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中考档案 · 止于至善

银川重点中学
石嘴山重点中学
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中考档案 英语 宁夏专版

李朝东 总主编

2013年

宁夏中考备考用书



中考档案 · 止于至善

宁夏中小学教辅材料评议推荐图书

中考档案

英语
宁夏专版

分册主编：白俊卿
编写：银川教研科所

成功之路
升级版



定价：14.95元



宁夏回族自治区
教育厅
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黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民出版社



英语

ZHONG KAO DANG AN

中考档案

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编 写：银川志鸿教科所



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考档案:宁夏专版. 英语 / 李朝东主编;雷俊仙分册
主编. —银川:宁夏人民教育出版社,2012.12

ISBN 978-7-5544-0128-6

I. ①中… II. ①李… ②雷… III. ①英语课—初中
—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 305940 号

中考档案 英语(宁夏专版)

李朝东 总主编
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责任编辑 朱晓灵 向红伟

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责任印制 刘 丽

黄河出版传媒集团 出版发行
宁夏人民教育出版社

地 址 银川市北京东路 139 号出版大厦 (750001)

网 址 www.yrpubm.com

网上书店 www.hh-book.com

电子信箱 jiaoyushe@yrpubm.com

邮购电话 0951-5014284

经 销 全国新华书店

印刷装订 甘肃新华印刷厂

开 本	880mm×1230mm 1/16	印 张	12.75
字 数	300 千	印 数	10100 册
版 次	2012 年 12 月第 1 版	印 次	2012 年 12 月第 1 次印刷
印刷委托书号 (宁)0010108			
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5544-0128-6/G·1997		

定 价 14.95 元

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考档案:宁夏专版. 英语/李朝东主编;雷俊仙分册
主编. —银川:宁夏人民教育出版社,2012.12

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宁夏人民教育出版社 出版发行

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印刷装订 甘肃新华印刷厂

开 本 880mm×1230mm 1/16

印 张 12.75

字 数 300 千

印 数 10100 册

版 次 2012 年 12 月第 1 版

印 次 2012 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印刷委托书号(宁)0010108

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5544-0128-6/G·1997

定 价 14.95 元

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— ■ ■ ■ 专题一 名 词 ■ ■ ■ —

新题速递

() 1. (2012·淮安)

Lin Shuhao is one of the best basketball _____ in NBA.

- A. actors B. players
C. waiters D. writers

() 2. (2012·扬州)

—Wish you a pleasant journey!

—Thanks! I'll give you a _____ as soon as I arrive in Paris.

- A. ring B. hand
C. ride D. present

() 3. (2012·镇江)

—Mr. Li was sent to teach Chinese in an American high school last year.

—Yes, I know. He told me he would never forget his pleasant _____ while working there.

- A. experiments B. expressions
C. experiences D. explorations

() 4. (2012·宿迁)

—Where can I buy some books, Simon?

—Go to the _____ in the shopping mall in Old Street. You will find many books there.

- A. restaurant B. bookshop
C. cinema D. library

() 5. (2012·天津)

—Why didn't Sally play the violin at the concert last night?

—She said that her hand hurt, but that was only a(n) _____.

_____. I saw her play tennis just now.

- A. matter B. excuse
C. result D. expression

() 6. (2012·温州)

—Where does your uncle work, Jack?

—In a _____ in Paris. He is a policeman.

- A. TV station B. book store
C. post office D. police station

() 7. (2012·黄冈)

—The mountain in our hometown isn't very _____.

—I agree with you. Few _____ like to go sightseeing there.

- A. touristy; tourists B. touristy; tour
C. tourists; touristy D. tourist; tourists

() 8. (2012·黄冈)

—Jenny and Jane's _____ coming to my office. Can you help to find the girls?

—No problem. They will be here _____.

- A. mothers are; in a moment
B. mother is; at the moment
C. mothers are; right away
D. mother is; in a moment

() 9. (2012·滨州)

—My English teacher visited Australia last summer.

—Which city did he visit?

- A. Paris. B. Washington.
C. London. D. Sydney.

考题经典

() 1. (2011·泰州)

He has poor _____, so he can't see the words on the blackboard clearly.

- A. smell B. taste
C. hearing D. eyesight

() 2. (2011·淮安)

—Would you like some _____?

—Yes, please. I'm thirsty.

- A. water B. bread
C. pens D. clothes

() 3. (2011·盐城)

The two cities have reached an _____ to develop science and technology.

- A. education B. excitement
C. agreement D. invention

() 4. (2011·南通)

Mandeep can go to school now—UNICEF has paid for her _____.

- A. education B. vacation
C. competition D. invention

() 5. (2011·扬州)

—I'm sorry I went out for a smoke. I was very tired.

—There's no _____ for this while you are at work.

- A. cause B. excuse
C. matter D. choice

() 6. (2011·宿迁)

—Oh, my God! We have missed the last bus. What shall we do?

—I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.

- A. decision B. choice
C. advice D. reason

() 7. (2011·无锡)

The theme park is about _____ ride from the museum. You should start out right now.

- A. two hour B. two hour's
C. two hours' D. two hours

() 8. (2011·上海)

The old man used to raise many _____ to make a living on the farm.

- A. duck B. horse
C. bird D. sheep

() 9. (2011·深圳)

—Could you please tell me something about the two

_____?

—_____. They are exchange students of No. 1 Middle School.

- A. Frenchmen; Yes, please
B. Frenchmans; Come on
C. Germen; Not at all
D. Germans; All right

() 10. (2011·杭州)

For breakfast, I usually have _____ and two pieces of bread.

- A. a cup of milk half B. half a cup of milk
C. a half milk cup D. half a milk cup

() 11. (2011·重庆)

Could you please get me some _____? I'm hungry.

- A. apple B. water
C. bread D. egg

() 12. (2011·河南)

I have some problems with my English writing. Can you give me some _____?

- A. advice B. decisions
C. information D. messages

() 13. (2011·安顺)

—Mr. Smith always has _____ to tell us.

—So he does.

- A. some good pieces of news
B. some pieces of good news
C. some good piece of news
D. some piece of good news

() 14. (2011·安顺)

Can you imagine what life will be like in _____ time?

- A. 50 years' B. 50 year's
C. 50-years' D. 50-years

考点梳理

考点一 可数名词与不可数名词

(一) 英语中部分名词既是可数名词又是不可数名词,但表达的意义有所变化

名词	作不可数名词的含义	作可数名词的含义
room	空间,地方	房间
glass	玻璃	玻璃杯
paper	纸	试卷;证件
chicken	鸡肉	小鸡
fish	鱼肉	鱼

名词	作不可数名词的含义	作可数名词的含义
work	工作	著作
experience	经验	经历

(二) 可数名词的单复数

可数名词有单、复数之分,而不可数名词没有复数形式。可数名词变复数时有规则变化和不规则变化两种情况。

1. 规则变化

可数名词复数形式通常是在单数形式后加词尾“-s”构成,其主要规律如下:

(1) 一般情况在词尾加-s。

如:book—books girl—girls pen—pens doctor—doctors
boy—boys

(2)以s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词加-es。

如:bus—buses class—classes box—boxes watch—
watches brush—brushes

(3)以ce, se, ze, (d)ge 结尾的名词加-s。

如:orange—oranges piece—pieces

(4)以辅音字母加y 结尾的名词变“y”为“i”再加-es。

如:city—cities factory—factories country—countries
family—families

但要注意的是以元音字母加y 结尾的名词的复数形式只加-s。

如:boy—boys day—days

(5)以o 结尾的名词多数都加-es。

如:hero→heroes potato→potatoes tomato→tomatoes

巧学妙记 这三个加es 结尾的单词可记忆为:

英雄喜欢吃西红柿和土豆。

以o 结尾,但词末为两个元音字母的词只加-s。

如:zoo—zoos radio—radios

还有某些以o 结尾的外来词也只加-s。

如:photo—photos piano—pianos kangaroo—kangaroos
bamboo—bamboos

(6)以f 或fe 结尾的词,多数变f 为v 再加-es。

如:wife—wives knife—knives wolf—wolves thief—
thieves shelf—shelves half—halves leaf—leaves life—lives
myself—ourselves yourself—yourselves himself—themselves

巧学妙记 只要记住下面这首顺口溜,相信你就一定会记住这些词:

妻子持刀去砍狼,那个小偷发了慌;躲在架后保己命,
半数树叶都落光。

除此之外,其他学过的以-f (e) 结尾的名词变复数时,都是直接加s。如cafe—cafes(咖啡馆), safe—safes(保险箱), roof—roofs(屋顶), handkerchief—handkerchiefs(手帕)等。

2. 不规则变化

(1)改a 或o 为e。

如:man—men(男人) woman—women(女人)
policeman—policemen(警察)

(2)改oo 为ee。

如:foot—feet(脚) tooth—teeth(牙齿) goose—geese(鹅)

(3)单复数同形。

如:sheep—sheep(羊) deer—deer(鹿) fish—fish(鱼)

(4)其他特殊变化。

如:child—children(儿童) ox—oxen(公牛) mouse—
mice(老鼠)

【易错提醒】

(1)与man 和woman 构成的合成词,其复数形式中的man 和woman 也要改为men 和women。(walkman 复数为walkmans 例外)

a man doctor—two men doctors a woman teacher—three
women teachers

(2)表示“某国人”的名词复数

①单复数同形:Chinese—Chinese(中国人) Japanese—
Japanese(日本人) Swiss—Swiss(瑞士人)

②不规则变化:Englishman—Englishmen(英国人)
Frenchman—Frenchmen(法国人)

③直接加-s: German—Germans(德国人) American—
Americans(美国人) Canadian—Canadians(加拿大人)
Indian—Indians(印度人) Italian—Italians(意大利人)

巧学妙记 关于表示某国人的名词复数:

中日不变英法变,其余s 加后面。

【易错提醒】

(1)German 不是合成词,它的复数形式是加-s。

(2)当fish 表示不同种类的鱼时,其复数为在词尾加-es。

(3)名词作定语修饰另一个名词时,作定语的名词一般用单数。在该短语变复数时,只把中心词(即被修饰的名词)变成复数。

one banana tree 一棵香蕉树

two banana trees 两棵香蕉树

a pen pal 一位笔友

two pen pals 两位笔友

(4)有些集体名词虽为单数形式但其意义为复数,如:people, police, class 等。

(5)有些名词仅有复数形式,如:trousers(裤子), clothes(衣服), shorts(短裤), chopsticks(筷子), glasses(眼镜), goods(货物), scissors(剪刀), compasses(圆规)。

(6)形式上是复数,实际上是单数的名词。

学科名词:physics, mathematics/maths

游戏名称:bowls(滚木球戏)

专有名词:the United States

其他名词:news(新闻), falls(瀑布)

(三)不可数名词

1. 一般情况下,物质名词、抽象名词为不可数名词。

物质名词无法分为个体的事物,通常不能与不定冠词连用,自身不能表示具体的数量,如water, coffee, time, money, bread, work, milk, gas, air, wind 等;抽象名词表示的是可感觉却触摸不到的性质、动作、状态、感情等抽象的概念,如kindness(仁慈), information(信息), advice(建议), happiness(幸福), progress(进步)等。

2. 常用how much, much, a little, little, a lot of, some, any 等来修饰不可数名词。

3. 不可数名词无复数,作主语时常看成单数。但它们可借助某些表示单位的词来表示一定的量。其单复数的变化与这些量词有关。如:a glass of water(一杯水), two pieces of advice(两条建议), a bottle of orange(一瓶橙汁), two glasses of water(两杯水), five cups of tea(五杯茶), 100 bags of rice(100袋大米)等。

4. 常见的不可数名词有:

ice, meat, metal, milk, money, music, mutton, news, noise, orange, paper, pork, rice, salt, sand, air, beef, bread, chalk, coal, coffee, cotton, fish, food, hair, health, homework, housework, wind, wood, wool, work, silk, snow, tea, teamwork, temperature, time, treasure, water, weather

【易错提醒】

可修饰可数名词的量词:a few, few, many, a great many, several, a great number of

可修饰不可数名词的量词:little, a little, much, as much as, a great deal of, a great amount of

既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词的量词:a lot of, lots of, some, any, more, most, plenty of, a large quantity of, enough

考点二 名词的所有格

名词所有格是用来表示名词之间的所属关系的。名词所有格有“'s 所有格”,“of 所有格”和“双重所有格”三种形式。

分类	构成方式及意义	例子
“'s”所有格	1. 一般情况下,是在单数名词的词尾直接加“'s”。	Jim's football 吉姆的足球
	2. 以s结尾的名词复数,只能在词尾加“'”。	the teachers' chairs 老师们的椅子
	3. 不以s结尾的名词复数,在词尾加“'s”。	Children's Day 儿童节
	4. 表示两人各自所有的两个东西,要在两个名词后面都加上“'s”,且后接复数名词;若表示两人共同所有的一个东西,则只能在后面那个名词后面加上“'s”,且后接单数名词。	Tom's and Mike's rooms 汤姆和迈克的房间(两人各有一间房间) Tom and Mike's room 汤姆和迈克的房间(两人共同拥有的一间房间)
	5. 一些表示日期、时间、距离、国家名称的无生命名词,也可加“'s”构成所有格。	today's newspaper 今天的报纸
	6. 如果“'s”后的名词是店铺、住宅、诊所等地点,后面的名词常常要省略。	at the doctor's = at the doctor's office 在诊所/医生办公室

分类	构成方式及意义	例子
“of”所有格	“of”表示无生命的事物的所属关系	the windows of the house 房屋的窗户 a map of Beijing 一幅北京地图
双重所有格	1. of + “'s”所有格	a book of your brother's 你哥哥的一本书
	2. of + 名词性物主代词	an old friend of mine 我的一位老朋友

考点三 名词的构成

一些名词往往是与其他词在结构上有联系,由其他词派生、转化或合成而来。

(一)派生法

在一个单词的词尾加上一个后缀所派生的名词常有:

1. -ment 接在动词后面构成名词,表示行为动作的过程或结果等。

advertise—advertisement(广告) move—movement(运动)
govern—government(政府) treat—treatment(治疗)
punish—punishment(惩罚) enjoy—enjoyment(娱乐)
improve—improvement(改善) develop—development(发展)
state—statement(陈述)

2. -ness 接在形容词的后面,构成抽象名词,表示性质、情况或状态等。

happy—happiness(快乐) ugly—ugliness(丑陋) busy—business(贸易)
ill—illness(病症) kind—kindness(善良)
sad—sadness(悲伤) rich—richness(富有) careful—carefulness(细心)
careless—carelessness(粗心) polite—politeness(礼貌)

3. -ion 接在动词后面构成名词,一般是表示情况、状态、性质、行为。

+ ion	-e + ion	-e + tion	-e + ation
protect—protection	operate—operation	introduce—introduction	organize—organization
collect—collection	donate—donation	produce—production	invite—invitation
attract—attraction	educate—education		
exhibit—exhibition	pollute—pollution		
prevent—prevention	celebrate—celebration		
	congratulate—congratulation		

4. 以下九种后缀加在动词后指人:

-er	work—worker(工人) run—runner(跑步者) teach—teacher(教师) write—writer(作家) engine—engineer(工程师) Londoner(伦敦人) New Yorker(纽约人)
-----	---

-or	act—actor(演员) collect—collector(收藏家) operate—operator(经营者; 操作者) visit—visitor(参观者) invent—inventor(发明家)
-ar	beg—beggar(乞丐)
-ian	magic—magician(魔术师) music—musician(音乐家) history—historian(历史学家)
-n	Africa—African(非洲人) America—American(美国人) Asia—Asian(亚洲人)
-ese	China—Chinese(中国人) Japan—Japanese(日本人)
-eer	pioneer(先锋) volunteer(志愿者)
-ess	act—actress(女演员) host—hostess(女主持) prince—princess(公主) wait—waitress(女服务员)
-ist	type—typist(打字员) violin—violinist(小提琴家) chemic—chemist(化学家) art—artist(艺术家) science—scientist(科学家) physics—physicist(物理学家)

5. -age 加在动词后面,表示行为的结果

store—storage(储藏) marry—marriage(婚姻) short—shortage(短缺)

6. -dom 表示领域、职位、状况

free—freedom(自由) king—kingdom(王国) wise—wisdom(智慧)

7. -ity 加在形容词后面,表示抽象意义

able—ability(能力) real—reality(现实)

8. -ship 加在名词后面,表示状态、抽象概念

friend—friendship(友谊) relation—relationship(关系)
member—membership(成员) citizen—citizenship(公民权)
hard—hardship(艰难)

9. -th 是名词后缀

born—birth(出生) die—death(死亡) deep—depth(深度)
grow—growth(生长) strong—strength(力量) true—truth(真理)
long—length(长度)

10. -ty 或 -y 加在形容词后面,表示特性或情况

cruel—cruelty(残酷) safe—safety(安全) difficult—difficulty(困难) pure—purity(纯洁)

11. -ure 加在动词后面,表示行为及其结果

mix—mixture(混合) please—pleasure(乐趣) fail—failure(失败)

12. -hood 表示身份、资格、时间、集体、状态

brother—brotherhood(兄弟般的 关系) neighbor—neighborhood(邻里)
child—childhood(童年时代) boy—boyhood(少年时代)
girl—girlhood(少女时代)

13. -ence 是名词后缀

different—difference(区别) exist—existence(存在)
silent—silence(沉默)

14. -ance 是名词后缀

appear—appearance(出现) perform—performance(表演)
accept—acceptance(接受) assistant—assistance(帮助)
distant—distance(距离)

15. -ing 是名词后缀

sight—sightseeing(观光) feel—feeling(情感) paint—painting(绘画)
mean—meaning(意思) train—training(训练) greet—greeting(招呼)

(二) 转化法

转化法是指基本不改变单词的词形,而将其转用为另一词类词。单词转化后的意义常与转化前的意义有密切的联系。

May I have a look?

我可以看一看吗?(动词转化为名词)

Let him have a try.

让他试试。(动词转化为名词)

It's necessary to know the difference between right and wrong.

有必要知道对错之间的区别。(形容词转化成名词)

There were lots of ups and downs in his life.

他的一生中有许多的起起落落。(副词转化成名词)

(三) 合成法

有些词是通过合成的方式来构成的,这些词就是我们常说的合成词。

This is our classroom.

这是我们的教室。

Do you often play basketball?

你经常打篮球吗?

Her handwriting is much better than mine.

她的书法比我的要好得多。

The waiting-room is quite crowded.

候车室里相当拥挤。

The water in the swimming pool is clear, like a blue mirror.

游泳池里的水很清澈,像一面蓝色的镜子。

Please look at the blackboard.

请看黑板。

He plants lots of flowers in his green-house.

他在温室里种了许多花。

They are playing games on the playground.

他们在操场上做游戏。

(四) 英语中有些形容词加上定冠词表示某一类的人,汉译时常译成名词

They did their best to help the sick and the wounded.

他们尽了最大的努力帮助病号和伤员。

Robin and his friends hated the rich and loved and protected the poor.

罗宾和他的伙伴们痛恨阔人,热爱并保护穷人。

考点四 名词词义辨析

中考英语试卷里的选择题中经常会有词义辨析的题目。选项中所给出的名词意思相近,但含义不同,用法也不同。有些比较明显,容易区分,有些没那么明显,不易区分,所以要多加注意。掌握和运用好近义词,关键在于能辨析近义词之间的细微差别。一般来说近义词在意义和用法上都是“同中有异”或“大同小异”的。要辨析近义词,必须结合实际语境,根据词语的具体功能,做到“求同”、“辨异”,也就是找出近义词的“共性”和“个性”来,才能使意思表达得更确切、更细致、更生动,增强语言的灵活性和精密性。

部分近义名词辨析:

1. sport, game, match, race 的区别

sport 通常指“户外运动”,以锻炼为主,概念较大;game 意思是“运动,比赛”,不管户内户外还是脑力体力,指以胜负为主;match 意为“竞赛,比赛”,多指正式比赛;race 主要表示“赛跑;赛马;赛车”。

People all around the world enjoy sports.

全世界的人都喜爱运动。

The football game will be held in Beijing.

那场足球赛将在北京举行。

Our school football team won the league match.

我们学校足球队获得了联赛冠军。

He's training a horse for the race.

他正训练马准备参加比赛。

2. festival, holiday, vacation 的区别

festival, “节日”,指喜庆的日子或持续一段时间的文娱活动;holiday, “假日,休息日”,指法定假日或因风俗习惯而形成的节假日,复数可以表示一个较长的假期;vacation, “假期”,指学习或工作中一段长时间的休息。

The Shanghai Television Festival will be held next month.

上海电视节将在下个月举行。

Sunday is a holiday and most people do not work.

星期天是个假日,多数人不工作。

What are you going to do during the summer vacation/holidays?

暑期你打算做什么事情?

3. journey, tour, trip, travel 的区别

journey 指在陆地上、海上或空中进行的长途旅行,含有辛苦的含义;tour 指途中作短期逗留的巡回旅行,强调游览多处,常用来指观光等;trip 通常指往返定时的短途旅行,如出差度假等;travel 多指长期或长途的观光旅行,尤其指到国外,没有明确目的地,也可作不可数名词,指旅行这一行为。

He made up his mind to make the journey to Dunhuang.

他拿定主意要去敦煌旅行。

He has gone on a walking tour.

他步行观光去了。

He took several trips to Shanghai last year.

去年他去了上海好几次。

Did you go to Santiago during your travels?

旅行期间你去圣地亚哥了吗?

Travelling through thick forests is dangerous.

在密林里边穿行是很危险的。

4. sound, noise, voice 的区别

sound 指人所听到的自然界的各种声音;noise 主要指“噪音或不悦耳、不和谐的嘈杂声”;voice 指人的“嗓音”。如:

All of a sudden there was the sound of shots and a cry.

突然间传来几声枪响和一声尖叫。

The noise of the street kept me awake in the night.

街上的喧嚣声让我彻夜难眠。

The singer has lost her ringing voice as a result of a bad cold.

因为重感冒的缘故,这个歌唱家失去了她银铃般的嗓音。

5. job, work 的区别

job 是可数名词,指一项具体的工作,多指“零工”或“短工”;work 是不可数名词,指“工作;劳动;努力,用功”。我们不能说 a work,只能说 a job。如:

a part-time job 兼职工作

Washing the windows is not my job.

洗窗子不是我的事(任务)。

You have done a day's work in three hours.

你在三个小时内完成了一天的工作。

注意:用英语表达“失业”时,work 和 job 这两个词都可以用,但是如果用 job 就必须用不定冠词 a,如果用 work,则不用不定冠词。

He is now out of a job./He is now out of work.

他现在失业了。

6. family, house, home 的区别

三者都与“家”有关,但所指对象和用法不同。

(1)family 的意思是“家庭;家庭成员”,与居住的房子无关。

当 family 作为整体概念的“家庭”讲时是单数;当“家庭成员”讲时是复数。如:

Mr. Richard's family is very large.

理查德先生的家庭是个很大的家庭。(单数)

My family are very well.

我家里人都很好。(复数)

(2)house 的意思是“房屋,住宅”,一般指家人所居住的建筑物。如:

There are many new houses in our village.

我们村里有很多新房子。

(3)home 的意思是“家”,主要指一个人出生或居住的地方,房屋是其中的一部分,因而也有“家乡,故乡”的意思。它具有 house 所没有的感情色彩(如“团聚”、“思念”等)。如:

East or West, home is best.

金窝银窝不如自己的草窝。

7. problem, question 的区别

两者都有“问题”的意思,但用法却不尽相同:

(1) problem 指说话者认为难以解决的问题,它与动词 solve 或 settle(解决)搭配。而 question 指说话者需要寻找答案的问题,它常与动词 ask 或 answer 连用。试比较:

The problem is difficult to be solved.

这个问题很难解决。

May I ask you some questions?

我可以问你一些问题吗?

(2) problem 可用于指数学或物理等的习题,而 question 却无此义。question 可表示一件“与……有关的事”。试比较:

Can you work out this maths problem?

你能算出这道数学题吗?

It's a question of money/time.

这是一个与金钱/时间有关的问题。

(3) 指需要讨论或解决的问题时, problem 与 question 可以互换。如:

We are going to talk about several problems/questions at the meeting.

我们会在会上要谈到一些问题。

8. road, way, path 的区别

(1) road 主要指能通车的“大道”、“公路”;path 主要指车辆不能通行的“小路”。但在比喻用法中,两者常可互换。如:

It's not really a road, only a path.

那算不上是大路,只不过是条小径而已。

Hard work is the road/path to success.

勤奋是成功之路。

(2) way 表示“路”,其含义通常比较抽象,主要指路的方向或距离。如:

Which is the way to the station?

去车站怎么走?

We lost our way in the forest.

我们在森林中迷了路。

It's a long way from here.

那地方离这里很远。

注意:way 一般不指某一特定的“路”,下面各句不宜用 way。

There's a car outside parked in the road.

外面的路上停着一辆小汽车。

We followed a muddy path through the forest.

我们沿着一条泥泞的小路穿过森林。

(3) 表示挡路或碍事等,通常用 way,但有时也用 road,但一般不用 path。如:

You are in my way/road.

你挡着我的路了。

Get out of my road/way;I want to pass.

不要挡我的道,我要过去。

(4) 在专有名词中,通常用 road 而不用 way 或 path。如:

Jiefang Road 解放路

35 York Rd. London 伦敦约克路 35 号

注意:有时 way 也用于专有名词中,但那主要用于个别古路名或指小街小巷。如:

the Appian Way 亚壁古道(古罗马皇帝 Appius 所建的军用大道,是当时最好的一条大道)

He lives in Stepney Way.

他住在斯特普尼小巷。

9. person, people 的区别

(1) person 是单数,为个体名词,多指单个人、某一个人。它泛指 man, woman 或 child 中的任何一个,其复数形式是 persons,但人们习惯用 people 代替 persons。“一个人”常译作 a person,而需要说明一个人的性别时,要用 a man 或 a woman 来表示。如:

Who is the youngest person in your class?

你们班里年龄最小的人是谁?

(2) people 是复数,集合名词,多指人类、人群、人们、民族。作“人”讲时,是集合名词,表复数概念。说“一个人”时,不用 people。当表示两个以上的人时,可用 people。如: twenty people(二十个人)。people 作“民族”解时,有单、复数之分。如: a people(一个民族)。

There are 56 peoples in China.

中国有 56 个民族。

考点过关

() 1. (2012·株洲)

Bananas, apples and oranges are all _____.

A. fruits

B. vegetables

C. drinks

() 2. (2012·自贡)

—What's your favorite _____?

—Summer. Because I can swim in rivers.

A. season

B. subject

C. music

() 3. (2012·广安)

—Miss Li, could you give me _____ on English learning?

—Certainly. First you should speak English every day.

- A. any advices B. many advices
C. some advice

() 4. (2011 · 苏州)

There are millions of websites on the Internet and there _____ a lot of useful _____ on the websites.

- A. are; informations B. are; information
C. is; informations D. is; information

() 5. (2011 · 聊城)

Peter regards Liaocheng as his second _____ because he has lived here for ten years.

- A. family B. house
C. home D. room

() 6. (2011 · 德阳)

Stop making so much _____. The children are sleeping.

- A. voice B. noise
C. sound

() 7. (2011 · 天津)

For my homework I have to write a(n) _____ about the wonders of the world.

- A. music B. picture
C. composition D. exam

() 8. (2011 · 宁波)

—Excuse me, where can I exchange _____?

—There's a bank on the second floor.

- A. books B. food
C. money D. stamps

() 9. (2010 · 乌鲁木齐)

—Forests are very important to us, aren't they?

—Yes, if we have more forests, they will help to keep _____ from running away.

- A. trees B. leaves
C. water D. grass

() 10. (2010 · 扬州)

—Wow, so many beautiful cars! I don't know which one to buy.

—Anyway, you have to make a _____.

- A. conclusion B. connection
C. decision D. presentation

() 11. (2011 · 重庆)

Could you please get me some _____? I'm hungry.

- A. apple B. water
C. bread D. egg

() 12. (2011 · 上海)

The old man used to raise many _____ to make a living on the farm.

- A. duck B. horse
C. bird D. sheep

() 13. (2011 · 大连)

—Did you enjoy the _____?

—Yes, it was delicious.

- A. party B. trip
C. meal D. movie

() 14. (2011 · 宁波)

—Excuse me, where can I exchange _____?

—There's a bank on the second floor.

- A. books B. food
C. money D. stamps

() 15. (2011 · 广东)

—I hear you run for half an hour every day.

—Right, we have to. It is one of the _____ in our school.

- A. rules B. plans
C. hobbies D. choices

() 16. (2011 · 乌鲁木齐)

He has something wrong with his _____. He cannot see clearly.

- A. leg B. eye
C. hand D. arm

() 17. (2011 · 嘉兴)

—Would you please pass me something to drink?

—What about some _____?

- A. beef B. fish
C. juice D. bread

() 18. (2011 · 山西)

Read the _____ carefully. They will help you know how to use the popper.

- A. instructions B. decisions
C. results

新题速递

- () 1. (2012 · 南京)
—What do you want to be when you grow up?
—I want to be _____ social worker. Many people are in great need of our help.
A. a B. an
C. the D. 不填

() 2. (2012 · 苏州)
In order to find _____ better job, she planned to learn _____ second foreign language.
A. the; a B. a; a
C. the; the D. a; the

() 3. (2012 · 连云港)
—Is Mr. Francois Hollande _____ honest and capable man?
—Yes. And that is why he was chosen _____ president of France.
A. a; a B. an; /
C. the; the D. a; /

() 4. (2012 · 盐城)
China has _____ area of about 9,600,000 square kilometers.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /

() 5. (2012 · 淮安)
This summer, I'm going to visit _____ Great Wall.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /

() 6. (2012 · 扬州)
It takes us about _____ hour to get to the Yangzhou-Taizhou Airport from Yangzhou by _____ bus.
A. an; a B. a; an
C. an; / D. a; /

() 7. (2012 · 泰州)
Helen has _____ lovely dog. _____ dog is clever enough to bring her newspapers every evening.
A. a; A B. the; The
C. a; The D. the; A

() 8. (2012 · 宿迁)
I often have _____ egg and a glass of milk for _____ breakfast every day.
A. an; / B. a; /
C. an; the D. a; the

() 9. (2012 · 泰州)
Zhang Lili, _____ good teacher, is regarded as _____ most beautiful teacher at present.
A. an; a B. a; the
C. /; the D. the; a

() 10. (2012 · 南通)
Now all of us exercise at _____ least _____ hour a day in and outside school.
A. the; a B. a; an
C. 不填; a D. 不填; an

() 11. (2012 · 福州)
There is no living thing on _____ moon.
A. the B. a
C. 不填

() 12. (2012 · 天津)
—What do you think of _____ film about *Zhan Tianyou*?
—It's _____ good film.
A. the; the B. a; the
C. the; a D. a; a

() 13. (2012 · 温州)
—Who's that man?
—Jeremy Lin. He's _____ American basketball player.
A. a B. an C. the D. /

() 14. (2012 · 烟台)
—Do you often play _____ soccer with your friends?
—No, I don't like sports. I often play _____ piano in my free time.
A. a; the B. the; /
C. /; the D. the; a

() 15. (2012 · 衢州)
Li Na is one of _____ most popular tennis players in China.
A. a B. an
C. the D. 不填

() 16. (2012 · 株洲)
This is _____ story-book. It was written by Yang Hongying.
A. the B. a
C. an

C. the

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

(1)泛指某一类人或物。如:A panda is very lovely.

(2)表示数量“一”,但意义上没有 one 强。如:a pen

(3)第一次提到某物或某人时。如:I have a book.

(4)表示“每一”,相当于 every。如:twice a day

(5)用于某些固定词组中。如:a little, in a hurry

2. 不定冠词 a 和 an 的区别

判断在一个单词前用 a 还是用 an,是根据其读音,而不是根据其首字母来判断的。以元音音素开头的词前用“an”,以辅音音素开头的词前用“a”。如:an hour, an honest boy, a useful book, a university student.

附:①在 26 个字母中,前面用 an 的字母有 $4 + 6 + 2 = 12$ 个:(前四个元音字母)a, e, i, o,(以/e/开头的字母)f, l, m, n, s, x 以及 h, r,其他用 a。

②以 u 开头的单词要注意区别:

a useful desk(一张有用的桌子) a university(一所大学)
an umbrella(一把伞) an unusual story(一个不寻常的故事)
an unhappy young man(一位不开心的年轻人)

巧学妙记 不定冠词的用法口诀:

冠词 a, an 两种帽,许多名词常需要;开头读音若是元,
要把 an 帽来挑选;辅音起首戴 a 帽,记住规律莫乱套。

考点二 定冠词的用法

1. 特指某(些)人或某(些)物。

The man in the car is Mr. Smith.

车里的人是史密斯先生。

2. 指谈话双方都知道的人或物。

—Where is the post office? 邮局在哪儿?

—Over there. 在那边。

3. 上文已经提到过的人或物。

There was a man in the hotel. The man looked very tired.

旅馆里有一个人,他看上去很疲倦。

4. 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。

the sun 太阳

the earth 地球

5. 用在西洋乐器前。如:

play the violin 拉小提琴

play the piano 弹钢琴

6. 用在序数词和形容词最高级前。

This is the first lesson of the book.

这是本书的第一课。

7. 用在方位名词前。

on the left/right 在左/右边

8. 用在姓氏的复数前,表示全家人或夫妇二人。

The Blacks are getting ready for the holiday.

布莱克一家正在为假日做准备。

9. 用在某些形容词前,表示某一类人。

the young 年轻人

the old 老年人

10. 用在普通名词构成的专有名词前。

the Summer Palace 颐和园

the Great Wall 长城

the Yellow River 黄河

the United States 美国

the Second World War 第二次世界大战

11. 用在某些固定词组中。

in the morning 在上午

all the year round 一整年

in the open air 在户外

on the way 在途中

at the top of 在……顶部

in the future 在将来

巧学妙记 定冠词的用法口诀:

特指双熟悉,上文已提及;世上独一无二,序数最高级;某些专有名词,习语及乐器。

考点三 不用冠词的情况

1. 名词前已经有指示代词(this, that, these, those)、形容词性物主代词(my, his, our...)或名词所有格等限定词;

2. 表示语言、学科、三餐、球类运动、棋类运动的名词前;

3. 表示星期、月份、季节、节日的名词前;

4. 表示人名、国名、称呼语或头衔等的专有名词前;

5. 某些固定短语中。

by bus 乘公共汽车

by bike 骑自行车

day and night 日日夜夜

face to face 面对面

巧学妙记 不用冠词的几种情况

下列情况应免冠,代词限定名词前;专有名词不可数,
学科球类三餐饭;复数名词表泛指,两节星期月份前;
颜色语种和国名,称呼习语及头衔。

【疑难剖析】

1. 表示某一类事物的时候可以用 3 种形式:

(1)不定冠词 + 名词单数

(2)定冠词 + 名词单数

(3)名词复数(前面不加冠词)

A horse is a useful animal.

The horse is a useful animal. } 马是一种有用的动物。

Horses are useful animals. }

2. “the + 序数词”表示“第几……”;“a/an + 序数词”表示“又一,再一”。

The banana is delicious, and I would like a second one.

香蕉很好吃,我想再吃一个。

3. 有些短语中有无冠词意义差别较大,甚至完全相反。

at school 在上学—at the school 在学校里

at table 在吃饭—at the table 在桌旁
 on earth 究竟—on the earth 在地球上
 in hospital 住院—in the hospital 在医院里
 in bed (睡、病、躺)在床上—in the bed (某物)在床上
 out of question 没问题—out of the question 不可能
 in front of 在……前面—in the front of 在……(内部的)
 前面
 in future 今后,从今以后—in the future 将来

考点四 冠词的位置

1. 不定冠词的位置

(1)当名词被 many, half, such, what 等词修饰时,不定冠词放在这些词之后。

He left in such a hurry that he forgot to close the door.
 他如此匆忙地离开,以至于忘了关门。

(2)当名词前面的形容词有 so, too, as, how 等词修饰时,不定冠词置于形容词之后。

He is as good a teacher as you.
 他像你一样是一位好教师。

(3)当名词前的形容词被 quite, rather 或 very 修饰时,不定冠词放在 quite 或 rather 之后,very 之前。

quite a beautiful sweater 一件十分好看的毛衣

2. 定冠词的位置

(1)当定冠词与 all, half, both, double 等词连用修饰名词时,定冠词应放在这些词之后。

All the books are written in Chinese.

所有的书都是用汉语写的。

(2)当定冠词与表示倍数、分数的词连用时,需要放在这些词之后。

The room is three times the size of that one.

这个房间是那个房间的三倍大。

(3)当 much, exactly 等词修饰 same 时, the 放在这些词之后。

She talked much the same as you.

她和你说的话几乎一样。

考点过关

() 1. (2012·恩施)

_____ girl who will perform at the party tomorrow comes from _____ European country.

- A. The; a B. A; the
 C. The; an

() 2. (2012·滨州)

—Listen! Someone is playing _____ piano.

—Wow! _____ beautiful music! I like it very much.

- A. a; What B. an; How
 C. the; What D. /; How

() 3. (2011·舟山)

—Who's that lovely girl?

—You mean _____ girl with long hair? That's Kate.

- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

() 4. (2011·兰州)

Our Chinese teacher told us _____ interesting story and _____ story was about Thomas Edison.

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

() 5. (2011·清远)

Her daughter began to play _____ piano when she was five. Now she's very good at it.

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

() 6. (2011·长沙)

I usually go to school on _____ foot.

- A. a B. the
 C. /

() 7. (2010·南京)

There is _____ local shop for people to buy daily things in the small village.

- A. a B. an
 C. the D. 不填

() 8. (2010·南通)

I have _____ notebook and two pens in my bag. _____ notebook is for you.

- A. a; A B. the; The
 C. the; A D. a; The

() 9. (2010·扬州)

—Look! What's that moving high up in _____ sky?

—It must be _____ plane.

- A. a; the B. the; /
 C. the; a D. /; a

() 10. (2010·苏州)

We can have _____ bluer sky if we create _____ less polluted world.

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