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中考英语 专项全解

总主编：顾之川
顾策划：张建良
主编：陈纪兰

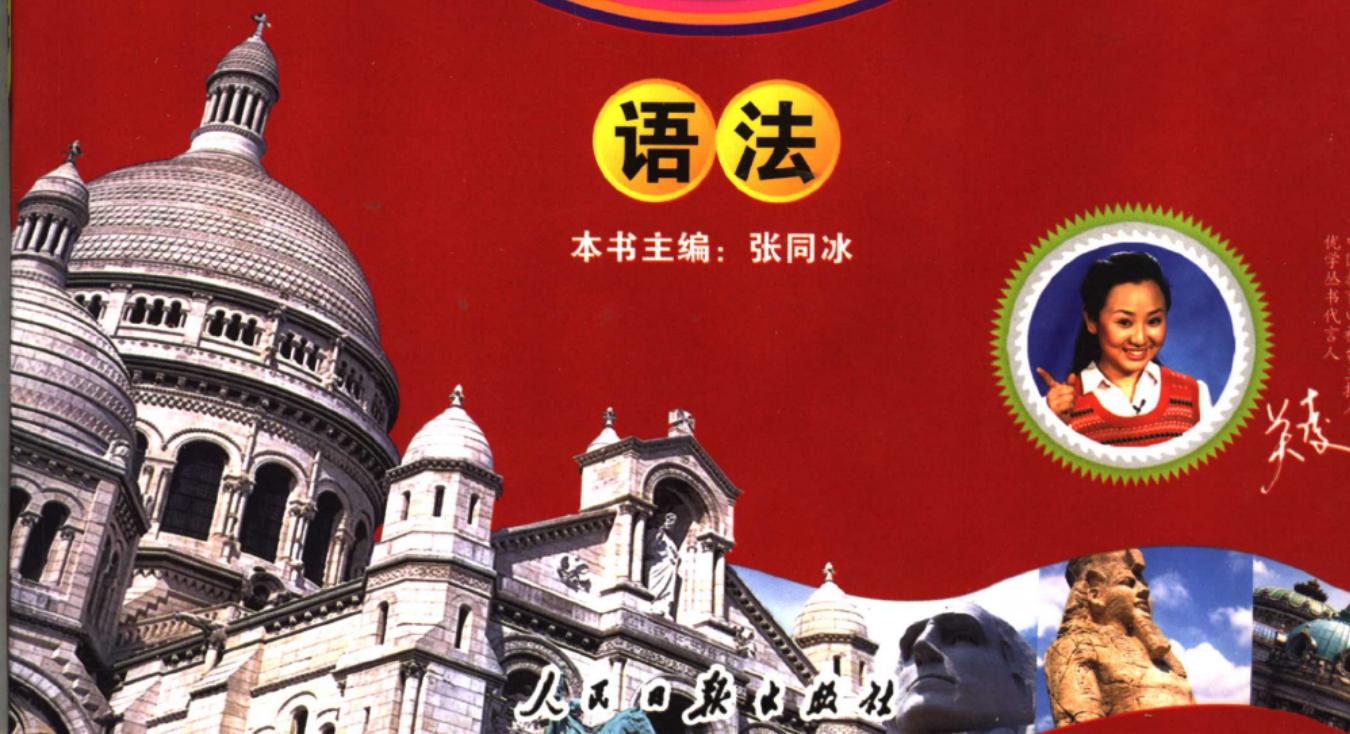
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语法

本书主编：张同冰



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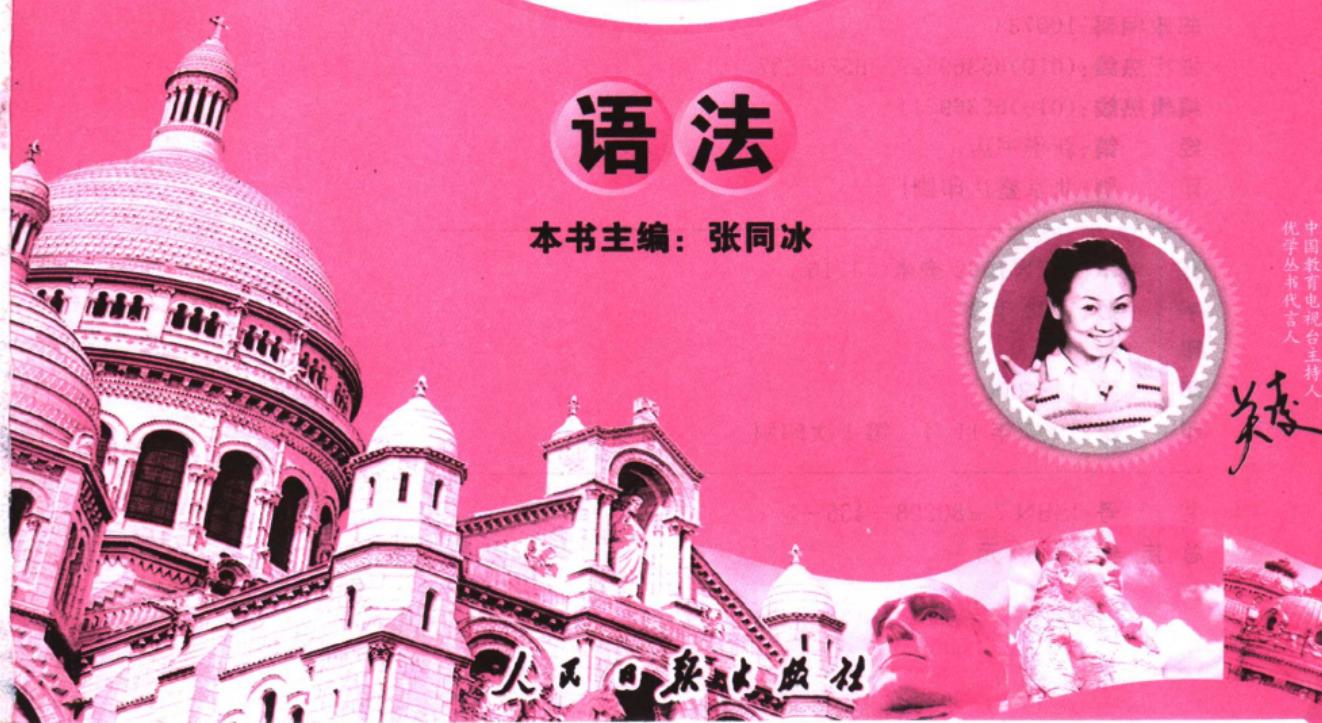
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语专项全解·语法/陈纪兰主编.

—北京:人民日报出版社,2006.11

ISBN 7-80208-455-5

I. 中…

II. 陈…

III. 英语—语法—初中—升学参考资料

IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 140037 号

书 名:中考英语专项全解·语法

作 者:陈纪兰

封面设计:盛琳兰

出版发行:人民日报出版社

社 址:北京金台西路 2 号

邮政编码:100733

发行热线:(010)65369529 65369527

编辑热线:(010)65369511

经 销:新华书店

印 刷:北京盛达印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 毫米 1/16

字 数:1700 千字

印 张:57

印 数:1—5000

印 次:2006 年 11 月 第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-80208-455-5

总 定 价:84.60 元



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

精心选编备考试题,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,详解解析,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,由于有些原创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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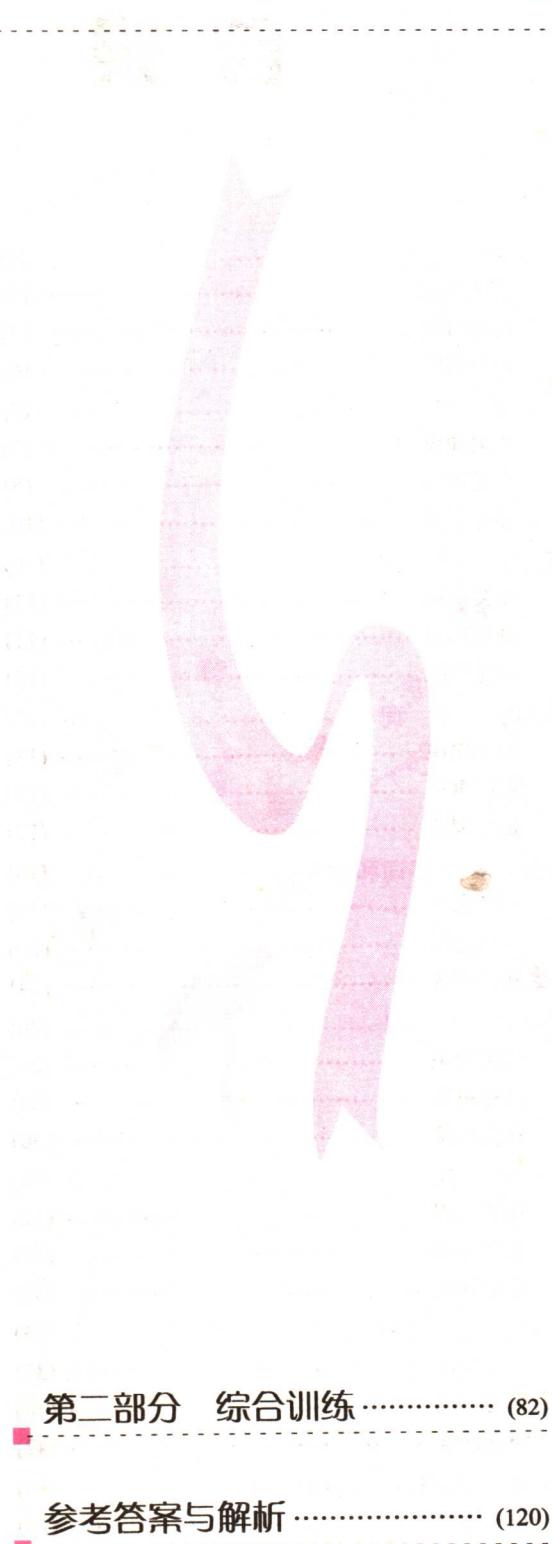
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备考方略

中考英语语法突破

中考英语语法的考查主要是以单项选择题的形式出现。所以,我们以单项选择题为线索,全面展现中考英语语法所涉及的全部内容。

中考英语单项选择题考查的主要内容

中考英语单项选择题的考点主要分布在:名词(数、所有格)、代词、冠词、连词、介词、情态动词、形容词、副词(比较级、最高级)、动词(I. 八种时态:a. 一般现在时 b. 一般过去时 c. 一般将来时 d. 现在进行时 e. 过去进行时 f. 现在完成时 g. 过去完成时 h. 现在完成进行时;II. 被动语态;III. 非谓语动词;IV. 简单了解虚拟语气)另外要注意词义辨析、语序、状语从句、宾语从句、主语从句及交际用语上。

单项选择题主要考查学生以下几方面的能力

1. 考查学生在特定的语言环境中运用语法的能力。从近几年各省市考题看,几乎所有的考题都提供了一个微型语境,让同学们根据讲话人所处的语言环境来选择答案。此类考题,所提供的四个备选答案,不看特定的语境,四个选项往往都可成立,因而有较强的干扰性和迷惑性。

2. 考查同学们掌握和运用日常交际用语的能力。新出版的《英语教学大纲》专门列出了日常交际用语简表,共有30类。这30类交际功能是我们初中三年所学内容的总结。“新大纲”明确提出:要使学生获得“为交际初步运用英语的能力”。此类考题就是针对这项教学任务而出的,主要考查同学们的日常交际能力及对中西方文化差异的了解。

3. 考查同学们的应试能力。近年的单项选择题出现题干加长的情况,试题常在主要成分中插入一些次要的信息。这些次要的信息常常干扰同学们的思维,分散同学们的注意力。同学们如何撇开多余的信息,抓住题干中的个别关键词,成为解题的关键。有些考题在题干空格后还附有一些信息,这些信息有的对解题起决定性作用。答题时一定要瞻前顾后,通盘考虑。如果同学们平时只是不作任何理解地死记硬背,要想在单项选择中获取高分,那是很困难的。

中考英语单项选择题的命题设计特点

“选择填空题”(或叫单项选择题/单项填空题)是英

语中考测试的必考题型之一,其内容涉及语法、词汇、惯用法、句型、口语交流等诸多方面,题目比较灵活,覆盖面广,但多数题目都源于课本,即命题者多数以课本上的语言点为蓝本精心编制成考题。

单项选择题一向是各省市中考的必考题型。它的特点是考点多,覆盖面广,题量大,隐蔽性强。在考查纯语法、词汇的基础上,更增加了在特定的语境中运用词法、句法、惯用法的考查,突出了对同学们综合运用英语语言能力的考查和日常交际用语的考查,即词法、句法、惯用法、语境四大考点。

中考英语单项选择题的命题趋势和对策

历年中考英语试卷都体现了“稳中有进,稳中有变”的特点,我们认为来年中考英语试卷虽然也会有一些变化,但会一如既往地侧重能力的考查,其难度不会太大。

建议同学们要重视课本知识。将所学教材的重点词汇、词组、句型、语言功能等,完全地、熟练地掌握好。通过纵向串联,在头脑中构建一个完整语法体系。

语法是语言规律的系统总结,初中阶段英语语法复习并不需要面面俱到,应重点掌握一些语法知识。

解答这类题目要想做到万无一失,取得理想成绩,就得了解其命题特点,熟练掌握解题技巧与方法。研究近一两年的各地中考试题,可以清楚地发现单项选择题一改过去只考查语法知识的传统。目前它的考查范围和命题方法有了一些明显的改变,分析起来主要有以下一些特点:

1. 题目重视语境的创设,答题时必须首先吃透语境,把握题干的全部信息,进行合理的推断,做深层的理解,并从词法、句法和惯用法以及习惯搭配等角度全方位考虑。例如:

(1) My English is very poor. I _____ maths English.

- A. prefer; to
- B. like; than
- C. learn; than
- D. have; by

答案为A。前一句“我英语很差”,为后一句的比较提供了依据。

(2)—Please give me a _____ when you arrive in Beijing.

—All right. I'll tell you everything when I get there.

- A. newspaper B. ticket
C. calling D. ring

答案为 D。如果不看后一句,四个答案都可以选择,但结合答语便可以推知是让对方打电话,give sb. a ring 意为“ring sb. up, make a telephone call to sb., give sb. a call”。

(3)—Can you speak English?

—Yes, but only _____.

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

答案为 B。根据上下文,答语是肯定的,所以不用 little, few。又因为 English 是不可数名词,所以也不能用 a few。

2. 强调在情景对话场合中考查语言知识。许多题目是由对话构成题干,使语言知识的考查更灵活、更生活化。例如:

—When shall we meet again?

—Make it _____ day you like, it's all the same to me.

- A. one B. another C. some D. any

答案为 D。这里 make it 是用来约定时间,从下文“it's all the same to me”(这对我来说都一样)来看,只能选 D. any(任何;任意)。

3. 题目命题时注重干扰和迷惑,通过各种手段考查综合运用语言的能力。例如:

(1) The schools in China are different from _____.

- A. America schools B. that of America
C. America D. those in America

答案为 D。考查“比较级要在同类事物之间进行比较”和“替代”(the schools 用 those 来替代),考生容易受汉语的习惯思维定势的影响误选 C。题目的迷惑性较大。

(2)—What would you do _____ broken eggs?

—I would ask my parents to pay for them _____ me.

- A. about; to B. for; to
C. like; to D. with; for

答案为 D。如果对 do with 用法不熟悉或受汉语的影响,前一空容易选取 for,后一空可能受 pay for them 的影响,以为不可再用 for,而用 to,这样便误选 B 了,本题答语的意思是“我会要我的父母来付款”。do with 在教材中出现过多次,意为“处理;对付;处置”。例如:

—What has your mother done with the meat?

—She has just had it. Oh, by the way, I don't know what to do with this bike.

4. 题目的综合性增强,同时考查两个或两个以上的知识点;有些题目设计了两个或两个以上的空格;有些

题目虽然只有一个空格,但涉及多个考点。例如:

(1) I don't know if it _____ tomorrow. If it _____, I won't go.

- A. will rain; rains B. will rain; will rain
C. rains; rains D. rains; will rain

答案为 A。这里考查了 if 引导宾语从句和状语从句两种不同的用法。前面一句中的 if 引导的是宾语从句,由于主句的时态是现在时态,因此宾语从句根据需要用一般将来时,而后一句 if 引导的是条件状语从句,因主句是一般将来时,状语从句只能用一般现在时。

(2) There is _____ “h”, _____ “o”, _____ “u” and _____ “r” in the word “hour”.

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

答案为 D。考查不定冠词用法的同时,也考查语音方面的元音和辅音的有关知识。

五 一些实用的单项选择题的解题技巧

由于单项选择题所考查的范围较广,所以要想做好此类题一要具备扎实的英语基础知识,二要紧扣语境,抓住关键词。具体应注意以下几点:

1. 复习时要弄清初中阶段所出现的几种主要时态和语态的用法、结构、与之连用的状语及各自的特殊用法。重点要分清现在完成时、一般过去时的用法。对宾语从句、状语从句、动词不定式、形容词和副词的比较等级以及它们的用法规则都要一一弄清楚。还要注意固定搭配、习惯用语、动词的时态和语态、动词辨析以及不同词性的词的用法。

2. 在解题方面要突出语境,在语境中选择语句和词汇,防止汉语思维的干扰。英语中一些关键词的含义往往是由它所处的语义环境(即上下文)决定的,答题时如忽视了语境,就很容易答错题。

3. 在解题时要注意句型结构和语序。要掌握初中阶段所出现的句型结构,注意宾语从句、感叹句的语序。

4. 掌握习语和日常交际用语。应掌握大纲词汇、习惯用语。由于文化背景和风俗习惯的不同,对于一些日常交际用语应记牢。

六 中考英语单项选择题的解题方法

在做单项选择题时,同学们除应具有较扎实的语言基础知识和善于思考外,掌握一些解题方法是很有必要的。

1. 直接法——即直接利用相关语法知识,通过题干中的已给信息,捕捉到解题线索,从而得出正确答案的解题方法,如:

—Will you come to the net bars(网吧) with me?

—Sorry. My mother always tells me _____ there.

- A. not go B. go

C. not to go

D. to go

根据句意可知此题考查动词不定式的否定形式,即 tell sb. not to do sth.,故此题应选 C。

2. 关键词法——许多题目中都有这样一些词,它们对于快速而准确地判定答案起着至关重要的作用。我们称这些词为关键词(key words)。找到句中的关键词,也就找到了解题的突破口,如:

He hardly hurt himself in the accident, _____?

A. doesn't he

B. didn't he

C. did he

D. does he

该题中 hardly 与 hurt 是起关键词作用的。凡陈述部分含有 hardly, never, little, few 等否定意义的词时,反意疑问句用肯定形式;而 hurt 一词的过去式与原形相同,此处 hurt, 应为过去式。因此本题答案 C 是正确的。

3. 类推法——如果对题目的备选答案没有十分把握或把握很小,不妨利用“如果 A 对,那么 B 也对”的类推法,从而可将 A、B 予以否定,如:

—Who's the man at the door?

—_____.

A. He is a doctor

B. He is a friend of mine

C. He is a famous singer

D. He is twenty

仔细分析备选答案就可发现:A、C 选项针对的是“职业”。若 A 是对的,那么 C 也会是对的。D 回答的是年龄。故唯有 B 才是正确的。

4. 前后照应法——此方法多用于两个以上句子或对话形式命题的题目。解题前,一定要透彻理解所给句子,然后联系上下文,捕捉隐含信息,方能准确找出答案,如:

—He isn't a teacher, is he?

—_____. He works in a hospital.

A. Yes, he is

B. No, he isn't

C. Yes, He isn't

D. No, he is

本题考查否定句的反意疑问句的回答。由后半句的回答,我们知道“他”的身份不是教师;否定反意疑问句回答中的 Yes 其实际含义为“不”,No 的实际含义为“是”。因此应选择的是 B。

5. 排除法——根据题干提供的信息,先把一眼就能看出的干扰项排除,缩小选择范围,然后将剩余的选项填入空白处进行检验,辨别真伪,如:

The girl asked the teacher _____.

A. what does the museum looks like

B. what did the museum look like

C. what the museum looks like

D. what the museum looked like

本题主要考查宾语从句中的语序及时态的对应关系。主句动词是过去时,从句的谓语动词也应是过去时的某种时态,故 A、C 被排除。而 B 中有词序错误,所以 D 为正确答案。

6. 交际法——此方法可用 30 个交际用语,联系上下文直接解题,如:

—Would you like to have another cup of tea?

—_____.

A. Yes, I do

B. Not at all

C. No, thanks

D. Help yourself

本题主要考查简单交际用语的应答。对别人的邀请,如果表示不接受时,应委婉说出,不能断然拒绝。因此,C 是最佳答案。

7. 固定结构判断法——有的单项选择题是考查同学们对固定搭配、固定结构和习惯用法的掌握情况,这类题目应排除汉语习惯用法的干扰,最终选出正确答案。例如:

The man hit _____.

A. her face

B. her on her face

C. her in the face

D. her in her face

答案为 C。“打某人的什么部位”,英语中要用“hit sb. in(on) the + ...”的结构。

8. 比较法——利用所学的语法知识和词汇知识,仔细进行比较,最后得出正确答案。例如:

Can we _____ this magazine for two hours?

A. borrow B. lend C. keep D. lent

四个词都有“借”的意思,但是它们的用法却不同: borrow 是把东西借进来,是短暂性动词,不可以和一段时间的状语连用;lend 是把东西借出去,也是短暂性动词; keep 是“借,保管”的意思,是延续性动词,可以和表示一段时间的时间状语连用;lent 是 lend 的过去式。经过比较,根据题意,从而得出正确答案为 C。

以上几种方法,大家要在具备扎实的基础知识条件下,灵活运用。

总之,做题时,要灵活采用适当方法,透彻理解句意,抓住关键,排除干扰,注意习惯用法,反复分析验证,就一定能取得理想的成绩。

第一部分

专项训练

第一章 冠词

课标分析

冠词一直是中考中一个比较重要的知识点,也是中考命题的热点。我们要特别注意掌握冠词的基本用法,熟练使用定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词。

考查规律

1. 不定冠词的基本用法;
2. 定冠词的基本用法;

3. 不用冠词的场合。

解题方法

1. 首先要分析与冠词搭配的名词的性质和类别;
2. 注意不定冠词 a, an 用法的区别;
3. 熟记不用冠词的情况;
4. 注意记住一些特例。



● 不定冠词的基本用法

1. 不定冠词 a, an 用法的区别: 不定冠词用于单数可数名词之前, 其中 a 用于以辅音(不是辅音字母)开始的词前。而 an 是用于以元音(不是元音字母)开始的词前。如: a girl, an eye, a house, an hour, a university, a computer, an orange 等。

2. 指人或某事物的某一种类。

e. g. He is a student. 他是一名学生。

This is a book. 这是一本书。

3. 指某一类或事物中的任何一个。

e. g. A bus is a traffic tool.

公共汽车是一种交通工具。

4. 指某人或事物, 但不具体说明何人或何物。

e. g. He teaches English in a middle school.

他在中学教英语。

5. 指事物的单位, 含有“每”字之意。

e. g. We work eight hours a day.

我们一天工作八个小时。

6. 用于固定词组中。

e. g. a few, a little, a lot of, a bit, a couple of, have a swim, have a cold, have a good time, keep a diary, in a hurry, once in a while, at a loss, tell a lie, do sb. a favour.

● 定冠词的基本用法

单数名词或复数名词, 可数名词或不可数名词之前, 可以使用定冠词。

1. 定冠词用来特指某(些)人或某(些)事物。被短语或定语从句修饰的名词, 都有特指之意, 在该名词前一般要使用定冠词。

e. g. The man you just said hello to is my teacher.

你刚才打招呼的那个男人是我的老师。

2. 指说话的双方都知道的人或事物。

e. g. Close the window, please. 请关上窗户。

3. 复述上文中提到的事物, 要用定冠词。

e. g. There is a shelf in my father's room. The shelf is new. On the shelf there are some books. The books are very useful. 在我父亲的房间里有一个书架, 那个书架是新的。在书架上有一些书, 这些书都很有用。

4. 定冠词可用于单数可数名词之前, 表示该类事物。

e. g. The lion is the king of beasts. 狮子是兽中之王。

5. 在序数词和形容词最高级前要用定冠词。如:

This is the best film I have seen recently.

这是我最近看过的最好的电影。

6. 在表示方位的名词前, 要用定冠词。

e. g. in the west south

7. 乐器的名词前,要用定冠词。

e. g. play the piano/the violin

8. 在表示世界上独一无二事物的名词前,要用定冠词。e. g. the sun; the moon; the earth; the world

9. 用于由普通名词构成的专有名词之前。

e. g. the United States

10. 在某些形容词之前使用定冠词,可表示某一类人。e. g. the rich; the poor; the old; the wounded

11. 用于复数姓名之前,表示“夫妇”或“全家”。

e. g. the Smiths; the Zhangs

→ 不用冠词的情况

1. 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前,一般不用冠词。

e. g. China, Canada, Smith, New York, Beijing

Air is matter. 空气是物质。

2. 如果名词前有物主代词、名词所有格、指示代词以及不定代词修饰时,就不用冠词。

e. g. Our school is not far from here.

我们学校离这里不远。

I like this radio. 我喜欢这台收音机。

I don't have any money. 我没有一分钱。

As time went on, Einstein's theory proved to be correct. 随着时间的继续,爱因斯坦的理论被证明是正确的。

3. 当一个名词在句中作表语、宾语补足语或同位语,表示职位或头衔时,常不用冠词。

e. g. We will elect engineer Liu director of our factory.

我们将选刘工程师为我们工厂的领导。

4. 复数名词表示某一类人或事物时,不用冠词。

e. g. They are engineers. We are doctors.

他们是工程师,我们是医生。

5. 表示季节、月份、星期几的名称前,一般不用冠词。

6. 一日三餐的名称前,一般不用冠词。

7. 学科名称、球类活动和棋类游戏的名称前,不用冠词。e. g. play basketball; play chess

8. 节日、假日的名称前,不用冠词。

e. g. Children's Day; Women's Day; May Day

9. 在一些常用短语中,名词前不用冠词。

e. g. go to bed; get to school; go to college; arm in arm; face to face; day and night; from door to door; from morning till night.



1. What _____ interesting book it is! (长沙市)

- A. a B. an C. the

2. —Tina, could you please play _____ piano for me while I'm singing?

—With pleasure. (吉林)

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

3. —What's _____ date today?

—It's June 12. (浙江宁波)

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

4. —You've dropped _____ "s" in the word "across".

—Oh, you are right, _____ letter "s" should be doubled like this "across". (福建漳州)

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

5. Look at _____ window! There is _____ fly on it. (山东威海)

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

6. There is _____ elephant show in the zoo at 1:30 p. m every day. (长春)

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

7. Yao Ming is _____ excellent basketball player. (湖南)

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

8. —How do you like _____ TV play Ren Changxia?

—Oh, it's _____ wonderful one. It's one of _____ best TV plays I have ever seen. (山东烟台)

- A. a; a; the B. the; the; little

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

9. Katy and Sandy live in _____ town, and they both get _____ e-mail a day. (内蒙古包头)

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

10. Jack bought _____ useful book. _____ book is also very interesting. (天津)

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

11. —Where's _____ key to the box, Jim?

—It's in my bag. (四川)

- A. a B. the C. /

12. —Ann! What's that over there?

—It's _____ ruler, Grandma. (浙江温州)

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

13. —What does your father do?

—He is _____ art teacher. (南京)

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

14. Ted's mother hoped he could play _____ piano well. (重庆)

- A. a B. an C. the
15. I get _____ "A" in the maths test yesterday. (湖南
岳阳)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
16. Last Sunday, my parents took me to the zoo. In the zoo
we saw _____ elephant. _____ elephant was from
Africa. (新疆)
A. a; The B. the; An C. an; The D. the; A
17. Chinese is _____ useful language. (贵州)
A. an B. much C. a D. /
18. I have _____ uncle. He is good at mending TV sets.
(青海)
A. an B. a C. /
19. Please pay your attention to your spelling. You've
dropped _____ "d" in the word Wednesday. (杭州)
A. an B. the C. a D. /



1. —Does Jim have _____ ruler?
—Yes, he has _____.
A. an; some B. a; one C. a; / D. any; one
2. There is _____ old bike. _____ old bike is Mr
Zhao's.
A. an; The B. the; An C. a; The D. the; The
3. _____ apple a day keeps the doctors away.
A. The B. A C. An D. Two
4. —How many books do you have?
—I have _____ book. That's _____ English
book.
A. a; an B. a; one C. one; an D. one; one
5. At that time Tom was _____ one-year-old baby.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
6. _____ tiger is _____ China.
A. The; a B. A; the
C. The; from D. The; the
7. We can't see _____ sun at _____ night.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; /
8. _____ useful book it is!
A. What an B. How a C. What a D. What
9. One afternoon he found _____ handbag. There was
_____ "s" on the corner of _____ handbag.
A. a; an; the B. a; a; the
C. an; an; an D. the; a; a
10. _____ old lady with white hair spoke _____ Eng-
lish well at _____ meeting.
A. An; an; a B. The; /; an
C. The; /; a D. The; /; the
11. _____ Great Wall is _____ longest wall in the
world.
A. A; a B. The; the C. A; the D. The; a
12. _____ new bridge has been built over _____
Huangpu River.
A. The; a B. A; / C. A; the D. An; the
13. _____ woman over there is _____ popular teacher
in our school.
A. A; an B. The; a C. The; the D. A; the
14. He used to be _____ teacher but later he turned
_____ writer.
A. a; a B. a; the C. /; a D. a; /
15. They made him _____ king.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
16. His father is _____ English teacher. He works in our
school.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
17. Is he _____ American boy?
A. an B. a C. one D. /
18. Does Tom often play _____ football after _____
school?
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. a; /
19. They passed our school _____ day before yesterday.
A. an B. one C. a D. the
20. Australia is _____ English-speaking country.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
21. She has _____ orange skirt. _____ skirt is nice.
A. a; The B. an; the C. an; A D. the; The
22. This is _____ apple. It's _____ big apple.
A. an; a B. a; the C. a; an D. an; the
23. Look at _____ horse over there.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
24. Don't play _____ basketball here. It's dangerous.
A. a B. an C. / D. the
25. There is _____ old woman in the car.
A. / B. the C. a D. an
26. Beijing is _____ beautiful city. It's _____ cap-
ital of China.
A. a; a B. the; the C. /; the D. a; the
27. Shanghai is in _____ east of China.
A. / B. an C. a D. the

28. I've been a student there for nearly two and _____ half years.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
29. Bill is _____ English teacher. He likes playing _____ football.
A. a; the B. an; the C. a; / D. an; /
30. The museum is quite far. It will take you half _____ hour to get there by _____ bus.
A. an; / B. an; a C. a; / D. /; /
31. There are sixty minutes in _____ hour.
A. an B. a C. a; / D. /; /
32. There's _____ orange tree behind _____ house.
A. an; the B. a; a C. the; the
33. There is _____ map in the classroom. _____ map is on the wall.
A. a; A B. the; The C. a; The D. the; A
34. There is _____ "f" and _____ "u" in the word "four".
A. an; a B. a; a C. an; an D. a; an

第二章 名词

课标分析

名词一直是中考中一个比较重要的知识点,也是中考命题的热点。我们要特别注意掌握名词的基本用法。重点知识是:名词作句子主语时其谓语的形式以及不可数名词的量。

考查规律

(1) 不可数名词。

(2) 可数名词的复数规则形式的构成及不规则形式的拼写。

(3) 所有格形式。

解题方法

要注意划分名词的种类,注意一些同义、近义词的区别。



名词的数

名词分为普通名词和专有名词。

专有名词是表示人、事物、地方或机构等专有名称的词,如:English, Shanghai, Smith, the United States, the Summer Palace。专有名词在使用时应注意以下两点:

1. 第一个字母须大写。

2. 一般不加冠词,也不用复数。

普通名词是一类人和事物所共有的名称,或一种物质、抽象的名称。它可分为不可数名词和可数名词两大类:

1. 不可数名词包括物质名词和抽象名词。如:meet, rice, tea, snow; life, help, weather, bravery等。

不可数名词一般没有复数形式,并且不能用不定冠词a(an)或数词one修饰。

2. 可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词。如:man, desk, worker, pen; class, family, cattle, group等。

可数名词有单、复数形式。复数名词构成方法如下:

(1)一般情况直接加s,如:book—books cup—cups

(2)以-s, -x, -ch, -sh结尾的,加-es,如:

bus—buses watch—watches

box—boxes brush—brushes

但是 stomach—stomachs 除外。

(3)以辅音字母+y结尾的,变y为i,再加es,如:

city—cities country—countries

以元音字母+y结尾的,直接加s,如:boy—boys

(4)以f或fe结尾的,变f或fe为v,再加es,如:

leaf—leaves life—lives

但是 roof—roofs belief—beliefs chief—chiefs 除外。

(5)以辅音字母+o结尾的,加es,如:

hero—heroes potato—potatoes

但是 photo—photos piano—pianos 除外。

以元音字母+o结尾的,直接加s,如:

radio—radios zoo—zoos

(6)以th结尾的,直接加s,如:

mouth—mouths path—paths

(7)以s结尾的,未必是复数,如:

means(手段) physics(物理)

(8)不规则变化

①单复数同形。如:sheep—sheep deer—deer

Japanese—Japanese

②只有复数形式。如:trousers(裤子) glasses(眼镜)
compasses(指南针) goods(货物)

(9)有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意义:

papers 报纸,文件 manners 礼物 goods 货物 works 工厂,著作

(10)合成名词变复数方法:

passer-by(过路人)→passers-by, son-in-law(女婿)
→sons-in-low, looker-on(旁观者)→lookers-on, go-between(媒人)→go-betweens, man-teacher(男教师)→men-teachers

名词的所有格

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词,所有格一般在名词后加“'s”,其构成形式如下:

(1)一般名词后加“'s”。

e. g. my brother's book 我哥哥/弟弟的书
children's bags 孩子们的书包

(2)以s或es结尾的复数名词的所有格,加“'”。

e. g. the workers' club 工人俱乐部
the students' reading-room 学生阅览室

(3)复合名词所有格的“'s”加在后面的名词之后。

e. g. her son-in-law's photo 她女婿的照片

(4)如果一样东西为两个人共有,则只在后一个名词后加“'s”;如果不是共有的,两个名词后都要加“'s”。

e. g. Jane and Mary's room(共有)

珍妮和玛丽(共同)的房间

Jane's and Mary's books(不共有)

珍妮和玛丽各自的书

(5)在表示“某人家”、“店铺”的名词所有格的项,一般省略它所修饰的名词。

e. g. at Mr. Green's 在格林先生家
at the doctor's 在诊所

2. 表示无生命东西的名词,通常用 of + 名词的结构来表示所有关系。

e. g. the gate of the school 校门
the window of the room 房间的窗户

3. 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命东西的名词,也可以加“'s”来构成所有格

e. g. today's newspaper 今天的报纸
ten minutes' walk 十分钟路程
China's industry 中国的工业

4. 在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时,常用“of + 名词所有格”的形式来表示所有关系,构成双重所有格。

e. g. a friend of my father's
我父亲诸多朋友中的一个
that book of Li Ming's 李明的书

注意双重所有格和 of 短语表示所有时意义上的区别:

This is a picture of Mr. Black's. 这是布莱克先生收藏的一张照片。(多张照片中的一张)

This is a picture of Mr. Black.
这是布莱克先生本人的照片。



1. Mum, I'm thirsty. Will you please give me some _____? (北京统考)

- A. pencils B. cake C. water D. books

2. Cancer is a terrible _____. It kills millions of people every year. (山东)

- A. pain B. cough C. disease D. experience

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

- A. box of apple B. boxes of apples
C. box of apples D. boxes of apple

4. It is over _____ from Shijiazhuang to Beijing. (河北)

- A. three hours' drive B. three hour's drive
C. three hours' drives D. three hours drive

5. —Please give me a _____ when you arrive.

- OK. I'll tell you everything as soon as I get there. (安徽)

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

6. —Where's mum, Lily?

—She left a(n) _____ saying that she has something to do. (浙江宁波)

- A. message B. letter C. excuse D. sentence

7. Liu Xiang, 21, is an Olympic winner in the _____ hurdles. We're proud of him. (哈尔滨)

- A. 110-metre B. 110-metres
C. 110 metre

8. Harbin is a beautiful city. _____ people come here to visit the Sun Island every year. (哈尔滨)

- A. Thousands B. Thousand of
C. Thousands of

9. —_____ there _____ for me in the bus?

- No, it's crowded. (福建漳州)

- A. Is; a room B. Are; any room

- C. Are; rooms D. Is; any room

10. Both Jim and Li Lei are _____. (甘肃)

- A. a good student B. a good students
C. good student D. good students
- 11.—Would you like some _____?
—Thanks. I'm not thirsty at all. (山东威海)
- A. bananas B. bread
C. hamburgers D. juice
- 12.—I want to send this letter. Is there a _____ near here?
—Yes, there is one behind the Sky Hotel. (长春)
- A. bank B. theatre
C. post office D. museum
- 13.—I've got an "A" in the exam.
—That's a good _____. You will surely win a second. (内蒙古包头)
- A. news B. idea C. start D. result
14. Which month has the fewest days of the year? (天津)
A. May B. January
C. February D. Winter
15. Could you _____ on that shelf _____ the new books? (四川)
A. make room; for B. make a room; for
C. give room; to
- 16.—I want to have a _____ with you about the problem.
—Sure. (武汉)
- A. fun B. word C. play D. rest
- 17.—Are there any _____ on the farm?
—Yes, there are some. (浙江温州)
- A. horse B. sheep C. duck D. chicken
18. I hear we will have a _____ holiday in _____. (辽宁)
A. two day's; two day's time
B. two-day; two day's time
C. two-day; two days' time
D. two days; two-day time
- 19.—Would you like to read the English _____ on the medicine bottle for me? (辽宁)
—With pleasure.
- A. instructions B. meanings
C. pictures D. documents
20. I'm thirsty. I think I'll buy some _____. (南京)
A. water B. bread C. cakes D. eggs
21. Nanjing is a city with many places of interest. _____ tourists come here every year. (南京)
A. Thousand of B. Thousand
C. Thousands D. Thousands of
22. She has been in Chongqing for eight years. Chongqing has become her second _____. (重庆)
A. station B. house C. home
- 23.—Would you like _____?
—Thank you, but I'm not thirsty. (山西)
- A. any sandwiches B. some bread
C. any mooncakes D. some orange
24. A child asks all kinds of _____ while he is growing up. (河南)
A. troubles B. matters C. problems D. questions
- 25.—Can I help you?
—I'd like _____ for my twin daughters. (湖北黄冈)
A. two pair of shoes B. two pairs of shoe
C. two pair of shoe D. two pairs of shoes
26. Kuomintang Chairman Lian Zhan's visit to the Chinese mainland built a "_____ across the Taiwan Straits. (福州)
A. school B. factory C. bridge D. city
27. Mary tried her best to find a good job, but she had no _____. (海南)
A. trouble B. time C. idea D. luck
28. There are about twenty _____ in the room. They are having party there. (太原)
A. people B. sheep C. worker
29. If you want to do better in playing the piano, you need more _____. (辽宁大连)
A. technology B. practice
C. pleasure D. challenge
30. You must read the _____ carefully before taking the medicine. (辽宁大连)
A. news B. pictures
C. numbers D. instructions
31. The little baby has two _____ already. (湖南岳阳)
A. tooth B. tooths C. teeth D. teeths
32. There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages. (广西桂林)
A. meat B. fruit
C. vegetables D. bread
- 33.—Can you get a piano for me, dear?
—But there isn't enough _____ for it in our house. (云南)
A. place B. floor C. room D. ground
34. This room is the _____ office. (贵州)
A. teachers B. teachers's
C. teacher D. teachers'

35. You can find "KEEP IN COLD PLACE" on _____.

(贵州)

- A. food B. book C. money D. clothes

36. The _____ park will open next week. (青海)

- A. children's B. childrens'

C. children

37. Tom and Linda are _____ from Australia. (杭州)

- A. students B. girls C. boys D. sisters



1. The day before yesterday she told me _____ news.

- A. a good B. such a good

- C. so good a D. a piece of good

2. I won't go there with you, for I have a lot of _____ to do.

- A. works B. job C. work D. working

3. _____ will conquer (征服) nature.

- A. The man B. A man C. The men D. Man

4. Li Lei is a friend of _____.

- A. I sister B. my sister's

- C. me sister D. my sister of

5. Have you read _____?

- A. today's B. today paper

- C. the today's paper D. today's paper

6. The old woman feeds four _____.

- A. pig B. piges C. pigs

7. There are seven _____ in a week.

- A. dayes B. days C. daies D. day

8. Grade Three is divided into seven _____ in our school.

- A. class B. classes C. class's D. class'

9. How many _____ are there in the room?

- A. boxes B. box C. boxs D. boxxes

10. There _____ all kinds of _____ in this shop.

- A. are; watches B. be; watches

- C. is; watch's D. are; watchs

11. His mother bought two _____ yesterday.

- A. brushes B. brushse

- C. brushes

- D. rush

12. Many _____ have been built in our city since 1987.

- A. factorys B. factories

- C. factoryes

- D. factory

13. There are lots of _____ in the basket on the table.

- A. tomatos B. tomato

- C. tomatoss D. tomatoes

14. Whose _____ are these?

- A. photo B. photoes C. photos

15. The cat caught two _____ last night.

- A. mouses B. mice C. mouse D. mices

16. Jack went to have two _____ pulled out yesterday afternoon.

- A. tooths B. tooth C. teeth D. toothes

17. The leaning tower is about 180 _____ high.

- A. feet B. foot's C. foots D. feets

18. There are many _____ on the hill.

- A. sheeps B. sheep

- C. sheepes D. sheep's

19. There are six _____ and fifteen _____ in this workshop.

- A. mans; womans B. men; women

- C. men; womans D. mans; women

20. In our school there are fifty-five _____.

- A. women teachers B. woman teachers

- C. women teacher D. woman's teacher

第三章 数词

课标分析

在初中阶段主要掌握数词的基本概念，在遇见基数词与序数词互相转换的时候要注意拼写中的变换规则。

考查规律

(1) 基数词和序数词的概念、区别及使用。

(2) 以下 6 种表达：年、月、日、年代；几年级、几班、

几行、几排；几十几、几百几十几，上百的……上千的……几分之几、时间、页码、房间、门牌、电话号码。

解题方法

要特别注意序数词的不规则拼写，名词与数词构成的词组及其词序、拼写要求。