

NANPINGSHI

2007

年

NANPINGSHI CHUZHONG

XUEYE KAOSHI SHUOMING YU ZHIDAO

南平市初中学业考试说明与指导

Y I N G Y U

南平市普通教育教研室 编

英语

福建教育出版社

2007 年南平市初中学业考试说明与指导

丛书主编：叶剑雄

丛书副主编：严桂光

分册主编：

语文分册：陈 秀

数学分册：严桂光

英语分册：林 孝

政治分册：张兰军

物理分册：陈 达

化学分册：刘丽萍

历史分册：杨有德

地理、生物分册：艾启英 朱晓燕

目 录

2007 年南平市初中学业考试英语科考试说明	(1)
------------------------------	-----

第一部分 词汇与语法

Revision 1 名词与代词	(4)
Revision 2 形容词与副词	(9)
Revision 3 动词	(13)
Revision 4 冠词、数词与介词	(23)
Revision 5 简单句	(28)
Revision 6 并列句	(31)
Revision 7 复合句	(33)

第二部分 综合练习

Revision 8 完形填空	(41)
Revision 9 情景交际	(46)
Revision 10 任务型阅读	(55)
Revision 11 书面表达	(61)

第三部分 中考模拟试卷

模拟试卷(一)	(68)
模拟试卷(二)	(80)

第四部分 附录

一、词汇表	(91)
二、模拟试卷听力材料	(102)
三、参考答案	(104)



2007 年南平市初中学业考试英语科考试说明

一、适用范围

初中毕业考试和升学考试（含重点高中招生考试）。

二、考试内容

初中毕业、升学英语考试主要参考《英语课程标准（实验稿）》“内容标准”中五级的内容和要求及相关的附录，同时参考三级和四级的内容和要求。全卷满分 150 分，含听力和笔试两部分，其中听力部分占 30 分，笔试部分占 120 分。

三、考试形式与试卷结构

英语试卷分为第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分。答第Ⅰ卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目、试卷类型写在答题卡上，每小题选出答案后，将答案抄在答题卡上；答第Ⅱ卷时，考生直接在试卷上作答。

试卷包括两部分内容：听力部分（20%）和笔试部分（80%），全卷满分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟（其中听力部分测试时间不超过 25 分钟）。听力测试着重检测学生理解和获取信息的能力，测试基本语句理解、初步交际运用和短文理解等；笔试测试词汇、语法、日常交际用语、英语知识的综合运用和直接运用等，减少单纯语法知识题并降低语法试题的难度；注重交际，突出语篇，增加具有语境的应用型试题。

第Ⅰ卷（选择题）

I. 听力部分（共 30 分）

考生在听每个句子、每段对话或短文前都有时间阅读各个小题，听完后，各个小题也将给出作答时间。（答案写在答题卡上）

1. 听句子（5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）：听五个句子，选出符合句子内容的图画；每个句子读两遍。

2. 听对话（15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）：对话部分由 A、B 两部分组成。

A 部分（5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）有五段对话。每题给出 3 个选项，要求考生从选项中选择正确的答案。每段对话读两遍。

B 部分（10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）有四段对话，每段对话后各有 2~3 个问题，要求考生根据对话内容从每题所给的 3 个选项选出正确答案。每段对话读两遍。

3. 听短文（5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）：要求考生根据所听到的短文内容，从每小题给出的 3 个选项中选择正确答案。短文读三遍，语速为每分钟 90~100 个词左右。

4. 听材料（5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）：要求考生根据所听到的内容，完成表格或填入所缺的单词。材料读三遍。

II. 单项选择（15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

考查的内容包括基础词汇知识、语法知识和习惯用法等，每题在一句或两句话中留出空

白,要求考生从所给的4个选项中选出最佳选项。

Ⅲ. 完形填空 (10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

在一篇短文中留出 10 个空白处,要求考生从每小题的 3 个选项中,选择最佳答案,使补全后的短文意思通顺,结构完整。此题要求考生必须通篇考虑,掌握大意,综合运用所学的词汇和语法知识,选择最佳答案。

Ⅳ. 阅读理解 (5 篇, 共 40 分)

A 篇 (5 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 5 分) 要求考生根据所给的阅读材料,进行正误判断 (正确的写 “T”, 错误的写 “F”)。

B、C 两篇 (10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分) 要求考生根据所给的材料,在阅读理解的基础上,从每小题的四个选项中,选出最佳答案。本大题考查学生综合运用语言的能力和语言分析与逻辑推理的能力。既要理解具体的事实、细节,也要理解抽象的概念;既要理解文章的表层意思,也要理解文章的内涵,并能概括文章的中心思想。

D 篇 (5 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 5 分) 重排短文段落顺序,使其内容连贯、正确。此篇是将段落次序打乱的短文,要求考生在阅读理解各段大意的基础上给短文段落重新排序。只要求写出序号。

E 篇 (10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分) 任务型阅读。要求考生阅读短文,根据短文内容完成有关表格或信息填写。

V. 口语应用 (15 分)

A 补全对话 (5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分), 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,使对话意思连贯、正确。

B (5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分) 要求考生根据所给情景从 4 个选项中选择最佳答案。间接考查学生说的能力。

第Ⅱ卷 (非选择题)

I. 词汇 (15 分)

A (5 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 5 分) 根据句意,填入所缺的词,使句子意思连贯,语法正确。此大题不仅要考查考生对句子意思的理解能力,而且要考查学生的单词拼读拼写能力。

B (5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分) 要求考生根据所提供的图画的情景、提示词,写一个与图画情景相符的句子。

Ⅱ. 动词填空 (10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

要求考生根据所提供的语篇,用所提供词的正确形式填空,使短文意思完整,语法正确。(每词限用一次)

Ⅲ. 书面表达 (共 15 分)

A (5 分) 写一篇应用文 (如: 请假条), 词数在 40 左右。

B (10 分) 根据所给的提示或图画,用英语写一篇短文,词数在 80 左右。此题主要考查考生的英语书面表达能力。

试卷内容、题数、赋分安排如下:

		题目及要求	题数	计分	
第 I 卷	I. 听力部分	A. 听句子	5	30 分	答案做在答题卡上
		B. 听对话	15		
		C. 听短文	5		
		D. 听材料	5		
	II. 单项选择		15	15 分	
	III. 完形填空		10	10 分	
	IV. 阅读理解	A 篇 (5 小题) 根据所给的阅读材料, 进行正误判断	5	40 分	
		B、C 二篇 (10 小题) 根据所给的材料, 在阅读理解的基础上, 从每小题的 4 个选项中, 选出最佳答案	10		
		D 篇 (5 小题) 重排短文段落顺序, 使其内容连贯、正确	5		
		E 篇 (10 小题) 任务型阅读	10		
V. 口语应用	A 补全对话	10	15 分		
	B 根据所给情景从 4 个选项中选择最佳答案	5			
第 II 卷	I. 词汇	A (5 小题) 根据句意, 填入所缺的词, 使句子意思连贯, 语法正确	5	15 分	答案做在试卷上
		B (5 小题) 根据所提供的图画的情景、提示词写一个与图画情景相符的句子	10		
	II. 动词填空	根据所提供的语篇, 用所提供词的正确形式填空, 使短文意思完整, 语法正确 (每词限用一次)	10	10 分	
	III. 书面表达	A 写一篇应用文, 词数在 40 左右	1	15 分	
		B 根据所给的提示或图画, 用英语写一篇短文, 词数在 80 左右	1		

第一部分 词汇与语法

Revision 1 名词与代词

【复习导航】

(一) 名词

1. 名词分两大类：专有名词与普通名词。专有名词是指：个人、事物、机关等所专有的名称，如：the Great Wall, America, 它们是不能随意变动的。而普通名词中则包括个体名词（如：pen, worker, 它表示单一的个体人或事物）；集体名词（如：family, class, team, 它表示的是由若干个个体组成的集合体）；物质名词（如：water, paper, 它表示的是一种物质，原材料）；抽象名词（如：work, time, 它表示一种在实际生活中看不见、摸不到，但却与实际生活紧密相关的某些动作、状态、品质的抽象概念）。

2. 名词在使用中的难点在于名词的数，即可数名词与不可数名词的实际应用。不可数名词不能用数字计算，所以它通常只有单数形式。它包含有专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词等，如：English, air, water, cotton, work。可数名词是可以数量加以计算的名词，所以它具有单数形式和复数形式两种。可数名词复数形式的构成规律是：

(1) 一般情况加 s，如：pen—pens, doctor—doctors, boy—boys, 其读音规则是在清辅音后读 [s]，在元音和浊辅音后读 [z]。如：map—maps, boy—boys。

(2) 在以 s, sh, ch, x 结尾的名词后面加 es，如：bus—buses, class—classes, 其读音为 [iz]。

(3) 以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 结尾的名词加 s，其读音为 [iz]。

(4) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词，要将 y 变为 i 再加 es，读作 [z]，如：factory—factories, country—countries, family—families。但要注意的是，以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词的复数形式只加 s，如：boy—boys, day—days。

(5) 以 o 结尾的名词的复数形式一般要加 es，但如果 o 前面是元音字母或外来词、缩写词以 o 结尾的则只加 s，如：tomato—tomatoes, hero—heroes; photo—photos, radio—radios, piano—pianos。

(6) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词的复数形式要将 f 或 fe 变为 v 再加 es，如：knife—knives, leaf—leaves, 但有些词例外，如 roof 的复数形式是 roofs。

(7) 不规则名词的复数形式需要单个记忆，没有规律可循，如：man—men, woman—women, child—children, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, mouse—mice。

(8) 单复数同形的名词有：fish, sheep, deer, Japanese, Chinese 等。

(9) 单数形式但其意为复数的名词有：people, police 等。

3. 名词所有格的变化, 其主格可作主语, 宾格可作宾语。还有所有格, 用来表示人或物的所有, 以及领属关系。表示有生命的名词的所有格其单数形式是加 's, 其复数形式是 s', 如其结尾不是 s 的复数形式仍加 's, 如: a student's room, students' rooms, Children's Day。表示时间、距离、世界、国家等名词的所有格要用 's, 如: twenty-minutes' walk。但无生命名词的所有格则必须用 of 结构, 如: the capital of our country, the color of the flowers。

(二) 代词

1. 代词可以分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词。

人称代词主要有主格和宾格之别。

人称代词:	我	你	他	她	它	我们	你们	他们
主格:	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
宾格:	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

物主代词分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

人称代词: 我的 你的 他的 她的 它的 我们的 你们的 他们的

形容词性: my your his her its ours your their

名词性: mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs

反身代词: 我自己 你自己 他自己 她自己 它自己 我们自己 你们自己 他们自己

myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves yourselves themselves

指示代词主要有: this, that, these, those

疑问代词有: who, whom, whose, what, which

还有疑问副词: when, how, where, why

不定代词主要有: some, any, many, much, each, neither, other, another, all, both, one, none, either 及由 some, any, no 与 one, body, thing 构成的复合词等

【专项训练】

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. You're not a rich man or a famous person. But in my heart, you are one of the greatest _____ in the world.
A. businessmen B. man C. men D. world
- () 2. Mrs Jenny gave us _____ on how to learn English well.
A. some advices B. many advices C. some advice D. an advice
- () 3. —Are there any _____ on the farm? —Yes, there are some.
A. horse B. duck C. chicken D. sheep
- () 4. —Thanks for giving me _____ I wanted. —You're welcome.
A. the information B. an information
C. the informations D. information
- () 5. There are many _____ in the supermarket.

- A. people B. glass C. cloth D. tea
- () 6. There is _____ water on the floor.
A. a lot B. lot of C. lots of D. a
- () 7. There are _____ deer here, but few _____ male.
A. much, are B. many, are C. much, is D. many, is
- () 8. My mother bought a new _____ for me.
A. clothes B. coat C. glasses D. cloth
- () 9. Do you like this _____? Try them on.
A. pair of pant B. pant C. pants D. pair of pants
- () 10. All the food _____ ready.
A. is B. are C. be D. are
- () 11. A large number of _____ cut down.
A. trees, is B. wood, is C. wood, are D. trees, are
- () 12. There are some _____ and _____ playing football on the playground.
A. man teachers, boy students B. men teachers, boys students
C. men teacher, boys student D. men teachers, boy students
- () 13. I love the two _____ behind our house.
A. apple tree B. apple trees C. apples trees D. apples tree
- () 14. We saw many large _____ on the ground outside the school gate.
A. bags of rice B. bag of rices
C. bag of rices D. bags of rices
- () 15. My mother bought two _____ of _____ and one _____ of _____.
A. kilos, fishes, kilo, tomato B. kilo, fishes, kilo, tomatoes
C. kilos, fish, kilo, tomatoes D. kilos, fish, kilo, tomato
- () 16. Three _____ and two _____ are going to visit our school next Monday.
A. Japanese, American B. Japaneses, American
C. Japanese, Americans D. Japaneses, Americans
- () 17. The _____ now is that we have lots of _____ to ask.
A. problem, questions B. question, problems
C. question, problem D. problem, question
- () 18. Today is September 10th. It's _____ Day. Let's go and buy some flowers for our teachers.
A. Teachers B. Teachers' C. The Teacher's D. Teacher's
- () 19. _____ mothers couldn't go to the meeting, because they have gone to Chengdu.
A. Tom and Lucy's B. Tom's and Lucy's
C. Tom and Lucy D. Tom's and Lucy
- () 20. I thought the news _____ important for us all.

- A. is B. was C. are D. were
- () 21. Five kilometers _____ a long way for the children.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
- () 22. My mother with my two brothers _____ gone to Beijing. They'll be back next week.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- () 23. —How far is it from your home to the school? —It's about _____.
A. 15 minute's walk B. 15-minutes-walk
C. 15 minutes' walk D. 15 minutes walk
- () 24. Lucy and Lily _____ in the same class.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
- () 25. Which is the _____ to the bus stop, please?
A. road B. way C. street D. address
- () 26. Hurry up! There is _____ time left.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 27. —_____ is the meat, please? —Ten yuan a kilo.
A. How much B. How many C. How old D. How long
- () 28. Shanghai is one of the biggest _____ in our country.
A. city B. city's C. citys D. cities
- () 29. Would you please pass me _____?
A. two paper B. two papers
C. two pieces of paper D. two pieces of papers
- () 30. These foreign friends are _____.
A. Germanies B. Germen C. Germany D. Germans
- () 31. These are _____ books. Yours are over there.
A. I B. my C. me D. mine
- () 32. —_____ is she? —She is a teacher.
A. What B. How C. Who D. Where
- () 33. _____ is wrong with my watch. It has stopped _____.
A. Something, working B. Something, to work
C. Anything, working D. Anything, to work
- () 34. Mary, help _____ to the bananas, please.
A. you B. your C. yourself D. yourselves
- () 35. —_____ do you go to school every day? —By bus.
A. How B. Why C. When D. Where
- () 36. My skirt is _____ popular than _____.
A. much, her B. much, hers C. more, her D. more, hers

- () 37. —Can you speak English? —Yes, but only _____.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 38. —Mr Smith is an old friend of _____.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- () 39. —_____ do you hear from your parents? —About once a month.
A. How long B. How many C. How often D. How much
- () 40. Mr Green wouldn't say _____ at the meeting.
A. everything B. nothing C. anything D. something
- () 41. —Mum, Ann's coming tonight. Let's give her _____ to eat.
—Good idea!
A. anything nice B. nice anything
C. something nice D. nice something
- () 42. —When shall we meet, this evening or tomorrow evening?
—I don't mind. _____ time is OK.
A. Some B. Neither C. Either D. Both
- () 43. This is not her kite, but _____.
A. he's B. him C. he D. his
- () 44. Don't worry, Mum! _____ news is good news. I'm sure daddy will come back soon.
A. No B. Many C. Those D. Two
- () 45. Mary has six apples. Her brother has three. She has _____ apples than he.
A. few B. many C. more D. fewer
- () 46. —In England, people eat lots of "take-away" food. What about people in your country? —_____.
A. So we do B. We do so C. So do we D. We so do
- () 47. —Shall we go into that shop and have a look?
—Sorry. I won't. I have _____ to do there.
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
- () 48. —Oh, dear! Who broke the glass?
—_____ Sam _____ Bruce. It was the cat.
A. Both, and B. Not, but C. Neither, nor D. Either, or
- () 49. The students are having a good time in the park. Some are drawing by the lake. _____ are climbing the hill.
A. Others B. Other C. Another D. The other
- () 50. She is not a nurse. I'm not, _____.
A. also B. either C. neither D. too
- () 51. My sister doesn't like skating. _____.

- A. So do I B. So I don't C. Neither I don't D. Neither do I
- () 52. Yesterday morning there were only three boys in our room, _____.
A. you, he and I B. I, you and he C. he, I and you D. you, I and he
- () 53. All the students are busy, so _____ of them will go to the concert.
A. many B. little C. a few D. few
- () 54. The teacher gave _____ student a new book.
A. nobody B. both C. each D. any
- () 55. It was _____ fine day that they went to the park.
A. a so B. so a C. such a D. a such
- () 56. _____ is difficult to walk on the moon.
A. Man B. One C. That D. It
- () 57. Jane has sent several letters, but _____ of them have been answered.
A. all B. both C. either D. none

II. 词形变化。

- We enjoyed _____ (us) at Mary's birthday party yesterday.
- More and more _____ (family) eat out on New Year's Eve.
- The man goes to the dentist to clean his _____ (tooth) every two month.
- I'm afraid he's made the wrong _____ (decide) on that matter.
- The policeman have caught over 100 _____ (thief) since he started to work.
- Shanghai is one of the most beautiful _____ (city) in China.
- Look at those _____ (woman) in white. They are all _____ (woman doctor).
- How many _____ (month) are there in a year?
- Many people lost their _____ (life) in the earthquake.
- We had a lot of _____ (fruit) and _____ (vegetable), but a little _____ (meat) for supper.

Revision 2 形容词与副词

【复习导航】

初中阶段中遇到的修饰可数名词的形容词和词组有: many, no, several, some, a few, a lot, lots of, plenty, plenty of, a lot of, a large number of, enough。而修饰不可数名词的形容词或词组有: much, no, some, a lot, a great deal, lots of, plenty, a lot of, plenty of。其中 some, no, a lot of, lots of, plenty of 既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词。

英语中形容词与副词有原级、比较级、最高级之分, 其规则如下:

1. 一般在词尾加-er (比较级), -est (最高级)。如: tall—taller—tallest。
2. 以 e 结尾的单词只需加 -r (比较级), -st (最高级)。如: large—larger—largest。
3. 重读闭音节末尾只有一个辅音字母时, 双写该字母加-er (比较级), -est (最高级)。如: fat—fatter—fattest。
4. 不规则变化的形容词或副词有: good—better—best, well—better—best, bad—worse—worst, badly—worse—worst, many—more—most, little—less—least, far—farther—farthest (far—further—furthest) old—elder—eldest (old—older—oldest)。

要注意的是许多形容词同时又是副词，如：back, all, alone, either, far, high, slow 等。而有些形容词则要经过一定变化才能转为副词，其规律如下：

1. 一般在词尾加-ly。如: careful—carefully, kind—kindly。
 2. 词尾是辅音字母加 y 时, 将 y 变成 i 加 ly。如: busy—busily, easy—easily。
 3. 特殊的有: true—truly, full—fully, possible—possibly, shy—shyly, whole—wholly。
- 注意: 能修饰比较级的有 much, far, still, even 和 a little 等。

【专项训练】

单项选择题。

- () 1. I think Chinese is _____ than maths.
A. interesting B. more interesting
C. most interesting D. the most interesting
- () 2. —What does Lucy like better, singing or dancing?
—Singing, of course. She's known to _____ it.
A. be good at B. be good for C. be bad at D. be bad for
- () 3. The Yellow River is one of _____ in China.
A. the long river B. the longest river
C. the longest rivers D. the longer river
- () 4. The girl was _____ afraid _____ she threw her bag away.
A. so, that B. too, to C. too, that D. enough, to
- () 5. It was _____ yesterday than today.
A. hot B. hotter C. hotter D. the hottest
- () 6. Which subject do you like _____, English, Chinese or maths?
A. best B. well C. better D. good
- () 7. None of the students watched it _____.
A. careful enough B. enough carefully
C. carefully enough D. enough careful
- () 8. _____ she eats, she'll be _____.
A. More, fat B. The more, fatter
C. More, the fatter D. The more, the fatter
- () 9. I don't think English is _____ Chinese.



- A. as important as B. not important as
C. not so important D. important as
- () 10. Miss Gao is a good English teacher. The students in her class _____ English.
A. are interested in B. are interesting in
C. are interested at D. are interesting to
- () 11. The twins are together most of the time. So they never feel _____.
A. alone B. lonely C. happily D. friendly
- () 12. What a _____ cough! You seem _____ ill.
A. terrible, terribly B. terribly, terrible
C. terrible, terrible D. terribly, terribly
- () 13. The two friends were _____ pleased to see each other that they forgot everything.
A. so B. too C. very D. much
- () 14. Which is _____, Li Lei's box or Han Meimei's box?
A. heavy B. heavier C. more heavier D. the heaviest
- () 15. You don't like the same colours and I don't like them, _____.
A. too B. also C. either D. neither
- () 16. Jim is _____ at all his lessons. And I'm sure he'll do very _____ in the exams.
A. well, good B. good, well
C. well, well D. good, good
- () 17. You look _____ than before, why?
A. more thin B. more thinner C. much more thin D. much thinner
- () 18. Let's go out for supper now. I'm very _____.
A. hungry B. angry C. tired D. thirsty
- () 19. —Can you understand me? —Sorry, I can _____ understand you.
A. hardly B. almost C. even D. ever
- () 20. —_____ do you write to your penfriend? —About twice a month.
A. How often B. How soon C. How much D. How long
- () 21. Changjiang River is _____ river in China.
A. long B. longer C. longest D. the longest
- () 22. I'll work _____ I can.
A. so hardly as B. so hard as C. as hardly as D. as hard as
- () 23. It is very _____ to listen to him.
A. interested B. interesting C. interested in D. interest
- () 24. Things are _____ worse than I thought.
A. more B. few C. very D. much
- () 25. It is one o'clock, but her father hasn't come back _____.

- A. already B. still C. too D. yet
- () 26. Comrade Chen is _____ older than I.
A. very B. more C. much D. quite
- () 27. She did her homework _____.
A. carefully B. careful C. care D. careless
- () 28. They can't answer the question in Japanese; we can't answer it, _____.
A. also B. too C. either D. neither
- () 29. —How are your parents? —They are very _____, thank you.
A. good B. kind C. well D. happy
- () 30. Peter runs _____ in our class.
A. the fast B. faster C. fastest D. most fast
- () 31. We were all _____ glad that we sang and danced.
A. such B. so C. very D. quite
- () 32. Kate sings _____ Joan.
A. as well as B. as good as C. so good as D. as better as
- () 33. This egg smells _____, though it looks all right.
A. good B. well C. bad D. badly
- () 34. Wait a minute, I have _____ to tell you.
A. something interested B. something interesting
C. interesting something D. anything interesting
- () 35. I shall visit you _____ next year.
A. sometimes B. sometime C. some time D. some times
- () 36. My sister said she would try to speak _____ English every day.
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few
- () 37. I have _____ friends here and I often visit them.
A. few B. little C. a few D. a little
- () 38. Of all these books, do you think, which one is _____?
A. interesting B. much interesting
C. more interesting D. the most interesting
- () 39. The population of China is _____ than _____ of any other country in the world.
A. smaller, that B. larger, that C. more, that D. more, those
- () 40. The meeting hall is _____ to hold 5,000 people.
A. large enough B. enough large
C. so large D. too large

Revision 3 动词

【复习导航】

(一) 动词在语言中是必不可少的一部分。它的语法现象也较多,但在初中范围主要有以下几方面问题。1. 时态:初中范围主要有一般现在时,一般过去时,现在完成时,过去完成时,一般将来时,过去将来时,现在进行时与过去进行时等八种时态。2. 语态:主动语态与被动语态。3. 助动词和情态动词。4. 非谓语动词,也就是不定式、动名词及现在分词的用法。

(二) 时态主要掌握以下几种时态的应用要点和习惯用法。

1. 一般现在时:主要有以下三方面。①用来表示状态,特征或不受时间限制的客观存在和真理。如: The earth moves around the sun. ②表示习惯性和经常发生的动作,如: I often go to bed at 9:30. ③在时间、条件等状语从句中表示将来要发生的动作,如: As soon as I get there, I'll telephone you.

2. 一般过去时:①主要用于表达过去时间内发生的动作或存在的状态,如: I was ill last week. ②过去经常发生的动作或习惯性动作,如: I used to get up at six.

3. 一般将来时:用于表示将要发生的动作,其构成方式①用 will (shall) + 动词原形来表达将来在某一时间内要发生,或经常、将要发生的动作或状态,如: School will begin on September 1st. ②用 be going to + 动词原形,用来表示不久将要发生或打算去做的动作,如: I'm going to swim this afternoon. ③be + 现在分词,也就是用某些动词的现在进行时表示将来,如: I'm coming. 这些动词只限于 go, come, leave, start, move, sail, arrive, reach, get to 等瞬间动词。④在状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来。

4. 过去将来时:用来表达从过去某时间点上看来将要发生的动作,如: He told me he would come to my party.

5. 现在进行时:用于表示现在正在进行的动作,如: What are you doing now? 要注意的是表示状态、情感的某些词没有现在进行时,这些动词有 like, have (有), love, know, understand, remember, forget, see, hear, smell, taste, feel, wish, hope, expect 等。

6. 过去进行时:用于表示过去正在进行的动作,如: He was having supper at six yesterday evening.

7. 现在完成时与过去完成时:现在完成时的两个用处是①用来表达在过去开始的动作持续到现在,如: I've studied English for two years. ②用来表达过去发生的事但它影响到现在,如: I haven't had my breakfast, so I'm hungry now.

现在完成时与过去完成时的区别在于动作的截止时间,现在完成时所表达的动作截止到现在,而过去完成时所表达的动作截止于过去。如: I haven't seen my old teacher for a long time. 我好久未见到我过去的老师了。是指到目前为止。如果加上一句话,则将变为过去完成时,如: Yesterday I saw my old teacher. I hadn't seen him for a long time. 因为我好久

未见他这一情况截止于昨天。还要注意的一个问题是截止性动词(瞬间动词)可以有完成时,但不能与表示一段时间的状语连用,如: When I got to school, the class had begun. 如果一定要讲开始几分钟了则要换用表示状态,或延续性的动词,如: When I got to school, the class had been on for five minutes.

(三) 语态: 英语中只有主动语态与被动语态之分。主动语态, 句子中的主语是动作的执行者, 如: I broke the window. 而被动语态句子中的主语是主动语态句子中的宾语, 如: The window was broken by me. 被动语态主要用于动作的执行者不明确, 或没有必要说出来, 如: The New building was built last week.

关键要注意的是在主动语态中有省略不定式符号 to 的动词, 在被动语态要还原, 如: 主动语态 I saw him come in. 被动语态 He was seen to come in.

(四) 助动词和情态动词: 助动词本身没有词义, 它只不过与实义动词一起构成谓语动词, 形成了时态、语态, 构成了疑问句、否定句, 以及用来加强语气。而情态动词则表达一种可能、必要、允许、愿望、猜测的意图、倾向, 也用来表示语气的委婉和祝愿。初中阶段这类词主要有: do, does, did, can, could, may, might, will, would, must (have to), shall, should.

【专项训练】

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Mr Zhang asked me _____ the words again.
A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading
- () 2. You _____ play on the road. It's dangerous.
A. mustn't B. may C. can D. must
- () 3. Mr Brown _____ in Beijing since 1993.
A. work B. works C. worked D. has worked
- () 4. I _____ a letter when my mother came in.
A. write B. am writing C. was writing D. will write
- () 5. It's not an important party, you needn't _____.
A. pay for it B. wear it out C. try it out D. dress up for it
- () 6. Can I _____ a bike from him?
A. lend B. return C. give D. borrow
- () 7. —Must I stay at home? —No, you _____.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. may not D. can not
- () 8. —How long have you _____ here? —About two months.
A. been B. gone C. come D. arrived
- () 9. Stamps _____ by people for sending letters.
A. use B. using C. used D. are used
- () 10. The radio says Tianjin will be _____ tomorrow.
A. rains B. rain C. rained D. rainy