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宝典

张成光 主编

# 中考英语铁哥

# English

上海远东出版社

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ENGLISH

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## 中考英语铁哥

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## 前 言

一年一度的中考总会牵动着众多考生和家长的心。可以说,中考成绩的好坏,直接关系到能否升入心仪的高中,甚至关系到自己的一生。

英语作为中考的主要科目之一,并且又有其特殊性,自然也就成了考生和家长的重点关注对象。话虽如此,但仍有相当一部分学生认为英语难学,比啃骨头还难,简直就如啃铁,成绩也一直不很理想。其实,这是思维定势方面的错误造成的。我们作为过来人,在此有必要说一句:英语并不难学。只要我们加大感情投入,学习方法得当,就能将这啃不动的“铁”变成能助我们一臂之力的“铁哥们”。

本书就是围绕这一目的而编写的。我们收集了近年来一些地区初中考试题,参考了一些新近出版物的中考复习资料,综合成除听力以外的几乎所有的常见考试题型,着重通过题型分析、能力要求、解题点拨以及实战巩固等四个方面,帮助初三学生在临考前将初中阶段所学的基本知识作一个全面的回顾,并力求在答题方面予以方法上的指导,力求通过练习来提高英语成绩。

参加本书编写的人员及分工是:梁士海(1),董玉秀(2),郑丙文(3、4),郑勉友(5、7),满井永(6、8),姜忠猛(9),王颖(10),张成光(11)。全书由张成光和梁士海统稿。另,孙萍、杨世泉及曹开兰等老师对本书的编写提出了宝贵的意见,并给予积极的帮助,我们在此表示感谢。

由于我们的水平有限,书中错误或不当之处在所难免,望读者朋友批评指正。

编 者

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# 1. 词汇知识

## 【题型分析】

本题型考查学生对所学词汇的把握情况,主要考查对词汇的音、型、意、词性以及用法搭配、同义词、近义词和反义词等的灵活运用情况。

考查的主要形式有根据句子意思和音标填写单词、将汉语词汇译成英语填空、根据句子意思及所给的首字母拼写单词填空、根据句子意思用所给词的适当形式填空以及选择和划线部分同义或近义的词语等。

## 【能力要求】

1. 掌握一定的词汇量;
2. 掌握常见的拼读规则,并能根据拼读规则记忆单词;
3. 掌握常见的构词方法,并能灵活运用;
4. 有一定的语法知识以及驾驭英语句子结构的能力。

## 【解题点拨】

1. When I walked \_\_\_\_\_ the house yesterday, I heard someone singing in English. (经过)  
填 past。walk 为不及物动词,故用介词 past 和 walk 搭配。
2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ a dark suit will give us a talk on English. (穿着)  
填 wearing 或 in。(穿着) a dark suit 作定语修饰 the man。
3. Are there many new ways \_\_\_\_\_ to turn the desert into good land? (试)  
填 tried。过去分词作后置定语,修饰 ways。
4. Things in the area seemed to be going from bad to \_\_\_\_\_. (更糟)  
填 worse。由 bad(糟)到 worse(更糟)。
5. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me your dictionary. I'll return it to you soon. (借)  
填 lending。you(你)借(出)给 me(我)。
6. I do the things that I can \_\_\_\_\_ others in my office. (help)  
填 help。can 之后缺少动词谓语。
7. This is his bag. \_\_\_\_\_ is on that desk. (my)  
填 Mine。“我的包”用一个单词表示只能用名词性物主代词。
8. I had to stop \_\_\_\_\_ from changing the plan. (I)  
填 myself。我只好阻止“我自己”改变这个计划。
9. And \_\_\_\_\_, I'd like to thank you all for coming tonight. (final)  
填 finally。修饰整个句子要用副词。
10. My shoes are just the same as the \_\_\_\_\_ you wore yesterday. (one)  
填 ones。我的鞋子和你昨天穿的“鞋子”相比。
11. Alan was very \_\_\_\_\_ and broke one of her legs. (care)  
填 careless。断了一条腿的原因是“粗心”。
12. The day after tomorrow will be his daughter's \_\_\_\_\_ birthday. (nine)

填 ninth。9 岁就过“第九个”生日。

13. The hero will always live in the hearts though he has been \_\_\_\_\_ for many years. (die)  
填 dead。动词 die 的现在完成时态 have been 之后要用形容词,表示状态。
14. The Three Gorges Project (三峡) is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of modern science. It will be a great help to our Chinese people. (wonder)  
填 wonders。one of 之后要用名词复数。
15. The “Penny Black”, the first postage stamp in the world, came into \_\_\_\_\_ in 1840. (useful)  
填 use。into 是介词,故用名词作宾语。
16. Last month those mountaineers reached the summit of Mount Qomolangma (珠穆朗玛峰), the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. (tall)  
填 tallest。“珠穆朗玛峰”是世界最高峰。
17. Don't you know eight \_\_\_\_\_ is one fifth. (forty)  
填 fortieth。“one fifth”(五分之一)只能是“eight fortieth”(四十分之八)约分而来。
18. Did you enjoy yourselves at the party?  
A. Have a break. B. Love yourselves.  
C. Have a good time. D. Help yourselves.  
选 C。enjoy yourselves 的意思是“过得愉快;玩得快活”,和 have a good time 意思相同。
19. That young man doesn't work hard at all. How can he e \_\_\_\_\_ to be successful?  
填 expect。不努力工作,怎能“期望”成功呢?
20. If you make so much noise, you may d \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
填 disturb。制造太多的噪音当然会“打扰”别人了。

## 【实战巩固】

### 1. 将汉语词汇译成英语填空。

- We students should finish our \_\_\_\_\_ on time. (家庭作业)
- Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the window? It's too hot inside. (打开)
- To our surprise, he \_\_\_\_\_ returned on a cold snowy night. (突然)
- Everyone understood what the policeman said \_\_\_\_\_ me. (除了……以外)
- How long did you spend \_\_\_\_\_ the problem? (解决)
- I think that the \_\_\_\_\_ century will bring us more hopes. (21)
- Have you visited that new \_\_\_\_\_ center near your school? (运动)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of our city is over nine million. (人口)
- Beijing is the \_\_\_\_\_ of our country. (首都)
- Books on science are \_\_\_\_\_ to young people. (有帮助的)
- His grandmother has been \_\_\_\_\_ for five years. (死)
- He showed us all the \_\_\_\_\_ he took in Australia. (照片)
- This time last night I was \_\_\_\_\_ in bed. (躺)
- The supermarket also sells different kinds of \_\_\_\_\_. (蔬菜)
- The newly-built dinning hall has over five \_\_\_\_\_ seats. (百)
- The man took off his boots and put them under his bed very \_\_\_\_\_. (轻轻地)
- Why not go out for a walk in such good \_\_\_\_\_? (天气)

18. Newton wondered why the apple \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground instead of going to the air. (落下)
19. It was surprising that the boy's team was \_\_\_\_\_ by the girl's. (打败)
20. There is a fruit \_\_\_\_\_ near our new flat. (市场)
21. You'll fall \_\_\_\_\_ others if you don't try your best. (在……之后)
22. China is a \_\_\_\_\_ country. (东方的)
23. We cleaned the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ a day. (两次)
24. It's very important for us to protect the \_\_\_\_\_ around us. (环境)
25. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to you for your kind help. (感激的)
26. The book is rather interesting. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_ reading again. (值得)
27. What's the \_\_\_\_\_ of this English-Chinese dictionary. (价格)
28. With the help of many \_\_\_\_\_, we soon found a way out. (参观者)
29. Chinese is used more and more \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world. (广泛地)
30. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_, shall we? (冲浪)
31. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ about going to high school? (激动)
32. Sometimes Americans \_\_\_\_\_ each other with a hug. (问候)
33. Our teacher often \_\_\_\_\_ problems with us in English. (讨论)
34. A \_\_\_\_\_ environment is harmful to our health. (喧闹的)
35. Some \_\_\_\_\_ visited the city last week. (德国人)

## II. 根据句子意思,用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. —This is my dictionary. Where is \_\_\_\_\_?  
—It's over there, on the bed. (you)
2. He put on his coat and went out \_\_\_\_\_. (quick)
3. I think the \_\_\_\_\_ Lesson is the most difficult in the book. (twenty)
4. A lot of Chinese people are \_\_\_\_\_ of the young scientist. (pride)
5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ than Li Ping at swimming. (good)
6. —Do you often do some \_\_\_\_\_ at home?  
—Yes, I do. (wash)
7. Jim is \_\_\_\_\_ and Billy is much \_\_\_\_\_. (fat)
8. Miss Li is very \_\_\_\_\_ to us. We all like her. (friend)
9. Father bought two \_\_\_\_\_ for the twins on Children's Day. (watch)
10. Their school is much \_\_\_\_\_ than ours, but ours \_\_\_\_\_. (big, beautiful)
11. It's \_\_\_\_\_ for him to go out much because he likes reading at home. (usual)
12. If everyone takes a bus instead of driving a car, there will be \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution. (little)
13. There are two dialogues in the \_\_\_\_\_ Lesson. (twelve)
14. One of his \_\_\_\_\_ is bad. So it's hard for him to eat hard things. (tooth)
15. They climbed up Mount Qomolangma \_\_\_\_\_ in May, 2003. (success)
16. "Turn down the radio. It's too \_\_\_\_\_." said mother. (noise)
17. We have \_\_\_\_\_ rain this year than last year. (much)
18. This time he finished her homework all by \_\_\_\_\_. (she)
19. Our headmaster is showing some \_\_\_\_\_ from the USA around our school. (visit)
20. Which river is \_\_\_\_\_, the Changjiang River or the Yellow River? (long)
21. This red shirt isn't Tom's. \_\_\_\_\_ is blue. (he)



22. Could you tell me how many \_\_\_\_\_ were at the party? (woman)
23. Mrs Black said to her friends, "Help \_\_\_\_\_ to some fish, please." (you)
24. He did the work as \_\_\_\_\_ as most of us. (care)
25. Some of the \_\_\_\_\_ at the reports meeting are from No.7 Middle School. (win)
26. John's drawing is much better than any of his \_\_\_\_\_. (classmate)
27. If you want to keep \_\_\_\_\_, you'd better take more exercise and eat less food. (health)
28. It's \_\_\_\_\_ nice of you to stop my son from going to the Internet cafes (网吧). (real)
29. Look, it's \_\_\_\_\_. We'd better not go to the beach now. (cloud)
30. Don't worry about the exam, Tom. You should be sure of \_\_\_\_\_. (you)
31. Soccer is an international game. A soccer game usually lasts \_\_\_\_\_ minutes. (nine)
32. Beijing and Shanghai are two of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in China. (city)
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ month of a year is May. (five)
34. The little boy can look after \_\_\_\_\_ though he is only seven. (he)
35. Who draws \_\_\_\_\_, you, your sister or your friend? (well)
36. The more coke you drink, the \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be. (thirsty)
37. How can you make such a good \_\_\_\_\_? (decide)
38. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ of the cinema. You may go through one of them. (enter)
39. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to lose all the books borrowed from the school library. (luck)
40. \_\_\_\_\_ Day is coming and let's get ready to have a party, boys and girls. (child)
41. Population is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ problems today. (great)
42. The \_\_\_\_\_ have just left. (Germany)
43. \_\_\_\_\_ news came that our team had won the match. (far)
44. \_\_\_\_\_. You have passed your driving test. (congratulate)
45. Harbin is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of China. (north)

### III. 根据句子意思和所给首字母填写单词完成句子。

1. Summer is the h \_\_\_\_\_ season of the year in this area.
2. You have more pens than I, but m \_\_\_\_\_ are better than yours.
3. My brother taught himself how to d \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
4. She made up her m \_\_\_\_\_ to join the working team to serve the people in poor village.
5. Mobile phones (手机) must be kept off d \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
6. It is our duty to take part in p \_\_\_\_\_ our environment.
7. May is the f \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
8. You are a queue j \_\_\_\_\_. You must wait in your turn.
9. The meeting-room was too small. It could h \_\_\_\_\_ hold so many people.
10. Her husband is a f \_\_\_\_\_. He comes from Canada.
11. Let's make progress t \_\_\_\_\_.
12. He has just graduated from university, so he has no e \_\_\_\_\_ in teaching.
13. He left a m \_\_\_\_\_ saying that he would be late.
14. I saw him in c \_\_\_\_\_ with an old man, but I didn't know what they were talking about.
15. After a careful d \_\_\_\_\_, they agreed to the plan.
16. I am a b \_\_\_\_\_ hungry after working so long.
17. Can you l \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy box?

18. We s \_\_\_\_\_ have lunch at school.  
 19. He is b \_\_\_\_\_ than me at English.  
 20. She always tell l \_\_\_\_\_ and people won't believe her.  
 21. How cold it is! What's the low t \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
 22. His paintings will be on s \_\_\_\_\_ in the city next Sunday.  
 23. Is there e \_\_\_\_\_ food for lunch?  
 24. China is a d \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
 25. —What's the p \_\_\_\_\_ of China now?  
 —About 1,300 million.  
 26. Some people are good at b \_\_\_\_\_ but bad at giving back.  
 27. I failed, and you were the w \_\_\_\_\_.  
 28. The food is d \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm full.  
 29. Edison was a great i \_\_\_\_\_.  
 30. On Mid-Autumn Day evening, families have g \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. 选择与划线部分意思相同或相近的选项。

- ( ) 1. Neither Jim nor Kate has been to the city.  
 A. Both of them B. Either of them  
 C. Neither of them D. None of them
- ( ) 2. My brother prefers art to music.  
 A. likes/very much B. likes/better than  
 C. likes/best D. likes a little/to
- ( ) 3. Just a moment please. Haven't you forgotten something?  
 A. At the moment B. Wait a minute  
 C. In a moment D. For a minute
- ( ) 4. You must do it at once.  
 A. right now B. all the same C. all the time D. just now
- ( ) 5. We enjoyed ourselves at the party yesterday.  
 A. played ourselves B. drank ourselves  
 C. had a good time D. looked after
- ( ) 6. If you think of the answer, please tell me.  
 A. look for B. think about  
 C. take care of D. come up with
- ( ) 7. —Would you like to see a movie this weekend?  
 —Terrific! I'd love to.  
 A. Great B. Sure C. Terrible D. OK
- ( ) 8. Her father joined the Party last year.  
 A. entered B. came into  
 C. became a member of D. take part in
- ( ) 9. Be careful! A car is coming near.  
 A. Look up B. Look out C. Look for D. Look at
- ( ) 10. Have you heard from your uncle?  
 A. received a letter from B. get news from

- C. heard about D. heard the voice of
- ( ) 11. The novel is too hard for us to read.  
A. easy B. long C. bad D. difficult
- ( ) 12. Hanmei is good at maths. She often helps me with it.  
A. goes over B. likes C. works hard at D. does well in
- ( ) 13. The children are very glad to hear the good news.  
A. sorry B. pleased C. unhappy D. kind
- ( ) 14. A patient is waiting for the doctor.  
A. nurse B. farmer C. sick person D. old person
- ( ) 15. In spring, many people from abroad are invited to the city.  
A. wanted B. begged C. asked D. made
- ( ) 16. The boy didn't go to bed until his mother came back.  
A. after B. before C. when D. as soon as
- ( ) 17. Everyone should return his library books on time.  
A. come back B. go back C. give it back to D. give back
- ( ) 18. He read as much as he could when he was young.  
A. it is possible B. was possible C. possible D. he can
- ( ) 19. We can't find our basket everywhere.  
A. somewhere B. no where C. anywhere D. here and there
- ( ) 20. There is enough space in the car now.  
A. a place B. room C. a room D. a seat
- ( ) 21. How many students in your class were born in the city?  
A. go into B. come from C. grow D. look after
- ( ) 22. Betty always watches Sports News on TV at a quarter to ten in the evening.  
A. half past ten B. ten forty-five C. ten fifteen D. nine forty-five
- ( ) 23. —How long were you not at school?  
—Less than two months.  
A. More than B. A little more  
C. Much more than D. Fewer than
- ( ) 24. —Hello, this is Jim speaking? May I speak to David, please?  
—Hold on, please.  
A. Keep on B. Don't wait C. Wait a moment D. Wait for him
- ( ) 25. Have you got a letter from John?  
A. heard of B. heard about  
C. heard from D. written a letter to
- ( ) 26. I have no money with me. Let's go to the Turners and ask for help.  
A. Turner and his friends B. Turner's home  
C. Turner and his teacher D. Turner and his classmates
- ( ) 27. In the lesson about the Chinese cities, our teacher came to Beijing last.  
A. got to B. talked about C. spoke D. left
- ( ) 28. My friends enjoyed that interesting film.  
A. wanted B. liked C. hoped D. joined
- ( ) 29. There are many shops on either side of the street.

- A. each                      B. every                      C. both                      D. the other  
(     ) 30. He teaches English and she teaches English, too.  
A. so is she                      B. so she is                      C. so she does                      D. so does she

## V. 选择适当的词语填空。

(1) 选择适当的词语完成句子, 将其序号填入每句前的括号内。

- |                         |                          |                  |                 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. as often as possible | B. among                 | C. knocked into  | D. more or less |
| E. prevent ... from     | F. not only ... but also | G. so that       |                 |
| H. Thanks to            | I. With                  | J. to be planted |                 |

- (     ) 1. They worked hard \_\_\_\_\_ they finished the work soon.  
(     ) 2. How far is Shanghai from Beijing? It's 13 hours' journey \_\_\_\_\_ by train.  
(     ) 3. Mrs Brown has two more flowers \_\_\_\_\_ in her garden, so she'll come later on.  
(     ) 4. A long, strong stick must be \_\_\_\_\_ the earth next to the young tree.  
(     ) 5. If you want to speak English very well, you must speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
(     ) 6. Parents always \_\_\_\_\_ their children \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV too much.  
(     ) 7. There is a small lake \_\_\_\_\_ the young trees.  
(     ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ your help, we can finish the work in time.  
(     ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the help of my friends, I succeeded at last.  
(     ) 10. She \_\_\_\_\_ speaks English, \_\_\_\_\_ can sing in English.

(2) 选择适当的词语完成句子, 将其序号填入每句前的括号内。

- |               |                   |                  |                  |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. as soon as | B. thinking about | C. none of them  | D. Thanks to     |
| E. turn down  | F. Go along       | G. having a rest | H. at the age of |
| I. on show    | J. On the top of  |                  |                  |

- (     ) 1. I'm still \_\_\_\_\_ his talk yesterday. It's very useful in learning English.  
(     ) 2. The things \_\_\_\_\_ were used by people in the old days.  
(     ) 3. My granny went on to study French \_\_\_\_\_ 60.  
(     ) 4. —Can you tell me the way to the nearest post office?  
—Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ this road, turn left at the second crossing, and you will see it on your left.  
(     ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall, the land produces more crops.

## 参考答案

- I. 1. homework 2. open 3. suddenly 4. except 5. solving 6. twenty-first 7. sports  
8. population 9. capital 10. helpful 11. dead 12. photos 或 pictures 13. lying  
14. vegetables 15. hundred 16. lightly 17. weather 18. fell 19. beaten 20. market  
21. behind 22. eastern 23. twice 24. environment 25. grateful 26. worth 27. price  
28. visitors 29. widely 30. surfing 31. excited 32. greet 33. discusses 34. noisy  
35. Germans

- II. 1. yours 2. quickly 3. twentieth 4. proud 5. better 6. washing 7. fat/fatter  
8. friendly 9. watches 10. bigger/more beautiful 11. unusual 12. less 13. Twelfth  
14. teeth 15. successfully 16. noisy 17. more 18. herself 19. visitors 20. longer  
21. His 22. women 23. yourselves 24. carefully 25. winners 26. classmates' 27. healthy  
28. really 29. cloudy 30. yourself 31. ninety 32. cities 33. fifth 34. himself  
35. (the) best 36. more thirsty 37. decision 38. entrances 39. unlucky 40. Children's  
41. greatest 42. Germans 43. Further 44. Congratulations 45. northeast
- III. 1. hottest 2. mine 3. drive 4. mind 5. during 6. protecting 7. fifth 8. jumper 9. hardly  
10. foreigner 11. together 12. experience 13. message 14. conversation 15. discussion  
16. bit 17. lift 18. sometimes 或 seldom 19. better 20. lies 21. temperature 22. show  
23. enough 24. developing 25. population 26. borrowing 27. winner 28. delicious  
29. inventor 30. get-together
- IV. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. D 12. D 13. B  
14. C 15. C 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. B 21. C 22. D 23. D 24. C  
25. C 26. B 27. B 28. B 29. A 30. D
- V. (1) 1. G 2. D 3. J 4. C 5. A 6. E 7. B 8. H 9. I 10. F  
(2) 1. B 2. I 3. H 4. F 5. D

## 2. 选择填空

### 【题型分析】

选择填空题是英语试卷中最普通、最常见的一种题型。究其原因,是其考查的范围极其广泛,可以考查学生对语音、单词拼写、词组、构词法、词语搭配、词语辨析、语法、情景交际以及相关知识的掌握情况。选择填空题常常是四选一或三选一的单项选择题。

### 【能力要求】

1. 掌握 48 个音素及 26 个英语字母的准确发音;
2. 单词拼写准确,不要混淆容易写错的或在写法上相近的词;
3. 要有一定的词汇量,并且对单词的构成方法有所了解,并能根据句子要求判断选项;
4. 正确理解和运用英语短语、词语搭配,如动词短语、形容词短语、介词短语等以及容易混淆的短语;
5. 掌握句子结构、时态、语态、语气以及非谓语动词等语法知识;
6. 熟悉有关情景以及英美等国人民的生活常识和习惯;
7. 了解相关的学科知识。

### 【解题点拨】

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ “h” in the word “hour”.

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

选 C。单词“hour”的发音是元音开头。

2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ apples than you have, but \_\_\_\_\_ are better than yours.

A. few/my              B. few/mine              C. fewer/my              D. fewer/mine

选 D。本句是比较级句型,关键词是 than; 后面一个空由句末的 yours 可以断定应为同类事物相比较。

3. —What else do you want?

—Oh, we don't need \_\_\_\_\_.

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

选 D。答句为否定句;不定代词由形容词修饰时,应将形容词后置。

4. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the bike without any help this morning?

A. how does he mend                      B. how he mends  
C. how he mended                      D. how did he mend

选 C。how 引起的句子作 tell 的宾语补足语,要用陈述句型,句中的时间状语表明动作已发生过。

5. —He's never stolen anything before, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

—\_\_\_\_\_. It's his fourth time to be taken to the police station.

A. hasn't/Yes      B. is/Yes      C. has/Yes      D. has/No

选 D。本句是反义疑问句,前一部分是完成时态的否定形式;由答句可以断定应该用否定回答。

6. —Please say “I’m here” when your name \_\_\_\_\_, will you?  
—Yes, Mr. Hu.  
A. will be called      B. calls      C. is called      D. is calling  
选 C。when 引起的句子是时间状语从句,和祈使句搭配时要用一般现在时态;而从句的主语 your name 应是 call 的宾语,故用被动语态。
7. The music sounds \_\_\_\_\_. Please turn off the radio.  
A. well      B. good      C. badly      D. bad  
选 D。sounds 在本句中是连系动词,后接形容词构成系表结构;后一句表明 the music 听了令人不舒服。
8. There is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball match in the playground this afternoon.  
A. has      B. have      C. be      D. hold  
选 C。本句型是 “There be ...” 句型,其一般将来时态是 “There is going to be ...” 或 “There will be ...”。
9. You’d better \_\_\_\_\_ any noise in class.  
A. not making      B. not made      C. not to make      D. not make  
选 D。句型 had better 后要加省略 to 的不定式;否定形式直接加 not 即可。
10. —Do you know the man \_\_\_\_\_ is talking with your father?  
—Yes, he is our headmaster.  
A. he      B. who      C. which      D. whom  
选 B。主句 “Do you know the man” 之后是定语从句,该定语从句缺少主语。
11. —I haven’t seen Bob for three years. Is he ill?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. The doctor says he needs an operation.  
A. I’m afraid not      B. I’m afraid so      C. I don’t think so      D. I hope not  
选 B。从答句传来的信息来看 Bob 确实病了。
12. —I’m going on a trip to Hainan after the exam.  
—Really? \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. Have a nice time      B. Congratulation      C. OK      D. It’s nice of you  
选 A。考试过后去旅行当然可以带来身心的愉快。
13. The smile on my father’s face shows that he was \_\_\_\_\_ with me.  
A. sad      B. pleased      C. angry      D. sorry  
选 B。脸上的 “smile” 当然是心里 “pleased” 的流露。
14. There are over nine \_\_\_\_\_ workers in the factory, but \_\_\_\_\_ of young people hope to work in it.  
A. hundred/hundred      B. hundreds/hundreds  
C. hundreds/hundred      D. hundred/hundreds  
选 D。和数字连用并后接名词时, hundred 和 thousand 等作定语,要用原形。但 hundred 和 thousand 等后加 s 时则要和 of 连用,表示 “数百”、“数千” 等。
15. Tom was so busy \_\_\_\_\_ the answers from Lily’s paper that she forgot \_\_\_\_\_ her name into his.  
A. to copy/to change      B. to copy/changing  
C. copying/changing      D. copying/to change  
选 D。be busy 和 doing something 搭配表示 “忙于做某事”, forget to do something 表示 “忘了做某事”。

16. The foreign visitors \_\_\_\_\_ the city for more than three days.  
A. have arrived in    B. have got to    C. have been in    D. have come to  
选 C。A、B、C、D 四个答案都表示“到达”，但是用在现在完成时态中并且和 since 或 for 短语连用时，“到达”则要用延续性动词。
17. \_\_\_\_\_ all vegetables, I like cabbage \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Of/better    B. Of/best    C. With/better    D. With/best  
选 B。all 表示三者以上，当然用最高级并且和 of 搭配使用。
18. They were all asleep. \_\_\_\_\_ of them heard the sound.  
A. Both    B. All    C. Neither    D. None  
选 D。前一句的意思是“他们(三个以上)都睡着了。”，当然没有一个人能“heard the sound”。
19. Sam likes music very much. He lives \_\_\_\_\_, but he never feels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone/lonely    B. alone/alone    C. lonely/alone    D. lonely/lonely  
选 A。alone 是副词，修饰谓语动词 lives；lonely 是形容词，和 feels 搭配构成系表结构。
20. —You bought a nice CD.  
—Thank you. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ me too much.  
A. spend    B. pass    C. cost    D. use  
选 C。“花某人多少钱”要用“cost somebody money”表示。

## 【实战巩固】

选择填空。

- (    ) 1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ used car which is often used \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Green.  
A. an/for    B. a/with    C. an/from    D. a/by
- (    ) 2. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.  
A. vegetables    B. fruit    C. meat    D. eggs
- (    ) 3. —Can you go swimming with us this afternoon?  
—Sorry, I can't. I \_\_\_\_\_ take care of my little sister at home because my mother is ill.  
A. can    B. may    C. would    D. have to
- (    ) 4. —Can you speak Japanese?  
—Yes, but only \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many    B. much    C. a few    D. a little
- (    ) 5. With the money \_\_\_\_\_ he had saved, he went on with his studies at university.  
A. what    B. that    C. who    D. whose
- (    ) 6. —Can you answer this question?  
—Sorry, I can \_\_\_\_\_ understand its meaning.  
A. almost    B. hardly    C. quite    D. nearly
- (    ) 7. He went out at once to \_\_\_\_\_ his little dog when he found it was not at home.  
A. catch up with    B. run after    C. play with    D. look for
- (    ) 8. —Why don't you like the talk?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ one that I have ever listened to.



- A. the most interesting                      B. the least interesting  
C. more interesting                      D. such an interesting
- ( ) 9. The Yellow River is the second \_\_\_\_\_ river in our country.  
A. the longest      B. longest      C. longer      D. long
- ( ) 10. Jack jumped \_\_\_\_\_ than Jim in the long jump.  
A. higher      B. faster      C. farther      D. longer
- ( ) 11. Soccer is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ in China today.  
A. most and most popular                      B. most popular  
C. popular and popular                      D. more and more popular
- ( ) 12. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll miss the train. It's leaving in ten minutes.  
A. and      B. so      C. however      D. or
- ( ) 13. —Could your younger brother go for a picnic this Sunday?  
—If I don't to, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so does he      B. so he will      C. neither will he      D. neither does he
- ( ) 14. The cars made in Japanese are much cheaper than \_\_\_\_\_ made in America.  
A. ones      B. those      C. that      D. it
- ( ) 15. —Mum, could you buy me a dress like this?  
—Certainly, we can buy \_\_\_\_\_ one than this, but \_\_\_\_\_ this.  
A. a better/better than                      B. a worse/as good as  
C. a cheaper/as good as                      D. a more important/not as good as
- ( ) 16. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ lunch. \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dinning-room.  
A. for/Let we      B. to/Let's      C. for/Let's      D. to/Let we
- ( ) 17. Mr. King has taught in our school \_\_\_\_\_ 1999. He teaches us very well.  
A. for      B. of      C. since      D. in
- ( ) 18. We won't have our sports if it \_\_\_\_\_ this Wednesday.  
A. will rain      B. rains      C. is raining      D. rained
- ( ) 19. Please \_\_\_\_\_ look outside. Look at the blackboard.  
A. not      B. don't      C. aren't      D. can't
- ( ) 20. —Would you like to come to dinner tonight?  
—I'd love to, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm busy.  
A. and      B. so      C. but      D. as
- ( ) 21. —Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ he came?  
—Yes, I do. He came by car.  
A. how      B. when      C. why      D. which
- ( ) 22. Don't open the door until the car \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stop      B. stops      C. stopped      D. will stop
- ( ) 23. The man downstairs found \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult to get to sleep.  
A. them      B. that      C. what      D. it
- ( ) 24. We are happy that the 2008 Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.  
A. will be held      B. will hold      C. are holding      D. hold
- ( ) 25. I first met Mary three years ago. She \_\_\_\_\_ at a radio shop at the time.  
A. has worked      B. works      C. was working      D. will work
- ( ) 26. —We'd better not talk about it \_\_\_\_\_ Mary leaves.