

根据义务教育课程标准人教版实验教科书 英语（新目标）编写



优质 课堂

英语中考必备

胡华柱 梅晓 陈华洙 何玮 主编



湖北长江出版集团



湖北少年儿童出版社
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前言

如何“轻负担、高效率”地进行中考英语的复习备考,一直是广大师生和社会各界关注的热点话题。为了方便广大师生备战中考,我们依据义务教育课程标准人教版实验教科书《英语(新目标)》,组织专家和一线骨干教师编写了这本《优质课堂(英语中考必备)》。

本书以现代教育理念为出发点,按照学生认知规律梳理和建构知识体系,并充分体现了课程标准和中考的要求。该书将整个初中英语的知识要点分为“名词”、“数词和代词”、“形容词和副词”、“连词和从句”、“介词”、“动词(一)”、“动词(二)”、“句子”、“从句”、“情景交际”、“听力(一)”、“听力(二)”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“阅读理解填词(一)”、“阅读理解填词(二)”、“书面表达(一)”、“书面表达(二)”十八个课时。每课时又分为“考点词汇”、“考点概述”、“考题精讲”、“中考突破”、“读写秘诀”五个模块,便于学生中考复习备考和教师教学。

该书的特点主要体现在以下三个方面。

一、备考理念前瞻。

该书紧紧围绕英语课课程改革的核心,按最新课程标准及考试大纲编写。立足于在学生学好英语教材、建立以能力为目标的基础上,进行梳理和建构知识体系。不是按照教材章节顺序罗列,而是将初中三年的学科知识,分别按新课程标准的要求,划分、整合成若干知识专题,指导学生按专题进行综合复习。

而且特别强调补充了课程标准上重点强调的阅读和书面表达的内容,阅读选材广泛、原汁原味;书面表达形式多样,涵盖了中考的所有题型,点拨写作技巧,为学生进行科学的模拟演练。

二、中考资讯权威。

在深入一线教学实践,认真研读英语课程标准和考试大纲的基础上,全面优化整合了英语中考的信息。由英语教研员和一线特级教师、骨干教师倾力编写。

三、内容全面实用。

本书准确抓住考试要点,将重点内容作了详细的归纳,做到条例化,鲜明化,弥补教科书之不足。内容在注重实用性同时,注重开放性、探索性,通过点拨、探究等方式,引导学生有效地进行复习备考。

1. 考点词汇。尽量收集各考点的词汇,为学生复习提供最直接的参考。

2. 考点概述。提纲挈领地讲解该课时知识板块的知识点、考点,解答这类知识相关试题的方法与技巧。

3. 考题精析。立足教材,精选各地英语中招试题;紧扣课标,题型新颖,情景鲜活。通过大量中考试题的解析,把理论知识转化到实际的运用中来,同时进一步把理论系统化,进一步加强知识的总结和归纳。

4. 中考突破。依据中考的精神和命题原则,精选、精编相应知识板块的试题:原创题开阔师生视野;经典题启发灵活思维;开放题培养创新意识,呈现准确的中考导向。让学生进一步明确中考考点,突破考点。

5. 读写秘诀。中考试题以大量的篇幅来考查学生的读写能力,而读写能力又是一个长期的积累过程,所以我们在每课时中精心地设置相应的读写内容(包括一些中考优秀范例的评析),整体概括中考所有的读写考查模式和题型,解读命题思路,点拨读写技巧,时时让学生加强读写的操练。

6. 参考答案。提供“中考突破”、“读写秘诀”试题的详细解答,包括解题思路和方法点拨等,有利于教师及时作出评价,方便学生在答题时学习、参考、对照、及时纠错补漏。

“好风凭借力,送我上青云。”真诚地希望广大学生借本书之力,提高复习备考效率,在英语中考中取得优异成绩。愿本书能得到广大师生的认可,为新课程标准的顺利实施做出贡献。同时,我们真诚地请大家不吝赐教,以便使本书更臻完善。

编者

2007年1月18日

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第一课时 名 词

考点词汇

1. 初中阶段要求掌握的不可数名词有:

advice, age, air, area, art, attention, beef, behavior, bread, breath, business, butter, cancer, chalk, chat, cheese, chocolate, coal, coffee, coke, cold, cotton, cough, culture, danger, death, dinner, discussion, effort, energy, fact, fire, food, fruit, gold, grammar, grass, health, heaven, height, help, homework, honor, housework, ice, influence, information, ink, juice, knowledge, light, litter, luck, lunch, meat, metal, milk, money, moon, music, nature, news, noise, oil, past, peace, pleasure, population, pork, practice, praise, pride, rice, rubber, rubbish, safety, salad, salt, sand, sausage, science, sea, service, silk, silver, sky, snow, soap, sound, soup, space, speed, success, sugar, sun, supper, surprise, tea, technology, temperature, thread, traffic, treasure, trouble, truth, value, voice, water, wealth, weather, weight, wheat, wine

2. 一词多义的名词有:

a room(房间) - room(空间)

a paper(试卷,报纸) - paper(纸)

a glass(玻璃杯) - glass(玻璃)

an exercise(练习) - exercise(锻炼)

a people(民族) - people(人们)

father(父亲;神父)

study(学习;书房)

train(火车;训练)

table(桌子;表格)

check(检查;支票)

fly(飞;苍蝇)

play(演出;戏剧)

time(时间;次数)

ball(球;舞会)

gift(礼物;才智)

light(光线;轻)

fall(掉落;秋天)

film(电影;胶卷)

answer(答案;回复)

letter(信;字母)

lesson(课;教训)

lives(生命;居住)

an orange(桔子) - orange(桔汁)

a wood(树林) - wood(木头)

a chicken(小鸡) - chicken(鸡肉)

an arm(胳膊) - arm(武器)

a time(一次,倍) - some time(时间)

excuse(对不起;借口)

story(故事;楼层)

order(命令;顺序)

note(笔记;钞票)

right(正确;右边;权利;刚好)

fire(火;解雇)

grade(年级;分数)

circle(圆圈;小圈子)

date(日期;约会)

hand(手;方面)

drawer(抽屉;画家)

book(书;预订)

step(步骤;脚步)

land(陆地;降落)

point(小数点;要点)

floor(楼层;地板)

bar(酒吧;棍子)

ticket(票;罚单)

second(秒;第二)

class(班级;阶级)

match(比赛;火柴)

work(工作;作品)

will(将会;遗嘱)

doctor(医生;博士)

paint(绘画;油漆)

lift(电梯;举起)

key(钥匙;答案)

leaves(树叶;离开)

spring(春天;泉水;弹簧)

3. 中考经常考到的名词词组有:

traffic accident, e-mail addresses, every afternoon, on Monday afternoon, wild animals, the answer to this question, the early bird, blue and black, a bit, birth date, younger brother, elder sister, make a telephone call, a sleeping car, last chance, play chess, chicken sandwiches, Children's Day, Class Two, singing competition, computer games, have a cough, of course, western culture, keep a diary, in danger, make a decision, go to a dentist, the differences between...and..., English-Chinese dictionary, animal doctor, ten dollars, back door,

physical education, school things, in fact, face to face, trade fair, fruit salad, girl students, women teachers, Grade Three, grammar focus, green hand, eating habits, in good health, with the help of, summer holiday, hundreds of, in a hurry, kind of, to one's joy/surprise, lots of/a lot of, magazine articles, a map of the world, three meals a day, by means of, medical care, make up one's mind, class monitor, Summer Palace, science museum, nature balance, in the neighborhood, neck and neck, news reporter, at night, now and then, a large number of, an old saying, at once, one by one, a pair of, half past, pencil sharpener, Young Pioneer, apple pie, TV program, railway station, the reply to, as a result, role play, the same as, keep secret, room service, book show, side by side, reading skills, son-in-law, sound sleep, all sorts of, spare time, louder speaker, speech contest, have a sports meeting, Tian'anmen Square, movie star, step by step, swimming pool, table tennis, tape script, time table, here and there, all day long, day and night, on top of, tourist guide, school trip, on a visit to, in a low voice, take sb. for a walk, a waste of time, on the way to, by the way, in this way, on weekend, in a short while, best wishes, in a word, in all, zero centigrade degree

考点概述

名词主要是考查学生对名词的分类、单复数变化、所有格、一词多义、固定搭配及部分名词在语言环境和交际活动中的词义辨析及其应用能力。

名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词,可数名词有复数形式,不可数名词必须和量词一起连用才能表示具体的数量。名词复数形式的变化规则如下:

1. 大多数名词后面直接加 -s。如:
pen - pens book - books toy - toys roof - roofs
2. 在以 s, x, sh, ch, tch 和某些以 o 结尾的名词后面加 -es。如:
class - classes brush - brushes watch - watches
box - boxes church - churches
3. 在以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 等结尾的名词后面加 -s。如:
exercise - exercises house - houses orange - oranges bridge - bridges
4. 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i,后面再加 -es。如:
city - cities baby - babies family - families
5. 以 f, fe 结尾的名词,变 f, fe 为 v,后面再加 -es。如:
knife - knives leaf - leaves scarf - scarves
bookshelf - bookshelves
6. 以辅音字母 + o 结尾的名词,一般加 -es;以元音字母 + o 结尾的名词,后面直接加 -s。如:
tomato - tomatoes potato - potatoes radio - radios zoo - zoos

有一些名词的复数形式变化不规则,这样的不规则变化的可数名词的复数主要有三种构成方式:

- 1) 单复数形式相同。例如: sheep(绵羊), deer(鹿); 以及一些表示“国人”的名词,如: Chinese, Japanese。
- 2) 改变内部元音字母构成复数形式。例如: foot - feet(脚), goose - geese(鹅), tooth - teeth(牙齿), man - men(男人), woman - women(妇女), mouse - mice(老鼠)。
- 3) 加后缀 -(r)en 来构成复数。例如: child - children(孩子), ox - oxen(公牛)。

考题精析

- 例 1. They have two .
A. pair of pant B. pairs of pant C. pair of pant D. pairs of pants

【解析】答案是 D。此题考查含有量词的名词的复数变化。可数名词需要加量词的时候,必须把量词和可数名词都变成复数;不可数名词如果要是进行量化,则需要加量词,并仅在量词上变复数。如:two bottles of milk

例 2. The baby has got several new _____.

- A. foot B. teeth C. eye D. ear

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查名词的不规则变化形式。

牙齿 tooth 的复数形式属于不规则变化,应该为 teeth。

例 3. — What happened to you this morning ?

— The teacher asked me for my _____ when I was late again.

- A. meaning B. idea C. excuse D. answer

【解析】答案是 C。此题考查一词多义,excuse 作“借口”的用法。

例 4. — Why are you walking to school?

— Because my _____ is broken.

- A. radio B. watch C. bike D. bag

【解析】答案是 C。此题考查交通工具名词 bike。

同学们一定要将表达交通工具的名词与表达交通方式,以及乘坐某种交通工具区分开来:

名词	动作	方式
bike	ride a bike	by bike/ on the bike
bus	take/ catch a bus	by bus/ on the bus
train	take/ catch a train	by train/ on the train
air/ plane	take a plane/ have a flight	by air/ by plane
taxi	take a taxi	by taxi/ in the taxi
car	drive a car	by car/ in the car
walk	go for/ have/ take a walk	on foot

例 5. — I want to have a _____ with you about the problem.

— Sure.

- A. fun B. word C. play D. rest

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查名词词组 have a word with...,意思是“和……说句话”。

例 6. These _____ want to have some fish for supper, so they decide to catch _____ now.

- A. Germans; many B. Germen; many C. Germen; much D. German; much

【解析】答案是 A。此题考查表国籍、国人的名词和单复数同形的特殊名词。

国名	国籍	国人	语言
①China	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
②the United States (America)	American	American(s)	English
③Canada	Canadian	Canadian(s)	English and French

国名	国籍	国人	语言
④the United Kingdom	British	Englishman(- men)	English
⑤Japan	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
⑥France	French	Frenchman(- men)	French
⑦Australia	Australian	Australian(s)	English
⑧Russia	Russian	Russian(s)	Russian
⑨Spain	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
⑩India	Indian	Indian(s)	Indian

例 7. - Don't make so much _____. The baby is sleeping.

- Sorry, I won't.

A. things

B. mistakes

C. voice

D. noise

【解析】答案是 D。此题考查不可数名词。

例 8. - How long has Kate been here?

- She has been here with her Chinese friends for _____.

A. half year

B. half a year

C. a half year

D. a year half

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查时间名词的表达。

整点: five o'clock a. m. 上午五点整

eight o'clock p. m. 下午八点整

半点: half past ten 十点半 ten thirty 十点半

差: a quarter to four 四点差一刻 two to two 两点差两分(1: 58)

过: a quarter past one 一点过一刻 five past seven 七点过五分

几点几分: three twelve 三点十二分

例 9. - Today is September 10th. It's _____ Day. What would you like to send our teachers?

- I haven't decided yet.

A. Teachers

B. Teachers'

C. the Teachers'

D. Teacher's

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查专有名词“教师节”的表达。类似的词组还有:

Children's Day(儿童节)

Women's Day(妇女节)

National Day(国庆节)

Trees Planting Day(植树节)

Kites' Day(风筝节)

Mid-autumn Day(中秋节)

New Year's Day(元旦)

Army's Day(建军节)

April Fool's Day(愚人节)

Valentine's Day(情人节)

Mothers' Day(母亲节)

Fathers' Day(父亲节)

例 10. There are four _____ and two _____ at the _____.

A. Johns; Marys; doctors

B. Johns; Marys; doctor's

C. John's; Mary's; doctor's

D. John; Mary; doctor's

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查名词的复数和所有格形式。

名词的所有格可以由以下方式构成:

1. 表示有生命的物质名词,单数在词尾加's。例如:

my teacher's book 我老师的书

a student's bag 一个学生的书包

children's toys 孩子们的玩具

Danes' home 丹尼思的家

2. 表示无生命的名词,一般用“of + 名词”的结构。例如:

the windows of our room 我们房间的窗户

the gate of the school 学校的大门

3. 有些表示时间、距离等无生命和表示世界、国家、城镇等名词,也可以在词尾加's 变成相应的所有格。例如:

today's newspaper 今天的报纸

ten minutes' walk 十分钟的路程

4. 用 and 连接的两个或两个以上的名词,如果一个物品为两人所共有,则只在后一个名词后面加's,如果不是共有的,则两个名词后面都加's。例如:

Lucy and Lily's room 露西和莉莉共有的房间

Lucy's and Lily's rooms 露西和莉莉的房间

5. 双重所有格:由“of + 名词所有格”构成,表示部分或带有感情色彩。例如:

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友

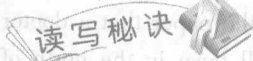
a blouse of mine 我的一件衬衣



- () 1. Jack is now in _____.
A. the three grade B. Grade Third C. Grade Three D. Third Grade
- () 2. — Is it an animal?
— Right, it's a _____ of the cat family.
A. kind B. number C. member D. piece
- () 3. — What's the matter? There is no movie today.
— Look, there is a _____ on the board.
A. notice B. message C. note D. letter
- () 4. _____ mothers couldn't go to the meeting because they have gone to Chengdu.
A. Li Lei and Lucy's B. Li Lei's and Lucy's C. Li Lei and Lucy D. Li Lei's and Lucy
- () 5. Last night, there was a food accident. The _____ were ill, but no _____ were lost.
A. child, lives B. children, life C. children, lives D. child, life
- () 6. It's really a bad _____. I can't hear you clearly.
A. time B. number C. talk D. line
- () 7. Lucy put a lot of _____ in _____ of tea.
A. sugar, the two cup B. sugars, the two cups
C. sugar, the two cups D. sugar, two cups
- () 8. The man in the white car is a friend of _____.
A. his father B. his father's C. he father D. he father's
- () 9. Don't make so much _____. The baby is sleeping.
A. noise B. things C. sound D. voice
- () 10. The TV _____ on Channel Five are about sports.
A. experiences B. problems C. plays D. programs
- () 11. — Where is Tom?
— He isn't here. But he has left a _____ saying that he has something important to do.
A. excuse B. sentence C. message D. information

- () 12. - Who gave you the _____ for the book?
- Nobody did. But I think it's really well-written.
A. time B. address C. mind D. idea
- () 13. He gave us _____ on how to keep fit.
A. some advices B. an advice C. a advice D. some advice
- () 14. When we saw his face, we knew _____ was bad.
A. the news B. some news C. a news D. news
- () 15. It really took him _____ to draw this nice horse.
A. sometimes B. hour C. long time D. some time
- () 16. - Today is March 8th. It's _____ Day. What would you like to do for your mother?
- I haven't decided yet.
A. Women B. Woman's C. the Women's D. Women's
- () 17. - Please help me move the table in.
- But there is not enough _____ for it.
A. place B. floor C. room D. ground
- () 18. - How many students are there in our school?
- _____ the students in our school _____ over two thousand.
A. A number of; is B. The number of; are
C. The number of; is D. A number of; are
- () 19. - We can start from Beijing, passing Wuhan, then to Guangzhou.
- Good, I think this is a good _____.
A. line B. way C. road D. place
- () 20. - I think _____ are one of the best vegetables.
- So do I.
A. apples B. fried chips C. milk D. tomatoes
- () 21. His grandpa has two _____.
A. son-in-law B. sons-in-law C. son-in-laws D. sons-in-laws
- () 22. The Chinese are _____ brave and hard-working people.
A. the B. a C. one D. /
- () 23. - I'll say Good-bye to you, for my father has found _____ in another city.
- I'm sorry to hear that but I'll write to you very often.
A. a work B. piece of work C. a job D. a piece of job
- () 24. Last night several _____ people celebrated the win of their football team in the street.
A. thousands of B. thousand C. many thousands D. three thousand
- () 25. - Try _____, and you'll feel better very soon.
- I hope so.
A. this medicine B. a pill C. some drinking D. to sleep
- () 26. - Uncle John is in hospital. What shall we do?
- Let's take _____ to look after him.
A. orders B. duties C. turns D. places
- () 27. - What did the headmaster say about Jim's _____?
- He thought it was very good.
A. two-month holiday B. two month's holidays
C. two-months holiday D. two months' holidays
- () 28. Our summer holiday is coming. Two _____ the students in our school are going to the beach.
A. hundred B. hundreds C. hundred of D. hundreds of
- () 29. It's only about _____ walk from here to our school.

- A. ten minutes' B. ten - minute' C. ten - minutes D. ten - minute's
- () 30. There are three _____ and two _____ over there.
- A. woman teachers, girl students B. women teachers, girls students
- C. women teachers, girl students D. women teacher, girls student



一、完形填空:

A

Mrs. Jones' mother was ill. She had someone to look after her 1 Monday 1 Friday, but not at the weekend, so every Friday evening Mrs. Jones used to 2 the weekend with her at her home in a neighboring town. But as Mr. Jones couldn't look after himself, he 3 ask his sister to come over and look after him at his home.

So Mr. Jones had quite a busy time when he came home from work on Friday evening. First, he had to drive his wife to the station to catch her train and then he had to wait for his sister's train.

Of course, on Sunday evenings he had to drive his sister to the station to catch her train back home, and then 4 his wife's train. When one of his friends learned what Mr. Jones had to do every weekend, he said, "Why not learn to look after 5 and have less trouble?"

- () 1. A. from...to B. too...to C. on...to D. on...on
- () 2. A. live B. spend C. take D. send
- () 3. A. must B. might C. could D. had to
- () 4. A. drive to B. wait for C. walk in D. run into
- () 5. A. yourself B. you C. your D. yourselves

B

If you have traveled in a car, you are sure to be interested in speed and the freedom of the open road. But if you look behind you, you can see roads are so 1 cars that nobody can move. Instead of a clear, blue sky there is a thick, brown smog. And one day oil will run out. Change 2 to the world of motor.

Although some 3, the problems of pollution still are 4. So cars powered by electric(电能) are put 5. Some of them are on the road.

People think motor should be 6. And because now cars are heavy, people want to have another lighter one that need 7 power. Now cars are becoming less like today's model and 8 planes.

Cars of the future are likely to be powered by a combination(混合) of sunlight - electricity and small engines that can run on gas.

Cars of the future can not only make 9 better but also keep our world much more beautiful and safe to 10.

- () 1. A. full of B. crowded C. many D. filled with
- () 2. A. is going B. is coming C. is turning D. is getting
- () 3. A. are happened B. have been made
- C. have been done D. are taken
- () 4. A. large B. great C. big D. serious
- () 5. A. on the side B. on the way C. in the street D. on the road
- () 6. A. colorful B. cleaner and greener
- C. expensive D. cheap
- () 7. A. no B. some C. much D. less
- () 8. A. more like B. better and better

- C. less like D. just like
() 9. A. our work B. our roads C. our lives D. our studies
() 10. A. stand for B. live on C. get along D. look like

二、阅读理解:

Nothing was going right for Dr. Turner at the hospital. He made a mistake while operating on a patient. He felt sure he was no longer trusted and decided to change his job. One day he learned from the paper that a doctor was looking for a partner. The doctor, whose name was Johnson, lived in Thorsby, a small town in the north of England.

A few days later Dr. Turner went to Thorsby, and arrived at Dr. Johnson's home early in the afternoon. Though old and a little deaf, Dr. Johnson still had a good brain. He kept talking to the visitor about the town and its people when they turned to the question of partnership. It was already seven in the evening. Dr. Johnson invited Dr. Turner to have dinner with him in a restaurant before catching the train back to London. Dr. Turner noticed that Dr. Johnson was fond of good food and expensive wines. They had an excellent meal. When the bill was brought, Dr. Johnson felt in his pocket. "Oh, dear," he said. "I've forgotten my money." "That's all right," Dr. Turner said. "I'll pay the bill." As he did so, he began to wonder whether Dr. Johnson was an honest man.

- () 1. Where did Dr. Turner find the Johnson's address?
A. In an ad in the paper.
B. From one of his friends.
C. The hospital gave him the message.
D. Form the Internet.
- () 2. Dr. Turner decided to leave his present job because _____.
A. he had never been trusted
B. it needed too great skills
C. he believed it offered little hope for his future
D. he thought the hospital would like him to leave
- () 3. The two doctors spent most of the afternoon talking about _____.
A. things of no interest to Dr. Johnson B. things of no importance to Dr. Turner
C. health matters D. food and drinks
- () 4. The story suggests that _____.
A. Dr. Johnson did not like Dr. Turner
B. the two doctors would become friends
C. the two doctors would not work together
D. Dr. Turner decided to stay at his present job
- () 5. The word "did so" in the last sentence mean _____.
A. caught the train back to London B. felt in his pocket
C. paid the bill D. said those words

三、阅读理解填词:

Time spent in a bookshop can be enjoyable. You may try to find out where the book you w 1 is. But if you f 2, the assistant will lead you there and then he will go away. It seems that he is not interested in s 3 any books at all.

There was a story, which tells us about a good s 4. A medical student found a very useful book in the shop, but it was too e 5 for him to buy. He couldn't get out of the l 6, either. So every afternoon, he went there to read a little at a time. One day, however, he couldn't find the book from its u 7 place and was leaving when he saw an assistant signing to him. To his s 8, the assistant p 9 to the book in the corner. "I put it there so as not to be s 10 out." said the assistant. Then he left. The student went on with his reading.



第二课时 数词和代词



1. 初中阶段要求掌握的人称代词有五种基本形式,请见下表:

人 称 \ 形 式	主 格	宾 格	形容词性的物主代词	名词性的物主代词	反身代词
第一人称单数	I	me	my	mine	myself
第一人称复数	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
第二人称单数	you	you	your	yours	yourself
第二人称复数	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
第三人称单数	he	him	his	his	himself
	she	her	her	hers	herself
	it	it	its	its	itself
第三人称复数	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

主格在句中作主语;宾格在句中作宾语;形容词性的物主代词在句中作定语;名词性的物主代词在句中作主语或宾语;反身代词可以作多种成分,它要视句中的位置而定。例如:

I like English best. 我最喜欢英语。 The boy in black is him. 那个穿黑衣服的男孩是他。

Her cousin studies in No. 6 Middle School. 她的堂兄在六中读书。

My bike is much more expensive than yours. 我的自行车比你的贵得多。

They can learn science by themselves. 他们能自学科学。

2. 中考经常考到以下一些代词:either, neither, both, none, all, every, each. 同学们很容易混淆它们的含义:

both 两者都 neither 两个都不 either 两个中的任意一个

all 三者以上全都 none 三者以上都不 any 任意一个

each 两者或以上每个 every 三者或以上每个

例如:None of the books is mine. 没有一本书是我的。(两者以上)

Neither of the books is mine. 没有一本书是我的。(仅用于两者)

All these books are not mine. 不是所有的书都是我的。(两者以上)

Each student has an English name. 每个学生都有一个英语名字。(两者以上,强调个体)

Every book has my name on it. 每本书上都有我的名字。(两者以上,强调整体)

3. 还有一类代词叫做关系代词,关系代词有:which, what, who, whom,它们分别代表:哪一个;什么东西;谁;谁(宾格)。例如:

That's what I want to say. 那就是我想说的。

These flowers are all very beautiful. I don't know which to choose. 这些花全都十分漂亮,我不知道选哪个好。

The lady with whom I spoke is a famous actress. 跟我说话的那位女士是个著名的女演员。

4. 中考也很喜欢考不定代词,英语中习惯把不定代词当单数看待,当它们接形容词时,形容词必须放在不定

代词的后面。这样的不定代词有:something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, anyone, nothing, no-body, no one, everything, everybody, everyone。例如:

I have something important to say. 我有一些重要的话要说。

There is nobody else in the classroom. 教室里没有别人了。

Do you know anything new in today's newspaper? 你知道今天报纸有什么新鲜事吗?

5. 英语中的分数由基数词和序数词一起构成,其中分子用基数词,分母用序数词;当分子超过“1”时,分母必须变成复数形式。例如:

1/2 a half or one second

1/4 one fourth or a quarter

3/7 three sevenths

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ two and three quarters or two and three fourths

其他的基数词可以套用以下表达:

5 five 15 fifteen 25 twenty-five 125 one hundred and twenty-five

1,125 one thousand one hundred and twenty-five

另外,请记忆以下经常考到的序数词:

first second third fifth eighth ninth twelfth fifteenth

nineteenth twentieth twenty-first fortieth fiftieth ninetieth

one hundredth one thousandth

6. another, any other, the other, other, others, the others 也是一组很难区分的代词:

another 指很多中间任选一个; any other 指很多中间除了这个的任意一个;

the other 指两个中的另一个; the others 指很多中间除了目前范围以外的其他一些;

other 是形容词,泛指其他一个或多个; others 指代其他所有。例如:

These shoes are either too big or too small. Can you show me another pair?

这些鞋子不是太大就是太小,你能给我再拿一双吗?

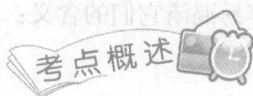
He always helps others. 他总是帮助别人。

He is taller than any other student in my class. 他比我班上其他任何一个学生都高。

I have two basketballs. One is new, the other is old. 我有两个篮球,一个新,一个旧。

Look at the apples on the table. The other apples are red except one.

瞧那张桌子上的苹果。除了一个以外其它都是红的。



考点概述

数词主要是考查学生对电话号码、量度、数字比较、数字换算、时间表达等方面对数字的理解和应用能力。中考对数词的考查主要集中在听力和阅读部分。

代词主要集中在考查学生对特定语言环境中下不定代词的区别和运用的能力。同时还要求掌握代词的几种基本形式,如:主格、宾格、形容词性的物主代词、名词性的物主代词、反身代词等及其在简单句中的应用能力。



考题精析

例1. — There is some soup on the table, isn't _____?

— No, I think that's water.

A. there

B. it

C. that

D. one

【解析】答案是A。此题考查含有there be句型的反意疑问句。

there be句型是初中阶段很重要的句型之一。句中的谓语动词be必须视跟它最近的名词的单复数形式而

定,又称为“邻近原则”。soup 是不可数名词,所以 be 动词用单数。

例 2. — Is that Mary ?

— Right. She's nice and I like _____ very much.

- A. herself B. her C. hers D. she

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查人称代词的宾格在句中作宾语。

例 3. — Here's coffee and tea. You may have _____.

— Thanks.

- A. either B. each C. one D. it

【解析】答案是 A。此题考查代词 either。

例 4. — Are you going to buy a camera ?

— Yes. But there're so many kinds that I can't decide _____ to buy.

- A. What B. which C. how D. where.

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查关系代词 which 的不定式形式,此处因为给了选定的范围,因此不能选 A。

例 5. There is _____ with my computer. It doesn't work.

- A. nothing wrong B. anything wrong C. wrong something D. something wrong

【解析】答案是 D。此题考查不定代词接形容词时,形容词必须放在不定代词的后面。

例 6. About _____ of the books in our school library are written in Chinese.

- A. four fifth B. four fifths C. fourth fifths D. fourths fifth

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查分数的构成。

例 7. Jack is now in _____.

- A. the three grade B. Grade Third C. the Grade Three D. Grade Three

【解析】答案是 D。此题考查含有数词的专有名词。

这些含有数词的专有名词可以用以下两种方式构成,请注意基数词和序数词之间的转换:

Lesson One → The First Lesson Unit Seven → The Seventh Unit

例 8. There are _____ doctors and nurses working hard in that hospital.

- A. thousand B. two thousand C. two thousands D. two thousands of

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查 hundred, thousand, million, billion 等词表示确定数量时要用单数形式。例如: five hundred books (五百本书); several hundred books (几百本书)。但是,当表示不确定数量时,则需用其复数形式,后接 of。例如: hundreds of books (成百上千本书); a few thousands of teachers

例 9. This is a book. I like it better _____ I have read.

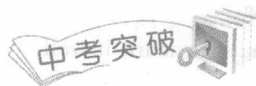
- A. than any other B. than any C. than all D. than what

【解析】答案是 A。此题考查 any other 作其它任何一个的用法。

例 10. When she was _____, She went to the USA.

- A. in her twenty B. in her twenties C. in the twenty D. of her twentieth

【解析】答案是 B。此题考查词组 in one's twenties 作“在某人二十几岁”的用法。



() 1. — Where does your uncle live? — He lives at _____.

- A. No. 45 Heping Street B. 45 Heping Street
C. Heping Street No. 45 D. Heping Street 45

() 2. — May I use your bike?