

新课程新中考备考丛书

丛书主编：陈维新

英语

本册主编：汤少冰



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前 言

伴随着新课程全面推进，一年一度的中考复习又要开始了，无论是老师、学生，还是家长，都期盼着学生通过高质量的复习后能在中考中取得优异成绩。

为了明确课程改革后初中各学业考试的最新趋势，帮助广大考生在复习迎考中提高效率，真正做到少走弯路、摆脱题海、彻底减负，也为了更好地体现各学科的教学目标，加强对新课程的理解，指导教师认真做好2006年中考复习备考的教学工作，我们组织了一批在初中毕业班教学工作中有丰富教学经验的教师编写了《新课程新中考备考丛书》。该丛书的内容有考点透析、知识结构、例题分析、拓展训练、课外练习等多个版块，包括语文、数学、英语、政治、物理和化学六个学科分册，作为初中毕业生的系统复习资料，适用于各学科第一阶段的复习备考。

本丛书的编写是在钻研新课程、吃透新课标的基础上，用全新理念进行题型设计和内容构建的。针对不同学科的特点和中考的考试要求，丛书对课标要求即中考考点，逐点逐项进行解读；对中考的热点题型加以分析，探究相应的规律。丛书在范例的选择上不仅注重典型性、新颖性，更关照到解决问题之间循序渐进的演变。在习题的选择上不仅注重灵活性、多样性，更重视引导学生主动参与到解决问题的过程中，培养学生的综合能力。同时丛书精选近几年全国各省市特别是试验区的中考试题进行实践训练，帮助考生迅速提高解题能力，有很强的针对性和明确的导向性。

本丛书的编者都是多年从事考题研究、中考辅导及多次参加中考阅卷的资深教师，书中融进了他们多年指导学生中考所积累的丰富经验和研究考题的心得，具有较高的权威性。我们相信这套丛书将使你更快更准地了解中考方向，更高效率地进行备考复习。

“抓住中考每一分，理想势必变成真”。让我们共同期待，期待着每一位使用本丛书的考生，都能在中考中取得理想的成绩。

由于编写时间仓促，错漏不当之处在所难免，恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见，以便再版时进一步修改、完善。

《新课程新中考备考丛书》编委会
2006年2月

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第一章 句 法

第一节 句子种类

一、英语句子按其用途和交际功能可分为四种

1. 陈述句：用来陈述事实和陈述说话人的看法的句子。句末标点是“.”。陈述句包括肯定句和否定句。如：

I bought a book yesterday. (肯定句)

Jack doesn't like football. (否定句)

2. 疑问句：用来提出问题，表示疑问的句子。句末标点是“?”。疑问句包括一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、反意疑问句和选择疑问句。如：

Does he work in China? (一般疑问句)

What do you have for breakfast? (特殊疑问句)

Jane is an English, doesn't she? (反意疑问句)

Are you a teacher or a doctor? (选择疑问句)

3. 祈使句：用来请求或命令的句子。句末标点是“.”或“!”。祈使句包括肯定式和否定式。如：

Be careful! (肯定式)

Don't play in the street. (否定式)

4. 感叹句：表示惊讶、喜悦、愤怒等强烈感情的句子。句末标点是“!”。感叹句的引导词主要是 what 和 how。what 一般用来修饰名词，how 用来修饰形容词或副词。如：

What a good book (it is)!

How hard they are studying!

练习 (一)：请指出下列句子属于哪种类型。

1. Shall we go shopping this evening?
2. Help yourself to some cake.
3. Tom hasn't finished his homework yet.
4. It's cold outside.
5. Which do you like better, chicken or fish?
6. The teacher comes from London.
7. What good news it is!
8. Does she like playing the piano?
9. The food tastes delicious.
10. Don't let the dog in.

二、英语句子按其结构可分为三种

1. 简单句：由一个主语（或并列主语）和一个谓语（或并列谓语）组成，句子的各个成分都由单词

或短语担任。如:

English is very interesting.

We live and study in Guangzhou.

2. 并列句: 由并列连词把两个或两个以上的简单句连在一起构成的句子。按内容可划分为八大类并列句。

(1) 表示增补意思的并列。主要由 and 连接, 还有一些副词词组。

She washed the children's faces and gave them their breakfast.

I don't want to go, and besides, I am tired.

(2) 表示对比关系的并列。表示对比关系的并列连词有: but, while, yet, still, however 等。

I am old, but you are young.

I'd like to go with you; however, my hands are full.

(3) 表示选择关系的并列。表示选择关系的并列连词有: or, nor, else,

You may do it, or you may ask someone else to do it.

He can't do it, nor can I, nor can you, nor can anybody.

He must be joking, else he's mad.

(4) 表示关联意思的并列。常用的关联连接词有: both...and...; not only...but also...; either...or...; neither...nor...等, 例如:

I not only heard it, but also saw it.

Either I will find a way, or I will make one.

(5) 表示结果和推理的并列。其连接词有: so.

They cost a lot of money, so you should use them carefully.

练习(二): 用连词 and, but 或 so 填空。

① She looked carefully, _____ she could see nothing.

② The maths problem is very difficult, _____ I can't work it out.

③ The teacher is writing on the blackboard, _____ the students are looking at it.

④ He got very tired, _____ he wanted to have a good sleep.

⑤ We love peace (和平), _____ we aren't afraid of war (战争).

3. 复合句: 复合句是由一个主句加一个或几个从句构成的句子。从句只用作句子的一个成分, 不能独立。初中要求掌握的复合句有: 宾语从句、定语从句和状语从句三类。

(1) 宾语从句: 在复合句中作主句谓语的宾语的从句。

中考要求:

1. 掌握由 that, if/whether (是否), what, who 或 where 引导的宾语从句。

2. 宾语从句中的动词时态的正确运用。

3. 宾语从句的语序。

4. 宾语从句与疑问词 + to do

中考要求:

宾语从句这一语法点要求学生根据交际的需要选择适当的引导词引导宾语从句, 同时运用适当的时态和语序。掌握由连接代词或连接副词 what, how, when, where 等引导的宾语从句与疑问词 (what, how, when, where 等) + to do 不定式短语之间的转换。

考点分析:

宾语从句的主要考点是宾语从句的引导词, 从句的语序以及时态的呼应, 其次运用动词不定式短语 (疑问词 + to do) 将宾语从句简化为简单句。难点要辨别 what to do 和 how to do it,

1. 宾语从句的引导词分为三类

(1) 连词 that 引导的宾语从句。that 在从句中不充当任何成分，在口语中可以省略。

(2) 连词 if 或 whether 引导的一般疑问句或选择疑问句变来的宾语从句，if 或 whether 一般可以互换，但在引导选择疑问句变来的宾语从句时、在不定式前面或介词之后只用 whether。如：

Could you tell me if/whether she will come tomorrow?

I wonder whether you will stay or go.

They haven't decided whether to go there.

We are thinking about whether we'd go or leave.

(3) 以连接代词或连接副词 (who, what, which, when, where, why, how) 引导。如：

He asked where the post office was.

2. 宾语从句的时态

(1) 当主句是现在时或将来时时，从句可以根据需要是任何一种时态。如：

Tom says he will buy a new car.

Do you know when he came back last night?

(2) 当主句用了过去时时，从句应用相应的过去时。如：

She said she had been there before.

We wondered when he would come.

(3) 从句为客观理论、自然现象或永恒不变的规律时，不受主句时态的影响，从句仍用一般现在时。如：

The teacher told us light travels faster than sound.

注意：以 could 引导的主句是一种礼貌的用法，并非过去式。如：

Could you tell me where he lives?

3. 宾语从句的语序：宾语从句要用陈述句的句式。如：

I don't know if she has gone.

Do you know what Father Christmas will bring me?

三、试题精萃归类

(2000 年)

1. —What did they do just now?

—He told me _____.

A. how the machine to start

B. the machine how to start

C. how to start the machine

D. the machine to start how

2. I don't know _____, can you tell me?

A. how the two players are old

B. how old are the two players

C. the two player are how old

D. how old the two players are

(2001 年)

3. —what did the scientist say?

—He said he wondered if _____ into space by spaceship one day.

A. he had to fly

B. he could fly

C. can he fly

D. could he fly

(2002 年)

4. Excuse me, sir. Could you tell me _____?

- A. where is the bank nearest B. where is the nearest bank
C. where the nearest bank is D. the nearest bank is where
5. —Hi, Tom! Can you tell me when _____ for London?
—Yes, tomorrow afternoon.
A. leaving B. leaves C. to leave D. are you leaving

(2004 年)

6. There is not much difference between the two. I really don't know _____.
A. what should I choose B. which I should choose
C. which should I choose D. what I should choose

(2005 年)

7. —Can you make sure _____?
—Sorry, I can't. But I did see her just now.
A. where did she go B. where she had gone
C. where she has gone D. where will she go

四、专题训练

(A) 基础题

1. She said _____ she would leave the message on the headmaster's desk.
A. that B. where C. which D. what
2. Could you tell me _____.
A. when the train leave B. when the train leaves
C. when will the train leave D. when does the train leave
3. I don't know _____. Can you tell me?
A. how the twins are old B. how old are the twins
C. the twins are how old D. how old the twins are
4. Do you know _____?
A. where will they plant trees B. where did they plant trees
C. where do they plant trees D. where they will plant trees
5. These pictures will show you _____.
A. what does our city look like B. what our city looks like
C. how does our city looks D. how our city looks like
6. we couldn't find out _____, so we gave it to the teacher.
A. who it was B. whose it was
C. whose it is D. whose is it
7. Sally looked _____ but I didn't know _____ with her.
A. tiredly; what the matter was B. tired; what the matter was
C. tiredly; what was the matter D. tired; what was the matter
8. My uncle asked me _____.
A. why was I late for class B. why I am late for class
C. why am I late for class D. why I was late for class

- (B) 培优题

1. —Do you know _____?
—They moved here soon after their son was born.
A. when would the Greens move here B. when the Greens moved here
C. the Greens would move here D. when the Greens would move here
2. I don't know when he _____. When he _____, I'll let you know.
A. comes, comes B. will come, comes
C. comes, will come D. came, comes
3. —Do you remember _____ he came?
—Yes, I do. He came by car.
A. how B. when C. that D. if
4. You can't imagine _____ when they heard the good news.
A. how they were excited B. how excited they were
C. how excited were they D. they were how excited
5. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____.
A. who is he B. who he is C. who is it D. who it is
6. I hate _____ when people talk with their mouths full.
A. it B. that C. these D. them
7. He tried to make it clear _____ he did an important job.
A. that B. where C. when D. which
8. Please tell me _____ fishing or not this afternoon.
A. whether he will go B. whether will he go
C. if he will go D. if he will go

- ## (2) 定语从句

中考要求:

- ### (3) 状语从句

中考要求:

练习（三）：单选题，请选择正确的答案

1. I don't know if he will come. If he _____, please let me know.
A. will come B. come C. comes D. is coming
2. Do you still remember _____?
A. what did he say B. that he said C. what he said D. he said what
3. —Please tell me when we _____ an English party.
—Next Sunday.
A. are going to have B. had
C. have D. have had
4. _____ I have studied in Guangzhou for four years, I haven't been to the YuanXiu Park.
A. When B. But C. Though D. So
5. Mary didn't go to bed _____ her mother came back home.
A. if B. until C. but D. after

第二节 句子结构

一、英语基本句型

英语中千变万化的句子归根到底都离不开五个基本句型。句型的关键在谓语动词，因此掌握这五个基本句型及谓语动词的变化应作为我们学习英语、进行备考的重点之一。

1. Miss Jones is a secretary.
主语 + 联系动词 + 表语
2. The flowers are blooming.
主语 + 不及物动词
3. They visited the museum.
主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语
4. The mother will buy the girl a dress.
主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语
5. The parents consider the child a genius.
主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

练习（一）：划分下列句子成分，并说出是以上哪种句子。

1. She is a nice girl.
2. When I was a boy, my uncle loved me.
3. I believe that he is right.
4. It rained heavily last night.
5. She enjoys reading novels.
6. Can you give the man whom we met in the library yesterday this book?
7. We call him Weihua.
8. Leaves turn red in autumn.
9. The sun gives us light and heat.
10. He asked me to take off my shoes.

二、特殊句型：There be 句型

这是一个英语中非常常见的句型，它一般表示“存在”，与以上的基本句型一致，例如：

There is a tree in front of our classroom.

谓语 + 主语 + 状语

= A tree is in front of our classroom.

主语 + 联系动词 + 表语

注意：There be 与 have 的区别。

“There be” 句型表示“在什么地方存在什么东西”。而 have 表示“什么人拥有什么东西”。如：

There are some books in my bag. (在我的书包里有一些书。)

I have some books. (我有一些书。)

练习(二)：请用 There be 或 have 句型翻译以下句子。

1. 房间里有一张床、两把椅子。
2. 我有一部新的自行车。
3. 我们城里有一条铁路。
4. 李奶奶有三个女儿。
5. 没有公共汽车，我们只好走路回家。

练习(三)：阅读下面两篇短文，分析文中每个句子的成分，并把划线句子按要求填入表中。

(A)

Last week I went to the theatre. I had a very good seat. The play was very interesting. I did not enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. I got very angry. I could not hear the actors. I turned round. I looked at the man and the woman angrily. They did not pay any attention. In the end, I could not bear it. I turned round again. "I can't hear a word!" I said angrily.

"It's none of your business," the young man said rudely. "This is a private conversation!"

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How	Where?	When?
Last week	I	went			to the theatre.	

(B)

I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim. He is in Australia. He has been there for six months. Tim is an engineer. He is working for a big firm and he has already visited a great number of different places in Australia. He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice Springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. He will soon visit Darwin. From there, he will fly to Perth. My brother has never been abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How	Where?	When?

三、中考英文写作高分策略

1. 在写作中灵活、恰当地运用各种句型去表达意思能给文章增加文采。但连续地使用短句、陈述句会使文章显得单调,此时,我们可以将两个或以上的单句合并成复合句,使文中句子长短交替,增强表现力。

2. 写文章时要根据语境选用恰当、得体的英语单词,切忌根据中文意思随便写一个单词。如下文的“节日”、“菜”、“望着”。

练习(四):请根据所学英语句子种类和句子结构的知识,根据下列内容写一侧日记。

2004年9月27日 星期五 晴

今天是周末,又是中国传统节日——中秋节,而下一周就是国庆节,人们都非常高兴。

下午,叔叔、姑姑都带着孩子来看奶奶,买了月饼、水果和其他礼物,爸爸、妈妈做了很多好吃的菜。

晚饭后,大家望着空中的一轮明月,谈论着几年来家乡发生的巨大变化和祖国美好的将来。

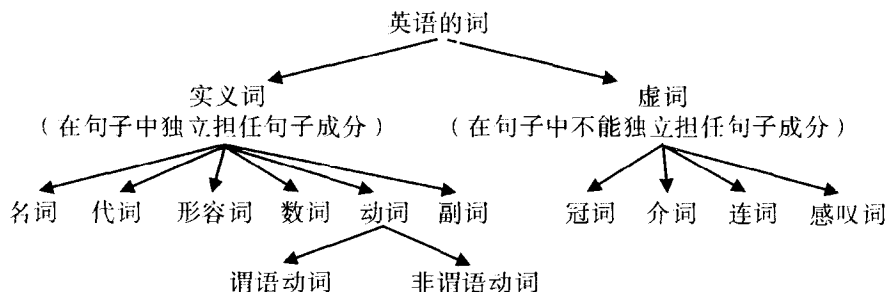
注意:日记须包括上述全部内容,可适当增加细节,使全文连贯。100词左右。

参考词汇:传统 traditional 中秋节 the Mid-autumn Festival

第二章 词 法

第一节 词 类

根据英语的词的意义和特征，我们通常把英语的词分为十大类，如图所示：



一、中考要求

1. 理解英语中一些一词多种词类和一词多义的单词的含义。
2. 掌握一些基本的构词法，并能理解和运用。
3. 熟悉一些常用名词、动词、形容词和副词的词尾的变化。
4. 掌握一些常用同义词、近义词和反义词的用法。

二、考点分析

1. 英语中一些一词多种词类。如：

He has much interest in playing football. (名词作宾语)

Football interests many young men. (动词作谓语)

2. 三种基本的构词法：

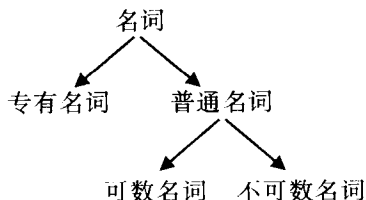
- (1) 合成法：由两个或更多的词合成一个词。如：classroom, newspaper...
- (2) 派生法：通过前缀或后缀构成另一个词。如：careful, unhappy...
- (3) 转化法：由一种词类转化成另一种词类。如：empty (adj.) 空的, empty (v.) 倒空

3. 一些常用名词、动词、形容词和副词的词尾的变化。

4. 一些常用同义词、近义词和反义词的用法。

第二节 名词（感叹词）

名词的分类：



一、中考要求

1. 辨别可数和不可数名词，考点多以感叹句的方式出现，特别注意 music, work, information, news, weather 等几个不可数名词。

2. 既可作可数又可作不可数名词，而意义不同的名词，如：chicken, room, glass, wood.

3. 名词所有格中的多重所有格和双方共有的，或分别各自拥有的人或物。如：

a friend of Ann's mother's, Lily and Lucy's room, Lily's and Lucy's beds, Mother's Day, Teachers' Day

4. 以数字加名词作定语的表达法。

a/10-minute walk = a 10 minutes' walk

a/3-year-old girl

二、考点分析

名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词，可数名词有单数和复数形式；不可数名词只有单数形式。名词复数的构成：

1. 一般情况下在词尾加 -s, 如：room—rooms, friend—friends。

2. 以 -s, -x, -sh, -ch 结尾的名词，在词尾加 -es, 如：class—classes, box—boxes, brush—brushes, watch—watches。

3. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词，先将 y 改为 i, 再加 -es, 如：factory—factories。但以“元音字母+y”结尾的词，直接加 -s, 如：key—keys。

4. 以“辅音字母+o”结尾的词，接加 -es, 如：tomato—tomatoes potato—potatoes, 但 **photo** 和 **kilo** 例外，只加 -s。以“元音字母+y”结尾的词，后加 -s, 如：zoo—zoos, radio—radios。

5. 以 -f 或 -fe 结尾的词，将 f 或 fe 改为 v, 再加 -es, 如：wife—wives, leaf—leaves, 但 **roof** 只加 -s。

6. 特殊变化的名词：

man—men, woman—women, policeman—policemen, Englishman—Englishmen (但 German—Germans)；

tooth—teeth, foot—feet, child—children。

7. 单复数一样的名词：Chinese, Japanese, deer, sheep, fish。

8. 只有复数形式的名词：trousers, clothes, chips。

9. 形式上是单数但作复数的名词：people, police。

名词的所有格

10. 名词后加“s”或“'”的名词所有格主要用于表示人或有生命的东西名词,如: Mary's father, the monkey's heart。也可以用于表示时间、距离、重量和某些无生命的東西的名词,如: today's newspaper, our Party's birthday, ten minutes' walk。

11. 表示几个人共有的东西,只需要在最后的一个人的名字后加's,如: Lucy and Lily's mother。

12. 名词所有格常使用省略式,省去被名词所有格修饰的名词,如: at the doctor's (在诊所里)。

13. “of + 名词所有格”常作后置定语,这种结构指整体中的部分或一个,如: a friend of my father's (我父亲的一个朋友)。

14. 数词 + 名词作定语的两种形式:

(1) 数词 + 复数名词所有格,如:

20 minutes' walk (20 分钟的步行), 400 metres' race (400 米赛跑)。

(2) 数词 + 连词符号 + 单数名词,如:

a 10-year-old boy (一个十岁的男孩), a 100-word letter (一封一百个字的信)。

三、试题精萃归类

(2004 年区模拟考)

- In the war many people have to leave their _____ to survive.
A. home B. family C. house D. room
- Please don't make so much _____. Grandma is sleeping inside.
A. sound B. voice C. shouts D. noise
- This is the present I got from my parents on the _____ Day.
A. Children's B. Child's C. Children D. Child
- Where did you go in the _____ holiday?
—I only stay at home and do some reading.
A. five-days B. five-day's C. five-day D. five days

(2005 年区模拟考)

- Two months later, I will have a _____ holiday. My father will take me to Beijing.
A. twenty days B. twenty days' C. twenty-day D. twenty day's

(2003 年中考)

- _____ wonderful music it is! I like Bethoven's better than anybody's.
A. What B. How a C. What a D. How

(2004 年中考)

- Thanks for giving me _____ I wanted.
—You're welcome.
A. the information B. an information
C. the information D. information

(2005 年中考)

- What about Mr Black's speech?