



升学必读 **2006** 版 新教材 新考点 新题型

中考英语

★★★ **第二轮 综合应用提高篇** ★★★★★

科学性
创新性

系统性
实用性

名师把脉中考

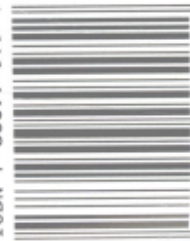
——预测命题趋势，设计复习程序

名师破解中考

——解剖必考题型，考点各个击破

策划：汤华忠
责任编辑：宁常辉
封面设计：赵丽

ISBN 7-80699-595-1



9 787806 995952 >

ISBN 7-80699-595-1/G·85

定价：48.00 元（全6册）

 **哈尔滨出版社**
HARBIN PUBLISHING HOUSE

英语

YINGYU



图书在版编目(CIP)数据
中考导航. 第二轮. 英语 / 徐超, 汤华忠主编.

—哈尔滨: 哈尔滨出版社, 2005

(升学必读)

ISBN 7-80699-595-1

I. 中... II. ①徐... ②汤... III. 英语课—初中—
升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 126688 号

责任编辑: 宁常萍
装帧设计: 赵丽

升 学 必 读

中考导航第二轮·英语

徐超 汤华忠 主编

哈尔滨出版社出版发行

哈尔滨市动力区文政街 6 号

邮政编码: 150040 电话: 0451-82159787

E-mail: hrbcbs@yeah.net

http://www.hrbcbs.com

全国新华书店经销

东北林业大学印刷厂印刷

开本: 787 × 1092 毫米 1/8 印张 48 字数 960 千字

2005 年 11 月第 1 版 2005 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80699-595-1/G·85

定价: 48.00 元 (全 6 册)

版权所有, 侵权必究。举报电话: 0451-82129292

本社常年法律顾问: 黑龙江大律师事務所 徐桂元 徐学滨

编写说明

亲爱的读者, 感谢你在茫茫书海中独具慧眼, 大浪淘沙, 选择了《中考导航》(第二轮综合知识提高篇)。它是一套以专题训练为主要内容的备考训练题集, 它以试卷的形式突出知识点, 以考查的方式帮助同学们进行系统的复习。

本书具有以下突出特点:

1. 科学性 本套训练方案融入了新课标的教学理念, 在内容设计上充分考虑到学生的实际情况, 在总复习训练的同时注重对每一段知识的总结提高。学生在进行训练的过程中, 可以清晰地看到自己对各知识板块的掌握情况, 从而进行有针对性的训练。具体说来, 我们将整个复习过程分为以下三个基本阶段来进行:

(1) 基础知识运用篇 (基础知识回顾阶段)

(2) 综合知识提高篇 (知识综合运用, 能力深入拓展、提高阶段)

(3) 中考冲刺·实战演练 (应试能力形成、提高阶段)

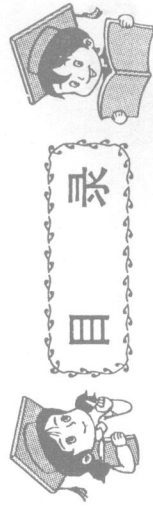
2. 系统性 中考总复习是一项系统工程, 只有进行系统、全面的复习, 才能适应中考要求, 从而在中考中脱颖而出。因此, 本书的设计与构思不仅考虑到宏观上的覆盖性, 还充分照顾到复习进程中的具体教学需要, 无论学生还是教师都可以根据本书的阶段进程进行系统而全面的复习。

3. 创新性 我们舍弃了以往重复课本内容的复习方法, 采取了试卷的形式来组成整套训练方案。注重建构“主动学习、合作探究”的学习模式, 创造一种学生易于接受的气氛。在具体命题中, 注意题目的应用性、实践性、综合性、探究性、时代性和教育性, 注重了对学生实际运用能力、开放性思维能力和深层拓展能力的培养。既激发了思维, 又符合初中学生的心理年龄层次特点, 达到学习知识, 提高能力与实际运用相结合的最佳的训练效果。

4. 实用性 本书与新课标教材知识板块紧密配套, 根据各科的不同特点, 相应地做了灵活处理, 使各科训练方案达到最优配置。考生在完成方案的过程中, 可以充分而自由地发挥自己的能力和, 而丝毫没有复习的压力。使之具有较强的备考实用性。

本书编委会

2005. 12



目 录

CONTENTS

第一部分 中考语法复习与训练

- (一) 名词 (1)
- (二) 冠词 (4)
- (三) 代词 (8)
- (四) 数词 (12)
- (五) 形容词 (15)
- (六) 副词 (20)
- (七) 介词 (24)
- (八) 连词 (28)
- (九) 动词 (31)
- (十) 主谓一致 (42)
- (十一) 句法 (47)

第二部分 中考英语能力解读

参考答案 (117)

第三部分 中考题型专题复习

- (一) 单项选择 (73)
- (二) 词汇 (76)
- (三) 完型填空 (82)
- (四) 句型转换 (86)
- (五) 交际应用 (88)
- (六) 阅读理解 (93)
- (七) 书面表达 (109)

本册主编: 李 猛

编 者: 邹 爽 马 虹
王 丽娟 秦晓吉

中考导航

第二轮 综合应用提高篇

英语

YINGYU

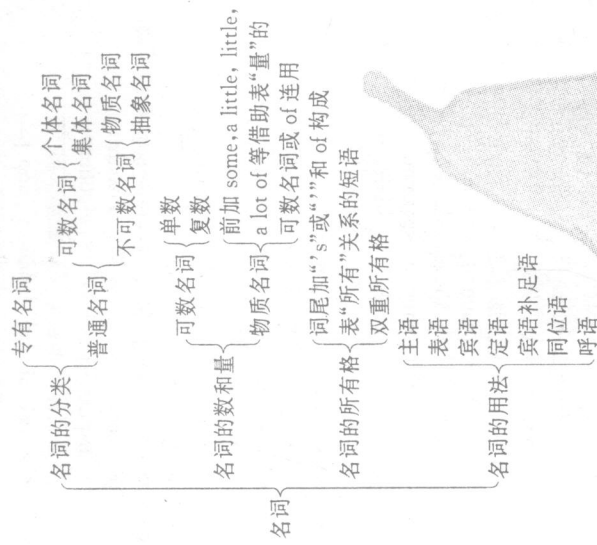
第一部分

ZHONG KAO YU FA FU XI YU XUN LIAN

中考语法复习与训练

同知(一)

【知识结构】



【难点疑点】

1. 专有名词一般指独一无二的事物, 无单、复数可言, 但有些专有名词以复数形式出现却作为单数使用, 如:
- the United States (of America)
the United Nations
2. 姓氏的复数与定冠词连用表“某某一家”, 作复数用, 如:
- The Zhangs stay at home on Sundays.
3. 名词复数的构成方法见下表:

构成方法	例 词	
	单 数	复 数
词尾 + s	kite, car	kites, cars

构成方法	例 词	
	单 数	复 数
以 s, x, sh, ch 等 结尾 + es	bus, watch, box	buses, watches, boxes
以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词变 y 为 i, + es	factory, family	factories, families
以 f 或 fe 结尾 变其为 v, + es	life, knife	lives, knives
以 o 结尾的表 有生命事物的 名词 + es	potato, tomato	potatoes, tomatoes
以 o 结尾表无 生命事物的名 词 + s	photo, radio	photos, radios
少数不规则名 词	woman, tooth, goose, mouse	women, teeth, geese, mice

4. 物质名词是不可数名词. 表示物质的大概量时可用 some, a little, little, a lot of, much or plenty 等. 如:
- a bottle of water, two glasses of milk
ten bags of rice, five pieces of paper
- 注意: 容器和单位名称有单复数变化. 有时某些表个体较小的事物的可数名词的数量也可用此方法. 如:
- twenty baskets of apples
5. “s” 所有格一般用于有生命的事物. 如:
- the student's pen
Li Lei's family
- 以 s 结尾的复数名词只加 “'”. 如:
- Teachers' Day
- 双重所有格表示部分观念或感情色彩. 如:
- a friend of my father's
one of yours

【拓展训练】

一、根据句意及所给首字母完成单词

1. As we know, a f is a person coming from

【典例选讲】

- 【例1】 选择题**
- () 1. —Are those _____?
—No, they aren't. They're _____.
A. sheep, cows B. sheeps, cows
C. sheep, cow D. sheeps, cows
- () 2. We like Chinese _____.
A. food and peoples
B. foods and people
C. foods and peoples
D. food and people
- () 3. Give me _____ and a pen, please.
A. two pieces of papers
B. two pieces of paper
C. two piece of papers
D. two piece of paper
- () 4. My new coat is nicer than _____.
A. mary B. Mary C. Mary's D. Mary's
- () 5. The woman over there is _____.
A. Julia and Mary mother
B. Julia and Mary's mother
C. Julia's and Mary's mother
D. Julia's and Mary mother

〔分析〕 1. A. sheep 的单复数形式相同。2. D. food 是不可数名词，无单复数形式，people 当“人”讲时为集合名词。3. B. paper 是不可数名词，它的意思在这里用 piece 表示，piece 用复数。4. C. 这里应用 Mary 的所有格，Mary's 相当于 Mary's coat。5. B. 表示两者共同所有时后者采用所有格形式。

〔指点〕 这几题考查名词的数和所有格,做题时可根据这方面的知识直接解答或采用排除法。

〔例2〕 用所给单词的正确形式填空。

【例2】用所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. Please give me three _____ (tomato).
2. The news _____ (be) for my mother.
3. I went to see my doctor for _____ (advice) about my health.
4. September 10th is _____ (teacher) Day.
5. Yesterday I met two friends of my _____ (father) in the street.

〔分析〕 1. tomatoes, 以 o 结尾的有生命事物名词的复数加 es. 2. is, news 为不可数名词, 作主语时按单数第三人称看待. 3. advice, 不可数名词. 4. Teachers', 教师节是老师们的共同节日, 应采用复数形式. 5. father's, 这里采用了双重所有格.

〔指点〕 答此类题时应从题干来判断出空格中应填词在句中所起的作用

another country.

2. Mary wanted to post a letter, so she bought an 80fen s.
3. The tomatoes are planted in the v field.
4. A dictionary is a book which gives the m words.
5. The s "THIS SIDE UP" is often seen on a box.
6. — What's the b hours of that shop?
— 8 : 30 a. m. ~ 9 : 00 p. m.
7. She hasn't got enough m to buy a big house.
8. Yang Liwei and his comrades have made great c to Shenzhen No. 5.
9. — What's the w like in summer there?
— It's very hot and sunny.
10. H is the greatest happiness in one's life.

二、根据释义及首字母写出下列名词

1. p _____ a person who is being treated in a hospital
2. g _____ sb. who shows you the way
3. k _____ a thing used for cutting things
4. F _____ the second month of the year
5. i _____ a piece of land with water all around it
6. m _____ something we take when we are sick
7. i _____ a person who makes a new thing
8. s _____ something to talk or write about; what you learn at school
9. e _____ a door or gate that you go through to get into a place
10. p _____ the number of people living in a particular area, country, etc.

三、用所给单词的名词形式填空

1. You should take the boy to _____ (safe).
2. The women's pet dog's _____ (die) made her very sad.
3. I believed that you had made a good _____ (decide).
4. The scientists try to find out the reason of the _____ (disappear) of dinosaurs.
5. The great _____ (write) wrote a book on dinosaurs last year.
6. How many _____ (potato) do you see in the picture?
7. Telephone is one of the most useful _____ (invent) in the world.
8. The boys from our class are all good football _____ (play).
9. Two Japanese _____ (visit) will go there with us tomorrow.
10. Our _____ (know) of computers is growing all the time.

四、单项选择

- () 1. There're twelve _____ in a year.
A. days B. weeks
C. months D. seasons
- () 2. Grandpa is ill. We have to take him to the _____.
A. farm B. hospital
C. hotel D. restaurant
- () 3 I know two _____ on your basketball team.
A. woman player B. woman players
C. women players D. women player
- () 4. In England the last name is _____.
A. given B. full
C. middle D. family
- () 5. Which of the following can you often find on a medicine bottle?
A. Business Hours
B. Entrance
C. No smoking
D. Instructions
- () 6. They're thirsty. Please give them _____.
A. some bottles of juice
B. some bottle of juice
C. some bottles of juices
D. some bottle of juices
- () 7. Maths _____ more difficult than history, I think.
A. am B. is
C. are D. /
- () 8. His family _____ enough money since last year.
A. makes B. make
C. has made D. have made
- () 9. They're staying in _____.
A. Room 305 B. the Room 305
C. 305 room D. the 305 Room
- () 10. _____ of the workers in this company is about three hundred.
A. A number B. The number
C. Numbers D. The numbers
- () 11. (2005·河南省) A child asks all kinds of _____ while he is growing up.
A. trouble B. matters
C. problem D. questions
- () 12. (2005年·福州市) Kuomintang Chairman (国民党主席) Lian Zhan's visit to the Chinese mainland built a "_____ " across the Taiwan Straits(海峡).
A. school B. factory



- () 24. (2004年·大连市) The TV _____ on Channel Five are about sports.
A. experiences B. performances
C. programs D. problems
- () 25. (2004年·大连市) We had a _____ about how to protect our environment at yesterday's class meeting.
A. discussion B. notice
C. document D. magazine
- () 26. (2004年·大连市) Many kinds of new cars were _____ in Beijing on June 10th.
A. on earth B. on show
C. on land D. on watch
- () 27. (2004年·大连市) Most students can go to college for further _____ in our city.
A. education B. information
C. technology D. science
- () 28. (2004年·大连市) We should have _____ in ourselves and we will make it if we have a try.
A. success B. confidence
C. progress D. knowledge
- () 29. (2004年·辽宁省) Yang Liwei, the first spaceman in China, is the _____ of Chinese people.
A. proud B. prides
C. proudest D. pride
- () 30. (2004年·海口市) You need to look at a _____ when you can't find your way.
A. list B. map
C. menu D. dictionary
- () 31. (2003年·内蒙古自治区) There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.
A. vegetables B. fruit
C. meat D. eggs
- () 32. (2004年·天津市) Today is September 10th. It's _____ Day. Let's go and buy some flowers for our teachers.
A. Teachers' B. Teachers'
C. the Teachers' D. Teacher's
- () 33. (2003年·赤峰市) A: Which _____ do you like best?
B: Football.
A. sport B. food
C. subject D. music
- () 34. (2003年·北京市) —You want sandwich?
—Yes, I usually eat a lot when I'm hungry.

- () 35. (2003年·四川省) Please write down the new words in the text of _____.
A. Lesson Eleven
B. the Lesson Eleven
C. Lesson Eleventh
D. the eleven lesson
- () 36. (2003年·玉林市) The people in drive on the _____, but in China people drive on the _____.
A. right; right B. right; left
C. left; left D. left; right
- () 37. (2004年·甘肃省) —Who made a phone call for me just now, David?
—I don't know, but it was a girl's _____.
A. sound B. number
C. answer D. voice
- () 38. (2003年·安徽省) There is not enough _____ in the corner for the fridge.
A. place B. room
C. field D. ground
- () 39. (2003年·无锡市) There are over nine _____ workers in the factory, but _____ of young people hope to work in it.
A. hundred; hundred
B. hundreds; hundreds
C. hundred; hundreds
D. hundreds; hundred
- () 40. (2003年·辽宁省) They have searched the _____ for 3 hours for the information about the Canon camera.
A. TV B. radio
C. Internet D. computer

(二)冠词

【知识结构】

不定冠词 { 意义
用法
冠词 { 定冠词 { 意义
用法
不使用冠词的情况

【难点疑点】

1. 不定冠词相当于汉语的“一”，不强调数目概念，只用于名词单数前表示泛指。不定冠词的用法如下：



(1) 指人或事物中的一个,表示某一类别。如:

She is a teacher. 她是教师。
There is a big tree in front of the house.
房子前面有棵大树。

(2) 表示某一类人或事物。如:

A bear is bigger than a monkey. 熊比猴大。
(3) 指一个人或物,但不具体说明。如:

A doctor will come. 一会儿来个医生。

(4) 表数量“一”,但没有 one 数目概念强烈。如:

I have a room, a bed, a desk, and a chair.
我有房子、床、桌子和椅子。

(5) 用于一些固定短语中。如:

a lot, a little, a few, a cup of, have a swim/
rest/look, go for a walk 等。

2. 定冠词相当于汉语中的“这些”或“那些”,但语气没有 this(these) 和 that(those) 强。可用于各种名词前表示特指。它的用法如下:

(1) 用于再次提到的人或事物之前。如:

I have a dog. The dog is big and brave.
我有只狗。它又大又勇敢。

(2) 用于说话人双方都知道的人或事物之前。

如:

How do you like the film?

你觉得那部电影怎么样?

(3) 用在单数名词前表示一类人或事物。如:

The car runs faster than the horse.
小汽车比马跑得快。

(4) 用在世界上独一无二的事物之前。如:

The moon travels around the earth.
月亮绕着地球运转。

(5) 用在序数词和形容形容词的最高级之前。如:

The second truck carried more apples than the first one.

第二辆卡车运的苹果比第一辆多。

China is the largest country in Asia.

中国是亚洲最大的国家。

(6) 用在江、河、湖、海、山、岛的名称前。如:

The Rocky Mountains 洛矶山脉

(7) 用在一些专有名词前。如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the USA 美国

(8) 用在姓氏的复数前,表示一家人或夫妇二人。如:

The Smiths are watching TV at home.

史密斯一家在家里看电视。

(9) 用在乐器的名称前。如:

She likes playing the piano.

她喜欢弹钢琴。

(10) 和一些形容词连用,表示一类人或事物。

the rich 富人 the poor 穷人

the old 老人 the young 年轻人

the dead 去世了的(人)

3. 不用冠词的情况如下:

(1) 在专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词前一般不用冠词。如:

Children's Day 儿童节 May 五月

I wish you success. 我祝你成功。

(2) 表示一类人或事物的复数名词前不用冠词。

如:

Meimei likes apples. 梅梅爱吃苹果。

Are you students here? 你们是在这里的学生吗?

(3) 名词前有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词或名词所有格修饰时,不用冠词。如:

The pen is under his book. 笔在他的书下边。

(4) 三餐、球类、棋类、游戏名称等前一般不用冠词。如:

Mr Yang doesn't have lunch at home.

杨先生不在家里吃饭。

(5) 家庭成员的名称、称呼语前不用冠词。如:

Sir, may I ask you a question?

先生,我可以问你问题吗?

Daddy, I'm coming.

爸爸,我来了。

【典例选讲】

【例 1】 There is _____ apple on the plate.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

【解析】 第一次提到的可数名词前面要用不定冠词,又因为 apple 这个词的第一个音素是元音音素,所以要填 an。

【答】 B

【例 2】 Can you see _____ one-eyed cow

in _____ field?

A. an; the B. a; the

C. /; the D. a; a

【解析】 因为第一次提到的 cow, 所以要用不定冠词。one 虽然是元音字母开头,但是它的一个音素不是元音音素,所以要用 a。field 虽然是第一次提到,但它是说话双方都知道的,所以要用定冠词 the。

【答】 B

【例 3】 —Where is _____ maths teacher?

—He's talking with Sam's father.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

【解析】 对所提到的 maths teacher 是双方都知道所指的那位,所以用定冠词 the。

【答】 C

【例 4】 Mike is _____ American boy. He

studies in _____ university in Lanzhou.

A. the, a B. a, a C. an, a D. an, an

【解析】 根据句意可以判断出两个空都要填不定冠词。American 是元音字母开头,音标的第一个音素也是元音音素,所以用 an。university 虽然是元音字母开头的单词,但其音标的第一个音素是辅音音素,所以用 a。

【答】 C

【例 5】 Mr Black didn't go to work yesterday because he was ill in _____ bed.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

【解析】 本题中的 bed 虽然是第一次提到的名词,但是在这个句子中表示抽象的概念,如果指具体的一张床就要加定冠词。类似的表达结构还有: in school 在上学, in the school 在学校里(强调建筑物); in hospital 生病住院, in the hospital 在医院里等。

【答】 D

【拓展训练】

一、在下列各题的空白处填入适当的冠词,不需要的填“/”

1. He was so tired that he wanted to have _____ good sleep.

2. Do you like travelling by _____ train?

3. He has been in _____ hospital for a month.

4. Mr Brown plays _____ piano wonderfully.

5. Changjiang River is _____ longest river in China.

6. He has _____ eighty-year-old mother.

7. _____ flowers on the desk are for Miss Zhao.

8. The rain lasted for half _____ hour.

9. There is _____ “h” in the word “photo”.

10. _____ moon looks rounder and brighter on Mid autumn Festival.

11. I have _____ uncle and he is _____ farmer.

12. These boys and girls go to _____ different schools.

13. Here is _____ letter from _____ America for you.

14. We often have _____ breakfast in _____ morning.

15. Do _____ twin sisters like _____ Chinese food?

16. Are they all in _____ same class?

17. I have two children, _____ son and _____ daughter.

18. The girl used to play _____ piano for _____ old.

19. _____ Smiths moved to _____ France in _____ spring of 1990.

20. _____ taller of the two girls is reading near _____ fire.

21. They are having _____ English class, and their teacher is standing in _____ front of _____ classroom.

22. I want to do _____ shopping today.

23. It's time to have _____ lunch.

24. Excuse me. Can you tell me _____ way to the station?

25. Lucy is _____ foreign girl. Exactly, she's _____ American girl.

26. This is _____ useful book. It's worth reading.

27. What _____ bad weather it was yesterday!

28. Here's _____ old bike. And _____ bike is her brother's.

29. Reading in _____ bed is bad for your eyes.

30. Are they in _____ same room?

二、单项选择

() 1. (2005·无锡市)—Put _____ waste bag in the dustbin.

—It's not _____ waste bag. It's my shopping bag.

A. a; the B. the; a

C. 不填; a D. 不填; the

() 2. (2005 年·济宁市) In the past few years, many tall buildings have been built in our city. The tallest is an _____ that stands in the center.

A. 80—floor building

B. 60—floors building

C. 80—floor buildings

D. 70—floors building

() 3. (2005 年·滨州市)—Have you seen _____ film *Kung fu* (功夫)?

—Yeah. It's _____ very exciting one. I think.

A. a; an B. the; an

C. the; a D. a; the

() 4. (2005 年·南京市)—What does your father do?

—He is _____ art teacher.

A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

() 5. (2005 年·广州市)—What would you like for _____ breakfast, Ms Scott?

—Three pieces of bread with _____ cup of black tea, please.

A. a; a B. 不填; the C. a; the D. 不填; a

() 6. (2005 年·荆州市) There is _____ 8-meter-tall tree in front of _____ classroom.

A. a; the B. an; the C. a; a D. an; a

() 7. (2005 年·四川省)—Where's _____ key to the box, Jim?

—It's in my bag.

A. a B. the C. 不填 D. an

() 8. (2005 年·浙江省)—Mum, where is my CD player?

—It's in _____ white bag on your desk.

A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

- () 9. (2005 年·江西省)—We spent all our money because we stayed at the most expensive hotel in town.
—Why didn't you stay at _____ one?
A. a cheap B. a cheaper
C. the cheap D. the cheaper
- () 10. (2005 年·福州市)—Good morning, Mr Brown. Would you please tell me the result of the exam?
—OK. You did quite well. You've made _____ mistakes.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 11. I have _____ uncle. He works at _____ university.
A. an, an B. a, a
C. an, a D. a, an
- () 12. _____ Great Wall is famous in _____ world.
A. /, the B. /, a
C. the, the D. a, an
- () 13. _____ rich are not always happy.
A. A B. The C. An D. /
- () 14. _____ third lesson is _____ most interesting of all.
A. The, the B. The, /
C. /, the D. /, /
- () 15. _____ elephant is much stronger than _____ horse.
A. The, the B. A, an
C. An, a D. An, /
- () 16. Can you play _____ guitar?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 17. By _____ way, what's your _____ age?
A. the, an B. the, /
C. a, an D. a, /
- () 18. _____ science is one of the most important subjects.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
- () 19. Today is _____ New Year's Day.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 20. _____ September is the ninth month of a year.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
- () 21. (2004 年·北京市)—By the way, have you got _____ email address?
—Oh, yes. It's green @ hotmail. com.
A. the B. an C. a D. /
- () 22. (2004 年·河北省) David has _____ cat. It's very nice.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 23. (2003 年·天津市)—What's the matter with you?
A. a B. an C. the D. /

- I caught _____ bad cold and had to stay in _____ bed.
A. a; / B. a; the
C. a; a D. the; the
- () 24. (2004 年·丽水市) There is _____ map of China on the wall.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 25. (2004 年·绍兴市)—What's on the screen?
—Is there _____ ad for a new film?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 26. (2004 年·烟台市) I think you have dropped _____ "r" in writing "carry".
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- () 27. (2004 年·苏州市) They had _____ wonderful train ride to Chengdu before they went on to _____ Mount Emei by bus.
A. a; the B. /; the
C. a; / D. the; a
- () 28. (2002 年·重庆市) We can't see _____ sun on a rainy day.
A. a B. the C. / D. an
- () 29. (2002 年·四川省)—Do you have _____ bike?
—Sorry, I don't have one.
A. a B. the C. 不填 D. an
- () 30. (2004 年·南昌市) This is _____ song I've told you about. Isn't it _____ beautiful one?
A. the, the B. a, a
C. the, a D. a, the
- () 31. —Can I help you, madam?
—I'm looking for _____ pair of shoes for my daughter.
A. the B. an C. a D. some
- () 32. Mr Smith always gives me _____ hand when I am in trouble.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 33. —What do you think of _____ film we saw last night?
—Wonderful!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 34. The elephant is _____ useful animal to human beings.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 35. —What's on the screen?
—Is there _____ ad for a new film?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 36. —What about _____ story you read last night?
—It's terrific. I think.
A. a B. an C. the D. one

- () 37. There is _____ map of China on the wall.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 38. This is _____ song I've told you about. Isn't it _____ beautiful one?
A. the, the B. a; a
C. the, a D. a; the
- () 39. Taiwan is _____ island to the south of East China Sea. It's _____ largest in China.
A. a; the B. an; the
C. the; / D. /; a
- () 40. —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
- () 41. —Where is _____ maths teacher?
—He's talking with Sam's father over there.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 42. We often have sports after class, and I like to play _____ basketball.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 43. Are you going to learn _____ second language in _____ third grade?
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; the D. the; a
- () 44. —Do you like Beijing's weather?
—I'm afraid not, because it's often windy in _____ spring.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 45. —Is _____ book on the desk _____ useful one?
—No, it isn't.
A. the; an B. the; a
C. a; the D. the; /
- () 46. —What does Yao Ming do?
—He is _____ basketball player in NBA.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 47. —What can I do for you, madam?
—I want _____ orange skirt for my daughter. Have you got any?
A. an B. the C. a D. /
- () 48. _____ Whites are going to the park this Sunday. They are going for _____ walk now.
A. The, / B. The, a C. A, a D. /, a
- () 49. I think you have dropped _____ "r" in writing "merry".
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- () 50. —Do you know _____ lady in blue?
—Yes, she's _____ worker of the car

factory.
A. a; a B. an; a C. the; a D. /; a

三、根据需要填冠词(不需要处画"/")

A

Use It in My Garden

Once Mark Twain, _____ American writer, wanted to borrow _____ book from _____ friend of his. _____ friend told him that he never allowed anyone to take books from his library. If Mark Twain wanted to use _____ books, he must use them in _____ library. He could not take them home with him.

_____ few days later, the same friend wanted to borrow _____ lawn mower (剪草机) from Mark Twain in order to cut his grass. Mark Twain said, "Though my lawn mower is _____ old one, I have never allowed anyone to take it from my home. If you want to use _____ lawn mower, use it in my garden."

B

A Beggar Called Percy Buttons

I have just moved to _____ house in _____ Bridge Street. Yesterday _____ beggar knocked at my door. He asked me for _____ meal and _____ glass of beer. In return for this, _____ beggar stood on his head and sang _____ songs. I gave him _____ meal. He ate _____ food and drank _____ beer. Then he put _____ piece of cheese in his pocket and went away. Later _____ neighbour told me about him. Everybody knows him. His name is Percy Buttons. He calls at every house in _____ street once _____ month and always asks for _____ meal and _____ glass of beer.

(三)代词

【知识结构】

人称代词 { 主格代词
 宾格代词
物主代词 { 形容词性物主代词
 名词性物主代词
代词 { 反身代词
 指示代词
 不定代词
 相互代词

【难点疑点】

1. 人称代词代表人或事物, 有人称、数、格的變化。人称代词分为为主格和宾格两种形式, 通常主格

做主语,宾格做宾语。如:

She will teach us English this term.
人称代词用在引导比较状语的 than 和 as 之后,用主格和宾格都可以,但用前者时 than 和 as 做连词,用后者时 than 和 as 做介词。如:

Li Lei is better than I/me at English.

一般情况下, it 表示人以外的动物和东西,是单数名词的代词,译为“它”。如:

—Where is my bike? —Oh, it's behind the tree.

但在表示时间、距离、天气等时, it 不翻译出来。如:

It's a fine day today.

It's about 7 kilometres from here.

2. 物主代词表示所有关系。

形容词性的物主代词起着形容词的作用,在句中要放在名词前做定语。如:

His house is big and beautiful.

名词性的物主代词相当于其对应的形容词性物主代词加上名词。如:

Look! My apples are big and red, but yours (= your apples) are small and green.

These books are mine (= my books).

3. 反身代词表示“某某自己”,它在句中可做宾语、同位语等。如:

He taught himself English for more than three years. (做宾语)

She likes doing things by herself. (做宾语)

I myself did it. 或 I did it myself. (做同位语)

反身代词的构成如下:

(1) 第三人称的反身代词由人称代词宾格加一 self 或 -selves 构成。如

himself herself itself themselves

(2) 第一、二人称的反身代词由形容词性物主代词加 -self 或 -selves 构成。如:

myself ourselves yourself yourselves

4. 指示代词是将事物与同类的其他事物加以区别的代词。常用的指示代词有 this, that 和 these, those.

this 和 these 指时间或空间或心理上靠近说话者的事物,即近指; that 和 those 表远指。

另外, that 和 those 可用于代替前面提到的事物,以免重复。如:

The air in Kunming is much better than that in Xi'an.

5. 不定代词是不明确指代某个人或事物的代词。常见的有 all, every, each, both, some, any, many, much, one, either, neither, other, another, no, none, few, little 及 something, anything, nothing, everything, somebody, anybody, nobody.

some 和 any 的区别是: some 常用于肯定句, any 用于否定句和疑问句。如:

Meimei has some story — books. But Leilei

doesn't have any.

在表示希望得到肯定回答的问句中也用 some.

如:

Would you like some bread?

any 出现在肯定句时其含义一般为“任何的,任何一个的”,看做单数。如:

Chang Jiang is longer than any other river in China.

6. 相互代词是指表示相互关系的代词,有 each other 和 one another. 在句中可用做宾语和定语。如:

We help each other and learn from each other.
Every month they get a letter from each other.

They are busy having one another's address and telephone number.

【典例选讲】

【例 1】 We don't want _____ of you to get

- A. any, lost B. some, lost
C. some, loses D. any, losing

【分析】 答案为 A. 此题第一空考查不定代词的用法, 此处应填 any, 意为“任何一个”。

【指点】 解答此题时应从句子语法结构和句意两方面去考虑。

【例 2】 Look after _____ tomorrow, Peter.

- A. you B. your
C. yourself D. yourselves

【分析】 答案为 C. 此处空格中的代词应指 Peter 一人, 作 look after 的宾语, 故填 yourself.

【指点】 先理解句意, 再结合代词用法作出判断; 可采用排除法排除 A、B、D.

【例 3】 Is this story the same as _____ in that book?

- A. the one B. what
C. that D. it

【分析】 此处空格中将填的代词应填能指代前面提到的 this story, 故选 C.

【指点】 可先分析句意, 再结合代词的用法作出选择。

【拓展训练】

一、单项选择

- () 1. (2005 年·宜昌市) — _____ will make your grandma happy if you buy a walking stick for her birthday, I guess.
— It sounds a good idea! She has some problems with walking now.

A. That B. It
C. This D. What

- () 2. (2005 年·滨州市) — Do you believe _____ you read in newspapers?
— No, I only believe some of them.

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

- () 3. (2005 年·河南省) Jack caught a big fish this afternoon. Now he is cooking _____ for dinner.

- A. it B. one
C. this D. that

- () 4. (2005 年·衢州市) — Do you like Lucy's new skirt?
— Yes, very much. I'll ask Mum to buy _____ for me.

- A. it B. one
C. this D. that

- () 5. (2005 年·广州市) — Oh, these presents are so nice.
— The CD is from Betty and the books are from _____.

- A. I and Helen B. Helen and me
C. Helen's and mine
D. Helen and I

- () 6. (2005 年·浙江省) — Tom, Mary can't sharpen the pencil. Can you give _____ a hand?
— Certainly.

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

- () 7. (2005 年·安徽省) — Our teacher wouldn't give us the answers to the questions directly.
— Why not work them out all by _____?

- A. themselves B. himself
C. ourselves D. myself

- () 8. (2005 年·荆州市) Take care! You may hurt _____ if you play with the knife.

- A. oneself B. yourself
C. himself D. itself

- () 9. (2005 年·四川省) The teacher has _____ to tell you.

- A. important thing B. important something
C. something important D. thing important

- () 10. (2005 年·黄冈市) _____ went surfing at the beach because of the terrible weather.

- A. Someone B. Everyone
C. Nothing D. No one

- () 11. (2005 年·滨州市) — Guess _____ I did yesterday?
— I think you went to a party!

- A. where B. when
C. which D. what

- () 12. (2005 年·临沂市) — Is David _____ classmate or _____?
— He is my classmate.

- A. either B. neither
C. none D. all

- () 23. (2004 年·辽宁省) — Which do you prefer, coffee or milk?
— _____ of them. I'd like some cola.

- A. Either B. Both

- A. our; their B. your; theirs
C. her; they D. his; them

- () 13. (2005 年·陕西省) — Whose English — Chinese dictionary is this?
— It's _____. My parents bought it for my sister and me.

- A. hers B. ours
C. mine D. theirs

- () 14. (2005 年·无锡市) Betty and her sister went to the museum with a relative of _____.
A. her B. hers
C. their D. theirs

- () 15. (2005 年·黄冈市) — Which is more useful, biology or chemistry?
— I think _____ them are useful.

- A. either of B. none of
C. both of D. all of

- () 16. (2005 年·常州市) I bought a pink dress and a red one for my sister, but she liked _____ of them.

- A. neither B. all
C. none D. both

- () 17. (2005 年·济宁市) Yesterday afternoon, when we got to the town, _____ of the shops there was open, so we couldn't buy anything.

- A. all B. any C. some D. none

- () 18. (2004 年·大连市) He said _____ at the meeting and just sat there silently.

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

- () 19. (2004 年·大连市) The neighbours often visit the old man, so he doesn't feel _____ at all.

- A. friendly B. lovely
C. lonely D. lively

- () 20. (2004 年·大连市) We'll never give up our plan _____ happens.

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

- () 21. (2004 年·大连市) Be careful with that knife, or you'll cut _____.
A. himself B. ourselves
C. yourself D. themselves

- () 22. (2004 年·黑龙江省) I've read several books, but _____ of them is funny.

- A. neither B. either
C. none D. all

- () 23. (2004 年·辽宁省) — Which do you prefer, coffee or milk?
— _____ of them. I'd like some cola.

- A. Either B. Both

- () 24. (2003年·武汉市)—Is there a bus to the zoo?
—I'm afraid there's _____ bus to the zoo.
A. no B. any C. some D. not
- () 25. (2004年·丽水市)—Daddy, it's mother's birthday tomorrow.
—Oh, yeah. Let's buy _____ a nice present.
A. him B. you C. her D. it
- () 26. (2004年·泸州市) The boy's pen is more beautiful than _____.
A. I B. my C. mine D. me
- () 27. (2004年·吉林市) A: Are you tired after the long talk?
B: No, _____.
A. not a little B. not a bit C. a little D. not a few
- () 28. (2004年·南昌市)—A latest English newspaper, please!
—Only one copy left. Would you like to have _____, sir?
A. it B. one C. this D. that
- () 29. (2004年·南昌市)—You look so happy!
—Jack says I am pretty. _____ has ever told me that before.
A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Everybody D. Nobody
- () 30. (2004年·襄樊市)—Can you speak English?
—Yes, but only _____.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

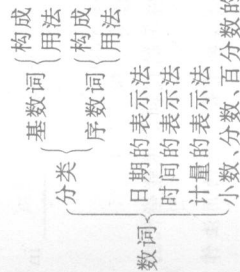
二、用所给的不定代词填空

1. How _____ times have you been to Guangzhou?
A. many, much
2. How _____ did the dress cost you?
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
3. Sorry, I can't go with you. I have so _____ work to do tonight.
A. many, much
4. Speak in English, please. _____ of the workers are from USA.
B. few, a few, little, a little
1. —Would you like some sugar in your coffee?
—Yes, just _____.
A. many, much
2. The question is so difficult that _____ of us can answer it.
3. I'll come again in _____ days.
4. There is _____ milk in my cup. Could you get some for me?
5. —Can you speak English?
—Yes, but only _____.

- beef. _____ likes
8. You like him. (用 I 改为选择疑问句)
Do you like _____?
9. He spent two years writing the novel. (改为同义句)
_____ took _____ two years to write the novel.
10. I don't think the children are right, _____?
_____? (完成反意疑问句)
11. He doesn't like any of these shirts (改为同义句)
He likes _____ these shirts.
12. Don't shut it down, _____? (完成反意疑问句)
13. There are many trees on both banks of the river. (改为同义句)
There are many trees on _____ of the river.
14. He gave me a chart just now. (改为被动语态)
_____ was given a chart by _____ just now.
15. Tom has been to the Great Wall, so have I. (改为同义句)
_____ Tom _____ I have been to the Great Wall.

(四)数词

【知识结构】



【难点疑点】

1. (1) 基数词 13~19 是在 3~9 后加后缀 -teen 构成 (较特殊: thirteen, fifteen, eighteen).
(2) 20~90 整十位数的基数词是在其对应的个位数 2~9 后加后缀 -ty (较特殊: twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, eighty).
(3) 21~99 中十位数与个位数要加连字符 "—", 如: 23 twenty-three.
(4) 百位数与十位数或个位数之间要用 and 连接, 如: 123 one hundred and twenty-three.
2. 基数词在句中一般可以作主语、宾语、定语、定词和同位语等, 如:
Five of them are here. (主语)

"How many do you need?" "I want six." (宾语)
Usually in each family in China, there are three people. (宾语)

- You four did well in the relay race. (同位语)
3. 序数词一般是在与它相对应的基数词后加词尾 th. 如: four→fourth, seven→seventh. 注意 ty 结尾的基数词变 y 为 i, 再加 th. (较特殊: fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth. 另外 first, second, third 不是由 one, two, three 后加 th 变来的.)
4. 序数词可作定语、宾语等, 如:
Please wait for me under the third tree after school.

- Which do you prefer, the first or the second?
5. 日期的读法和写法通常如下:
12月25日 读作: December the twenty-fifth
或 the twenty-fifth of December
写作: December 25 或 December 25th
6. 时间表述法见下表:

时间	读	法
1:00	one	one o'clock
1:08	one eight	eight past one
1:15	one fifteen	a quarter past one
1:30	one thirty	half past one
1:45	one forty-five	a quarter to two

7. 注意以下计量的短语

- an eight-year-old girl ten minutes by bike
a ten-mile walk 400-metre race
ten minutes' walk
three metres deep/long/wide/thick
8. 注意以下小数、分数和百分数的表达
1/2 one(a) half 1/4 one fourth
2/3 two thirds 0.9 zero point nine
16.43 sixteen point four three
27% twenty-seven percent

【典例选讲】

- (例 1) Today we begin to learn _____.
A. Fourth lesson B. Lesson fourth
C. Lesson Four D. Four lesson
- (例 2) Mr Yang lives on _____.
A. the seventh floor B. the floor seventh
C. the seven floor D. the floor seven
- (例 3) That foreign boy lives in _____.
A. the 403 Room B. the Room 403
C. 403 Room D. Room 403

(分析) 这三道题都考查表示“第几……”的用

法,用基数词时名词在前,不用冠词,并且要大写,故1、3题选C和D。也可用序数词表示,但要用定冠词,故2题选A。

〔指点〕 解题的关键在于是否掌握基数词与序数词表示“第几……”的用法区别。

〔例4〕 _____ is more interesting than _____.

- A. Lesson One; Lesson Two
B. The First Lesson; the Second Lesson
C. First lesson; Second lesson

〔剖析〕 编号可用基数词表示,也可用序数词表示,用基数词时,均用大写字母开头;用序数词时,加定冠词the,后均用小写字母开头,应选A项。

〔例5〕 When spring comes, _____ trees are planted.

- A. a million of B. millions of
C. millions D. two millions

〔剖析〕 在表示一个具体数字时,million一词不能加s,也不能和介词of连用,所以首先排除A和D两项。表示一个不确定的数字时,million后要加s,也要与介词of连用,意思是“数百万的”,故答案应选B。

〔例6〕 The number of the students in our school _____ more than two _____.

- A. are; thousands B. is; thousand
C. are; thousand D. is; thousands

〔剖析〕 表示具体的数字,thousand不能加“s”,故先排除A和D两项。再者The number of the students中主语是number,而不是students,故应用单数is,故选B项。

〔指点〕

【拓展训练】

一、单项选择

- () 1. I have read _____ of the novel.
A. two three B. two third C. two thirds D. two thirds
- () 2. _____ people go swimming in summer.
A. Thousands of B. Hundred of C. Thousand of D. Hundred
- () 3. Another way of saying eleven forty is _____.
A. twelve to twenty B. twenty to twelve C. twenty to eleven D. eleven past forty
- () 4. The river is more than _____.
A. twenty metre wide B. twenty metres wide C. twenty metre of wide D. wide of twenty metres
- () 5. September is the _____ month of a year.
- () 6. _____ of the watermelon into _____ pieces. Which piece do you eat?
—The _____ one. It's the smallest.
A. three, three B. three, third C. third, three D. third, third
- () 7. His wife gave birth to _____ child last week.
A. two B. second C. the two D. the second
- () 8. The story happened _____.
A. in July 9, 2003 B. on July 9th, 2003 C. in 2003, July 9 D. on 2003, 9th July
- () 9. “W” is _____ letter in the alphabet.
A. twenty—three B. twenty—third C. the twenty—third D. twenties—three
- () 10. Now children, turn to page _____ and look at the _____ picture in Lesson Two.
A. twentieth, one B. twenty, one C. twentieth, first D. twenty, first
- () 11. _____ other stars are much bigger and brighter than the sun.
A. Thousands of B. Thousand of C. One thousand of D. Thousands
- () 12. Mrs Read lived on the _____.
A. twelve floors B. twelfth floors C. twelve floor D. twelfth floor
- () 13. I was born in _____.
A. nineteen seventy eight B. nineteen seventy—eight C. nineteen and seventy eight D. nineteen and seventy eighth
- () 14. That boy ran so fast that he won the _____ race in the sports meeting.
A. 400—metre B. 400 metre C. 400 metre's D. 400 metres'
- () 15. In 1850, about _____ was covered by forest in the USA.
A. third B. a third C. the third D. a thirds
- () 16. June is the _____ month of the year.
A. five B. six C. seventh D. sixth
- () 17. The _____ month of a year is December.
A. two B. second C. twelve D. twelfth
- () 18. There are two _____ students on the playground.
A. hundred B. hundred of C. hundreds D. hundreds of
- () 19. Eighty—nine plus _____ is one hundred.
A. ten B. twenty C. thirty D. forty

() 20. They're the students of _____.
A. Grade Two B. Two Grade C. the Grade Two D. the Two Grade

() 21. (2005年·四川省) _____ people go to the party at weekends.
A. Thousand of B. Thousands of C. Two thousands D. Two thousand

() 22. (2005年·四川省) John told me he live in _____.
A. Room 16 B. the Room 16 C. Number 16th Room D. the 16th Room

() 23. (2005年·安徽省) Although I failed four times, my father encouraged me to have a _____ try.
A. second B. third C. fourth D. fifth

() 24. (2005年·武汉) Kate, there is a picture of a panda on _____.
A. the 55 page B. page 55 C. page 55th D. the 55 page

() 25. (2005年·滨州市) _____ of the students in our school are from the countryside.
A. Three quarter B. Three fifths C. Three fifth D. Third fifth

() 26. (2005年·济南市) —Tony, what's ten and six?
—It's _____.
A. twenty B. fifty C. ten D. sixteen

() 27. (2005年·衡阳市) Our teacher told us that we would have a _____ holiday after exam.
A. two week B. two—week C. two weeks D. two—weeks

() 28. (2005年·无锡市) Harry has just finished writing a _____ composition.
A. nine—hundred—word B. nine—hundred—words C. nine—hundreds—word D. nine—hundreds—words

() 29. (2005年·泰州市) The river through our city, which is about _____, is clean again.
A. 6 000 meters long B. 6 000—meters—long C. 6 000—meter—long D. 6 000 meter long

() 30. It took me _____ to finish my homework.
A. a half and two hour B. two hour and a half C. two hours and a half D. two hour and a half

C. two and a half hour
D. two and a half hours

() 31. (2004年·河北省) —Nine pounds a week? —That's very good.
A. hundred of B. hundreds of C. hundreds D. hundred

() 32. (2004年·沈阳市) Many old inventions in this science museum were invented _____ years ago.
A. hundreds of B. hundred of C. two hundreds D. two hundred of

() 33. (2004年·黑龙江省) The computer was cheap. I spent only two _____ yuan on it.
A. thousands B. thousand C. thousands of D. thousand of

() 34. (2004年·辽宁省) Sharks have been on earth for _____ years.
A. thousands of B. two thousands C. two thousands of D. thousand of

() 35. (2004年·四川省) In our city _____ people have moved into their new houses.
A. thousand B. thousands C. thousands of D. thousand of

() 36. (2004年·吉林市) _____ of the newspapers in the world are written in English.
A. Three quarter B. Three fourths C. Three fourth D. Third four

() 37. (2004年·湖北省) Look at the table. Tom wants to buy a hamburger, a large cake and an ice—cream. How much will he pay?
Hamburger \$ 2.60 Orange juice \$ 1.20
Hot dog \$ 2.15 Coffee \$ 1.50
Ice—cream \$ 2.00 Water \$ 0.50
Popcorn \$ 1.00 Large cake \$ 1.00

A. Three dollars and sixty cents.
B. Five dollars and thirty—five cents.
C. Five dollars and sixty cents.
D. Two dollars.

() 38. (2004年·湖北省) —Which is the smallest number of the four, do you know?
—Yes. It's _____.
A. two-thirds B. a quarter C. a half D. three fifths

二、提问画线部分

1. It is nine now.

2. There are sixty students in our class.

3. Five and five is ten.

4. Tom was twelve last year.
5. They are in Grade Two.
6. The stone is two tons.
7. We have been there twice.
8. Lucy goes home once a week.
9. Turner can finish the work in five minutes.
10. The sweater is thirty pounds.
11. They have worked in the fields for three hours.
12. It is three hundred metres from here.
13. I wear size 25 shoes.
14. My telephone number is 7305101.
15. Mary is 1.68 metres tall.

三、根据汉语,完成句子

1. 在中国九月十日是教师节。
September _____ is Teachers' Day in China.
2. 这个坑大约三米深。
The hole is about _____ deep.
3. 三分之一的书已卖完了。
_____ of the books have been sold out.
4. 从我家到电影院有半小时的路程。
It's _____ walk from my home to the cinema.
5. 它大约以每秒 11 公里的速度飞行。
It flies at about _____ sec-ond.
6. 他有一个八十岁的老母。
He has an _____ mother.
7. 这条河比那条河宽 10 米。
This river is _____ wider than that one.
8. 现在是在 7 点 50 分。It's _____ to now.
9. 二十二减十三等于九。
Twenty-two minus _____ is _____.
10. 这个婴儿大约八个月了。
The baby is about _____ old.

(五)形容词

【知识结构】



【难点疑点】

1. 形容词作定语时,大部分放在所修饰的词的
前面。如:
a beautiful picture a clever boy
但当形容词所修饰的词为 something, any-thing, nothing 等不定代词时要后置。如:
Is there anything wrong with my eyes?
2. 形容词另外一个很常见的作用是作表语。如:
You are very friendly.
The trees turn yellow when autumn comes.
3. 形容词有时还用作宾语补足语和状语。如:
We must keep our class room clean and tidy. (宾补)
The baby was born dead. (状语)

4. 形容词比较等级的变化见下表:

构成方法	原级	比较级	最高级
直接加 -er/-est	small	smaller	smallest
以 e 结尾的加 -r/-st	large	larger	largest
以一个辅音字母结尾的闭音节词,双写该辅音字母,加 -er/-est	hot big	hotter bigger	hottest biggest
“辅音字母+y”结尾,变 y 为 i,再加 -er/-est	happy busy	happier busier	happiest busiest
多音节词和部分双音节词在词前加 more/most	beautiful difficult	more more difficult	most most difficult

注意:形容词的最高级需和定冠词 the 连用(见第四讲冠词)。

5. 形容词的句型和短语较多,常用的如下:

- (1) 无比较含义的
be good at 善于……
be famous for 因……而闻名
be full of 充满……
be different from……和……不同
be angry with 生……的气
be able to (do) 能……
be angry at (about) 因……而生气
enough to (do) 足以……
be good for 对……有益
be bad for 对……有害
near to 靠近
next to 紧临……
be friendly with (to) 对……友好(支持)
- (2) 含比较意义的
as + adj. 原级 + as “和……一样……”如:
My room is as big as yours.
not as (so) + adj. 原级 + as “不如……那样……”如:
I haven't so (as) many books as you.
as... as possible “尽可能……”如:
She is as careful as possible.
A + be + adj. 比较级 + than + B “A 比 B……”如:
This box is heavier than that one.
A + be + adj. 比较级 + than any other + 单数名词……“A 比其他任何一个都……”如:
The Chang Jiang River is longer than any other river in China.

- adj. 比较级 + adj. 比较级“越来越……”如:
The weather is getting colder and colder.
the + adj. 比较级..., the + adj. 比较级“越……,越……”如:
The happier you feel, the healthier you will be.
A + be + the + adj. 最高级 + of (in) “A 是……中最……”如:
Shanghai is the biggest city in China.
A + be + one of the + adj. 最高级 + 复数名词 + “……A 是……中最……的一个”如:
Miss Gao is one of the most popular teachers in our school.

【典例选讲】

- 【例 1】用所给形容词的适当形式填空。
1. This story is as _____ (interesting) as that one.
 2. We have a much _____ (good) life now.
 3. He's _____ (young) in his family.
 4. This lesson is much _____ (easy) than that one.
 5. There are _____ (many) students in their class than in ours.
- 【分析】1. interesting. 这里是同级比较。2. bet-

ter. 这里含有同过去作比较的意义,即“我们现在的生(比过去)好多了。”3. the youngest. 这里在全家范围内作比较,故用最高级。4. easier. 含有 than 引导的比较状语,故用比较级。5. more. 有 than 引导的比较状语,用比较级。

【指点】应从句子意义出发判断形容词应该采取哪种形式。注意 2 题中比较状语是隐含的。

【例 2】选择填空。

- () 1. Our school is not so _____ as yours.
A. bigger B. bigger C. big D. biggest
- () 2. The doctor said to his mother, “Don't worry, It's _____.”
A. serious something B. something serious C. nothing serious D. serious nothing
- () 3. We make a fire. The house gets _____.
A. warm and warm B. warmer and warmer C. warm and warmer D. warmer and warmest
- () 4. Feng Gong is one of _____ cross talk actors.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
- () 5. Xiao Xu is _____ than me.
A. ten years younger B. younger ten years C. ten-year-younger D. ten younger years

【分析】1. C. not so... as 中形容词应用原形。2. C. 形容词修饰不定代词时应后置。3. B. warmer and warmer 意为“越来越暖”。4. D. one of the + adj. 最高级 + 复数名词为固定短语。5. A. ten years 在此修饰 younger 做状语,表示年轻的程度。

【指点】解答题时应认真读题,理解句意,再结合语法知识作出选择。

【例 3】翻译句子。

1. 中国还没有美国那么富裕。
2. 姚明是中国最优秀的运动员之一。
3. 他的书法是全班最好的。

【分析】1 题可以考虑用两种思路,一是“美国比中国富裕”。America is richer than China. 另一种思路是用 not so (as) + adj. 原级 + as 句型,China is not so (as) rich as America. 2. 题应采用句型 one of the + adj. 最高级。Yao Ming is one of the best players in China. 3 题可有三种答案:a. His handwriting is the best in our class. b. His handwriting is better than any other student's in our class. c. His handwriting is better than all the other students' in our class. 如果不考虑只用形容词,还有其他几种译法。

【指点】翻译时要理解题意,考虑表达时所需

句型,从中选用自己最有把握和最熟悉的句型。

【拓展训练】

一、单项选择

- () 1. (2004 年·河南省) She always buys _____ clothes though she is rich enough.
A. cheap B. good
C. expensive D. beautiful
- () 2. (2004 年·河南省) Now the air in our town is _____ than it used to be. Something must be done to stop it.
A. very good B. much better
C. rather bad D. even worse
- () 3. (2004 年·河南省) She always finishes her homework on time. She _____ leaves it for tomorrow.
A. always B. never
C. usually D. sometimes
- () 4. (2004 年·河南省) —Can you come and give us a talk on Thursday or Friday?
—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.
A. either B. neither
C. every D. any
- () 5. (2004 年·北京市) —Which is _____, the sun, the moon or the earth?
—Of course, the moon is.
A. small B. smaller
C. smallest D. the smallest
- () 6. (2002 年·甘肃省) It takes _____ time to go to Beijing by plane than by train.
A. more B. fewer
C. longer D. less
- () 7. (2002 年·四川省) Mabel is _____ in her class.
A. older B. younger C. the youngest
D. larger
- () 8. (2002 年·江西省) Mum, this T-shirt is much too small for me. Would you buy me a _____ one?
A. nice B. large C. nicer
D. larger
- () 9. (2002 年·大连市) I found he looked _____ than last time when I went to see him.
A. better B. well C. good D. bad
- () 10. (2002 年·哈尔滨市) Wei Hua ran _____ than Hui Fang.
A. much slower B. very more slowly
C. much more slowly D. very slowly
- () 11. (2002 年·青岛市) It will be bad for your health to eat _____ food and take _____ exercise.

English.

- A. is as good as B. isn't as good as
C. is as well as D. is as better as
- () 24. (2002 年·厦门市) This story is not _____ as that one.
A. more interesting B. less interesting
C. so interested D. so interesting
- () 25. (2002 年·桂林市) In China more and more people are learning English. It seems that English is _____ as Chinese.
A. more important
B. not as important
C. as important
D. the most important
- () 26. (2002 年·广州市) The boy doesn't speak _____ his sister, but his written work is very good.
A. as well as B. so good as
C. more better than D. more worse than
- () 27. (2002 年·南通市) Jane's brother didn't work so _____ as the others did in his class.
A. harder B. hard
C. hardest D. hardly
- () 28. (2002 年·温州市) This book isn't so _____ as that one. It's hard to read.
A. new B. difficult C. easy D. easier
- () 29. (2001 年·河北省) —Who did it better, Bill or Henry?
—I think Bill did just _____ Henry.
A. as well as B. as good as
C. as better as D. more badly than
- () 30. (2001 年·广州市) —I have three English dictionaries.
—I have nine. I have three times _____ you.
A. as much as B. as many as
C. as little as D. less than
- () 31. (2001 年·济南市) Lesson Ten isn't as _____ as Lesson Nine. It's hard to read.
A. easy B. difficult
C. new D. easier
- () 32. He feels lonely. He has _____ friends here except me.
A. many B. some
C. few D. more
- () 33. (2002 年·南京市) It's nothing serious. You've just caught _____ a cold.
A. a bit B. a bit of
C. a little D. a little of
- () 34. (2002 年·深圳市) —I have money with me. Would you mind lending _____

me some?

- Of course not.
A. a few B. a little
C. few D. little
- () 35. (2002 年·广州市) The letter from my uncle was short. There wasn't _____ news.
A. many B. a few
C. much D. few
- () 36. (2004 年·沈阳市) You'd better not read today's newspaper because there is _____ in it.
A. something interesting
B. anything new
C. important thing
D. nothing special
- () 37. (2004 年·河北省) With a history of more than 1,400 years, Zhaozhou Bridge is the _____ stone arch bridge in the world.
A. old B. older
C. oldest D. elder
- () 38. (2004 年·大连市) —Look, mum! I got the first prize in the physics competition today.
—Congratulations! I am very _____ what you've done.
A. angry with B. pleased with
C. afraid of D. sorry for
- () 39. (2004 年·大连市) —Do I have to get an injection?
—Yes. Don't be afraid. It's just _____ painful.
A. much too B. a lot
C. a little D. much
- () 40. (2004 年·大连市) Miss Yang always helps others. She is very _____.
A. careful B. grateful
C. useful D. helpful
- () 41. (2004 年·大连市) If you want to know the word _____, you'd better look it up in the dictionary.
A. hardly B. carefully
C. mostly D. exactly
- () 42. (2004 年·大连市) The more exercise you take, the _____ you will be.
A. weaker B. healthier
C. luckier D. worse
- () 43. (2004 年·黑龙江省) The population of China is _____ than _____ of any other country in the world.
A. larger; the one B. more; that
C. larger; that D. more; the one
- () 44. (2004 年·黑龙江省) People speak

of the film Not One Less. It is really necessary for every child to go to school.

45. (2004年·黑龙江) They preferred _____ in bed rather than _____ horses.

A. to lie; to ride B. lying; riding
C. to lie; ride D. lying; ride

46. (2004年·辽宁省) China has a _____ population and long history.

A. many B. large C. much D. big

47. (2004年·辽宁省) Can you speak a little louder? I can _____ hear you.

A. hard B. really
C. hardly D. clearly

48. (2004年·丽水市) These moon cakes are delicious.

—Yes. But I think the ones with nuts are _____ of all.

A. delicious B. more delicious
C. the most delicious
D. the delicious

49. (2004年·泸州市) I don't think they can do as _____ as we do.

A. best B. better C. good D. well

50. (2004年·绍兴市) Do you think Yao Ming plays basketball as _____ as Michael Jordan?

A. bad B. badly
C. wonderful D. wonderfully

51. (2004年·烟台市) In the exam, the _____ you are, the _____ mistakes you'll make.

A. carefully, little
B. more carefully, fewest
C. more careful, fewer
D. more careful, less

52. (2004年·烟台市) Can you catch what I said?

—Sorry, I can't understand it.
A. almost B. hardly
C. nearly D. never

53. (2003年·哈尔滨市) Bob couldn't buy the dictionary because he had _____ money with him.

A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
ther's face showed that he was _____ with me.

54. (2003年·南京市) The smile on my father's face showed that he was _____ with me.
A. sad B. pleased C. angry D. sorry

55. (2003年·黑龙江省) Jone looks so _____ today because she has got an _____

"A" in her maths test.

A. happy B. happily
C. angry D. angrily

56. (2002年·温州市) This book isn't so _____ as that one. It's hard to read.

A. new B. difficult C. easy D. easier

57. (2002年·黄冈市) —I'm getting fatter and fatter, what should I do, mom?
—You'd better eat _____ food and take _____ exercise.

A. less; less B. more; more
C. more; less D. less; more

58. (2004年·襄樊市) —Do you prefer music to drawing?

—No. I like drawing.

A. well B. most C. better D. best

59. (2004年·四川省) All the students in our class are over fifteen except Li Lei. He is _____ in our class.

A. younger B. the oldest
C. the youngest D. young

60. (2004年·吉林市) Can you tell me which season do you like _____?

A. well B. better C. best D. more

二、用所给单词的形容词形式填空

1. The old man looks very _____ (worry).

2. After that the boy became _____ (relax).

3. Chinese are warm-hearted and _____ (friend) to the world.

4. An English-Chinese dictionary is very _____ (use) for us students.

5. We must find a _____ (safety) place to live in.

6. People often do sports to keep _____ (health).

7. Peter, there is a _____ (person) letter for you.

8. When I went to see her, she was always _____ (business) with her work.

9. Though he comes from a _____ (west) country, he knew Chinese very well.

10 I saw it with my _____ (owner) eyes.

11. To cross the road is _____ (danger) for the children.

12. He was very _____ (excite) at the news.

13. Congratulations. It is a very _____ (success) performance.

14. Don't go outside on a _____ (rain) day.

15. The radio is too _____ (noise). Please turn it down.

16. The Black family live in the _____ (east) of the USA.

17. My glasses are _____ (break). I have to buy a new pair.

18. The panda has been _____ (die) for about half a month.

19. I like her dress. It looks very _____ (China).
20. Three children were _____ (miss) in the ship accident.

三、按要求转换句型

1. She's quite busy these days. (改为感叹句)
_____ she is these days!

2. A motorbike isn't so expensive as a car. (改为同义句)
A motorbike is _____ a car.

3. Which season do you like best? (同上)
What's _____ season?

4. The basket is filled with oranges. (同上)
The basket is _____ oranges.

5. The child isn't old enough to go to school. (同上)
The child is _____ go to school.

6. Rose doesn't do well in Chinese this term. (同上)
Rose _____ Chinese this term.

7. The red pencil is mine. (提问画线部分)
_____ is _____?

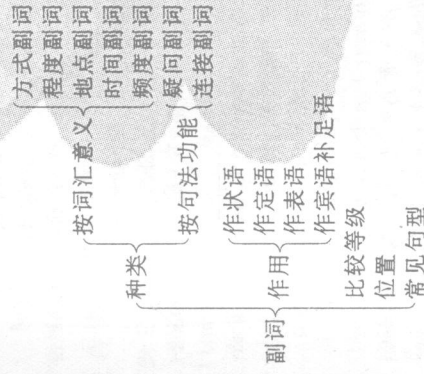
8. They were happy when they heard the news. (改为同义句)
They _____ hear the news.

9. It is very cold today. We can't go out for a walk. (合为一句)
It is _____ we can't go out for a walk.

10. This pair of shoes is too small for me to wear. (改为同义句)
This pair of shoes isn't _____ for me to wear.

(六)副词

【知识结构】



【难点疑点】

1. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

2. 不同种类的副词，在句中位置一般也不同。
(1) 地点、时间和方式副词一般放在句末。如：
You can see kites everywhere.
They heard a letter from their foreign friend recently.

(2) 程度副词一般在动词、情态动词和助动词之后，实义动词之前。如：
You are always right.
I can never forget that day.

3. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

4. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

5. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

6. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

7. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

8. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

9. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

10. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

11. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

12. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

13. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

14. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

15. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

16. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

17. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

18. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

19. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

20. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

21. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

22. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

23. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

24. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

25. 副词在句中可修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。它在句中常用作状语，但也可用作定语、表语和宾语补足语。如：
He speaks English very well. (状语，修饰动词)
Luckily, he was at home. (状语，修饰整个句子)
Lucy bought a nice pen on her way home. (定语)

- b. 比较级+and+比较级
c. 比较级+than all the other+复数名词

【典例透析】

【例1】用所给副词的正确形式填空。

1. Mike draws carefully (carefully) than Tom.
2. The children sang and played happily (happily).
3. Look! Wang Yan is running fast (fast) and fast.
4. I like dumplings well (well) of all.
5. Lin Ming doesn't come to school as early (early) as Yang Tao.

【分析】1. more carefully. than Tom 说明应用比较级。2. happily. 句意为“孩子们高兴地唱呀玩呀”，无比较含义。3. faster and faster. 句意为“王艳跑得越来越快”。4. best. 比较范围为 of all, 故用最高级。5. early. as... as 为固定短语，副词用原级。

【指点】认真读题，理解句意并结合语法选用适当的形式。

【例2】选择正确形式填空。

- () 1. He drives much more than he did three years ago.
A. careful B. carefully
C. more careful D. more carefully
- () 2. Mr Wang doesn't work so hard as Tom.
A. so hard as B. so harder as
C. as hardly as D. harder like
- () 3. We arrived at the factory safely.
A. save B. safety
C. safe D. safely
- () 4. Who works harder in your class?
A. that harder B. hardest
C. harder D. most hardest
- () 5. The more I read this book, more I like it.
A. more B. the less
C. the least D. little

【分析】1. D. 有 that 引导的比较状语，且修饰动词，故用副词的比较级。2. A. no so+adv. 原级+as 是固定短语。3. D. 空格中的词应修饰动作 arrived, 故用副词形式。4. B. 这里在全班范围比较，用最高级。5. B. 这里用的是 the+比较级+..., the+比较级句型。意为“这本书我读得越多，我越不喜欢”。

【指点】注意区分副词和形容词的用法。如题1易选 C, 题3易选 C。

【拓展训练】

一、根据句意及所给首字母完成单词

1. Don't speak so fast, I can hardly hear a word.
2. He isn't polite, and his father disagrees with him.
3. I don't agree to your plan.
4. The manager spoke harshly of his clerks.

5. The radio is too noisy. Could you turn it down, please?
6. We shall water the young trees as often as possible.
7. They're talking happily about the football match.
8. What can be done to slow down the price increase?
9. How often it's raining outside!
10. "Don't speak to old men like that," he said angrily.
11. I think the problem can be solved easily.
12. Chinese is well spoken all over the world.
13. The wind is blowing strongly.
14. The man lay on the road, ill he was not badly hurt.
15. It will be fine soon, the cloud will lift up.
16. Remember to turn on the lights after school.
17. He usually goes to work by bus.
18. If you speak too loudly in public places, others won't be pleased.
19. I haven't finish doing my homework yet.
20. John has so much work to do that he's staying at the office.

二、单项选择

- () 1. If you want to be thinner and healthier, you'd better eat less food and take more exercise.
A. more; fewer B. more; less
C. fewer; more D. less; more
- () 2. People speak less of the film *Not One Less*. It is really necessary for every child to go to school.
A. loud B. loudly
C. high D. highly
- () 3. Jane has a loud voice. She sang well at the party last night.
A. good; beautiful B. sweet; beautifully
C. well; nicely D. wonderful; great
- () 4. Do you think Yao Ming plays basketball as well as Michael Jordan?
A. bad B. badly
C. wonderful D. wonderfully
- () 5. —What about the English novel?
—It's not very difficult. There are only new words in it.
A. few B. a few C. many D. a little
- () 6. —Can you speak English?
—Yes. But only a little.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 7. That boy always helps others, so he has many friends.
A. little B. few

- () 8. The songs of the birds in the tree sounded so I liked them very much.
A. noisy B. sweet
C. terribly D. interested
- () 9. In the exam, you are, more mistakes you'll make.
A. the careful; the fewer
B. more carefully; the fewer
C. the more carefully; the less
D. the more careful; the fewer
- () 10. —Can you catch what I said?
—Sorry, I can hardly understand it.
A. almost B. hardly
C. nearly D. never
- () 11. I have many books, but only one storybook.
A. a few B. a little
C. little D. few
- () 12. —Which do you like more, pandas, deer or rabbits?
—Pandas.
A. better B. best C. well D. much
- () 13. —How can I speak English well you?
—You'd better speak more, I think.
A. as good as B. more than
C. as well as D. as much as
- () 14. —Mum, I think I'm too to get back to school.
—Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another day or two.
A. so well B. so good
C. well enough D. good enough
- () 15. —How do you like the garden?
—Well, it is beautiful, but not as beautiful as mine.
A. so B. more C. most D. /
- () 16. We are sitting in a big sofa room. The room is comfortable and smells good.
A. comfortably; tidy
B. comfortable; clean
C. uncomfortably; full
D. uncomfortable; empty
- () 17. You'd better stay inside, for it's raining hardly outside.
A. hardly B. loudly
C. heavily D. quickly
- () 18. —Why do many students wear glasses in their school?
—Because they do eye exercises every day.
A. some B. most C. many D. few

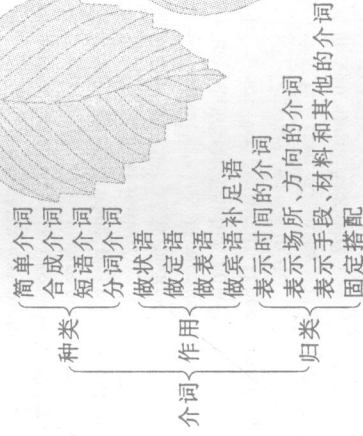
- () 19. I got up so early this morning that I missed the first class.
A. early B. late
C. quietly D. neatly
- () 20. "We must keep quietly in the hospital," the nurse said to me.
A. quiet; quietly B. quietly; quiet
C. quiet; quiet D. quietly; quietly
- () 21. Tina isn't a good friend of mine. I feel sorry for this.
A. truly; truly B. truly; truly
C. truly; true D. truly; true
- () 22. He has no sister.
A. not B. no C. any D. no a
- () 23. Hellen always goes to school late on Monday morning.
A. last B. late C. latest D. lately
- () 24. She often goes to school by bike.
A. often goes to school
B. often go to school
C. goes to school often
D. go to school often
- () 25. I began to learn English twenty years ago.
A. before B. ago C. after D. later
- () 26. When I lived alone, I felt lonely.
A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone
C. lonely; lonely D. alone; alone
- () 27. What made her interested?
A. such B. quite C. too D. so
- () 28. The box is too heavy for me to carry.
A. too B. very C. such D. so
- () 29. I don't like swimming, he doesn't, either.
A. too B. also
C. either D. so
- () 30. The old woman was too tired to walk any farther.
A. far B. farther
C. the farthest D. further
- () 31. Jack doesn't write so often as his sister.
A. more carefully B. careful
C. more careful D. carefully
- () 32. She is doing very well in English.
A. good B. well
C. better D. best
- () 33. She runs very fast, but her sister runs even faster.
A. very fast B. faster
C. much fast D. fastest
- () 34. I can't have any pets because my mother hates them. our apartment is too small.

35. On my way _____, I met an old friend of mine.
A. Beside B. Besides C. Be side D. Be sides
36. I don't like winter because it's _____ cold.
A. home B. to home C. for home D. to there
37. Binbin often talks _____ but does much more _____ than any other student in his class.
A. few; much B. more; little C. less; more D. little; many
38. She speaks English _____ than any other student in his class.
A. good B. better C. best D. well
39. The young man on the motorbike was not _____ hurt.
A. good B. bad C. badly D. ill
40. Now open your books, please. Read the passage as _____ as you can. Then I'll ask you some questions.
A. quick B. quickly C. early D. slow
41. Tom ran _____ to get the first at the sports meeting.
A. fast enough B. enough fast C. enough quick D. quick enough
42. Bill studies _____ among us and he _____ helps me with my lessons.
A. hard; too B. hardest; too C. harder; also D. hardest; also
43. Lucy did rather _____, but Lily did even _____ than Lucy.
A. bad; worse B. badly; worse C. bad; bad D. badly; badly
44. —Who jumps _____ in your class? —Paul does.
A. tall B. high C. tallest D. highest
45. Jenny is a little bit quiet and she speaks _____ of the three.
A. slowly B. more slowly C. most slowly D. the slowliest
46. The world's population is growing _____.
A. fast and fast B. faster and faster C. fastest and fastest D. the fastest and fastest
47. This morning I _____ get up _____ my mother.
A. not; as early as B. didn't; as early as C. couldn't; early than D. didn't; so earlier as

11. Who jumped farther of all in the game? ()
A B C D
12. Your radio is too loud. Would you please turn it up? ()
A B C D
13. You have ever read the story, have you? ()
A B C D
14. The teacher asked me some suddenly questions. ()
A B C D
15. The sun is shining bright at noon. ()
A B C D
16. It's warm inside. Please take of your coat. ()
A B C D
17. "I am true sorry for it," she said. ()
A B C D
18. The boy can hardly finish his homework lonely. ()
A B C D
19. How wonderful they played football! ()
A B C D
20. He's ill. The doctor is looking him up. ()
A B C D

(七)介词

【知识结构】



【难点疑点】

1. 介词不能单独使用,需和名词、代词或其他相于名词的词构成短语.介词短语在句中可以做状

- 语、定语,表语和宾语补足语.如:
My father will come back in a week. (状语)
That small house among the trees is my home. (定语)
Lucy is in a red blouse today. (表语)
Make yourself at home. (定语补足语)
注意:介词短语做定语要后置,如:
The books on that shelf are all about history.
2. 表示时间的介词主要如下:
(1) 表示时刻用 at, 如:
at ten at eleven thirty at night at noon
在某天或某天的早、午、晚用 on, 如:
on Saturday on November 11, 2000 on a cold night
在某年、季节、月、周用 in, 如:
in 1997 in March in winter
注意: in the morning/afternoon/evening 为习惯短语.
(2) 表示在某一时间前后或起止于某一点时间
在某时之前用 before, 如: before that day
在某时之后用 after, 如: after school
在某时之前截止某时用 by, 常与过去完成时态或将来时态连用, 如: We had learned ten lessons by the end of last term.
直到某时为止用 until (till), 常表示动作或状态的持续, 如: We played football until dark.
从某时起用 from February to July.
自从某时以来用 since, 它一般只用于现在完成时态, 如: The Greens have been in China since 1990.
(3) 与一段时时间连用的介词
经过多长时间用 for, 如: The Greens have been in China for ten years.
在某段时间期间用 during (或 in), 如: The twins are going to visit Lanzhou during (in) the summer holidays.
过多长时间后 (将来时间) 用 in, 如: The teacher will be back in a few minutes.
在多长时间之内用 within, 如: We can finish the work within ten hours.
3. 表示场所、方向的介词:
at 在某处(点), 如: at the bus stop
in 在某地(范围), 如: in Beijing
on 在……上面(表面接触), 如: on the wall
above 在……以上(高于……), 如: A plane can fly above clouds.
over 在……正上方, 如: The light is over my head.
under 在……正下方, 如: There is a girl under the tree.
below 在……以下(低于……), 如: The road is below the river.
near 在……附近, 如: near the bookshop

by 在……旁,如:by the river
between 在两者之间,如:between Li Ming and Li Bin.

among 在三者或三者以上之间,如:among the trees

behind 在……后面,如:behind the door

along 沿着,如:Walk along the street.

across 横过,如:It takes people 5 minutes to walk across the bridge.

through 通过,如:The forest is too large for us to walk through.

to 朝着,到……(表示动作的去向),如:Come to school earlier next time.

into 进入……(含有去向的意义),如:He got into the lift and it took him down to the ground.

4. 表示手段、材料和其他的介词:
with 和……一起,如:He went out with his mother.

具有、带有,如:She spoke with a smile.

用……(工具或方法)如:The boy broke the window with a stick.

in 用……(语言或材料),如:Please speak in Putonghua. I like to write in black ink.

穿着……,如:The lady was in white.

by 通过……方法、方式,如:We usually go to work by bike.

of(属于)……的,如:a picture of mine

like 像……一样,如:The cat looks like Lucy's cat.

as 作为,当做,如:Chinese learn English as a foreign language.

against 反对;紧靠,如:He turned against his country.

Don't stand against the tree.

例 1

1. —How soon will your father be back?

— two or three days.

A. In B. On C. At D. During

2. Look! There are some birds _____ that tree.

A. on B. in C. at D. above

3. There are some boats _____ the river.

A. in B. on C. at D. above

4. That bridge is made _____ stone(石头).

A. by B. from C. of D. up

5. —Do the trains run _____ here?

—Yes, always.

A. on time

C. in time

【分析】1. A. in + 段时间表示将来时间“过……以后”, after + 段时间表示过去时间“过了……以后”.

2. B. in the tree 和 on the tree 的区别是前者表示外来事物,后者表示树本身长出的东西. 3. A. in the river 表示“在河里”. 4. C. be made from 和 be made

() 12. (2004 年·吉林市) Chinese is spoken the first language in China.

A. as B. for C. by D. in

() 13. (2003 年·黑龙江) A little boy ran into the grass _____ a ball, but he couldn't follow it.

A. beside B. behind C. before D. after

() 14. (2004 年·丽水市) Lily is very good _____ cooking.

A. in B. on C. for D. at

() 15. (2004 年·泸州市) The scientist is interested _____ making a smaller computer.

A. to B. for C. in D. with

() 16. (2003 年·四川省)—How long have you been in this city?

— twenty years.

A. Before B. After C. For D. Since

() 17. (2004 年·苏州市)—Do you want one way _____ round-trip?

—Round-trip. We'll return _____ December 8th.

A. or; in B. and; in

C. or; on D. and; on

() 18. (2003 年·宁夏回族自治区) Hawaii is famous _____ its beautiful beaches.

A. of B. in C. for D. with

() 19. (2003 年·盐城市) _____ her way home, Liu Mei helped a lost child find his mother.

A. By B. In C. At D. On

() 20. (2003 年·大连市) She sent her friend a postcard _____ a birthday present.

A. on B. as C. for D. of

() 21. (2002 年·北京市海淀区) Linda often helps her mother _____ the housework on weekends.

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

() 22. (2002 年·北京市海淀区) _____ the evening of May 31, 2002 FIFA World Cup started in South Korea.

A. On B. At C. Of D. Should

() 23. (2002 年·上海市) Wushu is becoming more and more popular _____ foreigners.

A. among B. for C. in D. to

() 24. (2002 年·重庆市) Mr John lives _____ 108 Bonn Street.

A. in B. on C. at

() 25. (2002 年·吉林省) It's bad for your health to go to work _____ breakfast.

A. without B. at C. for D. with

() 26. (2002 年·黑龙江) She is dressed _____ a white skirt _____ red flowers.

A. in B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

A. with B. on C. with D. in

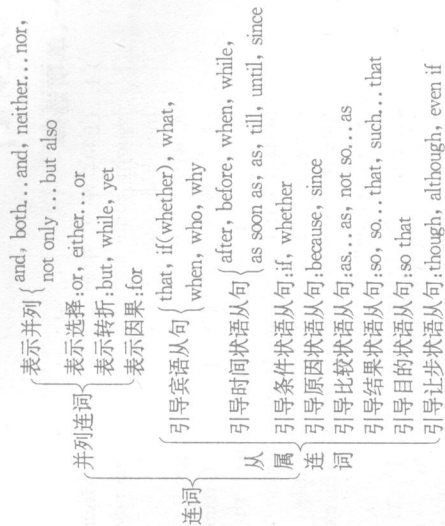
- () 39. (2005 年·安徽省)—It's raining hard. Please wait _____ the house.
—Thank you.
A. outside B. around
C. behind D. inside
- () 40. (2005 年·泰州市) The sign "©" in *ts-joy* @ *hotmail.com* means _____.
A. a B. to C. at D. on
- () 41. (2005 年·武汉市)—When did you come back from Beijing?
—_____ the morning of April 18th.
A. At B. Within C. On D. In
- () 42. (2005 年·四川省) The actor is busy _____ his new film.
A. of B. for C. with D. in
- () 43. (2005 年·陕西省) Thank you for _____ my grandpa when I was away.
A. looking after B. look over
C. looking at D. look for
- () 44. (2005 年·河北省) It's not always necessary to look up the words _____ the dictionary. Sometimes we need to guess.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
- () 45. (2005 年·江苏省) James is looking _____ his cat everywhere. Have you seen it?
A. like B. at C. for D. after
- () 46. (2001 年·天津市) Don't worry, I'll take good care _____ Polly.
A. for B. of C. with D. to
- () 47. (2001 年·山西省) You don't need to look _____ every new word in your dictionary while reading.
A. for B. at C. after D. up
- () 48. (2001 年·山西省) Swimming is good for our health, but _____ the same time we mustn't forget the danger.
A. in B. at C. on D. for
- () 49. (2001 年·江西省)—What did Mary have _____ breakfast this morning?
—She was late for school and hurried off _____ breakfast.
A. for, without B. at, without
C. for, after D. at, after
- () 50. (2001 年·辽宁省) Meimei is better than me _____ singing.
A. on B. to C. at D. for

二、用适当的介词填空

- Since you are _____ trouble, why not ask for help?
- _____ her way home, Liu Mei helped a lost child find his mother.
- Where's John? We're all here _____ him.

(八)连词

【知识结构】



【难点疑点】

1. 连词内有几组同义词，主要如下：

(1) when, while, as

when 说明从句的动作和主句动作可能是同时也可能是先后发生，意为“当……时”。如：

The students were playing basketball when the teacher came.

while 表示在从句动作进行时主句动作发生了或正在进行，意为“在……的同时”。如：

My mother was preparing supper while my father was reading a newspaper.

as 强调主、从句动作同时发生，意为“一边……一边”。如：

We laughed as he talked.

(2) because, since, as, for

because 表示原因语气最强，常用来回答 why 引导的疑问句。句子重心在从句。如：

—Why are you late?

—Because I missed the first bus.

since 意为“既然”，原因对方已知，无需强调。句子重心在主句。如：

Since everything is ready, we'd better go now.

as 意为“由于”，说明比较明显的原因。如：

As it's raining, you'd better take an umbrella (伞) .

for 表示并列，常表示补充或解释，它引导的从句一般在句末。如：

You can't sit on this chair, for it's broken.

(3) if, whether
if 和 whether 意为“是否”，一般情况下可以互换。如：

I don't know if(whether) he will be back.

(4) so...that, such...that

so...that 中 so 为副词，其后接形容词或副词，而 such...that 中 such 为形容词，后接名词。如：

He walked so fast that I couldn't follow him.

The bag is so heavy that my brother can't carry it.

She is such a kind girl that everyone likes her.

It was such cold weather that many people caught cold.

注意：当 such 这样使用时它可以用 so 相互转换：such+a(an)+形容词+单数名词=so+形容词+a(an)+单数名词。如：

It's such a heavy box that no one can carry it.

It's so heavy a box that no one can carry it.

2. either...or..., neither...nor...连接并列的主语时，谓语通常和邻近的主语保持一致。如：

Neither you nor I am right.

【典例选讲】

【例 1】 单项选择。

() 1. _____ John _____ I are policemen.

A. Neither; nor B. Either; or

C. Both; and D. Not only; but also

() 2. Hurry up, _____ you'll be late.

A. or B. and C. but D. so

() 3. Don't touch my new skirt _____ you wash your hands.

A. until B. after C. when D. if

() 4. He started off early _____ he could get there on time.

A. such that B. so that

C. and D. or

() 5. You will miss the last bus _____ you hurry.

A. if B. except C. unless D. until

【分析】 1. C. are 表明主语为复数，故用 both...and. 2. A. 这里是句到“祈使句+and(or)+将来时的句子”，若前后语意形成转折用 or；若形成递进用 and. 如：Work harder and you'll pass the exam. 3. A. not...until 表示“直到……才……”，主句用否定式，从句用肯定式。4. B. 从句中有 could，据此判断这是目的状语从句，so that 用于引导目的状语从句。5. C. 该句意为“如果你不快点就赶不上火车”。unless 意为“除非；如果不”。

【指点】 这几道题可在理解句意基础上运用连词知识解答。有些题可直接解答，有些题则可用排除法（如题 1 根据 are 可知主语为复数，而 not only...but also, either...or...neither...nor...均要用单数原则排除掉）。

【例 2】 同义句转换。

1. Though it's hard work, I enjoy it.

It's hard work, _____ I enjoy it.