

中考考前实战演练

初中英语习题集

北京四中

●吕奇恩 主编



SHIZHAN YANLIAN

东方出版社

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前言

随着社会的发展,信息媒体的拓宽,知识体系的更新,对教学水平的要求也就更高。学生的知识水平,信息量和更新的速度也不断加快。伴之而来的是考查要求和考试题目的逐年推陈出新。

初中学生还是十几岁的孩子,他们天性好玩,意识不到社会真实生活的现实和社会竞争、生存的残酷性。往往到了中考前才多少明白一点,要努力学习了,但往往为时已晚,无从下手,考不上理想的高中,从而失去了很多好机会,终身遗憾。

能否在短期内使中考能力迅速提高,考上理想高中,以致重点高中呢?这个答案是肯定的。作者在从事 30 余年的教学生涯中,看到和帮助过许多有潜力的学生,这些学生通过短期的强化训练,中考时拿到了理想的分数。有感于此,我们编写了《中考考前实战演练》丛书,奉献给大家。

这套丛书集中了全国中考试题的精华,并涵盖了各提前招生的重点中学的入学考试试题,而且容量大,能起到一书在手中考无忧之功效。

《初中英语习题集》是丛书之一,是一部按照教育部考试中心颁发的考试说明的要求,在紧扣教学大纲内容的基础上,依照中考英语命题顺序编制而成的一部习题集。全书共分为:中考英语语法备考知识、英语运用能力测试、英语中考双基试题及参考答案四个大章,涵盖了中考英语的各种题型。每个大章又大致分为基础训练和中考真题演练两个部分。

本书在内容编排、结构设计方面的特点是:① 语法部分考点讲解

精练到位,易于学生对知识点进行整体感知和集中记忆。后面所附习题也配有必要的讲解,便于学生自主探究。② 对于阅读理解和完形填空这两大中考重点内容,本书更是给予了充分的重视。题目从简单到繁难梯度明显,题量也较大,能够充分满足不同层次学生个性化的需要。从基础题必须拿全分,到难题力争多得分。这也正是中考考试策略的体现。③ 对于中考中所谓的“双基试题”,本书单设一章,安排了足够量的习题。从较基本的词汇、句行转换等,到能力要求较高的短文改错、单句写作和段落写作等,内容安排由浅入深可称精到。特别是段落写作所提供的范文,对学生有很高的指导价值,适于仿写和背诵。

在多年的教学实践中我们有一点是要告诫考生的,那就是任何辅导书都是一种帮助,成功与否关键是你自己的努力奋斗。因为学习是艰苦的、竞争是残酷的,学习上要有一点 perseverance(坚持不懈)的毅力,任何书不但要一页一页地看和理解,任何题不但要一道一道地去做,而且关键是要把全书看完、把题做完。因为成功意味着必须学完全程,即使经历千辛万苦也要依然执着,这就意味着在最艰苦的时刻也绝不放弃,意味着在最疲倦的状态下,依然拿起笔去奋斗。只要你付出别人不愿付出的努力,只要你能忍受黎明前那最黑暗的一刻,太阳一定会带着满天的朝霞,为向着理想而奔跑的你升起。

希望同学们能崛起于今日,辉煌于未来。

由于时间紧迫有不足之处敬请指正。

作者

2004年8月于北京四中

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第一章

中考英语语法备考知识

Test 1

名词

★ 考点提要:

- 以 o 结尾的名词,复数形式按语法规律要加 es,但在中考范围内这样规则的名词只有两个: tomato—tomatoes; potato—potatoes。而其他多数是不规则名词复数形式均加 s,如: radio—radios; photo—photos; zoo—zoos。
- 单复同形的名词: sheep, deer, chinese, Japanese。
- 不规则变化的几个名词: man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children, mouse—mice
- 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的先把 y 改成 i 再加“es”。如: city—cities, study—studies, factory—factories, baby—babies
- 以元音字母加 y 结尾的要直接加“s”。如: day—days; key—keys; play—plays; boy—boys。
- 以 f 或 fe 结尾的,先把 f 或 fe 改为 v,再加“es”。如: leaf—leaves, wife—wives, knife—knives, half—halves
- fish 表示多少条鱼时是单复数同形的名词,只有表示多种鱼时才加 es-fishes
- 有些以 s 结尾的名词不应看做复数。如: news, physics, maths。
- 名词变形容词
 1. 名词 + y: sun—sunny, wind—windy, rain—rainy, cloud—cloudy, snow—snowy, fog—foggy, health—healthy。
 2. 名词 + ful: use—useful, wonder—wonderful, help—helpful, care—careful, thank—thankful, forget—forgetful。
 3. 特殊的: China—Chinese, Canada—Canadian, America—American, Japan—Japanese, Germany—German, friend—friendly。
- 用名词修饰名词时,作修饰的名词要用单数,如: a book shop—two book shops,但有例外: a man driver—two men drivers, a woman teacher—two women teachers。
- 名词的所有格:
 1. 表示有生命的名词的所有格单数名词和不以 s 结尾的复数名词一般在词尾加“'s”。以 s 结尾的词只在词尾加“'”。如: Tom's books, Children's Day。
 2. 表示无生命的名词的所有格常用 of 结构来表示,如: the name of the city, the foot of the hill。
 3. 多人所共有的物品一般在最后一个名词上加“'s”,如: This room is Tom and Bob's, 如果是各自所有则要分别加“'s",如: The books are Lucy's and Lily's。
 4. 表示朋友或其他事物也可用双重所有格,如: A friend of my father's. The two books of the teacher's。

★ 单项检测:

1. The _____ we saw yesterday come out to the farm once in a while.
A. cow B. dog C. deer D. horse
2. _____ is needed in cold countries.
A. A lot of clothes B. Much clothing C. Many a cloth D. Lots of clothe

3. She had two of her _____ taken out last week.
A. tooth B. teeth C. tooths D. teeths
4. All the _____ on the trees turn green when spring comes.
A. leafs B. leaves C. leafes D. leaf
5. The _____ are looking for the lost child.
A. police B. polices C. policeman D. policemen
6. He gave one of his _____ to his friend.
A. books B. bookes C. box D. boxs
7. There are many _____ and cars in the street.
A. bus B. peoples C. people D. person
8. She has many beautiful _____.
A. photos B. photoes C. photo D. picture
9. These _____ are red and nice.
A. tomatos B. tomatoes C. tomato D. apple
10. There is a lot of _____ in the river.
A. water B. waters C. wateres D. a water
11. I have a lot of _____, so I can buy this.
A. money B. moneys C. moneies D. dollar
12. There are three friends to see me today. Two of them are _____.
A. Germany B. Germen C. Germans D. America
13. He forgot both of the _____.
A. rooms numbers B. room number C. room's numbers D. room numbers
14. They are _____ in name, but they are no longer in practice.
A. woman doctors B. women doctors C. women doctor D. woman doctor
15. I bought _____ salt at that shop.
A. twenty pounds B. twenty pound's C. twenty pounds' D. twenty pound of
16. Many a student _____ sports and games.
A. like B. are fond of C. take part in D. likes
17. If these trousers are too big, buy a smaller _____.
A. set B. one C. copy D. pair
18. Miss Smith is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother's B. Mary mother C. Mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's
19. Father went to his doctor for _____.
A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advices
20. He is busy now, for he has a lot of _____ to do.
A. works B. workes C. work D. the works

★ 注释:

2. clothes 是指衣服,是复数名词, clothing 是指衣物,是物质名词(不可数名词), cloth 是指布,是物质名词(不可数名词)。
5. police 是复数名词,如果要表达一名警察要用 a policeman。
7. people 指人们讲,也是复数名词,讲一个人时要用 person。
10. water 指水时是物质名词是不可数名词,要是指水域、流域则是可数名词。
16. many a student 其后要加单数谓语动词,但其含意却是许多学生。
19. advice 是不可数名词。

20. 作为工作讲, work 是不可数名词, 作为著作, 作品讲则是可数名词。

✱ 中考真题演练:

1. Pass _____ the knife, please. My pencil is broken.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
2. —What time did you get there this morning?
—_____ eight.
A. In B. On C. At D. From
3. —What are Mr. and Mrs. Black doing?
—They _____ tea in the garden.
A. are drinking B. drank C. have drunk D. drink
4. —Which is _____ season in Beijing?
—I think it's autumn.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
5. I'm hungry, Mum. I want _____ to eat.
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
6. Lily finished _____ the book yesterday.
A. read B. reading C. to read D. reads
7. —_____ students are there in your class?
—Forty-one.
A. How many B. How much C. How long D. How heavy
8. My mother often asks me _____ early.
A. get up B. got up C. getting up D. to get up
9. —Where is Jim?
—He _____ to the shop. He'll be back in an hour.
A. goes B. go C. has gone D. will go
10. —Would you like to go swimming with me this afternoon?
—I'd love to. But I'm afraid I _____. I have too much work to do.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not
11. What's wrong with my son's _____? He can't see things clearly.
A. eyes B. ears C. mouth D. nose
12. Mrs. Brown isn't here. She has to _____ her baby at home.
A. look at B. look for C. look like D. look after
13. Where do you often see the sign BUSINESS HOURS 9:00~18:00?
A. In a hospital. B. At a school. C. In the factory. D. At the post office.
14. —Do you know _____?
—Next year.
A. when he came here B. when did he come here
C. when he will come here D. when will he come here
15. —Did you go to Jim's birthday party?
—No, I _____.
A. am not invited B. wasn't invited C. haven't invited D. didn't invite

Test 2

冠词

* 考点提要:

• 不定冠词 a(an) 的用法

1. 用于单数名词前表示一类, 如: An elephant is stronger than a horse.
2. 第一次提到某人或某物时, 如: She has a daughter.
3. 用来表示单位“每一”, 如: He calls me once a week.
4. 表示职业身份, 如: He is a doctor.
5. 用于感叹句单数名词前, 如: What a big city!
6. 某些固定用法: have a good time, have a rest, have a look, make a noise.

• 定冠词 the 的用法

1. 用于特指人或事物之前, 如: The capital of the U. S. A is Washington D. C.
2. 讲话双方都知道的人或物, 如: Please put your ball under the desk.
3. 世上独一无二的物体, 如: the sun, the moon, the earth, the Great Wall.
4. 用于上文提到或第二次提到的人或物之前, 如: I can see a tree over there. The tree is very tall.
5. 用于序数词之前, 如: He is always the first to come.
6. 用于形容词最高级之前, 如: He is the tallest boy in our class.
7. 用于江、河、湖、海、岛、山脉等名词之前, 如: The Pacific Ocean, The Yellow River.
8. 用于乐器名词前, 如: Can you play the violin?
9. 用于姓氏前表示一家人, 如: The Greens are very kind.
10. 和形容词连用表示一类人, 如: The rich are not always happy.

• 不用冠词的情况

1. 专有国名、城市名称、人名, 如: China, New York.
2. 星期、月份、节日(西方节日), 如: on Sunday, next month, in August, on Children's Day.
3. 球类体育运动项目前, 如: Let's play football.
4. 一日三餐名词前, 如: Do you have breakfast?
5. 学科名词前, 如: I like maths very much.
6. 固定习语中, 如: go to school (上学), by bus (乘公共汽车), at work (在工作中), at home (在家里), go to bed (睡觉), watch TV (看电视)(要注意的是看电影的表达法是: go to the cinema).

* 单项检测:

1. They will build _____ 800-metre long bridge across the river.
A. a B. an C. / D. one
2. Italy is _____ European country.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
3. The United States lies between _____ Pacific Ocean and _____ Atlantic Ocean.
A. /, / B. a, a C. the, the D. the, an
4. I have to work eight hours _____ day.
A. another B. a C. the D. an
5. Alice is fond of playing _____ piano, while Henry is interested in listening to _____ music.
A. /, the B. the, the C. the, / D. /, /
6. The guard caught him by _____ arm.
A. an B. the C. / D. his
7. The United States fought in _____.

- A. the World War Two B. World War Two C. World War The Second D. Second World war
8. —What did Tom do?
—He turned on _____.
A. television B. radio C. a TV set D. the television
9. We often play basketball after _____.
A. the class B. a class C. the classes D. class
10. _____ discovered _____ iron, which is _____ useful metal.
A. The man, /, a B. The man, /, / C. Man, /, a D. Man, the, a
11. One must know what _____ true, _____ good and _____ beautiful are.
A. /, /, / B. the, the, the C. a, a, a D. the, a, a
12. —Have you had _____ lunch?
—Yes, I had _____ good dinner at my friend's house.
A. /, a B. a, a C. the, the D. /, /
13. Beijing is one of _____ most beautiful cities in the world.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
14. Those German friends arrived in China on July _____ second.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
15. People in _____ Australia don't have _____ Christmas in December.
A. an...the B. /.../ C. the...a D. a...a
16. Usually, boys enjoy playing _____ football while girls don't.
A. the B. a C. / D. an
17. The Yellow River is _____ second longest river in China.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
18. The young woman was _____ unknown singer.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
19. Don't read in _____ sun. It's bad for your eyes.
A. / B. the C. a D. an
20. I'm sorry, I'm in _____ hurry.
A. a B. an C. / D. the

★ 注释:

1. 8 这个英语数字的读音首音素是“ei”, 所以要用 an。
6. 这是英语的习惯用法而不要误用 his。
7. 第二次世界大战有两种表达法, 其一: the Second World War; 其二: World War II。
8. 用定冠词表示特指。
11. 用定冠词+形容词表示一类人或事物。
20. in a hurry: 匆匆忙忙。(固定词组)

✱ 中考真题演练:

1. That girl is new in our class. Do you know _____ name?
A. her B. she C. he D. his
2. Look! There _____ some apples in that tree.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
3. —Can you play with a yo-yo, Jim?
—Yes, I _____. It's easy.

- A. must B. can C. need D. may
4. I'd like something to read. Would you please pass me the _____?
A. pen B. box C. ruler D. book
5. The computer is very useful in our life, _____ it?
A. isn't B. wasn't C. hasn't D. doesn't
6. —_____ is a ticket for the film *Hacker II*?
—About forty *yuan*.
A. How old B. How many C. How much D. How often
7. September 10th is _____.
A. Women's Day B. Children's Day C. Mid-autumn Day D. Teachers' Day
8. Be careful, _____ you will fall off the tree.
A. so B. or C. but D. and
9. —Li Lei did very well in the English exam.
—Oh, yeah! He is _____ English.
A. weak in B. angry with C. good at D. afraid of
10. She will have a holiday as soon as she _____ the work next week.
A. finishes B. doesn't finish C. will finish D. won't finish
11. This second-hand camera is much _____ than that new one.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. dear D. dearest
12. —Where is Mr. Green now? I haven't seen him for a few days.
—He _____ to Hong Kong.
A. goes B. will go C. is going D. has gone
13. —Could you let me know _____ yesterday?
—Because the traffic was heavy.
A. why did you come late B. why you came late C. why do you come late D. why you come late
14. It's too dark here. Please _____ the light.
A. turn back B. turn down C. turn on D. turn off
15. Which of the following means "No Photos?"



Test 3

..... 代 词

* 考点提要:

代词的种类

类 别	数 人 称	单 数					复 数		
		第一	第二	第三			第一	第二	第三
人称 代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

续表

数 人 称 类, 别		单 数					复 数		
		第一	第二	第三			第一	第二	第三
物主 代词	形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
自身代词		myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves
相互 代词	宾 格	each other, one another							
	所有格	each other's, one another's							
指示代词		this, that, these, those, such, same, it							
疑问代词		who, whom, whose, which, what							
关系代词		who, whom, whose, which, that, as							
不定代词		some, somebody, someone, something, any, anybody, anyone, anything, no, nobody, no one, nothing, all, both, neither, none, either, each, every, everybody, everyone, everything, other, another, much, many, few, a few, little, a little, one 等							

代词的用法

人称代词	主格	主语	They are good students.	
		表语	It is I who am your sister.	
	宾格	宾语	Give me a hand, please.	
物主代词	形容词性	定语	These are my books.	
	名词性	主语	This is Tom's pen. Mine is over there.	
		表语	The shirt on the bed is hers .	
		宾语	He uses his pen and I use mine .	
		自身代词		宾语
表语	I am not quite myself today.			
同位语	They themselves finished the job.			
by + 自身代词	I do my homework by myself .			
相互代词			宾语	We always help each other .
			定语	They looked into each other's eyes.
指示代词			主语	That is a map of China.
			表语	My opinion is this .
			宾语	How do you like these ?
			定语	I hate those people.
疑问代词			主语	Who told you the story?
			表语	What is he?
			宾语	Whom are you talking about?
			定语	Whose handwriting is the best?

不定代词的用法

不定代词	用法	例句
all	指两个以上的人、物或不可数名词	All are present. All is going on well.
each	指两个或两个以上的人或物,侧重个体	There are trees on each side of the street.

◆ 单项检测:

- _____ of them understood the old foreigner.
A. Someone B. Anyone C. None D. Nobody
- Some people like to stay at home on Sunday, but _____ like to go to the cinema.
A. another B. other C. others D. other one
- Are the two answers correct?
—No, _____ correct.
A. no one is B. both are not C. neither is D. either is not
- I'd been expecting _____ letters the whole morning, but there weren't _____ for me.
A. some, any B. many, a few C. some, one D. a few, none
- Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of _____.
A. their B. theirs C. her D. hers
- On _____ bank of the river there are trees and flowers.
A. either B. both C. any D. no one
- Fetch me some water. There is _____ water in the thermos.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. some
- The text is easy for you. But there are _____ new words in it.
A. few B. a few C. no D. little
- _____ of the students has a new bike.
A. Every B. Each C. Everyone D. Any
- I have no money, so I can buy _____.
A. nothing B. something C. anything D. no one of them
- My car is blue while _____ is red.
A. him B. his C. himself D. he
- You and I are talking about _____ thing.
A. same B. such C. the same D. an
- How many books have they read this week?
—In fact _____.
A. Nothing B. No one C. None D. No many
- One should try _____ best to do things well if _____ wants to be successful.
A. his, he B. his, one C. one's, one D. her, she
- _____ school is much bigger than _____.
A. Their, our B. Your, their C. Their, ours D. Ours, yours
- My mother is taller than _____.
A. me B. my C. mine D. his
- Do you want this red bike?
—No, I want the black _____.
A. it B. one C. this D. that