

中考考场 英语语法 点睛



YZL10890147016

迈向2012

解方辉 编

- ★ 提炼初中语法重点
- ★ 直击中考考场目标
- ★ 水平高 权威版

天津人民出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考考场英语语法点睛 / 解方辉编. — 天津: 天津人民出版社, 2007.8 (2011.8重印)
ISBN 978-7-201-05637-1

I.中… II.解… III.英语 - 语法 - 初中 - 升学参考资料 IV.G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第120899号



天津人民出版社出版

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郑州市毛庄印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

2007年8月第1版 2011年8月第5次印刷

880×1230毫米 16开本 10.25印张

字数: 340千字 印数: 45, 001-50, 000

定价: 18.80元

出版说明

《全国中考试题(含答案)荟萃》丛书已经连续出版了20余年,畅销了20余年,20多年来该丛书得到了广大应届初中毕业班师生的厚爱。20多年来我们始终坚持汇集信息、巩固知识、检验水平、提高能力、服务于毕业总复习的宗旨,力争把每年的编写工作做得更好以报答广大读者的关爱。

2011年《全国中考试题(含答案)荟萃》丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治及文科综合、中考考场作文点睛、中考考场英语词法点睛、中考考场英语语法点睛共9册。前6册收编了全国30个省(含台湾省)、市该学科2011年的中考试题及答案;有的省市开考文科综合,有的开考理科综合,这些试卷一并收编到书中;为体现各地命题意图、风格,我们在收编时尽量保持原卷风貌。后3册是对近年来中考中的专项考题进行提炼、分析、总结,帮助考生有针对性地进行重点复习,提高中考成绩。

对于书中出现的差错,欢迎读者批评指正。

本丛书编写组
2011年8月

前 言

“人的一生关键处只有几步。”对于一个初中生来说,中考无疑是他们人生中的一个重要环节,为了帮助同学们走好这一步,也凭着对读者高度的责任心,我特此编写了此书。本书从着手整理到与读者见面已经历时五年,它是我十多年教学经验的总结。每当我看到本书列举的考点覆盖了历年各地的中考试题的时候,每当我想起全国数以百万的莘莘学子需要帮助的时候,我都心潮澎湃。“十年磨一剑”,我希望通过自己的努力能为广大学子尽绵薄之力,能为他们节省点时间和精力,使他们的英语学习成绩得到飞速提升。

该书根据国家新课程标准,兼顾了各种版本的初中英语教材,其主要特点表现如下:

1. 详尽列举了初中生必须掌握的英语语法知识点。
2. 分别从中考考点的角度讲述各个语法点,力图高度认真地把每一个知识点都打造成为精品,知识点详尽、全面、准确,直击中考目标。
3. 本书收集整理了有关各个语法知识点的全国各地最近几年的中考试题,针对性强,能够让学生把记忆和理解、学习和练习达到高度完美的统一。
4. 通过本书考生可以很清楚地看到各个语法点在本地区中考中的出题情况及重要程度。

总之,这本书既是学生学习的良师益友,也是家长辅导孩子学习的好参谋。

由于时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,恳请广大师生及家长提出宝贵意见,以便不断修改完善。

编 者
2011 年 8 月

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第一章 名 词

【中考语法精讲】

一、可数名词复数的构成规则

1. 可数名词有单数和复数之分。可数名词复数的规则变化形式:

- (1) 一般在词尾加-s
- (2) 以字母 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词加-es
- (3) 以“辅音 + y”结尾的词, 把 y 变成 i 后加-es
- (4) 以字母 f, fe 结尾的词, 把 f, fe 变成 v 后加-es, 记住以下单词的复数形式:

knife — knives 小刀

leaf — leaves 树(菜、草)叶

life — lives 生命

shelf — shelves 书架

thief — thieves 小偷

wolf — wolves 狼

2. 可数名词复数的不规则变化形式:

- (1) 以字母 o 结尾的词变复数加-es 的有:

potato — potatoes 土豆; 马铃薯

tomato — tomatoes 西红柿; 番茄

hero — heroes 英雄

- (2) 以字母 o 结尾的词变复数加-s 的有:

photo — photos 照片

piano — pianos 钢琴

radio — radios 收音机

video — videos 录像机

kilo — kilos 千克

- (3) 表示“某国人”的名词的复数形式:

Russian — Russians 俄罗斯人

American — Americans 美国人

Australian — Australians 澳大利亚人

German — Germans 德国人

- (4) 单数复数同形的词有:

sheep 羊

fish 鱼

deer 鹿

Chinese 中国人

Japanese 日本人

people 人, 人们

- (5) 通过变化单词中的字母变为复数形式的词有:

man — men 人; 男人

woman — women 妇女

policeman — policemen 男警察

policewoman — policewomen 女警察

mouse — mice 老鼠; 鼠标

tooth — teeth 牙齿

child — children 孩子; 儿童

foot — feet 脚; 英尺

- (6) 复合名词的复数形式:

a man teacher — two men teachers

a woman doctor — two women doctors

例如: There are more than 100 _____ in our school.

A. man teachers

B. men teachers

C. men teacher

D. woman teachers

分析: 因为需把 man 和 teacher 都变成复数, 故选 B。

二、可数名词和不可数名词

1. 中考中出现频率较高的不可数名词有:

weather 天气

information 信息

work 工作

news 新闻; 消息

music 音乐

room 空间

bread	面包	space	空间
advice	建议;忠告	fun	乐趣

2. 注意下列词语在不同含义下词性的不同

hair	①头发(不可数名词)	②几根头发(可数名词)
chicken	①鸡肉(不可数名词)	②鸡(可数名词)
orange	①橙汁(不可数名词)	②橙子(可数名词)
fish	①鱼肉(不可数名词)	②鱼(可数名词)
room	①空间(不可数名词)	②房间(可数名词)
glass	①玻璃(不可数名词)	②玻璃杯(可数名词)
light	①光线(不可数名词)	②电灯(可数名词)
fire	①火(不可数名词)	②火炉(可数名词)
paper	①纸(不可数名词)	②报纸(可数名词)
exercise	①锻炼(不可数名词)	②某种具体锻炼(可数名词)

三、不可数名词量的表示方法

不可数名词不能用 a, an 以及数词来表示量的多少, 在英语中常借助于一个可数名词来表示不可数名词的量。学生必须掌握的表达方法有:

- (1) a cup of water / milk / tea 一杯水(奶, 茶)
- (2) a glass of water 一杯水
- (3) a bottle of water / milk / juice / orange 一瓶水(牛奶, 果汁, 橙汁)
- (4) a piece of paper / meat / news / music / bread 一张纸(一块肉, 一条消息, 一段乐曲, 一片面包)

注意: 上述结构作主语时, 谓语需与量词 piece, cup, bottle 等词语保持一致。

例如: The cup of tea _____ hot. The cups of tea _____ hot.

A. am

B. is

C. are

D. be

分析: 谓语 be 动词应与量词 cup 保持一致, 因此, 分别选 B 和 C。

四、名词所有格

1. 名词所有格构成规则:

- (1) 一般在名词后加 “’s”
- (2) 在以 -s 或 -es 结尾的复数名词后加 “’”

2. 考生必须同时注意下列用法:

- (1) Tom's and Jim's + 复数名词, 意为“Tom 和 Jim 分别所有的……”
- (2) Tom and Jim's + 单数名词, 意为“Tom 和 Jim 共同所有的……”
- (3) one of my friends = a friend of mine 我的一个朋友
- (4) a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友
- (5) five minutes' walk / ride / drive = five-minute walk / ride / drive 五分钟步行(骑车五分钟, 开车五分钟)
- (6) a friend of mine / ours / yours / his / hers / theirs 我的(我们的, 你/你们的, 他的, 她的, 他们的)一个朋友

(注意: 此处只能用名词性物主代词)

五、名词作定语

1. 作定语的名词只能用单数。

例如: There are many _____ factories in our hometown.

A. shoes

B. shoe

C. shoes'

D. shoe's

解析: 因为 shoe 作定语只能用单数, 因此选 B。

但是, 考生需注意下列两种特殊情况:

- (1) sports meeting / shoes / clothes 运动会(鞋, 服)
- (2) men doctors / teachers 男医生(教师) women doctors / teachers 女医生(教师)

2. “数词-量词单数-形容词”也可作定语。

注意: 本知识点所指数词、量词和形容词之间必须用连字符“-”连接, 并且量词必须使用单数。

例如: Tom is a _____ boy.

- (20) A. six-years old B. six-years-old C. six-year-old D. six years old

解析:因为 A、B 中的 years 是复数形式,而 D 项没有用连字符连接,因此选 C。

【中考重点及最新预测】

有关名词的试题每年必考。考生除了平时认真学好课本上的每一个名词外,应重点学习好以下几点,它们仍将是未来中考的出题重点:

1. 名词复数的不规则变化形式
2. 不可数名词
3. 名词所有格

【经典试题回放】

一、可数名词复数的构成规则

1. Mrs Jenny gave us _____ on how to learn English well. (天津 04)
A. some advices B. many advices C. some advice D. an advice
2. There are about twenty _____ in the room. They are having a party there. (太原 05)
A. people B. sheep C. worker D. workers
3. Look! There _____ playing with the tourists on Yinhe Square. (包头 04)
A. are a number of deer B. are a number of deers C. is a number of deer D. is a number of deers
4. —How many _____ do you want?
—A kilo, please. (济南 05)
A. potato B. bananas C. bread D. milk
5. The East Lake has become dirty. _____ fish have died. (黄冈 05)
A. A lot B. Many C. Lot of D. Much
6. The restaurant is so popular here. Look, there are so many _____ here. (徐州 06)
A. food B. dish C. people D. waiter
7. How many _____ are there in the international village? (广东 06)
A. Chinese B. Russian C. American D. Japanese
8. —_____ you have bought me!
—I got them at the market. (南通 06)
A. What a big fish B. How a big fish C. What big fish D. How big fish
9. Fish _____ in the river. (深圳 06)
A. live B. lives C. is living D. are living
10. Sheep _____ white and milk _____ white, too. (深圳 06)
A. is, is B. are, are C. is, are D. are, is
11. I was so excited when I saw so many _____ on the farm. (长沙 06)
A. chicken B. sheep C. duck D. geese
12. British people eat _____ a lot, and they are cooked in different ways. (沈阳 06)
A. potato B. potatoes C. beef D. chicken
13. —I've got a little _____ in my house.
—Why not keep two or more? (河南 06)
A. juice B. mice C. bread D. fish
14. The little boy made _____. He wanted to show them to us. (青岛 06)
A. some special juice B. some delicious food C. several model planes with paper D. a nice postcard
15. My mother bought some _____ for my birthday party yesterday. (湘西 06)
A. apple B. banana C. orange D. meats
16. The _____ (shelf) in his study are full of science books. (无锡 05)
17. Many _____ (visit) from Xiamen came to our school next Friday. (福州 05)
18. Several _____ (foreign) visited our school yesterday. (青海 05)
19. More and more _____ (family) eat out on New Year's Eve. (长春 05)
20. Look at the picture, a lion is running after a group of _____ (deer). (南宁 05)

21. Those women (妇女) are singing in the park. (贵州 05)
22. —Have you watched the dance *Thousand-hand Goddess of Mercy* (千手观音)?
—Yes, it's wonderful. We can hear the voices from the dancers' hearts. (云南 05)
23. John's family keeps many sheep around the house. (改为被动语态)
Many sheep are kept by John's family around the house. (重庆 04)
24. 在第二次世界大战期间五千多万人失去了生命。
Over 50 million people during World War II. (济南 05)
25. More than 400 cities (城市) in China don't have enough water. (徐州 06)
26. One of my teeth (牙齿) hurts badly. I must go to see a doctor. (盐城 06)
27. There are two Englishmen and three Chinese (China) in the room. (贵州 06)
28. There are 32 football teams playing 64 matches (match) in the World Cup. (昆明 06)
29. —Would you like to have some potatoes (potato) for lunch?
—That would be OK. (新疆 06)
30. We took some photos (photo) before we left school. (福州 06)
31. We need two big boxes (box) to pack these old clothes. (梧州 06)

参考答案:

- 1~5. CAABB 6~10. CACAD 11~15. BBDCC 16. shelves 17. visitors 18. foreigners 19. families 20. deer 21. women
22. hearts 23. are kept 24. Over, lost their lives 25. cities 26. teeth 27. Chinese 28. matches 29. potatoes 30. photos 31. boxes

二、可数名词和不可数名词

1. My grandma can't see anything clearly without glasses (glass). (北京 04)
2. What fine weather it is!
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a (北京 04)
3. I've read two sports news about the F1 race today.
A. two B. pieces C. two pieces D. two pieces of (上海 05)
4. So much homework really makes the students feel tired.
A. much B. many C. little D. few (河北 05)
5. If you want to keep fit, you'd better eat more vegetables and meat.
A. few B. little C. less D. more (河南 05)
6. This year, it doesn't snow as much last year.
A. more than B. many as C. much as D. as much (四川 05)
7. Could you make room on that shelf for the new books?
A. make room, for B. make a room, for C. give room, to D. as room, to (四川 05)
8. Be sure to give me a ring when you get to Canada, Lin Tao.
A. information B. ring C. idea D. subject (沈阳 05)
9. —Would you like some?
—Thank you, but I'm not thirsty.
A. any sandwiches B. some bread C. any mooncakes D. some orange (陕西 05)
10. —An earthquake hit Indonesia yesterday.
—What terrible news!
A. How a B. What a C. How D. What (苏州 06)
11. Health is very important to us. We should eat more vegetables and fruit instead of too much rich food.
A. too much B. much too C. very much D. too many (哈尔滨 06)
12. —Oh, there isn't enough time for us in the lift.
—No hurry. Let's wait for the next.
A. ground B. floor C. place D. room (黄冈 06)
13. People in America eat much beef.
A. potatoes B. onions C. beef D. hamburgers (宁夏 06)
14. —What do you have for breakfast?
—I often have bread or noodles.
A. breads, noodles B. bread, noodles C. breads, noodle D. bread, noodle (昆明 06)

15. —Would you like some drinks, boys?
—Yes; _____, please. (河北 06)
A. some oranges B. two boxes of chocolates C. some cakes D. two bottles of orange
16. They got much _____ on the Internet. (天津 07)
A. photo B. ideas C. message D. information

参考答案:

1. glasses 2 ~ 5. CDAC 6 ~ 10. CABDD 11 ~ 16. ADCBDD

三、不可数名词量的表示方法

1. —What can I do for you, sir?
—I'd like two _____. (湖南 04)
A. bottle of orange B. bottle of oranges C. bottles of orange D. bottles of oranges
2. We have bought two _____ for the coming party. (吉林 05)
A. box of apple B. boxes of apples C. box of apples D. boxes of apple
3. Life is like _____ (一盒) chocolates and you will never know what you are going to get. (云南 05)

参考答案:

- 1 ~ 2. CB 3. a box of

四、名词所有格

1. Nobody thought it easy to finish so much work in _____. (重庆 04)
A. two days' time B. two-days time C. two day's time D. two days time
2. After playing football for more than half an hour, the students took _____ rest. (天津 04)
A. a few minute's B. a few minutes' C. a little minute's D. a little minutes'
3. —Do you know the woman over there?
—Yes, she is _____ aunt. (济南 04)
A. Lily and Lucy B. Lily's and Lucy's C. Lily's and Lucy D. Lily and Lucy's
4. Today is September 10th. It is _____ Day. (湖南 04)
A. Teachers B. Teachers' C. the Teachers' D. Teacher's
5. This is _____ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much. (河北 04)
A. Anne and Jane B. Anne's and Jane's C. Anne's and Jane D. Anne and Jane's
6. Two bags are on the table. They are _____. (贵阳 05)
A. the twins' B. the twin's C. twins D. twin's
7. Those mountains will be covered with trees _____. (兰州 04)
A. in a few years' time B. in a few year's time C. in a few years time D. after a few years time
8. Bob told me that his next match was against _____ team from another school. (辽宁 05)
A. a girls' B. girl's C. the girls' D. girls'
9. —How long does it take to get to the station?
—It's _____ walk. (南宁 05)
A. six minute's B. six-minutes C. six minutes' D. six minutes
10. It is over _____ from Shijiazhuang to Beijing. (河北 05)
A. three hours' drive B. three hour's drive C. three hour's drives D. three hours drive
11. _____ team in No. 4 Middle School used to help _____ with their training. (沈阳 05)
A. Boy's, the girls B. Boy's, the girl C. The boys', the girls D. The boy's, the girl
12. —How is Joy's skirt?
—Her skirt is more beautiful than _____. (兰州 06)
A. her sister's and Kate B. her sister and Kate C. her sister and Kate's D. her sister's and Kate's
13. My school isn't far from here. It's only _____ walk. (哈尔滨 06)
A. fifteen minutes B. fifteen minutes' C. fifteen minute's D. fifteen minutes
14. Mrs Black is a friend of _____. (四川 06)

- A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mother C. mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's
15. This is a _____ car. _____ is over there. (南通 06)
- A. visitor's; My B. visitor's; Mine C. visitor; Mine D. visitors'; My
16. —Whose dictionaries are these?
—They are the _____. (梧州 06)
- A. twins B. twin C. twins' D. twin's
17. There's a meeting in the _____ (lady) club every Friday afternoon. (常州 04)
18. After two _____ (小时) walk, there was still no sign of the village. (广西 05)
19. Liu Xiang did the best to win the gold medal in the _____ (男子) 110-metre hurdles, which made him famous. (包头 05)
20. —Excuse me, where is the _____ (lady) room?
—It's over there. (江苏 06)
21. In China, September 10th is _____ (teacher) Day. (临沂 06)
22. He has won the _____ (man) 100-metre race. (绍兴 06)
23. _____ (teacher) Day is coming soon, what present will you give to our teacher? (贵州 06)
24. —Who is _____ (Victor) English teacher?
—The woman who often wears beautiful clothes. (昆明 06)

参考答案:

- 1~5. ABDBD 6~10. AAACA 11~16. CDBABC 17. ladies' 18. hours' 19. men's 20. ladies' 21. Teachers'
22. men's 23. Teachers' 24. Victor's

五、名词作定语

1. At 9 am on October 15, 2003, _____ Yang Liwei flew into space in the manned spaceship. (徐州 04)
- A. 38 years old B. 38 year old C. 38-year-old D. 38-years-old
2. —How far is it from your home to the school?
—It's about _____. (湖北 04)
- A. 10 minutes walk B. 10 minute's walk C. 10-minutes walk D. 10-minutes' walk
3. Bill said they would have a _____ holiday. (天津 05)
- A. two-month B. two months C. two-months D. two months
4. Harry has just finished writing a _____ composition. (无锡 05)
- A. nine-hundred-word B. nine-hundred-words C. nine-hundreds-word D. nine-hundreds-words

参考答案:

- 1~4. CDAA

第二章 冠 词

【中考语法精讲】

一、不定冠词 a, an 的用法区别

1. a 用于辅音音素前。

2. an 用于元音音素前。

注意:考生往往错误地认为 an 用在元音字母 a, e, i, o, u 前,名词前用 a 还是 an 要看单词发音(即音标)中第一个音素是否为国际音标中的元音。尤其要注意下面两个词前的冠词要用 a, 不用 an: a useful book, a university。

例如: There is _____ “h”, _____ “e”, and _____ “n” in the word “hen”.

A. a, an, a

B. an, an, an

C. a, an, an

D. an, the, the

解析:我们知道,字母 h 发音为[eiʃ],字母 e 发音为[i:],字母 n 发音为[en],第一个音素都是国际音标中的元音,因此应选 B。

二、不定冠词 a (an) 和定冠词 (the) 的用法区别

1. a (an) 表示泛指, the 表示特指。

2. 第一次提到一个人或物时,用 a (an), 当第二次再提到该人或物时,就用 the。

3. a (an) + 序数词,意为“再(又)……”。

the + 序数词,表示顺序,意为“第……”。

三、定冠词 the 的特殊用法

1. 特指说话双方都知道的人或物。如: I want the pencil. 我想要这支铅笔。

2. 用在姓氏的复数名词之前,表示一家人或夫妇二人。如: the Blacks 布莱克一家; the Smiths 史密斯夫妇

3. 用于世界上独一无二的事物前。如: the sun / moon / earth 太阳/月亮/地球

4. 用于形容词、副词最高级前,其中副词最高级前的 the 可以省略。如: the best 最好的; the tallest 最高的

5. 用于某些专有名词前。如: the Great Wall 长城; the United States 美利坚合众国; the Union 联合国; the U.S.A. 美国; the Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会。

6. 用于表示乐器的名词前。如: play the piano / violin 演奏钢琴(小提琴)

7. 用于惯用语。如: in the summer of 1997 1997 年的夏天; the next morning 明天早晨

8. 用于形容词的比较级前,通常结构为: “the + 比较级……, the + 比较级……”, 意为“越……, 就越……”(见形容词和副词的比较级)。

四、不用冠词的几种情况

1. 表示三餐的单词,即: breakfast, lunch, supper 前无冠词。

2. 表示四季的单词前无冠词。如: in spring / summer / autumn / winter 春/夏/秋/冬

3. 球类前无冠词。如: play football / basketball / volleyball / tennis 踢足球/打篮球/打棒球/打网球/打乒乓球

4. 专有名词前无冠词。如: Tom 汤姆; China 中国; America 美国

五、短语中冠词的使用问题

1. 背诵下列使用冠词的短语:

(1) have a good time 玩得开心

(2) have a rest / try / swim / look 休息/试一试/游泳/看一看

(3) want a go 试一试

(4) go to the cinema 去看电影

2. 背诵下列不用冠词的短语:

- (1) go to school 去上学
- (2) be at / in school 在上学
- (3) be ill in bed 卧病在床
- (4) stay in bed 卧床休息
- (5) be ill in hospital 生病住院
- (6) in class 上课时

【中考重点及最新预测】

冠词一直是中考的重点,有些省份每年都会考到。中考主要围绕以下几个方面出题:

1. a, an 的区别
2. a (an) 表示泛指, the 表示特指。

【经典试题回放】

1. —Where is _____ key to the door, Jim?
—It's in my pocket. (青海 06)
A. a B. the C. /
2. There is _____ apple tree in my garden. It's over 10 years old. (河北 06)
A. the B. a C. an D. /
3. —Can you see _____ science book on the desk?
—No, it's _____ English book. (新疆 06)
A. the, an B. a, an C. a, the D. the, the
4. If you want to be a "Super Girl", just have _____ try. (云南 06)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
5. —Excuse me, sir. Which cup is yours?
—_____ small one. (福州 06)
A. / B. A C. An D. The
6. Look at _____ skirt. I bought it for Mum on Mother's Day. Isn't it nice? (浙江 06)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
7. —What's this in English?
—It's _____ ruler. (成都 06)
A. a B. the C. /
8. It is said _____ apple _____ day keeps the doctor away. (莆田 06)
A. an, the B. a, a C. an, a D. a, the
9. —Do you enjoy your stay in Hangzhou?
—Yes. I've had _____ wonderful time. (杭州 06)
A. / B. a C. the D. an
10. _____ exciting news! We'll have _____ long holiday after the exam. (连云港 06)
A. What an, a B. What, a C. How an, the D. How, the
11. Bob is _____ eleven-year-old boy, but he knows a lot about Chinese history. (盐城 06)
A. an B. a C. the D. /
12. Hello, everybody! You are taking the important exam now. Don't be nervous. It's not as difficult as you imagine. I'm sure you'll succeed. Please answer every question with great care. You know _____ you are, _____ mistakes you'll make. (兰州 06)
A. the careful, the few B. the more careful, the less
C. careful, few D. the more careful, the fewer
13. —Do you know _____ lady in blue?
—Yes. She is a teacher of a university. (天津 06)
A. the B. a C. an D. 不填
14. —Who is _____ man with glasses?
—Oh, he's our new English teacher, Mr Li. (浙江 06)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
15. People, especially teens, think it _____ great fun to surf on _____ Internet. (山东 06)
A. a, the B. a, / C. /, the D. the, the

16. —Will you get there by _____ train?
—No, I'll take _____ taxi. (天津 07)
A. /, a B. a, the C. /, / D. the, a
17. —Do you know Taiwan, Jenny?
—Yes, of course. Taiwan is _____ island. It belongs to China. (福州 07)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
18. —Do you have a cat?
—Yes. _____ cat is black and white. (长沙 07)
A. The B. A C. An
19. —Do you know _____ university student who is talking with Joe?
—Yes, she is my cousin, Kate. (成都 07)
A. a B. an C. the
20. This is _____ only expensive dress I have got. (杭州 07)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
21. Eric has _____ e-dog and its name is Hobo. (山西 07)
A. a B. an C. the
22. —Why did you laugh just now?
—Ted wanted to tell us _____ very funny story, but he forgot _____ end himself. (河南 07)
A. a, an B. the, the C. the, a D. a, the
23. *Harry Potter III* is _____ interesting story and we all like it. (北京 07)
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
24. —How do you like your holiday in Mount Yuntai?
—We enjoyed it very much. _____ sight is very beautiful. (河南 08)
A. A B. An C. The D. /
25. —Do you play _____ piano in your free time?
—No, I like sports. I often play _____ soccer with my friends. (福州 09)
A. /, the B. the, / C. the, the D. a, a
26. Mary has a bad cold. She has to stay in _____ bed. (长沙 09)
A. a B. / C. the
27. Look at _____ young lady with curly hair. She is _____ English teacher. (西宁 10)
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; an D. the; the
28. —What do you want to be in the future, Nick?
—I want to be _____ pilot. It is _____ exciting job. (河南 11)
A. a, a B. a, an C. the, an D. a, the
29. _____ are planning to go on vacation. (乌鲁木齐 11)
A. Black's B. A Black's C. The Black's D. The Blacks

参考答案:

1 ~ 5. BCAAD 6 ~ 10. CACBB 11 ~ 15. ADACC 16 ~ 20. ABACC 21 ~ 25. BDBCB 26 ~ 29. BCBD

第三章 代 词

【中考语法精讲】

一、人称代词

1. 考生必须记住下表:

主 格	I	we	you	you	he	she	it	they
宾 格	me	us	you	you	him	her	it	them
形容词性物主代词	my	our	your	your	his	her	its	their
名词性物主代词	mine	ours	yours	yours	his	hers	its	theirs

2. 考生需要理解各类人称代词的语法功能:

- (1) 主格: 作主语
- (2) 宾格: 作宾语 (位于及物动词或介词之后)
- (3) 形容词性物主代词: 作定语 (位于名词前)
- (4) 名词性物主代词 = 形容词性物主代词 + 名词
 - ① 作主语
 - ② 作宾语 (位于及物动词或介词之后)
 - ③ 作表语 (位于 be 动词之后)

3. 考生必须注意以下几点:

- (1) a friend of mine/ours/yours/theirs/hers/his

(该结构中只能用名词性物主代词)

例如: I met a friend of _____ on my way to the bookshop.

A. me

B. my

C. mine

D. I

解析: 因为需用名词性物主代词, 故选 C。

- (2) teach me/us/her/him sth. (teach 后跟双宾语, 代词必须用宾格)

例如: Miss Yang teaches _____ English.

A. our

B. ours

C. us

D. we

解析: 因为 teach 后接双宾语, 故选 C。

- (3) “动词 + 副词”结构中, 动词短语与人称代词连用时, 人称代词必须放在动词与副词中间。

例如: Here are your new socks and _____.

A. try on them

B. try it on

C. try on it

D. try them on

解析: 因为 socks 是复数形式, 后面的代词也需用复数 them, 而代词应放在动词与副词之间, 故选 D。

二、反身代词

1. 考生需要记住的反身代词有:

myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves

2. 考生必须记住下列词组:

- (1) by oneself = alone 独自
- (2) enjoy oneself = have a good time 玩得开心
- (3) help oneself to sth. (招待客人用语) 随便吃(用)……
- (4) lose oneself in sth./doing sth. 陶醉在……
- (5) teach oneself sth. = learn sth. by oneself 自学
- (6) look after oneself = take care of oneself 照顾
- (7) dress oneself 给自己穿衣服
- (8) hurt oneself 伤着自己
- (9) make oneself at home (招待客人用语) 像在自己家一样