



第一部分 语法

名 词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生分清可数名词和不可数名词,并掌握可数名词复数的变法以及不可数名词的量化方法;能认识一些专有名词;掌握常用的几种名词所有格的变法和用法。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》所提出的要求,中招考试从以下几个方面出题来检测学生对名词的掌握程度:

考点1. 分清可数名词和不可数名词。这是最基本的一种考题,要求学生能够分清可数名词和不可数名词,并根据语境选出恰当的选项。

[例题] —I've got a little _____ in my house.

—Why not keep two or more?

- A. juice B. mice
C. bread D. fish (2006 河南)

[解析] 本题考查学生是否理解并分清可数名词和不可数名词。答语中的 two or more 决定了说话双方谈论的对象为可数名词,而空格前的 a 决定了本空缺一个可数名词的单数形式。观察四个选项,juice, bread 为不可数名词,应排除,而 mice 是 mouse 的复数形式,也排除,只有 fish 符合题意。

[答案] D

考点2. 可数名词复数的变法。要求学生掌握可数名词复数的变法规则,并会在句中灵活使用。

[例题] How many _____ are there in the international village?

- A. Chinese B. Russian
C. American (2006 汕头)

[解析] many 修饰可数名词的复数形式,而 Russian, American 的复数分别为 Russians, Americans, 应排除这两个选项;Chinese 的单数与复数形式相同。

[答案] A

考点3. 不可数名词的量化。当对一个不可数名词的量进行描述时,就要在不可数名词前添加表示容器或单位的可数名词,该容器或单位的名词后还要加 of。

[例题] —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 河北)

[解析] orange 为不可数名词,要想表达出具体量就要用容器来表示,两瓶要说 two bottles of。

[答案] D

考点4. 掌握名词所有格的用法。要求学生掌握所有格的变法和用法,尤其注意一些表示时间、距离的名词的所有格的用法。

[例题] 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)

[解析] 表示物体的所属要用名词的所有格形式,如 Jim's book。除了表示人的名词用所有格外,表示时间、距离的名词也用所有格形式。单数名词的所有格加“'s”,以“s”结尾的复数名词的所有格只在词尾加“'”。

[答案] B

考点5. 对三种名词作定语的用法的考查。三类名词作定语概括举例如下:

① two women/men doctors

② three apple trees

③ a two-month holiday

[例题] There are three _____ assistants in that _____ shop.

- A. women; shoe B. woman; shoe
C. woman; shoes D. women; shoes

(2006 孝感)

[解析] man, woman 作定语修饰名词复数时,与所修饰名词同时变成复数;其他名词作定语修饰名词时,不管被修饰的名词是单数还是复数,都保持单数形式。

[答案] A

考题荟萃

() 1. Look! Two _____ are talking happily under the apple tree.

- A. man teacher B. man teachers
C. men teachers D. men teacher

(2006 吉林)

() 2. Mrs. Black is a friend of _____.

- A. Mary's mother's
B. Mary's mother
C. mother's of Mary
D. Mary mother's

(2006 四川)

() 3. The computer on the desk is _____.

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

(2006 孝感)

() 4. —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 (2006 兰州)

() 5. —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

(2006 滨州)

() 6. We have bought two _____ for the coming party.

A. box of apple B. boxes of apples

C. box of apples D. boxes of apple

(2006 南平)

() 7. This is a _____ car. _____ is over there.

A. visitor's; My

B. visitor's; Mine

C. visitor; Mine

D. visitors'; My

(2006 南通)

() 8. The restaurant is so popular here. Look, there are so many _____ here.

A. food

B. dish

C. people

D. waiter

(2006 徐州)

() 9. I was very excited when I saw so many _____ on the farm.

A. chicken

B. sheep

C. duck

(2006 长沙)

() 10. —What do you have for breakfast?

—I often have _____ or _____.

A. breads; noodles B. bread; noodles

C. breads; noodle D. bread; noodle

代 词

考点聚焦

代词大致分为八类:人称代词(主格和宾格)、物主代词(形容词性和名词性)、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、连接代词和关系代词。《英语新课程标准》要求学生对这八类代词全部掌握。本节着重讲解前四类代词,后四类代词分别放在以后其他章节讲解。其中不定代词放在限定词一节讲解;疑问代词放在疑问句一节中讲解;连接代词放在宾语从句一节中讲解;关系代词放在定语从句一节中讲解。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对代词所提出的要求,中招考试从以下几个方面出题来检测学生对代词的掌握程度:

考点1. 人称代词的主格和宾格的使用。人称代词的主格用在句中作主语,而宾格作宾语, it 指代物体和事件。

[例题] —Who's your English teacher?

—Miss Gao. She teaches _____ English very well.

- A. our B. us
C. ours D. we (2006 四川)

[解析] teach 后跟双宾语,表示人的代词用宾格形式 us。

[答案] B

考点2. 分清形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词并会灵活使用。形容词性物主代词必须跟名词结合才能使用,而名词性物主代词就相当于一个名词,不能再修饰名词。

[例题] —Hi, Jane! Whose bedroom is it?

—It's _____.

- A. my B. me
C. her D. mine (2006 重庆)

[解析] 独立替代“我的卧室”用名词性物主代词。

[答案] D

考点3. 掌握反身代词的两种基本用法:1) 用在动词后作宾语;2) 构成 by oneself 短语作状语。

[例题] No one helped Millie. She did it all by _____.

- A. myself B. herself
C. himself D. yourself (2006 苏州)

[解析] 反身代词要与其所代替的人一致, she 的反身代词为 herself。

[答案] B

考点4. 掌握指示代词 this, that, these, those 的用法:1) this (these) 近指; that (those) 远指;2) that, those 替代前面提过名词(that 替代不可数名词或可数名词单数; those 替代可数名词复数;可数名词单数也可以用 the one 替代)。

[例题] The population of China is larger than _____ of Japan.

- A. that B. the one
C. those D. it (2006 内蒙古)

[解析] 为了避免重复,用 that 替代前面的不可数名词 population。

[答案] A

考点5. it 代替动词不定式 to do 在句中作形式主语或形式宾语。

[例题] It's important _____ the piano well.

- A. of him to play B. for him to play
C. of him playing D. for him playing
(2006 天津)

[解析] 句子的真正主语是 to play the piano well, 为了避免句子主语过长,用形式主语 it 代替真正的主语放在句首,而把真正的主语放在句尾。for sb 表示动作的发出者。

[答案] B

考点6. 能区分 one, it 的用法。one 用于指同类事物中的一个; it 特指眼前的事物“它”。

[例题] 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 (2006 天津)

[解析] 第一个空特指眼前所谈论的手表,用 it 替代;第二个空表示与所谈论的手表同一类的“一个”,用 one 替代。

[答案] C

考点 7. 掌握复合不定代词 anything, everything, something, nothing 的用法: 1) 当这些复合词被形容词修饰时,形容词放在它们后边; 2) not... anything = nothing; not... everything 表示部分否定“并非全部”; anything else 强调个体“别的任何一个”, everything else 强调整体“其余全部”。

[例题] —What are you going to give your mother for her birthday?

—I'm not sure. But I'll buy her _____.

- A. something special
B. anything special
C. special something (2006 哈尔滨)

[解析] 形容词修饰复合不定代词时,形容词放在后边。

[答案] A

考题荟萃

() 1. —Sally, could you go and help your father wash the car?

—Why _____? I'm busy now. Amy is lying on the grass doing nothing.

- A. me B. I
C. him D. her (2006 滨州)

() 2. —Is this your bike?

—Yes, it's _____. It's a birthday present from my uncle.

- A. yours B. hers
C. his D. mine (2006 盐城)

() 3. —Is _____ OK, Lucy?

—No, my math is not as good as English.

- A. everything B. something
C. nothing D. anything (2006 浙江)

() 4. —The box looks so big. Can I help you?

—No, thanks. _____ in it. It's empty.

- A. Nothing B. Everything
C. Anything D. Something

(2006 温州)

() 5. —My pen is lost and I can't find it anywhere.

—So you will have to buy _____.

- A. it B. few
C. one D. any (2006 河南)

() 6. —John, someone in your class was looking for you just now.

—Oh, who was _____?

- A. he B. she
C. it D. that (2006 江西)

() 7. —A latest *China Daily*, please!

—Only one copy left. Would you like to have _____, sir?

- A. it B. one
C. this D. that (2006 滨州)

() 8. —Is this your dictionary, Jack?

—Yes, it's _____. Thank you for helping me find it.

- A. mine B. hers
C. his D. yours (2006 锦州)

() 9. —Here's coffee and tea. You may have _____.

—Thanks.

- A. either B. each
C. one D. it (2006 武汉)

() 10. Ted's mother kept telling Ted not to tell lies, but _____ didn't help.

- A. which B. it
C. she D. he (2006 杭州)

() 11. —Hey! There is a bag on the ground.

Whose is it?

—There is a woman over there. Maybe it's _____.

- A. her B. hers
C. she D. herself (2006 绍兴)

() 12. My parents gave _____ a nice toy dog for my birthday.

- A. I B. me
C. my D. mine (2006 北京)

() 13. —What else do you want?

— _____ else. I think I have got everything ready.

- A. Something B. Nothing
C. Anything D. Everything

(2006 重庆)

() 14. _____ is watching TV. Let's turn it off.

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

(2006 北京)

() 15. —Do you have anything else to say?

—Yes, I have _____ to say.

- A. important something
B. anything important
C. important anything
D. something important

(2006 韶关)

() 16. —Was it Peter who broke the window?

—No, he wasn't here yesterday. He had _____ to do with it.

- A. nothing B. anything
C. something D. everything

(2006 荆州)

() 17. —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 莱芜)

() 18. —Is this your son's sweater?

—No. _____ is on the chair behind the desk.

- A. He B. Him
C. She D. His

(2006 重庆)

() 19. The boy was so attracted by the computer games that he forgot _____ else.

- A. anything B. nothing
C. something D. everything

(2006 莱芜)

() 20. Did you find _____ very interesting to play Yo-Yo?

- A. this B. it's
C. that D. it

(2006 兰州)

限定词

考点聚焦

用在名词前,对名词的使用场合进行限定的词就是限定词,如 the, some, other, each, both 等。限定词往往兼有两种以上的词性,如:the 不仅是限定词,还是定冠词;some, other, each, both 等不仅是限定词,还是代词。《英语新课程标准》要求学生掌握常用的限定词的含义和使用场合。

注:由于限定词的词性具有多重性,中考试题也就很难划清这些词的界限,因此本节所选试题也就没有作严格区分。请同学们仔细体会它们的用法的变化。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对限定词所提出的要求,中招生考试从以下几个方面来检测学生对限定词的掌握程度:

考点 1. 对名词数数的限定。 a, every, each, either, neither 限定可数名词单数; few, a few, many, both, all 限定可数名词复数; little, a little, much 限定不可数名词。

[例题] We'll try our best to do the work with _____ money and _____ people.

- A. few; little B. a few; a little
C. less; fewer D. fewer; less

(2006 南京)

[解析] money 为不可数名词,用限定词 little; people 为可数名词的复数,用限定词 few; 根据句意应该使用比较级形式 less, fewer。

[答案] C

考点 2. 对不同物体对象的限定。 each 对两个或两个以上的事物限定; either, both, neither 对两个事物限定; any, all, every 对三个及以上的事物限定。具体含义见下表:

汉语意义	对应单词	限定范围	示例
任一 (肯定句中)	either	两个	on either side of the street
	any	三个及以上	You can come here any day next week.
每一	each	两个或三个以上	each side of the street, each one of you
	every	三个及以上	every student
都	both	两个	both sides of the street
	all	三个及以上	all your names
都不	neither	两个	neither side of the street
	not...any	三个及以上	I don't see any students.

注: none“(三个以上)都不”, 只能作代词, 不能用作限定词。

[例题1] On _____ sides of the street are a lot of colorful flowers.

- A. each B. both
C. either D. all (2006 河北)

[解析] each, either 后只能限制单数名词, 而空格后的名词是 sides, 因此排除 A、C; all 用来限定三个及以上意义的名词, 应排除; both sides 街道的两边。

[答案] B

[例题2] Shirley had to buy _____ these CDs because she didn't know which one to take.

- A. all B. none
C. each D. both (2006 苏州)

[解析] each 只能限定单数名词, 不符合本题; none 不能用作限定词, 也要排除; 本句没有特别指明是两张 CD, 因此不用 both。both 用于限定表示两个物体的名词。

[答案] A

考点3. the other, other, another 对不同范围的限定。the other 限定特定范围内的“其余那个(些)”; other 限定没有范围的复数名词“一些”; another 限定没有范围的单数名词“另一个”; another 还可以跟数字修饰的名词, 表示“再(又)几个”, 相当于“数字 + more”, 如: another two boys = two more boys。

汉语意义	对应单词	使用范围
另一(后跟单数名词)	the other	限定特定范围的名词
	another	限定没有范围的名词
别的(后跟复数名词)	the other	限定特定范围的名词
	other	限定没有范围的名词

[例题1] I have two boxes. One is big, _____ is small.

- A. another B. others
C. other D. the other (2006 重庆)

[解析] 限定或替代两个物体当中的另一个用 the other。

[答案] D

[例题2] Now many Chinese farmers like traveling from one place to _____ to enjoy the beautiful scenery of our country.

- A. other B. others
C. the others D. another (2006 盐城)

[解析] 限定或替代没有范围事物当中的另一个用 another。

[答案] D

考题荟萃

() 1. —What about this T-shirt?
—I don't like the color. Please show me _____ one.

- A. other B. the other
C. another D. each other

(2006 连云港)

() 2. Xiao Li is the right person to show the foreigners around, for _____ of us can speak English.

- A. all B. each

- C. both D. none (2006 河南)
- () 3. —Hey, Sally! I'm Cindy. Don't you remember me?
—Yeah. I remember you very well. We were _____ on the swim team last year.
A. neither B. both
C. all D. either
(2006 锦州)
- () 4. We have _____ rain this spring. The trees and grass don't grow well.
A. little B. a little
C. a few D. a few (2006 成都)
- () 5. I can't buy the dress because I have just _____ money.
A. little B. a little
C. few D. a few (2006 南通)
- () 6. _____ of them knows French, so I have to ask a third person for help.
A. Neither B. Either
C. Both D. None (2006 南通)
- () 7. It rained heavily this morning, but _____ of my classmates were away from school.
A. neither B. none
C. all D. both (2006 汕头)
- () 8. Nancy spoke in such a low voice that _____ students in our class could hear her.
A. all B. many
C. few D. most (2006 安徽)
- () 9. —Which do you prefer, a CD player or a walkman?
—_____. I prefer the new kind of MP4.
A. Both B. None

- C. Neither D. Either
(2006 兰州)
- () 10. My friends and I are interested in drawing, but _____ of us is good at it.
A. neither B. both
C. none D. all (2006 孝感)
- () 11. She feels happy because she has _____ good friends here.
A. no B. few
C. many D. any (2006 重庆)
- () 12. I asked John for _____ ink, but he didn't have _____.
A. any; some B. any; any
C. some; any D. some; some
(2006 孝感)
- () 13. —Would you like some juice or milk?
—_____ is OK. I don't mind.
A. Either B. Neither
C. Both D. All
(2006 连云港)
- () 14. Jenny wants to get _____ job. She's tired of working here.
A. a B. one
C. the D. another
(2006 江西)
- () 15. —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)

数 词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生掌握基数词和序数词。具体用法涉及到基数词的读法、序数词的变法、分数的读法以及 hundred 等单位词的用法。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对数词所提出的要求，

中招考试从以下几个方面出题来检测学生对数词的掌握程度：

考点1. 基数词的读法。在英语中，基数词的读法是以节为单位来读的，每三位为一节，中间用“，”隔开。从右往左依次添加 thousand, million, billion, 其他每节内部读法是一样的。

[例题] —Excuse me, how does this number

20,135 read?

—It reads _____.

A. twenty thousands one hundred and thirty-five

B. twenty thousand one hundred thirty five

C. twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-five

D. twenty thousands, one hundred and thirty-five

(2005 包头)

[解析] 根据基数词的读法就可以找到正确答案。

[答案] C

考点2. 序数词的变法和用法。序数词是表达事物顺序的词,它不表示事物的量;事物的量用基数词来表示。

[例题] June is the _____ month of a year.

A. six

B. sixth

C. seven

D. seventh

(2006 重庆)

[解析] 表达事物的顺序应该用序数词。

[答案] B

考点3. 分数的读法和用法。英语中分数的读法是:分子在前用基数,分母在后用序数;分子大于一,分母用复数。分子与分母可以用连字符连起来,也可以不用连字符,如 two thirds of 或 two-thirds of。

[例题] This is a big class, and _____ of the students are girls.

A. two third

B. second three

C. two thirds

D. two three

(2006 南平)

[解析] 根据分数的表达方法“分子在前用基数,分母在后用序数;分子大于一,分母用复数”不难找出正确选项。

[答案] C

考点4. hundred 等单位词的用法。在数字里边有 hundred, thousand, million, billion 等表示单位的数词,它们的用法分两种情况:1) 当放在具体的数字后边,表示具体的“百、千、百万、十亿”时,不能用复数形式,后面也不能用 of; 2) 当前边没有具体的数字,表示大概的“几百、几千、几百万、几十亿”时,不但要用复数,后面也要用 of。

[例题] _____ girls took part in the Super Girl competition but only few of them succeeded.

A. One million of

B. Thousands and millions

C. Millions of

D. Two millions

(2006 莱芜)

[解析] 当表示具体数字时, million 这类词不能用复数,后面也不能加 of, 排除 A、D; 当不表示具体数字时要用复数,同时后面要用 of。

[答案] C

考点5. 含有数词的短语的用法。“数字+名词+形容词”有两种表达方法:1) 中间不用连字符,在 be 动词后面作表语,如: three meters long; 2) 中间加连字符,在名词前作定语,连字符后边的名词不能用复数,如: a three-meter-long room。

[例题] The question is very easy, even a _____ child can answer it.

A. three-years' old

B. three years old

C. three-year-old

D. three year old

(2005 浙江)

[解析] 本题考查含有数词的名词作定语用法。这种形式的结构作定语时,必须用连字符把它们连起来。

[答案] C

考题荟萃

() 1. There are about two _____ students in the newly built school.

A. thousand

B. thousands

C. thousand of

D. thousands of

(2006 杭州)

() 2. 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

(2006 孝感)

() 3. The _____ question is much more difficult than this one.

A. sixth

B. six

C. sixteen

D. sixty

(2006 重庆)

() 4. It was the second time for China to send a manned (载人的) spaceship into the sky, but it was the _____ time for Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng to go to the space.

- A. first B. second
C. third D. last
(2006 莱芜)

() 5. _____ 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
(2006 江苏)

() 6. —How old is your son?

—_____. We had a special party for his _____ birthday last Sunday.

- A. Nine; ninth B. Nine; nine
C. Ninth; nine D. Ninth; ninth
(2006 黄冈)

() 7. 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
(2006 兰州)

() 8. It is said that the gravity on Mars is only about _____ of the gravity on earth.

- A. three-eighths B. third-eighth
C. three-eights D. third-eight
(2006 苏州)

() 9. Mothers' Day falls on _____ Sunday of May.

- A. two B. second
C. the second D. second
(2006 佛山)

() 10. _____ people in my hometown are watching the football matches during 2006 FIFA World Cup.

- A. Ten thousands B. Thousand of
C. Thousands of D. Ten thousands of
(2006 宁德)

介 词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生掌握常用介词和介词短语的用法,尤其是方位介词和时间介词的用法。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对介词所提出的要求,中招考试检测学生对常用介词和介词短语的掌握程度:

考点 1. 时间介词 in, after, on, for。

[例题 1] Are you ready? We will go out for a picnic _____ three o'clock.

- A. in B. after
C. for D. since (2005 新疆)

[解析] in, after 后都可跟一段时间,但句子的时态不一样。in a week 句子用将来时,after a week 句子用过去时;after 后还可以跟时间点,而 in 则不能。

[答案] B

[例题 2] Audrey Hepburn was born in Belgium

_____ 4th May, 1929.

- A. at B. in
C. on D. from (2006 苏州)

[解析] in, on 后跟时间段的区别:in 后跟年、月或一天的上午、下午或晚上;on 后跟具体的某天或具有某种特征的上午、下午或晚上。

[答案] C

[例题 3] —How long have you stayed here?

—_____ two days.

- A. For B. In
C. By D. To (2006 重庆)

[解析] in, after, for 都可跟时间段,用法不同:in, after 后跟时间段时,谓语动词都用短暂动词,表达短暂动词的转折点,in 用于将来时句中,after 用于过去时句中;for 后跟时间段时,谓语动词用持续动词,表达动作所持续的时间。

[答案] A

考点 2. 方位介词。

[例题 1] The moonlight shines into the room _____ the window.

- A. past B. through

C. over D. across (2005 南通)

[解析] across, through, past, over 都表示(经)过。across 强调一个跨面;through 指一个立体空间内部“透过、穿越”;past 指从旁边“路过”;over 指从上空“越过”。

[答案] B

[例题2] The boy sitting _____ Tina was so tall that she couldn't see the film clearly.

A. behind B. in front of
C. beside D. next to (2005 安徽)

[解析] 某一空间内部的前后左右分别用介词 in the front of, at the back of, on the left side of, on the right side of 表示;相对独立的两个物体的前后左右分别用介词 in front of, behind, on the left, on the right 表示;旁边是介词 next to 或 beside。

[答案] B

[例题3] Shenyang lies _____ the north of Dalian.

A. in B. to
C. on D. over (2005 辽宁)

[解析] 表示“在……方向”的三个介词分别是 on, in, to。on 表示“毗邻”;in 表示“在内部”;to 表示“遥望”。Shenyang 和 Dalian 是遥遥相望的两座城市,用介词 to。

[答案] B

考点3. 方式介词 by。

[例题] I study for a test _____ working with a group.

A. in B. by
C. at D. to

(2005 北京海淀区)

[解析] 方式介词 by 后可以跟交通工具,也可以跟具体的动作,如 by bus, by reading 等。

[答案] B

考点4. 介词 with, besides, except, including。

[例题] —Why did you all go swimming _____ Tom?

—Because he was ill at home.

A. with B. besides
C. beside D. except

(2006 连云港)

[解析] with 与……一起;except 从整体里除

去个体;besides 除了……还……并列两个个体;including 突出个体“包含……”。根据句意“除了 Tom (没去),你们都去了”,从整体里除去个体。

[答案] D

考题荟萃

() 1. I hear the 2006 World Cup is held in Germany _____ June 9th _____ July 9th.

A. on; and B. from; to
C. between; on D. during; to

(2006 河南)

() 2. Shenzhou VI returned safely to Earth _____ October 17, 2005 after a five-day flight.

A. in B. on
C. at D. during

(2006 绍兴)

() 3. After class, I like playing computer games and chatting _____ my friends _____ the Internet.

A. to; by B. with; on
C. for; in D. about; through

(2006 南京)

() 4. Bob goes to the Children's Palace every day _____ Sunday. Every Sunday he helps at the Old People's Home.

A. on B. in
C. during D. except

(2006 南平)

() 5. In Zhejiang there will be a new bridge over 30 kilometers long _____ Ningbo and Jiaxing.

A. beside B. between
C. next to D. from (2006 浙江)

() 6. Kelly cooked dinner _____ her parents while they were cleaning the yard.

A. with B. for
C. to (2006 成都)

() 7. —How often do you go back to your hometown? —_____.

A. Since three weeks ago
B. For three weeks
C. In three weeks

- D. Every three weeks (2006 南通)
- () 8. We traveled all night to London and got there _____ Sunday morning.
A. for B. on
C. at D. to (2006 北京)
- () 9. _____ Saturday morning, an earthquake killed 13 people _____ Jiangxi Province.
A. On; in B. On; at
C. In; at D. In; in (2006 临沂)
- () 10. —How are you going to meet your aunt at the airport _____ Thursday morning?
—I'm going there _____ my car.
A. on; in B. on; by
C. in; by D. in; in (2006 孝感)
- () 11. Before 2003, there was no direct airline _____ Taiwan and the mainland.
A. along B. in
C. between D. at (2006 莱芜)

- () 12. —Dad, look at the building. It is on fire.
—Call 119 _____ mobile phone right now.
A. in B. by
C. on D. with
- () 13. Qingdao will spend about 80,000,000,000 yuan in building a bridge _____ the sea.
A. over B. on
C. in D. above (2006 莱芜)
- () 14. You'd better not always look up the new words _____ the dictionary while reading. Sometimes we need to guess.
A. in B. on
C. at D. from (2006 滨州)
- () 15. I often go shopping with my mother _____ Sunday mornings.
A. in B. at
C. for D. on (2006 南通)

连词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生掌握连词的基本用法,其中包括并列连词和从属连词。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对连词所提出的要求,中招考试检测学生对并列连词和从属连词的掌握程度:

考点 1. 并列连词。

1) 并列词与词、短语与短语等等结构,要求所并列的结构要对等。常用词有 and, or, both...and, either...or, not only...but also, neither...nor。其中后三组连词并列主语时,谓语动词与最近的主语保持一致。

[例题] —I hear a new film is on these days.
Shall we go to the cinema together, Lucy and Lily?

—_____ Lily _____ I will go with you because one of us must be at home to help our father in the garden.

- A. Either; nor B. Either; or
C. Neither; nor D. Both; and
(2006 宁波)

[解析] 根据答语我们可以看出“Lucy 和 Lily 两个人只能去一个”;从二者中选一用 either...or...; neither...nor 表示“两者都不能”;both...and 表示“两者都……”。

[答案] B

2) 并列两个分句,使两个分句产生因果、转折、递进、让步等关系。常用词有 so, but, and, or, not only...but also, 其中 not only...but also 并列分句时,第一个分句要倒装。

[例题] —Be careful, _____ you will make mistakes in your exams.

—I know that, Mum. One can never be too careful.

- A. and B. or
C. nor D. but (2006 河南)

[解析] 前后分句之间是否定条件关系“否则的话”,用连词 or; and 表示肯定条件关系“你就会……”。

[答案] B

考点2. 从属连词。连接宾语从句和状语从句的连词是从属连词。

1) 连接宾语从句。连接宾语从句的有五类连词: that(事实); if/whether(不确定是否); whether(具有选择性); 特殊疑问词(when, where, what等); how/what 连接感叹含义的从句。要根据语境来决定选用哪类连词。

[例题] —Did you know _____ Bill Gates will come to our city to give a talk?

—Oh, really? Nobody told me.

- A. that B. if
C. whether D. what (2006 兰州)

[解析] 本句的宾语从句是一个已确定的信息, 只是问话人在证实对方是否知道这一信息。

[答案] A

2) 连接时间状语从句。这类连词有 as soon as, while, until, when, after 等。as soon as 连接的主句和从句的动词都应该是短暂动词“一……就……”; while 所引导的从句必须是持续动词; not ... until (after) 主句和从句的动词也都应该是短暂动词“直到……才……”; 在肯定句中, until 从句的动词是短暂动词, 但主句的动词必须是持续动词, 且不能用进行时。after 引导的从句往往用过去完成时, 主句用一般过去时态表示两个动作的先后顺序。

[例题] I arrived at the airport _____ the plane had taken off.

- A. after B. while
C. when D. before

(2006 河南)

[解析] arrive 与 take off 是一先一后的两个动作, 根据时态 had taken off 和 arrived 可以判断 take off 发生在 arrive 之前, 即 after the plane had taken off, I arrived。其他连词不能与时态对应起来。本句还可以改为: When (Before) I arrived at the airport, the plane had taken off.

[答案] A

3) 连接目的或结果状语从句。这类连词有 so ... that, such ... that, so that 等。so ... that, such ... that 用来引导结果状语从句, so 修饰形容词或副词, such 修饰名词; so that 既可引导结果状语从句, 也可引导目的状语从句。

[例题] The drink is _____ delicious _____

I enjoy it very much.

- A. too; to B. so; that
C. such; that (2006 哈尔滨)

[解析] to 不能用作连词引导句子, 排除 A; delicious 是形容词, 不能用 such 修饰, 排除 C。

[答案] B

考题荟萃

() 1. My grandma didn't go to sleep _____ I got back home.

- A. where B. until
C. as soon as D. while

(2006 重庆)

() 2. She worked so quietly _____ no one knew she was there.

- A. which B. after
C. as D. that

(2006 杭州)

() 3. _____ the water was cold, Wei Qinggang jumped into it to save others.

- A. Although B. When
C. If D. Because

(2006 河南)

() 4. I'd like to go shopping with you, _____ I'm too busy today.

- A. but B. and
C. so D. or

(2006 北京)

() 5. All of us enjoy playing computer games, _____ we can't spend too much time on it.

- A. and B. or
C. but D. so

(2006 四川)

() 6. The dress fits me well, _____ I don't want to buy it because it's too expensive.

- A. so B. and
C. or D. but

(2006 南京)

() 7. Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng said, "_____ we didn't see the Great Wall, we felt excited when we passed over China."

- A. Because B. If

- C. Although D. As
(2006 临沂)
- () 8. You'll do much better _____ you're more careful with your spelling.
A. if B. before
C. although D. unless
(2006 陕西)
- () 9. Hurry up, Jack. We have to get to the station before 11:45 _____ we can catch the 12:00 train.
A. since B. after
C. as soon as D. so that
(2006 南通)
- () 10. —Who in Tom's family will come to your birthday party?
—Either Tom _____ any of his sisters is coming.
A. and B. but
C. or D. nor
(2006 荆州)
- () 11. —Somebody is waiting outside. He wants to see you.
—_____ no one knows I'm here.
A. For B. And
C. But D. So
(2006 苏州)
- () 12. "You can't have them both. You can choose _____ the kite _____ the toy car," said Mother.
A. either; or B. both; and
C. not only; but also D. (2006 汕头)
- () 13. —12,500 kilometres is too long a journey!
—Yes. _____ the journey was long and hard, the Red Army(红军) pushed on.
A. Though B. Because
C. As D. While
(2006 荆州)
- () 14. He missed the train this morning _____

- he got up late.
A. or B. if
C. but D. because
(2006 河北)
- () 15. —Will the foreigners have any problems talking with Chinese in Beijing in 2008?
—I don't think so. Now _____ the young _____ the old are learning to speak English.
A. only; except B. either; or
C. does; will mine D. not only; but also
(2006 兰州)
- () 16. —You watched the fashion show last night, didn't you?
—Yes, _____ I missed the beginning.
A. so B. and
C. but D. then
(2006 滨州)
- () 17. Hurry up, _____ you will be late for the film.
A. yet B. and
C. but D. or (2006 重庆)
- () 18. It was snowing hard _____ we had to stay at home and watch TV.
A. that B. so
C. but D. because
(2006 天津)
- () 19. Uncle Wang gave all his savings to the Hope School _____ he himself was not rich.
A. because B. as if
C. though D. or
(2006 连云港)
- () 20. Don't be afraid of asking for information _____ it is needed.
A. when B. after
C. although D. unless
(2006 天津)

形容词和副词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生掌握形容词和副词的基本用法,以及形容词和副词比较级常用结构。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对形容词和副词所提出的要求,中招考试从以下几个方面检测学生对形容词和副词的掌握程度:

考点 1. 形容词和副词在句中的基本用法。形容词是修饰说明名词的,在名词前作定语或放在系动词后作表语;方式副词放在动词后修饰动词,程度副词放在形容词或方式副词前修饰形容词或方式副词。

[例题] —What do you think of the new popular song?

—It really sounds _____.

- A. beautiful B. beautifully
C. quickly D. well (2006 韶关)

[解析] sound 在本句中是系动词,后跟形容词作表语,而 B、C、D 都是副词不能作表语,应排除。

[答案] A

考点 2. 形容词和副词比较等级的几种常用句型。

1) 两类程度副词。具有绝对意义的程度副词 very, so, too, enough, quite 等修饰形容词或副词原级;具有相对意义的副词 much, little, even, far, a lot 等修饰形容词或副词的比较级。

[例题] —Now the air in our hometown is even _____ than it was before.

—So we must do something to stop it.

- A. dirty B. better
C. worse D. more better

(2006 黄冈)

[解析] even 修饰比较级,而 dirty 是原级,应排除;more better 选项本身错误,应排除;根据答语得出结论:空气质量更差而不是更好。

[答案] C

2) “与……一样”用 as...as...; “不如……”用 not so(as) ...as..., so 或 as 只能修饰形容词或副词原

级。

[例题] Shark is getting old and cannot jump as _____ as he did.

- A. high B. higher
C. highest D. much higher

(2006 杭州)

[解析] as 只能修饰原级,排除 B、C、D。

[答案] A

3) “比……”用“比较级 + than”。有时根据上下文会把 than 后的部分省去,以比较级结尾,如 No one can do better (than her)。

[例题] I think Alice is the right person for the job, because she's always thinking _____ of it than of herself.

- A. much B. more
C. little D. less (2006 安徽)

[解析] 她总是多为工作着想而为自己想得很少, think more of the job than of herself.

[答案] B

4) 形容词或副词的最高级用“the + 最高级 + ...in (of) ...”, 副词最高级前的 the 可以省去。当比较范围只有两者时用 the better of the two 结构。

[例题] Pairs is one of _____ cities in the world.

- A. more beautiful
B. much beautiful
C. the most beautifully
D. the most beautiful (2006 河北)

[解析] “最美丽的”用最高级形式 the most beautiful。

[答案] D

5) 两个特殊句式: more and more “越来越……”; the more..., the more..., “越……, 越……”。

[例题] Hello, everybody! You are taking the important exam now. Don't be nervous. It is not as difficult as you imagine. I am sure you all will succeed. Please answer every question with great care. You know _____ you are, _____ mistakes you'll make.

- A. the careful; the few
B. the more careful; the less

C. careful; few

D. the more careful; the fewer (2006 兰州)

[解析] 你越细心,你犯的错误就越少,用 the more..., the more... 句式。mistake 是可数名词,用 few 修饰。

[答案] D

6) 比较级表示类别。如 a larger one 较大的一个(种)。

[例题] This sweater doesn't suit (适合) me. It's a bit small. Could you give me _____ one?

A. a large

B. a larger

C. the largest

(2006 成都)

[解析] “这件毛衣不适合我,你能再拿一件大点的吗?” a larger one 表示一类,而不具体指哪件。

[答案] B

考题荟萃

() 1. —Which is _____, the sun, the moon or the earth?

—Of course the sun is.

A. smaller

B. the smallest

C. bigger

D. the biggest

(2006 宁波)

() 2. She told us a story. Her voice sounded _____.

A. sweet

B. small

C. clearly

D. sadly (2006 河北)

() 3. The food on the plate smells _____. You can't eat it.

A. delicious

B. badly

C. well

D. bad (2006 南通)

() 4. Welcome to our hotel. It's _____ in the city.

A. good

B. better

C. best

D. the best

(2006 北京)

() 5. —Is your stomachache getting _____?

—No, it's worse.

A. better

B. bad

C. less

D. well (2006 苏州)

() 6. Of all my family members, my father is _____.

A. tall

B. taller

C. the taller

D. the tallest

(2006 重庆)

() 7. Peter was _____ tired that he couldn't continue running.

A. very

B. too

C. so

(2006 成都)

() 8. —Which of the Twins sings _____?

—They are neck and neck, I think.

A. well

B. better

C. best

D. the best

(2006 绍兴)

() 9. Though the famous dancer Tai Lihua is deaf, she dances _____ most of the people.

A. as good as

B. as well as

C. best among

D. better than

(2006 莱芜)

() 10. —The more English newspapers you read, _____ you will do in your English.

—Thanks a lot!

A. the more

B. the better

C. the well

D. the good

(2006 韶关)

() 11. Don't worry. She can look after your pet _____.

A. careful enough

B. enough careful

C. carefully enough

D. enough carefully

(2006 孝感)

() 12. It is _____ nice of you to say so.

A. truly

B. true

C. really

D. real (2006 天津)

() 13. _____ you work, _____ knowledge you'll get.

A. The harder; more

B. The harder; the more

C. Harder; the more

D. Harder; more

(2006 孝感)

() 14. —This box is _____ heavy for me to carry. Can you help me?

—Certainly.

A. so

B. much

C. very

D. too (2006 武汉)

() 15. Daniel plays chess _____, if not better than, David.

- A. as well B. as well as
C. so well D. so well as

(2006 苏州)

() 16. —Mum, could I have an MP3 like this?

—Certainly, we can buy _____ one, but as good as this. The price of this kind is a little high.

- A. a cheap B. a cheaper
C. a small D. a smaller

(2006 滨州)

() 17. All of them can take this job, but I want to know who is _____.

- A. the most careful
B. more careful
C. careful
D. very careful

(2006 临沂)

() 18. It is quite hot these days. And today is _____ day.

- A. hot B. hotter
C. as hot as D. the hottest

(2006 莱芜)

() 19. —How do you like the film we saw yesterday?

—The thing I like _____ of all about it is the music.

- A. better B. well
C. the better D. best

(2006 荆州)

() 20. This year our school is _____ than it was last year.

- A. much more beautiful
B. much beautiful
C. the most beautiful
D. beautiful

(2006 陕西)

冠 词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生掌握冠词的最基本用法。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对冠词的要求,中招生考试从以下几个方面检测学生对冠词的掌握程度:

考点1. 分清定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a, an 的用法区别,并能掌握定冠词表示“特指”的这一特性。

[例题] —Mum, where is my MP3?

—It's in _____ black box near the computer.

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

(2006 绍兴)

[解析] 根据说话人所处的语境,说话双方都非常清楚“电脑附近的那个黑盒子”,当说话双方就某一特定物体进行交谈时,该物体前要用定冠词 the。

[答案] C

考点2. 分清 a, an 的区别:a 用于辅音开头的单词前;an 用于元音开头的单词前。

[例题] My brother studies in _____ university. _____ university is very far from here.

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

(2006 孝感)

[解析] 决定名词前用 a 还是用 an 的关键是该单词第一个字母的发音,university 的第一个字母 u 在这里的发音是辅音/ju:/,前边要用冠词 a;第二个空特指刚才提到的名词,用定冠词 the。

[答案] B

考点3. 分清“the + 序数词”与“a + 序数词”的用法区别。如:the third one 仅指顺序“第三个”;a third one 不仅指顺序,更主要侧重于“又,再……”。

[例题] Two days has passed, but there is still no news. We have to wait _____ third day.

- A. the B. a
C. /

(2006 成都)

[解析] 根据语境“已等两天,不得不再等一

天(当然也是第三天)”,当强调双重含义时,用 a third day。

[答案] B

考点4. 掌握常用的一些名词前冠词的用法: 一年四季、节日、月份、周、三餐、球类、棋、学科前不用冠词; 序数词、最高级、姓的复数、乐器前用定冠词。

[例题] She likes playing _____ piano, but I like playing _____ football after school.

- A. the; the B. /; /
C. /; the D. the; / (2006 内蒙古)

[解析] 根据一些常用的固定用法: piano 前用定冠词, football 前不用冠词。

[答案] D

考点5. 一些名词前用不用冠词含义不同: go to the hospital, go to the school, at the table 单纯指地点; go to hospital, go to school, at table 特指看病、上学、吃饭。

[例题] There is something wrong with his stomach, so he has to stay in _____ hospital for two days.

- A. the B. /
C. a (2006 江西)

[解析] 本句话所强调的是“住院”,而不是单纯意义的去医院,省去冠词。

[答案] B

考题荟萃

() 1. —What's this in English?

—It's _____ ruler.

- A. a B. the
C. / (2006 成都)

() 2. It is _____ useful book. I borrowed it from _____ school library.

- A. an; a B. a; an
C. a; the D. an; the (2006 四川)

() 3. —Do you enjoy your stay in Hangzhou?

—Yes. I've had _____ wonderful time.

- A. / B. a
C. the D. an (2006 杭州)

() 4. —Where's _____ key to my bike, Jim?

—It's in your bag.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. / (2006 温州)

() 5. 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 临沂)

() 6. —What can I do for you?

—I want _____ orange blouse for my daughter.

- A. an B. the
C. a D. / (2006 宁波)

() 7. Millie has _____ e-dog and its name is Hobo.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. / (2006 南京)

() 8. Look at _____ skirt. I bought it for Mum on Mother's Day. Isn't it nice?

- A. a B. an
C. the D. / (2006 浙江)

() 9. —Where is _____ math teacher?

—He is talking with Ann's father.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. / (2006 韶关)

() 10. Bob is _____ eleven-year-old boy, but he knows a lot about Chinese history.

- A. an B. a
C. the D. / (2006 盐城)

() 11. Could you tell me _____ answer to this problem? I can't work it out myself.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. / (2006 南通)

() 12. There is _____ apple tree in my garden. It's over 10 years old.

- A. the B. a
C. an D. / (2006 河北)

() 13. This is _____ song I've told you about. Isn't it _____ beautiful one?

- A. the; a B. the; the
C. a; a D. a; the (2006 滨州)

() 14. Xiao Hua doesn't like music, but he likes _____ music of Mice Love Rice.