

初中英语全程教与学

专项突破

丛书



主编 / 钟豫

技能 知识 态度 策略 意识

最新修订

选择填空

根据新《英语课程标准》编写

本册主编 / 岳祥

English
Multiple Choice
Practice



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选择填空

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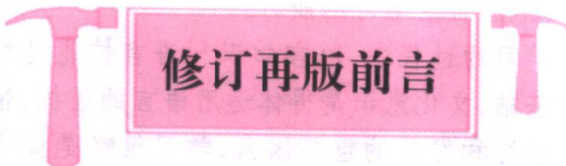
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修订再版前言

伴随着全国课程改革稳步推进的浪潮,一场新的学习革命已经悄然兴起。中学英语学科的教学理念、教学方式、教学内容都在顺应社会生活信息化和经济活动全球化的发展趋势而发生根本变化。传统的英语教学辅导用书,难以体现教育部颁发的《英语课程标准》(实验稿)中所提出的新要求,不能有效解决英语教学中“费时较多,收效较低”的问题。广大师生都在企盼着反映教科研成果新经验、真正实用高效、能够培养综合语言运用能力、迅速提高学生学习成绩的新型英语教辅用书的出版。

《初中英语全程教与学专项突破》丛书自问世以来受到了广大师生的欢迎,并取得了很好的学习效果。为了更好地服务于读者,我们在总结以往出版、发行该丛书经验的基础上,经过充分听取各方面意见,反复论证,精心策划,重新组织具有多年丰富教科研经验、教育教学经验和命题经验的英语特、高级教师认真对本丛书进行了新的修订,以求更密切地联系教学实际,对广大师生有更大的帮助。该丛书(2004年修订版)共分“词汇训练”、“语法训练”、“听力训练”、“完型填空”、“阅读理解”、“书面表达”、“综合模拟”、“选择填空”和“情景会话”等9个分册。丛书从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出发,密切关注学生的语言技能、语言知识、情感

态度、学习策略和语言文化等方面的特点,提高学生的综合语言运用能力,形成自主学习的能力。

在英语学习的过程中,语言知识和语言技能是综合语言运用能力的基础,文化意识是得体运用语言的前提,情感态度是影响学生学习和发展的的重要因素,学习策略是提高学习效率、发展自主学习能力的保证。这几个方面共同促进综合语言运用能力的形成。本丛书力求融会这一教学理念,以全新的视角,通过分册单项突破的形式,向广大师生介绍这种省时高效的学习模式。各分册既相对独立,自成体系,又相辅相成,相得益彰,体现出各自的鲜明特点。

随着考试制度的不断改革和完善,英语测试中侧重考查学生创新意识、综合运用能力的题目逐年增多,考试中的变数也越来越大,但是,真正学会了学习,掌握了方法,成为了学习的主人,就能够从容应试。曾经使用过该丛书的师生已经有了切身的体会,并获得了一定的成功。这次,我们与时俱进,重新修订该丛书,并满怀信心地向广大师生大力推荐该丛书。让每一位师生都能尽快分享成功的喜悦,这正是我们再次隆重推出本丛书的最大心愿。

该套丛书的重新修订和出版,得益于各界朋友的热情帮助和大力支持,他们提出了许多好的建议和要求,付出了辛勤的劳动,在此深表谢意。衷心希望广大师生和有关专家在这套丛书问世后,提出宝贵意见,以便今后修订时改进。

丛书编写组
2004年5月于北京

前 言

教育部新颁布的中学《英语课程标准》对初中阶段(5级)学生的语法标准提出了明确的要求:“了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能;理解和掌握描述人和物的表达方式;理解和掌握描述具体时间和具体行为的发生、发展过程的表达方式;初步掌握描述时间、地点、方位的表达方式……”等等。课程标准是学科的法规,是编写教材、教学实施和考试评价的重要依据。为了适应当前初中英语教学要求和教学改革的需要,帮助广大初中学生牢固准确地掌握好初中阶段的基础知识和基本技能,培养他们的创新精神和自主学习的能力,帮助他们中考取得好成绩,我们组织编写了这本《选择填空》。主要供初三年级的师生使用,对初二年级学有余力的学生也有一定帮助。

本书包括:试题分析及答题技巧、分类精练、中考试题精编、综合精练、模拟精练等五个系列。主要特点如下:

1. 资料新、内容精,符合近年来中考英语选择填空的命题方向。其中很多材料都是从近一两年全国中考英语试题中精选的,原汁原味、语言地道,有利于提高综合语言运用能力。

2. 试题分析详尽,使学生对中考“选择填空”试题有比较清楚的了解,使复习有的放矢;答题技巧点拨,使学生如鱼得水,答题自如。

3. 书后附参考答案,方便学生查对。

相信通过对本书的学习,广大中学生朋友在综合语言运用能力方面的成绩会有较大的提高。

欢迎对本书提出宝贵意见。

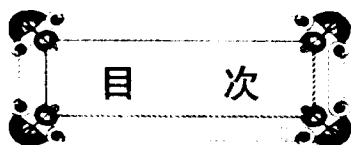
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第一章 试题分析及 答题技巧

中考是义务教育阶段的重要考试,中考试题是有规律可循的。几年来,中考英语试题坚持有利于全面推进素质教育和有利于选拔学生的基本方向,遵循外语教学和测试的固有规律,较好地协调了语言技能和语言知识、情感态度和学习策略之间的关系。

一、试题特点

“选择填空试题”(单项选择题/单项填空试题)是英语中考测试的必考题型之一。该题分值约占 15~25 分。“选择填空试题”主要考查语法知识,包括词法、句法、习惯用法以及情景交流等方面的知识,考查点多且面广。题目的综合性有所增强,有些设置两个或两个以上的空格,考查两个或多个知识点。另外,命题者很注重选项的干扰性和迷惑性的设计,以此考查考生的观察、分析、比较和逻辑推断能力。

1. 由于交流的理念在我们头脑中逐步占据了主导地位,因而在设置选择填空试题时比较重视语境的设置,使语言知识的考查更灵活、更生活化。例如:

(1) My English is very poor. I _____ physics _____ English.

A. prefer; to

B. like; than

C. learn; than

D. have; by

答案为 A。前一句“我英语很差”,为后一句的比较提供了依据。

- (1) I want to know if it _____ tomorrow. If it _____, I won't go hiking to the mountain.

A. will snow; snows B. will snow; will snow
C. snows; snows D. snows; will snow

答案为 A。这里考查了 if 引导宾语从句和状语从句两种不同的用法。前面一句中的 if 引导的是宾语从句,由于主句的时态是一般现在时态,因此宾语从句要用一般将来时,而后一句 if 引导的是条件状语从句,因主句是一般将来时,状语从句应该用一般现在时。

- (2) We can see _____ "b", _____ "l", _____ "u" and _____ "e" in the word "blue".

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

答案为 A。考查不定冠词用法的同时,也考查语音方面的元音和辅音的有关知识。

4. 题目的数量趋向减少。多数省、市的单项选择题数目都在 10 ~ 15 题之间。而题数在 25 ~ 30 题之间的地区,口头交流题目占据了很大的比重。

二、考查点示例

(一) 名词(单数、复数、所有格)

1. —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

(湖北荆州市)

2. —You can see Mr. Smith if there is a sign " _____ " on the door of his shop.

—Thanks.

A. ENTRANCE B. BUSINESS HOURS

C. THIS SIDE UP

D. NO SMOKING

(湖北武汉市)

3. Are they going to have a picnic on _____?

A. Children's Day

B. Childrens's Day

C. Childrens Day

D. Children Day

(浙江绍兴市)

答案:1. D 2. B 3. A

(二)不定代词(含义及区分)

1. —There are many new highrises on _____ side of Huaihai Road.

—What a magnificent view!

A. either

B. neither

C. both

D. all

(上海市)

2. Li Lei often talks _____ but does _____. So everybody says he is a good boy.

A. less; more

B. few; much

C. more; little

D. little; many

(广西壮族自治区)

3. She always thinks of _____ more than herself.

A. other

B. others

C. the other

D. the others

(天津市)

答案:1. A 2. A 3. B

(三)介词(搭配)

1. They arrived in Shanghai _____ 3:00 _____ the afternoon of May 10.

A. on; on

B. at; in

C. at; on

D. in; in

(山东威海市)

2. —What have you done _____ the nuts?

—We've given them to Polly.

A. to

B. for

C. at

D. with

3. We have lived here _____ 1990.

- A. since B. for C. until D. before
(2~3 贵州贵阳市)

答案: 1. C 2. D 3. A

(四) 连词(含义及搭配)

1. _____ man _____ animals can live without air.
A. Not only; but also B. Both; and
C. Either; or D. Neither; nor
2. —I am going to Qingdao and stay there for a week.
—_____ you are there, would you please buy some books for me?
A. If B. While C. Since D. As soon as
(1~2 山东威海市)

3. Hurry up! _____ we'll be late for the meeting.
A. And B. But C. Then D. Or
(贵州贵阳市)

答案: 1. D 2. A 3. D

(五) 形容词和副词(原级、比较级和最高级)

1. If you learn even _____ English, you will find it useful after you leave school.
A. a few B. a little C. few D. little
(辽宁大连市)
2. I know I have met the girl before, but I can _____ remember her name.
A. easily B. hard C. really D. hardly
3. Our teacher told us that these exercises were _____.
A. far more easily B. much easier
C. even more easy D. far more easy
(2~3 山东威海市)

答案: 1. B 2. D 3. B

(六) 人称代词和物主代词(用法)

1. I'm old enough to wash _____ clothes by myself. You can just wash _____.

A. my; your

B. mine; yours

C. my; yours

D. your; my

2. It's too hot today. Please give _____ a bottle of orange.

A. mine

B. he

C. her

D. our

(1~2 河北省)

3. We are sure that our football players will do _____ best.

A. their

B. they

C. them

D. themselves

(湖南长沙市)

答案: 1. C 2. C 3. A

(七) 被动语态(结构)

1. —What a great bridge it is!

—It _____ last year.

A. was building

B. was built

C. is built

D. built

(湖南怀化市)

2. The key _____ for locking the classroom door.

A. uses

B. is used

C. is using

D. use

(广西壮族自治区)

3. A talk of Chinese history _____ in the school hall next week.

A. is given

B. has been given

C. will be given

D. will give

(天津市)

答案: 1. B 2. B 3. C

(八) 不定式(作主语、宾语和宾语补足语)

1. It's bad _____ when you do some shopping.

A. to be polite

B. to stand in line

- C. to wait for your turn D. to jump the queue
2. The teacher told us _____.
A. don't play on the road
B. not be late again
C. come to school on foot
D. to cross the road carefully
3. Could you show us _____ a bike?
A. how to mend B. what to buy
C. where to go D. how many to buy

(1~3 山东济南市)

答案:1. D 2. D 3. A

(九) 情态动词

1. This book _____ Lucy's. Look! Her name is on the book cover.
A. must be B. may be C. can't be D. mustn't be
(河北省)
2. —Write to me as soon as you arrive there.
—I _____.
A. must B. should C. will D. can
(湖北武汉市)
3. She _____ know the answer, but I'm not sure.
A. maybe B. may be C. may D. must
(湖南长沙市)

答案:1. A 2. C 3. C

(十) 动词(时态)

1. I _____ a letter from him since he left.
A. didn't receive B. haven't got
C. didn't have D. haven't heard
(天津市)
2. Jane _____ a new dress every month when she was in Shanghai.

- A. buys B. is buying C. bought D. will buy
(河南省)

3. Mr. King has _____ China for over 3 years.

- A. gone to B. been to C. lived in D. come to
(江苏连云港市)

答案:1. B 2. C 3. C

(十一) 反意疑问句(结构)

1. Don't forget to return the library book, _____?

- A. will you B. can you C. do you D. are you
(辽宁省)

2. You've never seen such a wonderful film before, _____?

- A. haven't you B. have you
C. do you D. don't he

(河北省)

3. —Our maths teacher will go to the cinema with us, _____?

—Yes, I think so.

- A. won't he B. will he C. doesn't he D. does he

(浙江湖州市)

答案:1. A 2. B 3. A

(十二) 祈使句(结构)

1. _____ call me Mimi! It's my cat's name.

- A. Not B. Didn't C. Doesn't D. Don't

(湖南长沙市)

2. _____ late. It's your first day to work.

- A. Don't to be B. Don't be
C. Not be D. Be not

(云南昆明市)

答案:1. D 2. B

(十三) 宾语从句(词序)

1. Do you know _____?

A. he lives where

B. where is he living

C. where does he live

D. where he lives

(北京石景山区)

2. Could you tell me _____?

A. where do you live

B. who you are waiting for

C. who were you waiting for

D. where you live in

(辽宁大连市)

答案: 1. D 2. B

(十四) 词或词组(区分)

1. What would you like to _____ us about your hometown?

A. speak

B. talk

C. say

D. tell

2. We could see nothing because the lights suddenly _____.

A. went on

B. went over

C. went down

D. went out

(1~2 天津市)

3. The manager _____ that the business would be worse after the stock
(股票) went down.

A. talked

B. told

C. said

D. spoke

(上海市)

答案: 1. D 2. D 3. C

(十五) 特殊疑问句(疑问词含义)

1. — _____ yesterday?

— It was November 24th.

A. What time was it

B. What day was it

C. What was the date

D. What was the day

2. _____ is the population of the world today?

A. Which

B. What

C. How

D. How much

(1~2 福建厦门市)