

英语

夯实基础 突破高分

中考热点试题导航

点对点

总主编 / 刘浩伦

东方出版中心



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前言

剖析中考英语试题 看 05 中考英语命题趋势

随着《英语课程标准》的颁布实施,对中学英语教学产生重大影响的高考在不断改革,当前,全国各地的中考英语命题也在与时俱进,推陈出新,在听力测试,单项选择、完型填空、阅读理解和书面表达等方面都有了新的特色。其宗旨为:有利于检测学生综合运用语言的能力,激发学生学习英语的兴趣,发展学生自主性学习的精神,形成创新性思维态势。2004 年北京市中考英语试卷增加了开放性试卷试题的数量,共有 42 分的题答案不固定,加大试卷的开放程度,体现了新课程标准的精神。总的说来试卷改革有以下几个方面的特点。

1. 听力测试突出语言功能

《英语新课程标准》五级目标描述中对“听”技能有六项要求,其中第二项为:“能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话,并能从中提取信息和观点”。具体到校园生活中的话题,常见的诸如:打电话、就餐、就医、购物、问路、谈论天气、提供帮助、喜欢不喜欢、同意不同意……笔者近来所见的北京、上海、广州等地的中考听力试题均是围绕以上话题展开的,考查学生对所听到的信息的理解、把握、判断、应答等的能力,文章的长度有所增加。

2. 单项选择注重语境的设置

单项选择已经不再是按照传统的语法项目命题,而是向综合化、语境化、人文化方向发展。每一小题也不再是单一的对基本语法或词汇知识的考查,而是考查以上知识在语境中的灵活运用能力,内容上力求多边化、科学化和规范化。

请看下面的中考考例:

—You're always working. come on, let's go shopping.

—_____ you ever want to do is going shopping.

A. Anything

B. Something

C. All

D. That

答案是:C。译文:—你总是在工作,来吧,咱们一起去逛商场。

—你任何时候想要做的事都是逛商场。

3. 完型填空体现整体理解

和以往相比,完型填空题内容的变化是相当大的,命题思路不断成熟。基本特色可以概括为:精心选材、科学设题。每空所设的四个选项一般均属同一词类,且意义相近,长短尽量一致,有一定的干扰性。这就要求考生必须在理解语篇的内在含义上下工夫,只有在完全把握语篇中心主旨的基础上,才能做好每一个题目。

4. 阅读理解趋向深层考查

在中考中,阅读理解已经成为整套试题的重头戏,是考查学生综合运用语言能力的重点题型。其选材特点是:紧紧围绕现代科技、社会热点、校园生活等内容。题材新颖,体裁多样,内容时尚、设题巧妙。不仅考查考生对表层问题(何时、何地、何人、何因、何事)的理解,而且涉及到考查文章的弦外之音、话外之意、作者意图、文章主旨等,要求学生把握段落细节,并能选出正确选项。因此,在考前要注重对学生加强这方面的训练。

5. 书面表达靠近生活实际

分析近年来全国各地的中考作文,发现书面表达的题型主要有:看图写话、看图写文和提示写文,且难度在逐年加大。由于教育部新颁布的《英语课程标准》中对写作的要求较高,中考试题中的书面表达也正向更高的标准看齐。因此,在中考备考中,一定要要求学生平时多记,多写身边的人和事,养成写日记的良好习惯,象去年北京中考英语试题中的书面表达题就是典型的例子。

下面请看去年北京市中考英语卷中的书面表达题:根据中文大意,写出意思连贯,符合逻辑,不少于 50 个单词的短文。所给英文提示单词供选用。今年春天,北京出现了非典型性肺炎,在那段时间,我们不得不呆在家里。于是我开始自学,在学习方面我的做法和想法是……

(短文的开头已给出)

1. have to stay, at home, in those days

2. begin, to learn, the lessons, by myself

3. classroom on the air

4. think

SARS broke out in Beijing in spring.

One possible version:

SARS broke out in Beijing in spring. We had to stay at home in those days. I began to learn the lessons by myself.

I studied some of my subjects from classroom on the air. Usually I read English in the morning and did my homework in the afternoon. I telephoned my teachers and classmates when I had questions in my studies. They gave me great help.

Now I know it is important to learn how to study. I must study harder than ever.

中考冲刺 英语复习怎样用“巧”劲

复习不仅要苦干,而且要讲究一个“巧”字。如何在最后的时间里,用好“巧”劲,提高复习效率呢?

*** 再学习并熟悉考纲,仔细地归纳小结,从总体上补足自己的缺漏。**

字词的辨析是许多考生为之烦恼的。如:nothing 和 none; except 和 besides; take part in、join、attend、enter for 和 go in for; rise 和 raise; drop 和 fall 等等。诸如此类的字词有很多,你可以一组一组地进行归类 and 总结。务必弄清楚每一组字词之间,在用法和意义方面的区别。其次,必须注意某些字词在用法上与母语是有差异的。如:serve the people、sth happened to sb 等,在复习时都要一一强记。最后,是查找盲点,补缺补漏。今年英语中考的试题,不仅要求考生掌握统编教材的全部内容,而且还包括掌握“认知”部分的内容。比如,情态动词 ought to 的疑问句和否定句的构成以及用法; need 作情态动词和行为动词之间的不同用法; 一些认知部分的介词搭配的含义,如,for the time being、in addition、by ferry、with regard to 等; 词汇表中,有很多考生虽然认得但不大会运用的字词。如 add、widen、spread、lay、damage、destroy 等。原来这些内容只要求考生“认得”即可,如今成为必考对象,考生就务必熟悉并掌握这些内容。

*** 整理已经做过的考卷,积累教训与经验。**

如果说学习并熟悉考纲是居高临下从全局看问题的话,那么,整理一遍已经做过的考卷,就是有的放矢地解决考生个人的具体问题了。纵览考生各种练习的情况,我发现,其中,低级的错误(仅仅是识记层次的内容发生错误)、重复的错误很多。究其原因,不外乎两点:

其一,典型词组积累太少,不能够灵活运用词组。

如, I spent one hundred yuan on the dictionary last month. 你可以用以下几种方法改写。

★ The dictionary cost me one hundred yuan last month.

★ I paid one hundred yuan for the dictionary last month.

★ I bought a dictionary for one hundred yuan last month.

可以这样举一反三的句子有很多。如果有考生经常在此类题上出错,那么,在这中考的最后一个月里,不妨花点功夫整理出来,将它们熟记在心头备用。不过,做的过程中,特别要注意句子搭配的准确性。

其二,对某些语言点不理解,只是死记硬背,当然会屡犯重复的错误。

如, what to do 和 how to do it, 因为不明白“it”在此的作用,略有变化就错,也就不足为怪了。其实解决这类问题也不难,可以专门准备一本练习本,作纠错用。把自己经常做错的题目抄下来,然后经常进行比较,进行分析,可以从中找到自己出错的规律,以利日后解题时不再犯同类错误。

还有,解时态填空一类题目,由于对题目中时间的先后区分不清,致使时态表达混乱。解决这类问题,可采取“英译汉”的方法来对付,如“进行时”,可以用汉字“在”来翻译;“完成时”,则可用“已经”、“了”等来翻译;再结合填时态时的一些规律和具体时间来考虑,那么,提高解答这类题目的得分率是理所当然的了。

最后,祝同学们在中考中取得优异成绩!

编者

2004. 8

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第一部分 中考语法考点精析与评估测试

第一讲 名词



知识精讲

一、中考对名词的知识要求:

1. 正确识别可数名词和不可数名词;
2. 掌握可数名词复数形式的构成;
3. 掌握名词所有格的基本形式及一般用法。

二、名词考察点分项说明:

表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念等名称的词,叫做名词。关于名词,我们必须掌握名词的数和名词的格。

(一)名词的数

1. 可数名词

(1)可数名词的复数形式

英语可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。表示一个人或事物用单数,表示一个以上的人或事物用复数。该词形变化分为规则变化和不规则变化两种。

名词特征	变化规则	例词
一般单词	词尾+s	cups, desks, gates,
		hens, bags, days
以 s, sh, ch, x 结尾	词尾+es	classes, watches, boxes
以 o 结尾	词尾+es	tomatoes, heroes, potatoes
	词尾+s	photos, radios, zoos, pianos
以辅音+y 结尾	变 y 为 i 加 es	stories, babies, cities
以元音+y 结尾	词尾+s	boys, keys, days
以 f 或 fe 结尾	变 f 或 fe 为 v 加 es	leaves, knives, lives
		例外: roofs, proofs, handkerchiefs

(2)少数名词有不规则的复数形式,例如: man → men, woman → women, tooth → teeth, foot → feet, child → children, mouse → mice。

(3)常以复数形式出现的名词: people (人), clothes (衣服), trousers (裤子), glasses (眼镜), 这些名词作主语时,同学们应特别注意它们的谓语,用复数。

2. 不可数名词

不可数名词通常是物质名词和集合名词。物质名词无法分为个体的事物,通常不能与不定冠词连用,自身不能表示具体的数量,如 water, coffee, time, money, bread, work 等;抽象名词表示的是可感觉却触摸不到的性质、动作、状态、感情等抽象的概念,如 kindness。常用 how much, much, a little, little, a lot of, some, any 等来修饰不可数名词。

(二)名词的所有格

名词所有格,用来表示人或物的所有,以及领属关系。

1. 表示有生命的名词的所有格其单数形式是加 's, 其复数形式是 s', 例如: a student's room, students' rooms, father's shoes。

2. 如其结尾不是 s 的复数形式仍加 's, 如: Children's Day。

3. 在表示时间、距离、长度、重量、价格、世界、国家等名词的所有格要用 's, 例如: a twenty minutes' walk, ten miles' journey。

4. 无生命名词的所有格则必须用 of 结构,例如: a map of China

5. 双重所有格, 例如: a friend of my father's.

6. 表示一件东西为多人共有, 只需在最后一个人的名字后加“'s”。若表示各自所有, 则需在每个名字后都加“'s”, 如: Lily and Lucy's computer. 莉莉和露茜的电脑。(两人共有), Lily's and Lucy's computers. 莉莉和露茜的电脑。(并不共有)

7. 名词所有格可以用来表示地点。

如: my uncle's 我叔叔家。



考点精练

选择填空

- Does Mr. Brown like Chinese _____.
A. food B. foods C. any food D. some food
- There _____ a dictionary and two notebooks on the desk.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- The old man has two _____.
A. son-in-law B. sons-in-law C. son-in-laws D. sons-in-laws
- We should keep _____ clean.
A. toothes B. tooths C. our tooths D. our teeth
- Lucy has been to _____ many times this year.
A. his uncle B. his uncles C. uncle's D. her uncle's
- _____ didn't visit the farm.
A. One of the boy B. One of the boys C. One of boy D. One of boys
- No news _____ good news.
A. is B. seems C. are D. has
- This is _____ table.
A. his teacher's Mary's B. his teacher, Mary's C. his teacher's Mary D. his teacher, Mary
- After climbing 2 hours, we had _____ rest.
A. a few minute's B. few minutes C. a few minutes' D. few minutes
- These are my _____.
A. box B. a box C. boxes D. the boxes
- This is my dress. That one is _____.
A. Mary B. Mary's C. sister D. mother
- Several _____ are talking under the tree. And their _____ are swimming in the lake.
A. woman, children B. woman, child C. women, children D. women, child
- "What _____ do you like best?" "Football."
A. food B. subject C. sport D. music
- Lucy tried her best to find a good job in the city, but she had no _____.
A. trouble B. idea C. luck D. time
- What would you like, madam?
— I'd like _____, please.
A. two bottles of orange B. two bottles of oranges C. two bottle of oranges D. two bottle of orange
- About _____ films were shown dur-

- ing the 5th Shanghai International Film Festival .
- A. two hundred of
B. two hundreds of
C. two hundred
D. two hundreds
17. The little baby has two _____ already .
A. tooth B. tooths
C. teeth D. teeths
18. Would you like to go to the _____ to buy some food ?
A. market B. hospital
C. factory D. cinema
19. — I feel tired . I have so much work to do and don't have much time for myself .
— You should take _____ , I think .
A. health B. exercise
C. lesson D. time
20. — It's not so difficult , Mr Green , I want _____ .
— Come on , please .
A. try B. a go
C. starting D. to happen
21. — Where have you been , Tim?
— I've been to _____ .
A. the Henry house
B. the Henry family
C. The Henry's home
D. Henry's
22. You looked for it twice , but you haven't found it . Why not try _____ ?
A. three times B. a third time
C. the third time D. once
23. Mike hurt one of his _____ in the accident yesterday .
A. tooth B. feet
C. hand D. ear
- 24 . There is some _____ on the plate .
A. cakes B. meat
C. potato D. pears
25. The _____ are going to fly to Beijing .
A. Germen B. Germany
C. Germanys D. Germans
26. The _____ has two _____ .
A. boys; watches B. boy; watch
C. boy; watches D. boys; watch
27. New York is a city in _____ .
A. Japan B. France
C. the USA D. Australia
28. What's your _____ for being late again?
A. idea B. key
C. excuse D. news
29. — It's dangerous here. We'd better go out quickly.
— But I think we should let _____ go out first.
A. woman and children
B. women and child
C. woman and child
D. women and children
30. Are they going to have a picnic on _____ ?
A. Children's Day
B. Childrens's Day
C. Childrens Day
D. Children Day

非选择题

1. 用所给单词的合适形式填空:

例: That is an apple (apple) .

(1) Can you see _____ (picture) of a cat on the wall?

(2) This is not _____ (egg) .

- (3) They like _____ (cake) .
 (4) Look, Linda is cleaning _____ (window).
 (5) Is there _____ (milk) in that bottle?
 (6) We don't want _____ (honey)
 (7) —Are there _____ (girl) in the classroom?
 —Yes. But there is _____ (girl) in it.
 (8) —How many _____ (pencil) does Mary have?
 —She has three _____ (pencil).
 (9) —Has your teacher _____ (lamp)?
 —Yes, he has two.

2. 将下列词组译成汉语:

- (1) 一些桔子汁 _____
 (2) 黄河 _____
 (3) 一节语文课 _____
 (4) 第五单元 _____
 (5) 一些课桌椅 _____

3. 将下列句子填写完整:

- (1) Are you _____ (这个学校的学生)?

- (2) What colour is _____ (玛丽的包)?

- (3) _____ (约翰的朋友) is in the park.

- (4) _____ (这班级的女孩) are ten.

4. 方框选词并用其适当形式填空:

farm, sunday, leaf, kind, house, child, time, plant, bus, hour

My parents often take me to my uncle's _____ 1 _____ on _____ 2 _____. The farm isn't far from my house. It's only one _____ 3 _____ walk by _____ 4 _____. The _____ 5 _____ there are very friendly to me. So I like going there very much. There are many different _____ 6 _____ of animals on that farm. My uncle owns a very big _____ 7 _____ with three floors. All around it, you can see many _____ 8 _____. When autumn comes, the _____ 9 _____ of the plants turn yellow, the whole farm seems to be a golden garden. It's really very nice, please come and have a look at it at that _____ 10 _____.

第二讲 冠词



知识精讲

一、中考对冠词的知识要求:

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。

二、冠词考察点分项说明:

在英语中,有一类词是汉语中没有的,那就是冠词。冠词常位于名词之前,用来修饰名词并帮助说明名词的含义。冠词是一种虚词,不能单独使用,必须与名词连用,置于名词之前。冠词分为不定冠词(a, an)与定冠词(the)两种。

(一)不定冠词

不定冠词主要用于单数可数名词前,表示“一个”或“一类。”

1. a 用于以辅音“音素”开头的单数可数名词前。

如: a pen, a useful book 等

2. 不定冠词 an 常用于元音“音素”开头的词前。

如: an egg, an hour 等

(二)定冠词

定冠词用于特定的单数或复数名词之前,表示特定的人或事物,相当于“这个”、“那个”、“这些”、“那些”。

1. 用来指独一无二的物体:

The sun rose at six o'clock.

太阳在六点升起。

2. 用于再次提及的名词前。

There is a cow under the tree. The cow is yellow. 树下有一头牛,牛是黄色的。

3. 用来指说话者双方心目中都知道的特定的人或事物。

This is the book you wanted.

这就是你要的那本书。

4. 用于单数可数名词前,泛指一类。

The horse is an animal. 马是动物。

5. 用于序数词前、表示方位的名词和形容词最高级前。

如: the first, the best, in the south 等

6. 在复数姓氏前加 the, 表示××一家人, 常看成复数。

如: The Browns are going to Shanghai for a holiday this summer.

布朗一家人今年夏天将要去上海渡假。



考点精练

一、选择填空

1. She is _____ useful member of _____ team.

- A. a; the B. the; the
C. an; the D. a; a

2. Here is _____ basket. _____ basket is mine.

- A. a; The B. the; An
C. a; A D. the; A

3. Is Canada _____ English-speaking country?

- A. a B. an C. the D. /

4. —What would you like?
—_____ apple, please.

- A. A B. An C. The D. /

5. Here's _____ exercise book. Is it _____?

- A. a; his B. an; her
C. a; mine D. an; yours

6. People often go to swim in _____ summer.

- A. / B. a C. an D. the

7. What _____ good idea it is!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
8. _____ interesting film! We all like it very much.
A. What an B. What a
C. How a D. How
9. There's _____ orange tree behind _____ house
A. an; the B. a; a
C. the; the D. the; a
10. There is a book on the desk and _____ book is Mary's.
A. or B. a C. the D. an
11. Tomorrow is _____ Teachers' Day and we'll make _____ Teachers' Day card for our English teacher.
A. a; the B. /; the
C. /; a D. /; /
12. _____ woman over there is _____ popular teacher in our school.
A. A; an B. The; a
C. The; the D. A; the
13. He used to be _____ teacher but later he turned _____ writer.
A. a; a B. a; the C. /; a D. a; /
14. They made him _____ king.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
15. Does Tom often play _____ football after _____ school?
A. /; / B. /; the
C. the; / D. a; /
16. They passed our school _____ day before yesterday.
A. an B. one C. a D. the
17. She has _____ orange skirt. _____ skirt is nice.
A. a; The B. an; The
C. an; A D. the; The
18. This is _____ apple. It's _____ big apple.
A. an , a B. a, the
C. a, an D. an, the
19. Shanghai is in _____ east of China.
A. / B. an
C. a D. the
20. I' ve been a student there for nearly two and _____ half years.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
21. Bill is _____ English teacher. He likes playing _____ football.
A. a; the B. an; the
C. a; / D. an; /
22. The museum is quite far. It will take you half _____ hour to get there by _____ bus.
A. an; / B. an; a
C. a; / D. /; /
23. —Does Jim have _____ ruler?
—Yes, he has _____.
A. an; some B. a; one
C. a; / D. any; one
24. _____ apple a day keeps the doctors away.
A. The B. A
C. An D. Two
25. —How many books do you have?
—I have _____ book. That's _____ English book.
A. a; an B. a; one
C. one; an D. one; one
26. At that time, Tom was _____ one-year-old baby.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
27. _____ tiger is _____ China.
A. The; a B. A; the

- C. The; from D. The; the
28. We can't see _____ sun at _____ night.
A. the; the B. the; /
C. a; / D. /; /
29. One afternoon he found _____ handbag. There was _____ "s" on the corner of _____ handbag.
A. a; an; the B. a; a; the
C. an; an; an D. the; a; a
30. _____ old lady with white hair spoke _____ English well at _____ meeting.
A. An; an; the B. The; /; an
C. The; /; a D. The; /; the

二. 用适当的冠词填空(不填处用“×”表示)

1. by _____ train.
2. _____ Huanghe River
3. for _____ while

4. go out for _____ walk
5. at _____ foot of
6. half _____ hour
7. _____ Mr. Smith came here just now.
8. There is _____ old man in the village. _____ old man is seventy.
9. _____ earth turns round _____ sun.
10. We often have _____ lunch at home.
11. I wish you _____ happy life.
12. _____ harder you study, _____ better you get the marks.
13. _____ man with _____ book in his hand is our new class teacher.
14. It was raining again! What _____ terrible day!
15. Who is going to take _____ place of Mr. Smith next term?

第三讲 数词



知识精讲

一、中考对数词的知识要求:

1. 掌握 1—100 的基数词和序数词的构成及其主要用法;

2. 掌握年、月、日、时的基本表达方式及其与之相应的介词搭配;

3. 掌握日常交际活动中涉及到的数字的表达方法及数词的某些特殊用法。

二、数词考察点分项说明:

数词分为基数词和序数词两类,表示数量多少的数词是基数词,表示顺序次第的数词叫序数词。在对数词进行复习的时候,同学们首先要会读会写所有基数词和序数词,以及与数词有关的时间表达法。对数词的考查,中考常采用单选题及听力题。

(一)序数词的构成及用法:

序数词	缩写形式	意思
first	1st	第一
second	2nd	第二
third	3rd	第三
fourth	4th	第四
fifth	5th	第五
sixth	6th	第六
seventh	7th	第七
eighth	8th	第八
ninth	9th	第九
tenth	10th	第十
eleventh	11th	第十一
twelfth	12th	第十二
thirteenth	13th	第十三
nineteenth	19th	第十九
twentieth	20th	第二十
fortieth	40th	第四十
fifty-first	51st	第五十一
sixty-second	62nd	第六十二
eighty-third	83rd	第八十三
ninety	99th	第九十九
a(one) hundredth	100th	第一百

1. 以下几个序数词较为特殊:

first(第一) second(第二) third(第三) fifth(第五) eighth(第八) ninth(第九) twelfth(第十二)

2. 以-ty 结尾的基数词变为序数词的构成方法是:先将十位整数的基数词尾的一-ty 变成-ti,然后再加一-eth.

如:twenty twentieth(第二十)

3. 基数词“几十几”变成序数词时,仅将各位数变成序数词,十位不变。

如:thirty-two thirty-second(第三十二)

4. 序数词的缩写形式,在阿拉伯数字后加上序数词的最后两个字母构成。

如:fifth 5th second 2nd

5. 序数词前通常要用定冠词 the。

6. hundred, thousand, million, billion 等词在构成具体的数字时用单数形式。只有在表达笼统的多数时才加 s,构成复数形式,前面不能加具体的数字。

7. 倍数表示法

(1) 主语+谓语+倍数(或分数)+ as + adj + as

I have three times as many as you.

我有你三倍那么多。

(2) 主语+谓语+倍数(分数)+ the size (amount, length...) of...

The earth is 49 times the size of the moon. 地球是月球的 49 倍。

(3) 主语+谓语+倍数(分数)+ 形容词(副词)比较级+ than...

The grain output is 8 percent higher this year than that of last year.

今年比去年粮食产量增加 8%。

(4) 还可以用 by+倍数,表示增加多少倍

The production of grain has been increased by four times this year.

今年粮食产量增加了4倍。

8. 分数表示法

构成:基数词代表分子,序数词代表分母。分子大于1时,分子的序数词用单数,分母序数词用复数:

$1/3$ one-third;

$33/7$ three and three-sevenths.

(二)基数词常和一些计量类名词“单数”用“-”连在一起,构成复合形容词,修饰名词。

如:a one-year-old baby



考点精练

选择填空

- There are _____ days in a year.
A. three hundreds sixty-five
B. three hundreds and sixty five
C. three hundred and sixty-five
D. three hundred and sixty five
- December is _____ month of the year.
A. the twelfth B. the twelveth
C. twelve D. a twelfth
- _____ trees are cut down in the forests every year
A. Thousand B. Thousand of
C. Thousands D. Thouasnds of
- There are over two _____ students in our school.
A. thousand B. thousands
C. thousand of D. thousands of
- The Olympic Games are held _____.
A. each four year
B. every fourth years
C. every four years
D. each fourth years
- About _____ of the workers in the clothes factory are women.
A. third fifths B. third fifth
C. three fifths D. three fifth
- Look! There are _____ in the sky.
A. thousand stars
B. thousands stars
C. thousands of stars
D. thousands of star
- _____ is the most difficult in this book.
A. Lesson second B. The second lesson
C. Second lesson D. The Lesson Two
- Meimei, how many students are there in your school?
—About _____.
A. two thousands
B. two thousand
C. two thousands of students
D. two thousand of students
- We are going to learn _____ tomorrow.
A. Lesson Tenth B. Lesson Ten
C. Tenth Lesson D. The Lesson Ten
- Kate is _____ girl.
A. a eighteen-year-old
B. an eighteen-years-old
C. a eighteen-years-old
D. an eighteen-year-old
- Li lei, which is _____ day of a week?
—Thursday, I think.
A. fifth B. the fifth
C. five D. the five
- There were _____ visitors in Hong Kong on July 1, 1997.
A. thousands B. thousand
C. thousands of D. thousand of

14. We have learned about _____ these years.

- A. several hundreds English words
B. hundreds of English words
C. hundred of English words
D. several hundred English word

15. Six million, six hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six is _____.

- A. 6,666,666 B. 666,666,666
C. 6,600,666 D. 60,600,666

16. A UN report says that the world population will pass six billion by the end of _____ century.

- A. twentieth B. twenty
C. the twentieth D. twentyth

17. Two days are not enough for me to finish the work. I need _____ day.

- A. other B. the other
C. the third D. a third

18. There are _____ children in the room. The _____ one from the left is my brother.

- A. fourth; four B. four; fourth
C. four; four D. fourth; fourth

19. September is _____ month of the year.

- A. nine B. nineth
C. the ninth D. the nineth

20. The American film TITANIC will begin at _____ this afternoon. Shall we meet at two at the cinema gate?

- A. forty past one B. half past two
C. two to two D. fifty past one

一、非选择题 翻译下列词组

1. 1 : 15 _____

2. 7 : 56 _____

3. (在)90年代 _____

4. 数以千计的,成千上万的 _____

5. 数百万的 _____

6. 2004年3月17日,星期一 _____

7. 三百个座位 _____

8. 数以百计的,成百上千的 _____

9. 一个十二岁的男孩 _____

10. (在)18世纪30年代 _____

第四讲 代词



知识精讲

一、中考对代词的知识要求:

1. 掌握人称代词主格、宾格形式及其主要用法;
2. 掌握名词性物主代词与形容词性物主代词的形式、区别及其主要用法;
3. 掌握反身代词的形式、意义及其主要用法;
4. 掌握常见不定代词的一般用法;
5. 掌握指示代词的一般用法,并了解其在上下文中的指代用法;
6. 掌握疑问代词的基本用法。

二、代词考察点分项说明:

英语代词可分为八大类:人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、不定代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、和连接代词八种。

(一) 人称代词、物主代词和反身代词:

1. 表示“我”、“你”“他(她、它)”、“我们”、“你们”、“他(她、它)们”的词,称为人称代词。人称代词有人称、数和格的变化。其变化形式如下:

人 称 \ 数 格	单 数		复 数	
	主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
第一人称	I 我	me	we 我们	us
第二人称	you 你	you	you 你们	you
第三人称	he 他	him	they { 他们 她们 它们	them
	she 她	her		
	it 它	it		

2. 表示所有关系的代词叫作物主代词,也叫代词所有格。物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词在句中只能作定语,相当于一个形容

词;名词性物主代词在句中可作表语、主语和宾语,相当于一个名词。

3. 反身代词是表示“××自己”的代词。其形式有:

人 称 \ 数	单 数	复 数
第一人称	myself 我自己	ourselves 我们自己
第二人称	yourself 你自己	yourselves 你们自己
第三人称	himself 他自己, herself 她自己, itself 它自己	themselves { 他们自己 她们自己 它们自己

(二) few, a few, little, a little 的用法:

类 目 \ 数	含 义	语 气	修饰或代替的名词
few	很少几个	否定	复数可数名词
a few	有几个	肯定	复数可数名词
little	很少,不多	否定	不可数名词
a little	有一点	肯定	不可数名词

(三) 常见不定代词的一般用法:

1. 由 some, any, no, every 构成的复合不定代词,如果有形容词修饰,该形容词必须后置。

There is nothing wrong with the radio.
这收音机没有毛病。

2. both / all / none

all 的意思是“全体”,“所有”可代表或修饰三个以上的人或物;both 指“两者都”;none “没有”,表示三者或三者以上都不,后常跟介词 of。

3. every / each

every+单数名词“每一个”,强调共性,作定语,形式上为单数。each “每一个”,强调个性,作定语、主语、宾语和同位语,常与 of 连用。