

探索四川中考·把握命题方向

新课标

2007年

四川中考

考纲考点全解

四川省中考命题研究组 编

英语

KAO GANG KAO DIAN QUAN JIE

成都时代出版社

揭示四川中考命题的信息宝典

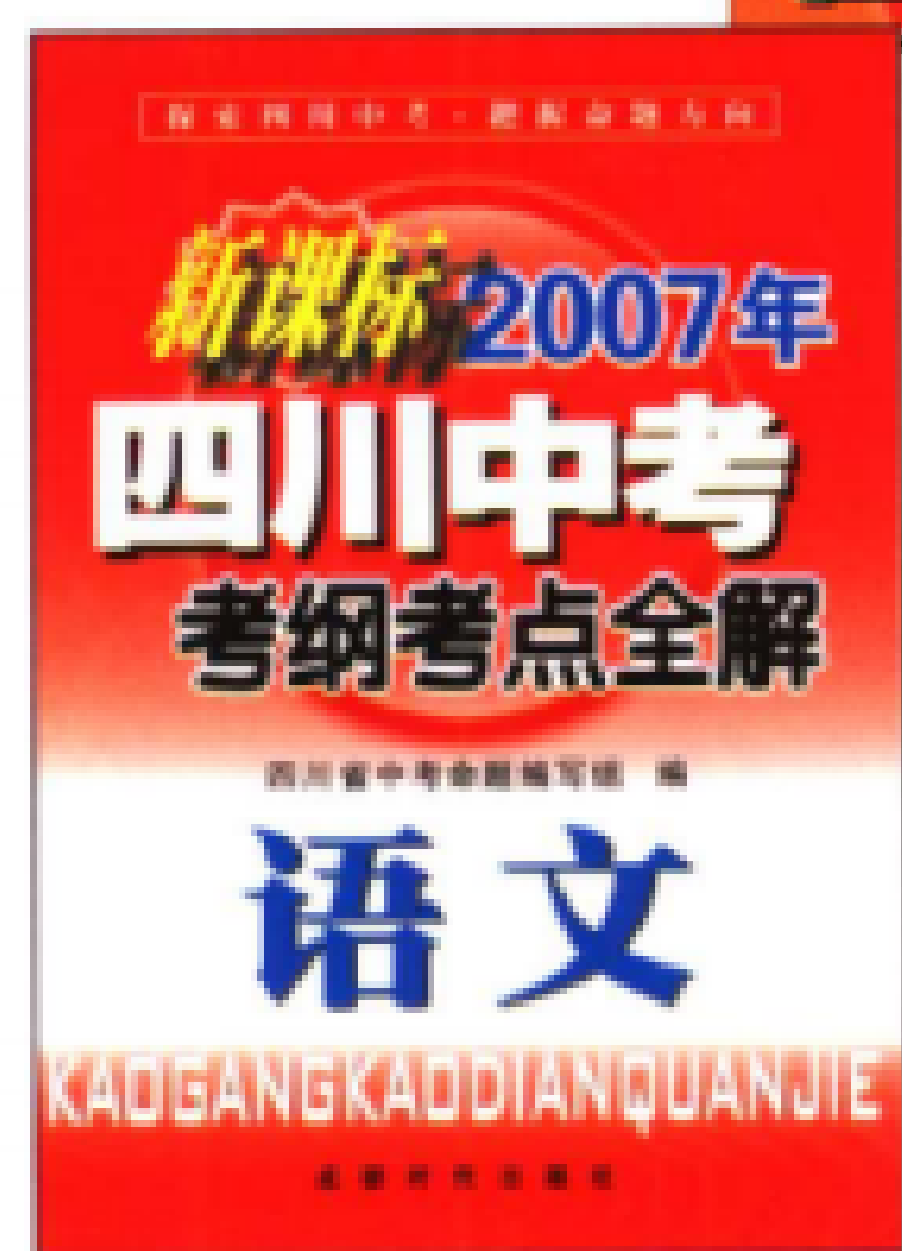
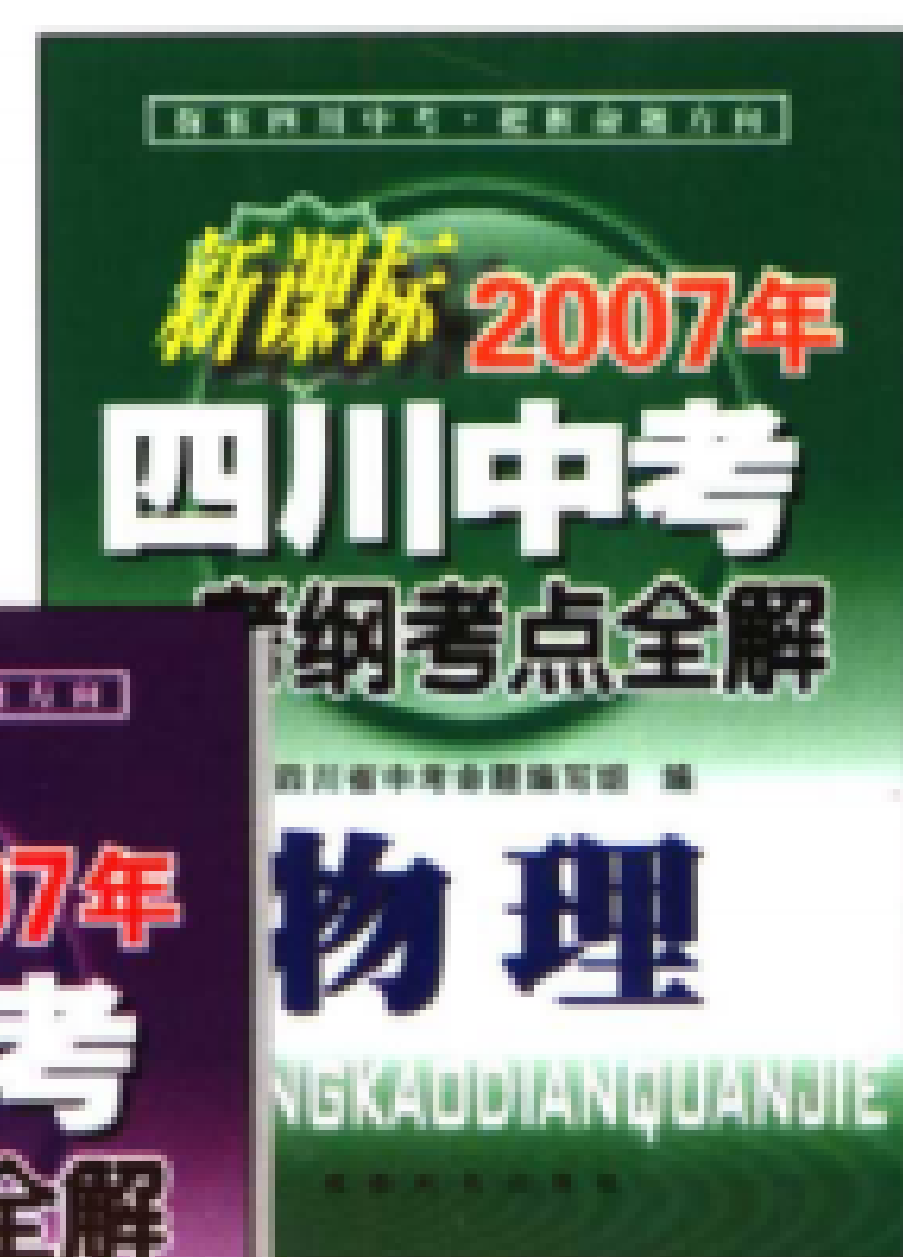
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编写说明

《新课标 2007 年四川中考考纲考点全解》是由全国课改实验区一线最具教学经验的优秀教师和多年参加中考命题的专家,严格按照四川省教育厅印发的《四川省基础教育课程改革实验区初中毕业生学业考试各科考试说明》及《全日制义务教育各科课程标准》(即新课标)的要求,编写的一套有鲜明指导意义的中考复习资料,共包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个科目。该书具有如下特点:

一、考点的针对性。本书紧扣四川中考考纲说明和新课程标准教学大纲,涵盖了所有的知识点和考点。知识结构全面,要点难点突出,复习线条明晰,尤其强调了知识的整合性和灵活性,注重培养考生的综合能力,全面提高应试水平。

二、内容的全面性。根据新课标的具体要求和我省中考命题的新趋势,我们精心设计了考纲考点解读、知识要点回顾、试题特点分析、获得高分秘诀、经典题型评析、常见失误忠告、常考题型训练、满分模拟练习、探究与创新试题等栏目,力求做到基础训练、提高训练、综合训练和考前训练一体化。

三、选题的典型性。本书汇集了按新课标要求和考纲要求命制的最新颖和最具代表性的题型,体现了解题的新技能和新方法,并在题型选择、命题方向等方面做出了科学的预测,与省内学校和中考的实际考试相一致。各学科配套的 2007 年四川中考模拟试卷及参考答案,均采用八开活页装订,方便实用,使考生从内容到形式迅速熟悉中考,进入最佳临考状态。

四、讲解的概括性。考虑到中考复习时学生主要以训练为主,本书高度概括了中考所涉及的内容,并作了画龙点睛式的讲解。以训练为主,题量适中,难易适当,并对一些热门题型,如探索性题型、开放性题型、联系实际生活的应用题型、各科知识的交叉题型等给予了必要的关注。加强基础知识、基本技能和创新能力的培养,提高考生临考时分析问题和解决问题的能力。

我们力争将该书编辑成为一套具有科学性、权威性、代表性、典型性、高效性、实用性的中考备考方案。期待每一位使用本书的同学,都能在中考中取得优异成绩,实现自己美好的梦想。

四川省中考命题研究组

2006 年 10 月

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第1单元 语法知识考点破译与训练

考点1 名词



考纲考点解读

本部分涉及的主要考点有:1. 灵活运用可数名词复数的变化。2. 会表示不可数名词的数量。3. 了解名词所有格的构成,正确运用名词所有格。



知识要点回顾

1. 可数名词的单复数

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。下面就其变化规则分述如下:

1) 在大多数名词后直接加-s, 读作[s](清辅音后)或[z](浊辅音和元音后)。如: computer-computers Australian-Australians

2) 在以 s, sh, ch, x 结尾的名词后加-es, 读作[iz]。如: glass-glasses toothbrush-teethbrushes

3) 在 ce, se, (d) ge 等结尾的名词后加-s, 读作[iz]。如: face-faces rose-roses page-pages

4) 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的名词, 将 y 改为 i, 再加-es, 读作[iz]。如: family-families hobby-hobbies

5) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 将 f 或 fe 改为 v 再加-es, 读作[vz]。如: leaf-leaves knife-knives

6) 以 o 结尾的名词有的加-s, 有的加-es, 读作[z]。如: photo-photos zoo-zoos radio-radios

温馨提示: 在初中阶段除了 tomato, hero 和 potato 三个词后加 -es 外, 其他的都加 -s。

7) 有的名词只看做复数。如: clothes, police, people(但是 people 可作为可数名词, 即“民族”)

8) 有少数名词有不规则的复数形式。如: foot-feet tooth-teeth mouse-mice child-children ox-oxen

woman-women policeman-policemen

温馨提示: German, Roman 是直接加 -s 即, Germans, Romans。

9) 有的名词单复数形式相同。如: sheep-sheep

deer-deer Chinese-Chinese Japanese-Japanese

2. 不可数名词的特点及量的表达

1) 不可数名词的特点是不能同数词或不定冠词连用, 但可以同 some 连用。

2) 如果要表示不可数名词的量时, 可以借助表示数量的词组来表示。如: a glass of water, a cup of tea, a plate of fish, a piece of paper, a bag of rice, a bottle of milk, two bottles of ink, a block of ice 等, 其中 a piece of 有非常强的搭配能力, 特提醒如下:

a piece of bread/news/work/music/advice/information/paper

3) 有些名词既是可数名词, 又是不可数名词, 但意义有所不同。

如: chicken(鸡肉)—chickens(小鸡)

fish(鱼肉)—fish/fishes(鱼)

orange(橙汁)—oranges(橘子)

paper(纸)—papers(试卷, 论文)

work(工作)—works(著作, 工事)

room(余地, 空间)—rooms(房间)

time(时间)—times(次数)

glass(玻璃)—glasses(玻璃杯)

3. 名词的所有格

1) 名词 + 's(有生命的名词)。

(1) 单数名词词尾或复数名词词尾没有 s 时, 都要加's。

如: Lucy's coat 露西的外套 the Children's Palace 少年宫

(2) 以 s 结尾的复数名词后, 只加撇号(')。

如: the students' reading-room 学生阅览室

(3) 表示几个人共有, 只需在最后一个人的名字后加's; 表示各自所有, 则需要各个名字后加's。eg:

如: Tom and Jack's room 汤姆和杰克共有的房间

Tom's and Jack's bags 汤姆和杰克各自的书包

2) 名词 + of + 名词(无生命的名词)。

如: the windows of the classroom 教室的窗户





温馨提示:在某些表示时间、距离、国家、城镇等无生命的名词时也可以用's表示所有格。

如:today's newspaper 今天的报纸 an hour's walk 步行1个小时的路程 China's land 中国的领土

3) 双重所有格:“of + 's”所有格或“of + 名词性物主代词”。

如:a friend of Lily's 莉莉的一个朋友



经典题型评析

【例1】Lucy, I've bought many _____. Let's make the birthday cake.

- A. fresh eggs B. chocolate milk
C. frozen food D. rice dumplings

【评析】通过关键词 many 一词断定后面应接可数名词的复数,自然排除了选项 B、C;根据题意,做蛋糕不应当用 rice dumplings。故答案为:A

【例2】Are there any _____ on the farm? —Yes, there are some.

- A. horse B. duck C. chicken D. sheep

【评析】本题考查名词的数。所提供的选项都是可数名词,根据题干“Are there ...?”,空白处应填一个复数名词。A、B、C 三项都是单数,与题干不符;而 sheep 单复数同形,此处取其复数意义。故答案为:D

【例3】Smith gave us _____ on how to learn English well.

- A. some advices B. many advices
C. some advice D. an advice

【评析】不可数名词的特点:没有复数,不能同数词或不定冠词 a/an 连用。故答案为:C

【例4】March 8th is _____ (woman) Day.

【评析】根据语境的提示 March 8th 是妇女节,是一个专有名词,要大写,而且要用所给词的复数形式的所有格。故答案是 Women's Day.

【例5】Those boys want to have some _____ for lunch, so they decide to catch _____ now.

- A. fish, many B. fishes, much
C. fish, much D. fishes, many

【评析】fish“鱼”在饭桌上作为吃的鱼肉的时候为不可数名词,没有复数。那些男孩想吃些鱼,暗示第一空用不可数的 fish,故 B、D 应排除,后句中决定

现在抓几条,点出应用可数的 fish。故答案为:A



常见失误忠告

注意:由 man 和 woman 做定语时,若要变成复数,man 和 woman 也要变成复数形式。

people, police 是集合名词,词尾不加-s,却用做复数。



获得高分秘诀

要养成良好的思维习惯,即只要是与名词相关的试题,首先要判定是可数名词还是不可数名词。若是可数名词,要依据题意判断是该用复数还是单数形式;其次,要进一步判定是否用名词的所有格。只要每次做题都养成严密的思维习惯,就不会因粗心或理解不透彻而丢分。



常考题型训练

选择最佳答案填空。

- They got much _____ from those books.
A. ideas B. photos
C. information D. stories
- The shop sells _____ clothes.
A. women's B. womens
C. women of D. woman's
- I have never heard of _____ story before.
A. such an exciting B. a very interesting
C. so exciting D. so excited a
- I was taking a walk on the street when I met _____.
A. an old friend of me B. an old friend of mine
C. an old friend of my D. my an old friend
- My aunt is _____.
A. my father's brother B. my father's sister
C. my sister's father D. my brother's father
- You must get me two _____ bags.
A. toy's B. toys'
C. toies' D. toie's
- My uncle has a _____ boy.





- A. five years old B. five-year-old
C. five year old D. five-years' old
8. I'm glad to give you _____.
A. some help B. many helps
C. any help D. some helps
9. _____ is made of _____.
A. Glass, glasses B. A glass, glass
C. Glasses, glasses D. Glasses, glass
10. What _____ it is today!
A. fine weather B. fine a weather
C. a fine weather D. the fine weather



满分模拟练习

选择最佳答案填空。

1. I stayed at _____ during the summer vacation.
A. my uncles B. my uncles'
C. my uncle's D. my uncle's family
2. Shall we take _____ walk after supper?
A. a few minute B. a few minute's
C. a few minutes D. a few minutes'
3. The woman over there is _____ mother.
A. Lily's and Lucy's B. Lily's and Lucy
C. Lily and Lucy's D. Lily and Lucy
4. Oh, there are two beds here. This is the _____ bedroom.
A. twin's B. twins'
C. twins D. twin'
5. Have you been to the _____ Palace?
A. Children B. Children's
C. Childrens' D. Childrens
6. There are three _____ in my family-my parents and myself.
A. people B. peoples
C. pupil D. pupils
7. What _____!
A. a nice work B. nice a work
C. nice work D. nice works
8. Tom's picture is better than any other _____ in his class.
A. students B. students'
C. student's D. student

9. The hospital is a little far from here. It's about _____.
A. forty minute's drive B. fourty minute's drive
C. forty minute drive D. forty minutes'drive
10. How many _____ are there in your town?
A. Japanese B. American
C. Australian D. Canadian
11. How much are the _____?
A. meat B. meats C. apple D. apples
12. Lucy has much _____ and many _____.
A. bread, pears B. breads, pear
C. pear, breads D. pears, bread
13. There are many _____ in our school.
A. woman teachers B. woman's teachers
C. women teachers D. women's teachers
14. This is not my belt, but my _____.
A. brothers B. brother's
C. brothers' D. brother
15. Julie went to the _____ to buy a pair of shoes.
A. shoes store B. shoe store
C. shoes stores D. shoe stores
16. Tom has made _____ with Jim.
A. a friend B. friends
C. friend D. some friends
17. Which animal do you like better, a dog or a _____?
A. cat B. cap C. hat D. kite
18. She sings very well. She is one of the most popular _____ at the moment.
A. sing B. singing C. singer D. singers
19. She took part in the _____ race last week.
A. girl's 100 metres B. girl 100-metres
C. girls'100 metre D. girls'100-metre
20. _____ Day is on September 10th.
A. The Teachers' B. Teachers
C. The Teacher's D. Teachers'



探究与创新试题

1. —Who did you spend last weekend with?
—_____.
A. White's B. The Whites'





- C. The Whites D. The White's
2. He dropped the _____ and broke it.
- A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup
- C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
3. _____ are a hard working people.
- A. The Germany B. The German
- C. The Germans D. The German

4. —Whose dictionary is it ?
—It's _____ dictionary.
- A. somebody else's B. somebody else
- C. somebody's else's D. somebody's else
5. Ken has high _____ of promotion before the end of the year.
- A. wish B. hopes C. want D. desire

考点2 冠词



考纲考点解读

本部分涉及的主要考点有：1. 掌握不定冠词 a、an 的用法与区别。2. 掌握定冠词 the 的用法。3. 掌握不用冠词的情况。



知识要点回顾

1. 不定冠词 a、an 的用法

1) 不定冠词 a 用在读音是辅音开头的词前，an 用在读音是元音开头的词前。

如：a useful book 一本有用的书 an unusual person 一个非同寻常的人

2) 指人或事物的某一类。

如：A dog is a faithful animal. 狗是忠实的动物。

3) 指某人或某物，但不具体说明何人或何物。

如：There is a boy over there. 那边有一个男孩。

4) 表示数量“一”的意思。但数的概念没有 one 强烈，可以代替 one。

如：Rome was not built in a day. 罗马非一日建成。

5) 表示“每一”。

如：He comes home twice a week. 他每周回家两次。

6) 用于某些固定词组中。如：a few, a little 等。

7) 用于序数词前，表示“再一，又一”的意思。

如：The man tried a second time. 那人又试了一次。

2. 定冠词 the 的用法

1) 特指某人或某物。

如：The old man is a scientist. 那个老人是位科学家。

2) 用于表示方位的名词前。

如：on the left 在左边 in the east 在东边

3) 用在表示独一无二的事物的名词前。

如：the moon, the sun, the earth, the world, the universe, the sky 等。

4) 用于姓的复数前，表示“一家人或夫妇二人”。

如：the Greens 格林一家人

5) 用于江河、海洋、山脉、群岛、沙漠等专有名词前。

如：the Yellow River 黄河 the Great Wall 长城 the Qiongzhou Channel 琼州海峡 the Pacific Ocean 太平洋 the Changjiang River 长江 the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山脉

6) 用于含有普通名词的专有名词前。

如：the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国 the Children's Palace 少年宫 the Summer Palace 颐和园

7) 用于乐器名称前。

如：play the piano/the guitar/the violin 弹钢琴、弹吉他、拉小提琴

8) 用于部分形容词前，表示一类人。

如：the rich 富人 the poor 穷人 the sick 病人

9) 用于形容词最高级前。

如：He is the youngest man of the four. 在四个人当中，他是最年轻的。

10) 用于序数词前。

如：He was the first one to leave. 他是第一个离开的。

11) 用于一些固定词组。

如：in the morning, by the way, go to the cinema, in the end, all the time, all the same, the more ... the better 等。

3. 不用冠词的情况

冠词是英语中应用最广泛的一种词，但在下列几





种情况下,名词前不用任何冠词。

1) 棋类、球类、一日三餐名词前不加任何冠词。
如: play chess 下象棋 play basketball 打篮球 have lunch 吃午饭

2) 月份、星期、节假日名词前不加任何冠词。

如: September 10th is Teachers' Day. 九月十日是教师节。

It's Sunday today. 今天是星期天。

3) 人名、地名、国家名前不加任何冠词。

如: John lives in Hong Kong. 约翰住在香港。

Beijing is the capital of China. 北京是中国的首都。

温馨提示: 如果国家的名称是由多个单词来表达的, 则加 the。 如: the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国/中国 the United States of America 美国

4) 学科、语言、称呼语的名词前不加任何冠词。
如: We have Chinese, maths, English and some other subjects. 我们开设了语文、数学、英语和一些其他科目。

5) 复数名词表示类别时不加冠词 the。

如: I like eating bananas. 我喜欢吃香蕉。

6) 抽象名词、物质名词泛指时, 其前不加冠词。
如: air, water, coal and everything on the earth are different kinds of matter. 空气、水、煤及地球上的一切都是不同的物质。

7) 名词前用了 this, that 等指示代词, my, their 等物主代词和 some, any 等词时, 不再加任何冠词。

如: This computer is their teacher's. 这台电脑是他们的老师的。

Some children haven't been to any foreign countries.

一些孩子没去过任何外国。

8) 在与 by 连用的交通工具名称前, 表示乘坐某种交通工具时, 不加冠词。如: by bus, by plane, by bike, by ship, by sea, by air 等。

9) 在一些固定词组中不加任何冠词。如: on foot, at noon, at night, on earth, in fact, in time, on time, on watch, go to school, in bed 等。



经典题型评析

【例1】We can find _____ "u" in _____ word

"building".

A. an, the B. a, the C. a, a D. the, the

【评析】字母“u”是元音字母, 但从音素来看, 第一个音素是辅音, 所以第一个空应填 a; 第二个空属于特指, 应填 the。故答案为: B

【例2】There is _____ book on the desk. It's _____ interesting book.

A. a, a B. a, the C. the, the D. a, an

【评析】第一个空应填 a, 因为 book 是第一次提到, 而且有“一”的概念; 第二个空要填 an, 因为 interesting 的第一个音素是元音。故答案为: D

【例3】Jim likes to play _____ soccer and is on _____ school team.

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

【评析】体育活动类的名词前不用冠词, 因此第一个空不加任何冠词, 而第二个空指学校球队, 属于特指, 要用定冠词。故答案为: B



1. 由于我们习惯说 have a rest/test/look/try /trip, 所以一不注意就会顺口说出 have a lunch/breakfast/dinner 等错误的表达。

2. 由字母 u 开头的单词前经常误用不定冠词 an, 这一点要小心。

3. 定冠词 the 同姓氏的复数连用时, 谓语必须用复数。



在不定冠词和定冠词的使用规则上, 要把握一个核心原则: 不定冠词表达的是任意的、不确定的; 而定冠词表达的是确定的、特指的。要牢记不用冠词的情况。



常考题型训练

用适当的冠词填空。

1. _____ boy is waiting for you outside.

2. He borrowed _____ book from Li Ping.

3. I have _____ mouth and two ears.

4. _____ horse is _____ useful animal.



5. My mother is _____ teacher.
6. The boys are playing _____ soccer, while Miss Li is playing _____ violin.
7. _____ book on the desk is mine.
8. Where is _____ teacher? Open _____ windows, please.
9. There is _____ old man in the village. _____ old man is seventy.
10. The man hit Tom on _____ head.
11. What _____ hot day! What _____ interesting work!
12. _____ Mr Smith came here just now.
13. There is _____ third boy. He is _____ third kid in the family.
14. _____ old don't mind what young people think of them now.
15. _____ man I met is a great actor.



满分模拟练习

(一) 在下列句子中填入适当的冠词, 不需要填的打“/”。

1. Jack likes to play _____ basketball and he is on _____ team.
2. _____ book on the table is _____ useful one.
3. Here is _____ old pencilcase. And _____ pencilcase is my brother's .
4. There is _____ apple tree in the garden behind our house.
5. My mother will arrive here in _____ hour.
6. Is Lucy _____ English girl?
7. _____ egg on the plate is Lily's .
8. She is _____ eight-year-old girl .
9. _____ horse is _____ useful animal for people.
10. There's _____ “s” in the word “famous”.
11. I have _____ uncle and he is _____ reporter.
12. These boys and girls go to _____ different schools.
13. Do _____ twin sisters like _____ Chinese food?
14. I have two children, _____ son and _____ daughter .
15. _____ Smiths moved to _____ France in _____ spring of 1990 .

(二) 单项填空。

1. _____ doctor told him to take _____ medicine three times _____ day and stay in _____ bed , then he would be better soon.
A. The ; the ; a ;/ B. A ;/ ; a ;/
C. / ; a ; a ; the D. A ; the ; the ;/
2. _____ Changjiang River is _____ longest river in _____ China ,and one of _____ longest rivers in the world .
A. / ; a ; / the B. The ; the ; / ; the
C. The ; the ;/ ; / D. / ; the ; / ; the
3. She is _____ medium height and she has _____ long hair.
A. a ,a B. a ,/ C. / ,a D. / ,/
4. What's the matter , _____ Granny?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
5. _____ air and water are very important for us .
A. A B. An C. The D. /
6. _____ live at Room 208 .
A. The Greens B. Green
C. The Green D. Green
7. Are _____ apples on the table clean?
A. an B. the C. a D. /
8. I like playing _____ tennis and my sister likes playing _____ piano.
A. / ; the B. / ; /
C. the ; / D. the ; the
9. _____ Smiths were having breakfast at seven this morning.
A. The B. A C. An D. /
10. She is one of _____ most popular singers in the rock band.
A. a B. the C. / D. much



探究与创新试题

在下列空格中填入适当的冠词, 不需要填的打“/”。

One night _____ man came to _____ well and looked into it. He saw _____ moon in _____ water. “_____ moon has fallen down _____ well ,” he said to





himself. "I must get it up." He ran _____ home to get _____ rope. Then he threw _____ end of _____ rope into _____ water and held _____ other end in his hand. _____ rope was round _____ big stone in _____ well. He pulled and pulled, but _____ stone

didn't move. When he pulled very hard, _____ rope was broken. The man fell to _____ ground and the rope went up into _____ air. While he was looking up, he was very happy, "Good," he said. "I have put the moon back into _____ sky."

考点3 代词



考纲考点解读

本部分涉及的主要考点有:1. 人称代词主格及宾格的运用及其性别的区分。2. 形容词性物主代词与名词性物主代词用法的区别。3. 反身代词的人称和数的变化,掌握其句法功能和固定搭配。4. 掌握指示代词的单复数,会运用 such 和 same。5. 七类不定代词及其用法。6. 掌握关系代词 that, which, who 的用法。7. 能正确运用疑问代词进行提问。



知识要点回顾

1. 人称代词

1) 人称代词分为主格和宾格两种形式,详见下表:

格 \ 人称	单 数			复 数		
	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

2) 人称代词的用法。

(1) 主格用来做主语,宾格用来做宾语(包括动词宾语和介词宾语),不可“张冠李戴”。

She told me a story yesterday. 昨天她给我讲了一个故事。

He is looking for his book. 他在找他的书。

(2) 做表语时口语中常用宾格。

Who's it? It's me. (或 It's I.)

(3) 多个人称代词在同一句中的顺序常常是第一人称在后,具体见下面的例子:

you and I

you and he

he and I

you, he and I

we and you

you and they

we, you and they

2. 物主代词

1) 物主代词分为名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词。

词 义 类 型	我的	你的	他(她、 它)的	我们的	你们的	他们的
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

2) 物主代词的用法。

(1) 形容词性物主代词用来做定语,位于名词的前面。如:my computer 我的电脑

their friends 他们的朋友

(2) 名词性物主代词用作主语、宾语和表语。

Whose watch is this? It's his. 这是谁的表? 是他的。

This is your bed. Mine is over there.

这是你的床,我的在那儿。

(3) “of + 名词性物主代词”属双重所有格的一种形式,应该特别注意它的用法。

如:a friend of mine 我的一个朋友

a neighbour of theirs 他们的一个邻居

温馨提示:形容词性物主代词不能单独使用,后面必须接名词;名词性物主代词刚好相反,只能单独使用,后面不能接名词。

3. 反身代词

1) 反身代词除第三人称是人称代词宾格加self或selves外,其他各人称都是形容词性物主代词加self或selves。





数 \ 人称	人 称		第三人称		
	第一人称	第二人称			
单数	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

2)反身代词的用法。

(1)反身代词做宾语,置于及物动词或介词之后。

The girl is too young to look after herself.

这女孩太小而不能照顾自己。

(2)反身代词做主语或宾语的同位语,起强调主语或宾语的作用,这时其位置可在主语后,也可在句末。

I saw him do it himself. 我看见他亲自做的。

I can work out the problem myself. 我自己能做出这道题。

(3)反身代词的固定搭配短语。如:teach oneself 自学 enjoy oneself 过得快乐

4. 指示代词

1)指示代词有 this, that, these, those, such 和 same。

2)指示代词的用法。

(1)this, these 指时间或空间较近的人或物, that, those 指时间或空间较远的人或物。

This is an English dictionary. That is a French one.
这是本英语词典,那是本法语词典。

(2)that, those 在一些句型中代替前面的名词以避免重复。

The weather in Beijing is warmer than that in Harbin in winter. 冬天北京的天气比哈尔滨暖和。

The students in our school are more than those in Zhenhua Middle School. 我们学校的学生比振华中学的多。

(3)such + a(an) + 形容词 + 名词,这一语序是中考中考查的要点。

I have never seen such a fine dictionary.
我从未见过这么好的字典。

(4)same 用做指示代词,前面必须加 the。

—Happy New Year! 新年快乐!

—The same to you. 我也如此祝愿你。

5. 不定代词

1)不定代词主要有:each/ every; both/all; either/ neither/ none; one/ones; few/ little; many/much; the other/another; some/any; others/the others; everyone/ every one 以及 some, any, no, every 与 thing, body, one

构成的合成词。

2)不定代词的用法。

(1)some 和 any

some 用于肯定句,any 用于疑问句、否定句。

I have some questions to ask. 我有些问题要问。

Have you got any brothers and sisters? 你有兄弟姐妹吗?

温馨提示:①在条件状语从句中用 any。如:
Please ask the teacher if you have any questions.

如果你有问题,请问教师。

②any 用于肯定句,表示“任何一个”或“三者中之一”的意思。如:Come any day you like. 哪天来都行。

③若是表示询问或征求意见的语气时,仍然用 some。如:Would you please give me some paper? 请给我些纸好吗?

(2)something, anything 和 nothing

something, anything 的用法与 some, any 相同。 nothing 等于 not anything。something, anything, nothing 做主语时,谓语用第三人称单数形式。something, anything, nothing 被形容词修饰时,形容词应放在它们的后面。

Something is wrong with your computer. 你的电脑有毛病。

There is nothing important in today's newspaper.

今天的报纸上没什么重要的东西。

温馨提示:以上的不定代词的定语要后置。

I have something important to tell you. 不能说成 I have important something to tell you.

(3)both, either 和 neither

both, either, neither 三个词都只限于两者。both 表示“两个都……”,是对两者的肯定。neither 表示“两个都不……”,是对两者的否定。both 与 neither 也是一对反义词,在进行肯定与否定的句型变化时,只要改变这两个词就行了。either 表示“二者之一”的意思。neither, either 做主语时,谓语用第三人称单数形式。

Both of them are workers.

他们两个都是工人。

Neither of the answers is correct.

两个答案都不正确。

There are some trees on either side of the river.

河的一边有些树。

(4)few, a few, little 和 a little





few, a few 后接可数名词复数, little, a little 后接不可数名词。few, little 为否定用法, 表示“很少”“几乎没有”。含有 few, little 的句子为否定句, 在反意疑问句中, 反意疑问词部分用肯定式。a little 和 a few 是肯定用法, 表示“一些, 几个”之意。

Few of them have been to Beijing, have they?

他们很少有人去过北京, 对吗?

Hurry up, there is little time left.

快点, 几乎没有剩余的时间了。

She has a little money with her.

她身上有些钱。

There are a few boys on the playground.

操场上有几个男孩。

(5) none, no 和 all

none, no 都表示否定的意思。none 表示“没有人”或“没有什么东西”, 是指三者以上, 与 all 是反义词。no 表示没有, 等于 not any, not a。none 做主语时, 谓语可用单数或复数。

None of us have (has) seen the film.

我们当中没人看过这部电影。

There are no dictionaries on the bookshelves.

书架上没有字典。

They all went to the zoo.

他们都去了动物园。

(6) each 和 every

each 和 every 表示“每个, 各”, 前者强调每个人或事物的个别情况, 后者有“全体”的意思。做主语时, 谓语用单数形式。

Each of them has a dictionary.

他们每人都有一本字典。

Every minute is important to us.

每一分钟对我们来说都是重要的。

(7) many 和 much

many 修饰可数名词复数, much 修饰不可数名词。

They have many foreign friends.

他们有很多外国朋友。

(8) the other, another 和 one

①不定代词 one 表示“每个人, 任何人”, one 和 ones 可以表示人和物, 当我们想要避免名词的重复时, 就用它们来代替。

—Which woman do you mean?

—The one in the red dress.

你指哪个女的? 穿红裙子的那个。

②the other 指两者中的另一个, 结构: one... the

other(s) “一个……另一个(另一部分)”, 后面可跟一个单数或复数名词。

I have two pens. One is red, the other is blue.

This is your shoe. Where is the other one?

③another 表示三个或三个以上的另一个。但它后面可跟基数词或 few, 指“不确定的; 外加的; 同样的”, 特指另外的事物, 这时名词用复数形式。

These shoes are too large for my daughter. Would you show me another pair, please? 这鞋子对我女儿来说太大了, 请你给我看另一双, 好吗?

We need another ten books. 我们还需要 10 本书。

(9) others 和 the others

others = other + 复数名词, 表示“其余的, 剩下的”, 但剩下的未包括完。

Children should be taught how to get on well with others. 应该教孩子们如何与别人相处。

the others = the other + 复数名词, 表示“其余的, 剩下的”, 而且剩下的全部包括完了。

When five of the students are passing the game ball, the others must keep their eyes closed.



经典题型评析

【例1】_____ schoolbag is much better than _____.

- A. Her, me B. Hers, my
C. Hers, mine D. Her, mine

【评析】名词 schoolbag 前需要的是形容词性物主代词, 而后空应填同类事物 one's schoolbag, 可用一个名词性物主代词 mine 来代替, 此处 mine = my schoolbag. 故答案为 D。

【例2】The pen is _____. She wrote _____ name with it _____.

- A. hers, her, herself B. her, hers, her
C. her, hers, herself D. her, herself, hers

【评析】be 动词后应填能做表语的名词性物主代词, 名词 name 前应用形容词性物主代词, 后空应填主语 she 的同位语, 表示“亲自”, 用反身代词。故答案为 A。

【例3】A friend of _____ came to see _____ yesterday.

- A. his, his B. he, him C. him, his D. his, him

【评析】前空“of + 名词”表示所有格, 应用名词性物主代词, 如 a friend of mine = one of my friends, 后空应填动词 see 的宾语, 应用人称代词的宾格。故答案





为 D。

【例4】Don't hurry. We still have _____ time.

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

【例5】The old man has _____ friends. So he often feels lonely.

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

【评析】little, a little 修饰或代替不可数名词; few, a few 修饰或代替可数名词复数。few, little 一般表示否定意义; a few, a little 表示肯定意义。故例4 正确答案为 B, 例5 为 A。

【例6】Betty and John have come back, but _____ students in the class aren't here yet.

A. the other B. others C. another D. the others

【评析】other 做形容词时, 后跟单数或复数名词, 做代词时与 the 连用, 表示两者中的“另一个”; other 做代词时可有复数形式 others, 泛指“另外的人或物”; the others 表示特定范围的“其他的人或物”; another 可做形容词, 修饰名词, 意为“另一个”。故正确答案为 A。

【例7】——Which do you prefer, a bottle of orange or a bottle of milk?

——_____, thanks, I'd like just a cup of tea.

A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None

【评析】either 和 neither 都是指二者之一, either 指肯定, neither 指否定。both 意为“两者都”, none 是 all 的反义词。根据问句在两者中进行选择排除 D, 根据答语 thanks 和 a cup of tea, 排除 A 和 C, 故答案为 B。



试题特点分析

名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词的区别是必考内容; 不定代词的数量是在“两者之间”还是“三者或三者以上”也是考查的重点。这里必然涉及到 both, neither, either, all, none, every, each, another, the other 等的用法。



常见失误忠告

1. none 既可以指人又可以指物, 而 no one 只能指人。

2. each 后可连接 of, 而 every 后不能与 of 连接使用。

3. “在……的两边/两岸”译为“on either/

each side of” 或 “on both sides of”。但要注意 side 的单复数的变化。

4. 表示否定意义的不定代词做主语时, 除了 none 的谓语既可以用单数形式也可以用复数形式外, 其余的只能用单数形式。



获得高分秘诀

要对不定代词归类、对比、记忆和理解。如 some/any; much/many; the other/another; others/the others; both/all; neither/none; every/each 等。这样条理分明, 各个突破。



常考题型训练

选择填空。

- Is there _____ in today's newspaper?
A. new something B. any new things
C. anything new D. something new
- Jim is an American boy. _____ came to China last year.
A. She B. He C. Him D. Her
- There is _____ in today's newspaper.
A. important something B. important anything
C. something important D. anything important
- I have two brothers. One is a teacher, _____ is a driver.
A. another B. other C. the other D. the others
- Where do you prefer to go, Huashan Lake or Stone Forest(石林)?
—_____
A. Neither B. None C. All D. A and B
- This is _____ brother, Jimmy.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- Oh, there is someone in the room. —_____ must be my mother.
A. There B. She C. This D. It
- Do you want strawberries or bananas? —_____. I really don't mind.
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
- These are _____ snacks. _____ are over there.
A. our, Yours B. yours, Mine
C. his, Our D. their, Your
- Lucy is coming to my house this evening. I'll give her _____ to eat.





- A. anything delicious B. delicious anything
C. delicious something D. something delicious
11. May I borrow your pen, please? _____ is broken.
A. My B. Yours C. Mine D. Me
12. —What about having _____ to drink? —A bottle of cola, please.
A. anything B. everything
C. something D. nothing
13. Would you please lend me _____ bicycle? There's something wrong with _____.
A. yours, my B. my, yours
C. his, its D. your, mine
14. The doctor said there was _____ wrong with Jane's legs. But she could do _____ to help him.
A. something, something B. something, nothing
C. nothing, anything D. everything, something
15. —Which of these two sweaters will you take?
—I'll take _____. They look nearly the same and I just need one.
A. both B. either C. one D. all
16. If you have no dictionary with you, you may use _____.
A. my B. mine C. our D. /
17. —Are these shoes yours?
—No, they are _____.
A. them B. their C. theirs D. ours
18. —Who is the boy in the black jacket?
—He is _____ friend.
A. I B. me C. mine D. my
19. The pen is _____. She wrote _____ name with it _____.
A. hers, her, herself B. her, hers, her
C. her, hers, herself D. her, herself, hers
20. _____ pencil-box is this, Patrick?
It's _____.
A. Whose, mine B. Who's, mine
C. Whose, my D. Who's, my



满分模拟练习

选择填空。

1. —This nice doll is for _____. —Thanks a lot, Tom.
A. me B. you C. yours D. his
2. —Are these pants yours? —No, they're _____.

- A. his B. their C. orange D. there
3. Tom's father will teach _____ English.
A. I B. my C. me D. mine
4. My bag is full. What about _____?
A. your B. their C. her D. yours
5. "Is this dictionary _____ or _____?" "It's mine."
A. Your, hers B. yours, her
C. your, her D. yours, hers
6. School is over, But there're still _____ in our class-room.
A. somebody B. nobody
C. anybody D. many students
7. Do you often hear from _____?
A. she B. her letter C. hers D. her
8. This blue suit looks better than the green _____.
A. / B. one C. suits D. ones
9. —_____ key ring is this? —It's mine.
A. What B. Whose C. hers D. herself
10. —Are these apples _____? —No, mine are in my bag.
A. yours B. your C. mine D. our
11. —Is this your sock? —Yes, it is. But where is _____?
A. the other one B. others
C. other one D. the others
12. I saw _____ playing in the street at that time.
A. them B. they C. their D. theirs
13. —Is this _____ pencil-box? —No. _____ is on that desk.
A. yours, My B. your, My
C. yours, Mine D. your, Mine
14. Mrs White told the children to help _____ to potato chips.
A. him B. them C. himself D. themselves
15. —Alice doesn't hear very well. —Yes, there is _____ with her ears.
A. anything wrong B. wrong anything
C. something wrong D. wrong something
16. I hope there are enough pens for each pupil to have _____.
A. it B. those C. them D. one
17. —_____ is your sweater? The yellow one is mine.
A. Which B. What C. What colour D. where
18. He has more books than _____.

