

新课标

中考

ZHONGKAO

复习用书

紧扣新课标 中考全攻略



英语

YING YU

浙江教育出版社

新课标

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复习用书

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《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准》(实验稿)(以下简称《标准》)的实施必将带来评价方法、考试命题等方面的改革。如何系统、高效地进行初中英语总复习是广大教师、学生、家长,乃至全社会十分关注的事。为了满足广大师生的需要,我们组织部分经验丰富的教师和教研员精心编写了这本《新课标中考复习用书 英语》。

本书遵循《标准》的基本理念,体现课程的基础性、全面性和发展性,突出问题解决的策略、思想和方法,突出培养学生的实践与创新能力,使学生在知识与技能、思考 and 解决问题的能力、情感与态度等方面得到进一步的提高。

为了使本书能有广泛的适应性,方便教师和学生的教与学,我们按《标准》规定的知识体系和目标要求进行编写。本书主要分单元巩固和模拟测试两部分,其中单元巩固中的各单元均设以下栏目:

【考点提示】指出本单元考点,提出掌握程度的层次要求,使学生在复习时目的明确。

【知识梳理】理清知识脉络,讲透知识点,指导学生掌握中考所需的重要知识和应试策略。

【中考直击】精选能涵盖本单元主要知识点的若干范例,分析问题解决的策略与方法,获取必要的经验,警示易犯的错误。

【基础训练】夯实基础知识和基本技能,熟练掌握方法和必要的技巧。习题紧扣知识点,目的是检测学生对该单元内容的掌握情况。

【拓展训练】在掌握基础知识的前提下作一定的拓展,以适应不同程度学生的要求,同时也能逐步培养和提高学生整合知识、解决问题的能力。

本书分析透彻、繁简得当、文字通俗、版式精美、使用方便。在《标准》所提出的“侧重评价学生整合知识的能力”“侧重评价学生解决问题的能力”等方面,本书做出了积极的探索和努力。最后,希望本书能帮助你成为考试的成功者。

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2006年3月

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第一部分 语言基础知识

第一章 语 音

考点提示

1. 能熟练地运用基本的拼读规则读出单音节和双音节词。
2. 能按国际音标正确读出单词。
3. 能正确、连贯、流畅地朗读浅于课文的文段。
4. 在口头表达中,语调恰当、节奏自然,读音基本正确。

知识梳理

语音知识是英语学习的重要内容之一,准确的发音与扎实的语音知识有助于听力的理解和正确的拼写,是学好英语进行成功交际的关键。下面罗列一些拼读规则。

1. 元音字母 a, e, i(y), o, u 在重读开、闭音节中的拼读规则。注意并记忆常见的不符合读音规则的单词。

字母	音标	说 明	例 词	例 外
a	[eɪ]	开音节	lake, face, name	have[æ]
	[æ]	闭音节	apple, map, thank	advice[ə]
	[ɑ:]	a 在 ss, st, sp, sk, sth, n 前时	class, ask, fast, plant	change[et]
	[ɔ]	a 在[w]后时	watch, want	water[ɔ]
e	[i:]	开音节	he, me, these	English[ɪ]
	[e]	闭音节	pen, desk, spend	women[ɪ]
i(y)	[aɪ]	开音节	fine, rise, smile, my, fly, bye, sky	give, live[ɪ]
	[ɪ]	闭音节	big, think, little	climb[aɪ]
	[aɪ]	i 在 nd, ld 前时	kind, child, find	wind[ɪ]
o	[əʊ]	开音节	note, go, home, smoke	woman[u]
	[ɒ]	闭音节	not, hot, sock,	both[əʊ]
	[əʊ]	o 在 st, ld 前时	post, cold, most	cost[ɒ]
	[ʌ]	o 在 m, n, ther, v 前时	son, some, other, love	move[u:]
u	[ju:] [u:]	开音节	use, duty, stupid, true, ruler, blue	sugar[ʊ] busy[ɪ]
	[ʌ] [ʊ]	闭音节	sun, lunch, luck, put, full, push	truth[u:]

2. 常见的元音字母组合在重读音节中的拼读规则。

字母	音标	说 明	例 词	例 外
ai (ay)	[eɪ]		wait, rain, plain, say, stay, play	said[e] says[e]
al	[ɔː] [ɔl]		ball, talk, small, also, always, almost	shall[æ] half[ɑː]
ar	[ɑː]		car, art, large, party	
	[ɔː]	ar 在[w]后时	warm, toward, quarter	
ea	[iː]		eat, leave, sea	
	[e]		head, ready, bread	
	[eɪ]		great, break	real[ɪə]
ear	[ɪə]		dear, hear, clear	
	[ɜː]	ear 后面是辅音字母时	early, learn, earth, heard	heart[ɔː]
	[eə]		pear, wear, bear	
or	[ɔː]		morning, born, sport	foreign[ɒ]
	[ɜː]	or 在 w 后时	work, word, world	worry[ʌ]
ou	[aʊ]		mouth, house, ground	
	[uː]		group, through, youth	would[u]
	[ʌ]		country, double, trouble	cough[ɒ]
ow	[aʊ]		cow, how, now, brown	
	[əʊ]		know, row, window	

3. 常见的辅音字母的拼读规则。

字母	音标	说 明	例 词	例 外
c	[s]	c 在元音字母 e, i, y 前时	city, nice, centre, bicycle	special[f]
	[k]	c 在元音字母 a, o, u 前或辅音字母之前	cat, cut, cold, factory	
g	[g]		go, girl, big, leg	
	[dʒ]	g 在元音字母 e 前或以 ge 结尾时	age, vegetable, page, dangerous, large	tiger[g] together[g]
s	[s]	s 在词首或清辅音之前时	sea, sit, seven	
	[z]	s 在两个元音字母之间或在浊辅音之前时	season, music, husband	
	[ʃ]	s 在元音字母 u, ia 前时	sugar, sure, Asia	usual[ʒ]

4. 常见的辅音字母组合的拼读规则。

字母	音标	说明	例 词	例 外
ch	[tʃ]		child, lunch, teacher	machine[ʃ]
	[k]		school, headache	
th	[θ]		thin, third, north, thing	
	[ð]	th 在冠词、代词、介词、连词等虚词或在以 ther 结尾的词之中	the, that, with, than, other, father	
wh	[w]		white, where, what	
	[h]	wh 在字母 o 前时	who, whose, whole	

5. 变音:词形、词类变化引起的读音变化。如:

breath[eθ]→breathe[i:ð]

child[ai]→children[i]

cloth[ɒθ]→clothes[əʊð]

hear[ɪə]→heard[ɜ:]

house[s]→houses[s]

mean[i:]→meant[e]

mouth[θ]→mouths[ð]

news[z]→newspaper[s]

say[ei]→says[e]→said[e]

south[əʊθ]→southern[ðð]

strong[ŋ]→stronger[ŋg]

woman[u,ə]→women[i,ɪ]

write[ai]→written[i]

young[ʌ]→youth[u:]

6. 朗读陈述句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句中 or 之后的部分及并列各成分中的最后部分时用降调;朗读一般疑问句、选择疑问句中 or 之前的部分及并列各成分中除了最后部分之外的部分时用升调。

中考直击

【真题 1】单词辨音(2003 兰州)

- A. challenge B. credit
C. success D. forever
- A. multiply B. discussion
C. busy D. instruction
- A. chair B. teacher
C. Christmas D. choose
- A. trouble B. found
C. mouth D. round
- A. excuse B. exactly

C. explore

D. expensive

【出题意图】考查相同字母在不同单词中的发音区别。

【具体剖析】第 1 小题中, B, C, D 中的 e 都发[e], A 中的 e 发[ə];第 2 小题中, A, B, D 中的 u 都发[ʌ], C 中的 u 发[i];第 3 小题中, A, B, D 中的 ch 都发[tʃ], C 中的 ch 发[k];第 4 小题中, B, C, D 的 ou 发[au], A 中的 ou 发[ʌ];第 5 小题中, A, C, D 中的 ex 发[ɪks], B 中的 ex 在元音字母前, 所以发[ɪgz]。

【答案】1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A
5. B

基础训练

单词辨音

- A. longer B. singer
C. stronger D. younger
- A. give B. live
C. twice D. winner
- A. heavy B. weak
C. cheap D. team
- A. farm B. hard
C. warm D. party
- A. pupil B. use
C. duty D. busy
- A. eleven B. whether
C. return D. enough
- A. cold B. nose
C. love D. over
- A. want B. glass
C. ask D. class
- A. cow B. low
C. window D. narrow

10. A. child
C. school

- B. chair
D. rich

拓展题

单词辨音

11. A. example
C. expensive

- B. explain
D. excuse

12. A. horses
C. buses

- B. houses
D. nurses

13. A. news
C. Tuesday

- B. husband
D. newspaper

14. A. moved
C. pushed

- B. played
D. changed

15. A. Sunday
C. day

- B. play
D. may

16. A. pays
C. plays

- B. says
D. stays

17. A. machine
C. change

- B. Chinese
D. chair

18. A. driven
C. idea

- B. knife
D. drive

19. A. think
C. uncle

- B. drink
D. kind

20. A. both
C. health

- B. without
D. south

第二章 词汇

考点提示

1. 能熟练地运用基本的拼读规则拼写单词。
2. 能根据所学的构词法判断和记忆派生词、合成词的词义和词类。
3. 能掌握 1000 个左右的单词, 200 条左右的习惯用语及固定搭配, 并能够在口头和笔头交际活动中运用。此外, 还要求扩大 400~500 个的认读单词。

知识梳理

我们不管做什么题目, 词汇都是基础。只有掌握一定的词汇量, 才能提高听说读写的水平。在英语测试中, 不仅考查学生的单词拼写能力, 更考查学生在一定语境条件下对词语的运用能力。测试单词的题型多样, 有根据上下文选择恰当的单词; 根据所给中文填写正确的英文单词; 根据所提示的首写字母拼写单词; 选择正确单词的适当形式对短文进行词语填空等等。要做好这些题型, 在复习时应熟练掌握初中英语的词汇基础知识和提高综合运用的能力。

在初三总复习阶段, 要掌握好词汇应具体做好以下几点:

- (1) 平时注重词汇的积累, 对初中三年所学的单词能够温故而知新。同时, 能把阅读中碰到的生词记录下来, 熟记意思, 并能拼写。
- (2) 熟练掌握固定短语及固定搭配的用法, 注意区分相近短语的不同含义和用法。
- (3) 了解构词法, 掌握推断词义的方法。如前缀 un 通常置于形容词前, 形成与原单词相反意思的新单词: happy—unhappy, fair—unfair, fit—unfit, lucky—unlucky, healthy—unhealthy 等。
- (4) 平时解题时就养成分析句子的习惯。把句子看完整, 注意主语和谓语的一致性。能够通过掌握的语法知识, 填写正确的单词形式。如注意基数词和序数词的互换; 人称代词的互换; 动词的各种时态; 形容词、

副词的转换; 名词单复数的变换; 语态以及形容词、副词的比较级、最高级等。

中考直击

【真题 1】单项填空 (2004 杭州)

Excuse me, waiter. We're leaving. Can you bring me the _____, please?

- A. money B. note
C. bill D. list

【出题意图】主要考查学生对词汇的掌握能力以及能在日常生活中正确使用单词的能力。

【具体剖析】money 表示钱; note 有表示纸币的意思; bill 除了表示钞票外, 最常见的意思是账单; list 表示名单、目录表的意思。根据上下文, 说话的对象是服务员, 说话者要走了, 说明要结账离开, 所以应选择 C。

【答案】C

【真题 2】单词拼写 (2004 衢州)

He is deaf and can _____ (听) nothing.

【出题意图】能熟练地运用基本的拼读规则拼写单词, 并能辨析常见的近义词。

【具体剖析】hear 和 listen 都表示“听”, 所不同的是: hear 表示听见, 强调结果, 作及物动词用; listen 强调听的动作, 作不及物动词用, 其后常跟介词 to。因为他是聋的, 所以听不见, 应该填 hear。

【答案】hear

【真题 3】单项填空 (2004 丽水)

— A lot of people got SARS last year. It's terrible.

— Yes. We should _____ ourselves and keep healthy.

- A. look for B. look over
C. look after D. look up

【出题意图】主要测试根据上下文选择正确词语的搭配能力。

【具体剖析】四个选项形式看起来比较接近, 意思却大相径庭, 需要学生平时加强对短语的积累。look for 表示“寻找”; look over 是检查身体的意思; look after 是“照顾”,

照看”的意思;look up 表示“查找(字典)”。根据句意,SARS是一种可怕的疾病,所以大家要照看好自己,保持身体健康,所以选择C。

【答案】C

【真题4】 单词拼写(2004 宁波)

I don't want to watch TV this evening.
I'll listen to music i _____.

【出题意图】 考查对整句话意思的逻辑把握,推断出所缺的单词。

【具体剖析】 前后两句话有转折、替代的意思,表示想做后面的事情,而不是前面的事情。根据首字母i的提示,应填instead。

【答案】 instead

【真题5】 单词拼写(2004 金华)

He was tired, so he _____ (停止) to have a rest.

【出题意图】 考查上下文词汇正确时态的运用。

【具体剖析】 这是一个复合句,主从句的时态要保持一致,从句应与主句一样用过去时;同时,stop 是重读闭音节结尾,要双写p。

【答案】 stopped

基础训练

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- The children were too _____ (frighten) to move.
- Many foreign _____ (visit) came to China to spend their holidays last year.
- The boy didn't realize the _____ (dangerous) ahead. But luckily the worker carried him to safety.
- There are two _____ (thousand) students in our school.
- This maths problem is easy and I can do it _____ (easy).
- It was teamwork that kept us _____ (live).
- It seems to me that the cold weather started _____ (early) this year than last year.
- How hungry he is! This is the _____ (three) cake.

9. I won't go on a trip if it _____ (rain) tomorrow.

10. After the heavy snow, the mountains and the roads _____ (cover) with the white snow.

二、根据所给中文,写出适当单词

11. The farmers are busy _____ (种植) trees.

12. Look at the photo. The _____ (第五) man on the left is our PE teacher.

13. There are many animals in the zoo, like pandas, _____ (马) and monkeys.

14. We have _____ (等) for this day for almost a month.

15. Father gave Mary a CD player for _____ (她的) birthday.

16. Tom _____ (更喜欢) dancing to singing when he was young. But now he enjoys singing.

17. Stop making so much _____ (吵闹声), you may disturb others.

18. The moonlight shone brightly in _____ (穿过) the window.

19. There is a boy _____ (弹奏) the piano.

20. Dinner is _____ (准备好了) now. Come to have dinner, children.

三、根据首字母填写单词

- I don't want to do the homework this evening. I'll watch TV i _____.
- Lisa and Jim have just got married and are spending their h _____ in France.
- My favourite trousers are quite c _____. I'm sure my mother has washed them.
- Vivian r _____ a letter from her boyfriend and felt very happy.
- Who won the g _____ 100-meter race?
- It's made of bamboo and a _____ hair.
- We use pen for w _____ or drawing.

28. Our teacher says that M _____ is the second day of the week.
29. Help y _____ to some fruit, boys and girls.
30. The trees in the forests can keep rain drops from h _____ the soil directly.

一、单项填空

31. Don't eat too much _____. It's bad for your teeth.
A. fruit B. tomato
C. chocolate D. rice
32. "Mummy!" Suddenly she heard a very sweet _____. She turned back and saw her daughter running to her.
A. sound B. voice
C. noise D. speaking
33. The Browns have three sons. One is a doctor, _____ two are students.
A. another B. the other
C. the others D. other
34. We'll have a _____ holiday this winter. How about going abroad?
A. twenty days B. twenty-days
C. twenty-day D. twenty-days'
35. — Can I _____ a message for you?
— Yes. Please tell her we'll meet outside the school gate at 9 o'clock.
A. leave B. take
C. get D. tell
36. — Please give me a _____ when you get to Beijing.
— All right. I'll tell you everything when I get there.
A. newspaper B. ticket
C. present D. ring
37. My work is _____ done. I'll be right with you.

- A. hour after hour
B. now and then
C. more or less
D. more and more
38. — _____ do you eat out, Sally?
— Once a week.
A. How long B. How soon
C. How far D. How often
39. Our monitor is liked by all of us as he can _____ almost everyone.
A. get on well with
B. get angry with
C. quarrel with
D. come up with
40. Don't forget to _____ your books before you leave school.
A. put on B. put away
C. put up D. put down

二、改错

- Have you ever wanted to write a song? Two sister, 41. _____
Mildred and Patty Hill, once write a short song. 42. _____
It was a happily song that they loved to sing. It 43. _____
was calling "Good Morning to You." However, most 44. _____
other people didn't know the song very well. A day, 45. _____
Mildred and Patty had a idea. It turned out (证明) to be 46. _____
a very bad idea. They changed the words of the song. They 47. _____
called the new song "Happy Birthday to You." Theirs short 48. _____
birthday song is now very famous. Almost everybody know 49. _____
the words. Did anyone sing it at your past birthday party? 50. _____



第三章 语法

第一节 名词

考点提示

1. 掌握常用名词数的变化和所有格的构成及用法。
2. 辨识常用专有名词中一些常见的缩略形式。

知识梳理

名词可分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。其中普通名词又可分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词；个体名词为可数名词，最后两种为不可数名词；有的能计数的集体名词是可数名词。英语中名词的显著特点就是它的数和格的变化。

1. 名词的数。

(1) 不可数名词：不可数名词没有复数形式，无词形变化，不能直接与数词或不定冠词连用，但可以加适当的单位名词或单位名词词组表示数量。如：

a piece of news

(2) 可数名词：可数名词有单、复数变化。单数形式变为复数形式有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

① 规则变化

a. 大多数名词在词尾直接加 s，构成复数形式。

b. 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后加 es。

注意：以 ch 结尾的名词，如 ch 读[k]，则应加 s 构成复数形式。如：stomach(s)。

c. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词，变 y 为 i，再加 es。

d. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词，把 f 或 fe 变为 v，再加 es。

e. 以 o 结尾的名词，多数应加 es，如：potato(es)，tomato(es)。也有加 s 的，如：zoo(s)，photo(s)，radio(s)，kilo(s)。

② 不规则变化

a. 变内部元音的：man—men，woman

—women，foot—feet，tooth—teeth 等。

b. 单、复数同形的：fish，sheep，deer，Chinese，Japanese 等。

c. 完全不规则的：child—children，mouse—mice 等。

(3) 其他须注意的几点。

① 只有复数形式的名词：clothes，trousers，glasses，goods 等。

② 常用的不可数名词：

a. 物质名词：tea，milk，water，juice，porridge，bread，fruit，meat，beef，food，sugar，chalk，salt，sand，grass，rice，air，cotton，paper，fish(鱼肉)，chicken(鸡肉)等。

b. 抽象名词：news，work，homework，housework，music，weather，knowledge，time(时间)，room(空间)，life(生活)等。

c. 有些名词在作不同意思时既可以是可数名词，又可以是不可数名词。如：

chicken，glass，time，fish，orange，noise，hair，room

2. 名词的所有格。

(1) 表示人或其他有生命的東西的名词所有格。

① 一般在名词的词尾加“'s”来表示。如：

the girl's coat，my mother's watch

② 以 s 结尾的复数名词只加“'”。如：

the boys' football，Teachers' Day

③ 不以 s 结尾的复数名词加“'s”。如：

the Children's Park，Women's Day

注意：表示短语内的并列名词共有关系时，只需在最后一个名词的后面加“'s”，如 Lily and Cherry's house；如果表示各自的所属关系时，须在各个名词的后面加“'s”（注意其后面名词的数的变化）。如：

Lucy's and Lily's desks

(2) 表示无生命的東西的名词一般与 of 构成短语，表示所有关系。如：

a map of China，the door of the room

(3) 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体等无生命的東西的名词，也可加“'s”构成所有格。如：

an hour's walk, today's newspaper, China's capital

(4) 表示店铺、住家和公共建筑时,名词所有格后一般省略后面的名词。如:

Mr White's (house), the doctor's (office)

(5) 双重所有格:在表示所属物的名词前有冠词(a, an)、数词、不定代词或指示代词(some, any, no, a few, this, that, these, those)等时,常用“of 短语+所有格”的形式表示所有关系,指“其中之一”或“其中一部分”。如:

some friends of my sister's, a photo of Tom's (=one of Tom's photos)

3. 常用于修饰名词的单词和短语

(1) 修饰可数名词:many, (a) few, a large(great) number of 等。

(2) 修饰不可数名词:much, (a) little, a great deal of 等。

(3) 可修饰可数与不可数名词:some, any, no, a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等。

4. 要记住一些常见的专有名词的缩略形式。如:

CD(光盘), IT(信息技术), SAR(特别行政区), PE(体育)

中考直击

【真题 1】词语填空(2004 杭州)

It is my _____ (mother) birthday, ...

【出题意图】本题主要考查根据上下文确定所填词的适当形式的的能力。

【具体剖析】“词语填空”是比较综合的题目,要求比较高。既要选准词语,又要根据上下文意思及语法确定适当的形式。本题根据上下文确定应填其所有格形式 mother's。

【答案】mother's

【真题 2】单词拼写(2004 宁波)

Mary has collected many Chinese _____ (邮票) since she came here.

【出题意图】本题主要考查词汇汉译英及根据上下文确定其适当形式的的能力。

【具体剖析】“邮票”的英语写法为 stamp,由于上文中的 many,说明此处应该用复数形式,所以填 stamps。

【答案】stamps

基础训练

单词拼写

- Bill Gates is one of the greatest persons in _____ (信息技术).
- He took out several _____ (硬币) from his pocket.
- John, give my best _____ (祝愿) to your family.
- His favorite subject is art, but _____ (我的) is music.
- Take the medicine _____ (两次) a day, then you'll be better soon.
- You can find _____ (公共的) telephones easily in our city now.
- Today is Thursday. It's the _____ (第五) day of the week.
- The museum is about twenty _____ (分钟) walk from here.
- We should give our _____ (生命) for our country.
- Are they building any _____ (图书馆) in the new city?
- There are some _____ (绵羊) eating grass on the hill.
- Look at the clouds of different _____ (形状) in the sky, Joseph.
- The man goes to the doctor to clean his _____ (牙齿) every two months.
- Mrs Black's daughter bought her a nice dress for _____ (母亲) Day.
- There are several _____ (千) of students in that big school.

拓展训练

单项填空

- Is it true that few _____ have had SARS?
— Sorry, I'm not sure.
A. Japanese B. German
C. Frenchmans D. Chineses
- Here are two _____ for you.
A. paper

- B. papers
C. pieces of paper
D. pieces of papers
18. March 8th is _____ Day.
A. Woman's B. Woman
C. Women's D. Women
19. The Chinese people _____ working hard to make the country more beautiful.
A. be B. are
C. am D. is
20. In China _____ are usually painted green.
A. letter boxes B. letters boxes
C. letter box D. letters box
21. This is the first time in their _____ to ski on the Alps.
A. life B. live
C. lives D. lifes
22. My name is Harry Potter. So you may call me _____.
A. Harry or Mr Harry
B. Potter or Mr Potter
C. Harry or Mr Potter
D. Potter or Mr Harry
23. — Hi, Mike! I will give you _____ to finish this work.
— No problem.
A. two week's time
B. two weeks' time
C. two week time
D. two weeks time
24. I have to tell you _____.
A. a good news
B. a piece of good news
C. a news
D. many news
25. All the _____ teachers and _____ students are having a meeting.
A. women, girls B. women, girl
C. woman, girls D. woman, girl
26. Miss Lee is a friend of _____.
A. Jim's mother's B. Jim's mother
C. mother's of Jim D. Jim mother's
27. That pair of new _____ very cheap.
A. trouser is B. trouser are

- C. trousers is D. trousers are
28. The post office is ten _____ from my home.
A. minute's walk B. minutes' walk
C. minute-walk D. minutes walk
29. _____ is made of _____.
A. A glass, glasses
B. Glasses, glasses
C. A glass, glass
D. Glass, glasses
30. Come here, dear! I want to have _____ with you.
A. a word B. words
C. word D. the word

第二节 冠词

考点提示

理解 a(an), the 和零冠词(不用冠词)的最基本用法。

知识梳理

冠词是用在名词之前,用来说明名词含义的一种虚词,本身没有实际意义,不能独立使用。冠词分为定冠词(the)和不定冠词(a/an)。

1. 定冠词的用法。

(1) 特指某人或某物。如:

Give me the pen.

(2) 指双方都知道的人或物。如:

Close the door, please.

(3) 指上文提到过的人或物。如:

Rose is studying at a university. The university is in New York.

(4) 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。如:

the earth, the moon

(5) 用在序数词和形容词最高级前。如:

the first, the best

(6) 用在某些形容词前,表示复数意义的一类人。如:

the sick 病人, the poor 穷人, the old 老

年人, the living 活着的人, the right 正确的东西。

(7) 用在姓氏复数形式前, 表示“一家人”或“夫妇”。如:

the Blacks 布莱克夫妇或布莱克一家

(8) 用在西洋乐器名称前。如:

the piano, the violin

注意: 中国传统乐器前不用冠词, 如:

play er-hu

(9) 用在表示江河、山脉、海洋、湖泊、群岛、建筑物、名胜古迹等专有名词前。如:

the West Lake, the Yangzi River, the Indian Ocean

(10) 特殊用法: 如 the more... the more... 表示“越……越……”。

(11) 习惯用法。如:

by the way, in the evening, on the left, at the back of

2. 不定冠词的用法。

a 用在辅音(不一定是辅音字母)之前, an 用在元音(不一定是元音字母)之前。如:

an orange, a bus

(1) 第一次提到某人或某物而非特指。

(2) 用于可数名词单数前, 表示“一”, 但是数的概念没有 one 强。如:

I am teaching Chinese to a foreigner.

(3) 泛指人或事物的某一类。如:

An apple is a fruit.

(4) 表示“每”, 其意义相当于 every。如:

twice a week, three times a day

(5) 用于某些固定词组中。如:

a little, a lot of, have a good time, half an hour, have a try, in a word

3. 不用冠词(零冠词)的一些情况。

(1) 在一些专有名词前。如:

Zhejiang University

(2) 在不可数名词前。

(3) 名词前已有作定语的代词。如:

that book, those pens

(4) 复数名词表示一类人或事物。如:

Books are my best friends.

(5) 在节日、星期、月份、季节等名词前。如:

Mothers' Day, Saturday, July, spring

(6) 在称呼语或表示头衔、职务等的名

词前。如:

Professor Li

(7) 在三餐饭前。但要注意的是, 三餐饭前有形容词的要冠词。如:

a delicious supper

(8) 在球类、棋类名词前。

(9) 在学科名词前。

(10) 在某些固定短语中。如:

at school, by plane, on foot, by mistake, in sight, by sea, at night, at home, in class 等的名词前。

中考直击

【真题 1】单项填空(2004 杭州)

Mr Smith always gives me _____ hand when I am in trouble.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. 不填

【出题意图】本题主要考查含有不定冠词 a 的固定短语搭配。

【具体剖析】第一眼就可以排除 B, 因为 hand 前不可能用 an; 若知道 give sb. a hand 这个词组, 就可以轻松地选定正确答案 A。

【答案】A

【真题 2】单项填空(2004 宁波)

— What about _____ story you read last night?

- It's terrific, I think.
A. a B. an
C. the D. one

【出题意图】本题主要考查定冠词的基本用法。

【具体剖析】本题中, you read last night 的作用是修饰 story, 是特指“昨晚你所阅读的故事”, 即双方都知道的故事。如果明白这点, 就能选出正确答案 C。

【答案】C

【真题 3】单项填空(2004 绍兴)

- What's on the screen?
— Is there _____ ad for a new film?
A. a B. an
C. the D. /

【出题意图】本题主要考查不定冠词的基本用法。

【具体剖析】本题中 ad 是“广告”一词

的缩写,可能不熟悉。但我们可以判断出该单词的发音是以元音开头的,而元音前的不定冠词用 an,所以应选 B。

【答案】B

基础训练

用适当的冠词填空(不填处用“/”表示)

- by _____ train
- _____ Huanghe River
- for _____ while
- at _____ first
- at _____ foot of
- half _____ hour
- There is _____ old man in the village.
_____ old man is seventy.
- We often have _____ lunch at home.
- I wish you _____ happy life.
- _____ harder you study, _____ better you get the marks.
- _____ man with _____ book in his hand is our new teacher.
- It was raining again! What _____ day!
- Who is going to take _____ place of Mr Smith next term?
- Though the first letter is _____ “h” in the word “hour”, we must say “_____ hour”.
- Washington D. C. is _____ capital of America.
- The two brothers go to _____ same school.
- Our teacher told us _____ earth turns around _____ sun.
- Which lesson is more difficult, _____ Eighth Lesson or _____ Ninth Lesson?
- What _____ fine weather! Shall we go for _____ walk?
- I don't feel very well. _____ doctor told me to take the medicine three times _____ day.
- Where is Black? She is in _____ hospital. She has been ill for a week.
- _____ Blacks were watching TV when _____ telephone rang.

- Who is on _____ duty today?
— Lin Tao is. Now he is playing _____ football on _____ playground.

拓展训练

单项填空

- The elephant is _____ useful animal to human beings.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- Hello, Li Ming, have you got _____ e-mail address?
— Oh, yes, I've got one. It's qzlm@hotmail.com.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- What's in _____ glass on the table?
— Some milk.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- There is _____ map of China on the wall.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- What do you think of _____ film we saw last night?
— Wonderful!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- There is _____ big box on the truck. Could you help me get it down?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- The story happened in _____ very wet and cold season in _____ London.
A. a, / B. the, /
C. a, the D. /, /
- Bruce lives in _____ city of Toronto.
A. a B. / C. the D. an
- I lost _____ pen he gave me yesterday, but now I've bought _____ new one.
A. the, a B. a, the
C. a, / D. a, a
- Ask your father to draw _____ map for you if you want to get to Ann's house easily.
A. an B. the