



中考 60天

孟东海 主编

英语 分册

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上海科学技术出版社

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致 读 者

中考前 60 天是考生复习迎考阶段中的关键时刻,如何以良好的心态和最佳的竞技状态投入中考是广大师生和家长最为关心的事。为此,我社特别针对中考前 60 天的学习特点,邀请了上海中学、市三女中、华东师大二附中、复兴中学四所上海著名重点中学中具有丰富初中教学经验的教师,以其多年组织中考复习教学的成功经验,编写完成了这套《中考 60 天》丛书。全套书有语文分册、数学分册、英语分册、物理分册、化学分册。

各分册以学科的教学大纲和考纲为依据,遵循复习训练和考试的客观规律,将中考前 60 天作了科学合理的安排,从学科知识归纳整理,重点、难点分析、灵活多样的题型讲解,全真中考模拟三大模块着手,分“基础训练”、“综合提高”和“中考试卷”三大部分,针对性、实用性强,是广大初中毕业生中考复习的良师益友,也是家长指导孩子的参谋,教师复习课教学的好帮手。

本书的最大特点是:能帮助初中考生能以较短的时间、较高的效率、获得较好的复习效果,从而以扎实的基础、开阔的思路、高超的技能投入中考。

本书由孟东海担任主编,由蒋秀华、杜国英、贾真、顾莉莉、孟东海编写(按编写顺序排列)。

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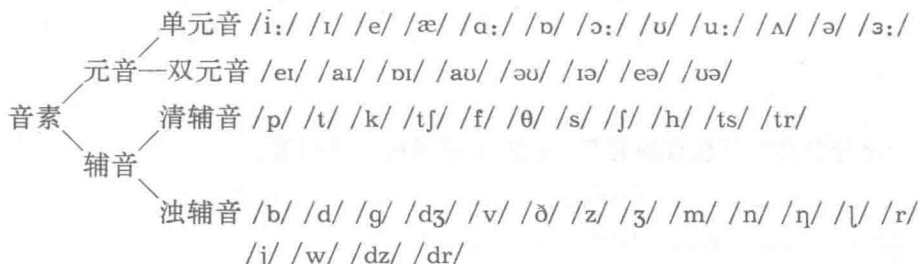
基础训练

第一单元(六年级第一学期)

知识要点

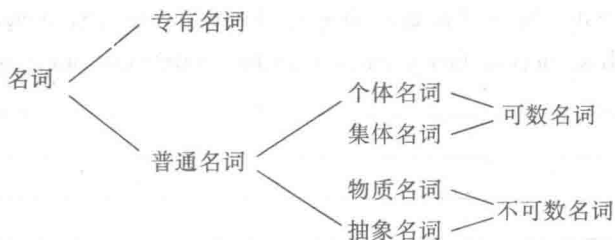
一、语音

音素是语音的最小单位,英语共有音素 48 个。



二、名词

1. 名词分类



可数名词都有单、复数之分,不可数名词一般不分单、复数。

2. 名词的复数形式

可数名词都有单数和复数两种形式,复数形式通常是在单数形式后加词尾-s 或-es。

三、there be 和 have got 的用法

1. have(has) got 表示所有关系,意为“所有”。在 have(has) 之前必须有主语

e.g. We have got some oranges.

He has got two picture books.

2. there + be 是一种特殊结构,表示“什么地方或什么时间存在什么事物”,常用 there + be + 名词 + 地点(时间)状语结构。在这种句子里,谓语应和后面的主语取得数方面的一致,不过要是有两个或更多的主语,它常和最接近它的那个主语取得一致。

e.g. There are two boxes of books in the classroom.

There is a table, four chairs and a bed in the room.

四、some 与 any 的用法

some 与 any 是表示不定数量的代词,相当于“一些”,译成汉语时“一些”这样的词常不出现,这两个词作定语时较多,可以形容可数名词或不可数名词,some 多用于肯定句,any 多用于疑问句、否定句。

但:有些疑问句表示请求、建议、邀请或问话人希望得到肯定回答时等,这时多用 some 而不用 any。

e.g. Would you like some tea? (邀请)

Will you buy me some oranges?

请买些橘子给我好吗?

May I have some apples?

(问话人肯定听话人有)

单元练习

一、语音

1. 根据每个字母名称中所包含的元音,将 26 个字母按发音归类:

/ei/ _____ /i:/ _____

/aɪ/ _____ /əʊ/ _____

/ju:/ _____ /ɑ:/ _____

/e/ _____

2. 按词尾的不同读音归类:

maps, songs, bats, beds, bridges, classes, hands, presents, days, banks, rooms,
tomatoes, nights, deeds, faces, cats, months, countries, oranges, watches

/s/ _____

/z/ _____

/ts/ _____

/dz/ _____

/ɪz/ _____

二、写出下列名词的复数形式:

box _____ boy _____ baby _____

tomato _____ radio _____ photo _____

woman _____ knife _____ sheep _____

三、用所给中文意思完成下列句子:

1. Tom _____ (有) five nice stamps.

But I _____ (有) ten.

2. On Saturday _____ (有) no classes.

3. In the playground _____ (有) many students.

4. Our school _____ (有) a big swimming pool.

5. _____ (有) three pictures in the wall?

Yes, _____. (有)

6. _____ he _____ (有) a new school bag?

No, he _____. (没有)

7. How many days _____ (有) in a week?

8. How much milk _____ (有) in the bottle?

9. _____ (有) two English girls and four American boys in the classroom?

10. _____ they _____ (有) two balls?

四、用 some 或 any 填空:

1. Would you like _____ bananas?

2. Are there _____ new pencils in the bag? No, there aren't _____. But there are _____ new books in it.

3. Mike has got _____ apples and _____ pears.

But he hasn't got _____ peaches.

4. Does his mother often do _____ shopping on Sundays?

5. Dad! I'm thirsty. Can I have _____ drink?

第二单元(六年级第二学期)

知识要点

一、一般现在时

一般现在时表示经常的或习惯性的动作,常与 often, usually, always, sometimes, every day 等时间状语连用。

二、现在进行时

现在进行时主要表示现在或现在这一阶段正在进行的动作。汉语常用“(正)在”或“着”来表示这种时间关系。

现在进行时由助动词 be + 现在分词构成

三、be going to + 动词原形

be going to + 动词原形,表示打算、准备做即将发生或肯定要发生的事,常与 tomorrow, next week, next year 等表示将来的时间状语连用。

e.g. It's going to rain this afternoon.

I'm going to the concert.

四、情态动词 can, may, must

情态动词本身有词义,表示说话人的语气或情态,但词义不完全,不能单独作谓语动词,只能和不带 to 的动词不定式一起构成谓语动词,它没有人称和数的变化,第三人称单数的现在时也无变化。

单元练习

一、写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式和现在分词:

wait _____	finish _____
stop _____	begin _____
swim _____	work _____
study _____	play _____

二、把下列句子改为否定句、疑问句,并作肯定、否定回答:

1. Tom does morning exercises every day.

_____?
 _____.

2. Alice has lunch at school.

_____?
 _____.

3. I am going over my lessons.

_____?
 _____.

4. Janny and Alice are dancing.

_____?
 _____.

5. Mr Green is going to teach us English for two years.

_____?
 _____.

6. The students are going to play football in the playground.

_____?
 _____.

三、用所给动词的适当形式填空:

1. Who _____ (like) _____ (play) basketball?

LiMing _____.

2. Can you _____ (finish) _____ (read) this book in two days?

3. Mr Wang _____ (teach) us Chinese next year.

4. He often _____ (wash) his hands before meals.

5. _____ she _____ (want) _____ (help) us with our maths tomorrow?

6. _____ (not listen) to the radio. _____ (go) over your lessons.

7. What time _____ Mike _____ (go) to bed in the evening?

He _____ (go) to bed at nine.

8. The teach often _____ (ask) us _____ (read) English in the morning.
 9. Where _____ his grandma _____ (live)? She _____ (live) in Beijing.
 10. _____ he _____ (take) part in maths contest next week? Yes, he _____.
 He _____ (be) good at maths.

四、翻译下列词组:

- A) 1. 在周六上午 _____ 2. 在度假 _____
 3. 在六月一日 _____ 4. 在那天 _____
 5. 在新华电影院 _____
 6. 在校门口 _____ 7. 在公园里 _____
 8. 在傍晚 _____ 9. 在小汽车前 _____
 10. 在十月一日晚上 _____
- B) 1. have a good time _____
 2. have an English lesson _____
 3. have supper _____
 4. have a meeting _____
 5. have a sports meeting _____
 6. have an apple _____
 7. have a look _____
 8. have a party _____
 9. have a test _____
 10. have a talk _____

五、用情态动词填空:

1. _____ you sing this song in English?
 2. A: _____ I go to the flower show with my classmates this weekend?
 B: Yes, you _____. But you _____ finish your homework first.
 3. _____ we do some washing this afternoon?
 No, you _____. You _____ do it later.
 4. A: _____ I go to the cinema this evening?
 B: I'm afraid you _____. Tongtong will come to see you.
 5. Excuse me, how _____ I get to Shanghai zoo?
 6. You _____ throw the paper on the ground.
 7. Mingming is a good boy. He _____ help her mother with the housework.

第三单元(七年级第一学期)

知识要点

一、人称代词, 物主代词, 反身代词

1. 表示“我”、“你”、“他”、“我们”、“你们”、“他们”等的词, 叫做人称代词。

人称代词有人称、数和格之分,主格作主语、表语,宾格作及物动词和介词的宾语。

2. 物主代词。表示所有关系的代词叫物主代词。物主代词有形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

形容词性物主代词用作定语。

名词性物主代词用作主语、宾语和表语。

3. 反身代词。反身代词用来加强语气,有“自己”或“亲自”的意思。

二、反意疑问句

反意疑问句,对陈述句所叙述的事实提出相反的疑问。这种问句由两部分组成,前一部分用陈述句的形式,后一部分是一个附着在前一部分上的简短问句,如前一部分为肯定形式,后一部分通常用否定形式;反之,如前一部分为否定形式,后一部分就用肯定形式,两部分的时态要一致。反意疑问句的答句,要用简缩形式,如果答案是肯定的,就用“Yes, ...”,否则就用“No, ...”。

注:在这类问句中,如果陈述部分包含有 no, never, hardly, little, few 等词,这部分就算否定。

三、Shall I(we) do...? 句型

1. 当 Shall I(we) ...? 表示提出建议时

肯定回答:Yes. That's a good idea.

否定回答:I'm afraid I(we) can't.

或:No. Thank you all the same.

2. 当 Shall I(we) ...? 表示主动提出帮助时

肯定回答:Yes, please.

否定回答:No, you needn't.

四、感叹句

感叹句表示说话时的惊异、喜悦、气愤等情绪。这类句子很多是用 what 或 how 引导。

What 用来修饰一个名词,how 修饰一个形容词、副词和动词。

1. how(作状语,修饰形容词、副词和动词)

e. g. How slow he is! (how 修饰形容词)

How fast she runs! (how 修饰副词)

2. what(作定语,修饰名词)

单数可数名词之前用 what a,复数名词和不可数名词之前,用 what。

What a nice school it is!

What beautiful flowers they are!

What fine weather it is!

五、how much 和 how many

how much 和 how many 均表示“多少”,how much 用于不可数名词前,而 how many 用于可数名词前。

e. g. How much ink is there in the bottle?

How many books has he got?

六、选择疑问句

提出两种或两种以上的情况,要求对方选择一种。这样的疑问句叫做选择疑问句。它的结构是“一般疑问句 + or + 一般疑问句”,但常把后一部分里和前一部分相同的成分省略。

e.g. Do you enjoy “Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck” or “Transformers”?

I like “Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck”.

七、few, a few, little, a little

few, little 可作名词。也可作形容词。意思是“极少数”、“几乎没有”,表示否定, a few, a little 的意思是“少数”、“有几个”,表示肯定。

所不同的是: few, a few 修饰可数名词, little, a little 修饰不可数名词。

e.g. He has a few friends, but he has few good friends.

He knows a little English, but he can speak little English.

单元练习

一、A) 用所给词的适当形式填空:

1. This is not _____ watch. _____ is in _____ bag. (I)
2. That is _____ bike. _____ am going to borrow _____ from _____. (he, me, it)
3. _____ classroom is bright and clean, but _____ isn't. (we, they)
4. Whose cup is this? It is _____. (you)
5. The desks and chairs are for _____ students. (we)

B) 用适当的代词填空:

1. Mike's father is a doctor. _____ works in a hospital.
2. I am hungry. Please bring _____ some bread.
3. Is this radio _____, Fangfang?
Yes, _____ is. Thanks.
4. Alice doesn't speak loud enough. We can't hear _____ clearly.
5. Look. Mingming and Tongtong are playing with fire. Where is _____ mother?

C) 用反身代词填空:

1. Jane's grandma lives in the country by _____.
2. Help _____ to some sweets, children.
3. Don't tell me the answer. I want to do it by _____.
4. WangFang's brother teaches _____ Japanese.
5. The worker repairs the bike by _____.
6. They enjoy _____ in Hangzhou.

二、把下列句子改为反意疑问句:

1. He watches TV every evening, _____?
2. Mike is a good boy, _____?
3. Alice can make a model plane, _____?
4. I have got many good friends, _____?
5. We mustn't waste time, _____?

6. It often rains in spring, _____?
7. Fangfang and Mingming often go to school at seven in the morning, _____?
8. Mary knows little Chinese, _____?
9. You are going to see the book exhibition tomorrow, _____?
10. Mike has lunch at school, _____?

三、完成下列句子:

1. A: Shall we _____? (去看花展)
B: Yes. _____.
A: Shall I _____? (先买票)
B: No, _____.
2. A: Shall we _____? (到新华电影院看电影)
B: _____. (恐怕不行) I have a lot of work to do.
3. Shall I _____? (帮助玲玲做模型飞机)
No, _____. She can make it by herself.

四、用 few, a few, little, a little 填空:

1. There's only _____ orange juice in the bottle. Finish it off. Don't waste any drink.
2. Hurry up. There's _____ time left.
3. It's dark and it's raining hard. There are _____ people in the street.
4. I buy _____ chocolates. Would you like some?
5. You may borrow _____ books from the library.
6. The music sounds terrible. I'm afraid _____ people like it.
7. There aren't many apples on the tree now, but you can pick _____ if you want to.
8. I'm sorry. There's _____ ink in the bottle. I can't give you any.
9. Mr Green has lived in China for _____ years, so he can speak _____ Chinese.
10. He likes that transformer, but he has _____ money to buy it.

五、把下列句子改为感叹句:

1. That robot is very interesting. (what)

2. Mike runs very fast. (How)

3. The old worker is very kind. (what)

4. These transformers are very funny. (what)

5. Donald Duck looks very funny and lovely. (How)

六、用 how much 和 how many 填空:

1. _____ food do they need?
2. _____ time does he need to read this passage?

3. _____ students are there in your class?
4. _____ people are there in the hall?
5. _____ homework will you do this evening?
6. _____ do the T shirts cost?

七、完成下列选择疑问句：

1. Are they going to Hangzhou? (Shuzhou)
_____?
2. Does he like playing football? (basketball)
_____?
3. Is she watching TV? (listen to the radio)
_____?
4. Does Mingming need fifteen minutes to read this passage? (twenty minutes)
_____?

第四单元(七年级第二学期)

知识要点

一、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

英语中的形容词和副词, 在表示“比较……”和“最……”这样的概念时, 要用特别的形式, 称之为比较级和最高级, 与之相对, 原来的形式称为原级。

二、序数词

表示顺序的数词称为序数词。

序数词一般以与之相应的基数词加词尾 th 构成

e.g. seven—seventh

三、分数词

分数词是以基数词和序数词合成的, 基数词代表分子, 序数词代表分母, 除了分子是“1”的情况外, 序数词都要用复数

e.g. $1/2$ a(one) half, $5/6$ five - sixths

四、倒装

1. 由 so 引起的表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一个(或东西)的句子(肯定句)

其公式是: So + be, (have, 助动词或情态动词) + 主语 (be, have 不是助动词)

e.g. A: He is a worker.

B: So am I.

I have some books.

So has he.

2. 由 neither 引起的表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一个(或东西)的(句子)否定句

其公式是: Neither + be, (have, 助动词或情态动词) + 主语 (be, have 不是助动词)

e.g. I don't like it.

Neither does she.

五、There are more teachers and students in this school than in my school in England.

注意:用这一句型时,介词 in 必须重复。

e. g. There are more books in this library than in that one.

六、不定代词

1. one...the other 一个……另一个

e. g. He has two pencils. One is long, the other is short.

2. one/two/ten...the others 一个/两个/十个……其余的

e. g. There are many people in the classroom. One is our teacher, the others are students.

3. some...others 一些……另一些

e. g. Some people like coffee, but others like tea.

4. some...the others 一些……其余的

e. g. There are forty-five students in our class.

Twenty-two are boys, the others are girls.

5. another 再一个, 另一个

e. g. I don't like this coat. Please show me another one.

七、一般将来时

一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或情况。一般将来时由助动词 shall 或 will 加动词原形构成。shall 用于第一人称, will 用于第二、三人称。

单元练习

一、写出下列形容词的副词形式:

slow _____

clear _____

happy _____

careful _____

early _____

fast _____

good _____

quick _____

easy _____

fluent _____

late _____

straight _____

二、写出下列形容词和副词的比较级和最高级:

new _____

fine _____

big _____

happy _____

much _____

good _____

careful _____

modern _____

slowly _____

quickly _____

三、用所给词的适当形式填空:

A) careful

1. Tome is a _____ student. He gets an "A" in Chinese.

2. Tim writes _____. His handwriting is the best in his class.

3. He looks _____ at everything.

4. You must be _____, or you'll make mistakes.

B) slow

1. She runs _____. She can't win the game.
2. Mike takes a _____ train to Nanjing. It takes six hours to get there.
3. Your watch is five minutes _____. It doesn't keep good time.

C) easy

1. Mingming finishes the work _____ in an hour.
2. It's _____ to answer my teacher's question.
3. Take it _____. We'll help you with your lessons.

D) happy

1. The children are singing and dancing _____ in the park.
2. _____ birthday to you.
3. He looks _____ when his mother comes.

E) quick

1. After a _____ breakfast, she hurries to school.
2. He often eats his lunch _____.
3. Be _____. You have little time left.

F) quiet

1. Be _____. It's time for our class.
2. They sit _____ to listen to the light music.

四、用所给词的适当形式填空：

1. Tongtong works very _____ in his class. He works _____ than anyone in his class. (hard)
2. Mingming can run very _____. He run much _____ than Tongtong. (fast)
3. Our classroom is _____ (big) and _____ (bright) than theirs.
4. Tom speaks Chinese _____ (fluently) than Tim.
5. Of all the girls, Li Hong runs _____. (slowly)
6. Li Hua goes to see the film _____ (often) than Li Ming.
7. The Yellow River is the second _____ (long) river in China.
8. Shanghai is one of the _____ (big) cities in the world.
9. Mother gets up _____ (early) than I.
10. Telephone services are developing _____ (quickly) in Shanghai than in Beijing.

五、写出下列序数词：

one _____	two _____	three _____
four _____	five _____	eight _____
nine _____	nineteen _____	ninety _____

六、写出下列分数：

$\frac{1}{3}$ _____	$\frac{4}{8}$ _____	$\frac{7}{10}$ _____
$\frac{2}{5}$ _____	$\frac{5}{6}$ _____	$\frac{2}{9}$ _____

七、完成下列句子：

1. Meimei goes home on Friday.