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初中英语知识完全掌握

中考复习训练丛书



英语



初中英语知识完全掌握

中考复习训练丛书英语

• (教师用书) •

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修 订 说 明

浙大版“教与学——中考复习训练丛书”自出版以来,备受读者青睐,在中学界引起了强烈的反响。我社本着服务社会、精益求精和惠及读者的出版理念,在反复调查和广泛听取读者意见的基础上,对该丛书进行全面的修订,以期有更大的提高与进步。

本次修订以浙江省制订的初中各学科课程标准及最新《初中学生考试说明》为依据,充分渗透新课程标准的理念,并着眼于提高学生分析问题、解决问题以及自主学习和合作探究的能力,更加体现了教改理念和中考改革的新精神、新思想、新要求。

针对不同的学科特点和中考考试要求,本丛书对各学科的内容体系进行了创造性的构建:对材料的取舍力求反映最新的观点和信息,并注重知识的背景和实际应用;对知识的讲解不落俗套,按板块方式诠释,强调学科内部和学科之间的渗透、联系,注重提高学生驾驭知识和综合应用的能力;对例题的选择既强调典型性、新颖性,又注重功效性、示范性,由此引领学生更好地认识和把握解题规律;对习题的选取既基于教材,又有所突破和拓展,以期为不同层次的学生营造更大的思考空间和探究平台。

本丛书对知识的归纳和总结摒弃了简单罗列、堆集的传统做法,而是采用开放式、多视角的方法对知识进行归纳总结,给学生展现一个崭新的知识网络;对知识体系的设计采用了立体化、交互推进的原则,将学生的能力培养落实到各个层面。

本丛书基于最新的科学测量和评估理论,按循序渐进、整体推进的原则设计训练题:既安排了同步训练和单元测试,又设计了模拟冲刺试题;对同一层面的内容又按等第设计了基础和提高两组训练试题,不同层次的读者可以灵活取舍。

本丛书包括语文、数学、英语、科学四个学科教师和学生用书,共8册。参加编写的作者队伍庞大,涵盖了省内著名的中考命题专家、一线特级教师和资深教师。

2007年版对全书作了较大的修改和补正,并配有教师用书。

2006年9月



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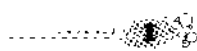
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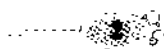
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第一章 语言知识

七年级(上)复习

第一节 Unit 1—Unit 6



要点梳理

常用词组

1. my name 我的名字
2. first name 名字
3. last name 姓氏
4. family name 姓氏
5. phone number 电话号码
6. ID card 身份证
7. in English 用英语
8. thank you 谢谢你
9. his father 他的父亲
10. your uncle 你的叔叔(舅舅)
11. under the table 在桌子底下
12. on the sofa 在沙发上
13. in the backpack 在双肩背包里
14. next to the bed 在床旁边
15. on the right 在右边
16. on Page 12 在第 12 页
17. behind the computer 在电脑后面
18. video cassette 录像带
19. computer games 电脑游戏
20. an ideal room 理想的房间
21. tennis racket 网球拍
22. baseball bat 棒球球棒
23. play basketball 打篮球
24. play volleyball 打排球
25. play soccer 踢足球
26. sports center 体育中心
27. a boring telephone 无聊的电话
28. relaxing sports games 轻松的体育活动

29. watch TV 看电视
30. only one of them 他们中的惟一一个
31. a small family 小家庭
32. every day 每天
33. French fries 薯条
34. ice cream 冰淇淋
35. lots of 许多
36. a list of food 食物清单
37. healthy food 健康食物
38. a group of friends 一群朋友
39. go on a picnic 去野炊
40. how many 多少
41. have breakfast 吃早饭
42. have a big dinner 吃一顿丰盛的晚餐
43. have hamburgers 吃汉堡包
44. running star 赛跑明星
45. Tom's strawberries 汤姆的草莓



难点精析

一、What's your name? 是询问别人姓名时的用语; My name is ... 或 I'm ... 是向别人介绍自己姓名时的用语。当两人初次见面时一般要讲 Nice to meet you. (见到你很高兴。) 表示客气, 回答一般也用 Nice to meet you.

二、讲英语国家中人的姓名和我们中国人的姓名有所不同, 他们的姓名一般包括 first name 和 last name. first name 指的是姓名的前一部分, 通常是孩子出生时父母等所取的名字, 所以 first name 也称作 given name, 即我们中国人所称的名; last name 指的是姓名的后一部分, 通常指一个家族的姓, 所以 last name 也称作

family name,相当于我们中国人所称的姓。所以讲英语国家中人的姓是在名的后面,而我们中国人的姓是在名的前面。

三、我们在询问对方的电话号码时往往用 What's your telephone number? 该问句是用疑问词 what 来提问的,这是因为电话号码中的数字并不表示数量的多少。

四、this, that, these 和 those 是指示代词,一般情况下 this 和 these 指较近的东西,而 that 和 those 指较远的东西;this 和 that 指代单数的东西,而 these 和 those 指代复数的东西。

五、Is this your baseball bat? (这是你的棒球球棒吗?)这样的句子叫一般疑问句。即我们平常问“是不是、有没有、对不对”这样的问句,称为一般疑问句。一般疑问句我们要用 yes 或 no 来回答。

六、What's this in English? (这东西用英语怎么说?)这样的疑问句是特殊疑问句,它不能用 yes 或 no 作简略回答,它必须回答完整。

七、This is Anna and that's Paul. (这是安娜,那是保尔。)是用于向别人介绍一个人时的用语。如果要同时介绍几个人时要用复数形式 These are ... 和 Those are ...。

八、Where is / are ...? 是询问某人或某物在哪里的问句,它的回答是 It's / They're + 地点。

九、bring 和 take 的区别

bring 是“拿来、带来”的意思,表示带到说话者的地方来;take 是“拿走、带走”的意思,表示从说话者的地方带走,即离开说话者的地方。这两个词是反义词。

十、Do you have an ideal room? (你有理想的房间吗?)这是用来询问对方“你有没有……?”的句型,该句型中用了助动词 do,故句子的主语可以用除了第三人称单数以外的名词或代词;其答句的形式是 Yes, 主语 + do. 或 No, 主语 + don't. 如果句子的主语是第三人称单数形式的名词或代词,那么助动词要用 does. 如 Does she have a baseball bat? (她有棒球球棒吗?)其答句是 Yes, 主语 + does. 或 No, 主语 + doesn't.

十一、He has sports every day. (他每天进行体育活动。)此句动词时态为一般现在时。在一般现在时中,句中的动词一般用动词原形,但是,如

果主语是第三人称单数,则句子的谓语动词要用单数形式,即规则动词要在原形后加 -s 或 -es; have 的第三人称单数形式是 has, 属不规则的。

十二、Do you like bananas? 属一般疑问句,因句子的谓语动词是实义动词,故它的疑问句或否定句形式要加助动词 do. 其答句用 Yes, 主语 + do. 或 No, 主语 + don't. 如果句子的主语是第三人称单数,则助动词要用 does. 其答句用 Yes, 主语 + does. 或 No, 主语 + doesn't.

十三、For breakfast, she likes eggs, bananas and apples. (早饭她喜欢吃鸡蛋、香蕉和苹果。)该句子是一般现在时,当句子的谓语动词是实义动词,主语是第三人称单数时,谓语动词要用单数形式,即在原形动词后要加 -s 或 -es. 故该句子的谓语动词是 likes.

十四、many 和 lots of 的用法

many 和 lots of 都可以表示“多”的意思,但 many 只能修饰可数名词,而 lots of 既可以修饰可数名词,也可以修饰不可数名词,lots of 相当于 a lot of.

十五、For dinner, she has chicken, tomatoes and French fries. (晚饭她吃鸡肉、西红柿和薯条。)表示“早、中、晚饭吃……”时,要用介词 for.



例题解析

例 1 This is _____ alarm clock. It looks lovely. It can wake us up every morning.

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

解析 该题是检测冠词的用法。clock 是可数名词的单数形式,在题中空格部分是第一次提到,按题中的意思可以看出要用不定冠词来修饰。因为 alarm 是元音开头,所以要用不定冠词 an. 故答案应是 B.

例 2 In the family photo, my father is between Mum and _____.

A. my B. I
C. mine D. me

解析 该题是检测人称代词的用法。从句中找出一个关键词 between,这是介词,介词后面要跟宾语,句中 between 后面的宾语是 Mum 和空格部分,故空格部分应用宾格。从四个选项可以看出 me 是宾格,mine 也可以作宾语的,但它

是名词性物主代词,用在此处意思不符,所以答案应是 D。

例 3 —What's your sister's name?

—_____ name is Susan.

- A. My B. She
C. Her D. She's

解析 该题是询问姓名的。从题中可知道问的是 your sister's name(你姐姐或妹妹的姓名),故回答也应该是“她(的姓名是)”,答句中 name 是名词,用在名词前面的应是形容词或形容词性物主代词,所以答案应是 C。

例 3 —Is that a baseball?

—_____. It's a basketball.

- A. Yes, that is
B. Yes, it is
C. No, that's not
D. No, it isn't

解析 这是一般疑问句的回答形式。在题中间的是 baseball,而答语中答的是 basketball,可知要用否定回答。再看问句中用指示代词 that 提问,故答句中不能用 that 来答(为避免重复),所以该题的答案应是 D。

例 8 There _____ a baseball and two volleyballs in the box.

- A. is B. has
C. are D. have

解析 该题用了 there be 句型,句中 be 的单、复数形式是由 be 后面的名词的数来决定的,题中空格后的名词是可数名词单数形式,故空格中的 be 应用单数。正因为这是 there be 句型,它是表示“存在”,而不是表示“拥有”,所以不能用 have 或 has。故该题的答案应是 A。

例 3 The TV play is _____. Let's watch it.

- A. interesting B. boring
C. lost D. well

解析 该题的关键信息点是 Let's watch it. 说明这电视剧有趣或好看,所以建议我们看。从四个选项可以看出,只有 interesting 表示有趣。再从空格部分在句中的位置,是在系动词 is 后面,故空格部分应填作表语的形容词,所以答案应是 A。

例 7 —Let's play baseball.

—_____.

- A. Yes, it's boring
B. See you soon
C. Sorry, I don't know
D. That sounds nice

解析 该题应该是祈使句,表示对所提出的建议的应答。从四个选项可以看出 B 项与 C 项文不对题, A 项前后矛盾,显然只有 D 项表示赞同对方的建议,所以答案应是 D。

例 8 Ann likes ice cream _____ dessert.

- A. at B. of
C. for D. between

解析 从句子可知,Ann 喜欢冰淇淋作为餐后甜点。在四个选项中,只有 for 有“为了、作为”的意思,其他三项均无此意,所以答案应是 C。

例 9 Charlie _____ French fries.

- A. does likes B. doesn't like
C. don't likes D. don't like

解析 该题用了一般现在时,主语是第三人称单数,而四个选项都用到助动词,一般来说该句应是否定句或疑问句,但句末是句号,所以我们可以确定这是否定句。该否定句的形式应是“don't 或 doesn't + 动词原形”,由于主语是第三人称单数,所以答案应是 B。

例 10 _____ the salad?

—Look! It's next to the ice cream.

- A. How's B. What's
C. Where's D. How many

解析 从答句 It's next to the ice cream. 可知,问的是位置(地点)。从四个选项中可以看出只有 where's 是说明位置(地点)的,所以答案应是 C。



跟踪巩固

一、从 B 项中找出与 A 项相匹配的选项

A

- (B) 1. What color is that orange?
(F) 2. Hello! Eric.
(E) 3. What's this in English?
(J) 4. Are these your friends?
(I) 5. Where is Ann?
(A) 6. Good morning!
(H) 7. Is this her brother?
(C) 8. How are you?

- (D)9. Who is that girl?
(G)10. What's that letter?

B

- A. Good morning!
B. It's green.
C. Fine, thank you.
D. She is my sister.
E. It's an apple.
F. Hello! Frank.
G. It's H.
H. No, he isn't.
I. She is here.
J. Yes, they are.

二、根据上下文完成对话

1. A: Where's Susan's English dictionary?
B: Is it on her desk?
A: No, I can't see it.
B: Oh, look! It's in her desk.
2. A: Are they sitting on the sofa?
B: No, they aren't.
3. A: Is Eric's baseball under the desk?
B: No, it isn't .
4. A: Where is my pencil-box?
B: It's under the chair.
5. A: Is it next to the dresser?
B: Yes, it is.

三、根据括号中的要求转换句型

1. Is this key under the table? (改为复数形式)
Are these keys under the table?
2. They are English boys. (改为单数形式)
He is an English boy .
3. My ID card is on the dresser. (改为一般疑问句)
Is your ID card on the dresser?
4. Is your baseball bat in your classroom? (作出肯定回答)
Yes , it is .
5. There is a basketball in the room. (对划线部分提问)
What's in the room?

四、单项填空

- (B)1. He is a middle school student.
A. am B. is

C. are D. be

- (D)2. Jim and Tony are good friends.
A. be B. am
C. is D. are

- (C)3. — Where is my backpack?
— It is on the bed.
A. Where; are B. What; is
C. Where; is D. How; is

- (C)4. There are baseball bats in the teachers' office.
A. We B. us
C. Our D. You

- (B)5. The baseball is next to the tennis racket.
A. in B. next to
C. between D. next

- (B)6. — Where are the pants?
— They are on the chair.
A. is; It's B. are; They're
C. is; They're D. are; It's

- (A)7. — Can you bring the nice picture to me?
— OK, see you later.

A. bring B. carry
C. take D. need

- (C)8. — Where is my basketball?
— It's on the floor, between the bookcase and the desk.
A. or B. so
C. and D. but

- (D)9. Does Jim have a soccer ball?
A. Is B. Do
C. Are D. Does

- (C)10. They don't play soccer.
A. isn't B. aren't
C. don't D. doesn't

五、根据首字母或汉语提示拼写单词

1. Is that math (数学) book Jenny's?
2. His father's (父亲的) name is Smith.
3. I can't see any plants (植物) in the classroom.
4. Please take (拿) these exercise-books to the teachers' office.

5. Students need (需要) some school things.
 6. Don't eat too much fast food. It is not healthy.
 7. Jimmy can run fast, because he is a runner in school.
 8. Let's have broccoli and chicken for dinner today.
 9. The pepper, broccoli, and tomatoes are in the salad.
 10. Mr. Green has only one basketball, but he has lots of baseballs.



拓展强化

一、单项填空

- (C) 1. Susan has a nice backpack, but I one.
 A. have B. has
 C. don't have D. doesn't have
- (D) 2. Linda doesn't like broccoli.
 A. a broccoli B. an broccoli
 C. broccolis D. broccoli
- (C) 3. We all need lots of broccoli every day.
 A. chickens B. broccolis
 C. healthy food D. vegetable
- (B) 4. Is your watch in the lost and found case?
 A. Has B. Is
 C. Have D. Are
- (D) 5. — Does Bob like bananas?
 — Yes, he does.
 A. Do; I do B. Do; he do
 C. Does; she does D. Does; he does
- (B) 6. Where is your sister usually having lunch?
 A. do; have B. does; have
 C. is; having D. are; having
- (C) 7. — What kind of fruit do you like?
 — Well, I like strawberries best.
 A. the strawberries
 B. strawberry
 C. strawberries
 D. the strawberries
- (B) 8. Our teacher often says, "Eat lots of. It's not good for our health."
 A. a lot of B. a lot
 C. a lots D. lots of
- (C) 9. We have many clubs. Please bring us soon!
 A. take B. bring
 C. join D. carry
- (A) 10. Do you have some more paper? I want to draw some pictures on it.
 A. some more paper
 B. two more paper
 C. more two papers
 D. some papers
- (B) 11. There are some eggs in the basket.
 A. carrot B. eggs
 C. tomatos D. hamburger
- (C) 12. The students in their school play sports after class every day, so they are interesting.
 A. interesting B. boring
 C. healthy D. relaxing
- (B) 13. — Are the baseballs Maria's or David's?
 — They're David's.
 A. They're David
 B. They're Maria's
 C. Yes, they're David's
 D. No, they're Maria
- (D) 14. — Where's the salad?
 — Look! It's next to the ice cream.
 A. How many B. How's
 C. What's D. Where's
- (D) 15. — What's that under the chair?
 — It's a soccer.
 A. in English
 B. for English
 C. under the chair
 D. A and C

二、完形填空

Fruit is good 1 people. Many people eat some 2 every day. Mr. and Mrs. Baker 3 fruit very much and every Saturday Mrs. Baker

goes to buy some fruit in the 4 near her house. The man in the shop knows her well and helps a lot. She can buy all 5 of fruit there — apples, pears, 6 and bananas. In different time of the year, the price (价格) of each kind of fruit is not the 7. Sometimes 8, sometimes low. Mrs. Baker 9 to buy cheap fruit. But Mr. Baker likes bananas very much. 10 buys bananas for him every week. She only buys cheap fruit for herself.

- (B) 1. A. with B. for
C. of D. to
(A) 2. A. fruit B. apple
C. egg D. pear
(C) 3. A. think B. have
C. like D. want
(D) 4. A. room B. street
C. shopping D. shop
(A) 5. A. kinds B. /
C. pieces D. kind
(C) 6. A. fish B. meat
C. oranges D. orange
(A) 7. A. same B. some
C. bad D. good
(C) 8. A. little B. much
C. high D. dear
(C) 9. A. goes B. likes

- C. wants D. fries
(C) 10. A. Her B. Him
C. She D. He

三、阅读理解

A

I am a middle school student. I go jogging every morning, and I go swimming twice a week. I spend a lot of time playing all kinds of ball games. I like soccer, volleyball and baseball. I am very good at soccer, so I play on the school team. After school, I like playing soccer with my friend, Jim. Jim is not only good at sports but also good at his studies.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子的正误。

- (T) 1. The writer often goes jogging in the morning.
(F) 2. The writer goes swimming once a week.
(F) 3. The writer spends very little time playing ball games.
(F) 4. The writer likes to go swimming in his free time.
(F) 5. Jim is interested in his studies but not good at sports.

B

Look at the table and choose the right answers:

Food for Today

	Anna	Maria	Susan	Nancy
Breakfast	hamburgers eggs apples	eggs cakes bananas	bread ice cream pears	broccoli French fries Strawberries
Lunch	chicken French fries vegetables	French fries fruit vegetables	fish rice vegetables	French fries fish vegetables
Supper	salad vegetables hamburgers	French fries chicken vegetables	French fries fruit vegetables	chicken fruit vegetables

- (C) 6. They all like _____ very much.
A. bread B. fruit C. vegetables D. meat
(B) 7. Anna doesn't have _____ for breakfast.
A. eggs B. salad C. hamburgers D. fruit
(C) 8. Susan has _____ for her supper.

- A. strawberries B. chicken
C. French fries D. fish

(B) 9. _____ likes eat hamburgers and
_____ likes broccoli very much.

- A. Susan; Nancy B. Anna; Nancy
C. Anna; Susan D. Maria; Anna

(D) 10. _____ likes ice cream in the
morning.

- A. Maria B. Nancy
C. Anna D. Susan

四、在方框中选择适当的词语填空

lot can't take cousin play one
have mother pencil math

Tony is my (1) cousin. He is nine. He

has (2) lots of great sports collection. He
(3) has 8 baseballs and 9 tennis rackets. He
(4) takes them to the school, but Mr. White
doesn't let him (5) play. So he isn't happy.

In (6) math class Mr. White says,
"What's two and two, Tony?" He (7) can't
answer it.

"If your (8) mother gives you two
pencils," Mr. White says, "I give you two,
how many (9) pencils do you have?"

"Five, Mr. White."

"No," Mr. White says, "You have four."

But the boy says, "I already have (10)
one in my pencil case."

第二节 Unit 7—Unit 12



要点梳理

常用词组

1. how much 多少
2. come down to 从一处到另一处;到达
3. have a look at 看一看;看一眼
4. for oneself 亲自
5. clothes shop 服装店
6. on sale 出售
7. one's birthday 某人的生日
8. be born 出生
9. date of birth 出生日期
10. birthday party 生日宴会
11. how old 多大
12. talk about dates 谈论日期
13. action movie 动作片
14. go to a movie 去看电影
15. want to do sth. 想做某事
16. see a comedy 看一部喜剧
17. what kind of 什么类型的
18. on weekends 在周末
19. stay at home 呆在家里
20. Chinese history 中国历史

21. for the same reason 因为同样的原因
22. a lot 大量
23. in fact 事实上
24. in a word 总之
25. play the guitar 弹吉他
26. join the art club 参加美术俱乐部
27. speak English 说英语
28. help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事
29. be good with sb. 与某人相处得好
30. join sb. 加入某人的队伍
31. E-mail address 电子信箱
32. what time 什么时候
33. go to school 上学
34. go to bed 上床睡觉
35. go home 回家
36. take a shower 淋浴
37. put on 穿上
38. get to work 开始工作
39. listen to ... 听……
40. in the morning / afternoon / evening 在上
午 / 下午 / 晚上
41. do homework 做回家作业
42. eat breakfast / lunch / supper 吃早饭 / 中
饭 / 晚饭

43. make a schedule 制定一份时间表
44. early morning news 早新闻
45. tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人某事
46. get up 起床
47. favorite subject 最喜爱的科目
48. physical education 体育
49. on Monday morning / afternoon / evening
在星期一上午/下午/晚上
50. have math 上数学
51. after class 课后
52. after lunch 饭后
53. be strict with sb. 对某人要求严格
54. music teacher 音乐教师
55. for example 例如



难点精析

一、Can I help you? 该句型是我们主动给他人提供帮助时的用语,因此经常被用在服务场所,如商场、旅馆、图书馆等地方。其答语要求回答具体的内容,而不用 yes 或 no。

二、How much are these tomatoes? (这些西红柿要多少钱?) how much 在英语中可以用来问价格,句子谓语的单复数形式要根据 how much 后面所跟的主语来确定。how much 后面的主语如是单数形式或不可数名词,那么谓语动词要用单数形式,如 how much 后面的主语是复数形式,那么谓语动词要用复数形式。

三、The Smiths are going to sell the house at a low price. (史密斯一家打算以低价出售这栋房子。)在英语中表示以什么价格(出售)要用介词 at。如以好(高)的价格(出售)用 at a very good price。

四、You won't believe it until you see it for yourself. (如果不是亲眼所见你是不会相信的。)句中所用的 for yourself (oneself) 是亲自的意思。

五、What year were you born? (你是哪一年出生的?)是询问别人出生年份(时候)的表达法。句中的 be born 指出生,所以通常用过去时。该句型也可以用 When were you born? 来提问。

六、How old are you? (你多大(岁数)了?)这是询问别人年龄的表达法。不同的主语应选用不同的 be 动词。如 How old is she? (她多大

了?)句中的主语是 she, 所以 be 动词用 is。

七、Can you go to a movie on weekends? (周末你能去看电影吗?)句中用了情态动词 can, 表示“能、会”。在使用情态动词时,要注意跟动词原形,因为情态动词和后面的动词原形构成句子的谓语,所以该句中 can 后面的动词原形是 go。其答句是 Yes, 主语 + can。或 No, 主语 + can't。

八、What kind of movies do you like? (你喜欢看哪种类型的电影?)这是询问类别时所用的句型。kind 是“种类”的意思。

九、I usually read English in the morning. (我通常在早上读英语。)该句用了一般现在时,句中的谓语动词是实义动词,其疑问句和否定句要用助动词 do。如把该句改为一般疑问句是 Do you usually read English every morning? 改为否定句为 I don't usually read English every morning。如果主语是第三人称单数,而时态是一般现在时,改为疑问句或否定句时要用助动词 does。

十、Can you play the piano? (你会弹钢琴吗?)句中 play the piano 是弹钢琴的意思。在表示演奏乐器时,要用动词 play, 并且在这些乐器名称前要加定冠词 the。play 也可以用于打球,在用于打球时,在球类名称前不能加定冠词 the。

十一、I want to join the music club. (我要加入音乐俱乐部。)句中的 join 是“加入”的意思,着重指加入组织、军队、党派、团体,并成为其中一员。如: 入团 join the League, 参军 join the army 等。

十二、hour 与 o'clock 的区别

hour 是“小时”的意思,表示一段时间; o'clock 是“钟点”的意思,表示时刻。

十三、job 与 work 的区别

job 和 work 都表示“工作”或“职业”,既可以指脑力劳动,也可以指体力劳动。但 job 是可数名词,往往指具体的一份工作;而 work 作“工作”解时是不可数名词,泛指工作。如“找到工作”是 find a job, 而不能用 work; “去上班”是 go to work, 而不能说 go to job。

十四、介词 in, on 和 at 表示时间的用法

表示年份、月份、季节、上午、下午和晚上时,往往用介词 in。如在 2006 年, in 2006; 在七月份, in July; 在冬季, in winter; 在上午/下午/晚

上, in the morning/afternoon/evening; 在那些日子里, in those days. 表示在某一天, 包括在某一天的上午、下午、晚上, 用介词 on. 如在星期二, on Tuesday; 在九月五日, on September 5; 在元旦, on New Year's Day; 在他生日那天, on his birthday; 在星期一早上, on Monday morning; 在一个寒冷冬天的晚上, on a cold winter evening. 表示“钟点”或“某一时刻”用介词 at. 如在七点钟, at seven o'clock; 在吃晚饭的时候, at supper time; 在正午, at noon; 在那个时候, at that time.

十五、fun 与 funny 的区别

fun 是不可数名词, 指“娱乐、快乐”或“有趣的人或事”的意思, 前面可以用形容词 great 来修饰. funny 是形容词, 指“有趣的、滑稽的”意思, 前面常常用副词 very 来修饰. 如: The film is great fun. (这部电影很有趣.) The film is very funny. (这部电影很有趣.)

十六、have (has) 的用法

have (has) 表示“拥有”, 表示主语与所拥有的东西之间是所有关系. 如: I have a baseball bat. (我有一根棒球球棒.) A table has four legs. (一张桌子有西条腿.) 在使用 have (has) 时, 要注意当句子的主语是第三人称单数的情况下要用 has. Have (has) 还可以构成一些常用词组, 如: have a look (walk, swim, shower) 看一看(散步、游泳、淋浴); have breakfast (lunch, supper) 吃早饭(午饭、晚饭); have a seat 就坐; have a birthday party (dance) 举行生日聚会(舞会); have Chinese 上语文课; have a good (wonderful, great) time 过得很愉快、玩得很痛快.

十七、because 与 so 的用法

because 是从属连词, 表示“因为”的意思. because 用来引导表示直接或主要原因的句子, 语气强烈, 常常用来回答 why 引导的特殊疑问句. 如: —Why do you like music? —Because it's fun. —你为什么喜欢音乐? —因为它有趣. so 是并列连词, 表示“因此、所以、结果是”的意思, 它往往用来构成并列句. 如: It's Saturday today, so I don't go to school. 因为今天是星期六, 所以我没去上学. 注意: 句子中用了 because 就不用 so, 用了 so 就不要用 because.



例题解析

例 1 Let's go and _____ the pictures on the wall.

- A. look B. see
C. have a look D. have a look at

解析 该题我们要注意两点. 第一, let 是使役动词, 故后面的动词不定式作宾语补足语时不带 to; 第二, look 和 see 的区别: look 表示有意识地看, 强调的是“看”这个动作, 而 see 表示“看见”这个结果. 显然该题表示的是有意识地“看”, 应选用 look, 但 look 是不及物动词, 后面不能跟宾语, 但句中有名词 the pictures 跟在后面, 所以在 look 后面必须跟介词 at 才能跟宾语 the pictures. 故答案应是 D.

例 2 Listen carefully, _____ you'll hear nothing.

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

解析 全句的意思是“仔细听, 否则你什么也听不到.”从句中前后的意思可以看出, you'll hear nothing 是说明 listen carefully 的结果的, 故空格应填 or, 前后意思才正确、连贯. 所以答案是 C.

例 3 _____ your coat. It's very cold here.

- A. Take on B. Put off
C. Put on D. Take off

解析 从句中的 It's very cold here. 可以知道这儿冷, 是要穿衣服, 而不是脱衣服, 在四个选项中可以排除 D 项, 而 A 项与 B 项都与穿戴(衣服)无关, C 项的 put on 有穿戴(衣服)的意思, 故答案应是 C.

例 4 _____! Where is the nearest post office, please?

- A. That's OK B. Excuse me
C. Thanks D. You're welcome

解析 从句中的意思可以看出这个句子是问路. 要问路, 就要打扰别人, 因此我们常常用 Excuse me 来请求对方的帮助, 而 C 项是向对方表示感谢, A 项与 D 项是别人向你感谢时的答语, 所以答案应是 B.

例 5 Miss Rose _____ born in a big city in America.

- A. was B. am
C. is D. are

解析 该题是说“Miss Rose 出生在美国的一座大城市”。表示出生的词组是 be born, 但由于出生这个事情已经发生过了, 所以要用过去时, 因此该题的答案应是 A。

例 5 —What do you usually do _____ weekends?

—I usually stay _____ home and do some reading.

- A. at; on B. on; at
C. at; at D. on; on

解析 该题是介词的用法, 表示在周末要用介词 on, 表示在家要用介词 at, 所以该题的答案应是 B。

例 5 I started to learn to play the piano 8 years ago, and now I can play it _____.

- A. very well B. very OK
C. very much D. very good

解析 该题主要测试形容词和副词的用法。我们可以看出含有空格的句子的谓语动词是实义动词(或行为动词)play, 故后面可以跟副词作状语。从四个选项中可以看出, well 是副词, 表示“好”, 符合题意, 尽管 good 也表示“好”, 但它是形容词。所以答案应是 A。

例 8 Let's _____ this interesting TV play.

- A. look B. see
C. watch D. look at

解析 从四个选项可以看出 look 是不及物动词, 后面不能跟宾语的; B、C、D 三项后面都能跟宾语, 但表示观看, 特别是看电视、看比赛、看表演要用动词 watch, 所以该题的答案应是 C。

例 5 It's _____ to skate on real ice.

- A. very fun B. great fun
C. great funny D. a great fun

解析 从句子结构可知, 空格中需要填的是表语, 在四个选项中可以看出, fun 是不可数名词作表语, 而且要注意 fun 可以有 great 来修饰, 而不用 very 来修饰, 因为 very 是副词而不是形容词, 所以答案应是 B。

例 10 We often have sports _____ Friday afternoon.

- A. in B. on
C. at D. for

解析 这是考查介词的用法。我们知道介词 in 用在表示年份、月份和季节的名词前; on 表示特指某一天, 或某一天的上午、下午或晚上; at 用于表示时刻。该句表示的是某一天的下午, 故要用介词 on, 所以答案应是 B。



跟踪巩固

一、从 B 项中找出与 A 项相匹配的选项

A

- (H) 1. When is your father's birthday?
(D) 2. Who can play the trumpet?
(A) 3. Are these your new sports shoes?
(G) 4. How can I contact you?
(E) 5. What club do you want to join?
(C) 6. Is Maria your best friend?
(F) 7. Thank you very much.
(J) 8. Where are my new pants?
(B) 9. Why do you like action movies?
(I) 10. Can you help me with my English?

B

- A. No, they aren't.
B. They're exciting.
C. Yes, she is.
D. I can.
E. The baseball club.
F. You're welcome.
G. My phone number is 7815-9368.
H. It's June 8th.
I. Sure.
J. They're on your bed.

二、根据上下文完成对话

A: Oh, look! I like that yellow sweater.

(1) How (2) much is it?

B: Twenty dollars. Oh, look! I like these green socks.

A: Oh, no. I (3) don't like green.

B: Do you like this?

A: Mmm, (4) yes, I do, but it's fifteen

dollars.

B: How much is the blue sweater?

A: (5) It's eighteen dollars. But you (6) have a blue sweater.

B: Mmm.

A: Look (7) at these shorts.

B: Yes, I like those. How much (8) are (9) they ?

A: Only sixteen dollars.

B: OK. I'll (10) take them.

三、根据括号中的要求转换句型

1. Those strawberries are on the plate. (改为单数形式)

That strawberry is on the plate.

2. They have some sweaters at a very good price. (改为否定句)

They don't have any sweaters at a very good price.

3. This is a red backpack. (改为否定句)

This is not a blue backpack.

4. I want some tomatoes. (改为一般疑问句)

Do you want any tomatoes?

5. My backpack is on the bed. (对划线部分提问)

Where is your backpack?

6. This is an English dictionary. (对划线部分提问)

What is this?

7. How much are the black shoes? (改为同义句)

What is the price of the black shoes?

8. Her coat is black and white. (对划线部分提问)

What color is her coat?

9. There are two pictures on the wall. (对划线部分提问)

How many pictures are there on the wall?

10. She is Annie. (用 Emma 改为选择疑问句)

Is she Annie or Emma?

四、根据下列句子的意思选择适当的介词填空 (每个介词只能用一次)

in at on about around under with
for to of

1. We usually take a school bus to school.

2. Lucy tells me about her family.

3. Thank you for your help.

4. We don't go to school on Saturday and Sunday.

5. Betty eats her lunch at home.

6. What time do you usually do your homework in the evening?

7. We have lots of trees in our school.

8. There are many flowers around their house.

9. We write with our hands.

10. My shoes are under the bed.

五、根据首字母或汉语提示拼写单词

1. Frank likes Chinese tea with (有) milk in it.

2. Annie really (真正地) doesn't like thrillers.

3. Who do you think is successful (成功的)?

4. Ann's favorite (最喜爱的) food is French fries.

5. Jimmy wants to be a musician (音乐家) when he grows up.

6. Their classroom is big, but ours is small.

7. What's wrong with your bike? It's broken.

8. March is the third month of a year.

9. June 12th is the twelfth day in June.

10. His telephone numbers are 87650581 and 87650815.



拓展强化

一、单项填空

(C) 1. April is the fourth month of the year.

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

(B) 2. —Is Alice English or American?
—She's English.

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

(C) 3. —What time do you get up on