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中考英语

考点透视

与专题破译

北京市海淀区教育局特高级教师编写组 张光珞
北京市海淀区教师进修学校特级教师

单项填空

A Specific for Junior Middle School
English - Choosing



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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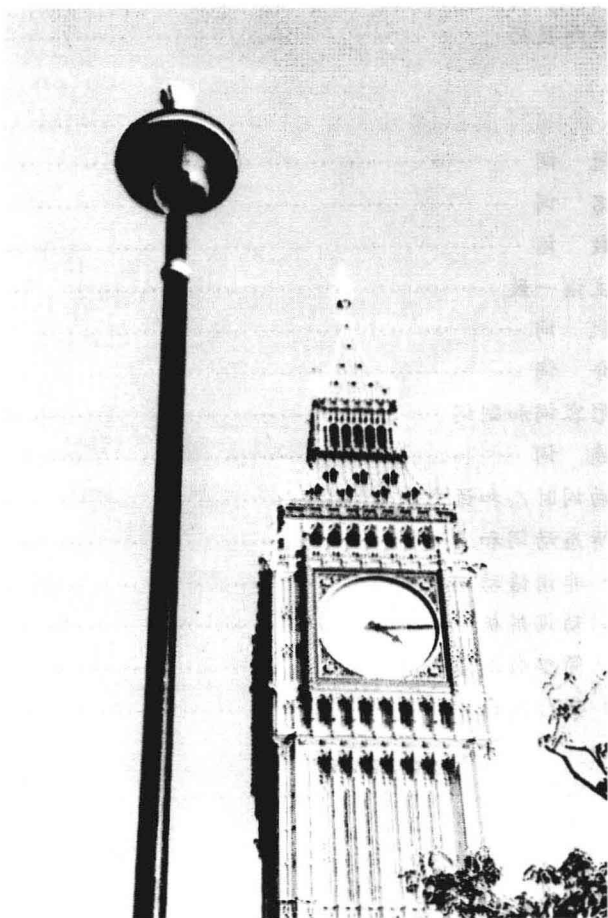
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第一章

题型特点与解题技巧



一 题型特点

1. 语言点的分布保持覆盖面广,重点突出的特点,动词永远是该题型的主旋律,特别是时态、语态的交叉,更能考查学生的综合能力。动词内容中还兼有情态动词、连系动词的用法。非谓语动词虽说未作为单独语法项目在书本上出现,但动词不定式在句子中的功能及固定搭配是初三的语法重点之一,动名词的分词多数是以固定搭配出现。其他词类:名词单复数与谓语搭配;冠词在题型中占比例较小,主要是一些特定的用法;介词主要是时间介词固定搭配;数词主要考查数字的表达以及hundreds/thousands/millions of 的用法;代词主要考查代词表中形容词性和名词性物主代词的用法,不定代词尤为突出;形容词、副词等级运用是考查的重点。

2. 测试的语法及句法主要是:宾语从句、状语从句、并列句、简单句。①宾语从句:宾语从句的关联词、陈述语序及时态。②状语从句:主要是时间状语从句、条件状语从句,用一般现在时表示将来时的用法。③并列句:主要是考查并列连词or, but和so的用法。④简单句:反意疑问句,特殊疑问句和感叹句。



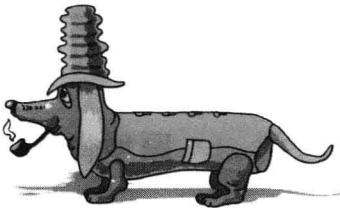
二 解题技巧

采用排除法来使思维集中在关键点上。即使是一眼就能看出答

案,甚至是不看选项就能胸有成竹地填上答案时,也不要过分自信而不去看一眼别的选项——要给每个选项的项目找到它不符合题意的原因,若找不到错误,则应回过头来把原选项与找不出错的选项进行对比,找出它们之间的区别,看哪个更符合题干的要求。

【例1】The teacher wanted to have a word with Tom, but she had _____ to tell him.

- A. important something
B. nothing important
C. anything important
D. something important



分析:本题考查不定代词的用法。形容词作定语修饰不定代词时,形容词须后置,作后置定语。

答案:B

点评:本题用排除法首先将选项A排除。余下B、C、D再看三个不定代词nothing, anything, something分别表示“没有什么”,“任何东西”,“某事”。根据句意答案应为B。

【例2】Do you know what _____ this time yesterday?

- A. they are doing
B. were they doing
C. they were doing
D. are they doing

分析:此题考查宾语从句的语序。宾语从句须用陈述句语序。

答案:C

点评:宾语从句的语序应为陈述语序,即主谓顺序。宾语从句的时态根据主句变化,当主句时态是一般现在时,从句的时态则根据语境需要来变化。题目中有this time yesterday,故选C。

【例3】Of all the stars, the sun is _____.

- A. near B. nearer C. nearest D. the nearest

分析:本题考查形容词等级的使用。多者范围之比用最高级。

答案:D

点评:of all the stars表示“在所有的恒星中”,根据题意,形容词最高级前要用定冠词the。故选D。

【例4】Don't laugh _____ your classmates when they are _____ trouble.

- A. to, in B. at, for
C. at, in D. on, on

分析:本题考查介词和动词的固定搭配。

答案:C

点评:此题都为固定搭配。laugh at表示“嘲笑”;in trouble表示“处于困境中”。

【例5】The boss made them _____ twelve hours a day.

- A. work B. to work
C. working D. to worked

分析:本题考查非谓语动词作宾补的用法。

答案:A

点评:make为使役动词,后接不带to的动词不定式,因此选A。

【例6】Could you _____ me how to _____ it in Russian?

- A. tell, speak B. tell, say
C. talk, speak D. say, tell

分析:本题考查动词词义辨析。

答案:B

点评:say说,述说,用系统的言语表达自己的想法。后接说话的内容或名词、代词。

tell告诉,传达某事给某人(常有双宾语,人和话语)。

speak说话,发言,意义广,可指系统的长篇大论,或断断续续的说话,后可接某种语言。

tell讲,谈话,指交流或说话。根据题意,应选B。

【例7】You hardly study Japanese at school, _____?

- A. don't you B. do you
C. didn't you D. did you

分析: 本题考查简单句中的反意疑问句。前部分中有否定意义的副词, 后半部分应用肯定或反问。

答案: B

点评: hardly意思是“几乎不”, 表示否定的概念, 按照反意疑问句的语法结构, 前面为否定陈述句, 后为肯定疑问句。故选B。

【例8】She will do it well if she _____ it carefully.

- A. will does B. will do
C. does D. did

分析: 本题考查条件状语从句的时态。

答案: C

点评: 条件状语从句和时间状语从句用一般现在时表示将来时, 故选C。



第二章

全国经典试题分类汇编



一冠词

1. [2002 上海]

The scientists from _____ United States live in _____ Ninth Street.

A. the; the B. /; the C. /; / D. the; /

2. [2002 天津]

_____ India and China are of _____ same continent.

A. /; the B. The; the C. /; / D. /; a

3. [2002 吉林]

_____ Greens are on _____ visit to a beautiful city in China.

A. /; a B. A; the C. The; a D. The; /

4. [2002 山东济南]

This is _____ empty bottle. Could you give me _____ full one?

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

5. [2002 江苏南京]

—Have you got _____ E-mail address?

—Oh yes, mine is wjb80@yahoo.com.

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

6. [2002 江苏无锡]
 —What is _____ most useful invention in the 20th century?
 — _____ computer, I think.
 A. the;A B. a;A C. the;The D. /;The
7. [2002 江苏徐州]
 There's _____ old tree in front of _____ house.
 A. a;an B. an;the C. a;the D. the;a
8. [2002 江苏常州]
 Can you see _____ one-eyed cow in _____ field?
 A. an;the B. a;the C. /;the D. a;a
9. [2002 江苏扬州]
 My friend Bob likes to play _____ basketball
 before _____ supper.
 A. the;the B. /;the C. the;/ D. /;/
10. [2002 江苏镇江]
 _____ Zhenjiang today is more beautiful now. Mr.
 Jackson said he would visit it _____ third time.
 A. The;a B. The;the C. /;a D. /;the
11. [2002 江苏泰州]
 I think this is _____ useful dictionary.
 A. very a B. very an C. quite a D. quite an
12. [2002 浙江杭州]
 —Are you _____ Chinese or Japanese?
 —Chinese. But I was born in Japan.
 A. an B. / C. the D. one
13. [2002 浙江宁波]
 When he was _____ small child, Edison was always
 trying out new ideas.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /

14. [2002 浙江嘉兴/舟山]
 —What's behind _____ door? I can't open it.
 —Let me see. Oh, there's a chair.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
15. [2002 浙江湖州]
 —Did you have _____ good time yesterday afternoon?
 —Yes, I have.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
16. [2002 浙江台州]
 —What's the time, please?
 —Sorry, I've left my watch at _____ home.
 A. the B. a C. / D. an
17. [2002 福建福州]
 —Where is _____ maths teacher?
 —He's talking with Sam's father.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
18. [2002 广东]
 Mr. Black didn't go to work yesterday because he was ill
 in _____ bed.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
19. [2002 海南]
 —Do you know _____ lady in blue?
 —Yes. She's a worker of the car factory.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
20. [2003 南京]
 There's _____ "h" in the word hour.
 A. a B. the C. an D. /
21. [2003 广东]
 _____ earth we live on is bigger than _____ moon.

- A. The, a B. The, the
C. An, a D. An, the
22. [2003 长沙]
If you don't mind, pass me _____ apple, please.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
23. [2003 吉林]
_____ sun is shining brightly.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
24. [2003 宁波]
—What are you going to be when you grow up?
—I hope to be _____ animal.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
25. [2003 浙江舟山]
—Hi, Jack. Do you have _____ pen?
—Sorry, I don't have one.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
26. [2003 湖南湘潭]
I think study is _____ important work.
A. a B. an C. / D. the
27. [2003 天津]
—What's the matter with you?
—I caught _____ bad cold and had to stay in _____ bed.
A. a; / B. a; the
C. a; a D. the; the
28. [2003 福州]
_____ sun is bigger than _____ earth.
A. A; the B. A; an
C. The; an D. The; the



29. [2003 四川]

David has _____ cat. It's very nice.

- A. a B. an C. the

30. [2003 杭州]

—Did you enjoy your stay in Hangzhou?

—Yes. I had _____ wonderful time.

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

31. [2003 苏州]

There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk near the window.

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

32. [2003 昆明]

I am reading _____ novel. It is _____ interesting story.

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

33. [2003 青海]

—It looks like rain. Why not take _____ umbrella with you?

—Thank you. But I don't think it's necessary.

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



二 名 词

1. [2002 北京西城]

English is spoken as a first language in _____.

- A. the U.S.A. B. India
C. Japan D. China

2. [2002 北京西城]
 _____ comes from cows.
 A. Wool B. Chicken C. Pork D. Milk
3. [2002 北京西城]
 Which of the following does paper burn in? _____.
 A. CO₂ B. N₂ C. O₂ D. He
4. [2002 北京海淀]
 —What's the _____ today?
 —It's June 26.
 A. day B. date C. time D. hour
5. [2002 天津]
 She has been in Tianjin for ten years. Tianjin has become her second _____.
 A. family B. house C. home D. room
6. [2002 重庆]
 Last night, there was a food accident. Ten _____ were ill, but no _____ were lost.
 A. child;lives B. children;life
 C. children;lives D. child;life
7. [2002 重庆]
 _____ mothers couldn't go to the meeting, because they have gone to Chengdu.
 A. Li Lei and Lucy's B. Li Lei's and Lucy's
 C. Li Lei and Lucy D. Li Lei's and Lucy
8. [2002 重庆]
 —Would you like _____?
 —Thank you, but I'm not thirsty.
 A. some sandwiches B. some mooncakes
 C. some bread D. some oranges

9. [2002 河南]

There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.

- A. vegetables B. fruit
C. meat D. eggs

10. [2002 河南]

Mr. Smith always has _____ to tell us.

- A. some good pieces of news
B. some pieces of good news
C. some good piece of news
D. some piece of good news



11. [2002 吉林]

The sign "No smoking" can be seen _____.

- A. in a hospital B. at home
C. in a cinema D. Both A and C

12. [2002 辽宁]

Let the children go away. They're making too much _____ here.

- A. noise B. voice
C. noisy D. sounds

13. [2002 辽宁]

_____ comes from sheep and some people like eating it.

- A. Wool B. Pork
C. Mutton D. Milk

14. [2002 江苏常州]

—Can you finish writing the letter in twenty minutes?

—No _____.

- A. question B. matter
C. trouble D. problem

15. [2002 江苏常州]

“What’s your _____ for making so many mistakes in your exam paper, Tom?” the teacher asked.

- A. idea
B. mind
C. excuse
D. result

16. [2002 江苏淮安]

People often call Australia “_____”.

- A. a country on a cow’s back
B. a country on a kangaroo’s back
C. a country on a sheep’s back
D. a country on a horse’s back

17. [2002 江苏扬州]

The sign “THIS SIDE UP!” is often seen _____.

- A. on a box
B. in a street
C. at a station
D. outside a hotel

18. [2002 浙江宁波]

—How far is your school from here?

—Not very far. It’s about twenty _____ walk.

- A. minute’s
B. minutes
C. minutes’
D. minute

19. [2002 浙江丽水]

—Would you like some _____?

—Oh, yes, just a little.

- A. milk
B. apple
C. pears
D. oranges

20. [2002 湖北黄冈]

—Oh, there isn’t enough _____ for us in the lift.

—It doesn’t matter, let’s wait for the next.

- A. ground
B. floor

