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# 百题大过关

百题帮你过中考大关 \* 百题助你创人生辉煌

中考英语



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## 语言知识运用百题

刘建◎主编



华东师范大学出版社

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### 语言知识运用百题

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# 丛书前言

图书市场上有关小升初及中、高考的复习用书不胜其多,不少书的训练题或失之偏少,或庞杂无度。同时选择几种作参考,往往重复不少,空白依旧甚多,费时费钱还未必能完全过关。怎样在有限的时间里得到充分而有效的训练?怎样使训练达到量与质的最完美匹配?依据对小学毕业班、初三和高三优秀教师的调研,总结出“百题过关”的复习理念。为此,我们邀请经验丰富的教师担任作者,每本书或每个考点精心设计一百道互不重复且具有一定梯度的训练题,以求用最快的速度,帮助学生完全过关。

丛书共 26 种,涵盖小升初及中、高考语文、数学、英语的全部题型。

丛书具有四大特点:

一、丰富性。丛书涉及的内容囊括了小升初及中、高考所有知识点,覆盖面广,内容丰富。

二、层次性。题目排列杜绝杂乱无章和随意性,一般分为三个层次:第一,精选历年来的相关考题;第二,难度稍小的训练题;第三,难度稍大的训练题。这样编排既能让读者了解近年来小升初及中、高考的命题特点及其走向,又能得到渐次加深的足够量的训练。

三、指导性。为了方便使用本丛书的老师和同学,对有一定难度的题目,丛书不仅提供参考答案,还力求作最为详尽的解说,目的在于让读者知其然,更知其所以然。同学们有了这套书,就等于请回了随时可以请教的老师。

四、权威性。丛书的编写者都是国内名校骨干教师,有些还是参加国家教育部“名师工程”的著名特级教师,在各地享有盛名。他们丰富的教学实践经验和深厚的理论修养,为本丛书在同类书中胜人一筹打下扎实基础。

愿这套高质量的丛书能帮助考生顺利闯过小升初及中、高考大关,也愿考生以小升初及中、高考为新起点,步入美好的未来。

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## 编写说明

基础英语语言知识是综合英语运用能力的有机组成部分。《全日制义务教育英语课程标准》强调让学生学习和掌握英语中那些约定俗成的、稳定的符号运作体系,如语音规则、拼写规则、语法规则、语义规则、语用规则等基础语言知识,这有利于提高学生英语学习的效率,促进英语实际运用能力的培养。

英语基础知识是发展学生英语听、说、读、写等技能的重要基础。使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识是初中英语教学的基本目标之一。初三毕业生应该学习和掌握的英语基础知识包括语音、词汇、语法、功能和话题等五个方面的内容。《课程标准》词汇五级要求:1.了解英语词汇包括单词、短语、习惯用语和固定搭配等形式;2.理解和领悟词语的基本含义以及在特定语境中的意义;3.运用词汇描述事物、行为和特征,说明概念等;4.学会使用1600个左右的单词和200—300个习惯用语或固定搭配。《课程标准》对初中阶段学生应掌握的语法也提出了五级要求:1.了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能;2.在实际运用中体会和领悟语言形式的表意功能;3.理解和掌握描述人和物的表达方式;4.理解和掌握描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程的表达方式;5.初步掌握描述时间、地点、方位的表达方式;6.理解、掌握比较人、物体及事物的表达方式。《课程标准》提出的功能五级要求是:1.在日常生活中恰当理解和表达问候、告别、感谢、介绍等交际功能;2.在日常人际交往中有效地进行表达。话题五级要求是:1.熟悉与学生个人、家庭和学校生活密切相关的话题;2.熟悉有关日常生活、兴趣爱好、风俗习惯、科学文化等方面的话题。

学习和掌握语言知识不仅仅是为了储备知识,其最终目的是将所学习和掌握的知识运用于语言实践之中去。语言知识运用能力是指学生在一定的语境中运用语法知识、词汇知识和语用知识的能力。遵循着这一原则,中考对基础语言知识的考查通常有这样几种题型:1.单项选择题;2.词汇题;3.句型转换等。

单项选择题能较全面考查“考试说明”及课标中所要求的各项语言知识,并能遵循将知识的运用与语境密切相连这一命题原则,通常体现为在句子的层面上进行测试。单项选择题的重点在于考查考生对初中英语基础语法的掌握情况和运用能力。所涉及的知识覆盖面比较广,基本囊括了初中英语基础语法项目中的词法、句法和日常交际用语。主要考查了考生对名词、代词、数词、动词时态语态、动词短语、非谓语动词、形容词副词、介词、连词、并列句、复合句、主谓一致、反意疑问句、宾语从句、状语从句以及日常交际用语等项目的运用能力。近年来单项选择题有越来越情景化的趋势,这也要求考生必须认真分析每一个小题所提供的语言环境,然后在综合前后内容的基础上进行选择。

词汇运用主要考查学生语篇阅读的能力,以及根据所给汉语或英语首字母的提示拼写单词的能力。它实际上是将单词拼写语篇化,能比较灵活地考查学生的单词拼写能力。这要求我们的学生在提高语篇阅读能力的同时,要注意单词时态、语态和单复数的正确形式。

句型转换是句子类别的转换。该题的目的在于检测学生运用各种句型的表达能力。要求学生对所学的句子结构和词形的变化做到概念清楚,运用准确。

当然,在其他非基础类题型,如完形填空、补全短文中也会间接地考查到语言知识的运用,出于类别的考虑,我们在本册书中不作归纳。

为了便于考生系统地对基础知识进行复习,本册书分为 19 个专题,每个专题均配有解题指要,对该专题中考所考要点及常考题型作了简单归纳,随后对本专题中考所要掌握的知识进行了系统梳理,有助于帮助考生在脑海建立基础知识的整体框架。每个专题给出百道中考真题或模拟题供考生过关训练。这百道题目是编者在认真研究近三年各地中考真题及模拟题后,精心挑选而来,既注重将本专题中考所考要点全部涵盖,又注重将本专题中考所考题型逐一演练。所选百题既侧重于常考不衰的典型试题,又兼顾了新颖、独特的创新试题,力争让考生花最少的时间,练最有效的百题,掌握所有中考基础知识考点,在复习迎考中事半功倍。附录部分除了提供每个专项百题的答案,同时对每道题目附上简明扼要的解题点拨,力争在点破考点的基础上让考生能举一反三,触类旁通。

本书既可以作为学校老师考前帮助学生进行基础知识专项复习的有益资料,也可作为考生自行基础知识过关演练的必备“宝典”。

编者

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# 第一章 名词训练 100 题

## 解题指要



名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称的词。中考试卷中的基础题型(单项选择、词汇、句型转化)都会对名词有所考查。中考对名词的考查主要包含四点:①可数名词及其单复数,②不可数名词,③专有名词,④名词所有格。

各地中考基础试题中对名词进行的考查通常是这样四种题型:①根据中英文、首字母提示及句意,写出相应的单词。②根据句子意思,用括号中所给词的正确形式填空,每空填一词。③根据句意从方框中选用合适的词,并用其适当形式填空,使句子通顺。④单项选择。

根据中英文、首字母提示及句意,写出相应的单词。命题者通常给出汉语提示或英文释义、首字母暗示,解答这类题目时有的考生较为粗心,只看到了中英文、首字母提示,未能结合句子具体的情境。只有看到了提示,并结合句意的暗示,才能最后确定填名词的单数还是复数或者所有格。

根据句子意思,用括号中所给词的正确形式填空。该题型有点类似于根据句意从方框中选用合适的词,并用其适当形式填空,使句子通顺。我们可以通俗地将这两种题型称之为“化妆题”:要对所提供或根据句意确定下来的单词进行“化妆”(词形变化),如 box“化妆”(加 es)变为 boxes。只不过前一种题型已经给出了要进行词形变化的单词,而后一种题型要求考生在结合句意的基础上先选择要进行词形变化的词。

在单项选择题中,较常见的是考查可数名词的复数形式,或是考查不可数名词、集合名词。一般命题者会设置一些较为特殊的名词复数形式或不规则名词复数形式,干扰项的迷惑性也会较大。专有名词单复数考得较多的是国家名词的单复数。名词所有格里常考复数名词所有格。特例和不规则名词也特别容易考。

同学们在迎考时要有种意识:题目中考查到可数名词,首先要判断是考查名词的哪一类别,可数还是不可数,专有名词还是名词所有格;要留个心眼:可数名词是不是要变为复数,不可数名词不加“s”,名词所有格加“s”还是“'”。在词汇题中,可以考查名词的拼写,命题者大多选的是“曝光率”较高的名词,即常见、常用但易错、易混淆的名词。词汇中还有一种考法:“化妆题”即词形变化,考查对名词的词形变化,单数改为复数,形容词变为名词。同学们在复习迎考时对此类“家族旺”(单词可以进行多种词性、词形变化)的单词要特别留意。

为了让同学们能更透彻地掌握名词的考点,我们将常考知识点梳理如下:

### 一 可数名词及其单复数

#### 1. 规则名词复数形式的构成

词 形	复数形式的构成方法	例 词
大多数名词	词尾加-s	desk — desks
s、x、ch、sh 结尾的名词	在词尾加-es	glass — glasses, watch — watches, brush — brushes
辅音字母+y 结尾的名词	把 y 变成 i, 加-es	city — cities, family — families
	专有名词例外,直接在 y 后加 s	the Henrys(亨利一家人)

续表

词形	复数形式的构成方法	例词
元音字母+y结尾的名词	直接加s	monkey — monkeys
以辅音字母+o结尾的名词	无生命的加-s	无生命: photo — photos, kilo — kilos, piano — pianos
	有生命的加-es	有生命: tomato — tomatoes, hero — heroes
以元音字母+o结尾的名词	直接加-s	radio — radios
以f或fe结尾的名词	大多数要将f或fe变为v,再加-es, -ves	wife — wives, leaf — leaves knife — knives, wolf — wolves
	也有直接加s的	belief — beliefs(信仰), roof — roofs(屋顶)

## 2. 不规则名词复数形式的构成

类型	例词
含man的名词,一般变man为men	woman — women, policeman — policemen, Englishman — Englishmen 特例: German — Germans
将oo改为ee	foot — feet, tooth — teeth
复数以en结尾	child — children
将ouse改为ice	mouse — mice
单复数同形	sheep, deer, fish

3. 只有复数形式的名词。如: trousers(裤子), clothes(衣服)。

4. 合成名词一般将后一名词变为复数形式,如: lady drivers(女司机)。但以man, woman作为第一成分合成名词,需将man, woman以及后面的名词都变成复数,如 women doctors(女医生)。

5. 集体名词的数。所谓集体名词是指这个词通常指一类物体、一群人、物等概念,它以单数形式出现,但实为复数,和汉语中“人们”的意思接近。有些集体名词通常只用作复数,如: people(人们), police(警察)等,本身就是复数,不能说 a people, a police, a cattle,但可以说 a person(一个人), a policeman(一名警察)。

### 二 不可数名词

1. 不可数名词指不能以数目来计算,不可以分成个体的概念、状态、品质、感情或表示物质材料的东。它一般没有复数形式,只有单数形式,它的前面不能用 a/an 修饰,但是可用 the 修饰。

2. 可以用 much, a little, a lot of/lots of, some, any 等词修饰不可数名词。如: a lot of money, much water 等。

3. 可以用量词修饰不可数名词,其中的量词意义与具体的名词搭配而定。如: a piece of paper, a piece of wood, a piece of bread, two cups of tea, three glasses of water 等。

### 三 专有名词

专有名词是某个(些)人、地方、机构等专有的名称,如: Beijing, China, the Great Wall(长

城)等。

1. 专有名词首字母必须大写。

2. 表示国家名称的专有名词变为国人复数时,以“n”结尾的直接加-s。如:two Americans, two Canadians等。中国人和日本人的单复数同形,即:a Chinese, two Chinese。

#### 四 名词所有格

所谓名词所有格,是用来表示人或物的所有关系以及领属关系,也就是某人拥有某物。

1. 有生命的名词所有格:单数形式是加's,复数形式(以-s或-es结尾)是在词右上方加“'”。如:a student's room(一个学生的房间),复数:students' rooms(学生们的房间)。若其不是s结尾的复数形式仍加's。如:Children's Day(儿童节),women's clothes(妇女们的衣服)。

2. 如果一样东西为两人或多人共有,则只在最后一个名词加“'s”,如:Jane and Mary's room[简和玛丽的房间(共有)]。如果不是共有,则两个或多个名词后都加“'s”,且名词为复数。如:Jane's and Mary's rooms[简和玛丽各自的房间(各有)]。

3. 表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构、地名等无生命东西的名词,也可以加“'s”来构成所有格。如:today's newspaper, ten minutes' walk等。

4. 表示无生命东西的名词,通常采用“of+名词”的结构来表示所有关系。如:a map of China(一幅中国地图)。

5. 当表示所属物的名词前有冠词、不定代词、指示代词、或数量词时,常用“of+名词's”的形式来表示所有关系。如:a picture of Tom's(汤姆的一幅画),that book of Li Ming's(李明的那本书),some friends of my father's(我父亲的一些朋友)。

6. 表示“某人家”、“店铺”的名词所有格后面,一般省略它所修饰的名词。如:at the doctor's=at the doctor's room(在诊所)。

### 过关演练



#### 一、可数名词及其单复数

根据中英文、首字母提示及句意,写出相应的单词。

001. We have three m \_\_\_\_\_ a day: breakfast, lunch and supper.

002. A lot of Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ (士兵) lost their lives during the Second World War.

003. He likes sports, while my \_\_\_\_\_ (爱好) are singing, dancing and reading.

004. Did you go to the \_\_\_\_\_ (剧院) with your cousin last night?

005. Yao Ming has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (people who like a famous person) in China.

006. In this zoo there are a lot of a \_\_\_\_\_, such as monkeys, tigers and birds.

007. If you obey the traffic \_\_\_\_\_, the roads will be safer.

008. You'd better see a dentist when you have a \_\_\_\_\_.

009. What was the most important \_\_\_\_\_ (发明) in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century?

010. We often use an u \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent us from getting wet.

根据句子意思,用括号中所给词的正确形式填空,每空填一词。

011. The Eiffel Tower is always full of \_\_\_\_\_ (tour) every year.

012. David took a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) in Mochou Lake Park last weekend.

013. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ (shelf) in the reading room.

014. My brother, Jim, has become a \_\_\_\_\_ (law). He's very busy every day.  
 015. How many times do you brush your \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth) every day?  
 016. Last Saturday we went to the airport to meet those \_\_\_\_\_ (win).  
 017. The woman's \_\_\_\_\_ (operate) was performed by an ORBIS doctor on the plane.  
 018. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ between the two pictures. (different)  
 019. There are a lot of new \_\_\_\_\_ (factory) in our city.  
 020. I want to know if there is a non-stop (直达的) \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) from Lanzhou to Hainan this Friday.

请根据句意从方框中选用合适的词,并用其适当形式填空,使句子通顺。

leaf play mouse discuss science knife

021. When autumn comes, you can see red maple \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere in their school.  
 022. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ about how to prevent flu in class yesterday.  
 023. The \_\_\_\_\_ on the table belong to those kids. They often use them to cut paper.  
 024. We should keep rooms clean and tidy because \_\_\_\_\_ may appear in dirty places.  
 025. The \_\_\_\_\_ are working hard to make our lives better and better.

company doctor match own advertise

026. He is very rich. He owns several big \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.  
 027. To let more people know about our fashion show, we put an \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.  
 028. What a pity! I missed the two basketball \_\_\_\_\_ because of the exam.  
 029. There are about 60 women \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital.  
 030. After I talked with the \_\_\_\_\_ of a local hotel, I decided to stay there for the night.  
 从各题所给选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

031. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in our school. They work very hard. ( )  
 A. woman teachers B. women teachers C. womans teachers  
 032. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages. ( )  
 A. vegetables B. fruit C. meat D. eggs  
 033. Studying in a foreign country is a different \_\_\_\_\_ and you can learn a lot. ( )  
 A. event B. exercise C. experience D. exhibition  
 034. We have bought two \_\_\_\_\_ for the coming party. ( )  
 A. box of apple B. boxes of apples C. box of apples D. boxes of apple  
 035. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ down there but hardly any \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
 A. sheeps, people B. sheep, people C. sheeps, peoples D. sheep, peoples

## 二、不可数名词

根据中英文、首字母提示及句意,写出相应的单词。

036. Everyone can greatly improve the \_\_\_\_\_ (质量) of life.  
 037. There are some things that you can't change, like your \_\_\_\_\_ (身高).

038. Susan usually has some pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ (面包) and a bottle of milk for breakfast.  
039. I think most of the boys are interested in Maths and \_\_\_\_\_ (物理).  
040. Remember to do something for your own \_\_\_\_\_ (安全) when you try to save the others.  
041. If you pay more \_\_\_\_\_ to details, you will do the work better.  
042. The room is twice the \_\_\_\_\_ (长度) of the kitchen.  
043. I can't move away this box because I don't have enough physical \_\_\_\_\_.  
044. I don't think the watch gives you good \_\_\_\_\_ (价值) for your money.  
045. Do you know how long Yancheng Railway Station has been in s \_\_\_\_\_ (use)?  
046. People use mobile phones to send short text m \_\_\_\_\_ (pieces of information) to each other.  
047. Ability and effort are conditions of \_\_\_\_\_ (成功).  
根据句子意思,用括号中所给词的正确形式填空,每空填一词。  
048. His \_\_\_\_\_ (ill) is even worse than I thought it would be.  
049. Children need time and \_\_\_\_\_ (free) to have fun.  
050. The children clapped and screamed with \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) when they saw their favourite characters.  
051. The doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ (dead) made all of them sad.  
052. Someday you'll find a foreign language a bridge to a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (know).  
053. Can you tell me the time of her \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive)?  
请根据句意从方框中选用合适的词,并用其适当形式填空,使句子通顺。

hot   hungry   treat   true
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054. Children in poor areas can't have enough money for medical \_\_\_\_\_.  
055. I won't believe you any more unless you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_.  
056. The sun brings us light and \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
057. It snowed heavily and the poor old man died of cold and \_\_\_\_\_.  
从各题所给选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。  
058. Come on, children. Help yourselves to some \_\_\_\_\_ if you like. ( )  
A. fish and chicken                      B. fishes and chicken  
C. fish and chickens                      D. fishes and chickens  
059. — Do you like \_\_\_\_\_? — No. I prefer rose, the colour of your dress. ( )  
A. orange                      B. oranges                      C. carrot                      D. carrots  
060. Mr. Smith always has \_\_\_\_\_ to tell us. ( )  
A. some good pieces of news                      B. some pieces of good news  
C. some good piece of news                      D. some piece of good newes  
061. — Would you like some \_\_\_\_\_? ( )  
— No, thank you. I'm not hungry at all.  
A. tea                      B. water                      C. bread                      D. coffee  
062. It's common \_\_\_\_\_ that the Japanese eat *Sushi*. ( )

- A. information                      B. knowledge  
C. direction                      D. instruction
063. Look at the \_\_\_\_\_, sir. The white shirt is larger than the yellow one. (    )  
A. shirt                      B. size                      C. weight                      D. colour
064. — Do you like listening to “*The Moonlight Sonata*”? (    )  
— Yes. Listening to \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite.  
A. news                      B. stories                      C. reports                      D. music
065. The little girl is very thirsty after singing. Please give her \_\_\_\_\_ to drink. (    )  
A. some water                      B. little water                      C. much water                      D. many water
066. — I hear you have to run for half an hour every day. (    )  
— Right. It is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in my school.  
A. choices                      B. plans                      C. hobbies                      D. rules
067. It's hot. Let's have some \_\_\_\_\_. (    )  
A. wine                      B. porridge  
C. ice cream                      D. strawberries
068. — It's said that you have moved into a new house. (    )  
— Yeah, and we need to buy some \_\_\_\_\_ in the mall nearby.  
A. food                      B. furniture                      C. hamburger
069. — The land in the southwest of China is in great need of \_\_\_\_\_. (    )  
— Yes, it hasn't rained for a long time there.  
A. milk                      B. tea                      C. coffee                      D. water
070. — What \_\_\_\_\_ do you have for Paul? (    )  
— I think he should study harder than before.  
A. news                      B. advice                      C. help                      D. information

### 三、专有名词

根据中英文、首字母提示及句意, 写出相应的单词。

071. T \_\_\_\_\_ comes after Wednesday.
072. In \_\_\_\_\_ (七月) the Grade 9 students will have a farewell party after they finish their school studies.
073. We all know that \_\_\_\_\_ is between June and August.
074. We all know the exhibition will last till 31 \_\_\_\_\_ (十月), 2011.
075. Children's Day is on \_\_\_\_\_ the first.
076. National Day is on O \_\_\_\_\_ (the tenth month of the year) 1st.
077. These years it seldom snows in \_\_\_\_\_ (冬季) in Nanjing.
078. — What is the day after Monday, Daniel?  
— It's \_\_\_\_\_.
079. \_\_\_\_\_ (星期三) is after Tuesday.
080. My birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_ (六月) 11th.
081. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first day of a week.
082. — Shall we meet on W \_\_\_\_\_ or Thursday?

— Either day is fine with me.

083. It's pleasant to visit Alaska in \_\_\_\_\_ (八月) but it might be cool in the evening.

#### 四、名词所有格

根据中英文、首字母提示及句意,写出相应的单词。

084. I hosted a concert on \_\_\_\_\_ Day (教师节). Many students gave performances at it.

085. We should learn those \_\_\_\_\_ (运动员) team spirit.

086. At the \_\_\_\_\_ (医务室), Kate was looked over carefully by Mr. Brown.

087. March 8<sup>th</sup> is \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

根据句子意思,用括号中所给词的正确形式填空,每空填一词。

088. Please tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ (run) telephone number. I want to interview him.

089. Are you satisfied with those \_\_\_\_\_ (dancer) performances in the opera?

090. The guide has collected all the \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) ID cards.

091. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ (today) newspaper?

请根据句意从方框中选用合适的词,并用其适当形式填空,使句子通顺。

win	murder	America	hero
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092. Please tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ telephone number because I want to interview them.

093. \_\_\_\_\_ names are often on TV for us to remember.

094. The detective is checking the scene for the \_\_\_\_\_ fingerprints and other clues.

095. The cameras in the bag are those \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus.

从各题所给选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

096. — How soon shall we start the bicycle trip? ( )

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. In three day's

B. After three days

C. In three days' time

D. After three day's time

097. Our school is just ten \_\_\_\_\_ walk from my home. ( )

A. minute's

B. minutes'

C. minute

098. The PLA man saved three \_\_\_\_\_ lives in the accident. ( )

A. children's

B. children

C. child

D. childs'

099. — How far is your home from school? — It's about two \_\_\_\_\_ walk. ( )

A. hour's

B. hours

C. hours'

100. I don't think looking after children is just \_\_\_\_\_ work. ( )

A. woman

B. woman's

C. women

D. women's

## 第二章 冠词训练 100 题

### 解题指要



英语中冠词数量最少,仅有三个:不定冠词 *a, an* 和定冠词 *the*,但很多学生对冠词的使用却感到特别困难,不仅是由于汉语没有冠词,而且由于冠词用法尽管有规律可循,但特例却太多。有时,冠词的使用仅仅是个习惯用法问题。分析近年全国各省市的中考试题,发现冠词的考点主要集中在:掌握定冠词、不定冠词及零冠词的基本使用规则和常见习惯用法;掌握 *a* 与 *an* 的基本用法。中考冠词所考题型大多为选择题,通常给出的选项为: *a, an, the* 及零冠词 (*/*)。

各地中考基础试题中对冠词的考查题型基本为单项选择题,而且往往出现在试卷单项选择题的第一题。要轻松应对考查冠词类题目,既要掌握冠词的基本用法,也要熟悉冠词的一些特殊用法及固定搭配。

#### 一 不定冠词的用法

1. *a* 和 *an* 均用在单数名词之前,表示某一类人或事物。例如:

John is a student.

Mary is an English teacher.

2. 指某一类人或事物中的任何一个。例如:

A steel worker makes steel.

Pass me an apple, please.

3. 指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物。例如:

A student wants to see you.

A girl is waiting for you outside.

4. 表示“每一”的意思,相当于 *every*。例如:

Take the medicine three times a day.

They go to see their parents once a week.

#### 二 定冠词用法

1. 特指某(些)人或某(些)事物。例如:

The book on the desk is an English dictionary.

Beijing is the capital of China.

2. 指说话人和听话人都熟悉的人或事物。例如:

Open the door, please.

Jack is in the library.

3. 上文提到过的人或事物。例如:

Yesterday, John's father bought him a new bike. The bike cost him 200 yuan.

4. 表示世界上独一无二的事物。例如:

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

5. 用在序数词和形容词最高级之前。例如:



Shanghai is the biggest city in China.

January is the first month of the year.

6. 用在某些形容词之前,表示某一类人或事物。例如:

The nurse is kind to the sick.

We should take good care of the old.

7. 用在某些专有名词之前和某些习惯用语中。例如: the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, in the morning, in the open air 等。

8. 用在姓氏复数之前,表示“某某一家人”,“某某夫妇”。例如: the Browns, the Whites 等。

### 三 不用冠词的情况

1. 某些专有名词、抽象名词和物质名词前一般不用冠词。例如: China, Canada, Japanese, glass, water, love 等。再如:

We go to school from Monday to Friday.

2. 名词前已有作定语用的 this, that, my, your, whose, some, any, no, each, every 等代词时,不用冠词。例如:

That is my cap.

I have some questions.

Go down this street.

3. 复数名词表示一类人或事物时,不用冠词。例如:

They are workers.

We are students.

4. 称呼语前不用冠词,表示头衔和职务的名词前也不加冠词。例如:

I don't feel well today, Mother.

Bush was made president of the U. S.

5. 三餐饭的名称前,球类活动、学科和节目名词前,常不用冠词。例如:

I have lunch at home.

He often plays football after class.

We have English and maths every day.

6. 在某些固定词组里,名词之前常不用冠词。例如: by air, at night, at home, go to bed, go to school, on foot, from morning till night 等。

此外,我们还应熟悉下列常见短语中的冠词使用:

at a distance(离开一定距离) in the distance(远方,远处) as a rule(照例)

in a hurry(匆忙) in the morning/afternoon in the sun(在阳光下)

(上/下午)

in the rain(雨中) in the same way(同样) in the shade(在阴凉处)

in the day time(白天) in the end(最终) on the other hand(另一方面)

on the contrary(相反) make a face(作鬼脸) do somebody a favour

(帮某人忙)

a number of=many have a good time(玩得好) have a cold(感冒)

have a headache(头痛) have a break=have a rest by car/plane(乘汽车/飞机)