

2007

# 中考必读

名校备考方案

新课标

新考纲

新要求

## 英语

主编 罗兴平

# 2007

# 中考必读

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## 英 语

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# 前言

随着课程改革的逐步深入与推广,当前我国初中教育的方式、目标也悄然改变,该如何科学复习,备战 2007 年中考呢?

应广大师生的强烈呼吁,依托强大的教育媒体资源优势,我们再次组织由中考命题专家、重点中学初三年级骨干教师组成的强势编写队伍,以“新课标”精神为指导,精心策划编写了《中考必读》系列丛书,旨在为老师、考生开辟一条道路,指明一种方向。

该丛书分为语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五本,各分册均以知识点、考点、考纲为顺序,按照试卷的结构编写而成。

该丛书全面梳理中考所涉及的知识点,使考生对中考所要求的内容了然于心;并且该丛书还对考点逐一进行详解,帮助考生掌握每个考点,做到以不变应万变;同时专门讲解难点,帮助考生巩固知识结构,发展解题能力。各分册列举近三年全国各地的中考真题,让考生洞悉考试规律,了解命题走向,掌握解题技巧。另外,该丛书每个单元后面都附有基础性和提高性的测试题,帮助考生检验学习效果,提升综合能力。

丛书具有以下几个特点:

## **依托知识梳理,拉动能力训练**

丛书为确保学生知识的巩固与能力的提高,对中考考点进行了全面梳理整合。通过精要的点拨和全面系统、灵活互动的训练,使学生完全掌握中考考点以及题型,最大限度地避免盲目性、随意性,进而提高复习效率。

## **紧扣中考趋势,强化能力突破**

丛书关注时代信息,关注社会生活,紧扣中考特点,科学预测中考命题走势。在不脱离教材和考纲的前提下,各分册对知识点进行了适当的拓展与迁移,以强化学生综合分析问题和解决问题的能力,最大限度地激活思维、调动潜能,帮助学生从激烈的考试竞争中脱颖而出。

## **优化功能设置,探索思维规律**

根据学科特点,科学合理地设置题型,按照学——思——测的编写思路,解析合理,以精驭繁,教师、学生皆可使用。

## **名校名师名品,真题新题佳题**

本系列丛书优化组合了多所名校初三年级的备考方略,凝聚了数十位资深名师多年的教学积淀。字字蕴含精华、心血,题题皆为经典、佳作!

《中考必读》是考生成功的宝典,在向考生送上最优的备考方案的同时,也传递一份成功的祝福!

编者

2006 年 9 月

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# 第一部分 语言积累与应用

## 第一章 九类词

### 一、名词

#### 知识梳理

1. 名词的定义: 名词是代表人和事物名称的词。
2. 名词的分类: 名词有性、数、格之分。从数的角度来看, 我们应该掌握名词的可数与不可数; 在可数名词中, 名词又分为单数和复数。另外我们还要掌握名词的所有格形式。
- 另外名词还有专有名词和普通名词之分。
3. 名词的语法功能: 名词在句中可以作主语、定语、表语、宾语等。



#### 复习方法

1. 弄清名词的数, 注意其修饰词语的正确使用。
2. 熟练掌握每个词的复数变化规则。
3. 尤其要注意名词作定语时的形式。
4. 在长句中, 注意找准主语。



#### 考点链接

1. 名词作主语时, 主谓的一致性。The police are coming round the corner.

2. 名词作定语时的正确形式。The girl's shoes are ready sold out.

3. 名词前冠词的使用。The teacher and student is coming to give us a report tomorrow.

4. 修饰名词的部分形容词的使用。I have few friends here so sometimes I feel a little lonely.

#### 题型特别营



【例1】(2005, 天津, 单项选择)

Three \_\_\_\_\_ teachers are standing in front of two \_\_\_\_\_ lions.

- A. man, stone      B. men, stone  
C. man, stones      D. men, stones

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是名词作定语时复数形式的变化情况。一般来说, 名词作定语时, 不受句子意思、成分的影响, 也因此不会有单数、复数的变化, 比如, six stone chairs, seven steel knives 中的名词等。但是有的名词做定语时, 也要随着它后面的名词的单复数变化而变化, 例如: two women drives, nine men doctors 等。答案为 B。

【例2】(2006, 重庆, 阅读理解)

Americans call vans motor homes. A motor home is always used for holidays. When a family are traveling to the mountains or to the seaside, they can live in their motor home for a few days or weeks. All the members of a big family can enjoy a happier life when they are

traveling together. That is why motor homes have become very popular. In America there are many parks for motor homes.

( ) From the passage, a van is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a motor car      B. a motor home  
C. a motorbike      D. a big truck

**【思路点拨】** 本小题考查的是单数和复数名词表示种类的同一意思, motor homes means a motor home, 故选 B。



### 等级测试

#### 基本等级测试

用所给词的适当形式填空

- \_\_\_\_\_ (leaf) turn green in spring.
- Shanghai is one of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ (city) in our country.
- His two brothers are both \_\_\_\_\_ (drive).
- There are two \_\_\_\_\_ (knife) on the table.
- How many \_\_\_\_\_ (people) ate them in your family?
- March 8 is \_\_\_\_\_ (woman) Day.
- His books are on these \_\_\_\_\_ (shelf).
- Is Lucy in \_\_\_\_\_ (Kate) class? —No, they are in different \_\_\_\_\_ (class).
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) look very nice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ come from \_\_\_\_\_ (America).

#### 发展等级测试

单项选择

- June 1st is \_\_\_\_\_ Day all over the world.  
A. Child's      B. Childs'  
C. Children's      D. Childrens'
- September 10th is \_\_\_\_\_ Day in China, isn't it?  
A. Teacher's      B. Teachers'  
C. Teacher      D. Teacher of
- \_\_\_\_\_ is made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Glass, glass      B. A glass, glass  
C. Glasses, glasses      D. A glass, glasses
- What \_\_\_\_\_ it is! Let's go swimming.  
A. a fine weather      B. fine day  
C. a fine day      D. bad weather
- They like Chinese \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. food and peoples      B. foods and people  
C. foods and people      D. food and people
- Lucy and I go to school \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. on feet      B. on foot  
C. by foots      D. by buses
  - What are you listening to, Jane? \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. a music, a news      B. music, news  
C. music, news      D. music, a news
  - How many \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are there in your class?  
A. boy student, girl ones      B. girls students, boys ones  
C. boys student, girl one      D. girl students, boy ones
  - A group of \_\_\_\_\_ are talking with two \_\_\_\_\_ over there.  
A. Frenchmen, Germans      B. Frenchmen, Germen  
C. German, Frenchmen      D. Germans, Frenchmans
  - That bus driver drank two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. glass of water      B. glasses of waters  
C. cups of tea      D. cup of tea
  - Mrs. Smith is an old friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Bob's mother      B. Bob's mother's  
C. mother of Bob      D. Bob mother's
  - The tall man with a big nose is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.  
A. Tom and Carl      B. Tom's and Carl's  
C. Tom and Carl's      D. Tom's and Carl
  - There is \_\_\_\_\_ tree in our school.  
A. a 8-metres-tall      B. an 8-metre-tall  
C. an 8 metres tall      D. an-8-metres-tall
  - I'm hungry. Would you give me some \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. water      B. juice  
C. cakes      D. salt
  - It's \_\_\_\_\_ from his home to his school.  
A. ten minute's walk      B. ten minutes walk  
C. ten-minutes walk      D. ten minutes' walk

## 二、代词

### 知识梳理

- 代词的定义:代词是表示“我”“你”“他”“我们”“你们”“他们”的词。
- 代词的分类:代词可分为:人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、关系代词,我们应该掌握前五类代词。人称代词有人称、数和格的变化,代词要能正确使用。

3. 代词的语法功能: 人称代词在句中可作: 主语、定语、表语、宾语等。



## 复习方法

1. 弄清人称代词的数和格, 注意其谓语动词的正确搭配。
2. 熟练掌握每个人称代词的单复数的变化。
3. 尤其要注意形容词性和名词性的物主代词的区别。
4. 注意不定代词的特殊性。



## 考点链接

1. 人称代词作主语时, 主谓的一致性。I am /He is/You are a Chinese.
2. 物主代词作定语时的正确形式。Their books are there.
3. 人称代词主格和宾格的准确运用。We teach him Chinese and he teaches us English.
4. 不定代词的特殊性。I have something important to tell you.



## 题型特别营

【例1】(2004, 四川, 单项选择)

— Bill, is this your book?

— Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. yours      B. his      C. mine

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是形容词性的物主代词与名词性的物主代词的不同用法。一般来说, 形容词性的物主代词用作定语, 名词性的物主代词用作主语、表语和宾语, 比如, my smart dog; You can use mine. Mine is good. 形容词性的物主代词后面要接名词, 而名词性的物主代词后面的名词要省略。例如: my sisters, the books are mine 等。故本题答案应该选 C。

【例2】(2004, 上海, 完形填空)

... When the land was used up(用光) or the river was

not clean in a place, man went to 45 place. Now man is slowly polluting the whole world.

- ( ) A. others      B. the others  
C. the other      D. another

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是代词后面省略名词的用法: others means other+n; the others, 表示在一个范围内的其他全部, 等于 the other 加名词; the other 则要在后面跟名词; another“再一, 又一”, 后面接单数名词, 故此题选 D。

【例3】(2006, 江苏泰州, 用所给词正确形式填空)

My hobby is reading comic books. What about \_\_\_\_\_? (you)

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是人称代词的用法, 人称代词用作介词的宾语要用宾格形式, 所以此题应该用 you。



## 等级测试

### 基本等级测试

#### 单项选择

1. Please tell \_\_\_\_\_ about it if \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't know.  
A. her, herself      B. she, she  
C. her, she      D. hers, her
2. \_\_\_\_\_ office is much larger than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Ours, yours      B. Our, yours  
C. Their, our      D. Your, their's
3. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?  
A. something important      B. important anything  
C. anything important      D. important everything
4. The sweater isn't \_\_\_\_\_. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yours, his      B. your, hers  
C. mine, he's      D. his, her
5. We study Chinese, English and some \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.  
A. the other      B. other  
C. others      D. another
6. I've two friends. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are at school.  
A. Both      B. Neither  
C. Each      D. All
7. Mrs. Brown has two daughters. One is a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ is a nurse.



- A. other B. others C. the other D. the others
8. All of the boys were very tired, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them would take a rest.  
A. all B. neither C. any D. none
9. —Have you finished your report yet?  
—No, I'll finish it in \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.  
A. another B. other  
C. more D. less
10. "\_\_\_\_\_ can work it out?" asked the teacher.  
A. Else who B. Whom else  
C. Who else D. Else whom
11. The weather in China is quite different from \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia.  
A. / B. that C. those D. the one
12. \_\_\_\_\_ of you has a dictionary so you can look up the new words in it.  
A. Neither B. Every body  
C. Every D. Each
13. —Whom does she want to talk to?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You and I B. I and you  
C. You and me D. Me and you
14. I don't think I have \_\_\_\_\_ to say.  
A. other thing B. something  
C. anything else D. nothing else
15. Jim has visited many places in his \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.  
A. two-months B. two-month's  
C. two month D. two-month

### 发展等级测试

句子改错,从A、B、C、D中找出一处错误

1. Can you give one of the books to my?  
A B C D
2. The bedroom is Lucy's and Lily's.  
A B C D
3. Who jeans are these?  
A B C D
4. My sister is doing one's homework.  
A B C D
5. Her names are Lily and Lucy.  
A B C D
6. Would you like anything to eat?  
A B C D
7. He is sitting behind I.  
A B C D

8. Who's house is it?  
A B C D
9. Excuse me, is this him English car?  
A B C D
10. Are these books over there your?  
A B C D

## 三、数词

### 知识梳理

1. 数词的定义: 数词是表示数目和顺序的词。
2. 数词的分类: 数词可分为基数词和序数词。
3. 数词的语法功能: 在句中可以作定语、表语等。



### 复习方法

1. 弄清基数词的写法和读法, 注意其后的名词的单复数搭配。
2. 熟练掌握每个人称代词的单复数的变化。
3. 尤其要注意基数词和序数词的区别。
4. 记住不规则的序数词。



### 考点链接

1. 数词作主语时, 主谓的一致性。One of them is an American.
2. 数词作定语时名词单复数的正确形式。Three apple trees are there.
3. 基数词与序数词的准确运用。The building has thirty floors, and I live in the ninth floor.

### 题型特别营

【例1】(2006, 重庆, 单项选择)

The \_\_\_\_\_ question is much more difficult than this one.

A. sixth B. six C. sixteen D. sixty

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是基数词和序数词的不同用法。一般来说,序数词前面要加 the,后面的名词用单数。比如, the first class, 所以选 A。

【例 2】 (2005, 云南, 用所给词的适当形式填空)

Yunnan University has a long history. It has celebrated its \_\_\_\_\_ birthday. (eighty)

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是序数词的用法, 说的是过第 80 个生日, 而非 80 个生日, 另外从后面的名词也可以判断出所指的应该是一次。应填 **eightieth**。

【例 3】 (2006, 武汉, 阅读理解解)

NOVEMBER 2006						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

OCTOBER 2006							DECEMBER 2006						
SUN	M	T	W	T	F	S	SUN	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30	31					28	29	30				

1. Mary is allowed to order her lunch from a small restaurant on the third Thursday of every month. During the month of November, she orders it on the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 16th B. 17th C. 21st D. 14th

2. January 8, 2007 will fall on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Saturday B. Sunday  
C. Monday D. Tuesday

3. The dates of the first Sundays of October, November and December are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the 5th / the 1st / the 31st  
B. the 5th / the 30th / the 3rd  
C. the 1st / the 5th / the 3rd  
D. the 1st / the 4th / the 2nd

4. During the month of December, Kate is learning to swim. She needs to attend lessons once a week. The day she can attend the swimming lessons is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Sunday B. Monday  
C. Tuesday D. Wednesday

5. Tom's birthday is on the 13th of December. The numbers of days from the date( not included) shown on the calendar until his birthday is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 3 B. 13 C. 28 D. 30

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是几乎全是基数词和序数词的不同用法, 日期要用序数词来表达。

【例 5】 (2005, 福州, 用所给的词正确形式填空)

Thursday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week. (five)

【思路点拨】 本题考查序数词的用法, 序数词表示事物的顺序, 后面的名词一般用单数形式, 前面要加 the, 所以要用序数词 **fifth**。



## 等级测试

### 基本等级测试

#### 单项选择题

- Two \_\_\_\_\_ died of cold last winter.  
A. hundreds old people B. hundred old people  
C. hundreds old peoples D. hundred old peoples
- It will take \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish the work  
A. one and a half years' B. a year and a half  
C. one and a half year's D. a year and half's
- It's about \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth is water.  
A. third fourth B. three fourth  
C. three fourths D. third four
- How long is the river?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ metres.  
A. about three hundred and seventeen  
B. about two hundreds and forty-five  
C. more than two hundreds  
D. less than three hundreds and seventy
- The workers have built another \_\_\_\_\_ bridge over the river.  
A. eight-hundreds-metre  
B. eight-hundred-metres  
C. eight-hundred-metre  
D. eight-hundreds-metre
- What date is it?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the May fourth B. the fourth of May  
C. fourth May D. May four
- My good friend Zhangying studies at \_\_\_\_\_ Middle

School.

- A. 16      B. the 16      C. 16th No.      D. No. 16
8. His uncle has lived at \_\_\_\_\_ for ten years.  
A. No. 103 Xinhua Street      B. 103 Xinhua Street  
C. Xinhua Street 103      D. Xinhua Street No. 103
9. Please wait here. I'll be back in \_\_\_\_\_ hours.  
A. two and half a      B. two and a half  
C. half and two      D. two a half
10. China is \_\_\_\_\_ larger than the United States.  
A. one six      B. one sixth  
C. one sixes      D. a sixths
11. 999 reads nine hundred \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. and ninety ninth      B. and ninety-nine  
C. ninety and nine      D. and nine nine
12. Henry is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest in their class.  
A. three      B. the three  
C. third      D. the third
13. Would you like to try \_\_\_\_\_ time?  
A. two      B. second  
C. a two      D. a second

### 发展等级测试 (4)

#### I. 单项选择

1. When spring comes, \_\_\_\_\_ trees are planted in our city.  
A. millions of      B. a million of  
C. two millions      D. million of
2. The number of the girls in our school \_\_\_\_\_ more than six \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are, hundreds      B. is, hundred  
C. are, hundred      D. is, hundreds
3. The world population will past \_\_\_\_\_ billion by the end of \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
A. six, twenty      B. sixth, twentieth  
C. six, the twentieth      D. the sixth, the twenty
4. John began to learn Japanese by himself in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the fifty      B. the fifties  
C. his fifty      D. his fifties
5. —When were you born?  
—I was born \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in 1988, June 6      B. on June 6, in 1988  
C. in June 6, 1988      D. on June 6, 1988
6. —What's the English for 12:30?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. twelve and thirty      B. one to thirty

- C. twelve thirty      D. a half past twelve
7. Most English people have \_\_\_\_\_ names: \_\_\_\_\_ name, a middle name and the family name.  
A. three, first      B. three, a first  
C. the three, the first      D. the third, one first
8. The library in the school isn't large. There're only \_\_\_\_\_ books in it.  
A. six thousand, five hundred and forty-one  
B. six thousands and five hundreds and forty-one  
C. six thousands, five hundred forty and one  
D. six thousand, five hundreds and fourth-one
9. \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's books and newspapers are written in English.  
A. Three quarter      B. Three of quarters  
C. Third fourths      D. Three fourths
10. Today we're going to learn the \_\_\_\_\_ lesson. (2000, 甘肃)  
A. twenty      B. 20  
C. twentieth      D. twentyth

#### II. 用适当的数词完成下列句子

1. One h \_\_\_\_\_ years is a century.
2. Thursday is the f \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
3. Autumn is the t \_\_\_\_\_ season of the year.
4. Christmas is on December the t \_\_\_\_\_ each year.
5. Letter H is the e \_\_\_\_\_ letter in the alphabet (字母表).
6. There are t \_\_\_\_\_ months in a year.
7. My brother is just 20. Today is his \_\_\_\_\_ (20岁) birthday. (2002, 汕头)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (三分之二) of the fish have been sold out.

### 四、介词和介词短语

#### 知识梳理

1. 介词的定义: 介词一般用于名词或代词前, 表示该词与句中其他成分的关系。介词后面的名词或代词称为介词宾语, 介词和介词宾语在一起构成介词短语。
2. 介词的分类: 介词可分为时间介词和地点介词两类。
3. 介词的语法功能: 介词一般不单独使用, 和后面的名词或代词一起构成介词短语, 在句中可作定语、状语等。



## 复习方法

1. 弄清介词本身的含义。
2. 注意各词与后面的名词之间的正确搭配。
3. 尤其要注意一词多意的活跃介词。
4. 注意介词短语的固定搭配。



## 考点链接

1. 介词短语的搭配。at home, on the farm
2. 介词在不同时间词前的运用。for two hours, at six o'clock, on Sunday
3. 介词在或大或小的地方前的运用。They arrive in Beijing.
4. 表伴随状况的介词。We can't live without water.

## 题型特别营



【例1】(2006, 重庆, 单项选择)

It's not good to be late \_\_\_\_\_ school.

A. to B. for C. with D. of

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是介词短语的搭配, be late for 是一个固定词组, 所以答案应该是 B。

【例2】(2006, 重庆, 完形填空)

There is good news for the children in the countryside. We may still remember the girl \_\_\_\_\_ big eyes.

A. with B. on C. to D. in

【思路点拨】 本小题考查的是介词 with 表示“带有、伴随”的用法, 答案是 A。

【例3】(2005, 徐州, 句型转换)

Tom won't visit the farm. He'll stay at home. (改为同义句)

Tom will stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ visiting the farm.

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是介词短语的用法, Tom 没有去农场, 那么他到哪里了呢? 从第二句话中我们看到他是呆在家里, 我们就可以联想到“而是, 代替前面没有做的事情而做了另一事情”, 就推断出答案是“instead of”这个介词短语。

【例4】(2006, 江苏泰州, 用所给词正确形式填

空)

My hobby is reading comic books. What about \_\_\_\_\_?(you)

【思路点拨】 本题表面看起来是考查的代词, 实际上是因为它前面的介词决定了这个答案, 介词后面应该接宾格, 所以此题答案是宾格 you。

【例5】(2006, 重庆, 缺词填空)

If you can use your time well, you may improve your study \_\_\_\_\_ much work. Here's how:

Plan your time carefully. When you plan your week time, you should make a \_\_\_\_\_ of things that you have to do. First write down the time for eating, sleeping, dressing, etc. Then decide on a good time for studying. Of course, studying shouldn't take all of your time. Don't forget to leave yourself enough \_\_\_\_\_ for hobbies.

78. without 79. list 80. time

【思路点拨】 78 小题考查的是介词 without 的用法, 从前一句话中“如果时间利用得好”我们可以理解, 这个空应该想到是填一个介词, 这个介词要照应前一个条件句, 所以选择 without, 它表示“不用, 没有”。



## 等级测试

### 基本等级测试

#### I. 单项选择

1. \_\_\_\_\_ his way to school, he lost his money.  
A. At B. In C. On D. By
2. He often comes to school \_\_\_\_\_ foot. But he came \_\_\_\_\_ his father's car today.  
A. by, in B. on, by  
C. on, in D. by, by
3. Taiwan is \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China.  
A. in B. to  
C. on D. at
4. Those two boys are new. Look \_\_\_\_\_ them, please.  
A. like B. at  
C. after D. for
5. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the hat is a new student.  
A. on B. in C. at D. of
6. Toronto is \_\_\_\_\_ Canada.  
A. in B. from C. at D. on
7. What is the name \_\_\_\_\_ the factory?

- A. in B. for C. of D. from
8. Betty is English. What \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. of B. for C. with D. about
9. Who's the woman \_\_\_\_\_ the black dress?  
A. on B. in C. with D. over
10. Where do you come \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. from B. in C. on D. about
11. She looks \_\_\_\_\_ her father. They both have brown hair.  
A. at B. as C. of D. like
12. Do the students stay \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday?  
A. /, on B. at, on C. on, on D. from, in
13. Here are some presents \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ our best wishes.  
A. for, about B. for, with  
C. with, for D. to, for
14. They asked the police \_\_\_\_\_ help because they were \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
A. with, in B. for, with  
C. for in D. with, for
15. —What have you done \_\_\_\_\_ that old computer?  
—I've given it \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle.  
A. with, to B. for, to  
C. about, for D. by, for
16. \_\_\_\_\_ a rainy morning, Mrs. White fell \_\_\_\_\_ and broke a leg.  
A. In, off B. On, of  
C. On, off D. In, of
17. When he was young, he was interested \_\_\_\_\_ science.  
A. in B. with C. of D. at
18. There is no medicine \_\_\_\_\_ colds.  
A. of B. on C. to D. for
19. The basketball players \_\_\_\_\_ America arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing Station last Friday.  
A. from, at B. of, to  
C. from, to D. of, in
20. Where is the key \_\_\_\_\_ the door?  
A. of B. to C. with D. for

## II. 用适当的介词填空

1. You'd better not go \_\_\_\_\_ the forest. It's dangerous.
2. Which room are you going to live \_\_\_\_\_?
3. The building is \_\_\_\_\_ fire. There are some people \_\_\_\_\_ the top floor.

4. Before 1990 there was no airline \_\_\_\_\_ the two cities.
5. It's not good to come late \_\_\_\_\_ school.
6. What's wrong \_\_\_\_\_ your bike?
7. Thank you very much \_\_\_\_\_ coming to see me.
8. I couldn't finish it \_\_\_\_\_ your help.
9. Don't laugh \_\_\_\_\_ others' mistakes.
10. Do the twins look \_\_\_\_\_ their father?
11. —How do you usually come to school every day?  
—Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ bike, sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
12. It's very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to help me \_\_\_\_\_ my math.
13. Don't read \_\_\_\_\_ the sun. It's bad \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes.
14. The teacher told us the moon travels \_\_\_\_\_ the earth.
15. You must learn these words \_\_\_\_\_ heart, and answer my questions \_\_\_\_\_ English.
16. Please meet your uncle \_\_\_\_\_ noon \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.
17. Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ your help. I finished the work before dark.
18. It's cold and the temperature is \_\_\_\_\_ zero during the night.
19. The teacher is writing \_\_\_\_\_ red ink \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of paper.
20. The children are waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the gate \_\_\_\_\_ their mother.

## 发展等级测试 (C)

### 单项选择题

1. The bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river is made \_\_\_\_\_ big stone.  
A. on, from B. over, of  
C. above, in D. of, into
2. He stayed \_\_\_\_\_ his uncle's \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
A. in, for B. with, till  
C. at, for D. for, about
3. I can't swim \_\_\_\_\_ the river \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of wood.  
A. across, without B. through, with  
C. over, on D. in, by
4. The desk \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.  
A. of, in front B. to, in front of  
C. at, before D. for, in the front of
5. John cut the pear \_\_\_\_\_ four pieces \_\_\_\_\_ a knife.  
A. in, by B. into, with  
C. with, by D. to, in
6. The other day I met a friend \_\_\_\_\_ my way to school.  
A. of me on B. of my on

- C. in                      D. of mine on
7. It's easy \_\_\_\_\_ us to finish the work \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A. for, on                  B. of, in  
C. for, before              D. of, at
8. We, League members, should be strict \_\_\_\_\_  
ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ our work.  
A. in, in                    B. with, with  
C. with, in                  D. in, with
9. She asked me to sit \_\_\_\_\_ her and help her \_\_\_\_\_  
Chinese.  
A. between, at              B. beside, with  
C. before, in                D. on, of
10. Lin Tao answered all the questions \_\_\_\_\_ the last  
one \_\_\_\_\_ usual.  
A. except, as                B. beside, as  
C. except, on                D. but, in
11. Jim's gone \_\_\_\_\_ England with his family and he  
won't be back \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.  
A. for, on                    B. to, at  
C. for, till                   D. to, until
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Eve, children all over Britain  
put a stocking \_\_\_\_\_ the end of their beds before  
they go to sleep.  
A. At, by                    B. During, in  
C. On, at                    D. In, before
13. Is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ red \_\_\_\_\_ duty today?  
A. with, on                  B. on, for  
C. of, at                    D. in, on
14. \_\_\_\_\_ a few years' time, it will be covered \_\_\_\_\_  
many thousands of trees.  
A. In, with                  B. After, by  
C. In, on                    D. After, over
15. Many old things \_\_\_\_\_ show were used \_\_\_\_\_  
keeping tea hot.  
A. at, to                    B. on, for  
C. for, on                    D. in, as
16. English is spoken \_\_\_\_\_ a first language \_\_\_\_\_  
most people in the USA.  
A. by, as                    B. as, by  
C. for, of                    D. like, in
17. What's the difference \_\_\_\_\_ a sheep and a goat?  
A. from                    B. to  
C. between                  D. among
18. They got \_\_\_\_\_ the foot of the mountain just now.  
A. at                        B. in

- C. to                        D. off
19. My father returned at 10 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ of June 15.  
(2000, 重庆)  
A. in the night              B. by the night  
C. on the night              D. at night
20. His father has been \_\_\_\_\_ Australia \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.  
(2001, 汕头)  
A. to, in                    B. in, since  
C. to, from                  D. in, from

## 五、连词

### 知识梳理

1. 连词的定义: 连词是用来连接词与词、短语与短语或句与句的词。
2. 连词的分类: 连词从形式上可分为简单连词、关联连词和短语连词三类; 从作用看可分为等立连词和从属连词。
3. 连词的语法功能: 连词在句中不能担任成分, 只能起连接词与词、句与句的作用。

### 复习方法

1. 弄清连词本身的含义。
2. 注意连词与词或句所表示的并列、转折、选择或因果关系。
3. 尤其要注意一词多意的连词。

### 考点链接

1. 连词起连接词与词的作用。I like soccer and basketball.
2. 连词起连接句与句的作用。I like ice-cream but she doesn't like it.
3. 连词的固定搭配与主谓一致。Both he and I like English.

## 题型特别营



【例1】(2004年,四川,单项选择)

Edison never gave up, \_\_\_\_\_ he failed many times.

A. and B. though C. or

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是转折连词 *though* 的用法,前一句是结果,后一句是让步,根据这个意思确定用 B。

【例2】(2004年,重庆,句型转换)

Is the Science Museum open at weekends? (改为宾语从句)

Could you tell us \_\_\_\_\_ the Science Museum \_\_\_\_\_ open at weekends?

【思路点拨】 本题考查的是连词作宾语从句的引导词,由于从句是一般疑问句,所以第一个空用 *if*。根据句子结构可知第二个空应填 *is*。



## 等级测试

### 基本等级测试

#### 单项选择

- Tom was very hungry, \_\_\_\_\_ he ate four cakes.  
A. and B. or C. but D. so
- She didn't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ she finished her homework.  
A. if B. because C. until D. since
- \_\_\_\_\_ Lily \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy may go with you because one of them must stay at home.  
A. Not only, but also B. Neither, nor C. Both, and D. Either, or
- John finished doing the work on time.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So he did B. He does so C. So he does D. He did so
- I can't understand this passage \_\_\_\_\_ there are no new words in it.  
A. if B. because C. though D. and
- The letter \_\_\_\_\_ I received two days ago is from my aunt.  
A. what B. who C. which D. when
- I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_ you have told me.  
A. that B. which C. what D. when
- The woman said \_\_\_\_\_ there were many books on the shelf.  
A. if B. that C. which D. whether
- Don't go out on the thin ice, \_\_\_\_\_ you will fail in.  
A. but B. or C. and D. so
- \_\_\_\_\_ he is very young, \_\_\_\_\_ he knows a lot about science.  
A. Though, but B. Because, so C. Though, / D. When, and
- Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ his father is like?  
A. that B. how C. why D. what
- I'll give her the message \_\_\_\_\_ she comes back.  
A. till B. before C. since D. as soon as
- Mother didn't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ she finished cleaning the room.  
A. after B. until C. because D. while
- It is a long time \_\_\_\_\_ we met last time in Shanghai.  
A. before B. after C. since D. for
- They were reading \_\_\_\_\_ the lights were out.  
A. as B. when C. while D. until
- Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ is she going to give me as a present?  
A. where B. when C. who D. what
- I didn't hear \_\_\_\_\_ he said just now.  
A. that B. what C. which D. it
- There is no air \_\_\_\_\_ water on the moon.  
A. and B. or C. so D. yet
- Tom laughed \_\_\_\_\_ the others did, \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't understand the story.  
A. like, though B. as, though C. like, because D. as, as

20. It was \_\_\_\_\_ we went fishing in the open air yesterday.  
A. such a nice weather B. so nice weather that  
C. such nice weather that D. a nice weather so that

### 发展等级测试 (个)

#### 句型转换

1. A: Jane is a singer. She is also a dancer.  
B: Jane is \_\_\_\_\_ a singer \_\_\_\_\_ a dancer.
2. A: We should learn from books and we should learn from teachers.  
B: We should learn \_\_\_\_\_ from books \_\_\_\_\_ from teachers.
3. A: Emma didn't like playing computer games. Paul didn't like it, either. (2004, 重庆)  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ Emma \_\_\_\_\_ Paul liked playing computer games.
4. A: It's hard work, but I enjoy it.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ it's hard work, I enjoy it.
5. A: Men can't live without air and water.  
B: Men will die without air \_\_\_\_\_ water.
6. A: If you stand higher, you will see farther.  
B: Stand higher, \_\_\_\_\_ you will see farther.
7. A: If you don't work harder, you will fail in the exam.  
B: Work harder, \_\_\_\_\_ you won't pass the exam.
8. A: How important the meeting is! I can't miss it.  
B: It is \_\_\_\_\_ important meeting \_\_\_\_\_ I can't miss it.
9. A: After the mother came back, the boy went to bed.  
B: The boy \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ his mother came back.
10. A: There're many rabbits there. They can't kill them all.  
B: There're \_\_\_\_\_ many rabbits there \_\_\_\_\_ they can't kill them all.

## 六、形容词

### 知识梳理

1. 形容词的定义: 形容词是用来修饰名词或代词, 表示人或事物的性质、特征或状态的词。
2. 形容词的级: 形容词有三个等级, 即原级、比较级、最高级。
3. 形容词的语法功能: 形容词在句中可作定语、

宾语补足语和表语等。



### 复习方法

1. 弄清形容词的级, 注意其各级的正确使用。
2. 熟练掌握形容词比较级和最高级的变化规则。
3. 要注意不规则形容词的比较级和最高级。
4. 形容词原级、比较级、最高级的不同用法。



### 考点链接

1. 形容词在句中作定语。Yang Liwei gave us an interesting report yesterday.
2. 形容词在句中作表语。The bridge is long and wide.
3. 形容词在句中作宾语补足语。The news made her happy.



### 题型特别营

【例1】(2006, 重庆, 单项选择)

- ① The price of this computer is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three.  
A. smallest B. biggest  
C. highest D. tallest
- ② Your classroom is so dirty. Everyone should keep it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dry B. open  
C. clean D. quiet

【思路点拨】①题考查的是形容词最高级的用法, 由所给的范围 of the three 可知空白处应填最高级, 价格的高要用 high, 所以选 C。②题考查的是形容词作宾语补足语的用法, 根据前一句意思, 得出答案 C。

【例2】(2006, 南京, 用所给词的适当形式填空)

- ① Peter is much \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) than Kitty.  
② September is the \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) month of the year.

【思路点拨】这两个小题考查的是形容词比较级和最高级的用法。①小题中有 much, than 这两个比较级的标志词, 故把 tall 变为 taller。②小题由所给的范围 of the year 可知空白处应填最高级, 故应填 nicest。

【例3】(2006, 南京, 短文填空)



We have been in Australia for three days. We're having a g 86 time here. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world. There is so m 87 to see that it is impossible for me to tell you everything. Sydney is a beautiful city. There are many big t 88 and beautiful flowers around the houses and they l 89 really beautiful. There are also some special a 90 in Australia, such as kangaroos and koalas. They are really lovely.

【思路点拨】86题考查的是形容词,根据 having 和 time 这两个词可以判断出作者是想表达“过得很愉快”的意思,根据这一线索,可以很容易地推断出答案为 good / great。其余答案为:87. much, 88. trees, 89. Look, 90. animals。

【例4】(2006, 江苏泰州, 句子翻译)

《人长今》是我看过的最精彩的电视剧之一。

“Dae Jang Geum” is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ TV plays that I have watched.

【思路点拨】本题考查的是形容词最高级的用法, one of the... 表示的范围是三个以上, 所以第一个空格要用最高级 most wonderful/exciting。

【例5】(2005, 武汉, 完形填空)

Mr Holland drove to work every day. He wanted to be 41, so he stopped driving and rode a bike instead. Sometimes when all the cars stopped at a red light, he went 42 them to the front, because his bike was small.

41. A. taller B. happier  
C. thinner D. heavier  
42. A. through B. past  
C. across D. along

【思路点拨】41题考查的是形容词的比较级, 根据后一句的意思可以得知, 他之所以不开车了, 是为了减肥, 故选 C。其余答案: 42. B。



## 等级测试

### 基本等级测试

#### I. 单项选择

1. In the exam, the \_\_\_\_\_ you are, \_\_\_\_\_ mistake you'll make.  
A. careful, little B. more careful, less  
C. careful, few D. more careful, the fewer  
2. —I really enjoyed it. It was \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected.

- A. far more interesting B. even much interesting  
C. so more interesting D. a lot much interesting  
3. He made the \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in the exam.  
A. less B. least  
C. fewer D. fewest  
4. She was \_\_\_\_\_ young that she can't go to school.  
A. such B. so C. how D. what  
5. Records(录音机) are very \_\_\_\_\_ learning English.  
A. use for B. useful to  
C. useful for D. uses for  
6. —How about this new coat?  
—Oh, the price is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too high B. too expensive  
C. very expensive D. so dear  
7. —Are the new rules working?  
—Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ books are stolen.  
A. Few B. More C. Some D. None  
8. —Don't eat the meat. It looks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dirty B. delicious  
C. badly D. sweetly  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ children there are in a family, \_\_\_\_\_ their life will be.  
A. The less, the better B. The fewer, the better  
C. Fewer, richer D. More, poorer  
10. —Do you know how to plant trees?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more or less B. as usual  
C. not at all D. up and down

#### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Lucy is \_\_\_\_\_ than Kate. (fat)  
2. Li Lei is the \_\_\_\_\_ student in our class. (tall)  
3. Who runs the \_\_\_\_\_ in the class? (fast)  
4. Kate draws \_\_\_\_\_ in our class. (well)  
5. My brother is much \_\_\_\_\_ than you. (young)  
6. I think my car is as \_\_\_\_\_ as yours. (nice)  
7. This box is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three. (heavy)  
8. Lesson One is much \_\_\_\_\_ than Lesson Two. (easy)  
9. I feel much \_\_\_\_\_ today. (ill)  
10. I think math is the \_\_\_\_\_ subject of all. (difficult)  
11. Winter is the \_\_\_\_\_ season of the year. (cold)  
12. My radio is not so \_\_\_\_\_ as his. (good)  
13. I am too tired to go any \_\_\_\_\_. (far)  
14. Who works \_\_\_\_\_, Jack or John? (carefully)  
15. This street is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (narrow)