



全国课改名校  
中考复习新讲义

# 新课标中考 复习精讲与测试

2007版

总策划 大象教育图书研创中心  
丛书主编 本丛书编委会

# 英语

配人教版课标教材  
一 二轮复习专用



大象出版社

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# 第一轮 单元复习

## 课时 1 七年级(上) Units 1—3



### 一、语法要点

#### 1. 代词

人称代词 (Personal pronouns)

人称	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

物主代词 (Possessive pronouns)

人称 类型	单数					复数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称			第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
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. 可数名词的复数

(1) 一般情况在词尾加-s。map—maps, key—keys

(2) 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词, 在其后面加-es。  
class—classes, box—boxes, watch—watches, brush—brushes

(3) 以-y 结尾, 且-y 前是辅音字母的名词, 变 y 为 i, 再在词尾加-es。city—cities, family—families; y 前是元音字母的名词, y 不变, 直接加-s。boy—boys, day—

days

(4) 以-o 结尾的名词, 有的加-s, 有的加-es。  
radio—radios, piano—pianos, photo—photos, zoo—zoos;  
tomato—tomatoes, potato—potatoes

(5) 以-f, -fe 结尾的名词, 变 f, fe 为 v, 再加-es。  
knife—knives, leaf—leaves (但有例外, 如 roof—roofs。)

(6) 不规则变化: man—men, woman—women,  
foot—feet, tooth—teeth, mouse—mice, child—children,  
deer—deer, sheep—sheep, fish—fish/fishes

### 二、短语句式

1. first name 名字

2. telephone/phone number 电话号码

3. last/family name 姓氏

4. ID card 身份证

5. in English 用英语

6. lost and found 失物招领

7. a set of 一套; 一副

8. thanks...for 为……而感谢

9. very much 很; 非常

10. family photo 全家福

11. pen friend 笔友

12. Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。

13. What's your phone number? 你的电话号码是多少?

14. Call Alan at 495-3539. 给艾伦打电话, 电话是 495-3539。

15. These are my parents. 他们是我的父母。

16. How do you spell "watch"? 你怎么拼写 "watch"?



人称代词、物主代词和名词的用法在历年的中招考试中出现率还是很高的, 考生应在理解其用法的同时, 在平时的练习和运用中有意识地正确使用, 在考试时认真分析, 一般都是能够答对的。代词应注意分

清主格、宾格、所有格,名词应注意分清可数与不可数名词。



### 专题例析

【例1】British people eat \_\_\_\_\_ a lot, and they are cooked in different ways.

- A. potato B. potatoes C. beef D. chicken

(2006·沈阳)

【解析】B。考查名词。本句可译为:英国人非常爱吃土豆,它们可以不同的方式来烹饪。由下文中的they可知前一空是可数名词复数,由此确定选B。

【例2】It used to be \_\_\_\_\_ apartment, but now it's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hers; mine B. her; mine  
 C. her; my D. hers; my

(2006·徐州)

【解析】B。考查代词。本句可译为:过去这是她的公寓,但现在是我的了。前一句用的是形容词性物主代词作定语,后一句用的是名词性物主代词作表语,mine = my apartment。



### 课时训练

#### 一、单项选择

- ( ) 1. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.  
 A. fruit B. vegetables  
 C. meat D. bread
- ( ) 2. —Your English is very good.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Thank you B. No, I'm not  
 C. That's right D. That's great
- ( ) 3. Jack bought \_\_\_\_\_ useful book. \_\_\_\_\_ book is also very interesting.  
 A. an; The B. a; The  
 C. an; A D. a; A
- ( ) 4. Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ coming to my party.  
 A. to B. with  
 C. for D. by
- ( ) 5. —Does Mr Wang often talk with you \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
 —Yes, very often. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_ English very well.  
 A. in; in B. in; /  
 C. with; in D. in; with
- ( ) 6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ fish and \_\_\_\_\_ water in the pool.  
 A. too many; too many  
 B. too many; too much  
 C. too much; too much  
 D. too much; too many
- ( ) 7. —Is this pen yours?  
 —No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. I B. me C. mine D. my
- ( ) 8. —Hello! I haven't seen you for years.  
 —Oh, John, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. How are you B. How do you do  
 C. How about you D. What are you
- ( ) 9. —Excuse me, is there a repair shop near here for MP3?  
 —Well, turn left at the crossing, then you will find \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. that B. any C. this D. one
- ( ) 10. "Mr" is often used after a man's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. first name B. middle name  
 C. last name D. given name
- ( ) 11. We have bought two \_\_\_\_\_ for the coming party.  
 A. box of apple B. box of apples  
 C. boxes of apples D. boxes of apple
- ( ) 12. Mum, I'm thirsty. Will you please give me some \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. pencils B. cake  
 C. water D. books
- ( ) 13. There are about twenty \_\_\_\_\_ in the room. They are having a party there.  
 A. people B. childs  
 C. Germen D. womans
- ( ) 14. When we got to the city center, \_\_\_\_\_ shops were still open, but most of them were closed.  
 A. the B. some C. many D. /
- ( ) 15. —Can I get you a drink?  
 —\_\_\_\_\_. I have already got one.  
 A. No, you don't have to  
 B. That's very kind of you  
 C. Yes, please  
 D. With pleasure

#### 二、完形填空

An old friend was going to spend a few days with me, and he called from the airport to tell me he had arrived. I was not able to 1 the office, but I had prepared for his arrival. After telling him my new 2 address, I told him that I had 3 the key under the doormat (门前的擦鞋垫). I knew it would be quite late



4 I could get back. He could make 5 at home and eat any food that was in the refrigerator.

Two hours later he 6 me from the house. At the moment, he said he was listening to some of my 7 after having a meal. He had found the 8 and cooked some fish and had also helped himself 9 some juice. He hoped I would 10 him soon. I asked him if he had any difficulty in finding the house. He answered the 11 problem was that he couldn't find the key under the doormat, but 12, the living-room window by the apple tree was 13 and he had climbed in through the window. I listened to all this in great 14. There are no apple trees outside my windows, but there 15 only one by my neighbor's house!

- ( ) 1. A. leave                      B. close  
C. keep                          D. lock
- ( ) 2. A. office                      B. house  
C. work                          D. e-mail
- ( ) 3. A. forgot                      B. left  
C. missed                        D. shut
- ( ) 4. A. as                          B. while  
C. before                        D. if
- ( ) 5. A. him                        B. myself  
C. me                              D. himself
- ( ) 6. A. visited                    B. asked  
C. wanted                        D. phoned
- ( ) 7. A. books                      B. records  
C. sound                         D. calls
- ( ) 8. A. pan                        B. sugar  
C. fork                            D. food
- ( ) 9. A. by                         B. for  
C. at                                D. to
- ( ) 10. A. see                        B. agree  
C. join                            D. protect
- ( ) 11. A. terrible                   B. only  
C. most                            D. one
- ( ) 12. A. luckily                   B. luck  
C. badly                          D. bad
- ( ) 13. A. awake                    B. open  
C. alone                          D. tidy
- ( ) 14. A. interest                   B. pleasure  
C. safety                         D. surprise
- ( ) 15. A. is                         B. are  
C. was                            D. were

### 三、阅读理解

#### A

he Sarah left at eighteen, went to college and then

worked at a computer company. Four years later, she got a new job as a manager in British Airways. This is what she told us about her job.

"My office is at Heathrow Airport, but I spend 60% of my time in the air. I teach airhostesses and help them with any problems. I also go to lots of meetings. My hours are usually from 8 am to 4 pm but sometimes I work from 1 pm to 9 pm. At work, the first thing I do is check plane times on my computer and then I speak with hostesses who are doing. That's my favorite part of the job, but I like office work, too. Traveling can be hard work. When I get back from a long trip, all I can do is eat something and then go to bed! I don't make much money, but I'm happy with British Airways and want to stay there and continue to travel."

- ( ) 1. Sarah's first job was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at a college  
B. at a computer company  
C. in British Airways  
D. at Heathrow Airport
- ( ) 2. Sarah does most of her work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in meetings  
B. in the computer room  
C. in the office  
D. in airplanes
- ( ) 3. Most days, Sarah starts work at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 8 am    B. 1 pm  
C. 4 pm    D. 9 pm
- ( ) 4. The first thing Sarah does after a long trip is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go to bed  
B. have a meal  
C. go to a meeting  
D. go to the office
- ( ) 5. Sarah would like to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make more money  
B. stop traveling  
C. go to college again  
D. stay in the same job

#### B

Plants are important living things. Life could not go on if there were no plants. 1 But animals and men can't make food from them. 2 Men live on plants and animals, too. So animals and men need plants to live.

3 If you look carefully at the plants around, too, you will find there are many kinds of plants. 4 Most plants are green. Some plants have many small leaves; others

have only a few large leaves. 5 They are different in shapes and colors.

Except having different shapes and colors, leaves are also different in other ways, some leaves have short stalks while others have long ones, some others have no stalks at all.

请仔细阅读短文,将以下五句话还原到文章空白处。

- A. That is why we find there are so many plants around us.
- B. There are many kinds of leaves.
- C. Animals get their food by eating plants and other animals.
- D. This is because plants can make food from air, water and sunlight.
- E. Some plants are large while others are small.

#### 四、补全对话

Tom: Ah, it's you, Peter. Glad to meet you. Take a seat, please.

Peter: 1 . How are you?

Tom: 2 . But I've got bad news about Bill.

Peter: 3 ?

Tom: He hurt his feet badly. And he's in the People's

Hospital.

Peter: 4 . How long will he stay there?

Tom: He'll be there for two weeks. 5 .

Peter: I think so. But I don't know the way to the hospital.

Tom: Don't worry. I know the way there.

#### 五、书面表达

假如你叫王英,你校新来的外教明天将到你班上课,现要求每位同学写一段自我介绍。请根据下面提示做好书面准备,80词左右。

Name	Wang Ying	Age	15
Hobby	Playing volleyball, listening to music	The subjects you like best	English, Music
Father	Policeman	Mother	Doctor

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## 课时2 七年级(上) Units 4—6



### 一、语法要点

#### 1. 表示地点的介词

初中阶段应掌握的表示地点的介词有: at, in, on, above, over, under, below, across, through, along, near, by, beside, between, among, around, behind 等。

(1) 表示方位的介词 in, on, to

A is in the ... of B. 表示 A 在 B 的范围之内。

Beijing is in the north of China. 北京在中国的北方。

A is on the ... of B. 表示 A 和 B 相邻。

Russia is on the north of China. 俄罗斯在中国北方毗邻。

A is to the ... of B. 表示 A 在 B 的范围之外。

Japan is to the east of China. 日本在中国以东。

(2) at, in 表示地点的用法

at 通常指小地方, in 通常指大地方, in 还表示“在……里”。

at school, at the station, in Beijing, in China, at/in the park

(3) 表示“在……之上(下)”的介词 over, under, above, below, on 等。

over 表示“在……正上方”, 其反义词为 under。

The sky is over our heads and the land is under our feet. 我们头顶蓝天, 脚踩大地。

above 在……上方(不一定垂直), 其反义词为 below。

The plane is flying above the clouds. 飞机在云端飞行。

on 表示“在……之上”, 两者是接触的。

There are some books on the desk. 桌子上有些书。

(4) 表示“前后”的介词或介词短语 in front of, in the front of, before, at the back of, behind 等。

in front of = before, 指在范围之外的前面。behind

是 in front of 的反义词。

There is a tree in front of (before) our classroom. 我们的教室前有一棵树。

He puts his shoes behind the door. 他把鞋放在门后。

in the front of 表示范围之内的前部。其反义词为 at the back of。

Li Lei sits in the front of our classroom. 李磊坐在我们教室的前面。

There is a blackboard at the back of our classroom. 我们教室的后面有一块黑板。

(5) 表示“穿过”的介词 across, through

across 表示“穿过一个平面”, through 表示“穿过某一空间”。

When you go across the road, you must be careful. 你过马路的时候, 一定要小心。

The river runs through the city. 这条河流过这个城市。

## 2. have 的用法

(1) 表示“拥有”, 一般现在时第三人称单数形式为 has, 过去式和过去分词为 had。

I have a big family. 我有一个大家庭。

(2) 表示“吃、喝”等。

What do you have for breakfast? 你早饭吃什么?

We have an English lesson every day. 我们每天上一节英语课。

They had a meeting yesterday. 他们昨天开会了。

(3) there be 和 have 的区别: there be 表示“某地(时)有某人(物)”, 是存在关系, 句子结构为“There be + 某人(物) + 某时(地)”; have 表示“某人(物)所有”, 是“所属关系”, 句子结构为“某人(物) + have (has) + 某物(人)”。

There isn't a cat under the table. 桌子下面没有猫。

She doesn't have a brother or a sister. 她没有兄弟姐妹。

## 3. like 的用法

(1) 作动词, 表示“喜欢”, 后跟 v-ing 形式或 to do 形式。

He likes playing soccer. 他喜欢踢足球。

We like to stay at home today because it is not fine. 我们喜欢呆在家里, 因为今天不好。

(2) 作介词, 表示“像, 比如”。

He enjoys fruit like apples and pears. 他喜欢水果, 比如苹果和梨。

(3) look like 看起来像……

Mary looks like her mother. 玛丽长得像她的妈妈。

## 二、短语句式

1. watch TV 看电视

2. play sports 做运动

3. every day 每天

4. running star 赛跑明星

5. lots of 许多

6. —Where's my backpack? —It's under the bed. 我的背包在哪里? —在床下面。

7. —Do you have a tennis racket? —Yes, I do. 你有网球拍吗? —是的, 我有。

8. —Does she have a soccer ball? —No, she doesn't. 她有足球吗? —她没有。

9. Let's play baseball. 让我们打棒球吧。

10. That sounds boring. 那听起来很无聊。



## 考点链接

介词是英语中最活跃的词之一, 也是中考的热点词汇之一, 在各种题型中都可能出现, 考生在注意常用介词用法的同时, 要理解、记忆由介词搭配成的短语词组及其用法。

have 和 like 的用法是中考的重要考点, 应注意 have 在考题中是实义动词还是助动词; like 是动词还是介词。



## 真题链接

【例 1】Let me \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ after your coats.

A. help; look

B. to help; to look

C. helps; looking

D. help; to looking

(2006·合肥)

【解析】A。考查动词 let 和 help 的用法。本句可译为: 让我帮你看管你的外套。let 为使役动词, 其用法为: let sb do sth. help 的用法为: help sb (to) do sth, 所以选 A。

【例 2】The idea to eat in KFC \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful.

A. tastes

B. sounds

C. smells

D. looks

(2006·江西)

【解析】B。考查动词。本句可译为: 去肯德基吃的主意听起来真好。这四个答案都是连系动词, 都可跟形容词作表语。taste 意为“尝起来”; smell 意为“闻起来”; look 意为“看起来”; sound 在此意为“听起来”。

# 限时训练

## 一、单项选择

- ( ) 1. Can you see a pay phone \_\_\_\_\_ the right of Seventh Avenue?  
A. to B. on C. between D. near
- ( ) 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
- ( ) 3. The story \_\_\_\_\_ boring.  
A. likes B. are  
C. sounds D. hears
- ( ) 4. I know \_\_\_\_\_ animal names, such as snake, sheep, horse and so on.  
A. lot of B. a lot  
C. much D. lots of
- ( ) 5. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ TV now.  
A. look at B. see  
C. look D. watch
- ( ) 6. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ bananas?  
A. eat B. eats  
C. to eats D. eating
- ( ) 7. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the crying baby, but he couldn't find out what was wrong with it.  
A. looked over B. looked after  
C. looked for D. looked out
- ( ) 8. — \_\_\_\_\_ skirt? Is it yours, Linda?  
— No. I think mine is on the back of the chair.  
A. Who's B. Who is  
C. Whose D. Who has
- ( ) 9. I want to travel to many countries \_\_\_\_\_ Australia, England and France.  
A. likes B. like  
C. look like D. looks like
- ( ) 10. — All right, and what about some melons and grapes?  
— Oh, yeah. \_\_\_\_\_ of us likes them.  
A. Every one B. All  
C. No one D. Most
- ( ) 11. — I can't stop playing computer games.  
— For your health, my boy, I'm afraid you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can B. have to C. may D. must
- ( ) 12. — What's your favorite subject, Mike?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. It's interesting.  
A. Toy B. Math

C. T-shirt

D. E-mail

- ( ) 13. — What do you think of his surfing?  
— Oh, no one does \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good B. well C. better D. best
- ( ) 14. He is \_\_\_\_\_ his father, and he \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV, too.  
A. likes; likes B. like; like  
C. like; likes D. likes; like
- ( ) 15. The children have a lot of fun \_\_\_\_\_ games in the garden.  
A. play B. to play  
C. playing D. played

## 二、完形填空

When you write a letter or make a telephone call, your words 1 a message. People communicate with words. Do you think you can communicate 2 words? A smile 3 your face shows you are happy and friendly. Tears in your eyes tell 4 that you are sad. When you 5 your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to say something 6 ask questions. You shake your head, and people know you are saying no. You nod and people know you are saying 7.

Other things can also give some information. For example, a sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus 8. A sign on the wall of your school helps you to find the library. Signs on the door tell you 9 to go in or out. 10 you ever noticed that there are a lot of signs around you and that you receive messages 11 them all the time? People can communicate 12 many other ways. 13 artist can use his drawing to tell about beautiful mountains, the blue sea and many other things. Books 14 to tell you about all wonderful things in the world. They all help us to know 15 is going on in the world.

- ( ) 1. A. take B. bring  
C. carry D. choose
- ( ) 2. A. by B. with  
C. use D. without
- ( ) 3. A. in B. on  
C. at D. over
- ( ) 4. A. others B. another  
C. other D. the other
- ( ) 5. A. put on B. put out  
C. put up D. put down
- ( ) 6. A. when B. or  
C. but D. if
- ( ) 7. A. no B. hello

- C. yes D. nothing
- ( ) 8. A. to get B. to buy  
C. to have D. to take
- ( ) 9. A. where B. why  
C. how D. what
- ( ) 10. A. Do B. Did  
C. Had D. Have
- ( ) 11. A. from B. of  
C. about D. for
- ( ) 12. A. with B. by  
C. without D. in
- ( ) 13. A. The B. An  
C. A D. Some
- ( ) 14. A. write B. wrote  
C. is written D. are written
- ( ) 15. A. what B. which  
C. that D. who

## 三、阅读理解

## A

Life is like the four seasons. Now I am very old, but when I was young, it was the spring of my life. I was born, I played a lot, and then I started school. I learned many new things.

Like a flower, I grew bigger every day. There were happy days and sorrowful days; some days the sun shone, and some days it didn't.

In my twenties, I had a good job. I was strong and happy. Then I married and had a child. In those days, I didn't have much time to think. Every day I was busy and worked very hard. And so, I started to get some white hairs. The summer of my life passed quickly.

Then the days got shorter. Leaves fell from the trees. My child was a university student, and then an engineer. My home was much quieter. I started walking more slowly. One day I stopped working. I had more time. I understood this was my autumn, a beautiful time when the trees change color and give us delicious fruits.

But the days kept getting shorter and colder. Winter has come. I am older and weaker. I know I do not have many days left, but I will enjoy them to the end.

- ( ) 1. The writer was very busy in the \_\_\_\_\_ of his life.  
A. spring B. summer  
C. autumn D. winter
- ( ) 2. According to the passage, which of the following ages is during the autumn of his life?  
A. 15. B. 33.

C. 62. D. 87.

- ( ) 3. What does the word "sorrowful" mean in this passage?  
A. Sad. B. Exciting.  
C. Wonderful. D. Pleasant.
- ( ) 4. Which of the followings is true?  
A. The writer was an engineer.  
B. The writer had a garden with flowers.  
C. The writer was always happy as a child.  
D. The writer now is old and weak, but still he enjoys his life.
- ( ) 5. The best title of the passage can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Four Seasons  
B. My life  
C. Four Seasons in a year  
D. Four Seasons in My Life

## B

Our eating habits are very important for good health and a strong body. There are times when most of us like eating sweets and ice-cream better than meat and rice.

1 if we eat them at the end of a meal. If we eat them before a meal, they may take away our appetite (食欲).

2 . When we feel worried or excited, 3 . A long time ago, in England, some judges (法官) often decided whether a man was telling the truth by giving him some dry bread. If the man couldn't swallow (吞) the bread,

4 . Though this seems strange and foolish, they thought it was an excellent way of finding out the truth. A man who is worrying about something has difficulty in swallowing anything dry, 5 .

请仔细阅读短文,将以下五句话还原到文中空白处。

- A. we may not want to eat  
B. it meant that he wasn't telling the truth  
C. because he loses his appetite  
D. It's important for us to eat our meal at regular time every day  
E. Sweets and ice-cream are not bad for us

## 四、补全对话

- A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Yes, please. Do you have any shoes?  
A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ . How about this black pair?  
B: Oh, it's very beautiful. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A: One hundred dollars.  
B: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ . Do you have any cheaper ones?  
A: Yes, we do. The brown shoes are only fifty dollars.

B: Hmm, they look nice. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: Sure.

B: OK, I'll buy this pair. Here's the money.

A: Here's your change and shoes.

B: Goodbye.

### 五、书面表达

请你参考表格中的信息,写一篇关于你的一位同

学或朋友的小短文,要求:

1. 短文中不得出现你的真实姓名和学校。
2. 可用所给的信息,也可适当发挥。
3. 词数:60—80。

Zhou Yi: 14; tall/ short; thin / strong; kind; favorite sport; listen to music; read books...

## 课时 3 七年级(上) Units 7—9



### 一、语法要点

#### 1. 名词所有格

(1) 名词所有格表示名词之间的所有关系,有两种表示形式,一种是-'s 所有格,另一种是 of 所有格。

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

(2) 用 and 连接两个并列的单数名词表示共有关系,这时只在最后一个名词后加-'s。

This is Mary and her sister's bedroom. 这是 Mary 和她妹妹的卧室。

(3) 用 and 连接两个并列名词,分别拥有各自的物品时,两个名词都在词尾加-'s 表示所有关系。

These are Tom's and Mary's bags. 这些是 Tom 和 Mary 的书包。

(4) 单数名词加-s 或-es 构成复数,表示所有关系时,只在 s 后加-'s。

She is the two boys' mother. 她是那两个男孩的母亲。

#### 2. 询问价格

常用的询问价格的表达方式有:

How much is + 可数名词单数/不可数名词?

How much are + 可数名词复数?

What is the price of ...?

How much does it cost? / How much do they cost?

### 二、短语句式

1. how much 多少(接不可数名词)
2. have a look at/look at 看一看,看一眼
3. how old 多大年纪;几岁
4. basketball/volleyball game 篮球/排球赛
5. school day 学校上课日(指非假日)
6. ...year(s) old ...岁

7. go to a movie 去看电影

8. stay at home 呆在家里

9. Here you are. 给你。

10. You're welcome. 不用谢;不客气。

11. —How much is this blue T-shirt? —It's seven dollars. 这件蓝 T 恤衫多少钱? —7 美元。

12. —How much are these black pants? —They're ten dollars. 这条黑裤子多少钱? —10 美元。

13. I will take it. 我要买下它。

14. —How old are you? —I'm fifteen years old. 你多大了? —我 15 岁了。

15. Do you want to go to a movie? 你想去看电影吗?



名词所有格形式是中考考试的重要考点之一,考生应尤其注意用所有格表示时间、距离的用法和双重所有格的用法。如:ten minutes' drive, a friend of my father's。

购物常以补全对话的形式出现,考生应注意记住常用表达语。



【例 1】So \_\_\_\_\_ homework really makes the students feel tired.

- A. much B. many C. little D. few

(2006 · 河北)

【解析】A。本小题考查 many, much, little, few 四个词的区别用法,many, few 修饰可数名词, much, little 修饰不可数名词,故 B, D 排除。本句意思为:太多作业真的让学生感觉累,故不选否定意思的。答案选 A。

【例 2】— \_\_\_\_\_ have you been away from your hometown?

— For about 13 years.

- A. How far B. How soon

C. How often

D. How long

(2006·沈阳)

【解析】D. how far 用于询问距离, how soon 表示多长时间以后, how often 表示频率, how long 表示多长时间。题中询问“你已经离开家乡多长时间?”故应选D。

### 课时训练

#### 一、单项选择

- ( ) 1. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you like tigers?  
— Because they are cute.  
A. Why B. How C. What D. When
- ( ) 2. Bill said they would have \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.  
A. a two-month B. two months  
C. two-months D. two month's
- ( ) 3. I like comedies, \_\_\_\_\_ my sister doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. and; they B. but; them  
C. or; them D. because; they
- ( ) 4. — Will you stay here for the party?  
— Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_. I'll have to go to an important meeting.  
A. mustn't B. can't  
C. needn't D. won't
- ( ) 5. — Let's play basketball.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You are welcome. B. That's all right.  
C. That sounds well. D. That sounds good.
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ have \$ 100. What can you buy?  
A. Each you B. You each  
C. You of each D. Every you
- ( ) 7. You are so busy. What do you want me \_\_\_\_\_ for you?  
A. do B. done C. to do D. doing
- ( ) 8. This pair of shoes is nice. Can I \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. put on them B. put up them  
C. try them on D. turn them on
- ( ) 9. He \_\_\_\_\_ every Sunday volunteering in an old people's home.  
A. gives B. uses  
C. takes D. spends
- ( ) 10. — Excuse me, could you help me carry the heavy box?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I could B. It doesn't matter  
C. With pleasure D. Don't mention it
- ( ) 11. I don't like eating chocolate, the taste is too

A. hot

B. sweet

C. hot

D. delicious

- ( ) 12. The number of \_\_\_\_\_ in our class \_\_\_\_\_ fifty.  
A. student; is B. the students; are  
C. the students; is D. students; are
- ( ) 13. — Does he work hard?  
— Yes, he has read \_\_\_\_\_ since he got to the office this morning.  
A. several papers B. several paper  
C. a piece of paper D. a paper
- ( ) 14. — \_\_\_\_\_ is a ticket for the film *Hacker II*?  
— About forty yuan.  
A. How old B. How many  
C. How much D. How often
- ( ) 15. I can't say \_\_\_\_\_ I want to see you again. It's a year since I last saw you.  
A. how often B. how long  
C. how much D. how soon

#### 二、完形填空

One girl left her home after a quarrel with her mother.

She 1 for a long time. Then she saw a noodle shop. She was 2, but she didn't have any money with her.

The shop owner was 3 old granny. She asked her, "Do you want to have 4 noodles?"

"But I don't have 5 money," said the girl.

"Don't worry." Soon, the granny 6 the girl a bowl of noodles. The girl ate for a while and started to 7.

"What's the matter?" the granny asked.

"I am just moved 8! We don't know 9 but you cooked noodles for me. 10 my own mother, after a quarrel, sent me 11 the house."

"12 can you think that way? I just cooked you a bowl of noodles. Your mother cooks for you every day. Why don't you 13 her?"

The girl was 14 and went home at once. Her mum 15 her for supper. The girl's eyes were filled with tears again.

- ( ) 1. A. got away B. got up  
C. escaped D. walked
- ( ) 2. A. hungry B. sad  
C. thirsty D. in danger
- ( ) 3. A. a B. an

- C. the D. like  
 ( ) 4. A. a cup of B. a pair of  
 C. a bowl of D. a piece of  
 ( ) 5. A. no B. not  
 C. any D. some  
 ( ) 6. A. brought B. took  
 C. bought D. caught  
 ( ) 7. A. shout B. cry  
 C. ask D. talk  
 ( ) 8. A. happily B. luckily  
 C. complete D. deeply  
 ( ) 9. A. him B. each other  
 C. her D. one after another  
 ( ) 10. A. So B. If  
 C. Or D. But  
 ( ) 11. A. back B. into  
 C. out of D. up  
 ( ) 12. A. While B. What  
 C. How D. When  
 ( ) 13. A. ask B. thank  
 C. help D. comfort  
 ( ) 14. A. comfortable B. angry  
 C. interested D. surprised  
 ( ) 15. A. was waiting for B. will wait  
 C. has waited D. had waited

三、阅读理解

A

Name	Personal information
Norman Bethune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born in 1890 in Canada</li> <li>A doctor</li> <li>Died in 1939 in China</li> <li>Came to China in 1938</li> </ul>
Celine Dion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born in Montreal, Canada</li> <li>In 1997, sang <i>My Heart Will Go On</i> for the film <i>Titanic</i></li> <li>A singing star</li> </ul>
Thomas Edison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born in 1847, Kentucky, the USA</li> <li>Made over 1,000 inventions</li> <li>Died in 1931</li> </ul>
Bill Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born in 1955 in the USA</li> <li>Wrote <i>Business @ the Speed of Thought</i></li> <li>Owms Microsoft Company</li> </ul>

Name	Personal information
Mark Twain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born in 1835 in the USA</li> <li>A writer</li> <li>Died in 1910</li> <li>Wrote <i>Tom Sawyer</i></li> </ul>

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is from Canada.  
 A. Bill Gates B. Mark Twain  
 C. Thomas Edison D. Celine Dion  
 ( ) 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was born in 1835.  
 A. inventor B. singer  
 C. doctor D. writer  
 ( ) 3. *My Heart Will Go On* is the name of a  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. book B. song  
 C. story D. film  
 ( ) 4. Dr Bethune worked in China for about  
 \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8  
 ( ) 5. Which of the followings is true?  
 A. Mark Twain wrote *Business @ the Speed of Thought*.  
 B. Bill Gates started working for Microsoft Company in 1955.  
 C. Thomas Edison made over 1,000 inventions.  
 D. Celine Dion stopped singing in 1997.

B

根据通知内容回答问题。

**Sunshine Middle School  
goes to the final!**

Our school basketball team needs your support!  
 It is in the final of the basketball competition!  
 The match takes place at South Hill School in Moonlight Town on Sunday, 16th July. Don't forget to bring your friends!

- Cheer for our team!
- Lunch at Star Restaurant
- ¥10—Bus fare and lunch
- 9 am—2 pm ( Match starts at 10:30 am)

With your support, we will win!  
 Buy your tickets now!

1. Does Sunshine Middle School need support?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. What time is the match going to start on that day?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Where is lunch going to be?  
 \_\_\_\_\_



4. How much is bus fare and lunch?

5. What advice does the poster give us?

#### 四、补全对话

Kate: 1 \_\_\_\_\_?

Meimei: I'd like some running shoes.

Kate: Over there, please. Something like these?

Meimei: No, I don't like red shoes.

Kate: 2 \_\_\_\_\_?

Meimei: Much better. How much are they?

Kate: 39.95 dollars.

Meimei: Don't you have something cheaper?

Kate: How about these? They're 19.90 dollars a pair.

Meimei: That's OK.

Kate: 3 \_\_\_\_\_?

Meimei: Thirty-seven.

Kate: (Puzzled) 4 \_\_\_\_\_?

Meimei: Oh, that's a Chinese size. You go by different size, don't you?

Kate: (Bring several sizes) Try this on and see how it feels.

Meimei: 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Could I try on the next size larger?

Kate: Here you are. Try this on.

Meimei: That's better. I think I'll take this pair.

#### 五、书面表达

假如你叫王萍,是某电视台英语频道“School English”栏目的忠实观众。请根据下列信息给该栏目的主持人 Cathy 写一封英文信,并表达你对这个栏目的良好祝愿。80 词左右。

优点	内容丰富(有故事、游戏、英文歌曲等),有利于提高英语水平(词汇量、听说能力),能了解更多的外国文化
不足	语速有点快;每周只播出两次

October 26th, 2006

Dear Cathy,

I like your program very much. \_\_\_\_\_

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Yours sincerely,

Wang Ping

## 课时 4 七年级(上) Units 10—12



### 一、语法要点

#### 1. 情态动词 can 的用法

(1) 情态动词 can 没有人称和数的变化,后面跟动词原形。

My father can write books. 我父亲会写书。

(2) 带情态动词 can 的句子变为一般疑问句时,将 can 提前;变否定句时,在 can 后加 not。

—Can he paint? —No, he can't. 他会画画吗? 一不,他不会。

We can't speak Spanish. 我们不会说西班牙语。

(3) 表示“能力”,同义词为 be able to。

Can you drive? / Are you able to drive? 你会开车吗?

(4) 表示“可能性”,常用于否定句和疑问句中。

They can't be so busy. 他们不可能这么忙。

Can it be true? 这可能是真的吗?

(5) 表示“请求、允许”。

Can I borrow your book? 我可以借你的书吗?

(6) can 的过去式为 could, 同时 could 还可以表示“可能性”和委婉客气的请求和建议。

Could you play the piano when you were ten? 你 10 岁的时候会弹钢琴吗?

It could be better to stay here. 呆在这儿可能更好些。

Could you please take the photos to the room? 请把这些照片拿到屋子里好吗?

#### 2. 特殊疑问句

用疑问词引导的疑问句叫做特殊疑问句。其句子结构为:疑问词+一般疑问句? 回答特殊疑问句时不能用 yes 或 no。疑问词分为:疑问代词 what, who, which, whose, whom; 疑问副词 when, where, why, how。