B. action

C. invention

D. situation

**【答案】D**

**【详解】**句意：——熊猫正变得越来越少了。——是的。这个情况正变得越来越严重。

考查名词词义辨析。communication 交流；action 行动；invention 发明；situation 情况。根据“Pandas are becoming fewer and fewer.”可知，是熊猫变得越来越少这个情况变得越来越严重

了。故选 D。

2. —Would you like to go to Shanghai Disneyland with me this summer?

—No, I \_\_\_\_\_ there twice. I am planning to take a trip to Xiamen.

- A. have been to    B. have gone to    C. have gone    D. have been

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——今年夏天你愿意和我一起去上海迪士尼乐园吗？——不，我曾去过两次。我打算去厦门旅游。

考查短语辨析。have been to 曾去过；have gone to 已经去了；have gone 已经去了，后常接方位副词；have been 曾去过，后常接方位副词。根据“No, I...there twice. I am planning to take a trip to Xiamen”可知，这次打算去厦门旅游，故是曾去过上海迪士尼两次了，排除选项 B 和 C。由于 there 是方位副词，故其前不加介词 to。故选 D。

3. —Hi, Miss Ding. I hear you \_\_\_\_\_ in America when you were very young!

—But now I'm in Nanjing. And I'm \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food now.

- A. used to living; used to eat  
B. used to live; used to eating  
C. are used to living; used to eating

【答案】B

【详解】句意：——你好，丁女士！我听说你很小的时候就住在美国！——但现在我在南京。而且我现在已经习惯吃中国菜了。

考查 used to 和 be used to 的用法。used to 曾经，后接动词原形；be used to 习惯于，后接动名词。根据语境可知，第一个空表示“曾经住”在美国，应填 used to live；第二个空前有 am，应填 used to eating，表示现在已经“习惯吃”中国菜了。故选 B。

4. She didn't walk so fast \_\_\_\_\_ she was sure nobody was following him.

- A. and                    B. since                    C. until                    D. so

【答案】B

【详解】句意：她没有走得那么快，因为她确信没有人跟着他。

考查连词辨析。and 和；since 因为；until 直到……为止；so 因此。根据“She didn't walk so fast”可知，因为确信没有人跟着她，所以走得很慢，前果后因，用 since 引导原因状语从句。本题易错选为 until，not ... until 意为“直到……才”，若其引导时间状语从句，fast 应改为 slowly。故选 B。

5. \_\_\_\_\_ her father died, the stepsisters made her do all the chores.

- A. As soon as      B. So that      C. Until      D. Unless

【答案】A

【详解】句意：她父亲一去世，继姐妹就让她做所有的家务。

考查连词辨析。As soon as 一……就……，引导时间状语从句；So that 以便，引导目的状语从句；Until 直到，引导时间状语从句；Unless 除非，引导条件状语从句。根据“the stepsisters made her do all the chores.”可知，这里是由 As soon as 引导的时间状语从句。故选 A。

6. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ London for five years. But he will be back next year.

- A. went      B. has been in      C. has gone      D. has gone to

【答案】B

【详解】句意：我叔叔在伦敦待了五年。但他明年会回来。

考查现在完成时。went 去了，一般过去时；has been in 在某地待了多久，常与表示一段时间的状语连用，现在完成时；has gone 已经去了，现在完成时；has gone to 去了某地（还未回来），现在完成时。根据“for five years”可知，用现在完成时且动词要持续。故选 B。

7. Could you help me with housework \_\_\_\_\_ you are free today?

- A. since      B. though      C. unless

【答案】A

【详解】句意：既然你今天有空，你能帮我做家务吗？

考查连词辨析。since 既然；though 虽然；unless 除非。空后句表示原因，应用 since 引导原因状语从句。故选 A。

8. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ Rose in 2000. That is to say, they \_\_\_\_\_ for nearly 23 years.

- A. got married with; have got married      B. got married to; have married  
C. married; have been married      D. married to; have been married

【答案】C

【详解】句意：杰克于 2000 年与罗斯结婚。也就是说，他们已经结婚将近 23 年了。

考查动词时态。marry sb/get married to sb“与某人结婚”，根据“in 2000”可知，第一句是一般过去时，动词用过去式；“for+一段时间”要与现在完成时连用，且动词要用延续性动词，be married 是延续性动词，故选 C。

9. It's the third time you \_\_\_\_\_ late for school this week.

- A. were      B. are      C. had been      D. have been

【答案】D

【详解】句意：这是本周的第三次你上学迟到。

考查时态。句型“it is+序数词+time+that 从句”表示“第几次……”，从句时态应用现在完成时。故选 D。

10. —Could you tell me how many books I can borrow \_\_\_\_\_?

—Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ at all. Our computer system has broken down.

- A. at a time, none    B. from time to time, nothing    C. on time, none  
D. at times, nothing

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——你能告诉我一次能借多少本书吗？——对不起，一本都不可以。我们的电脑系统坏了。

考查介词短语和代词辨析。at a time 一次性；from time to time 不时地；on time 准时；at times 有时。根据“Could you tell me how many books I can borrow...”可知是问自己一次性能借多少本书；none 没有一个；nothing 没有什么。第二空是指一本都借不了，表示三者或三者以上的否定应用 none。故选 A。

11. —When \_\_\_\_\_ the League?

—In 2011. It has been really a long time!

- A. have you joined    B. did you join in  
C. have you been in    D. did you join

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——你什么时候入团的？——2011年。真是很久了！

考查时态和动词短语。根据“In 2011.”可知，时态是一般过去时，排除 AC；join the League“入团”。故选 D。

12. To protect your eyes, you should look around to relax them \_\_\_\_\_ while reading.

- A. all the time    B. from time to time    C. at all times    D. on time

【答案】B

【详解】句意：为了保护你的眼睛，你应该在阅读时不时地环顾四周，让眼睛放松。

考查副词短语辨析。all the time 一直；from time to time 不时地；at all times 一直；on time 按时。根据“you should look around to relax them ... while reading”可知，要不时地放松眼睛，故选 B。

13. The first settlers(移民) from England were in a hard \_\_\_\_\_ when they arrived in America because it was a cold winter and they had \_\_\_\_\_ food.

- A. condition; little B. situation; little C. condition; a little D. situation; a little

【答案】A

【详解】句意：第一批来自英国的移民抵达美国时处境艰难，因为那是一个寒冷的冬天，他们几乎没有食物。

考查词义辨析。condition 状况，指一种环境或生活条件；situation 情况，一种状态或局面。根据“because it was a cold winter”可知，第一空表示移民者的生活环境很差，用 condition。little 很少，表否定；a little 一点儿，表肯定。根据“in a hard condition”可知，他们的食物很少，第二空用 little。故选 A。

14. \_\_\_\_\_, Jim has read five of the *Harry Potter* series. He has \_\_\_\_\_ to read.

- A. So far; more two B. So far; two more  
C. Until now; two another D. Until then; another two

【答案】B

【详解】句意：到目前为止，Jim 已经读了五本《哈利波特》系列的书，他还有两本可以读。考查副词短语和数词。so far 目前为止；until now 到现在为止；until then 直到那时（与过去完成时连用）；more two 错误表达；two more 还有两本；two another 错误表达；another two 另外两本，还有两本。根据“...Jim has read five of the *Harry Potter* series.”可知，该句时态为现在完成时，其时间状语可用 so far/until now，排除选项 D；而当数词与 more/another 连用时，数词应放在 more 之前，another 之后，所以此句“He has...to read.”的空处应是 two more。故选 B。

15. —How long \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_?

—Sorry, I don't know. But I know that Mr Chen is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse next month.

- A. did; marry; marry to B. have; been married; marry  
C. have; got married; marry D. did; get marry; marry with

【答案】B

【详解】句意：——他们结婚多久了？——抱歉我不知道。但是我知道陈先生下个月要和一个护士结婚。

考查动词时态以及动词 marry 的用法。marry 结婚，短暂性动词；been married 已经结婚，延续性动词；got married 结婚了，短暂性动词；get marry 错误表达。how long 要与现在完成时

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