



丛书主编 孙金冠宇

中考英语

语法强化100题

大突破

Kingdom 100



- 紧抓中考脉搏
- 精选优秀试题
- 高频知识再现
- 语法全力通关

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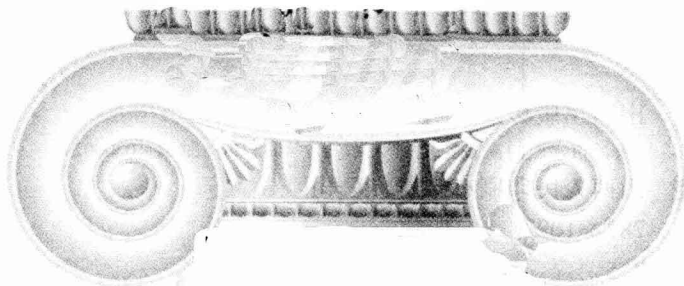


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目 录

Contents

第一章 名词	
金典试题讲解	(1)
金典试题训练	(3)
第二章 代词	
金典试题讲解	(7)
金典试题训练	(10)
第三章 冠词、数词	
金典试题讲解	(15)
金典试题训练	(17)
第四章 形容词、副词	
金典试题讲解	(21)
金典试题训练	(24)
第五章 介词	
金典试题讲解	(28)
金典试题训练	(30)
第六章 连词、并列句和状语从句	
金典试题讲解	(33)
金典试题训练	(34)
第七章 动词	
金典试题讲解	(38)
金典试题训练	(42)
第八章 短语搭配	
金典试题讲解	(49)
金典试题训练	(50)
第九章 情态动词	
金典试题讲解	(54)
金典试题训练	(56)

第十章 被动语态	
金典试题讲解	(60)
金典试题训练	(62)
第十一章 动词不定式等非谓语动词	
金典试题讲解	(66)
金典试题训练	(69)
第十二章 疑问句	
金典试题讲解	(73)
金典试题训练	(75)
第十三章 句子种类(陈述句、祈使句、感叹句)	
金典试题讲解	(79)
金典试题训练	(80)
第十四章 宾语从句	
金典试题讲解	(84)
金典试题训练	(85)
第十五章 定语从句	
金典试题讲解	(90)
金典试题训练	(91)
第十六章 情景交际	
金典试题讲解	(94)
金典试题训练	(96)
第十七章 虚拟语气	
金典试题讲解	(101)
金典试题训练	(101)
第十八章 倒装句	
金典试题讲解	(103)
金典试题训练	(104)
答案与解析	(107)



第一章 名词

金典试题讲解

名词是表示人或事物名称的词。

一、名词的分类

名词	专有名词:指某人、某地、某机构等专有的名称,其首字母要大写。如 HongKong, China	普通名词	可数名词	个体名词:表示某类人或东西中的个体。如 student, book
			集体名词:表示若干个个体组成的集合体。如 family, school	
			不可数名词	物质名词:表示无法分为个体的实物。如 cotton, air, tea
				抽象名词:表示抽象概念。如 work, happiness, news

1. 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。

名词的复数形式

(1) 规则变化

1) 一般加-s

如:map—maps 地图, field—fields 田地

2) 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的名词后加-es

如:class—classes 班, box—boxes 盒子, dish—dishes 盘子, match—matches 比赛

3) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 变为-ves

如:leaf—leaves 叶子, thief—thieves 贼(注:roofs 屋顶, gulfs 海湾, beliefs 信仰, 信条, 这些词的复数形式例外)

4) 以辅音字母 y 结尾, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es

如:party—parties 党, factory—factories 工厂(注:以元音字母 y 结尾直接加-s; boys 男孩, rays 光线)

5) 以辅音字母 o 结尾, 一般加-es

如:potato—potatoes 马铃薯, hero—heroes 英雄(注:某些外来词以及元音字母 o 结尾的名词, 直接加-s; pianos 钢琴, photos 照片, kilos 公斤; radios 收音机)

(2) 不规则变化

1) 变内部元音

如:foot—feet 脚 man—men 男人 tooth—teeth 牙齿 mouse—mice 老鼠

2) 词尾加-en

如:child—children 小孩 ox—oxen 公牛

3) 形式不变(即单复数同形)

如:deer—deer 鹿 fish—fish 鱼 sheep—sheep 羊

二、名词的所有格

名词的所有格主要用于人或一些动物的名称,表示“所有”或“修饰”关系。

如:John's father 约翰的父亲,spiders web 蜘蛛网

1. 事物的所有格

事物的所有格常用 of 表示,如:the shade of a tree 树阴

2. 双重所有格,是指名词所有格或名词性物主代词同 of 构成的所有格,即“of + 名词所有格”。

如:a friend of my mother's 我母亲的一个朋友,a play of Shakespeare's 莎士比亚的一个戏剧

三、名词的句法功能

名词在句子中可以用作:

1. 主语

如:The boy opened the door. 那个男孩把门打开了。

2. 宾语分为动宾和介宾两种:

如:I saw the boy. 我看到那个男孩。(boy 作动词 saw 的宾语)

Give the money to your brother. 把这些钱给你兄弟。(your brother 作介词 to 的宾语)

3. 表语。如:He is a clever boy. 他是个聪明的孩子。

4. 宾语补足语。如:They called him a fool. 他们叫他傻瓜。

5. 定语。如:Is it a colour film? 是彩色影片吗?

6. 同位语。如:This is my friend John. 这是我的朋友约翰。

7. 主语补足语。如:He is considered a good officer. 他被认为是个好官员。

例 1 Can you imagine what life will be like in _____ time?

- A. 20 years' B. 20 year's C. 20-years' D. 20-years

[解析] 本题考查时间名词 year 复数所有格的形式。in 20 years' time 相当于 in 20 years; year 复数为 years 后有 s 形式,故复数后只加 ' 形式即可。

[答案] A

例 2 These _____ have saved many children's lives.

- A. woman doctors B. women doctor C. women doctors D. woman doctor

[解析] 该题考查的是名词作定语时的变化。woman 作定语时要和被修饰的名词保持数的一致。

[答案] C

例 3 English is spoken as the first language in _____.

- A. Japan B. France C. Canada D. Russia

[解析] 此题是通过四个国家名词“Japan 日本,France 法国,Canada 加拿大,Russia 俄国”来考查学生所掌握的文化背景知识,我们知道美国、加拿大、英国、新西兰、澳大利亚等是把英语作为第一语言的国家。

[答案] C

例 4 —Are there any _____ on the farm?

—Yes, there are some.

- A. horse B. duck C. chicken D. sheep



[解析]该题考查的是特殊名词的复数形式。从谓语动词来判断,主语应该是复数名词。只有 sheep 可用作复数名词。

[答案]D

金典试题训练

- Tim is _____. He stayed up late to watch the 2008 NBA All Star Game.
A. a lazy man B. a good swimmer C. a basketball fan D. a helpful student
- John always says that he likes apples of all the _____.
A. vegetables B. fruits C. drinks
- Shanghai World Expo(世博会) will open _____ a _____ time.
A. in; year's B. after; years C. in; years' D. after; years'
- Taking a walk in the evening is a good _____.
—So it is; it keeps us healthy.
A. habit B. hobby C. rule D. favour
- Let's get some _____ about tourism on the Internet.
A. information B. message C. invention
- It's five years since we began to enjoy a _____ spring holiday each year.
A. ten-day B. ten day C. ten day's D. ten-days
- Bob hurt his _____ yesterday, he can't walk now.
A. hand B. leg C. arm
- British people eat _____ a lot, and they are usually cooked in different ways.
A. chicken B. beef C. fish D. potatoes
- We have no _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.
A. vegetables B. eggs C. meat D. fruit
- Do you like to listen to “Mozart”?
—Yes. Listening to _____ is my favourite.
A. songs B. music C. stories D. news
- He didn't tell his parents he was going home because he wanted to give them a _____.
A. joy B. surprise C. shock D. happiness
- After moving to their new house, the Lees bought some _____ in the mall nearby.
A. furniture B. chair C. table D. shelf
- People in America eat much _____.
A. coffee B. onions C. beef D. iced water
- When I hurriedly got to the airport, the lady at the window told me that there were no _____ left on that plane.
A. places B. seats C. space D. room
- I plan to go out for a trip, but I'm afraid I don't know the _____.

- A map is helpful, I think.
 A. price B. way C. time
16. Betty likes _____ very much. She draws pictures every day.
 A. art B. music C. sport D. science
17. The music made me think of the _____ of a running stream.
 A. shout B. noise C. voice D. sound
18. As a _____, he tries to give the first-hand information to the public as soon as possible.
 A. secretary B. passenger C. professor D. reporter
19. All the students in my class decided to have the next meeting in one _____ time.
 A. week B. weeks C. week's D. weeks'
20. _____ room is big and bright. They like it very much.
 A. Tom and Sam B. Tom's and Sam C. Tom and Sam's D. Tom's and Sam's
21. —Would you like some _____?
 —No, thank you. I'm not hungry at all.
 A. tea B. water C. bread D. coffee
22. I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th. So I've got two _____ holiday.
 A. weeks B. week's C. weeks' D. week
23. The PLA man saved three _____ lives in the accident.
 A. children's B. children C. child D. child's
24. He is thirsty. Please give him some _____ to drink.
 A. rice B. meat C. water D. oranges
25. —Look, the tall building looks very modern.
 —Yes, and there is a garden on its _____. A garden in the air!
 A. top B. ground C. side D. floor
26. Fen notes (分币) were not used often in our daily life. So since April, 2007, they are out of _____.
 A. date B. work C. way D. use
27. —Would you like something to drink?
 — _____, please.
 A. Meat B. Rice C. Water D. Bread
28. —You didn't send me an email last night, did you?
 —Sorry. My _____ broken down. I couldn't get online.
 A. computer B. car C. clock D. camera
29. Mr White is _____ father. He loves his daughters.
 A. Lucy's and Lily's B. Lucy's and Lily C. Lucy and Lily's
30. —What's your favourite _____?
 —Oranges.
 A. colour B. fruit C. juice D. vegetable



31. My uncle likes _____, so he has brought back five street dogs.
A. books B. songs C. sports D. animals
32. Beth has a beautiful _____. Listen! She is singing very well.
A. voice B. look C. sound D. smell
33. How many _____ are there in the international village?
A. Chinese B. Russian C. American
34. —Hello, may I speak to Tina, please?
—Sorry, you're got a wrong _____.
A. name B. way C. number D. telephone
35. At the foot of the hill, you could hear nothing but the _____ of the running water.
A. shout B. noise C. voice D. sound
36. There is a lot of _____ in the box.
A. cake B. bags of cakes C. milk D. bags of milk
37. —Where are the students?
—They are in _____.
A. the Room 406 B. Room 406 C. the 406 Room D. 406 Room
38. —What's the _____ today?
—It's June 26.
A. day B. date C. time D. hour
39. _____ comes from cows.
A. Wool B. Chicken C. Pork D. Milk
40. The _____ has two _____.
A. boys; watches B. boy; watch C. boy; watches D. boys; watch
41. Our school is only _____ walk from here.
A. five minute B. five minute's C. five minutes D. five minutes'
42. September 10th is _____ Day.
A. Teacher B. Teachers' C. Mothers D. Mother
43. Ask the naughty boys not to make any _____. I can't fall asleep.
A. voice B. sound C. noise D. singing
44. —Help yourself to _____.
—Thanks, Mum. It tastes good.
A. some chickens B. a chicken C. some chicken D. any chicken
45. The man with thick glasses is _____ Chinese teacher.
A. Tom and Carl B. Tom's or Carl C. Tom and Carl's D. Tom's and Carl's
46. _____ mothers made them have piano lessons.
A. Peter and Anne B. Peter's and Anne's C. Peter's and Anne D. Peter and Anne's

47. —Oh, there isn't enough _____ for us in the lift.
—It doesn't matter. Let's wait for the next.
A. ground B. floor C. place D. room
48. She has been in Tianjin for ten years. Tianjin has become her second _____.
A. family B. house C. home D. room
49. —Where's Tom?
—He's left a _____ saying that he has something important to do.
A. excuse B. sentence C. news D. message
50. Twelve _____ were hurt, but no _____ were lost in that accident.
A. person; life B. people; lives C. peoples; lives D. persons; life



第二章 代词

金典试题讲解

代词是代替名词、形容词和数词的词,按其意义、特征及其在句中的作用分为:人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、相互代词、疑问代词、不定代词和关系代词等。

一、人称代词

1. 表示你、我、他、她、它、我们、你们、他们的词叫人称代词。

人称代词的人称、数和格,见下表:

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		

2. 人称代词的句法功能。

(1) 作主语(用主格)。如: I like basketball.

(2) 作宾语(用宾格,作动词或介词的宾语)。如: Please call me Lily.

(3) 作表语(用主格或宾格,口语中常用宾格)。如: —Who is it? —It's me.

3. 人称代词的基本用法。

(1) 排顺序

1) 如有几个不同的人称代词同时作主语,且用 and, or 连接时,习惯上的顺序为:单数: you, he and I 复数: we, you and they

2) 如果是承认错误,承担责任时,第一人称放在前面。

3) 如果长辈对晚辈,长官对下属说话时,往往把第一人称放在前面。

(2) he 和 she 可指代的物。she 可用代替雌性动物、国家、船只和车辆。

(3) 复数 glasses, trousers, shoes, clothes 等的指代词是 they (them, their)。

(4) we, you, they 有时并非特定的人,不必译成“我们”“你们”“他们”。

二、物主代词

1. 表示所有关系的代词叫物主代词。物主代词分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词,如下表所示:

类别 \ 数 人称	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
汉语	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他(她、 它)们的

2. 物主代词的用法

(1) 形容词性物主代词的作用相当于形容词,可在句中作定语。

如: This is my friend, Li Lei.

(2) 名词性物主代词的作用相当于名词,可在句中作主语、宾语及表语。

如: It isn't my hat. Mine is over there. (作主语)

Is this football yours? (作表语)

I've already my homework. Have you finished yours? (作宾语)

三、指示代词

指示代词包括: this, that, these, those, 它们在句中可作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

1. this 和 these 一般用来指在时间或空间上较近的事或人, that 和 those 则指时间和空间上较远的事物和人。

如: This is a book. That car is Jim's.

2. this, these 常指下面即将要讲或要做的事; that 和 those 常指前面已讲过或已做过的事。

如: We play it like this; four students stand in a row.

I'm sorry to hear that.

3. 有时为了避免重复提到的名词,常用 that 或 those 代替。

4. 在电话用语中 this 代表自己, that 代表对方。

如: This is Mary speaking.

四、反身代词

英语中用来表示“自己”的代词叫反身代词,形式如下表:

数 \ 人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
	单数	myself	yourself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

反身代词在句中作宾语、表语和同位语。

如: He calls himself a writer. (作宾语)

He is not quite himself today. (作表语)

I washed the clothes myself. (作同位语)

五、相互代词

each other 和 one another 表示相互关系,叫相互代词。



1. 相互代词的形式

通格:each other 和 one another

所有格:each other's 和 one another's

2. 相互代词的用法

(1)作宾语。如:We have known each other since we were children.

(2)作定语。如:They know each other's favourites.

六、疑问代词

疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what, which 等,都可以构成特殊疑问句。

七、不定代词

不指明代替任何特定名词的代词叫不定代词。常见的不定代词有两类:

第一类是由-body, -one 和-thing 构成的合成代词:somebody, none, nothing, anything 等。

第二类有 all, another, any, each, either, few, little, much, many, none...

八、关系代词

关系代词是一种引导从句并起连接主句和从句作用的代词,关系代词有 who, whose, whom, that, which。它们在句中可用作主语、表语、宾语和定语。在主句中,它们还代表着从句所修饰的那个名词或代词。

如:I hate people who talk much but do little.

With the money that he had saved, he went on with his studies.

例1 —Have you heard the good news?

—No, what _____?

A. is it

B. is there

C. are they

D. are those

[解析]此题通过对话:“你听到那个好消息了吗?”下句说:“没有听到,什么好消息?”下句中要求用一个代词代替上文中 the good news, news 为不可数名词,指代 news 用 it,不能用复数代词 they 或 those; is there 为 there be 某处有某物的句型,此种语法,不符合句意。故正确答案为 is it,用 it 代替 news。

[答案]A

例2 —Where is my pen?

—Oh, sorry. I have taken _____ by mistake.

A. yours

B. his

C. mine

D. hers

[解析]该题考查的是物主代词的用法。根据题干的背景,可以判断错拿的钢笔应该是对方的,所以选 yours。

[答案]A

例3 —Do you know the girl _____ is standing under the tree?

—She is my little sister.

A. who

B. whom

C. whose

D. which

[解析]这是考查宾语从句关系代词的用法。who 是关系代词,指人,在定语从句中作宾语、主语都可以;whom 是关系代词,指人,只作宾语;whose 指人,所有格形式;which 只指物,不指人。句中先行词为 the girl,关系代词在宾语从句中作主语,故用 who 正确。

[答案]A

例4 Shanghai is larger than _____ in China.

- A. any other city B. any city C. other cities D. all cities

[解析]“上海比中国的其他任何一个城市都大。”此题旨在考查 any, other, any other 的用法区别。any“任何的”, other“别的,其他的”。

[答案]A

例5 This isn't my dictionary. I left _____ at home.

- A. my B. mine C. I

[解析]本题译为“这不是我的字典,我的落家里了。”my 为形容词性物主代词, mine 为名词性物主代词, my dictionary 相当于 mine。故用 mine 正确。

[答案]B

例6 —Did your parents go to climb the Zijin Mountain last Sunday?

—No, they _____ went to see a film.

- A. both B. all C. either D. every

[解析]不定代词 both 指“两者都……”; all 指三者或三者以上所有的人(物); either 指两者中任何一个; every 为形容词性的不定代词,“每一个”之意。本题题干中出现 parents“父母”,肯定指两者,下句中说他们俩都……故用 both 正确。

[答案]A

例7 —Would you like chicken noodles or beef noodles?

—_____. I'd like tomato noodles.

- A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None

[解析]either 为两者中任何一个; neither 为两者中任一都不; both 两者都; none 为 all 的全否定。根据问句中出现“鸡肉面”和“牛肉面”两者中选择,答语中说“我喜欢西红柿面”,显然对“两者”都不选择,故“鸡肉面”和“牛肉面”都不要, neither 为“两者”的全否定,是正确的,符合本句意。

[答案]B

例8 This English newspaper is very easy for the students because there are _____ new words in it.

- A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

[解析]此题考查 little 与 a little 及 few 与 a few 不定代词语法上的区别。little 与 a little 修饰不可数名词, little 为“没有一点儿”之意, a little 为“有点儿”之意;而 few 与 a few 修饰可数名词的复数形式, few 为“没有”; a few“有几个”之意。此题首先从语法上看只能用 few 或 a few, 因 words 是可数名词的复数形式,再根据题意,这份英语报对学生来说很容易,故判断报纸上生词少,故用 few 正确。

[答案]C

1. The young lady _____ we met yesterday is our new math teacher.



- A. what B. whose C. who D. which
2. Mum and Dad are _____ movie lovers. They have many hobbies in common.
A. both B. either C. neither
3. —Which would you like, Coke or tea?
—_____. I prefer coffee.
A. Neither B. Both C. Either D. None
4. —_____ do you make a banana milk shake?
—Peel the banana first and blend it with milk.
A. What B. When C. How D. Where
5. Disney is an amusement park _____ you can find all the normal attractions and Disney movies and characters.
A. which B. where C. that D. when
6. Make sure you've got the tickets and guidebook and _____ before you leave.
A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
7. —Do you want tea or coffee?
—_____. I really don't mind.
A. None B. Either C. Neither D. All
8. The letter from my uncle was short. There wasn't _____ news.
A. many B. a few C. much D. few
9. —Do you know Alice?
—Yes. I know _____ very well.
A. she B. herself C. her D. hers
10. Paul has _____ friends here, so he often feels lonely.
A. few B. a few C. some
11. His name is James, but he calls _____ Jim.
A. his B. himself C. him D. /
12. —The story is so amazing! It's the most interesting story I've ever read.
—But I'm afraid it won't be liked by _____.
A. everybody B. somebody C. anybody D. nobody
13. —May I borrow your dictionary, Jim?
—Oh, sorry. It isn't _____.
A. his B. hers C. mine
14. —Would you like some milk in your tea?
—Yes, please. But just _____.
A. little B. a little C. a few
15. —I saw Tony at the party. But he didn't speak to me _____ evening.
—Maybe he didn't see you.
A. all B. every C. either D. another
16. Believe yourself. You're better than _____. You're the best. Wish you success!

- A. anyone else B. someone else C. else anyone
17. Reading can increase your words. When you read, you will find words repeat (重复) _____ and build up your vocabulary quickly.
A. ourselves B. itself C. themselves
18. —Which do you like better, skating or skiing?
— _____ of them. I like running.
A. All B. Both C. Either D. Neither
19. There are many tall buildings on _____ sides of the street.
A. either B. all C. both
20. I'm going skating. Would you like to go with _____?
A. me B. I C. my D. mine
21. I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat.
A. anything B. something C. everything D. nothing
22. — _____ did you buy for your mom for Mother's Day?
—Some flowers.
A. How B. Where C. When D. What
23. A lot of story books are on sale, but _____ good ones.
A. any B. some C. few D. many
24. —Who is singing in the next room?
— _____ must be Marie.
A. It B. She C. This D. There
25. Your digital watch is quite nice. Where did you buy _____? I want to buy _____, too.
A. one; one B. it; it C. it; one D. one; it
26. My son wants a pet rabbit for long, but I have no time to buy _____ for him.
A. it B. that C. the one D. one
27. —Where's Mrs Li taking Polly and Mickey?
—She's taking _____ across the street.
A. them B. us C. you D. it
28. Did Mary visit that old town _____ last week?
A. her B. she C. hers D. herself
29. My father is a teacher. _____ saved 4 students from a falling building in the earthquake (地震).
A. He B. I C. She D. You
30. —Oh, there's someone in the room.
— _____ must be my brother.
A. He B. This C. It
31. —Where's my watch?
—Sorry, I don't know. Maybe you put _____ on the table.
A. it B. her C. him D. them