

ZHONGKAOBIXIU

# 中考必修

初三二轮专题复习

# 英语

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## 编写说明

本书是初三第一轮全面复习后的第二轮专题复习用书,内容指向《九年义务教育初中课程标准》、《九年义务教育初中教学大纲》及现行教材的共同要求。读者对象为2006届初三三年级师生。

该书以对初三学生的常态调研为基础,针对学生在进入总复习以后面临的问题,有系统、有选择、有重点、有目标地通过解题分析、解题示范和解题训练,借助对重点与热点内容的剖析、解题途径的探究及思考方法的指导,揭示解题规律和基本的学科思想,体现课程改革的基本理念和中考命题改革的精神。

为了提高复习的效率,每一学科均根据学科特点设置若干专题集中讨论。每个专题分别由以下几部分组成,不同基础的学生可以全部或根据自己的需要选择部分专题重点学习。

**【考点聚焦】**说明专题中题目的主要表现形态和基本特点,本专题在中考评价中的知识与能力测试要点。

**【解题档案】**说明解决本专题问题的基本的思维方向和基本规律,主要的思想方法,需要注意的有关重点和关键点。

**【经典题库】**一般选择5~6道新颖、典型的例题(主要选近两年的中考题)。编排有层次性,体现循序渐进的原则。

**【自主评价】**一般选择8~12题,其中:基础题占20%,中等题占60%,较难题占20%,一般不出现难题(难度系数在0.3以下)。

**【参考答案】**答案集中排放在最后,对较容易的题目仅写出答案,较难的题目提供提示、简要解答过程或详细过程。

为了切实提高学生的能力,经典例题的分析与指导主要由以下几个环节组成,不同水平的学生可以针对自己的薄弱环节重点阅读研习。

1. 解题点拨 主要是分析题意,指导读者正确掌握审题技巧、寻求最佳解题途径和解题的基本策略。本书的分析不同于解答,语言较简洁,且富有启发性。

2. 解题过程 解答分“详细解答”和“简要解答”两种。每一专题中,一般有3~4道例题有详细解答过程。“详细解答”完整、规范,具有示范性。“简要解答”仅给出必要的解题过程与方法。

若有多种解法,则通过“解题点拨一”、“解题过程一”;“解题点拨二”、“解题过程二”等方式实现。对一道题目的多种解法均精选通法,不出现较为冷僻的解法。一般情况下,一道题目的多种解法不超过三种,以便一般水平的学生均能形成正确的思想方法并能遴选最佳

的解决办法。

3. 解后回味 主要围绕三方面展开:一是对所选的例题进行评析,说明该题设计的精当和谐之处,以便确切掌握题旨;二是总结该类问题的基本解题规律和思想方法;三是揭示学生在理解概念以及审题、解题过程中思路和方法等方面容易出现的偏差,并透析病因提出纠错建议,以切中要害,帮助学生在量的积累的基础上形成质的飞跃。

4. 拓展延伸 结合生产、生活实际和当前的热点问题,对典型例题进行适当的变式训练。变式题有具体展示,并给出必须的解题过程,目的在于帮助学生进一步形成信息筛选、知识迁移、举一反三、临机应变和融会贯通的能力。

我们一贯主张,“素质教育与应试复习工作应该统一起来,课程改革与考试改革应该同步研究”,所以本书虽属于复习指导用书性质,从形式上看,它与其他复习指导用书似乎没有多大的区别,但在指导思想上却高度关注学生素质尤其是他们的学科文化素质的培养,关注学生的学习能力、思维能力、审美能力、应用能力的形成,关注课程改革对于义务教育阶段的新要求,在“知识与能力,过程与方法,情感、态度、价值观”等方面给予学生以全面的关怀和指导。考虑到初中总复习时间紧、任务重的实际情况,我们试图帮助学生有效、高效地组织自身的复习,除了严格按照教学大纲和课程标准的要求,全面、系统、有序地覆盖“基本知识、基本技能、基本方法、基本思路”以外,还严格控制各专题“落点的选择”和“到位的程度”,注意突出“基本的、核心的、可再生性的”内容,以便学生在圆满完成初中阶段学习任务以后还可以持续发展。为了避免编写中的差错以致影响复习的效果,我们对选题进行了前提检验,组织了专家对参考答案和提示进行审读,在此一并表示谢忱。

由于编写时间匆促,错误在所难免,敬请批评指正!

编者

2006年1月

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## 专题1 听力测试题

### 考点聚焦

听力是中考主要测试项目之一。随着新课程标准的实施,其测试比分还将会有增无减。听力测试题的特点:(1)不同于笔试可在试卷上作反复细致的推敲;(2)其考查时间短而且有限;(3)可考查内容广泛;(4)测试结束后无法复查。

2006年中考听力题大致有如下几种题型:

- (1)听录音,找出与所听内容相符的图画。
- (2)听录音,找出合适的应答句。
- (3)听对话,选择正确答案。
- (4)听短文,选择最佳答案。

### 解题档案

在听力测试前应保持良好的心境,摒弃干扰因素;试卷发下后应先审题,仔细阅读备选项,预测考查目的;测试时把握整体意思,听准关键词,适当做点记录,迅速做出判断。也就是做到如下五点:1. 先看题后听音;2. 把握全文;3. 边听边记;4. 抓关键词;5. 不因前误后。

### 经典题库

【例1】(2005南通市中考)听录音,找出与所听内容相符的图画。

试题内容

( ) A.



B.



C.



录音文字 M: What is your mother doing?

W: She is cooking.

**解题点拨** 此类题在听前一定要分析比较,及时发现各图之间在哪些方面存在着差异,多角度预测录音中所给句子的应用范围。

**透析** 本题的三幅图明显展示了三种不同的状况:doing morning exercises, cooking, dancing;同时还应注意到图中人物的单复数。只要听清句子中的cooking,答案就一目了然了。

答案 B

【例2】(2005南通市中考)听录音,找出合适的应答句。

试题内容 ( ) A. Good luck. B. That's OK. C. I'm sorry to hear that.

录音文字 I hurt my foot yesterday.

**解题点拨** 此类题的特点:(1)提供一个句子,要求从备选项中选出正确的答语。(2)提供一个语境,要求作出准确地道的应答。要答好此类题,一要把所有问句的基本构成及作答的基本原则弄清,练熟,二要能熟练掌握并运用大纲中所列的日常交际用语。然后通过快速浏览选择项,通过对特定情景用语的分析,就可将问题的内容大致推测出来。

**透析** 本题要求对所提供的语境作出正确反应,选择既合理又符合英语习惯的选项。答案 A 不合常理,答案 B 不符合习惯。

答案 C

【例 3】(2005 山东省中考)听对话,选择正确答案。

试题内容 ( ) Where does the conversation happen?

- A. At a meeting. B. At dinner. C. At a party.

录音文字 W: It is really a nice party but I have to go.

M: Can't you stay a little longer? It's still early.

W: No, thanks. It's too late.

**解题点拨** 此类题主要考查语言结构转换能力,以及快速准确地捕捉信息及判断推理能力。录音中的对话可以是一个来回,也可以是几个来回;后面的问题可以是一个,也可以同时设计几个。问题可以放在试卷中的选项前,也可以放在对话之后。

**透析** 本题主要考查学生的判断推理能力。只要听清 a nice party 就可以推断对话发生的场所。

答案 C

【例 4】(2005 南通市中考)听对话,选择正确答案。

试题内容 ( ) 1. What's wrong with the woman?

- A. She always feels hungry.  
B. She has a bad cold.  
C. She has a pain in her teeth.

( ) 2. How long does the doctor tell the woman to stay in bed?

- A. For two days. B. For three days. C. For four days.

( ) 3. How should the woman take the medicine?

- A. Three times a day after each meal.  
B. Twice a day after each meal.  
C. Three times a day before each meal.

录音文字 W: Good morning, doctor.

M: Good morning, what's the trouble?

W: I've got a headache, and coughed a lot. I'm so tired that I don't feel like eating anything.

M: Now open your mouth. How long have you been like this?

W: Since four days ago.

M: You'd better take some medicine and stay in bed for two days. Here is the medicine. Take it three times a day after each meal and please drink plenty of water.

**解题点拨** 这类题目在听完对话后要求在领会谈话要旨的基础上,挑选能回答所听到几个问句的正确答案。听一段对话要注意听大意,要善于捕捉整体信息,有时是辨别说话人的职业或者两人之间的关系,以及推断谈话发生的场合或地点等。听时可做有针对性的记录。

**透析** 本题的第一个问题是要通过整合 have got a headache, coughed a lot 感冒的症状来作判断,而且对话中没有提及 teeth 与 hungry,因此应选择 She has a bad cold。第二个问题的答案较易混淆,稍不注意就会把开始生病 since four days ago 当作提示语,去选择 For four days。应该看清题目问的是 stay in bed 而不是 be like this。第三个问题是一个简单的能够直接从对话中获取信息的题目。

答案 B A A

【例5】(2005 福建漳州中考)听短文,选最佳答案。

试题内容 ( ) 1. Who is the headmaster?

A. Mrs Black. B. Sam Black. C. Jim Black.

( ) 2. How long do they learn English in the classroom in the morning?

A. Three hours. B. Four hours. C. Three hours and a half.

( ) 3. What do they do in the afternoon?

A. They must learn English.

B. They take exams.

C. They are free to do anything.

( ) 4. What may a student take to the exam?

A. A computer. B. A dictionary. C. A mobile phone.

( ) 5. How soon will they get the results of the exam?

A. In about 4 weeks.

B. In about 3 months.

C. In about 4 months.

### 录音文字

A language school in Canada starts on July 15. Mr Black is the headmaster and he is welcoming his new foreign students now. "Hello, everyone! My name is Sam Black. Welcome to our school! I hope you will enjoy your time with us. Every morning from 8:30 to 11:30, you will be in the classroom learning English. Lunch will be in the school at 12:00. There is a lot of delicious food and there is fast food, too. In the afternoon you are free to do what you want to and in the evening you'll be able to speak English. There will also be lots of time for speaking. If you need to see a doctor, the school will take you to hospital. Next, some news about your exam. You'll take it in weeks. You may take a dictionary into the exam. Don't be too worried about this. The exam is not very difficult. Your results will be sent to you at your home address about a month later. Thank you. Have a nice stay in Canada!"

**解题点拨** 此类题从形式上看很像阅读理解题,不同的是做阅读理解题是看,而在做这类题时却要听。看,可以不受时间的严格限制,无须强记;而听,一般听两遍,且要边听边记边思考。所以此类题首先应尽快阅读题后提供的选择答案,并进行预测,做到心中有数,在听的过程中要借助记录文中关键词、核心词、疑问词,即: who, when, where, what,

how 或 why, 排除无关信息干扰, 理清线索, 抓好前后联系, 最后准确选出答案。

透析 本题要能听清楚 Who—Sam Black, When—from 8:30 to 11:30 并由此算出 How long—Three hours, What (in the afternoon)—free to do anything, 这样答案也就一目了然了。

答案 B A C B A



一、听录音, 找出与所听内容相符的图画。

( ) 1. A.



B.



C.



( ) 2. A.



B.



C.



( ) 3. A.



B.



C.



( ) 4. A.



B.



C.



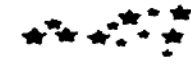
( ) 5. A.



B.



C.



二、听录音, 找出合适的应答句。

( ) 1. A. For a week.

B. In a week.

C. Once a week.

( ) 2. A. Yes, I am.

B. No, I'm not.

C. Neither.

( ) 3. A. You are too bad.

B. Sorry to hear that.

C. All right.

( ) 4. A. Don't mention it.

B. Thank you.

C. He's really great.

( ) 5. A. Is that so?

B. OK, I will.

C. Yes, I think so.

( ) 6. A. By air.

B. OK, I'd like to.

C. It's very exciting.

( ) 7. A. I often send e-mails to you.

B. Sure, that's smith@bton.com.uk

C. It's very nice to get your e-mail.

( ) 8. A. Not too many.

B. Not too much.

C. That's not very clear.

( ) 9. A. Yes, who are you?

B. Yes, who speaks?

C. Yes, who's that?



- ( )10. A. It's kind of you to say that.  
B. Thank you.  
C. The same to you.
- ( )11. A. I'm afraid I can't. B. I hope you can go. C. I think I can't.
- ( )12. A. It's a pleasure. B. That's right. C. Don't say so.
- ( )13. A. No, I don't. Ask her to turn it off.  
B. Yes, ask her to turn it loudly.  
C. Yes, I do. Ask her to turn it down, please.
- ( )14. A. He was a great American writer.  
B. He was a great English inventor.  
C. He was a great American inventor.
- ( )15. A. I'm watching the traffic.  
B. I can see the traffic lights.  
C. We can drive trucks.

三、听对话,选择正确答案。

- ( )1. A. English. B. Maths. C. Biology.
- ( )2. A. They're going to watch the volleyball game.  
B. They're going to pay a visit to the West Lake.  
C. They're going to sleep earlier.
- ( )3. A. Brown. B. Robert. C. Thomas.
- ( )4. A. Every seven minutes. B. Every ten minutes. C. Every three minutes.
- ( )5. A. Tuesday. B. Wednesday. C. Thursday.
- ( )6. A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By bus.
- ( )7. A. Cloudy. B. Rainy. C. Windy.
- ( )8. A. At home. B. In a shop. C. In the street.
- ( )9. A. On a bus. B. In a garden. C. By the sea.
- ( )10. A. One of them may fall ill.  
B. They are going to do different things.  
C. They will go for a walk together.
- ( )11. A. The short one. B. The blue one. C. The yellow one.
- ( )12. A. Because they are too big.  
B. Because they aren't beautiful.  
C. Because they are too small.
- ( )13. A. A tiger. B. Man's friend. C. A horse.
- ( )14. A. With a rope. B. With a knife. C. With a tree.
- ( )15. A. A singer. B. A student. C. A dancer.
- ( )16. A. English and Chinese. B. English and German. C. French and German.
- ( )17. A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

- ( ) 18. A. He \_\_\_\_\_ the information on the Internet.  
 B. He \_\_\_\_\_ for something under the bed.  
 C. He is \_\_\_\_\_ TV at home.
- ( ) 19. A. Sam. B. Sam's father. C. Linda
- ( ) 20. A. He is busy. He has no time to wait.  
 B. There is little time left.  
 C. He wants to go there very much.

四、听短文, 选择最佳答案。

(A)

- ( ) 1. The writer of the story went to the shoemaker \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to buy a pair of new shoes.  
 B. to repair her shoes  
 C. to visit the shoemaker
- ( ) 2. The writer put on this pair of shoes because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she hadn't tried it on since she took it back four months ago  
 B. she wanted to know if it was OK  
 C. she would go to a dinner party
- ( ) 3. The two shoes were for the \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
 A. right B. left C. big
- ( ) 4. The angry woman was troubling the shoemaker because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. She took back two shoes for the right foot  
 B. She took back two shoes for the left foot  
 C. the shoemaker didn't repair her shoes
- ( ) 5. The shoemaker was \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
 A. an interesting B. a careful C. a careless

(B)

- ( ) 6. Roy's best holidays were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. staying with his grandma  
 B. staying with his friends  
 C. staying at home
- ( ) 7. Roy's grandmother lived \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the college B. in London C. in Ireland
- ( ) 8. Roy went to the countryside \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. for holidays B. for a picnic C. for nice food
- ( ) 9. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.  
 A. watched TV B. went hiking C. listened to stories
- ( ) 10. What did Roy think of his holidays there?  
 A. Dangerous. B. Pleasant. C. Boring.

【满分演练】

一、听录音，找出与所听内容相符的图画。

( ) 1. A.



B.



C.



( ) 2. A.



B.



C.



( ) 3. A.



B.



C.



( ) 4. A.



B.



C.



( ) 5. A.



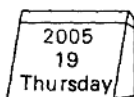
B.



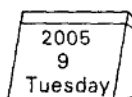
C.



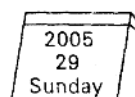
( ) 6. A.



B.



C.



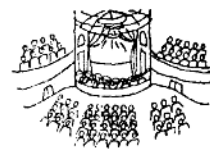
( ) 7. A.



B.



C.



( ) 8. A.



B.



C.



( ) 9. A.



B.



C.



( ) 10. A.



B.



C.



二、听录音，找出合适的应答句。

( ) 11. A. Thank you.

B. With pleasure.

C. Very well.

( ) 12. A. I'll do that.

B. Yes, please.

C. The same to you.

( ) 13. A. Yes, you are right.

B. I'm glad you like it.

C. Never mind.

- ( ) 14. A. Sorry, I don't know. B. Certainly. Good idea. C. Sure. No problem.
- ( ) 15. A. That's right. B. You are welcome. C. I'm afraid I can't.
- ( ) 16. A. Thank you very much.  
B. I just have a look around.  
C. Sorry, it's too expensive.
- ( ) 17. A. Thanks. It's a present from my mom.  
B. Yes, do you like it?  
C. That's my favorite color.
- ( ) 18. A. Of course. B. That's all right. C. Not at all. Please do.
- ( ) 19. A. Yes, it's a big trouble.  
B. I'm having a bad fever.  
C. Not at all.
- ( ) 20. A. Oh, they are right in the corner.  
B. Turn left, and you'll see it on your right side.  
C. I didn't see her today.

## 三、听对话,选择正确答案。

- ( ) 21. What can we know about the woman?  
A. She has a lot to do today.  
B. He's busier than she.  
C. She will be very busy tomorrow.
- ( ) 22. What does the woman want?  
A. Apples. B. Fridge. C. Eggs.
- ( ) 23. What are they talking about?  
A. The water. B. The weather. C. The trip.
- ( ) 24. Where are they talking?  
A. In the hotel. B. In the office. C. In the zoo.
- ( ) 25. What's the population of Dublin?  
A. More than one million.  
B. More than two million.  
C. More than three million.
- ( ) 26. How many times has Kate been to Hainan Island?  
A. Once. B. Never. C. Twice.
- ( ) 27. Who will receive the present?  
A. Bob. B. Bob's father. C. Bob's mother.
- ( ) 28. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. At a meeting. B. At dinner. C. At a party.
- ( ) 29. How will they go home?  
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By car.
- ( ) 30. What does the woman want to know? She wants to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what the man usually does after work

- B. what the man does with the most of his money  
C. how much money the man makes
- ( ) 31. What is the man looking for ?  
A. A coat. B. A shirt. C. A cap.
- ( ) 32. Which coat will the man buy at last?  
A. The red one. B. The blue one. C. The green one.
- ( ) 33. What is Mary doing now?  
A. Doing her homework.  
B. Doing some washing.  
C. Watching TV.
- ( ) 34. What is Mary going to do tomorrow?  
A. Have a picnic. B. See a film. C. Play basketball.
- ( ) 35. Who went to buy some food for Mary?  
A. Tom. B. Mary's mother. C. Jack.
- ( ) 36. How does the woman feel after the long trip?  
A. Very tired. B. OK. C. Quite sleepy.
- ( ) 37. How long will it take them to get home?  
A. A few minutes. B. About two hours. C. About ten hours.
- ( ) 38. Where does the dialogue happen?  
A. At the airport. B. At the bus stop. C. In the street.
- ( ) 39. What's the man looking for ?  
A. A name card B. A radio. C. A leather bag.
- ( ) 40. Where did he lose it?  
A. Near the entrance to the hotel.  
B. Near the exit to the station.  
C. Inside the dining room.

四、听短文,选择最佳答案。

(A)

- ( ) 41. Who is speaking ?  
A. An answer phone. B. A manager. C. A policeman.
- ( ) 42. What is the new phone number ?  
A. 8478966. B. 8478698. C. 8478696.
- ( ) 43. What are the business hours of the Travel Office ?  
A. From 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.  
B. From 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

C. From 9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

- ( ) 44. What present can you get if your holiday costs £ 500 ?  
A. A travel bag.                      B. A free ticket.                      C. A special price.
- ( ) 45. What do we know about the North Seas Travel Office ?  
A. It's a little difficult to find its new address.  
B. It gives every traveler a present.  
C. It has many holidays at special prices.  
(B)
- ( ) 46. Jack's school work was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. poor                                      B. good                                      C. excellent
- ( ) 47. Jack usually hurried to school in the morning because he often \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
A. studied his lessons late  
B. had a good sleep  
C. watched cartoons or sports games for a long time
- ( ) 48. Jack's mother tried to make him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work harder                      B. watch cartoons                      C. sleep in class
- ( ) 49. Jack got a hundred \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in reading  
B. in spelling  
C. neither in reading nor in spelling
- ( ) 50. From the story, we can know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jack got ten dollars at last  
B. Jack's mother was not happy at his words  
C. Jack was good at reading and spelling

## 专题2 词汇运用题

### 考点聚焦

词汇是学好语言的基础。词汇运用题是各地中考试卷中的重头戏,着重考查学生的语言基本功,即单词的记忆、拼写、转化、理解及运用能力。近年各地中考对词汇的考查,符合“词不离句、句不离篇”的语言规律,考查范围涉及词法、句法两个方面,主要涉及名词、动词、形容词、副词、数词、代词等实词。动词的考查主要涉及谓语动词(动词的时态、语态)和非谓语动词。

2006 年中考词汇运用题大致会有如下几种题型:

- (1)根据汉语或句意,写出句中所缺单词。
- (2)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。
- (3)用所给动词的适当形式填空。

### 解题档案

要顺利通过词汇题,第一,要加强双基的学习训练,过好四会词汇的拼写关,并大量掌握固定短语搭配。第二,平时要重视把词汇放在真实的交际情景中去学习,突出语境,在语境中选语句和词汇。第三,要多了解英语语言的背景知识和文化知识,尽可能用英语去理解英语,防止汉语思维的干扰。第四,找到句中起着至关重要作用的关键词(key words),也就找到了解题的突破口,从而快速而准确地判定答案。

### 经典题例

【例1】根据汉语或句意,写出句中所缺单词。

1. I'm going to send an e-mail, but there's something wrong with the mouse of my \_\_\_\_\_. (2005 南通市中考)
2. We all know that Alexander Bell \_\_\_\_\_ (发明) the telephone. (2005 宁波市中考)
3. Today is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (热) days of the year. (2005 温州市中考)

**解题点拨** 根据句意写单词就是把所考的单词放在一个特定的语言环境里,要求综合运用语言信息,通过分析所给句子的意义和逻辑关系,结合词性、词形正确地完成所考单词的拼写形式。根据句子与汉语提示拼写单词旨在测试在一定语境下拼写单词的能力,不是考查翻译能力,切忌提笔就翻译括号中的汉语。此类题重点考查的是单词用法,即在具体的语境中掌握单词,既考其形式,也考其搭配。根据句意填词的这类题,答案有时不是唯一的,能使思维扩展空间,丰富词汇量,体现了学科知识相互渗透,提高学生运用词汇的能力。

**透析** 第1题,首先要确定所填词的词性为名词,再根据上文中的 send an e-mail 和 the mouse 就可以知道要填的是 computer 了。第2题考查的是动词用法,切忌直译为 invent 或 invention。看清楚句子可知这是个宾语从句,发明 the telephone 已经是过去的动作,答案就显而易见了。第3题中的“热”无疑是一形容词,of the year 是表示最高级的比较范围,故确定词形为形容词 hot 的最高级,即 hottest。

**答案** 1. computer 2. invented 3. hottest

**【例2】**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。(2005 南通市中考)

we safe skate wife die

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

**解题点拨** 本题主要考查对词汇掌握的熟练程度和灵活运用词汇的能力。这类题的难度在于如何从所给的词中选出一个符合本题意的词。解题的关键是要有灵活的、大胆的预测能力。通过仔细阅读所给的题干,在选词上作出快速的判断。然后注意考查的内容,通常有:名词单复数互变、名词所有格、名词变动词、名词变形容词、人称代词主格与宾格的互变、形容词性物主代词与名词性物主代词、反身代词、形容词与副词比较等级的变化、形容词变副词、形容词变名词、形容词变动词、动词变名词以及基数词与序数词的互变等。解答这类题时,首先要通读句子,掌握句意。然后进行语法分析,确定目标词的词性,了解目标词在句中充当什么成分。最后,要弄清各种词性、词形之间的变化规则,确定目标词的词形。

**透析** 首先看所给的词,了解各词的词性,再看题目。第1题需要一个词作 go 的状语,与之构成 go doing 的形式。再根据句末 in winter,便很容易选 skate 填 skating。第2题,在 mouse 前肯定需要一个形容词,从下文的 Was it killed 可以知道这里应该选 die 的形容词形式 dead。第3题明显是宾语从句中缺少主语,能被 their 修饰的只有选 wife,但是还是要注意用它的复数形式。第4题根据句意,这里要一个副词来修饰动词 landed,只有 safe 的意思最合适了,故填为 safely,注意不去 e 直接加 ly。第5题考查代词用法,许多学生认为比较简单,很快就填上了 us,再仔细审题就知道 live in a flat 不能在我们的隔壁,而是 next to our flat,故填 ours。

**答案** 1. skating 2. dead 3. wives 4. safely 5. ours

**【例3】**用所给动词的适当时态填空。

1. Stop talking loudly. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting in the next room.
3. —I want to borrow a video tape, but it's not on that shelf.  
—I guess somebody else \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) it.
3. Tell Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) TV too much.
4. Li Lei is terribly ill. He \_\_\_\_\_ (must send) to hospital at once.

**解题点拨** 动词填空题是英语测试中的传统题型,主要考查对动词和非谓语动词形式的掌握情况。这类题有两种出题方式,其一为用动词的适当时态填空,这里仅仅指谓动词



的时态而言,不包括非谓语动词形式;其二为用动词的适当形式填空,这就不仅包含动词时态、语态、动词不定式、动名词和分词等。解答这类题首先要了解句意,分析句子成分,判断目标词是谓语动词还是非谓语动词。其次,根据上述判别,进行语法分析,确定谓语动词(时态、语态)、非谓语动词(带 to 的动词不定式、不带 to 的动词不定式、现在分词、过去分词)的具体形式。最后,统筹考查,还原验证。

**透析** 第1题表述的动作“开会”正在进行,故用现在进行时。第2题通过上下文得知 video tape 被人借走了,动作 borrow 虽然发生在过去,但对现在有了影响,因此,不用过去时,而用现在完成时 has borrowed。第3题中的目标词作宾语补足语,动词 tell 之后接带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语,否定词用于 to 之前。第4题的主语 He 承受动词 send 的动作,所以应用情态动词加动词的被动语态 must be sent。

**答案** 1. are having 2. has borrowed 3. not to watch 4. must be sent



# 一、根据句意或所给的首字母及汉语提示完成句子。

1. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (女式衬衫) are there on the chair ?
2. There is a bag of \_\_\_\_\_ (西红柿) in the corner of the room.
3. Be \_\_\_\_\_ ! We have little time left.
4. My father often waters the g \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays.
5. He likes \_\_\_\_\_ (爬) the hills during the weekend.
6. The girls in red \_\_\_\_\_ (连衣裙) are from Japan.
7. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (说出……名称) these trees ?
8. These are pictures of \_\_\_\_\_ (外星人).
9. It's c \_\_\_\_\_ and rainy in autumn.
10. Christmas Day is on \_\_\_\_\_ 25th.
11. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ (收音机) and some \_\_\_\_\_ (咖啡店) in the picture.
12. Let's go by bike. It's good \_\_\_\_\_ (锻炼).
13. We're all i \_\_\_\_\_ in this \_\_\_\_\_ (有趣的) story.
14. Don't be too n \_\_\_\_\_. Everything is OK.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ (树叶) turn yellow or brown in autumn.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ (旅客) at the bus stop come from England.
17. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (数个) small boats on the lake.
18. He, with his classmates, is \_\_\_\_\_ (聊天) under the tree.
19. —When did he \_\_\_\_\_ (到达) ? —An hour ago.
20. —Will you go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ with us ? —Sorry, I can't.
21. The old people are afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ (忘记) things.
22. Reading can give us much \_\_\_\_\_ (愉快).
23. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (图书馆) does your school have ?
24. —How long can he \_\_\_\_\_ (借) the magazine ?  
—Two weeks.