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北京未来基础教育研究中心 策划

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二十多所全国重点中学联合推出
根据新课标及最新中考考试说明编写

2005年

中考实战

讲练 英语

ZHONGKAOSHIZHAN
JIANGLIAN

权威性 命题专家、名校名师联袂打造，准确把握2005年中考命题方向。

针对性 全面解读最新中考《考试说明》，为中考考生度身定做。

科学性 例题典型，习题新颖，重视方法，突出技巧，举一反三，启迪思维。全面提升应试技能。

实战性 中考“考什么”，本书讲什么；中考“怎样考”，本书怎样练。讲练互动，针对性强，反映最新考试信息和考试要求。

未来出版社



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编 者 的 话

新的课程标准的颁布及新课标实验教科书的试用推广,深化了我国现阶段基础教育的改革。同时,新的教育理念必将要求中考也作出相应的调整 and 改革。为此,教育部颁发了《关于积极推进中小学评价与考试制度改革的通知》。为了帮助广大考生适应初中升学考试改革的需要,我们特邀请省内外的一些命题及审题专家策划指导,并组织了一批重点名校为毕业班把关的一线骨干教师和多年从事中考研究工作的教研员,在吃深吃透新课标及新教材的基础上,依照最新《中考说明》的精神,为2005届初中毕业生精心编写了这套《中考实战讲练》丛书,目的是帮助广大应届生全面、系统、科学地复习各科知识,以便能胸中有数地应对即将来临的中考,并在考试中最大限度地发挥自己的潜能,旨在为莘莘学子架起一座通往名校的桥梁。

2005年中考将会“考什么”,将会“怎样考”,应该“怎么办”等问题,无疑是广大考生最迫切需要了解与解决的重要问题。为此,我们对全国各省市近两年来的中考试题全面收集,系统梳理,深入研究,探讨规律,把握方向,并参照《中考说明》的精神,力求在科学分析的基础上,准确预测2005年中考命题的走向,对考生进行切实有效的指导。

本丛书(六种)大体分为【考点解读】【重点、难点例析】【能力突破】【实战演练】四大板块。

【考点解读】以新课标和国家教育部《关于初中毕业升学考试改革的指导意见》为依据,全面解读最新《中考说明》,确定各知识点的考查重点以及测试的题型,告诉学生2005年中考将会“考什么”、“怎么考”,考生应该如何有针对性地复习应对,并从命题思路方面对学生进行指导点拨,揭示知识与考点的内在联系。

【重点、难点例析】对中考中的重难点用典型例题进行解析，把中考解题技巧与学生相应的知识技能结合起来，打破学生旧的做题模式，融入新的思维理念，注重从解题思路及学习方法上引导学生，提高学生灵活运用知识的考试应变能力。

【能力突破】针对2005年中考的命题走向，按专题精心编写了相应的训练，希望通过多角度的、有针对性的题型训练，使学生在巩固知识的基础上，能够举一反三，触类旁通，提高应试技能。

【实战演练】精选了全国各地近年来中考试卷中的典型试题，按专题重新分类汇编，并将各类试题向纵深延伸，帮助学生熟悉各类中考题型，以便在考试中能够最大限度地发挥出自己的潜能和水平。

全书最后的仿真模拟试卷，其内容和形式贴近中考试题，目的在于测试学生阶段性复习的成效，并为学生营造一个逼真的考试心理环境。

我们在编写本丛书时，非常注重科学性、权威性和实用性，充分关注最新的中考动态及命题走向，紧扣新课标、新教材及最新考试说明，注重方法的点拨，重视强化备考意识和全真实战训练，以便帮助学生获得轻松应对中考并取得优异成绩的能力。本着“源于中考，高于中考”的原则，书中有些题目有一定的难度，有的学生也许不够适应，而书后附有详尽答案和解题思路点拨，则为这一部分学生排忧解难。总之，我们一如既往地本着全力打造有助于学生学习应考的助学精品的理念，竭诚为学生奉献我们的智慧和经验，与学生共享知识，共享获得中考成功的欢乐。

编 者

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初中一年级



实战讲练 I

名词、冠词、代词、数词及 there be 句型



考点解读

本册书的重点是名词的单复数与格、各种代词(人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、疑问代词、相互代词)、冠词、数词及 there be 句型。这些复习重点,在中考基础题中常常见到,下面分类加以说明。

名词

表一: 名词的分类

专有名词:			China, Beijing, Jim, the Great Wall...
普通	可数	个体名词	mother, child, skirt, map, room...
		集体名词	family, class, police, team...
名词	不可数	物质名词	sand, water, bread, wood...
		抽象名词	music, maths, care, sadness...

表二: 可数名词的复数构成

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
一般情况	加-s	清清浊浊元亦浊 t后[ts] d后[dz]	cup-cups [kʌps] bag-bags [kægz] day-days [deɪz] cat-cats [kæts] bed-beds [bedz]
以s, sh, ch, x等结尾	加-es	[ɪz]	bus-buses [bʌsɪz] dish-dishes [dɪʃɪz] watch-watches [ˈwɒtʃɪz] box-boxes [ˈbɒksɪz]
以f或fe结尾	变f或fe为v,再加-es	[vz]	knife-knives [naɪvz] leaf-leaves [li:vz]
以辅音字母+y结尾	变y为i,再加-es	[z]	story-stories [ˈstɔːrɪz] factory-factories [ˈfæktərɪz] family-families [ˈfæmɪlɪz]
单复数同形			Chinese, Japanese, sheep, deer...
不规则变化			man-men, woman-women foot-feet, tooth-teeth child-children

注:“清清浊浊元亦浊”即:清辅音后读清音[s],浊辅音和元音后读浊音[z]。



代词

人称	类别 名称 数	人称代词		物主代词	
		主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
第一人称	单	I	me	my	mine
	复	we	us	our	ours
第二人称	单	you		your	yours
	复				
第三人称	单	he she it	him her it	his her its	his hers its
	复	they	them	their	theirs

指示代词			反身代词		
			第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	this	that	myself	yourself	himself herself itself
复数	these	those	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

疑问代词			相互代词
单 复 数 同 形	只用于指人	who(主格), whom(宾格)	each other 多用于两者
	用于指人/物	which, what, whose(所有格)	one another 多用于三者 或三者以上

冠词

类别	用法
定冠词	the 表特指(某一个/类特定的人或物)
不定冠词	a 用于以辅音开头的单数可数名词前
	an 用于以元音开头的单数可数名词前

常用句型:

- (1) This/That is. . .
- (2) These/Those are. . .
- (3) There is/are. . .
- (4) —What time is it? /What's the time?
—It's. . .
- (5) It's time to do sth. . . /It's time for sth.
- (6) Whose. . . is/are this/these. . . ?
- (7) What's your favourite food/drink/colour/sport?
- (8) Would you like. . . ?
- (9) What colour is it?



- (10)—What day is it today? —It's Wednesday.
 (11)What about...? /How about...?
 (12)I have two sisters. One is..., the other is...
 (13)—Which one?
 —The one in the green car.
 (14)—Where is my pencil?
 —It's in/on/under/behind/near/beside....

固定搭配

sit down	in English
in Row Four	come in/out
at school/home	look the same
look like	look after
look for	look at
on duty	over there
put on	go home
go to bed/school/work/the zoo	
have breakfast/lunch/supper	
family tree	get up
be good at...	do one's homework
help... with...	listen to
learn from	have a meeting
from... to...	work hard
give sb. a hand	give sb. sth./give sth. to sb.
make the bed	borrow... from...
have a good rest	Thank goodness!

重点、难点创新

例1 We can see lots of _____ on the hill.

- A. sheeps B. sheep C. ships D. tree and flower

精析 该题旨在考查理解力和可数名词的数。依照题意,我们判断此空需用复数,ships 虽为复数,但不合常理,故排除。sheep 的单复数同形为 sheep,所以只能选 B。

例2 _____ India and China are of _____ same continent.

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

精析 根据冠词用法:单个词作为专有名词时,其前不用冠词,故排除 B 项。由第二空后的 same 可知,same 之前需加定冠词 the,故正确答案为 A。此题涉及习惯用法,因此同学们在平时学习时需要记熟习惯用法,这对于准确运用语言是十分重要的。

例3 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

精析 本题考查代词的用法。第一空需要形容词性物主代词,故排除 B 项;第二空需要用名词性物主代词,表示 my clothes,因此,不能选 A 项和 D 项。故采用“排除法”,正确答案是 C。

例4 There _____ some orange in the bottle.

- A. have B. has C. is D. are

精析 本题考查 there be 句型。there be 表示“某地有某物”,表示存在。而 have 表示具体的某人或某物“有”,表所属,其主语当然是人或物,而不应该是 there。因此,A、B 两项先排除。第二步考虑主谓是否一致。there be 句型中 be 的数依照其后紧挨着的词来确定,因为 orange 在这里是不可数名词,视为单数,所以正确答案是 C。

例5 选词填空

A: _____ (Who's, Whose) cat is this?

B: _____ (It's, Its) Mary's. Look! _____ (It's, Its) eyes are nice and blue.

精析 首先应记熟括号中这两组很容易混淆的词的意思。who's = who is,意思是“谁是”,而 whose 的意思是“谁的”。it's = it is,意思是“它是”;而 its 的意思是“它的”。根据对话内容判断,第一句应填 Whose,“这是谁的猫?”第二句回答“是玛丽的。”应选 It's。后一句则表述“它的眼睛好蓝啊。”应选 Its。



例 6 There are _____ days in a week.

- A. seven B. the seven C. seventh D. the seventh

精析 本题考查基数词和序数词的用法。本句意思是“一周有七天”。七天是指时间段,强调的是数目,而非顺序,所以正确答案是 A。

例 7 —Whose room is this? —It's _____

- A. Lily's and Lucy's B. Lily's and Lucy C. Lily and Lucy D. Lily and Lucy's

精析 本题主要考查名词所有格的用法。如果一种东西不是两个人共有的,则两个名词上都要加's,如 Mike's and John's fathers are teachers;若为两个人所共有,则只在后一个名词上加's。本题所问的是“这个房间是谁的?”一个房间应为两人共有,答案应为 D。

例 8 His family _____ a large one. The whole family _____ watching TV.

- A. is; is B. are; are C. is; are D. are; is

精析 本题主要考查集体名词的用法。集体名词,如 family, class, team 等作主语时,如果作为一个整体看待,谓动词用单数形式;如果就其一个成员而言,谓动词用复数形式。所以正确答案是 C。

例 9 The news _____ very exciting.

- A. are B. is C. sound D. seem

精析 主语形式是复数,而意义上却是单数,谓动词用单数。又如 physics, politics 等。有些单词形式上是单数,但意义上为复数,谓动词用复数。如 people, crowd 等。所以正确答案是 B。

例 10 Each girl and each boy _____ to see the film.

- A. are B. want C. wish D. wants

精析 受 each, every, no 所修饰的名词的限制,即使以 and 或逗号连接多个主语时,谓动词仍用单数形式,所以正确答案为 D。



能力突破

I. 单项选择

- () 1. September 10th is _____.
A. teacher's day B. Teacher's Day C. Teachers' Day D. teachers' day
- () 2. Their family _____ big. Their family all _____ different hobbies.
A. is; has B. are; have C. is; have D. are; has
- () 3. Please give me _____.
A. three ink B. three inks C. three bottles of ink D. three bottles of inks
- () 4. _____ earth goes round _____ sun.
A. A; × B. ×; a C. The; the D. The; ×
- () 5. He has two brothers. One is a doctor, _____ is a driver.
A. the other B. others C. other D. one
- () 6. _____ children are in the zoo.
A. About two hundreds B. Hundreds of C. About two hundred of D. Hundred of
- () 7. Are you and _____ in the same class?
A. he B. him C. his D. her
- () 8. How many students _____ in your class?
A. is there B. are there C. have D. has
- () 9. Is your friend a boy _____ a girl?
A. or B. and C. but D. 不填
- () 10. There is _____ "m" in the word "map".
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
- () 11. _____ is _____ orange.
A. Orange; an B. The orange; 不填 C. Orange; a D. Orange; the
- () 12. The _____ like children very much.
A. A woman teachers B. women teacher C. women teachers D. woman teacher
- () 13. Alice is playing _____ piano while Henry and Kate are playing _____ cards.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
- () 14. _____ Turners are watching TV now.



- A. some B. A C. 不填 D. The
- () 15. _____ all like football very much.
A. You, he and I B. You, I and he C. I, you and he D. He, you and I
- () 16. _____ are a worker.
A. We B. They C. You D. He and I
- () 17. He is an old friend of _____.
A. my father B. our C. my father's D. my
- () 18. — _____?
— It's under the table.
A. Which is the ball B. Where is the ball C. What about the ball D. How about the ball
- () 19. — I can see some boats in the picture.
— What _____ can you see?
A. else B. others C. something D. anything
- () 20. — Hello! 88228508. Is that Kate?
— No, _____ Amy.
A. it is B. I am C. this is D. here is

II. 完形填空

This is a picture _____ 1 _____ our classroom. It's _____ 2 _____ big room. _____ 3 _____ some pictures _____ 4 _____ the wall. I sit _____ 5 _____ the window.

There are fifty-four small desks and chairs in the room. _____ 6 _____ are for us students.

There is a big desk in it, too. It's the _____ 7 _____ desk. It's for _____ 8 _____ teachers. _____ 9 _____ on the desk now?

There _____ 10 _____ some flowers and an English book.

- () 1. A. to B. with C. of D. in
- () 2. A. an B. the C. 不填 D. a
- () 3. A. There are B. There is C. Have D. They're
- () 4. A. in B. under C. near D. on
- () 5. A. in B. under C. behind D. on
- () 6. A. Their B. They C. Them D. There
- () 7. A. teacher's B. student's C. students' D. teacher
- () 8. A. us B. our C. ours D. we
- () 9. A. What B. What's C. Where are D. Where is
- () 10. A. are B. is C. has D. have

III. 阅读理解

Mary and her sister are students. Mary is twelve years old. Her sister is only eight. Their mother is very busy every day. Because (因为) Mary has hamburgers and eggs and her sister doesn't and she has ice cream and chicken for breakfast. For lunch, Mary likes eating vegetables and salad (沙拉). Her sister likes eating French fries (薯条) and carrots (胡萝卜). For only supper they have the same food and fruit.

- () 1. How old is Mary's sister? _____.
A. 12 B. 8 C. 6 D. 10
- () 2. What does Mary have for breakfast?
A. Ice cream and chicken. B. Hamburgers and eggs.
C. Hamburgers and French fries. D. Carrots and bananas.
- () 3. What does her sister have for lunch?
A. Ice cream and chicken. B. Chicken and salad.
C. Carrots and French fries. D. Ice cream and eggs.
- () 4. For which dinner, do they eat the same food and fruit?
A. I don't know. B. Breakfast. C. Lunch. D. Supper.
- () 5. Why (为什么) is their mother very busy every day?
A. Because they have the same food and fruit. B. Because they aren't the same age.
C. Because they don't have the same food and fruit. D. Because their mother likes it.

IV. 单句改错

1. There are three glass of water on the table.
A B C D

() _____



2. My gloves are orange. Her are purple. () _____
A B C D
3. Whose sweaters are they? They are Sam and David's sweaters. () _____
A B C D
4. Lucy, here is your skirt. Please put on it. () _____
A B C D
5. Ann, take your shoes off. It's time to go bed. () _____
A B C D
6. Lily and Luly are not in same row. () _____
A B C D
7. What's the time? It's eight past a quarter. () _____
A B C D
8. There have hundreds of people in the shop. () _____
A B C D
9. My shoes are very nice. I like it. () _____
A B C D
10. There are three American teachers in our school. One is from New York, the three teachers are from Washington. () _____
A B C D

V. 补全对话

从B栏中选出A栏的恰当答语

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| () 1. How are you? | A: How do you do? |
| () 2. How do you do? | B: Yes, there is. |
| () 3. What's this in English? | C: It's an English-Chinese dictionary. |
| () 4. How many people are there in your family? | D: I'm fine, thank you. |
| () 5. Whose watch is this? | E: There are four. |
| () 6. Which girl is your sister? | F: The one in the red coat. |
| () 7. What colour are the flowers? | G: Mary's. |
| () 8. Is there a ball under the bed? | H: Red. |



实战演练

I. 单项选择

1. (2004, 临汾) —What's your mother's name?
—_____ name is Li Ying.
A. My B. His C. Her D. Your
2. (2004, 湘潭) Tracy knows very well how to play _____ piano.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
3. (2004, 湘潭) —Who told you Sam and Kitty got married?
—A friend of _____.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
4. (2004, 甘肃) —Is the new pen _____?
—No, _____ is old.
A. yours; Mine B. his; My C. her; Hers D. mine; His
5. (2004, 甘肃) —There are two new cars in front of the company.
—One is mine, and _____ is the manager's.
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
6. (2004, 甘肃) That's _____ useful book. I have read it already.
A. the B. an C. x D. a
7. (2004, 宁夏) —What's this _____ English?
—It's called keyboard.
A. by B. in C. on D. with
8. (2004, 益阳) Where are the _____ bags?



- A. childrens' B. children's C. children of D. of children
9. (2004, 益阳) Does Tom often play _____ football after _____ school?
A. 不填; 不填 B. 不填; the C. the; 不填 D. a; 不填
10. (2004, 益阳) The story _____ is very interesting.
A. there is B. it's C. its D. itself
11. (2004, 益阳) Under the tall tree _____ a car.
A. there is B. are C. have D. has
12. (2004, 常德) —What can I do for you, sir?
—I'd like two _____.
A. bottle of orange B. bottle of oranges C. bottles of orange D. bottles of oranges
13. (2004, 常德) There are _____ students in our school.
A. three thousand B. three thousand of C. three thousands D. three thousands of
14. (2004, 常德) Today is September 10th. It is _____ Day.
A. Teachers B. Teachers' C. the Teachers' D. Teacher's
15. (2004, 新疆) There are five circles with different colours on the flag of Olympic Games. They are green, blue, red, _____ and _____.
A. yellow, black B. yellow, purple C. black, pink D. pink, grey
16. (2004, 新疆) It's _____ bedroom. It's clean and tidy.
A. Paul and Roy B. Paul's and Roy C. Paul's and Roy's D. Paul and Roy's
17. (2004, 南宁) We watch evening news on Channel 1 of _____ at 7:00 in the evening?
A. MTV B. CAAC C. CCTV D. WTO
18. (2004, 沈阳) Ted, take some _____ to school. It's so hot and you may feel thirsty.
A. bread B. bananas C. oranges D. juice
19. (2004, 福州) —Where's Xiao Ming?
—He's having _____ rest over there.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
20. (2004, 太原) We have a hand in our school. _____ of the singers are from our class. They are David Brown, James Green and Lucy King.
A. Six B. Sixth C. Three D. Third

II. 完形填空

(A) (2004, 湘潭)

What do you like to watch on TV? Lots of kids like to watch violent (暴力的) things like kungfu (功夫) films. Other kids like _____ 1 _____ with lots of killing.

Why do kids like these films? Because they're _____ 2 _____. But sometimes children learn from the bad people in the films.

Xu is one of those kids. He is a Xiangtan Junior 2 boy. He loves TV, and kungfu shows are his _____ 3 _____. One Sunday in January, Xu watched TV all morning. When his father got home, he asked Xu not to watch TV any more. Xu didn't listen, so the father pulled the plug (插头). Xu got _____ 4 _____. He hit his father on the head.

Scientists studied 3,500 children to see whether TV makes them violent. "If children watch three hours of TV each day, they may go to jail (监狱) when they _____ 5 _____," the scientists said.

- () 1. A. books B. pictures C. stories D. films
() 2. A. expensive B. fun C. cheap D. beautiful
() 3. A. favourite B. subjects C. teachers D. homework
() 4. A. amazed B. frightened C. angry D. sorry
() 5. A. are young B. are old C. have time D. grow up

(B) (2004, 益阳)

Most people do not like to stay at home on holidays. They want to _____ 1 _____ to see something different or do something exciting. _____ 2 _____ people _____ 3 _____ come to city and those from the city go to the country _____ 4 _____. _____ 5 _____ trains, buses and planes are all _____ 6 _____. It is very hard to buy train or air tickets. Usually _____ 7 _____ people take cars or buses for travelling on holidays. In fact, it is _____ 8 _____ to take a bus than to take _____ 9 _____. So I prefer to take _____ 10 _____ for travelling.

- () 1. A. get up B. go out C. take a plane D. go with me
() 2. A. But B. Few C. So D. And
() 3. A. from the west B. in the city C. in our school D. from the country
() 4. A. for holidays B. for the summer C. for a week D. for a while



- () 5. A. On Saturday B. During the holidays C. On Sunday D. In the morning
 () 6. A. early B. cheap C. expensive D. busy
 () 7. A. only a few B. few C. many D. all
 () 8. A. cheaper B. more expensive C. faster D. farther
 () 9. A. a rest B. a plane C. a meal D. a bath
 () 10. A. a walk B. a train C. a bus D. a plane

III. 阅读理解

(A) (2004, 贵阳)

There are 365 days in a year. We sleep 8 hours a day, so we have 122 days for sleeping. Then our work time has 243 days left. But there are 52 weekends in a year. Each weekend is two days. We lose another 104 days a year for work. It takes us about one hour to have breakfast and supper. This comes to 15 days over a year. But we can't work all that time—we need a holiday. Let's say we have three weeks' holiday. We don't work all day. Four free hours each evening takes up 61 days. We have to remember that we get 2 days' holiday at Easter, 3 at Christmas and 1 at the New Year. There are also 4 Bank holidays. Take those 10 days away and we have 32 days for work. But then we have one and a half hours' lunch every day, and half an hour's coffee break. That comes to 30 days a year. This means that we have only a few days left for work every year!

- () 1. How many days do we sleep in a year? _____ days.
 A. 365 B. 122 C. 8 D. 52
 () 2. We spend 15 days on _____.
 A. rest B. coffee break C. lunch D. breakfast and supper
 () 3. Which of the following is true? _____.
 A. Each weekend is one day B. We have 61 days for free time
 C. We get 3 days' holiday at Easter D. Coffee break takes us one hour
 () 4. According to the passage, we know that we don't have _____ time to work every year.
 A. much too B. so many C. too much D. too many
 () 5. The writer means _____.
 A. we should know the numbers B. time is important and we'd better not waste it
 C. we need more holidays D. a few days for work is enough

(B) (2004, 太原)

The Read family come to a new big city, but Mrs Read's son, Bob, is not happy. He doesn't have anyone to play with. "Don't worry!" says his mother. "You will soon make friends here."

One morning, there is a knock at the door. Bob's mother, Mrs Read, opens it. There stands a woman with brown hair. It is Mrs Miller. She comes to borrow two eggs. She wants to make cakes. Mrs Read gives her two. In the afternoon there is another knock at the door. Mrs Read opens it and sees a boy standing there. "My name is Jack Miller," he says. "My mother sends you this cake and the two eggs." "Well, thank you, Jack," says Mrs Read. "Come in and meet my son Bob."

Look! Bob and Jack are having cakes and milk. They are playing football. Now they are friends! Jack says, "I'm glad to live next door." Bob says, "I must thank your mother for coming to borrow eggs." Jack laughs and tells Bob, "My mother doesn't want the two eggs, but she wants to make friends with your mother!" Bob says, "That's a funny way to make friends. It's an easy way. It can work!"

- () 1. Bob feels sad when he is in the new city because _____.
 A. his mother isn't in the city B. he has no new friends
 C. he thinks the city is too noisy D. Jack doesn't like him
 () 2. Mrs Miller is _____.
 A. Jack's friend B. Bob's mother
 C. Mrs Read's new neighbour D. Mrs Read's old friend
 () 3. Mrs Miller _____ one morning.
 A. gives Mrs Read a piece of cake B. asks Bob to play with her son
 C. borrows eggs from Mrs Read D. gives back the eggs to Mrs Read
 () 4. In the afternoon, _____ have cake and milk together.
 A. Bob and Jack B. Jack and his mother
 C. Bob and his mother D. Mrs Read and Mrs Miller
 () 5. What does Mrs Miller really want to do by borrowing eggs?
 A. To make friends with the Reads. B. To make cakes with eggs.
 C. To find out what Mrs Read does. D. To see if her friend is in.



IV. 完成句子

- (2004, 临汾) M _____ 4th is young people's day.
- (2004, 宁夏) Miss Zhang's birthday is on _____ (七月) 24th.
- (2004, 宁夏) His office is on the _____ (第五) floor.
- (2004, 贵阳) These _____ (box) are heavy. We can't carry them.
- (2004, 大连) His favourite subject is art, but _____ (我的) is music.
- (2004, 南宁) There are _____ (million) of birds in the forest.
- (2004, 福州) Celine Dion is a very popular _____ (sing).
- (2004, 福州) Here is a birthday card for you with our best _____ (wish).
- (2004, 西宁) Today is the little girl's _____ (nine) birthday.
- (2004, 福州) —Who will teach _____ chemistry?
—I think Mrs Yang will (we).

V. 口语应用(2004, 福州)

从Ⅱ栏中选出Ⅰ栏中每句话的正确答语。

I

- Who's that girl?
- Glad to meet you.
- A lovely day, isn't it?
- I can't find my sharpener.
- Can I get you a drink?

II

- Yes, it is.
- She's pretty.
- She's my sister.
- It's my pleasure.
- Clad to meet you, too.
- It may be in your bag.
- I can help myself, thanks.

VI. 书面表达(2004, 太原)

你有一只宠物小猫, 它非常讨人喜欢。你的朋友们很想了解它的一些情况。请根据下面提供的信息用英语描述你的宠物。

要求与提示: 最少写5句话。

名字	Mimi
外部特征	black and white
	two small ears
喜欢食物	fish
爱好	play with a ball

开头部分已给出:

I have a cat. Its name _____

VII. 句型转换: 按要求改写句子

- (2004, 新疆生产建设兵团) He has a glass of milk and some bread for breakfast. (改为复数形式)
They _____ three _____ of milk and some bread for breakfast.
- (2004, 福州) There's a pear on the table. (改为复数形式)
There _____ some _____ on the table.
- (2004, 湘潭) My cousin rides to work in the morning. (对画线部分提问)
_____ your cousin ride to work?
- (2004, 乌鲁木齐) David has some Chinese lessons every week. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ David have _____ Chinese lessons every week?



实战讲练 2

一般现在时、现在进行时及祈使句



考点解读

本册书的重点内容是一般现在时、现在进行时及祈使句的构成与用法,尤其是一般现在时单数第三人称的变化。在情景交际方面,一定要熟练掌握提供帮助和请求帮助及购物时的习惯表达。

一、一般现在时

A. 基本用法:

1. 表经常性、习惯性动作。例如:

He goes to school by bus.

2. 表现在的特征或状态。例如:

Her mother is tall and thin.

3. 表客观事实或普遍真理。例如:

The earth turns round the sun.

4. 表计划或安排好要发生的动作。例如:

The plane leaves at 7:10 p. m.

5. 用于条件状语从句和时间状语从句,表将要发生的动作。例如:

If he comes, please call me up at once.

I'll let you know as soon as he comes back.

6. 常和 often, always, usually, sometimes, every day/year/month/week 等时间状语连用。

B. 动词构成形式:

动词构成形式	例 词
单数第三人称作主语: 一般在动词后直接加-s;	come-comes, rain-rains play-plays, put-puts...
以 s, x, ch, sh, o 结尾的词,加-es	watch-watches, go-goes, wash-washes,...
辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词,变 y 为 i,再加-es	study-studies, try-tries, carry-carries...
其他人称作主语:用动词原形。	

(注:动词 be 与 have 的第三人称单数是特殊变化形式:be-is, have-has。)

二、现在进行时

A. 基本用法:

1. 表此时此刻正在进行的动作。例如:

The children are playing football now.

2. 表在现在一段时间范围内有间断的延续性动作。例如:

He's writing a novel these days.

3. 表一种未完结的渐变过程。例如:

The world is becoming smaller.

4. 表将要发生的、计划或安排的事;此用法仅限于表位移(come, go, leave, arrive 等)和表逗留(stay 等)的动词。例如:

We are leaving on Friday.