



中央教科所、北京师范大学著名教育专家先进思想整合沉淀

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# 中考英语 专顶全解

总策划：顾之川  
总主编：张建良  
总编：陈纪兰

新颖 系统 丰富 完备 名师编撰 实用权威

## 书面表达

本书主编：苏娟丽



中国教育电视台主持人  
优学丛书代言人

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# 导

# 读

## 专项突破

丛书直接针对中考,对英语备考从词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达五个板块,重点突破,全面备考。

### 词汇

按新课标要求,对中考考查词汇全面解析,项目有:音标、词性、词义、词组、用法举例、相近相关词语比较分析等。内容全面,解析透彻,例句丰富,巧妙记忆。此既为英语学科必备小词典,又为中考词汇学习与记忆的实用工具书。书中既有对中考词汇考查的精要分析,又有备考方法指导;书中词汇训练突破 800 题更能让备考复习跃上新的台阶。

### 语法

按语法项目科学归纳,条分缕析,从语法要点到具体运用,从典型示例到变化比较,完全把握语法要点,举一反三,灵活运用。

### 阅读理解

细致分析中考阅读理解的考查要求与命题特点,归纳提炼有效训练与备考方法,精析精练。选材范围广泛,涉及历史、地理、自然、社会、生活、文化、环保等各个方面,情景丰富,训练规范。

### 完形填空

全书包括两大部分,一是完形填空,二是补全对话。题型全面、新颖,注重创新,围绕中考要求,进行专题性突破。

### 书面表达

着眼应用,引导写作,话题丰富多彩,范例典型精美,既有利于欣赏品读,更有利于借鉴积累,此为备考的基础储备。

## 栏目设置

### 考点透视

对中考考查要求及命题特点全面解析,帮助考生全面把握中考要求,明确备考目标。

### 解题指导

结合中考要求归纳总结有效学习方法与备考经验,提纲挈领,咀嚼反思,深度挖掘,提升思维,实现学习到备考的全面升华。

### 真题再现

精选近年重点省市中考典型命题,详析详解,在解题过程中归纳方法技巧,在解题分析中渗透命题预测。试题新颖、典范、丰富,大容量。

### 强化训练

精心选编备考训练题,进行考前强化训练。这是考前的实战演练,有利于考生快速进入临战状态,树立必胜信念。

本丛书在中考备考前夕出版,内容更丰富,信息更准确,最新,最全,最实用。

编者

2006 年 11 月于北京

词  
语

汇  
法

要点完备,详解详析,例句丰富,巧妙记忆

阅读理解  
完形填空

巩固词汇,测试语法,启迪思维,培养能力

书面表达

着眼应用,引导写作,多彩话题,精美范例

本套图书为编辑作品,编写时作者广泛参阅了多种资料,由于有些原作者的个人资料难以查证,加之时间紧张,成书之前未能和他们一一取得联系,我们对此深表遗憾,并对他们的劳动诚致敬意。如有作者发现自己的大作被我们收入采用,恳望及时致信,我们将尽快奉上稿酬。来信请寄:bingbingzh2008@126.com。



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# ★备考方略★

## 中考英语书面表达突破

### ⑤ 新课程标准对初中阶段的写作要求

《英语课程标准》五级(对应九年级结束时的要求)对“写”的目标描述为:1. 能根据写作要求,收集、准备素材;2. 能独立起草短文、短信等,并在教师的指导下进行修改;3. 能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系;4. 能简单描述人物和事件;5. 能根据所给图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。

### ⑤ 中考英语考试说明对书面表达的具体要求

中考英语书面表达要求考生根据所给情景,用英语写一篇60~80个单词的短文。情景包括目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等;提供情景的形式有图画、图表、提纲等。

考试说明中对考生的英语作文的质量要求为:1. 切中题意。2. 语言准确、得当。3. 条理清楚。

### ⑤ 近两年中考英语书面表达试题的命题

中考英语书面表达的基本要求是就某一个话题写一段话,内容要切题,意思要连贯,不能少于60个词。随着英语学科教改的不断深入,初中阶段书面表达的要求比以往几年提高了。不但在字数上有增加,而且分值也逐步提高,书面表达的形式也愈发多样,有看图写话、写日记、写信、根据情景写话等等。

总之,中考英语书面表达试题的命题趋势可以用三句话概括:分值在增加,要求在提高,题型稳中有变。

### ⑤ 中考英语书面表达的题型种类

综合分析近年来全国各地中考英语试题,中考英语书面表达主要有以下两种形式:看图作文(包括看图填词、看图写句、看图作文)、提供材料作文(包括书信类、日记类、演讲稿、写人类、记事类,少数省市还出现议论说理文等)。

### ⑤ 中考英语书面表达的评分标准

中考英语书面表达的评分标准在表述上虽有不同,但大致要求基本相同。

书面表达评分标准一(2006 北京)

说明:先根据文章整体内容和语言表达确定档次,然后在该档次内评出分数。

第一档:(12~10分)

完全符合题目要求,表达思想清楚,内容丰富。使

用多种语法结构和丰富的词汇,语言通顺,语意连贯,具有逻辑性。允许个别语言错误。

第二档:(9~7分)

符合题目要求,表达思想基本清楚,内容完整。语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要。语言基本通顺,语意基本连贯。有少量语言错误,但不影响整体理解。

第三档:(6~4分)

部分内容符合题目要求,表达思想不清楚,内容不完整。语法结构和词汇错误较多,语言不通顺,影响整体理解。

第四档:(3~0分)

与题目有关的内容不多,不能表达出自己的思想。只是简单拼凑提示词语,所写内容难以理解。

书面表达评分标准二(2006 天津)

书面表达各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档:(13~15分)能写明全部或绝大部分内容要点;语言基本无误;行文连贯,表达清楚。

第四档:(10~12分)能写明全部或大部分内容要点;语言有少量错误;行文基本连贯,表达基本清楚。

第三档:(7~9分)能写明大部分内容要点;语言有较多错误;尚能达意。

第二档:(4~6分)只能写出少部分内容要点;语言错误很多,只有个别句子可读。

第一档:(0~3分)只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些单词。

书面表达评分标准三(2006 湖北黄冈)

给分范围和要求:

A档:(10~12)80词左右;紧扣主题;内容充实;语言基本无误;行文连贯;表达清楚。

B档:(7~9)70词左右;主题明确;内容较充实;语言错误不多;表达较清楚。

C档:(4~6)60词以下;主题明确;内容单薄;语言错误多;表达有欠缺。

D档:(0~3)20词以下;只能写出少量语句;主题不明;内容松散。

书面表达评分标准四(2006 江苏南京)

第五档:(9~10分)能写明全部要点,语言基本无误或有少量拼写错误,行文流畅,表达清楚。



第四档:(7-8分)能写明大部分要点,语言有一些错误(句子结构或动词时态错误1-2处),但行文基本流畅,表达基本清楚。

第三档:(5-6分)能写明一些要点,语言错误较多(句子结构或动词时态错误3-4处),但意思基本连贯,表达基本清楚。

第二档:(3-4分)能写出少数要点,语言错误多,意思不连贯,影响意思表达。

第一档:(0-2分)只能写出若干单词,无可读的句子。

书面表达评分标准五(2006 四川 资阳)

#### (一)评分原则:

1. 本题总分为15分,按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于40,从总分中减去1分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

#### (二)各档次给分范围和要求:

第五档(13-15分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

覆盖所有内容要点。

应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。

有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(10-12分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

虽漏掉1、2个次重点,但覆盖了所有主要内容。

应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因为尝试较复杂结构或词汇所致。

应用了简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(7-9分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖了所有主要内容。

应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(4-6分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

漏掉或未描述一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯。

信息未能清楚传达给读者。

第一档(1-3分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

0分

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

#### (三)说明:

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

### 书面表达的解题步骤

#### 1. 学会审题

所谓审题,就是要仔细看清题目要求,认真阅读题目的指令性语言,然后,决定写什么,从哪几个方面来写。

例如,某地中考书面表达题目是:“My Favourite Thing(s)”要求根据英文提示,以“我的心爱之物”为题写话,不少于50个词。内容必须包括英文提示中的三项要求,标点符号不占格。题目的三项英文提示如下:

Make sure you introduce what the thing(s) is(are), say when and where and how you got it(them), explain why you like it(them) and why it is(they are) special to you

这三项英文提示就是题目的指令性语言,在仔细阅读题目要求以及英文提示后,可以得出结论,这是一篇写物的短文。应该从以下几个方面来写:首先,你要交代这是一件什么东西。为了让人有一个清晰的印象,你可以作一些简单的描写。如,这件东西的形状、大小、颜



色以及它的特征。其次,你可以写你是在哪里,以及怎样得到的。然后,你可以说一说为什么它是你的心爱之物。如果你能根据这个思路来写的话,短文的轮廓就已经有了。但是,短文的立意还不高,还需要写它对你有什么特殊的意义,对你有什么影响。这样,短文就有一定的深度,那会是一篇很好的短文。

下面这篇例文供同学们参考。

### My Favourite Thing

I have got a watch. It is my favourite thing. It is black and looks very beautiful.

My father bought it while he was in America. When he came back, he gave me the watch as a birthday present. He said to me, "Don't waste any time, my girl. Make full use of your time." I like the watch very much because it keeps good time and tells me how my father's love to me. Whenever I look at my watch, I will think of what my father has said. Then I will work harder.

#### 2. 正确遣词造句

我们知道,句子是由单词组成的。用词的正确与否,直接影响到表达。比如,我们能说,My father is tall. 但不能说,My father is high. 我们能说,Who will speak at the meeting? 但不能说,Who will say at the meeting?

我们也知道,句子是表达意思的基本单位。句子不通顺,就不会有好的短文,就不能很好地传达情意。要写出好的句子,必须学习英语的语法,掌握英语的基本句型以及句子的结构,避免汉语的影响。比如,用汉语表达时我们能说“我很爱我的妈妈”,而在英语表达时,我们不能说,I very much like my mother,而应该说,I like my mother very much. 另外,英语的造句实际上是仿句,你可以学习掌握英语的某一种句型,然后,仿照它的样子造句。

比如:I think it is going to rain. I think Mum is going to cook a meal. I think we are going to have a picnic.

#### 3. 使用正确时态

初中阶段需要掌握英语的8种时态。你不但要知道它们的结构,还要熟悉它们的用法,以及不同时态的区别。这样,你才能运用正确的时态来写话。

例如,某地中考书面表达题要求写一则日记,记下你在今年5月1日的活动。

题目是:My Diary 日记上标出的是:

Date: Tuesday May 1, 2006 Time: 9:30p. m. Weather: Fine 从日记上标出的时间来看,你是在5月1日晚上9点30分记的日记。而文章要你记叙的活动都发生在晚上9点30分以前。因此,这篇日记要用一般过去时来写。如果你用一般现在时来写,那么时态就用错了。

#### 4. 有清晰的思路

初中阶段要求同学们写的不外乎是写人、记事、状

物、写景和议论等等。你在写的过程中一定要有清晰的思路,不能一会儿东,一会儿西,随心所欲,想到哪里就写到哪里。

例如,要描写一个人,你就应该先说说这个人是谁,他的年龄、外貌、性格、爱好、职业,他对工作的态度,以及你对他的看法。

如果要描写一件物,你就应该先说说这是件什么东西,它的形状、大小、颜色以及它的特征。如果是你最爱的东西,就要说说你为何珍爱它。

如果要描写一件事,你就应该按事情发展的顺序,交代时间、地点、人物和事情发生的经过、结果,当然还可以加上你自己的看法。

如果要描写一个景点,你可以交代一下这是什么地方,然后按先大后小、先近后远的顺序,写人们在这里的活动,以及你自己的看法。

上海市2004年中考书面表达的题目是 Leaving School“毕业时分”,有三个要点供参考。

good school life, teacher(s) and school mate(s), future plan 上述的三项要点实际上告诉你写作的思路,要求你从以往的学校生活、老师和同学以及对于将来的计划等方面来写。

#### 5. 句子要有变化

写话的目的是向别人传递信息,让别人了解你的观点、想法。为了让看的人更好地理解你的意思,对你所说的内容感兴趣,你在表达的过程中一定要注意句子结构的变化,不能老是用简单句,让人觉得非常呆板。你可以用并列句,以及状语从句、宾语从句等,这样你的短文就会显得有文采。

#### 6. 学会使用连接词

句子的结构是为内容服务的。但是,即使是初中阶段的书面表达也不是简单的句子相加,你可以适当地用一些串联词。例如,在一篇记事的文章里,作者为了把事情发生的经过、结果写得清清楚楚,就可以用 first, next, finally, What's more 让人跟着作者了解事情发展的过程,一步一步,非常清楚。

最后,要提醒同学们的是,书面表达能力的提高,需要一个比较长的过程,也就是说,必须经过比较长时间的训练才能奏效。在平时,同学们要多花时间学习英语,打好基础。另外,还可以多读一些英语文章,对文章中的好词好句作一些摘录,也可以多看一些范文,学习别人的表达方法。这是一种积累。但是,阅读范文不能代替你自己的书面表达练习,同学们还应该多写多练。首先,要多练习写正确的句子,这是书面表达的基础。其次,要多练习写不同内容的短文,比如,写人、记事、状物等等。如果能经常练笔,持之以恒,相信同学们在考场上一定能写出符合题意、语句通顺、富有文采的短文。

# 第一章

## 写作准备

### 一、单词拼写

#### 考点透视

“单词拼写”一直是全国各地中考试题中普遍采用的一种题型。它要求考生根据汉语注释、单词的首字母的提示或根据句意写出单词的完整形式,旨在考查同学们的识词、记词和用词的能力和正确分析和理解句子的

能力。这种题型是融词义、词形、词法、句法于一体的综合运用语言知识的主观测试题,可突出考查学生的语言运用能力。

#### 解题指导

解答单词拼写题,应首先考虑所填单词在句中作什么成分,用什么词性,再结合句意和语法全盘考虑。做这类题的步骤是:

##### (一) 读懂句意,会写单词

能正确翻译出所给汉语的英语是关键,弄懂句子的意思也是非常重要的。如果连所给汉语的英语都写不出来,就是弄懂句子的意思也没有多大用。如:

1. If we don't use English for some time, some of the words are almost \_\_\_\_\_ (忘记).

2. Don't climb too high, Lin Tao. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (危险).

分析:就上面两个句子而言,如果不知道“忘记”是 forget,“危险”是 danger,就很难写出 forgotten 和 dangerous 这两个词。因此,牢记课本词汇表中的关键词是非常重要的,应放在首位。

##### (二) 打牢语法基础,牢记词形变化

写出单词的基本形式后,还需要知道并会写该单词的其他形式。是名词,要会写其单、复数和所有格形式;是形容词或副词,要会写其比较级和最高级形式;是动

词,要会写第三人称单数、现在分词、过去式和过去分词形式;是数词,要会写其基数词和序数词形式;是代词,要会写人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、不定代词和疑问代词等形式。如:

1. With the \_\_\_\_\_ (战士) help, the boy could go to school again. His parents thanked him very much.

分析:根据句意,with one's help 意为“在……的帮助下”,故应填 soldier's.

2. When visitors ask you the way, you'd better tell them \_\_\_\_\_ (有礼貌地).

分析:根据句意,此处应填副词 politely.

3. Look! There is a boy \_\_\_\_\_ (躺) on the grass. Let's tell him to keep off the grass.

分析:根据句意,应填 lie 的现在分词形式,即 lying.

4. There is less water in Biliuhe River. It is getting \_\_\_\_\_ (干).

分析:根据句意,此处可填 dry,又因前文 less,故应填 dry 的比较级,即 drier.

#### 真题再现

##### 第1题 词语运用(2006 河北)

根据下列句子的意思及所给的汉语提示,写出空缺处单词、固定短语或固定搭配的正确形式。

1. He didn't succeed until he tried the \_\_\_\_\_ (十二) time.

2. Tony fell off his bike and hurt himself \_\_\_\_\_ (严重)



- 地)。
3. "I've \_\_\_\_\_ (长大). I can help with some house-work," she said to her parents.
4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (关掉) the lights before you leave.
5. I don't want to make a wrong \_\_\_\_\_ (决定) and regret it later.



### 答案与分析

1. 根据句意:他一直努力,直到第十二次才获得成功。这里应使用序数词 *twelfth*。
2. 根据句子结构,应使用副词来修饰动词,应写 *badly/terribly/seriously*。
3. 从时态看,应使用现在完成时,从意思看,应使用动词短语,所以写 *grown up*。
4. 这是一个祈使句,用动词原形,“关掉”为 *turn off/turn out*。
5. “做出决定”是固定搭配: *make a decision*。

### 第2题 单词拼写 (2006 大连市)

根据下列句子情境及所给汉语注释,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式,每空一词。

1. Paul is quite interested in football. Now he is a member of a football \_\_\_\_\_ (俱乐部)。
2. You should be dressed neatly when you \_\_\_\_\_ (进入) a concert hall.
3. Many people are very \_\_\_\_\_ (积极的) to learn English for the 2008 Olympic Games.
4. The weather will get \_\_\_\_\_ (更差) during the day. You'd better put on your sweater.
5. —Would you like to visit the museum with me tomorrow?  
—I'd love to, but we'll play \_\_\_\_\_ (与……对抗) the basketball team from No. 2 Middle School.
6. The film *Chicken Little* is really wonderful. It \_\_\_\_\_ (描写) a lovely chicken that wears a pair of big glasses.
7. Carol won the first prize in the English competition. She must be very proud of \_\_\_\_\_ (她自己)。
8. More and more people like to lie on the \_\_\_\_\_ (海滩) to enjoy the sun.
9. Look! The lights on the Christmas tree are shining \_\_\_\_\_ (明亮地) like stars.
10. The group of students are trying to learn more about the \_\_\_\_\_ (太空)。



### 答案与分析

1. 考查普通名词的拼写,足球俱乐部是 *football club*。
2. 考查动词拼写。在时间状语从句中使用动词 *enter* 的原形,因为这里是一般现在时。

3. 考查形容词拼写。根据句子结构应使用 *active* 的原形 (无比较等级)。
4. 考查形容词拼写。“更差”含有比较意味,所以应使用 *worse*。
5. 考查介词拼写。体育比赛中“与……对抗”应是 *play against*。此题难度稍大。
6. 考查动词拼写。第一句是一般现在时,两句时态应该一致,单数第三人称,所以写 *describes*。
7. 考查反身代词拼写。主语是 *She*,所以应写 *herself*。
8. 考查名词拼写。根据句意,可使用名词的单数形式 (仅指某一海滩),也可使用其复数形式 (指多个海滩),所以答案为 *beach/beaches*。
9. 考查副词拼写。根据句意应写 *brightly*。
10. 考查名词拼写。根据句意应写 *space*。

### 第3题 单词拼写 (2006 徐州市)

根据句子意思,用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Who teaches \_\_\_\_\_ (they) physics?
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) it is to go surfing in Hawaii!
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) some fruit juice in the bottle. Pass it to me, please.
4. Drive slowly and \_\_\_\_\_ (care) when you are near a school.
5. Plastic bags pollute the air, the land and the water and they will not \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) for a long time.
6. He is not as \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) to us as his sister.
7. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (sun) today. What about going on a picnic?
8. Take three pills \_\_\_\_\_ (two) a day after meals for a week.
9. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ (fill) with confidence, you'll be happy all the time.
10. Hainan Island attracts large numbers of (visit) each year.



### 答案与分析

1. *them* 考查代词拼写。此句为主谓宾结构,动词 *teaches* 后面应使用代词宾格。
2. *exciting* 考查形容词拼写。这是一个感叹句, *How* 后面要用形容词形式。
3. *is* 考查 *There be* 句型。 *some fruit juice* 是不可数名词,另外后面一句是祈使句,所以用一般现在时,应用 *is*。
4. *carefully* 考查副词拼写。这是一个祈使句,两个并列的副词共同修饰动词 *Drive*。
5. *disappear* 考查动词拼写。一般将来时应使用 “*will + 动词原形*”,又根据句意应使用 *appear* 的反义词 *disap-*

pear.

6. friendly 考查形容词拼写。as... as... 是形容词的同级比较,应用原级 friendly。

7. sunny 考查形容词拼写。表示天气的形容词做表语。

8. twice 考查数词拼写。每天两次应为 twice a day。

9. filled 考查动词形式。be filled with 为动词短语。

10. visitors 考查名词拼写。visit 的名词形式 visitor 意为“游客”,这里应使用其复数形式。

**2006 苏州市**

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空只写一词。

1. You'd better let in some fresh \_\_\_\_\_ (空气)。

2. Sue always \_\_\_\_\_ (分享) things with her friends。

3. There is a long \_\_\_\_\_ (历史) behind that building。

4. A little knowledge is a \_\_\_\_\_ (危险的) thing。

5. Simon lives on the \_\_\_\_\_ (第九) floor。

6. The rain has stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (完全地)。

7. Eric is so \_\_\_\_\_ (有礼貌的)! He holds the door open for others。

8. Sandy has lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (业余爱好)。

9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (聊天) until Amy came up the stairs。

10. She has a problem and she wants to know how to \_\_\_\_\_ (解决) it。



1. air 考查名词拼写。“空气”是不可数名词,写出单词原形即可。

2. shares 考查动词拼写。句子主语是单数第三人称,要注意在动词原形后加上 s。

3. history 考查名词拼写。“历史”为不可数名词。

4. dangerous 考查形容词拼写。该词由 danger 变化而来。

5. ninth 考查序数词的拼写。注意基数词与序数词拼写的不同:nine→ninth。

6. completely 考查副词的拼写。“完全地”是由形容词 complete 变化而来。

7. polite 考查形容词的拼写。这里是形容词的原级。

8. hobbies 考查名词拼写。因为前面有 lots of, 应使用其复数形式。

9. chatted 考查动词拼写。从后半句看出,应用一般过去时。

10. solve 考查动词拼写。动词不定式,应使用动词原形。

### 第3题 词汇考查(2006 山东潍坊)

根据句意和首字母提示完成单词,使句子正确、句意通顺。请将答案写在题后相应的横线上。

1. It's good manners to keep q \_\_\_\_\_ in a library。

2. Uncle Rick spent the whole afternoon f \_\_\_\_\_ our broken bikes。

3. Mr. Kennard is a teacher of much e \_\_\_\_\_. He has taught in several countries。

4. Eating more f \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables is good for health。

5. Boys and girls, please pay a \_\_\_\_\_ to your handwriting. Write clearly and correctly。

6. Could you tell me how to i \_\_\_\_\_ my spoken English?

7. Don't go a \_\_\_\_\_ the street unless the traffic light turns green。

8. December is the t \_\_\_\_\_ month of a year。

9. The astronauts who flew into space in Shenzhou V and VI are the national h \_\_\_\_\_ of China。

10. We were all r \_\_\_\_\_ tired when we got to the top of the mountain。

1. q \_\_\_\_\_ 2. f \_\_\_\_\_ 3. e \_\_\_\_\_

4. f \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a \_\_\_\_\_ 6. i \_\_\_\_\_

7. a \_\_\_\_\_ 8. t \_\_\_\_\_ 9. h \_\_\_\_\_

10. r \_\_\_\_\_



1. quiet 考查形容词拼写。keep quiet 是固定搭配。

2. fixing 考查动词拼写。spend... (in) doing sth. 是固定搭配,所以应用 fix 的现在分词形式。

3. experience 考查名词拼写。从句意推测,“他是一位富有经验的教师”。experience 无复数形式。

4. fresh 考查形容词拼写。从句意看,应写出“新鲜蔬菜”。

5. attention 考查名词拼写。pay attention to 是固定搭配,“注意”的意思。

6. improve 动词不定式, is 以要写出动词原形。

7. across 考查介词的拼写。go across “穿过”, “横过”。

8. twelfth 考查序数词拼写。“十二月是一年中的第十二个月”。注意基数词为 twelve。

9. heroes 考查名词拼写。从主语 The astronauts 判断应该使用名词的复数形式。

10. rather 考查副词的拼写。爬出山头上时,大家都“相当”累。

强化训练

第1题 (2006 杭州市)

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母或中文意思,在答题卷上按题号写出各单词的完全形式(每空限填一词)。

- Swimming is one of the world's most popular water s \_\_\_\_\_.
- She's my best f \_\_\_\_\_—we've known each other since we were five.
- Do you want to p \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with us?
- They are getting along well. They often help e \_\_\_\_\_ other.
- My shoes are worn out. I need to buy a n \_\_\_\_\_ pair.
- It's very hot here, would you o \_\_\_\_\_ a window please?
- Mary has a camera. I often borrow it from h \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are t \_\_\_\_\_ people in my family. They are father, mother and I.
- You should always wash your hands b \_\_\_\_\_ meals.
- On Mary's birthday, we all said "H \_\_\_\_\_ birthday" to her.

第2题 词汇运用 (2006 泰州)

用括号内所给词的适当形式填空(每空不限一词)。

- My hobby is reading comic books. What about \_\_\_\_\_ (you)?
- Three \_\_\_\_\_ (five) of the students in our class are League members.
- I don't think it's always right to be busy \_\_\_\_\_ (make) money all day.
- He left home in a hurry because he had some problems \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) in his office.
- I don't like traveling by plane. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) to travel by train.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (luck), modern medicine can help people with eye problems in less developed countries.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) a trip to Disneyland at this time yesterday.
- Excuse me, where is the \_\_\_\_\_ (lady) room.  
—It's over there.
- I am \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) about passing the final exams.
- He speaks Chinese very well though he is a \_\_\_\_\_ (Canada).

第3题 单词拼写 (2006 徐州市)

A) 根据句子意思及汉语提示,写出所缺的单词。将答案

写在右边横线上。

- About six \_\_\_\_\_ (千) people were killed in a big earthquake in Indonesia last month. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- I didn't hear anyone shouting. I was \_\_\_\_\_ (听) music then. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- Now some children's school bags are too \_\_\_\_\_ (重). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- I know there is a pen in your right hand. But what's in your \_\_\_\_\_ (另一个) hand? 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- He used to \_\_\_\_\_ (戴) a funny hat at school. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- The moon shone brightly in \_\_\_\_\_ (穿过) the window. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- More than 400 \_\_\_\_\_ (城市) in China don't have enough water. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- I haven't been to Gobi Desert. Helen hasn't been there, \_\_\_\_\_ (也). 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you like the novels \_\_\_\_\_ (写) by Mark Twain? 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- She likes her job to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (挑战). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

第4题 词汇考查 (2006 北京市课标卷)

2008 年奥运会将在北京召开。作为中学生,我们应该为奥运会做贡献。请根据提示,选择方框中的词语,填在下面横线的相应位置上。(只填写字母,其中有 2 个多余的选项。)

A. greener	B. plant more trees	C. guides
D. better	E. grow flowers	F. more beautiful
G. go shopping	H. save water	I. translators
J. delicious	K. keep streets clean	L. reporters

- For the 2008 Olympics, we will make our city much \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- From now on, we can \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- We want to be volunteers, working as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. So we should study hard.

第5题 (2006 南通市)

A) 根据汉语提示或句意,写出句中所缺单词。

- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (笑) at others when they are in trouble.
- He has moved into a \_\_\_\_\_ (现代的) building in a busy street.
- Please say it louder. I can't hear you \_\_\_\_\_ (清楚地).



4. Sixty minutes is an hour and fifteen minutes is a \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I'm too \_\_\_\_\_. Can you give me something to drink?

B) 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。

forty, you, cloud, fast, bookshelf

6. What will the weather be like tomorrow? It'll be \_\_\_\_\_.

7. On her \_\_\_\_\_ birthday, her husband bought her a new car as a present.

8. Mike, don't swim in the river by \_\_\_\_\_. It's very dangerous.

9. He is the winner. He runs the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.

10. There are quite a few \_\_\_\_\_ in our reading room. We can choose any book on them.

C) 用所给动词的适当形式填空:

11. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work from Monday to Friday, doesn't he?

12. Jane was washing dishes in the kitchen while I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook).

13. — Where is the bird?

— It \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) away a moment ago.

14. — How do you like our city?

— Wonderful. I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) here for another two days.

15. — \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for your shoes yet?

— Yes. They only cost me fifty dollars.

基础知识与运用(2006·贵阳)

根据句意和语境,从括号内选择适当的词完成句子,将所选的词填入答题卡。

1. "Where \_\_\_\_\_ you born, Li Ming?" "In Guiyang." (are, were, was)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ I caught the first bus and got to school on time. (Luck, Lucky, Luckily)

3. To our \_\_\_\_\_, Maria decided to be a volunteer to teach in the school. (surprise, surprised, surprising)

4. Tommy made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in writing than in speaking. (many, more, most)

5. Children always have great fun \_\_\_\_\_ Disneyland Park. (visiting, visited, visit)

(2006 汕头)

A) 根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词,使句子意思完整正确。

1. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ (水) in the bottle.

2. Mrs Jiang is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (唱) English songs.

3. Daniel is an active boy and he is crazy about playing

\_\_\_\_\_ (足球).

4. The old man lives alone, but he doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ (孤独的) because he has many friends.

5. They wanted to remind us that we should protect the \_\_\_\_\_ (环境) by showing us the beauty of nature.

B) 根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

6. Peter is much \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) than Kitty.

7. September is the \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) month of the year.

8. You should listen to your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) in class.

9. I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home than go shopping with you.

10. Sandy was \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) because she failed in the maths exam yesterday.

第8题 词汇。

根据下列句子的意思及所给的汉语提示,写出空缺处单词的正确形式(每空一词)。

1. Every teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (希望) the students to study hard to make progress.

2. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ (微笑) and have a happier, healthier and better life.

3. There are so many new words in the \_\_\_\_\_ (二十九) lesson. It's hard to understand.

4. Science is one of my favorite \_\_\_\_\_ (科目). What about you?

5. Where is Jim? I'm afraid he has \_\_\_\_\_ (忘记) we'll have a meeting this afternoon.

第9题

根据句意或首字母提示,在下列各句横线上填上所缺的单词。

1. Teachers' Day in China is in September while Thanksgiving Day in America is in \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The cup that I bought yesterday was b \_\_\_\_\_ by my little brother, so I have to get a new one.

3. It is well known that English is w \_\_\_\_\_ used all over the world.

4. When I met an old friend of mine in the street, I was so excited that I \_\_\_\_\_ his hands for a long time.

5. Peter, don't eat u \_\_\_\_\_ food! It is bad for your health.

6. —I am so glad to have passed the driving test.

—C \_\_\_\_\_!

7. —What makes you so happy, Tom?

—Oh, I've got an \_\_\_\_\_ to Mary and Peter's wedding (婚礼).

8. After b \_\_\_\_\_ deeply, he jumped into the river to save

the drowning child.

9. The children are too young to dress t \_\_\_\_\_, so the kindergartners have to help them.
10. When I decided to go back home, it got dark, and what was \_\_\_\_\_, it began to rain.

# 第10题 词汇(2005 南通)

A) 根据汉语或句意, 写出句中所缺单词。

1. Nantong is \_\_\_\_\_ (著名) for its Haohe River with a lot of trees around.
2. When did Mr. Smith and his friends \_\_\_\_\_ (到达) in China?
3. —How many students are there in your school?  
—Seven hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ (八十).
4. I'm going to send an e-mail, but there's something wrong with the mouse of my \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Don't stop your taxi here, driver. Look at the sign. It says "No \_\_\_\_\_".

B) 根据句意找出合适的单词, 并用其适当形式填入句中, 每词限用一次。

we safe skate wife die

6. Cathy often goes \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends in winter.
7. Here is a \_\_\_\_\_ mouse. Was it killed by your cat?
8. The policemen all said that their \_\_\_\_\_ helped them a lot.
9. After half an hour's flying, the plane landed \_\_\_\_\_ in Nantong.
10. My parents and I live in King Street. My uncle lives in a flat next to \_\_\_\_\_.

# 第11题 (北京东城区)

A) 根据句意用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. It's an \_\_\_\_\_ (hour) ride from here to the museum.
2. December is the \_\_\_\_\_ (twelve) month of the year.
3. The cat is washing \_\_\_\_\_ (it) face. Isn't it funny?
4. China is one of the countries with the \_\_\_\_\_ (long) history.
5. He has brought us all the \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) we took when we were in Shanghai.
6. I like her dress. It looks very \_\_\_\_\_ (China).
7. Who was the \_\_\_\_\_ (win) in the girls' 100-metre race in our sports meeting?
8. Though it was raining \_\_\_\_\_ (hard), the policeman was still standing at the crossing.

B) 用方框中所给单词或词的适当形式填空, 每个单词或词组只以使用一次。

without, work out, become, sell, get dressed, how far, give, feel like, put away, no longer

9. —Where's our headmaster?

—He \_\_\_\_\_ a talk at the parents' meeting in the classroom.

10. The World Cup \_\_\_\_\_ a hot talk among soccer fans around the world since its opening.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to see a film. I haven't been to the cinema for a long time.
12. I have moved out of the old town. I \_\_\_\_\_ live there.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ quickly and went downstairs to answer the door.
14. It took the scientists a long time \_\_\_\_\_ the problems of the spaceship.
15. Mr Green \_\_\_\_\_ his old car Ford and buy a new Polo if he has enough money.
16. Summer is coming. Mother has \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy clothes.
17. —\_\_\_\_\_ can you throw the frisby?  
—About twenty metres.

18. One can't keep healthy \_\_\_\_\_ enough exercise.

# 第12题 (北京西城区)

根据句意用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. How many \_\_\_\_\_ does your mother have? (sister)
2. Miss Gao likes her students, and they like \_\_\_\_\_, too. (she)
3. Li Ming sits in the \_\_\_\_\_ row. (six)
4. Mike, is this coat \_\_\_\_\_? (you)
5. My brother is two years \_\_\_\_\_ than I. (old)
6. Which city is the \_\_\_\_\_, Tokyo, Paris or Toronto? (large)

# 第13题 (上海)

从方框内选出单词, 用其适当形式填空。每空格限填一词, 每词限用一次)

fun begin freeze engine clearly

1. Patrick is going to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ when he grows.
2. On a \_\_\_\_\_ night, you can see thousands of stars in the sky.
3. Lucy looks \_\_\_\_\_ in Mum's shoes.
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ weather, the old had better stay at home.
5. At the \_\_\_\_\_ of this century, the APEC conferences were held successfully in Shanghai.

# 第14题 据意填词(辽宁)

根据句子意思, 在每个句子的空白处填入一个适当的词, 使句子意思完整, 语法正确。

1. If you study hard, nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ to you.
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ out my shoes. Can you buy me a new pair, Mum?

3. He was ill. The doctor asked him to take this medicine \_\_\_\_\_ a day.
4. He can't tell the difference \_\_\_\_\_ good and bad, so no one likes to make friends with him.
5. My coat is \_\_\_\_\_. Would you please clean it for me?
6. It's too noisy here. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the radio down?
7. The time tables for plane, train and ship use the 24 \_\_\_\_\_ clock.
8. Fish can't live \_\_\_\_\_ water.
9. In England the first name is the \_\_\_\_\_ name, but in China the first name is the family name.
10. Most girls who work in hospitals are \_\_\_\_\_. Their job is to look after patients(病人).
11. It's sunny today. We're going out for a play. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ us?
12. I'll have the seat \_\_\_\_\_ from the window. The farther, the better.
13. I have \_\_\_\_\_ from my father, and now I'm answering him.
14. We all \_\_\_\_\_ with you. Your plan is very good.
15. Mother is ill. Please \_\_\_\_\_ for a doctor, Susan.

#### 第16题 词汇(河北)

A) 选择与句中划线部分意思相同或相近的词或短语。

1. Be quick! We must catch the early bus.  
A. Be in time for      B. hold  
C. have      D. get on
2. Tom was here just now. He may have gone to the reading room.  
A. at the moment      B. just then  
C. a short time ago      D. right away
3. — Hi, have you found your lost book?  
— Not yet. I have looked for it everywhere, but I still haven't found it.  
A. here and there      B. somewhere  
C. over there      D. at those places
4. Please hand me the book, John.  
A. send      B. buy      C. leave      D. pass
5. Mum has a bad headache. We have to send for the doctor at once.  
A. ask the doctor to come  
B. find the doctor by ourselves  
C. send the doctor away  
D. go to the doctor's

B) 根据下面句子的意思及所给的汉语提示, 写出空缺处单词的正确形式(每空一词)。

6. Some people are good at \_\_\_\_\_ (借), but they never

give back.

7. The bag on the left is much \_\_\_\_\_ (重) than the one on the right.
8. This library is open to \_\_\_\_\_ (会员) only.
9. David is the \_\_\_\_\_ (最小的) of the family, and he is loved by all his brothers and sisters.
10. The little girl lives \_\_\_\_\_ (幸福) in her new family.

#### 第16题 词汇(河南)

A) 根据句子意思, 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. This happened at the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_ (twenty) century.
  2. My pen friend lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ (south) part of China.
  3. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Australia) speak English, too.
  4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (busy) he is, the happier he feels.
  5. The biggest \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) centre has just opened near here.
- B) 在下面各句空白处填上一个适当的词, 使句子完整、正确。首字母已给出。
6. He did very well in the exam. He made few m \_\_\_\_\_.
  7. Ann didn't laugh at me. I \_\_\_\_\_, she helped me a lot.
  8. How many kinds of flowers are there in Mr Smith's g \_\_\_\_\_?
  9. Please post the letter for me when you walk p \_\_\_\_\_ the post office.
  10. He came into the room q \_\_\_\_\_ because the baby was sleeping.

#### 第17题 完成句子(山西)

根据所给中文在横线上写出符合句意的单词。

1. Here is a \_\_\_\_\_ (礼物) for you.
2. Don't worry. We have \_\_\_\_\_ (足够的) time.
3. Today is Linda's \_\_\_\_\_ (十六) birthday.
4. These \_\_\_\_\_ (士兵) often help others.
5. If you take more \_\_\_\_\_ (锻炼), you will be much healthier than before.

#### 第18题

根据句子意思, 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

将答案写在右边横上。

1. Who teaches \_\_\_\_\_ (they) physics?      1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) it is to go surfing in Hawaii!      2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) some fruit juice in the bottle. Pass it to me, please.      3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Drive slowly and \_\_\_\_\_ (care) when you are near a school.      4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Plastic bags pollute the air, the land and the water and they will not \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) for a long time.      5. \_\_\_\_\_