


2005

天利 **38** 套 **中考专题**

透视中考

最新 **3** 年中考 试题分类解析

 全国中考命题研究组 编
北京天利考试信息网



- 常考易错典型名题
- 天利 38 套中考专题训练
- 搜狐教育推荐用书

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编写使用说明

北京天利考试信息网中考试题课题组在分析历年全国各地中考试题时发现,各地、各年度中考试题尽管题型结构、难度、分值、考试时间各不相同,甚至差异特别大,但有两样是一致或基本一致的。

第一是中考命题的指导思想和走向基本一致。譬如,早些年中考试题客观题(如选择题)较多,近几年则逐步减少。近几年,各地相同科目试题在考查学生基础知识和技能上,着重转向考查学生利用所学知识分析问题和解决问题的能力,命题方向是一致的。在试题更多地和社会实际与学生生活相联系上,各地也是一致的。总体看,由于教育部统一部署改革方案,提出统一的命题指导意见,各地试题规范了,可比性强了。

第二是相同科目考核的内容和要求基本一致,考核范围都是统一的课程标准(或教学大纲)。譬如语文试题,基本上考语言积累与应用、阅读(现代文与文言文)、写作三大板块;英语绝大多数考阅读理解、听力、书面表达、词汇与语法应用等;其他科目也大致如此。

这就为各地的中考考生提供了一个共同的复习平台,虽然各地考试科目、题型结构不一样,但考生为备考所要掌握的知识内容、考点却是一致的,这也是全国各地中考试题、中考总复习类图书都能为考生所接受的原因。

本书正是基于这样的考虑推出的,当然本书得以出版的另一个原因是,“天利 38 套”《全国中考试题精选》畅销全国后引起了许多人的关注。《中国图书商报》将“天利 38 套”列为著名教辅品牌,开卷全国教辅书排行榜中“天利 38 套”位于前 3 名乃至第 1 名,《中国青年报》等众多媒体也向社会大力推荐“天利 38 套”,大家的偏爱导致了许多读者,尤其是教师建议我们将近几年各地的中考试题按知识点或考点进行分类和解析,这些读者反映“天利 38 套”中考试题固然好,但各地试题差别大,很难分别出其中的异同,中考专题专项复习和总复习时,单纯的中考试题就不能满足大家的需要了。

根据读者的建议,来自各地的专家在认真研究了近几年全国中考政策改革及命题趋势,分析和预测了 2005 年全国各地中考命题走向的基础上,按中考考点、专题编写了本书。本书适用于全国各地中考考生和教师。

本套丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治、听力等科目。选用的试题多标有出处,专题复习要诀和解题提示可以帮助考生更好地了解 and 掌握中考考核内容 with 要求。

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本书的编写得到了北师大、中央教科所、各地教研室的很多专家的指导和帮助,在此深表谢意。本书如有不妥和错误,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

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【考点提示】

1. 定冠词和不定冠词的用法
2. 常见的一些含有冠词的词组
3. 省略冠词(零冠词)的情况
4. 冠词的位置

【范例点津】

例1 John is _____ university student.

- A. some B. any C. a D. an

解析 因 university 的第一个发音的音素是辅音[j], 所以应用 an。答案为 D。

例2 This is _____ house where we once lived.

- A. the B. this C. that D. a

解析 这里的 house 后面跟有限制性定语从句, 所以要加定冠词。答案为 A。

例3 As _____ unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find _____ work.

- A. the, 不填 B. 不填, 不填 C. the, a D. an, the

解析 此题是考查冠词。这里 unemployment 和 work 都不需特指, 且均为不可数名词, 因此不需要冠词。答案为 B。

【专题测试】

一、选择题

1. ('03 无锡) We saw _____ elephant in the zoo. _____ elephant was from India.
A. a; The B. the; An C. an; The D. the; A
2. ('03 青海) —It looks like rain. Why not take _____ umbrella with you?
—Thank you. But I don't think it's necessary.
A. a B. an C. / D. several
3. ('03 山西) —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
4. ('04 杭州) Mr Smith always gives me _____ hand when I am in trouble.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
5. ('02 南京) —Have you got _____ E-mail address?
—Oh yes, mine is wjb80@yahoo.com.
A. the B. an C. a D. /
6. ('04 南通) The cartoon "Mulan" is _____ interesting film and _____ story happened in China.
A. a, the B. an, the C. the, a D. an, a
7. ('03 贵阳) My uncle isn't _____ old man, and he likes playing _____ football.

- A. a; a B. an; an C. the; the D. an; /
8. ('03 浙江舟山)—Hi, Jack. Do you have _____ pen?
—Sorry, I don't have one.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
9. ('03 广州)—How far is it from our school to _____ seaside?
—It is _____ eight-kilometre walk from here.
A. the; an B. 不填; an C. the; a D. 不填; a
10. ('03 天津)—What's the matter with you?
—I caught _____ bad cold and had to stay in _____ bed.
A. a; 不填 B. a; the C. a; a D. the; the
11. ('03 新疆)It takes us nearly _____ hour to go to Korla by _____ air.
A. an; a B. a; an C. an; / D. a; the
12. ('02 常德)_____ Great Wall is _____ longest wall in the world.
A. The; the B. A; a C. The; a D. A; the
13. ('03 南京)There's _____ "h" in the word hour.
A. a B. the C. an D. 不填
14. ('04 江西南昌)This is _____ song I've told you about. Isn't it _____ beautiful one?
A. the/ the B. a/ a C. the/ a D. a/ the
15. ('03 宁波)—What are you going to be when you grow up?
—I hope to be _____ animal doctor when I grow up.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
16. ('03 广东)_____ earth we live on is bigger than _____ moon.
A. The; a B. The; the C. An; a D. An; the
17. ('04 浙江金华)The elephant is _____ useful animal to human beings.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
18. ('03 吉林)_____ sun is shining brightly.
A. A B. An C. The D. 不填
19. ('04 宁波)What about _____ story you read last night?
—It's terrific, I think.
A. a B. an C. the D. one
20. ('04 浙江丽水)There is _____ map of China on the wall.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
21. ('03 厦门)September _____ is Teachers' Day.
A. the ten B. the tenth C. the ten's D. Ten

【考点提示】

1. 名词分为可数名词和不可数名词,有些名词既是可数名词,也是不可数名词,表示意思不同
2. 可数名词的单复数变化
3. 名词所有格的构成及用法
4. 名词辨析

【范例点津】

例1 — \$ 500, but that is my last offer.

—OK, it is a _____.

- A. cost B. price C. reward D. deal

解析 此题是名词辨析。OK, it's a deal. 好吧,成交了。答案为D。

例2 _____ mother is a worker.

- A. Mary and Mike's B. Mary's and Mike's
C. Mary's and Mike D. Mary and Mike

解析 这是一道考查名词所有格的题目。英语中有些名词加“s”表示所有关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为名词所有格。名词所有格的构成有如下规则:

1. 有生命的名词一般加“s”构成,以s结尾的复数名词加'。
2. 无生命的名词一般用“所有物 + of + 所有者”。
3. 表时间、距离、国家、城镇、机构、团体、价格等的名词,可用以上两种方式构成所有格。
4. 并列的名词表各自所有,须在各名词词尾分别加's,表共同所有,须在后一个名词词尾加's。mother 为 Mary 和 Mike 共有,故在后一个名词之后加's,答案为A。

学习名词的所用格,除掌握基本变化外,还得结合语境分析所有物和所有者之间的关系。

例3 Please give me _____.

- A. two bread B. two breads C. two pieces of bread D. two pieces of breads

解析 本题考查学生对可数名词与不可数名词的掌握情况。bread 是不可数名词,不能直接用数词修饰,也不能直接在后面加“s”构成复数形式。不可数名词可以用容器表示量,表容器的名词可变为复数形式。如表示“一杯茶”,英语为 a cup of tea,“两瓶牛奶”为 two bottles of milk。答案为C。

【专题测试】

一、选择题

1. ('02 重庆) _____ mothers couldn't go to the meeting, because they have gone to Chengdu.
A. Li Lei and Lucy's B. Li Lei's and Lucy's
C. Li Lei and Lucy D. Li Lei's and Lucy
2. ('02 重庆) Last night, there was a food accident. The _____ were ill, but no _____ were lost.
A. child; lives B. children; life C. children; lives D. child; life
3. ('02 兰州) —This is a photo of _____ when they were young.
—OK, how happy they both looked!

- A. my father and mother B. my mother and father's
C. my mother's and father's D. my father's and my mother
4. ('02 郴州) The new student is in _____, Grade Two.
A. Class Third B. Third Class C. Class Three D. Three Class
5. ('03 天津) Today is September 10th. It's _____ Day. Let's go and buy some flowers for our teachers.
A. Teachers B. Teachers' C. the Teachers' D. Teacher's
6. ('02 兰州) The teacher and writer _____ doing morning exercises this time yesterday.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
7. ('02 天津) The market isn't far from here. It's only _____ bicycle ride.
A. half an hours' B. half an hour's C. half an hour D. an hour and a half
8. ('03 黄冈) —What would you like to drink, girls?
—_____, please.
A. Two cup of coffee B. Two cups of coffees
C. Two cups of coffee D. Two cup of coffees
9. ('03 南京) There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.
A. vegetables B. fruit C. meat D. eggs
10. ('03 湖南) Look! There are _____ on Ann's desk.
A. two bottles of orange juice B. two bottle of oranges juice
C. two bottle of orange juice D. two bottles of oranges juice
11. ('03 北京) During Christmas, people get together and sing Christmas songs for _____.
A. fun B. wishes C. interest D. thanks
12. ('03 长沙) Some _____ are flying kites near the river.
A. child B. boy C. boys D. childs
13. ('04 杭州) Excuse me, waiter. We're leaving. Can you bring me the _____, please?
A. money B. note C. bill D. list
14. ('03 福州) —How many workers are there in your factory?
—There are two _____.
A. hundreds B. hundred C. hundred of D. hundreds of
15. ('03 黑龙江) After the exam, we'll have _____ holiday.
A. two weeks B. two-weeks C. two weeks' D. two week's
16. ('03 广西) They are those _____ bags. Please put them on the bus.
A. visitor B. visitors C. visitor's D. visitors'
17. ('03 黄冈) —Whose painting is this? It's really wonderful!
—Oh, it's not _____. It's _____.
A. hers, your B. mine, Elsa's C. yours, he's D. his, my
18. ('04 浙江金华) —What do you think of the _____ the Moonlight Sonata by Beethoven?
—It sounds really wonderful.
A. subject B. music C. book D. animal
19. ('03 重庆) When we saw the film Hero, I sat between Ted and Ben. That is to say my seat was between

- A. Ted and Ben B. Ted's and Ben C. Ted and Ben's D. Ted's and Ben's
20. ('02 新疆) —Do you know that fat woman with a small bag on her arm?
—Yes. She is _____ mother.
- A. Lily and Lilei's B. Lily's and Lilei's C. Lily's and Lilei D. Lilys and Lileis
21. ('03 杭州) My school is about twenty _____ walk from here.
- A. minute B. minutes' C. minute's D. minutes
22. ('03 四川) Please write down the new words in the text of _____.
- A. Lesson Eleven B. the Lesson Eleven C. Lesson Eleventh
23. ('03 广西) SARS("非典") is a new kind of _____ in the world today.
- A. cancer B. medicine C. cough D. disease
24. ('03 北京) What's wrong with my son's _____? He can't see things clearly.
- A. eyes B. ears C. mouth D. nose
25. ('03 南京) If H_2 burns(燃烧) in O_2 , we can get _____.
- A. H_2 B. H_2O C. O_2 D. H_2O_2
26. ('03 安徽) There is not enough _____ in the corner for the fridge.
- A. place B. room C. field D. ground
27. ('03 宁夏) If you don't take more _____, you'll get fat.
- A. medicine B. lessons C. photos D. exercise
28. ('03 辽宁) _____ comes from sheep and some people like eating it.
- A. Wool B. Pork C. Mutton D. Milk

二、填空题

29. ('03 济南) There are two _____ (knife) on the table.
30. ('03 广州) We should brush our _____ (tooth) twice a day.
31. ('03 甘肃) Is that a knife or a pencil-box in the desk? (改为复数)
_____ or _____ in the desk?
32. ('02 南京) There are many books about music on those _____. (shelf)
33. ('02 山西) Many new _____ (potato) will grow from one potato planted in the ground.

【考点提示】

1. 代词常分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、不定代词、指示代词、疑问代词等类别,人称代词、物主代词、反身代词可分为第一人称,第二人称和第三人称,每种人称都有单、复数形式

2. 常见不定代词有: some, any, no, many, much, every, each, one (ones), both, all, few, a few, little, a little, other, another, neither, none 等

3. 常见指示代词有: this, that, there, it, such, same 等

4. 常见疑问代词有: who, whom, whose, what 等

【范例点津】

例 1 Mary has lost _____ pen. Will you lend _____ to _____?

解析 代词有单、复数两种形式。人称代词在句中作主语、宾语或表语,形容词性的物主代词只能作定语,名词性的物主代词可作主、宾及表语,反身代词常作同位语、宾语或表语。

第一个空的后面有名词,所填代词应为一个形容词性的物主代词且要和主语的人称一致,故答案为 her,第二个空意为“你的钢笔”(your pen),应该用名词性的物主代词 yours 代替,第三空是介词 to 的宾语,根据句意应指 Mary,故填人称代词 she 的宾格形式 her。

熟记人称代词、物主代词的词形转换及它们的用法并区别人称代词的两种格和物主代词的两种词性。

例 2 The weather in Guangzhou is hotter than _____ in Beijing.

A. it

B. that

C. one

D. those

解析 it 指已提过的事物,意为“它”,可表示天气、气候、季节、时间、明暗、状况、距离,可以用作形式主语和宾语,代替一个不定式。one 可代替前面提到过的可数名词,相当于“a + 名词”,that 可用于比较结构中代替前面所提到过的抽象名词,以避免重复,those 则用来代替前面提到过的复数名词。

本题是将 Guangzhou 和 Beijing 两地的气候(weather)作比较,weather 是不可数名词,应用 that 代替,故答案选 B。

当用代词代替前面提到过的事物、名词或某种情况时,it, one, that 及它们的复数形式的用法很容易混淆。it 指前面提到的某物本身,相当于“the + 名词”。one 泛指前面提到过的人或物中的某一个,相当于“a + 名词”,that 常用在比较结构中代替前面提到的不可数名词,those 代替复数名词。

例 3 A friend of _____ came to see _____ yesterday.

A. his...his

B. he...him

C. him...his

D. his...him

解析 本题主要考查人称代词与物主代词的用法。“a friend of + 名词性物主代词”表示“某人的一个朋友”,故第一空应选 his。第二空在 see 之后作宾语,应选人称代词 him。答案为 D。

【专题测试】

一、选择题

1. ('04 南通) There are many big shops on _____ side of the street.

A. all

B. both

C. any

D. either

2. ('02 山东) — Alice has lost _____ phone card. Can she use _____?

—Certainly. Here it is.

A. her; your B. hers; your C. her; yours D. she; yours

3. ('04 杭州) I don't care what you say, I believe I could beat you at chess _____ day of the week.

A. some B. any C. each D. every

4. ('02 南京) I don't like the colour of the T-shirt. Would you show me _____ one?

A. other B. the other C. another D. others

5. ('03 北京) I'm hungry, Mum. I want _____ to eat.

A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing

6. ('04 黄冈) A: "Do you like these shoes?" B: "No, show me _____. I think they may fit me."

A. another B. some others C. the other D. other ones

7. ('04 浙江丽水) —When shall we go to the park, this morning or this afternoon?

—_____ is OK. I'm free today.

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

8. ('02 辽宁) Help _____ to some fruits, children.

A. you B. yours C. yourselves D. yourself

9. ('03 宁夏) I don't like this shirt, so I want to see some _____.

A. other B. the other C. others D. another

10. ('03 安徽) I am looking for a house. I'd like _____ with a garden.

A. one B. it C. that D. this

11. ('03 广东) There is _____ with my computer. It doesn't work.

A. nothing wrong B. anything wrong C. wrong something D. something wrong

12. ('03 南通) Many of them heard about that film, but _____ had time to see it.

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

13. ('03 南通) Is there _____ in today's paper?

A. everything special B. special nothing C. anything special D. special something

14. ('04 浙江金华) —Uncle John is too busy to help us. —Never mind. Let's do it _____.

A. himself B. myself C. ourselves D. itself

15. ('03 甘肃) Their English teacher is from America, but _____ is from England.

A. ours B. my C. your D. her

16. ('04 浙江丽水) —Daddy, it's mother's birthday tomorrow.

—Oh, yeah. Let's buy _____ a nice present.

A. him B. you C. her D. it

17. ('03 扬州) —Is _____ here?

—No, Bob is ill at home.

A. anybody B. somebody C. everybody D. nobody

18. ('03 宁波) —What else do you need, Mum?

—_____ else, I think. We've got everything ready.

A. Something B. Anything C. Nothing D. Everything

19. ('02 河北) The father wished the twins to be doctors, but _____ of them liked to study medicine.

A. both B. neither C. either D. none

20. ('02 河南) All parents love their children, and my parents love _____, too.

- A. ours B. theirs C. them D. his
21. ('03 黑龙江)—Who taught _____ English last term? Was _____ Mr. Smith?
—No, Miss White did.
- A. you; it B. you; he C. your; it D. your; that
22. ('03 济南)—Hi, Jack. This is my friend. _____ name is Mary.
—Hi, Mary. My name is Jack. Nice to meet you.
- A. Its B. Her C. Our D. Your
23. ('03 黑龙江)I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
- A. it B. those C. them D. one
24. ('03 南京)The cars made in Japan are much cheaper than _____ made in America.
- A. ones B. those C. that D. it
25. ('03 河南)—Who teaches him English?
—Nobody. He teaches _____.
- A. himself B. him C. his D. he
26. ('03 重庆)Yesterday, I saw _____ enjoy _____ in the park.
- A. her; hers B. they; them C. she; herself D. them; themselves
27. ('04 江西南昌)—You look so happy!
—Jack says I am pretty. _____ has ever told me that before.
- A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Everybody D. Nobody
28. ('02 东城)There is _____ knocking at the door. Go and see who it is.
- A. nobody B. somebody C. anybody D. everybody
29. ('02 上海)There are many new highrises on _____ side of Huaihai Road. What a magnificent view!
- A. either B. neither C. both D. all
30. ('02 徐州)He learned swimming all by _____.
- A. he B. him C. his D. himself
31. ('03 广西)This is not my pencil-box. _____ is in the bag.
- A. My B. Mine C. Me D. I
32. ('03 广州)—How many more oranges can I have?
—You can have one more. _____ are for Tom.
- A. The others B. Another C. Others D. The other
33. ('03 陕西)—Who taught your brother to surf?
—Nobody. He learnt all by _____.
- A. him B. himself C. his D. he
34. ('04 江西南昌)A latest English newspaper, please!
—Only one copy left. Would you like to have _____, sir?
- A. it B. one C. this D. that
35. ('03 河南)—The bread looks delicious! You want to buy some?
—I'd love to, but I don't have _____ money with me now.
- A. no B. all C. some D. any
36. ('03 山西)We couldn't buy anything because _____ of the shops opened at that time.
- A. all B. some C. any D. none

【考点提示】

1. 数词的拼写形式和序数词的构成
2. 世纪和年代的表达方式
3. 日期的表达方式
4. 分数的表达方式
5. 倍数词的表达方式

【范例点津】

例 1 The teacher said: "We are going to learn _____ next week."

- A. Lesson Two B. Lesson second C. the Second Lesson D. the Lesson second

解析 英语中关于第几课,第几门……的表示法有二,其一名词加基数词如 Gate Two,其二是定冠词+序数词+名词,如 the Second Lesson。答案为 C。

例 2 About _____ of the workers in that steel works are young people.

- A. third-fifths B. three-fifths C. three-fives D. three-fifth

解析 这是分数表达法,分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子大于 1 时分母加 s。答案为 B。

例 3 I've read _____ of the book.

- A. four-fifth B. four-five C. four-fifths D. fours-fifth

解析 英语中分数的表达是用基数词作分子,用序数词作分母。当分子大于 1 时,序数词后要加-s。分子和分母之间可以用连字符连接。当分数修饰名词和代词时,中间加 of。答案为 C。

要弄清楚分子和分母分别用基数词和序数词表示,分母在分子大于 1 时要用复数形式。

【专题测试】

一、选择题

1. ('03 苏州)The water behind the Three Gorges Dam(三峡大坝)should be _____ higher than downstream (下游).
A. sixty-five meter B. sixty-fifth meter C. sixty-five meters D. sixty-fifth meters
2. ('03 长沙)There are _____ days in a year.
A. three hundreds sixty-five B. three hundreds and sixty-five
C. three hundred and sixty-five D. two hundreds and sixty-five
3. ('03 江西)—How many teachers are there in your school?
—_____, but I'm not sure.
A. Hundreds B. Hundred C. Hundreds of D. One hundred
4. ('03 桂林)There are _____ doctors and nurses working hard in that hospital.
A. thousand B. two thousand C. two thousands D. two thousands of
5. ('04 杭州)—What's one fourth and a half, do you know?
—Yes, it's _____.
A. two sixths B. three fourths C. one three D. three sixths

6. ('03 湘潭) I live on _____ floor of the hotel so I have to take a lift.
A. twenty-seventh B. twenty-seven C. the twenty-seven D. the twenty-seventh
7. ('02 内蒙古)—Excuse me, how does this number 20,135 read?
—It reads _____.
A. twenty thousands one hundred and thirty-five
B. twenty thousand one hundred thirty five
C. twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-five
D. twenty thousands, one hundred and thirty-five
8. ('03 黄冈)—What do you think of a war, Lin Tao?
—I've no idea. But it's a fact that _____ people had to leave their hometown during the War on Iraq.
A. three thousands B. thousand of C. thousands of D. several thousands
9. ('03 上海) Now children, turn to page _____ and look at the _____ picture in Lesson Two.
A. twentieth; one B. twenty; one C. twentieth; first D. twenty; first
10. ('03 天津) Both of the two rulers are broken. I want to buy a _____ one.
A. three B. third C. forth D. 不填
11. ('02 吉林) December is the _____ month in year.
A. twenty B. twelve C. twentieth D. twelfth
12. ('03 武汉) Our teacher's office is on _____.
A. the three floor B. Floor Third C. the third floor
13. ('03 广东) We all think that the _____ century will bring us more hopes.
A. twenty-first B. twentieth-first C. twenty-one D. twentieth-one
14. ('03 甘肃)—What is the date today?
—It's _____.
A. Thursday B. June the sixteenth C. the best day D. June fifteen
15. ('03 上海) About _____ of the books on our school library are written in Chinese.
A. four-fifth B. four-fifths C. fourth-fifths D. fourths-fifth
16. ('02 辽宁) _____ books must be produced for the children.
A. Many thousands B. Many thousands of C. Many thousand of D. Many thousand
17. ('02 甘肃) Today we are going to learn the _____ lesson.
A. twenty B. 20 C. twentieth D. twentyth
18. ('02 新疆)—What a high building! Which floor do you live in?
—I live in _____ floor.
A. eighth B. the eighth C. the twenty-eight D. eighteenth

二、填空题

19. ('02 山东) Li Ming sits in the _____ row. (six)
20. ('02 东城) December is the _____ (twelve) month of the year.
21. ('02 内蒙古) She was the _____ (十九) to arrive here.

【考点提示】

1. 表示时间的介词用法
2. 表示方位的介词用法
3. 表示方式、手段和其他的介词用法
4. 常见的介词搭配用法
5. 省略介词的几种情况

【范例点津】

例 1 They never like to go out _____ the snow.

- A. under B. in C. for D. of

解析 在雨中、雪中、雾中,英语中要用介词 in,与 in 有关的搭配还有:in an area, in a country, in the world, in the country, in future, in dark 等。答案为 B。

例 2 —What kind of dress do you want to buy?

—I would like something _____ the one you are wearing.

- A. as B. like C. that D. such

解析 like 经常作介词,表示不是同一类但十分相似,而 as 则强调同一类或完全相似,as 作连词引出句子。答案为 B。

例 3 The Greens arrived early _____ a Sunday morning.

- A. on B. at C. in D. of

解析 表示时间时, in 常用于上午、下午、晚上及表示季节、月份、年份、世纪等的名词前,表示在某一段较长的时间内。如:in the 21st century(在 21 世纪), in the past two years(在过去的两年中)。表示某一时刻或某一点时间,用介词 at。如:at eight o'clock, at noon. 表示在具体的某一天或某天的上午、下午、晚上、星期几等的名词前面用介词 on,如, on the evening of June 6th, on Children's Day。答案为 A。

例 4 Mr Brown has gone to Tokyo. He will be back _____ two weeks.

- A. after B. in C. by D. for

解析 本例考查 in 和 after 加时间段,表示“在…之后”的用法区别, in 一般表示“从现在或说话时刻算起某一段时间之后”,用于将来时。如:Jim will be back in a few days. 另外,“in + 时间段”也可作“在…之内”解。如:It's difficult to draw a horse well in half an hour. after 则表示:①以过去为起点的某一段时间之后,用于过去时。②与时间点连用,表示将来某个时间之后。如:Tom left on Tuesday and returned after three days. Lucy will be back after two o'clock. By 表示某事完成的时限,是“到……为止”之意,可用一般时态和完成时态。如:By the end of last term they had already learned 800 words. for 作介词使用时,后接“一段时间”,表示动作或状态延续的时间长度,谓动词必须是延续性的,常与现在完成时连用。如:Jack has already been in Shanghai for three years. 答案为 B。

【专题测试】

一、选择题

1. ('02 郴州) Are you ready? We will go out for a picnic _____ three o'clock.
A. in B. after C. for D. since
2. ('02 舟山) —How do you go to school every day?
—_____ bike.
A. By B. On C. In D. With
3. ('02 山西) Kate is short _____ Catherine.
A. for B. in C. to D. with
4. ('03 北京) —What time did you get there this morning?
—_____ eight.
A. In B. On C. At D. From
5. ('03 宁波) —Who's the man _____ black?
—He's Mr. White.
A. in B. with C. on D. of
6. ('03 山西) We travelled overnight to Paris and arrived _____ 5 o'clock _____ the morning.
A. on; in B. at; in C. at; on D. in; on
7. ('03 无锡) Mr Green got _____ the bus at the bus stop near the supermarket, and then he went home _____ foot.
A. on; by B. to; on C. off; on D. off; by
8. ('03 河北) —How are you going to the train station to meet your aunt?
—I'm going there _____ my car.
A. by B. in C. to D. on
9. ('04 浙江丽水) Lily is very good _____ cooking.
A. in B. on C. for D. at
10. ('03 安徽) —Would you like some coffee?
—Yes, please. By the way, do you have any milk? I prefer coffee _____ milk.
A. from B. with C. to D. for
11. ('04 南通) You should make a good plan _____ you do anything important.
A. before B. after C. though D. until
12. ('03 杭州) —What is a writing brush, do you know?
—It's used _____ writing and drawing.
A. with B. to C. for D. by
13. ('03 甘肃) —Which necklace have you lost?
—The one you gave me _____ my birthday.
A. for B. to C. with
14. ('03 四川) —Can you see the hole _____ the wall?
—Yes, I can see it clearly.
A. on B. in C. among D. between

15. ('02 河南) Before 1990 there was no airline _____ the two cities.
A. along B. in C. between D. among
16. ('03 宁夏) Hawaii is famous _____ its beautiful beaches.
A. of B. in C. for D. with
17. ('02 宁夏) Can you make a sentence _____ the word "produce"?
A. with B. in C. by D. at
18. ('03 南通) An apple a day is good _____ your health.
A. at B. for C. in D. with
19. ('04 南通) We are now short _____ fresh water. Something must be done to stop people _____ polluting it.
A. for, to B. for, from C. of, to D. of, from
20. ('03 广东) Japan lies _____ the east of China.
A. to B. in C. about D. at
21. ('03 山东) Some shops open _____ 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. during the Spring Festival holidays.
A. at B. between C. from D. about
22. ('03 长沙) His aunt went to America _____ May, 1960.
A. from B. in C. on D. at
23. ('02 安徽) It's very nice _____ you to get me two tickets _____ the World Cup.
A. for; of B. of; for C. to; for D. of; to
24. ('03 新疆) People there are worrying _____ the pollution problem of this river.
A. with B. by C. in D. about
25. ('04 无锡) Bill was told to write a notice and _____.
A. put on it B. put it on C. put up it D. put it up
26. ('03 扬州) _____ fine mornings, old people get together and do exercise by the lake.
A. On B. At C. To D. In
27. ('03 郑州) If you are able to get the tickets tomorrow, please tell me _____ phone.
A. at B. by C. on D. through
28. ('03 广西) His school is quite different _____ mine.
A. from B. of C. for D. as
29. ('03 海淀) Today some newly-produced mobile phones can take pictures _____ a camera.
A. as B. for C. like D. of
30. ('03 昆明) The engineer will return from Macao _____ a few days.
A. since B. in C. on D. after
31. ('04 广西) —A lot of people got SARS last year. It's terrible.
—Yes. We should _____ ourselves and keep healthy.
A. look for B. look over C. look after D. look up
32. ('04 无锡) There are two bottles on the table. One is full _____ beer while the other is filled _____ water.
A. of; of B. with; with C. of; with D. with; of
33. ('04 杭州) It was a very long day for Jack. He didn't get home from school _____ six o'clock.
A. since B. to C. by D. until

【考点提示】

1. 常用连词的基本用法
2. 意义相近的连词的用法区别

【范例点津】

例 1 Neither Wei Hua nor I _____ from Australia. We're from China.

- A. is B. are C. am D. be

解析 用 not only...but also..., neither...nor..., either...or...连接的并列主语,根据“就近原则”,谓动词的人称和数要与靠近它的那个主语保持一致。如:Either Jim or Tom is on the team. 由并列连词 and, both...and 连接两个或两个以上的名词或代词在句中作主语时,根据“意义一致”原则,谓动词一般用复数。如:Both Jim and Tom are on the team. 答案为 C。

【评注】牢记“就近原则”和“意义一致原则”。

例 2 My grandmother could _____ read _____ write because she was too poor to go to school.

- A. either; or B. neither; nor C. not only; but also D. both; and

解析 本例主要考查并列连词的意义。either...or...表示“或……或”、“不是……就是”。如:He hasn't been to either Shanghai or Shenzhen. neither...nor...表示“既不……也不……”,此句型是完全否定。如:I like neither butter nor chocolate. not only...but also...表示“不但……而且……”,如:Lucy is not only beautiful but also kind. both...and...表示“既……也……,或两者都”。如:Both English and Chinese are my favourite lessons. 根据题意,应选用表示否定意义的并列连词 neither...nor...,而排除表示肯定意义的 both...and...。答案为 B。

例 3 根据题意,用题后括号中正确的连词填空:

Miss Li didn't come to work yesterday _____ she had to stay home to look after her sick mother. (because, as, since, for)

解析 本例主要考查表示各种理由的连词的区别。because 是从属连词,它引导的原因状语从句表示直接的或明确的原因或理由,语气较强,如不说,则不为人们所知。because 从句多位于主句之后。如:Why am I leaving? I'm leaving because I want to. as 和 since 也是从属连词。引导的原因状语从句语气较 because 弱,意为“由于”、“既然”,表示已为人们所知或显而易见的原因或理由。as 从句和 since 从句多位于主句前。如:Since everyone is here, let's begin our meeting. for 是并列连词,引导一个并列句,它不用于句首,而用于主句之后,补充说明理由;主句表推测时,用 for 说明理由。如:It must have rained last night, for the road is wet. 此题从句表示的是直接的原因,它所叙述的理由是本句的重点,故答案为 because。

【专题测试】

一、选择题

1. ('02 江西) Mr Smith comes from Australia, but he has worked in China for five years. So you can talk with him _____.
- A. either in English or in Chinese B. not in Chinese but in English
C. just in English, not in Chinese D. neither in Chinese nor in English