

点试成金

中考考点

大突破

英语

主编 王映红

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万试无忧系列丛书



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中考考点大突破

英语

主 编：王映红

编写人员：(按音序排列)

陈欣然	陈 怡	邓春华	丁明全
黄 平	贾正中	姜 妍	李 薇
隆娅娇	罗新红	潘 欣	宋晓燕
田 然	陶 伟	王凯玲	吴 敏
谢 丽	杨英华	余广博	曾晓敏
张 玲	张小惠	赵 辉	郑向荣
周世君			

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责任编辑: 邓济桢

封面设计: 杨 峰

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前言

新课程标准重视知识、能力的迁移,注重对“三维目标”的全面检测,强调学生的学习素养;新课程标准,在关注学习结果的基础上,重视学习过程、方法、情感态度价值观,考试内容贴近生活,形式多样,语言活泼,评价灵活多元;新课程标准下试题材料的选择,问题的设计,都力求具有浓郁的人文氛围,以加强对考生的人文熏陶,实现新课程标准的终极目标:培养学生未来发展的素质——创新能力。

针对新课程标准的如上特点我们特别邀请了从事中考复习指导多年、有丰富经验的名校一线教师以及专门从事考试研究的学者编写了这套《点试成金》丛书。

『**考点突破**』意在帮助考生了解趋势,把握方向,锁定考点,争取做到掌握全局、有的放矢。

『**知识清单**』意在帮助考生梳理考点,掌握必要的知识点。其原则是:不求全,但求精。

『**金题精析**』以近年之经典题型为剖析对象,分析命题意图,理清命题思路,指导解题技巧,突出重点。

『**金题精练**』精选2005年、2006年全国中考真题,旨在帮助考生迅速地熟悉题型,掌握技巧,熟记规律,增强应试能力,做到熟能生巧、胸有成竹。

『**例题精讲**』设置在『**金题精析**』版块后,结合各种题型进行分析讲解,切入解题关键,列出解题的各种方法技巧,帮助学生举一反三、触类旁通,培养思维能力。

该丛书以考点为线,将方法指导和实例评价放在首要位置,把训练与方法点拨相结合,突出专题讲解,强调知识迁移,注重过程分析,讲求方法点拨,既加强了学生的能力训练,又提高了学生的解题技巧。

编者相信这套丛书定能让考生的中考备考达到事半功倍的效果!

编者

2006年12月

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第一部分 基础知识

第一章 单项选择



专题 1 名词

考点突破

命题趋势

对名词的考查集中在数的变化、名词所有格的运用以及近义词的辨析上。

解题指导

考生在记忆名词时要培养自己区分可数和不可数名词的习惯;牢记可数名词单复数变化规则;另外需要掌握名词量方面的表达;考生应熟记名词所有格的构成形式,理解双重所有格的用法;在近义词的辨析方面,考生应注意积累,根据题目意思选择最佳搭配。

考点突破

金题精析

►例 1 (2006·滨州) —Can I help you?

—I'd like _____ for my twin daughters.

- A. two pair of shoes B. two pairs of shoe
C. two pair of shoe D. two pairs of shoes

答案:D

例题精讲: 此题考查名词复数形式以及名词量的搭配。shoes 常以复数形式出现,这里既然是“两双鞋”,一定为复数,故排除 B、C;由 two 可知 pair 应变为 pairs。

►例 2 (2006·孝感) The computer on the desk is _____.

- A. twins B. the twin's
C. the twins D. the twins'

答案:D

例题精讲: 此题考查名词所有格。the twins 既表复数概念又以“s”结尾,因此只在词尾加“-'”。

►例 3 (2004·重庆) Nobody thought it easy to finish so much work in _____.

- A. two days' time B. two-days time
C. two day's time D. two days time

答案:A

例题精讲: 连词符号名词词组做定语,不应加复数,应表达为“two-day”。时间虽无生命,但其后可直接由“-s 或-'”构成所有格,“two days”既是复数又是“s”结尾,因此只在词尾加“-'”。

►例 4 (2005·辽宁) —Could I have a talk with you, Bruce?

—Sure. But only _____ time.

- A. a little B. a few C. little D. few

答案:A

例题精讲: 此题考查名词意思。time 表次数时,为可数名词;表时间时,为不可数名词。这里为“只有一点时间”,因此为不可数名词,故选 A。

►例 5 (2006·兰州) —How's Joy's skirt?



—Her skirt is more beautiful than _____.

- A. her sister's and Kate
B. her sister and Kate
C. her sister and Kate's
D. her sister's and Kate's

答案:D

例题精讲:此题考查名词所有格。裙子应为分别拥有,应在两人后分别加“-’s”。



知识清单

清单一 名词的种类

名词是表示人、事物及抽象概念名称的词。名词根据其意义可分为普通名词和专有名词。

种类	概念	例词
普通名词	表示某类人或东西中的个体	book, photo
集体名词	表示一群人或一些事物的总称	family, class
物质名词	表示无法分为个体的实物	water, rice
抽象名词	表示状态、动作、感情、品质的抽象概念	health, kindness
专有名词	表示团体、机构等的专有名称 表示国家、地点、人的专有名称	the Communist Party of China France, Peter

清单二 名词的数

* 名词按其所表示的事物的性质可分为可数名词和不可数名词。

* 不可数名词多为物质名词和抽象名词,无复数形式,前不能加不定冠词进行修饰,如:coffee, information等。

* 可数名词单数变复数的规则如下:

情况	构成	例词
一般情况	加-s	table—tables, hat—hats
以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾	加-es	bus—buses, watch—watches
以 o 结尾	1. 相对带有生命的词:加-es 2. 相对无生命的词:加-s	hero—heroes, potato—potatoes radio—radios, photo—photos
以辅音字母加 y 结尾	变 y 为 i 再加-es	factory—factories(注意 day—days)
部分以 -f 或 -fe 结尾	1. 先将 -f 或 -fe 变为 v 再加-es 2. 直接加-s	leaf—leaves, knife—knives chef—chefs
不规则变化	特殊变化	man—men, woman—women child—children, foot—feet tooth—teeth, goose—geese mouse—mice
	单复同形	deer—deer, sheep—sheep, fish—fish
复合名词	1. 有主体名词:将主体名词变为复数 2. 无主体名词:在词尾变为复数 3. man 或 woman 作为复合名词的限定词:两部分均变为复数	girl student—girl students passer-by—passers-by grown-up—grown-ups man teacher—men teachers; woman doctor—women doctors

表示民族的词	1. 单复同形 (这类词通常以 -ese 结尾)	a Chinese—two Chinese a Japanese—some Japanese
	2. man 变为 men; woman 变为 women (这类词在词形上通常可拆为两个单词)	an Englishman—three Englishmen a Frenchwoman—some Frenchwomen
	3. 直接加-s	a German—two Germans; an Australian—some Australians

* 有些可数名词常以复数形式出现:shoes, glasses, clothes等。

* 名词的量的表示:

情况	构成	例子
不可数名词		单数: a piece of bread 复数: two pieces of bread
可数名词	借助单位词: piece, pair, glass, cup, bag 等	单数: a basket of apples 复数: two baskets of apples
常以复数形式出现的可数名词		单数: a pair of shoes 复数: two pairs of shoes
利用词组	1. 与可数名词搭配: few (几乎没有), a few (一些), many (许多), a (large / small) number of (大量或少量的), a great (good) many of (大量的) 2. 与不可数名词搭配: little (几乎没有), a little (一些), much (许多), a (great / small) amount of (大量或少量的), a great (good) deal of (大量的) 3. 与可数和不可数名词均可搭配的: some (一些, 多用于肯定句), any (一些, 多用于否定句和疑问句), lots of (许多), a lot of (许多), plenty of (充足的)	few books, many apples, a small number of cars a little water, much juice, a great amount of food, a good deal of tea some water, some pens, lots of paper, a lot of magazines, plenty of air, plenty of computers

清单三 名词的格

* 名词的格是表示所属关系,即表示某物属于某人或某物。

情况	构成	例子
表示有生命物体的所有格	1. 一般情况,无论单复数,均在词尾加-'s	Don's brother children's gifts
	2. 既是复数又以-s 结尾,只在词尾加-'	the boys' desks
	3. 凡人共同拥有,则在最后加-'s 或-'	Larry and Nancy's room
	4. 在人物后直接加-'s 或-'表示此人的家或职业场所;	go to my uncle's in the teachers' at the doctor's
	5. 时间、地点、距离、度量、国家、城镇、星期等名词,虽无生命,但其后可直接由-'s 或-'构成所有格	yesterday's newspaper thirty meters' walk the earth's satellite
	6. 如有生命的名词有较长定语时应用 of 结构	I knew the name of the man in blue standing over there.
表示无生命物体的所有格	常用 of 构成短语	the windows of the room the leg of the table
双重所有格	如果名词前有不定冠词 (a/an), 指示代词 (this, these 等) 或表示数量的词 (two, some, a few, no 等), 需要用 "...of + 名词-'s 或-'" 构成的所有格或名词性物主代词的结构	John is a friend of my father's. You can borrow these books of mine.

清单四 名词的性

* 英语的名词在语法上没有性的区分, 只有部分名词在词义上表现出阴阳性, 考生可从下表寻找规律, 提高记忆此类名词的效率。

情况	阳性	阴性
阳性名词与阴性名词完全不同	son 儿子 brother 兄弟 husband 丈夫	daughter 女儿 sister 姐妹 wife 妻子
有阳性名词后加-ess 构成阴性名词	host 主人	hostess 女主人
以-er 或-or 结尾的阳性名词, 变为阴性时, 去掉后缀中的 e 或 o 再加-ess	actor 男演员 waiter 男服务员	actress 女演员 waitress 女服务员
不分性别的名词, 可在前加上 man, woman, boy, girl 等表示性别	man teacher 男老师 boy student 男学生	woman teacher 女老师 girl student 女学生

金题精练

- (2006·重庆模拟) If I'm free, I'd like to spend _____ holiday in the country.
A. two days B. a two-day
C. two-day D. two days
- (2006·济南模拟) She met _____ in the street last week.
A. a friend of her mother
B. a friend of her mother's
C. a mother's friend
D. mother of friend
- (2006·安徽) We can see the notice DANGER! No Traffic Lights Ahead _____.
A. in a restaurant B. at a school
C. in a cinema D. on a road
- (2006·哈尔滨) My school isn't far from here. It's only _____ walk.
A. fifteen minutes B. fifteen minutes'
C. fifteen minute's
- (2006·哈尔滨) Health is very important to us. We should eat more vegetables and fruit instead of _____ rich food.
A. too much B. much too C. very much
- (2006·河北) —Would you like some drinks, boys?
—Yes, _____, please.
A. some oranges B. two boxes of chocolates
C. some cakes D. two bottles of orange
- (2006·汕头) How many _____ are there in the international village?
A. Chinese B. Russian C. American
- (2006·武汉) —How long will you stay here?
—I think I will be here for _____ more days.
A. few B. a few
C. little D. a little
- (2006·武汉) —What happened to you this morning?
—The teacher asked me for my _____. When I was late again.
A. meaning B. idea
C. excuse D. answer
- (2006·苏州) There's _____ cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the supermarket and get _____?
A. little; some B. little; any
C. few; some D. few; any
- (2006·潍坊) If anyone comes to see me this afternoon, please ask him or her to leave a _____.
A. letter B. message
C. sentence D. notice
- (2006·重庆) The teacher said we needed to choose three _____ for the school concert.
A. farmers B. doctors
C. drivers D. singers
- (2006·四川模拟) Let the children go away. They're making too much _____ here.
A. noise B. voice C. sounds
- (2006·杭州模拟) Who is the man in the blue car? He is _____ father.
A. Kate's and Mary's B. Kate and Mary's
C. Kate and Mary D. of Kate and Mary
- (2005·济宁) In the past two years, many tall buildings have been built in our city. The tallest is an _____ that stands in the centre.
A. 80-floor building B. 60-floor building
C. 80-floor buildings D. 70 floors building



专题 2 冠词

考点突破

『命题趋势』

每年的中考都会涉及到冠词,并经常考查其特指、泛指用法或考查在专有名词、物质名词或抽象名词前有无冠词的使用等。

【解题指导】

冠词通常置于名词或名词词组之前,因此当考生看到一个名词或名词词组单独存在时,就一定要考虑冠词的用法,判断的依据是『知识清单』中的原则以及平时积累的习惯用法。

考点突破

金题精析

►例 1 (2005·临沂)—Do you often listen to _____ radio?

—No. In fact I haven't _____ radio.

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

答案:D

例题精讲:当 radio 作“无线广播”讲时,通常用 the radio;作为“收音机”时为普通可数名词,故选 D。

►例 2 (2005·宁德) We have three meals _____ day. We have _____ breakfast at 6:30 in _____ morning every day.

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

答案:C

例题精讲:冠词 a 表示“每一……”;一日三餐的名词前不加冠词;in the morning 是固定搭配。

►例 3 (2006·兰州)—What about _____ speech?
—It was too tiring, you know, _____ speech for me?

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

答案:B

例题精讲:从题意可看出双方都知道 speech,因此第一空用 the;第二个指任何一个 speech,因此用 a。

►例 4 (2006·徐州) In the United States, Father's Day falls on _____ third Sunday in _____ June.

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

答案:A

例题精讲:表示“第……”时,序数词前加 the;月份前不用冠词。

►例 5 (2005·天津) Jack bought _____ useful book. _____ book is also very interesting.

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

答案:B

例题精讲:不定冠词 a 这里指“一本有用的书”,表数量;当同一本书被第二次提到时用 the。

B 知识清单

* 冠词只有三个:a, an, the。它们不能单独使用,必须放在名词或名词词组前表示名词是特指还是泛指。

清单一 不定冠词 a / an (泛指)

用法	例子
1. a 用于读音以辅音音素开始的名词前	a book
2. an 用于读音以元音音素开始的名词前	an apple; an umbrella; an hour
3. 表类别	A triangle has three sides.
4. 表数量“一”	He has got a job in London.
5. 表“某”	A student wishes to see you.
6. 表“每”	They met twice a week.
7. 表“一种”	Copper is a metal.
8. 用于序数词之前, 表示数量或序数的同时增加, 意为“再”	Don't give up. Try a third time.
9. 习惯用语	catch a cold; in a hurry 等

清单二 定冠词 the (特指)

用法	例子
1. 特指某(些)人或物	This is the wallet I am looking for.
2. 特指已提到过的人或物	There is a book on the table. Is that the one you want?
3. 特指双方都知道的人或物	Do you know the man talking to the boss?
4. 用于独一无二的事物、自然现象、方位名词前	the sun, the rain, the left, the south
5. 与单数可数连用表示类别	Today the telephone is necessary in our life.
6. 与形容词连用表示类别	The rich should help the poor.
7. 用于序数词或形容词最高级前	He was the second to come to dinner. Swimming is the best sport in summer.
8. 在乐器前	play the piano
9. 某些江河、山脉、群岛、地点等专有名词前	the Yellow River, the United States
10. 在姓氏的复数前表示一家人或夫妇两人	The Greens are watching TV now.
11. 习惯用语	in the morning, in the middle of

清单三 零冠词

用法	例子
1. 通常专有名词、不可数名词和抽象名词前不用冠词	Grade Two, China, water, happiness
2. 泛指复数名词或不可数名词表示一类人或事物时不用冠词	They are drivers. Light travels faster than sound.
3. 名词前已有 this, those, my, whose, some, every 等词修饰后, 不用冠词	Give them some books.
4. 表示一日三餐的名词前不加冠词(具体的饮食时应加冠词)	have dinner, have lunch, have a good breakfast
5. 学科名称前不加冠词	I like English very much.
6. 称呼语前不加冠词	Come here, Children.
7. 在季节、月份、星期、节日、球类运动、棋类游戏的名称前不用冠词	in winter, on Sunday, play chess, Women's Day (例外: the Spring Festival 春节, the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节)
8. 独一无二的职务、头衔前不加冠词	They made Jimmy monitor of their class.
9. 路名和街道名称前通常不用冠词	Fifth Street 第五大街, Nanjing Road 南京路
10. 习惯用语	in hospital, in bed, go to school, in fact, at first

C 金题精练

- (2006·模拟) _____ man in black is from _____ England.
A. The; / B. The; the
C. A; the D. A; /
- (2006·连云港) _____ exciting news! We will have _____ long holiday after the exam.
A. What an; a B. What; a
C. How an; the D. How; the
- (2006·临沂) Pass me _____ dictionary next to the radio, and I also need _____ pen to write something.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
- (2006·温州) —Where's _____ key to my bike, Jim?
—It's in your bag.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- (2006·浙江) Look at _____ skirt, I bought it for Mum on Mother's Day. Isn't it nice?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- (2006·绍兴) —Mum, where is my MP3?
—It's in _____ black box near the computer.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- (2005·无锡) —Put _____ waste bag in the dustbin.
—It's not _____ waste bag. It's my shopping bag.
A. a; the B. the; a C. /; a D. /; /
- (2005·苏州) Haikou, _____ capital of Hainan Province, is _____ pretty city.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
- (2006·杭州模拟) —Did _____ spend the summer holiday in Qingdao?
—Yes. Haven't you seen their photos taken at the beach?
A. Green B. the Green
C. Greens D. the Greens
- (2006·珠海模拟) I'm reading _____ novel. It is _____ interesting story.
A. a; an B. an; a C. the; the D. /; an



专题3 代词

考点突破

考点突破

『命题趋势』

对代词的考查是近年来中考的一个重点。命题重点集中在人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、疑问代词、关系代词、相互代词、指示代词及不定代词的词义理解及语法运用方面。

『解题指导』

首先考生要分清这几类代词中各有哪些词,对词形和词义加以记忆;其次,在面对代词考题时,考生先要明确这道题考的是哪类代词,再根据这类代词的意思和搭配规则进行解题。

金题精析

►例1 (2004·南昌)—You look so happy!

—Jack says I am pretty. _____ has ever told me that before.

- A. Somebody B. Anybody
C. Everybody D. Nobody

答案:D

例题精讲:A指“某个人”;B在肯定句中“任何一个人”;C指“每个人”;根据意思:以前“没有人”这样说过。

►例2 (2004·襄樊)—Which is your favorite sport, swimming, surfing or diving?

—_____ of them, I like water skiing best.

- A. None B. Neither
C. All D. Either

答案:A

例题精讲:选择范围超出两者排除B、D;根据题意可知为“没有一样”。

►例3 (2005·天津)—Who taught _____ French?

—Nobody. She learned all by _____.

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

答案:C

例题精讲:对象为“她”且需用宾格,所以第一空用her;固定搭配by oneself表示“独自”。

►例4 (2006·福州)—Is this ruler _____?

—No, _____ is in my bag.

- A. your; me B. yours; my
C. your; mine D. yours; mine

答案:D

例题精讲:根据意思判断为“你的”和“我的”且后面没有跟名词。

►例5 (2006·天津) Your digital watch is quite nice. Where did you buy _____? I want to buy _____, too.

- A. one; one B. it; it
C. it; one D. one; it

答案:C

例题精讲:此题考查one和it的区别;it指前面一模一样的事物;one仅指同类的事物,故选C。

知识清单

清单一 人称代词、物主代词和反身代词

* 熟记此表。做单项选择时应按此规则进行;如果句意不是“……的”,那么所缺的是主语或者宾语,主

语用主格,宾语用宾格;如果句意是“……的”,那就看空缺后有无名词,有名词时用形容词性物主代词,无名词时用名词性物主代词;如果意思是“……自己”应用反身代词。(结合例题进行理解)

分类	单数					复数		
人称	一	二	三			一	二	三
主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

清单二 指示代词

* 英语中指示代词主要有: this (这个……), that (那个……), these (这些……), those (那些……)。

* this 是单数,指时间上或空间上较近的人或事物; that 是单数,指时间上或空间上较远的人或事物。例: This bike is Mary's, and that one is Mike's.

* these 是 this 的复数; those 是 that 的复数; 其余用法相同。例: this chair—these chairs; that door—those doors

清单三 相互代词

* 英语中的相互代词有: each other (通常用于两者之间)和 one another (通常用于三者以及三者以上的之间),意思是“互相……”。两者的所有格形式都是在最后加 -'s: each other's, one another's。例: Twins usually know each other very well.

清单四 疑问代词和关系代词

疑问代词	意思	例句
who	谁	* Who is talking to you? (主) * Who is that young lady? (表) * Who did you swim with? (宾)
whom	谁	* Whom (Who) did you see? * By whom is the book written? (当出现介词+疑问句时,只能用 whom, 不能用 who)
whose	谁的	* Whose is this book? * Whose book is this? (两句意思相同)
what	什么	* What are you doing here? * What color do you like? * What is your father?
which	哪个或哪些	* Which is your book? * Which book is yours? (两句意思相同) 区别: * There are six books on the table. Which book do you want? (桌上有六本书 你要哪一本?) * There are books on music, movies and cooking. What books do you want? (这些是关于音乐、电影和烹饪的书 你要哪一种?)

清单五 不定代词

* 以下若给出相同的例句,说明两词是可以互换的。

不定代词	意思	用法	例句
something	某事物	用于肯定句	There is something wrong with my computer.
		用于邀请、提议或请求的疑问句	Would you like something to drink?
anything	某事物 任何事物	用于疑问句	Do you have anything to say?
		用于肯定句	My dog will eat almost anything.
nothing	没有任何事物	表否定	There is nothing interesting in the newspaper.
everything	每件事物, 一切事物	通常用于肯定句	I will tell you everything I know.
somebody	某人	通常用于肯定句	There's somebody at the door.
someone	某人	通常用于肯定句	There's someone at the door.
anybody	某人 任何人	用于疑问句	Did anybody see you?
		用于肯定句	Ask anybody in your class.
anyone	某人 任何人	用于疑问句	Did anyone see you?
		用于肯定句	Ask anyone in your class.
everybody	每个人	通常用于肯定句	Everybody enjoyed themselves on vacation.
everyone	每个人	通常用于肯定句	Everyone enjoyed themselves on vacation.
nobody	没有人	表否定	Nobody came to see me.
no one	没有人	表否定	No one came to see me.
many	许多	代指可数名词	Many of the men had to stop and rest.
much	许多	代指不可数名词	Much of the water here has been polluted.
little	几乎没有	代指不可数名词	They had little to tell us.
a little	一些	代指不可数名词	I understood a little of what he said.
few	几乎没有	代指可数名词	Few of the books are expensive in this bookstore.
a few	一些	代指可数名词	Only a few of my friends were told about it.
some	一些	代指可数或不可数名词均可	Some of the chairs are broken.
	某个	放在可数名词单数前	She is playing chess with some child.
	一些	用于邀请、提议或请求的疑问句中	Would you like some of the meat to eat?
any	一些	代指可数或不可数名词均可(疑问句)	I can't give any.
	任何的	用于肯定句	Richard is taller than any of us.
any one	任何一个	任何句型	Any one can do it well.
none	没有人或物	表否定	None of them have come back yet.
both	都……	范围为两者: “两者都……”	Both of his two brothers live in London.
all	都……	范围为三者以及三者以上的“都……”	We hope that all of the children are healthy.
either	两者任选其一	做主语时, 谓语动词用单数	I have bought two cakes—you can have either.
neither	两者都不	做主语时, 谓语动词用单数	Neither of the answers is correct.
each	每一个	可单独使用, 也可接可数名词单数; 做主语时, 谓语动词用单数	Each of them called to thank me.
other	另外一些	后面必须紧接可数名词复数(泛指)	There are other ways to solve the problem.
the other	另外一些	后面必须紧接可数名词复数(特指)	The other students in my class are from Italy.



不定代词	意思	用法	例句
	两者范围时：另外一个	通常与 one 连用；one... the other...；后可接或不接可数名词的单数	One cat is black, and the other cat is white.
others	另外的一些人或物	后面不能跟名词（泛指）	Some boys are reading; others are listening to the radio.
the others	另外的一些人或物	后面不能跟名词（特指）	Only Alice is in the office. Where are the others?
another	另外一个人或物	后面跟可数名词单数	This shirt is too small. Please give me another.
		后面跟名词内加可数名词的复数	I need another two weeks. (=two more weeks)
any other	另外任一个人或物	后面跟可数名词的单数（通常在比较级中出现）	He ran faster than any other classmate.
	任何另外一些人或物	后面跟可数名词的复数	Did you see any other films?
one	某一个（一此……）	代指前面出现过的可数名词，表泛指，单数用 one，复数用 ones	Jimmy has a car and his brother wants to have one.

金题精练

- (2006·重庆模拟) He said _____ at the meeting and just sat there silently.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
- (2006·杭州模拟) Boys and girls, you have to plant all the trees _____ tomorrow.
A. ourselves B. themselves C. yourself D. yourselves
- (2005·北京) —Is this pen yours?
—No, it's not _____. It's Elsa's.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- (2005·随州) —What about these two coats, madam?
—_____ of them fits me. Could you show me _____ one?
A. Either; other B. Neither; another C. Either; else D. Either; another
- (2005·济南) —Would you like to watch TV or listen to the music?
—_____. I'm busy with my work. Thank you.
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
- (2005·苏州) _____ camera is not so expensive as _____, but it works well, too.
A. My; his B. Mine; him C. My; him D. Mine; his
- (2006·安徽) —Who helped you with your English?
—_____! I learned it all by myself.
A. Nobody B. Anybody C. Somebody D. Everybody
- (2006·滨州) —A latest *China Daily*, please!
—Only one copy left. Would you like to have _____, sir?
A. it B. one C. this D. that
- (2006·福州) What's in the box? It's empty. There is _____ in it.
A. none B. no one C. nothing D. something
- (2006·河北) On _____ sides of the street are a lot of colorful flowers.
A. each B. both C. either D. all
- (2006·汕头) Don't worry. He's got much food. You can share _____.
A. some of mine B. some of yours C. some of his
- (2006·武汉) —Is that Mary?
—Right. She's nice and I like _____ very much.
A. herself B. her C. hers D. she
- (2006·江西) —John, someone in your class phoned you this morning.
—Oh, who was _____?
A. he B. she C. it D. that
- (2006·莱芜) —Mum, Mary bought a parrot yesterday. Could you please buy _____ for me?
—Sure, But you must take good care of it.
A. one B. this C. it D. that
- (2006·南通) _____ of them knows French, so I have to ask a third person for help.
A. Neither B. Either C. Both D. None



专题 4 数词

考点突破

考点突破

『命题趋势』

每年中考都会考查数词的用法,要求考生掌握基数词与序数词的概念、区别及使用,基数词的读法,时间的表达,分数的表达,倍数的表达,数量词与名词的搭配等。

【解题指导】

考生首先要掌握好基数词和序数词的拼写与读法,要有意识去寻找拼写规律从而提高记忆效率,巩固记忆效果;对于时间、分数和倍数的表达,考生还需要记忆其表达的格式。

金题精析

►例 1 (2006·泰州) _____ people in the world are sending and receiving e-mails every day.

- A. Million of B. Many millions of
C. Several million of D. Several millions

答案:B

例题精讲:表示不具体的数量且后面跟有 of,通常变量词为复数。

►例 2 (2005·上海) During World War II, a Jewish (犹太) lady was protected by a local family in Shanghai in her _____.

- A. fifties B. fifty
C. fiftieth D. the fiftieth

答案:A

例题精讲:用 in one's + 整数基数词的复数形式表示某人“几十岁”。

►例 3 (2005·黄冈) The old tower looks nice. It's about _____.

- A. twelve-meter-high B. twelve-meter high
C. twelve-meters high D. twelve meters high

答案:D

例题精讲:表达高度、宽度的结构:数字 + 单位名词 + 形容词。如这种表达方式做定语,中间加连字符号且单位名词一定用单数。

►例 4 (2006·孝感) This is the _____ time in _____ days that he has made the same mistake.

- A. second; third B. two; three
C. two; third D. second; three

答案:D

例题精讲:题意是“第二次”和“在三天内”,所以第一空用序数词,第二空用基数词。

►例 5 (2005·黄石) _____ the students in this primary school is about three thousand, _____ of them are girls.

- A. A number of; two third
B. The number of; two thirds
C. A number of; two thirds
D. The number of; two third

答案:B

例题精讲:a number of = “一些”;the number of = “……的数量”,根据题意以及分数的表达法选 B。



知识清单

清单一 基数词和序数词的拼写和读法

* 在英语中基数词表示数目,序数词表示顺序。

* 在下表的数字翻译中,基数词汉语直接读为“一、二……”;序数词读为“第一、第二……”。

	基数词	序数词
第一类	1 one; 2 two; 3 three; 4 four; 5 five;	1 first; 2 second; 3 third; 4 fourth; 5 fifth;
	6 six; 7 seven; 8 eight; 9 nine;	6 sixth; 7 seventh; 8 eighth; 9 ninth;
	10 ten; 11 eleven; 12 twelve	10 tenth; 11 eleventh; 12 twelfth
第二类	13 thirteen; 14 fourteen; 15 fifteen;	13 thirteenth; 14 fourteenth; 15 fifteenth;
	16 sixteen; 17 seventeen;	16 sixteenth; 17 seventeenth;
	18 eighteen; 19 nineteen	18 eighteenth; 19 nineteenth
第三类	20 twenty; 30 thirty; 40 forty;	20 twentieth; 30 thirtieth; 40 fortieth;
	50 fifty; 60 sixty; 70 seventy;	50 fiftieth; 60 sixtieth; 70 seventieth;
	80 eighty; 90 ninety	80 eightieth; 90 ninetieth
第四类	21 twenty-one; 22 twenty-two;...	21 twenty-first; 22 twenty-second;...
	100 a hundred	100 a hundredth
第五类	1,000 a thousand	1,000 a thousandth
	1,000,000 a million	1,000,000 a millionth
	1,000,000,000 a billion	1,000,000,000 a billionth

* 两位数及以上的基数词读法(序数词读法基本相同)

	读法	基数词
两位数	先读“几十”,再读“几”,中间一定要加连词符号	57 fifty-seven
三位数	先读“几百”,再说and,再按两位数读法读后两位	438 four hundred and thirty-eight 809 eight hundred and nine
四位数	第一位“千”读作 thousand; 第二位“百”读作 hundred; 第三位“十”读作 ten; 第四位“一”读作 one	6,809,570,003 six billion, eight hundred and nine million, five hundred and seventy thousand and three

* 注意:1.具体的基数词或不确定数目的形容词修饰 hundred, thousand, million 时, hundred, thousand, million 不能用复数。例:one hundred students 一百名学生; a few thousand pens 几千支笔。

2. 与 of 短语连用,不表示具体数字,表示概数时用复数。例:hundreds of people 成百的人;several thousands of bees; 好几千只蜜蜂。

3. 区别: There are hundreds of workers. 这里有成百的工人

There are three hundred of the workers. 这里是这些工人中的三百名。

清单二 分数、小数、倍数的表达

1. 分数的表达:* 分子用基数词,分母用序数词,例:1/3 one third。

* 当分子大于1时,分母用复数(即加“s”),例:2/3 two thirds。

* 1/2:one half 或 a half (不说:one second)

* 1/4 / 3/4:a (/ one) quarter ≈ a (/one) fourth;
three quarters = three fourths

2. 小数的表达:小数中都是基数词表达,依次读出即可,小数点读为 point,零读作: zero 或 o /əʊ/。

例:0.6—zero point six 或 o point six

9.47—nine point seven five

3. 倍数的表达:

主语+ 谓语+ 倍数	+ as + 形容词 + as ...	Her skirt is twice as expensive as yours.
	+ the size (amount / length...) of ...	The earth is 49 times the size of the moon.
	+ 形容词或副词的比较级 + than ...	Mary's house is three times bigger than John's.

清单三 年、月、日、时刻等的表达

1. 年代的表达:年份用基数词表示,基本上分两位一读。

例:1997年:nineteen ninety-eight

2008年:two thousand and eight

1800年:eighteen hundred

2000年:year two thousand

2. 月份的表达:月份有相应的单词对应,要加强记忆,首字母要大写。

3. 某月中的某日:月份 + the + 序数词 = the + 序数词 + of + 月份。

例:8月15日 August the fifteenth = the fifteenth of August

4. 一周七天的表达:有相应的单词对应,要加强记忆,首字母要大写。

5. 时刻的表达:* 整点:整钟点+(o'clock)。例:六点:six (o'clock)

* 分钟数在半小时以内:直接读数或“分钟 + past + 整钟点数”。例:8:13 eight thirteen = thirteen past eight

* 半小时以上的分钟数:直接读数或“到下一个整点的分钟 + to + 下一个整钟点数”。例:10:54 ten fifty-four = six to eleven

* 半点:直接读数或“half + past+整钟点数”。例:6:30 six thirty = half past six

* 一刻钟:直接读数或“a quarter + past + 整钟点数”(半点以内)或“a quarter + to + 下一个整钟点数”(半

点以外)。

例: 9:15 nine fifteen = a quarter past nine

12:45 twelve forty-five = a quarter to one

金题精练

- (2006·兰州) I think _____ of the materials I listened to at the beginning of the exam _____ easy.
A. two thirds; is B. second three; are
C. two thirds; are D. two third; are
- (2005·无锡) Harry has just finished writing a _____ composition.
A. nine-hundred-word B. nine-hundred-words
C. nine-hundreds-word D. nine-hundreds-words
- (2005·泰州) The river through our city, which is about _____, is clean again.
A. 6000 meters long B. 6000-metres-long
C. 6000-metre-long D. 6000 meter long
- (2006·珠海模拟) _____ of the teachers in our school is about one hundred, and _____ of them are men teachers.
A. The number; two thirds
B. The number; two third
C. A number; half
D. A number; three quarters
- (2006·安徽模拟) About _____ of the students in our class come from the countryside.
A. two-five B. two-fifth
C. two-fifths D. second-fifth
- (2006·厦门模拟) —Have you finished the work?
—Sorry, we have only finished _____ of the work.
A. three quarters B. three quarter
C. third fourths D. third quarters
- (2006·宁波模拟) _____ the students in their school is larger than _____ in ours.
A. A number of; that B. A number of; those
C. The number of; that D. The number of; those
- (2006·济南模拟) _____ the villagers have seen the monster with their own eyes.
A. Hundreds of B. Two hundred
C. Two hundred of D. Two hundreds of
- (2006·济南模拟) The hero of the story is an artist _____.
A. less than thirties B. in his thirty
C. over thirties D. of about thirty
- (2006·杭州模拟)—Li Lei, which is _____ day of a week?
—Thursday, I think.
A. fifth B. the fifth
C. five D. the five



专题5 形容词和副词

考点突破

考点突破

『命题趋势』

在近几年中考中,考查形容词和副词多从以下几个方面出题:

1. 形容词和副词的词义。
2. 形容词和副词的基本用法、位置及转换。
3. 原级、比较级、和最高级三个等级的转换及某些固定结构,如 as...as, not as (so) ... as, less ... than, more ... than 等。
4. 复合形容词。
5. 高频率使用的形容词和副词,如 enough, little, few, some, many, much, often, sometimes, always 等。
6. 易混淆词,如 neither, either, all, both, every, always 等。

『解题指导』

1. 熟记形容词和副词的词义。
2. 明白形容词和副词的基本用法概念。形容词是用来描写或修饰名词(或代词)、感官性动词、系动词的一类词。副词是用来修饰实义动词、形容词、其他副词以及全句的词。
3. 了解形容词和副词的后缀:-ful(表示肯定意义的形容词形式), -less(表示否定意义的形容词形式), -ing(表示主动,通常修饰物的形容词形式), -ed(表示被动,通常修饰人的形容词形式), -ly(表示副词形式, friendly, lovely 例外)
4. 在进行形容词和副词的三个等级的转换时找准代表各等级的标志词。
5. 区别易混淆词时要综合名词的可数或不可数知识。

金题精析

►例1 (2006·孝感) Don't worry. She can look after your pet _____.

- A. careful enough B. enough careful
C. carefully enough D. enough carefully

答案:C

例题精讲: 本题考查 enough 的用法。enough 作副词修饰形容词、副词时,置于所修饰词之后;修饰名词时应放在所修饰词之前,如 enough food / money。又因修饰 look after 这个动词短语要用副词形式。故选择 C。

►例2 (2005·连云港) The population of our city is becoming _____.

- A. larger and larger B. more and more
C. fewer and fewer D. less and less

答案:A

例题精讲: 此题考查形容词比较级的固定结构。“比较级 + and + 比较级”结构意为“越来越……”。另外,表示人口 population 多要用 large。

►例3 (2005·淄博) —Tom is six and he is _____ his sister Jane. How old is Jane?

- Three.
A. as old as
B. two years older than
C. three years younger than
D. twice as old as