

初中毕业班考试复习指南

英语

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第一章 第一册(Units 1 ~ 16)

一、知识网络

I. 基础知识

1. 主要词汇 be, ask, answer, can, clean, colour, come, do, find, get, give, go, have, help, know, look, love, meet, must, open, please, put, see, sit, speak, take, thank, think, want, watch, worry, big, Chinese, English, fine, favourite, glad, good, late, little, many, much, new, old, orange, red, same, sorry, sure, school, banana, box, child, class, clothes, family, half, hour, man, people, photo, quarter, sheep, shoe, trousers, wife, woman, how, what, which, who, no, yes, too, about, in, on, at, like, to, but, and, or, some, any

2. 短语 all right, at home/school, come in/on, get up, go home, have a look/a seat, have supper, how many, in English, look after/at/like, look the same, middle school, put on, sit down, watch TV, very much, Young Pioneer

3. 主要句型、日常交际用语 ①How do you do? Nice to meet you. ②—How are you? —Fine/Very well, thank you ③Here you are. ④This way, please. ⑤What about...? ⑥Let's go. ⑦There is a book on the table. ⑧What colour is it? ⑨Whose hat is this? ⑩Where is Tom? ⑪How old are you? ⑫What's three and five?

4. 语法 ①掌握名词单复数的用法, 区别可数名词与不可数名词、普通名词和专有名词。掌握名词所有格的用法。

②掌握人称代词、物主代词和指示代词的用法。

③掌握基数词的用法。

④了解冠词 a, an, the 的基本用法。

II. 热点、重点、难点

1. there be 结构与 have

there is(are) 和 have 都可以表示汉语中“有”的意思, 但有区别。there be 表示存在关系, 是“什么地方或时间存在什么”的意思, 常跟地点或时间状语连用。例如: There is a map of China on the wall. 墙上有一张中国地图。have 表示所属关系。例如: Tom has a car of his own. 汤姆自己有一部小汽车。如果很难说“有”是所属关系还是存在关系, 则两者可换用。如: There are two doors in the classroom (The classroom has two doors). there 不可与 have/has 连用, 但可以和 live, stand, lie 等连用, 使语言表达更生动形象。如: Once upon a time there lived a king. 从前有个国王。there is 后接单数可数名词或不可数名词, there are 后接复数可数名词。如果是几个名词并列, 第一个名词是单数, 一般用 there is。如: There is a lamp, a pen and some books on the desk.

2. look, look at, see, watch

look 一般是不及物动词,后跟 at 时为及物。look 和 see 都是“看”的意思。look 是主动地、有意识地“看”、“注意看”;see 表示主语处于被动接受的地位,是“看见”、“看到”的意思。look 强调动作,see 强调结果。例如:I looked hard but saw nothing. 我认真看,但什么也没看见。The old woman looked at him from head to foot. 这老妇人从头到脚地看他。see 是表示感觉的动词,一般不用于进行时,如果用进行时,则表示有意识的动作,词义有了变化。例如,He is seeing his friend off. 他送他朋友走。watch 表示所看事物的变化、移动和发展。例如:I'm watching the boy. 我在注视这孩子(的举动)。汉语的“看”英语有多种表达形式,如:看电影或看戏用 see a film/a play;看电视或看比赛用 watch TV/the match/games;看人或物用 look at sb./sth.;看病用 see a/the doctor,看书或看报用 read a book/newspaper.

3. Excuse me, I am sorry. I beg your pardon.

(1) 当我们要说的话,要做的事可能引起对方不便或打搅对方时,或者要引起对方注意时,事先常说 Excuse me。如:Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the station? 劳驾/对不起,请问去车站怎么走?

(2) 在我们做错了事或说错了话之后表示歉意时,常用 sorry。如:I'm sorry, but I can't go to the office today. 对不起/抱歉得很,我今天不能上班。

(3) 比较正式的场合, I beg your pardon 常用于下列情况(A)做了错事道歉时;(B)谈话中提出异议之前;(C)没听清对方的话,希望他重复一遍时,如:I beg your pardon(或 I'm sorry), teacher, for coming here late. 老师请原谅我来晚了。I beg your pardon(或 Pardon), could you say it again? 对不起,请再说一遍,好吗?

4. good, well, fine, nice, OK

(1) good 用作表语和定语,表示人的品质、行为或事物的“好”。如 Lucy bought a good book yesterday. 昨天露西买了一本好书。

(2) well 当形容词用时,只作表语,表示人的身体“好”。如:David is well now. 大卫现在身体好。

(3) fine 通常指质量、天气、发育、气质和景色“好”。如 It's fine today. 今天天气晴朗。

(4) nice 通常指取悦于感官的事物,含有感情色彩的“好”。如 She is a nice little girl. 她是一个漂亮的小姑娘。

(5) OK 有三层意思(A)相当于 good, all right, 意为“正确、完好”,(B)回答别人的问候,相当于 fine;(C)表示赞同对方的建议或意见。如:—Is the cup broken? (这杯子坏了吗?)—No, It's OK. (不,是好的)—How are you? —Fine /Very well, thank you. And you? —I'm OK. (我很好。)—This way, please. (这边走。)—OK. (好的)

5. What about...?

What about...? 与 How about...? 一样,用来征求意见,询问消息,或提出建议,译作“怎么样?”“……好不好?”介词后接名词或动名词短语。如:What/How about today's film? 今天的电影怎么样? What about playing football after school? 放学后踢足球怎么样?

6. It's time to go to school. 上学的时间到了/该是上学的时候了。It's time to go to school 可改写成 It's time for school.

7. one, ones, it, they

one 可用作不定代词,指代前面出现过的名词,以免重复,其复数形式为 ones。如:If you take this desk, I'll take that one. 如果你要这张桌子,我就要那一张。These chairs are too old, I want to buy some new ones. 这些椅子太旧了,我要买一些新的。one(ones) 只是指代前面出现过的名词并不代替前面整个名词短语。如:This book is a good one 中,one 只指代 book,并不代替 this book。it 也是代词,代替上文提到的东西,其复数形式为 they(主格),them(宾格)。下面误句是常见的错误:误①Your pen writes very well. May I use one? (该用 it) 误②I have lost my umbrella. I want to buy it. (该用 one,因 it 代替 my umbrella,不会是想买丢失的那一把) one 可指人或物, it 只能指物。注意下列两句中谓语动词的数 One of the boys has lost his hat. 男孩中有一个丢了帽子。This book is one of the best books that have appeared. 这本书是最好的出版物中的一种。

8. Put it on. 把它穿上。

这是一个祈使句。祈使句表示命令、请求等。谓语动词用原形,否定形式在句首加 don't。如 Don't be late for school. 上学别迟到。Don't play football in the street. 别在街上踢足球。

9. Is your friend a girl or a boy? 你的朋友是男孩还是女孩?

这是一个选择疑问句,由 or 连接两个并列的成份,回答这种问句不能用 yes 或 no。例如,—Are you going today or tomorrow? —I am going today.

10. but, and, or

but 是对等连接词,使其前后的词、短语、句子有相对立或对照性的关系。如:He has 3 daughters but no sons. 他有三个女儿,却没有儿子。and 连接两个或两个以上表示不同的人或物的单数名词作主语时,后跟复数动词。如用 or 连接,后面的动词的数取决于最靠近的那个名词或代词。例如:Jack and Jim are good friends. 杰克和吉姆是好朋友。Two men or a woman is coming. 两个男的或一个女的要来。and 和 or 都可以在祈使句后引导一个句子,表示的意思不同。例:Work hard, and you will succeed. (= If you work hard, you'll succeed) 努力工作,那么,你将成功。Work hard, or you will fail. (= If you don't work hard, you'll fail) 努力工作,否则你将失败。

二、范例分析

例1 看图听句子,选择与图画内容相符的选项



录音:

- A. Jim is calling Kate. His telephone number is eight six nine double three five seven.
- B. Jim is calling Kate. His telephone number is eight six nine double three four seven.
- C. Jim is calling Kate. His telephone number is eight six nine double three two six.

解题指导 看图听句子,选择与图画相符的选项和听音选图是形式新颖的,卷面活跃的听

力测试题型。前者要求仔细观察图画,认真听录音内容(三个与图画有关的句子),然后选择与图画内容相符的选项。后者要求听几个句子或一段对话,从一组画面中选择一个与所听内容相符的画面。本题正确答案为 B。因 B 句所述文字与图画相符。

例 2 听对话,选择正确答案

() ①The man _____.

A. is helping a woman B. is asking the way C. is visiting a friend

() ②The History Museum is about _____ away from the place where the man and woman are standing.

A. 500 metres B. 5.5 kilometres C. 6 kilometres

录音材料: Man: Excuse me. This is my first time to Beijing. Could you tell me the way to the History Museum?

Woman: Keep going straight about 500 metres, you'll see the stop for the bus No. 24. The bus will take you there.

Man: How far is it from the stop to the museum?

Woman: About 5.5 kilometres.

解题指导 这是对话理解,是听力测试中的主要题型之一,考查的是捕捉关键词或主要信息的能力。考点一段是对话的中心内容,对话发生的地点、时间、事件、对话人的关系以及对话暗示的意思等。命题形式可以是听一段对话回答一个或几个问题。第①小题考查对话的主旨,需把握整段对话内容才能判断答案是 B。第②小题考查细节内容,需经过简单的换算才能得出正确答案 C。

例 3 听短文,选择正确答案

() ①The students went to the West Hills _____.

A. on foot B. by bike C. by bus

() ②_____ dug holes there.

A. Team 1 B. Team 3 C. Team 5

() ③What does the passage talk about?

A. Planting trees. B. Visiting the West Hills. C. Going for a picnic.

录音材料: On Tree-Planting Day, all the students in our class went to the West Hills to plant trees. We got there by bus. Team 1 carried young trees. Team 2 and Team 3 dug holes. Team 4 and Team 5 planted the trees. Team 6 watered the trees. We planted 20 trees and got back to school very late.

解题指导 这是短文理解,是听力测试中的难题之一。听力中的理解题不象阅读理解题有那么多深的深层理解和命题技巧,它一般将理解题设在客观事实或短文大意上。根据录音材料分析判断本大意的答案分别是①C②B③A。排除听力障碍、强化听力训练、掌握听力技巧有助于听力能力的发挥。解题时,注意以下几个方面: A. 播放录音之前,迅速浏览题目,把握听的重点,靠近选择目标,做到胸有成竹。 B. 尽量获取听的具体信息,尽可能速记重要事实,如事件发生的时间、地点,所涉及的人物以及角色之间的关系等。 C. 从全局出发,抓大意、抓整体,不纠缠于个别词语。因此,首先要确认说话的环境、场合、事件等情景和情节,以便高屋建瓴,根据大环境来推断细节,以达到“以大克小”之功效。

三、强化训练

听力部分

I. 听音选图 下面有 6 个独立的图画, 请根据每个图画里说话者的立场, 选出最合适的一句话, 并将其英文代号填入空格内, 其中有三项为多余项。(6 分)



1()



2()



3()



4()



5()



6()

II. 听对话, 根据你所听到的内容, 选择正确的答案。(9 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有 1 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出正确答案。(每段对话读两遍)

- () 1. The next train leaves for Beijing at _____.
A. 9: 40 B. 10: 20 C. 10: 12
- () 2. _____ can draw well.
A. Linda B. John C. Peter
- () 3. The speakers are probably (很可能) in the _____.
A. classroom B. shop C. park
- () 4. Lin Hong's aunt is a _____.
A. doctor B. nurse C. teacher
- () 5. _____ is the hardest subject for Mary.
A. English B. Maths C. Physics

第二节 听下面两段对话, 每段对话后有 2 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出正确答案。(对话读两遍)

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 6、7 两题

- () 6. The woman is _____.
A. visiting Mr Smith B. asking the way C. making a phone call
- () 7. The man's telephone number is _____.
A. 6534089 B. 6534809 C. 6543908

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8、9 两题

- () 8. Tomorrow will be _____.
A. Friday B. Saturday C. Sunday

() 9. Both the man and the woman will _____.

A. go fishing B. go to the show C. go to the cinema

III. 听短文, 根据所听内容, 选择正确答案。(5分) (短文读三遍)

() 1. There are _____ people in Sue's family.

A. four B. five C. six

() 2. Sue's house is _____.

A. in a small town B. in a big city C. in a small village

() 3. Sue goes to work _____ every morning.

A. by bike B. by bus C. on foot

() 4. You can't buy _____ in Sue's shop.

A. pens B. pencils C. fish

() 5. Sue works _____ in a week.

A. seven days B. four days C. five and a half days

笔试部分

I. 词汇(13分)

A. 写出下列各词的复数形式:

1. box _____ 2. that _____ 3. wife _____ 4. child _____

B. 写出下列各词的反义词:

1. young _____ 2. open _____ 3. up _____ 4. right _____

C. 写出下列各词的同音异形词

1. know _____ 2. too _____ 3. who's _____ 4. son _____

D. 用所给人称代词的适当形式填空

1. _____ brother is an English teacher. He often helps _____ learn English. (I)

2. —Who is that woman? —I don't know _____. Maybe _____ is a nurse. (hers)

3. Tom and Mary aren't at home _____ are at school. _____ classrooms are on the second floor. (them)

E. 英汉互译

1. have a seat _____ 2. in English _____ 3. PRC _____

4. This way, please. _____ 5. 给你 _____ 6. 中学 _____

7. 起床 _____ 8. 体育课 _____

II. 选择填空: 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出能填入句中空格的最佳答案(17分)

() 1. —Is this book _____? —No, it's _____.

A. yours; his B. yours; mine C. her; hers D. his; her

() 2. _____ orange is _____ orange.

A. A; a B. An; an C. The; an D. An; 不填

() 3. —Is your father a driver or a teacher? —_____.

A. Yes, he is a driver B. No, he isn't a teacher

C. No, he isn't a driver D. He is a teacher

- () 4. —How are you, Miss Gao? —
A. How do you do? B. How are you? C. Fine, thank you D. I'm good, thanks.
- () 5. —_____. Where is the bus stop? —It's over there.
A. Hello B. Excuse me C. Sorry D. OK
- () 6. These apples are for _____.
A. you and her B. me and he C. I and you D. her and I
- () 7. I'm fourteen, _____ Lucy is fourteen, too.
A. but B. and C. or D. so
- () 8. _____ the blackboard! What can you _____ on it?
A. Look; see B. See; Look at C. Look at; at D. Look at; see
- () 9. —Thank you for your timely help. —_____.
A. All right B. That's right C. That's all right D. OK
- () 10. Oh, the hat _____ a cat.
A. looks after B. looks the same C. looks like D. looks at
- () 11. The shoes are yours. Can I _____?
A. put it on B. put on it C. put on them D. put them on
- () 12. —_____ is the coat? —It's green.
A. Where B. How much C. Whose D. What colour
- () 13. There will _____ a football match on TV next Sunday.
A. have B. be C. lie D. stand
- () 14. What do you like _____ China?
A. about B. for C. on D. of
- () 15. Usually I have two _____, an egg and a glass of milk for breakfast.
A. bread B. breads C. piece of breads D. pieces of bread
- () 16. David is looking at the _____ to find the address of Ann's school.
A. book B. newspaper C. map D. blackboard
- () 17. I have lost my English dictionary. I have to buy _____ after school.
A. it B. one C. any D. other

III. 句型转换根据要求改写句子(8分)

1. Nick has lunch at home. (改为否定句)

Nick _____ lunch at home.

2. Jeff bought some Japanese books. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Jeff buy _____ Japanese books?

3. There is a pen on the desk. (改为反意疑问句)

There is a pen on the desk, _____?

4. Their teacher is well at present. (就划线部分提问)

_____ is their teacher at present?

5. They are oranges. (改为单数形式的句子)

_____ orange.

6. It's time for bed. (改为同义句)

It's time _____ bed.

7. Her name is Rose. (就划线部分提问)

_____ her name?

8. Bill is eleven years old. (就划线部分提问)

_____ is Bill?

IV. 补全对话, 在下面的横线上填上一个适当的词, 使其意思完整、语法正确 (8 分)

A: Hello, Sam, nice to _____ (1) you again. Today is my birthday. My parents bought many presents _____ (2) me yesterday.

B: Really? Happy _____ (3) to you. I give you my best _____ (4).

A: _____ (5) _____ (6) _____ (7). This evening we're _____ (8) to have a birthday _____ (9). Would you like to come _____ (10) me?

B: I'd love _____ (11). _____ (12) _____ (13) will the party begin?

A: At 8 o'clock. _____ (14) be late.

B: I _____ (15). See you this _____ (16).

A: See you.

V. 根据图示, 在下面的短文空格中填入适当的词, 词首字母已给出. (10 分)

It was a r _____ afternoon. Xiao Ming was on his way home from s _____. Suddenly he saw an old man w _____ in the rain. The old man hadn't got an umbrella w _____ him and he was wet all over. Xiao Ming went up to him and tried to h _____ the umbrella for the old man but he failed. He was too s _____ and it was difficult for him to hold it h _____ enough. Then he saw the old man's stick (杖) and he tried hard to tie it to the handle (柄) of the umbrella. This time the umbrella was made to be long enough and it stopped the old man f _____ getting wet. The old man was very pleased and t _____ the boy again and again. Then they went their way t _____.



VI. 完形填空, 根据短文内容, 从每小题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可填入相应空白处的最佳答案. (10 分)

We are middle school students. We are _____ (1) _____ Class One, Grade One. Kate, Mike, Lucy _____ (2) _____ I are in Row Two. Kate is eleven. Mike and Lucy _____ (3) _____ twelve. I am thirteen. We have a new _____ (4) _____. In it you can _____ (5) _____ 40 desks and chairs. _____ (6) _____ is a blackboard, a clock and a map on the wall. The map is a _____ (7) _____ the world. _____ (8) _____ brooms are behind the

door. On a desk you can see some pens. The red (9) is Kate's. Look at the clock. It's about four o'clock. It's time (10) to play games.

- () 1. A. at B. to C. on D. in
 () 2. A. so B. and C. but D. or
 () 3. A. is B. am C. are D. be
 () 4. A. office B. grade C. classroom D. class
 () 5. A. see B. watch C. look at D. look
 () 6. A. This B. That C. It D. There
 () 7. A. map B. map's C. map of D. of map
 () 8. A. Their B. The C. A D. That
 () 9. A. it B. one C. pen D. ones
 () 10. A. come B. to come C. go D. to go

VII. 阅读理解: 阅读以下两篇短文, 选择最佳答案。(10分)

A

Birds don't fly high up in the sky. The air is too thin. It is hard for birds to breathe in thin air. And thin air doesn't hold them up. Birds fly near the ground so that they can see where they are. The birds look for places they know. Then they do not get lost. Some birds fly so low over the ocean that the waves(浪) often hide them. Many birds fly long distances(距离) in spring and autumn.

- () 1. The thin air high up _____.
 A. makes breathing hard B. makes breathing easy
 C. holds the birds up D. is just like the air near the ground
 () 2. When the birds fly close to the water, the waves _____.
 A. hold the birds up B. may hide the birds
 C. carry the birds along D. drown(淹死) the birds
 () 3. Birds fly near the ground in order to _____.
 A. look for food B. look for places they know
 C. fly a long distance D. breathe fresh air
 () 4. Which of the following is true?
 A. Birds can't fly in summer and winter. B. Birds always fly south.
 C. Many birds fly long distances in warm seasons. D. Birds can't fly high in the sky.
 () 5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 A. Sky B. Ocean C. Fly D. Birds

B

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day in a year. You may fail in an exam if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard only a few days before the exam. If you want to be good at English, you have to read stories in English. And speak English as much as possible. A few days before the exam you should go to bed early. Do not go to bed late at night studying. Before you start the exam, read carefully over the question papers, try to understand the exact(确切的) meaning

of each question. When you have at last finished your exam, read over your answers. Correct(改正) the mistakes if there are any and be sure that you have not missed anything out.

- () 6. If people want to do well in an exam, they have to work hard. _____.
 A. every day in a year B. for most of the month
 C. for only a few days D. late at night
- () 7. If people want to learn English well, they _____.
 A. only need to learn grammar B. must often practise English
 C. have to go to England D. should go to bed early
- () 8. It's important to _____ a few days before the exam.
 A. play too much B. have a good sleep
 C. read the question papers D. have a good drink
- () 9. When people have finished the exam, they should _____.
 A. stand up and leave at once B. answer a few more questions.
 C. make sure that they have not missed anything out
 D. leave some mistakes on the question paper
- () 10. The best title for this passage is _____.
 A. An Important Exam B. An Easy Exam
 C. Get Ready for an Exam D. How to Pass an Exam

VIII. 书面表达(10分)

假定下图是你2002年10月18日全天的活动情况,用英语写一篇80~100个单词的日记。要求全面反映图中的内容。



第二章 第一册(Units 17 ~ 30)

一、知识网络

I. 基础知识

1. 主要词汇 begin, borrow, break, bring, buy, call, carry, catch, lose, dance, draw, drink, eat, fly, follow, hear, jump, learn, leave, make, may, mend, pass, read, ride, run, save, say, sell, sing, sleep, study, swim, talk, teach, wash, wear, write, touch, body, foot, hair, fish, water, potato, tomato, driver, knife, country, minute, piece, party, rest, story, exercise, different, healthy, careful, broken, cheap, early, easy, empty, expensive, far, foreign, friendly, great, hard, heavy, hungry, other, safe, thirsty, wrong, again, also, away, back, after, over, so, sometimes, soon, usually, why, all, so, something, because.

2. 短语 a bottle of, a glass of, a lot(of), a little, a piece of, after class, all day, at night, be full of, be good at, by air/plane, by sea/ship, come on, come out, do some reading, do morning exercises, do home work, each other, from... to..., get down, get on, get to give a hand, go to bed, have a rest, have sports, help... with, how long, in the day, a kind of, learn... from, listen to, look for, make friends, make money, make the bed, make phone calls, not... at all, one day, put away, right now, take off, take photos, take time, talk about, talk with(to)

3. 主要句型, 交际用语

① Could you help me please? ② Today (Tomorrow) is Tuesday, February, 18th. ③ What's wrong with you? ④ I (don't) think so. ⑤ Would you like...? ⑥ May/Can I help you? ⑦ May I speak to Mr Li, please? ⑧ How do you like...? ⑨ What does he do? ⑩ How long does it take by plane? ⑪ How much is/are (the)..., please?

4. 语法

① 形容词 ② 情态动词 can/could, may ③ 现在进行时态 ④ 一般现在时态

II. 热点、重点、难点

1. bring, carry, get, fetch, take

(1) carry 的意思是“携带”,“负担”,即:把某人带在身边或某物带在身上,随身携带,并将它从一处带到另一处。携带的方式可以是提、扛、背、抱、抬等。carry 不说明“带”的方向。如: Could you help me(to) carry this suitcase, please? 请替(帮)我提(拿)箱子好吗?

(2) bring 的意思是把某人或某物“带来”、“拿来”,强调方向,即从别处拿到说话人这儿来,而不强调带的方式,其后可跟双宾语。如: Bring me the book when you come tomorrow. 明天来时,把那本书带给我。

(3) take 的意思是把人或物“带走”,“拿走”,即从说话人这儿带到别处去。如: It looks like rain, you'd better take an umbrella with you. 好像要下雨,你最好带一把伞去。

(4) get, fetch 的意思差不多,表示到某处去把某人找到并带来,或把某物找到并取来。get 常用于口语。如:Go and get some food. 去弄点食物来。Can you fetch me some water? 你能给我取点水来吗?

2. say, speak, talk, tell

(1) say 一般作及物动词用,着重于说话的内容。它的宾语可以是名词、代词或直接引语等。They say (that) Hang Zhou is one of the most beautiful cities in China. 他们说杭州是中国最美丽的城市之一。

(2) speak 着重说的动作,不强调所说的内容。作及物动词使用时,常以某种语言作为宾语。作不及物动词运用时,常见的搭配形式有 speak of sth./sb. 谈到某事(某人)。speak to sb. 跟某人讲话,等等。如:I can speak English. 我会讲英语。小孩学说话一般用 speak 并不用 say。

(3) talk 一般作不及物动词用。意义是“交谈、谈话”,着重强调两人之间的相互说话常见的短语有 talk to/with sb. 跟/和某人谈话, talk about sth. 谈到或谈论某事。talk of 谈到、谈起。She is talking with the foreigner in English. 她在和外国人用英语交谈。

(4) tell 常作及物动词用:着重把一件事情传达给别人,意思是“讲述”“告诉”,其后常接双宾语(将某事告诉某人),如:Our teacher is telling us a story. 老师在给我们讲故事。

3. hear, listen, find, look for

hear 是及物动词,listen 为不及物动词,后跟介词 to 及物。两者都是“听”。listen 是有意识的动作,有“注意听”的意思,hear 是主语处于被动接受的地位,是“听见、听到”的意思。例如:I listened but heard nothing. 我注意听,但什么也没听见。hear 和 listen to 都可以带复合宾语,如:He listened to us talk 或 talking, 他听我们谈话。hear 是表示感觉的动词,一般不用于进行时态。hear of 是“听说、听到”的意思,如后接从句则不要 of,如:Have you heard of this song? 你听别人唱过这首歌吗? I hear that he is dead. 我听说他死了。hear from 是“接到/收到来信”的意思,如 I heard from him every month last year. 去年我每月都收到他的信。

find, look for 都表示“找”的意思,look for 是“寻找”,着重“找”的动作,find 是“找到、发现”,着重“找”的结果。例如:I'm looking for Tom everywhere, but still I haven't found him. 我到处找汤姆,但还是没找到。find out 是“查找”的意思,着重动作。例如,We'll try and find out who did this. 我们要尽力查出谁干的这事。

4. how many, how much, how long, how often, how soon

(1) how many 后接可数复数名词,对数量的“多少”提问。如:How many hospitals are there in this city? 这个城市有多少家医院?

(2) how much 后接不可数名词,对数量的“大小”或“金额”的“多少”提问。如:How much water do they need every month? 他们每月需要多少水? How much did you pay for the bike? 你买这辆自行车花了多少钱?

(3) 对在句子中作状语用的 always, usually, often, sometimes, every day, once a month, now and then 等表示频度(即:频率的次数)的副词或短语提问时,要用 how often。如:He goes to the library once a week. How often does he go to the library?

(4) 对表示时间持续的状态语提问时,要用 how long。如:We have lived in this city for ten years. How long have you lived in this city?

(5)对表示“要过多久之后”、“要到什么时候”等意义的时间状语提问时,常用 how soon。如: The work will be finished in three days. How soon will the work be finished? 对 He'll be back in an hour. 提问,有两种答案: How soon(或 when) will he be back? 用 how soon 侧重问时间长度(要过多久返回);用 when 则侧重问时间点(何时返回)。

5. How long does it take by plane? 乘飞机要用多长时间?

在这个句子里, take 表示“花”或“用”时间的意思。常见的句型是 It takes sb. some time to do sth. 例如: It took me an hour to do my homework yesterday. 我昨天做作业花(用)了一个小时。表示“花、用”时间或金钱做某事,还可以套用下面的句型。 Someone spends some time/money (in) doing sth. 或 on sth. 如: Every morning he spends half an hour in reading English. $\xrightarrow{\text{相当于}}$ It takes him half an hour to read English every morning.

6. a bit, a little, a lot

(1) a bit 和 a little 在肯定句中修饰动词、形容词、副词及其比较级时,可以互换,表示“一点儿”的意思。如: The speaker spoke up a little/a bit so as to make himself heard more clearly. 演讲者把嗓门提高一点,以便使别人听得更清楚。 He is a bit 或 a little taller than I 他比我高一点。 a little 可直接修饰名词作定语,而 a bit 则常在后面加 of 构成短语作定语。二者都只能修饰不可数名词。如: There is a little(= a bit of) food left for lunch. 午餐只剩一点儿食品了。在否定句中两者意思恰恰相反。 not a bit 相当于 not at all, (一点都不), not a little 相当于 very much. 如 He wasn't a bit hungry. 他一点儿都不饿。 He wasn't a little hungry. 他饿极了。

(2) a lot 相当于 much 在句中用作状语。例如 She likes art a lot 她非常喜欢艺术。 a lot of = lots of 是“许多,大量”的意思,与 many 同义。 a lot of 既可修饰可数名词。也可修饰不可数名词,口语中常用 a lot of。如: There are a lot of schools in this city. A lot of work is to be done this week. 本周将有许工作要做。 many 只修饰可数名词,一般用于疑问句,否定句。在肯定句中, many 可作为句子主语或修饰主语。例如: There aren't many mistakes in his exercise. Many people think so.

7. Would you like...? How do you like...? What do you like about...?

(1) like 与 should, would 连用,是“希望,想”或“想要”的意思。语气婉转地表示请求或表达个人的想法、看法。如: Would you like something to eat? 你想吃点什么吗? What would you like 你想要什么? I'd like to visit the Great Wall. 我想去参观长城。

(2) How do you like...? 常用来询问对方对某物、某地或某人的看法,意为“你认为……怎么样?”如—How do you like the book? 你认为这本书怎么样? —Very good, 很好。

(3) What do you like about...? 常用来提问对方所喜欢的具体事物是什么,意为“你喜欢……的什么?”例如—What do you like about our school? 你喜欢我们学校什么? —The teachers and the students. 老师和学生们。

二范例分析

例1 ()—Will you stay for lunch? —Sorry, _____. My brother is coming to see me.

A. I mustn't B. I can't C. I needn't D. I won't

解题指导 本题考查语境中情态动词的用法, 正确答案是 B。对话的一方邀请对方留下吃饭, 被邀请方表示抱歉并婉拒, 原因是兄弟来访。A 表示禁止, C 表示不必要, 均不可取。B 表示不能, D 表示不愿, 似乎都可用。但 D 既不礼貌, 也不得体, 而且与后面的陈述的理由在语气上不连贯, 不可接受。

- 例 2 () No hurry! Please _____ your time.
A. use B. keep C. take D. bring

解题指导 本题正确答案为 C。如果忽视了前面的信息 No hurry, 那就可能误选 A 或 B。No hurry 的意思是“别急”, 因而言外之意便是“可以慢慢来”。在所给四个选项中, 只有 C 项表示“慢慢干”。

- 例 3 () —I've got an "A" in the examination.
—That's a good _____. You will surely win a second.
A. result B. start C. news D. idea

解题指导 此题考查语境中名词的用法。如不注意答语的后一句 You will surely win a second. 很可能误选 A 或 D。根据迟来的信息本题正确答案应是 B, “这是良好的开端”。

- 例 4 () Tom's been in Beijing _____ three years ago.
A. for B. in C. since D. /

解题指导 正确答案为 C。当句子谓语是现在完成时态时, 后面常接 since 从句、since 短语或 for 短语。但由于本句短语 three years 后有 ago, 这就限制了不可与 for 而只能与 since 连用。除 ago 外, since 还可与表示过去时间的其他词连用。如: Jill has been ill since the day before yesterday.

中考单项选择题主要考查词法, 句法, 语法, 惯用法和日常交际用语等。下列方法可供解题时参考。

A. 一锤定音, 立即选定。众所周知, 每份试卷中都包含一些较容易的选择题。对这类题, 要一眼看准, 毫不犹豫, 一锤定音, 立即选定。

B. 分类比较, 分类排除。对于那些有一定难度, 不能一下子就能判断答案的题, 可依据同共点将四个选项分成两类, 删除一类后, 再将剩下的两个选项作比较, 最后便可由四选一变成了二选一。

C. 分段鉴别, 二择其一。在选择填空题中, 有的小题留有两个空, 这种题比只留一个空的题相对难一点。因为选项内容越多越容易混淆。对于这种题可采用分段鉴别的方法。对照题干, 从四个选项每两个选择内容中先找出一个拿得准的, 这样就确定了正确的选项范围, 然后再仔细分析比较, 在这个正确范围内鉴定出正确选项。

D. 逐个筛选, 代入验证。对那些不能一眼看准, 分类排除的题目, 就只有采取“逐个筛选, 逐步缩小, 代入验证”的方法, 将四个选项逐个代入题中的空格验证, 如果符合题意, 语法正确, 意思完整, 那便是正确答案。

E. 领悟语境, 找准信息。未来中考单选题的命题趋势是淡化语法, 增加语境化, 综合化因素。解题时要揣摩、理解命题人所设定的语言交际的真实情景, 把握句子的语境条件, 在仔细揣摩的同时, 不失时机地利用所给出的相关信息、抓住解题的关键线索。

F. 注意逻辑, 推理填空。有些选择题的选项, 若从语法上考虑, 并没错误, 但从意义上讲

却说不通,或者不符合逻辑。解这类题目应该从逻辑推理入手,按照句子意思来选择最佳答案。

G. 凭借语感,印象判断。对某些检测词语搭配及习惯用法的选择题,可以将选项内容分别放入题中空格处,先行默读,然后凭语感、印象,选最顺口,印象最深的为正确答案。

三、强化训练

听力部分

I. 根据你所听到的句子,选择最恰当的应答句。(5分)

- () 1. A. That would be nice. B. No, we shall not meet. C. That's all right.
() 2. A. Sorry, I'm using it myself. B. You're welcome. C. No, you mustn't.
() 3. A. No, I'm not. B. That's very kind of you to say so. C. Do you think so?
() 4. A. Yes, it's very interesting B. It's about a famous scientist.
C. It's an interesting film.
() 5. A. Yes, there is something wrong with it B. It's right. C. It doesn't work.

II. 听对话,根据你所听到的内容,选择正确的答案。(18分)

第一节 听下面4段对话,每段对话后有1个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出正确答案。

- () 1. Mr Zhang is _____.
A. in his office B. in Nanjing C. at home
() 2. The girl will get _____.
A. 150 yuan B. 350 yuan C. more than 350 yuan
() 3. The pen on the teacher's desk is _____.
A. Jane's B. George's C. Bill's
() 4. The girl wants to drink _____.
A. tea B. coffee C. milk

第二节 听下面2段地话,每段对话后有2个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出正确的答案。

听第5段对话,回答第5、6题。

- () 5. Mary is going to the _____.
A. station B. farm C. cinema
() 6. The film is going to begin at _____.
A. 6: 20 B. 6: 30 C. 6: 40

听第6段对话,回答第7、8题。

- () 7. Who is Sam looking for?
A. The woman. B. Bill. C. His friend.
() 8. Where does Bill usually sit?
A. At the back. B. In the front. C. In the middle.