

CHUZHONG SHENGXUE ZHIDAO CONGSHU

初中升学指导丛书

英语

(新课标本)

《初中升学指导丛书》编写组 编

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广东高等教育出版社

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编写说明

本书根据教育部制定的《全日制义务教育英语课程标准（实验稿）》，参考经教育部中小学教材审定委员会审定通过的在广东省范围内使用的新课程教材，并按照《广东省基础教育课程改革试验区2008年初中毕业生英语学业考试说明》的要求进行编写。目的是通过分专项复习和策略指导，扎实语言知识基础，提高语言技能，帮助学生形成综合运用英语的能力，增强学生参加升学考试的实力。

本书分三大部分：第一部分为语法，第二部分为功能意念项目，第三部分为习惯用语与固定搭配。每一部分中的每一个专项包含内容提要、复习方略和自我检测等。“内容提要”主要是概述该专项的复习目标；“复习方略”主要是针对该项目的特点和难点在复习策略上进行点拨和指导；“自我检测”主要是紧扣复习目标和要求采用与中考相应的题型进行检测。

本书供初中三年级学生使用。参加本书编写的人员有黄建英、王崇洁、马敏、彭琼红等，全书由陈方统稿。恳请读者在使用本书的过程中多提宝贵意见，以便及时修订。

《初中升学指导丛书》编写组

2007年12月

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第一部分 语法

第一章 词类与构词法

【内容提要】

1. 词类

英语中的单词可以分为 10 类，以下是它们的英语名称和缩写形式。

| 词类 | 英语名称 | 缩写形式 |
|-----|--------------|--------------|
| 名词 | noun | <i>n.</i> |
| 代词 | pronoun | <i>pron.</i> |
| 数词 | numeral | <i>num.</i> |
| 形容词 | adjective | <i>adj.</i> |
| 副词 | adverb | <i>adv.</i> |
| 动词 | verb | <i>v.</i> |
| 冠词 | article | <i>art.</i> |
| 介词 | preposition | <i>prep.</i> |
| 连词 | conjunction | <i>conj.</i> |
| 感叹词 | interjection | <i>int.</i> |

2. 构词法

(1) 合成法。

把两个或两个以上的词合成为一个新词，这种构词的方法叫做合成法，这样的词有 barbershop, earthquake, friendship, grandfather, hometown, outside, postcard, toothbrush, 等等。

(2) 派生法。

在一个单词前或后加上一个词缀，变成一个新词，这种构词的方法叫做派生法。下面介绍几种情况：

① 动词后加 er 或 or 构成名词，表示动作的执行者。如：

drive - driver lead - leader manage - manager invent - inventor visit - visitor

② 动词后加 ing 构成名词。如：

build - building meet - meeting mean - meaning swim - swimming

③ 形容词后加 ly 构成副词。如：

bad - badly certain - certainly deep - deeply usual - usually

④ 名词后加 ful 或 y 构成形容词。如:

care - careful wonder - wonderful health - healthy luck - lucky

(3) 转化法。

一个单词由某一种词类转为另一种词类,这就叫做转化法。如:

My father works in a bank. (work 为动词)

I have lots of work to do today. (work 为名词)

【复习方略】

1. 形容词、数词通常修饰名词,形容词还可以修饰代词。如:

The five strong men are all basketball players. (five 和 strong 修饰 men)

I have something interesting to tell you. (interesting 修饰 something)

2. 副词通常修饰动词、形容词和副词。如:

Linda plays the piano quite well. (副词 well 修饰动词 plays, 副词 quite 修饰另一副词 well)

The football match is very exciting. (副词 very 修饰形容词 exciting)

3. 学习单词要注意联想记忆法,如记忆近义词、反义词、同音词等。如:

wonderful - excellent fail - pass weather - whether

【自我检测】

一、用所给的词的正确形式填空

1. Thomas Edison was a great _____. He _____ many things during his lifetime. Because of his _____, our life has become better. (invent)
2. — What's the _____ of "probably"?
— It _____ "maybe". (mean)
3. I think he is a _____ driver. He always drives very _____ and has never broken any traffic rules. (care)
4. — How _____ the fireworks were!
— Yes. Everybody was _____ and kept cheering. (amaze)
5. — Another _____ day again!
— No surprise. We always have this kind of weather in April. I hope the _____ will lift soon. (fog)
6. The old man always eats _____ and keeps a _____ lifestyle, so he is still in good _____ though he is already 85 years old. (health)
7. Helen is only _____ in learning English. She said English was the most _____ subject of all. But I think it would be better for her to take an _____ in other subjects. (interest)
8. — Who is the _____ of this _____?
— I'm not sure. Maybe Allan _____ it. (paint)

9. Though that _____ was _____ in 1970, it's still in good shape now. (build)
10. — Why does Tom look so _____ while the others are laughing so _____?
— Because he has been fooled. (happy)

二、选择填空

- () 1. — Did you have a good time in the _____?
— Yes, I sure did. There were many old things on display and I have learned a lot about Chinese history.
A. aquarium B. museum C. amusement park D. gym
- () 2. — Mum, which T-shirt should I _____, the blue one or the pink one?
— Both of them look nice, sweetie. It's up to you.
A. choice B. choose C. change D. chance
- () 3. — Isn't the movie _____?
— Yes, it's the best one that I have ever seen.
A. boring B. awful C. tiring D. excellent
- () 4. — Don't forget to send me a _____ when you get home.
— No problem. It's so easy to do it with a mobile phone.
A. message B. letter C. e-mail D. note
- () 5. You'd better bring your sweater with you. It's cold there _____ in August.
A. ever B. even C. never D. still
- () 6. _____ they reached the sports centre before the match started.
A. In the end B. By the end C. At the end D. For the end
- () 7. Look both ways before you _____ a street. Remember "safety first".
A. past B. across C. cross D. pass
- () 8. We needn't turn on the lights. It's _____ enough.
A. dark B. black C. light D. bright
- () 9. I will get _____ when people cut in line. I think everybody should stand in line and wait for his turn.
A. stressed out B. annoyed C. pleased D. worried
- () 10. — Have you bought the digital camera?
— No, I can't afford it. The price is a bit too _____.
A. low B. high C. cheap D. expensive

三、完形填空

A long time 1, there was a king. He liked 2 stories. He thought he was good 3 writing stories, so he always showed them to others. People were afraid of the king, and they all said his stories were very good.

One day, a writer came and the king showed him his stories. He wanted the famous writer to praise (夸奖) these stories. But the writer said his stories were very 4. The king

5 very angry and sent him to prison.

After 6 the king set him free. When the writer returned from prison, the king ordered him to come to his palace (皇宫). He showed him 7 of his new stories and asked what he thought 8 them. When he finished 9, the writer turned to the guards at once and said, "10 me back to prison, please."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. before | B. ago | C. later | D. after |
| () 2. A. to read | B. to make | C. to write | D. to tell |
| () 3. A. for | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| () 4. A. good | B. bad | C. well | D. fine |
| () 5. A. become | B. turned | C. sounded | D. got |
| () 6. A. some time | B. sometimes | C. sometime | D. some times |
| () 7. A. some | B. any | C. both | D. none |
| () 8. A. on | B. of | C. at | D. over |
| () 9. A. reading | B. to read | C. read | D. reads |
| () 10. A. Help | B. Take | C. Give | D. Bring |

四、短文填空

以下是一段电话录音留言, 请将所缺单词填上, 使短文通顺合理, 每空一词。

Hello. 1 is Sunshine Travel Agency. I'm sorry. Nobody can 2 to you right now. We have moved to another part of town. We already have a 3 telephone number. Please call us 4 2288388. Our new 5 is 18 Green Road. It's easy to 6 because it's just beside the history museum, at the end of the road. We will open for business at our new office 7 July 1. We have many exciting trips waiting for you. And we have a 8 for anyone who spends ¥500 or more on a holiday. That is if your holiday 9 more than ¥500, we will give you a free travel bag. Come and join our trips. Thank you for 10 the Sunshine Travel Agency. Bye-bye.



第二章 名 词

【内容提要】

1. 名词的种类

| 名 词 | 类 别 | | 例 词 |
|------|-----------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 专有名词 | 人名、地名、国名等 | | Alice, London, Australia |
| | 组织、团体、机构等 | | Greenpeace, the United Nations |
| | 语言、星期、月份等 | | English, Sunday, January |
| 普通名词 | 可数名词 | 个体名词 | gift, magazine, robot, scientist |
| | | 集体名词 | class, family, group, team, people |
| | 不可数名词 | 物质名词 | coffee, medicine, snow, yoghurt |
| | | 抽象名词 | danger, friendship, surprise, trouble |

2. 不可数名词

物质名词和抽象名词一般是不可数的，通常只有单数形式，谓语动词用单数形式。

3. 可数名词

(1) 可数名词的复数形式添加规则。

| 种类 | 变化 | 例 词 |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 一般情况 | 在词尾加 s | coin, foreigner, magazine, shirt |
| 以 s/x/ch/sh 结尾 | 在词尾加 es | address, fox, match, dish |
| 以辅音字母 + y 结尾 | 变 y 为 i 加 es | baby, city, library, university |
| 以 f 或 fe 结尾 | 变 f/fe 为 v 加 es | half, leaf, knife, shelf, thief, wife |

(2) 可数名词复数的不规则变化。

① 有些名词的单数变复数是不规则的。如：

man - men, policeman - policemen, foot - feet, tooth - teeth, mouse - mice, child - children, 等等。

② 有些名词的单数和复数形式一样。如：

Chinese - Chinese, fish - fish, sheep - sheep 等。

③ 有些名词只有复数形式。如：

glasses, pants, trousers, shoes, socks, gloves, scissors 等。

④ 由 man 或 woman 构成的复合名词前后皆变为复数。如：

man driver - men drivers, woman teacher - women teachers 等。

⑤ 以辅音字母 + o 结尾在词尾加 es。如：

tomato - tomatoes, potato - potatoes, hero - heroes 等。有一些是直接加 s 的, 如: photo - photos, kilo - kilos, piano - pianos 等。

4. 名词的所有格

(1) 名词的所有格添加规则。

| 名词情况 | 构成方法 | 例子 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 有生命的单数名词 | + 's | Nick's pet, my father's car |
| 有生命的复数名词 | 以 s 结尾 + ' | the students' reading room |
| | 不以 s 结尾 + 's | the children's toys |
| 表示时间、距离等的名词 | 在最后一个词后 + 's | half an hour's walk |
| 表示几个人共有的名词 | 在最后一个词后 + 's | Jane and Helen's room |
| 表示每个人各自拥有的名词 | 在每个名词后 + 's | Jane's and Helen's rooms |
| 表示无生命的名词 | of + 名词 | the cover of the book |

(2) 名词所有格要注意的问题。

① 下面情况的名词的所有格后面, 一般省掉它所修饰的名词。如:

the Green's 格林家; at my uncle's 在我叔叔家; go to the doctor's 去医院, 去看病

② 's 结构也可以用于 of 结构以后。如:

a friend of my mother's 我妈妈的一个朋友

③ 用 to 表示的所有格。如:

the key to the door; the answer to the question; the way to the bus station; the entrance to the building; the exit to the shopping mall

【复习方略】

1. 专有名词的第一个字母要大写。如: the Olympic Games

2. 有些集体名词可作单数, 也可作复数。作单数时指整体, 作复数时指个体。如: My family is going to move. 我们要搬家了。(指整体)

My family are watching TV now. 我的家人现在正在看电视。(指个体)

3. a 或 an 不可以与不可数名词连用, 不可数名词在表示数量时, 经常使用词组。如:

a cup of tea; a piece of bread; a slice of beef; two bottles of wine; three bags of rice

4. 有些物质名词有时是可数名词, 有时是不可数名词, 一般要按具体情况而定, 其词义也有所不同。如:

There are many papers in the library. (papers 报纸, 是可数名词)

Please give me a piece of paper. (paper 纸, 是不可数名词)

5. 一些集体名词, 单数形式具有复数意义, 它们作主语时, 谓语要用复数形式。如: people, police 等。

6. 有些名词以 s 结尾, 但意义上是单数, 它们作主语时, 谓语要用单数形式。如:

maths, news 等。

【自我检测】

一、用所给的词的正确形式填空

1. There are sixty _____ (minute) in an hour.
2. How many _____ (toothbrush) do you need?
3. When I was young, my mother used to tell me lots of interesting _____ (story).
4. The _____ (thief) were caught by the police the day before yesterday.
5. I think eating _____ (tomato) is good for our health.
6. Jim had two _____ (tooth) pulled out yesterday.
7. One of his _____ (child) has gone abroad.
8. There is always plenty of _____ (rain) at this time of the year.
9. Mr. Smith is an old friend of my _____ (father).
10. It's about 10 _____ (minute) walk from my home to school.

二、选择填空

- () 1. There are 80 _____ in our school.
A. woman teacher B. women teachers
C. women teacher D. womans teachers
- () 2. Lucy has _____ to do while Jack is looking for _____ now.
A. much work, job B. many works, work
C. several job, a work D. a lot of work, a job
- () 3. I have _____ to tell you, guys.
A. a good news B. some good news'
C. a piece of good news D. many good news
- () 4. In _____ time, there will be more cars and more pollution. Something must be done to stop it.
A. few year B. a few years'
C. a few years D. a few year's
- () 5. — What would you like to drink, ladies?
— _____, please.
A. Two cups of tea B. Two cups of teas
C. Two cup of tea D. Two teas
- () 6. Some _____ and _____ will come and visit our school next Monday.
A. German, Frenchman B. Germans, Frenchmen
C. Germen, Frenchmen D. Germen, Frenchman
- () 7. — Who is the woman in blue?
— She is _____ mother.

- A. Linda's and Bob's B. Linda and Bob's
C. Linda and Bob D. of Linda and Bob
- () 8. Jim has gone to his _____. He will be back in about half an hour.
A. uncle B. uncle home C. uncles D. uncle's
- () 9. There are so many _____ and _____ on the table. I don't know how to handle them.
A. knife, fork B. knives, forks C. knives, forks D. a knife, a fork
- () 10. I thought maths _____ the most difficult subject at that time.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 11. There is _____ noise here. I can't hear you clearly.
A. too many B. too much C. a lot D. several
- () 12. — Here is my telephone number. Would you please write it down?
— Hold on, please. I will go and get a pen and _____.
A. a paper B. some papers C. a piece of paper D. some pieces of papers

三、完形填空

Dear editor,

I read your magazine and I 1 your column "Teenagers Now" a lot. I am almost 16, and have some 2 at home. They are always troubling me. Could you give me some 3 ?



The problem is my 4. Whenever I do things in my own way, she stops me. When I don't listen to her, the two of us 5. And she always 6 me do things I don't like, such as 7 the piano and learning painting. Then, when I have some free time and want to hang out with my friends, she is unhappy. She gets angry when I listen to 8 while I am doing my homework. Also, she stops me 9 playing computer games and chatting online.

I love her, but I don't understand why she always says "No" to the things I want to do. She was once a young person as I 10 now. She should be able to understand me. Don't you think so?

Yours truly,
Looking for help

- () 1. A. write B. love C. hate D. dislike
() 2. A. problem B. problems C. question D. questions
() 3. A. suggestion B. answer C. advice D. advices
() 4. A. father B. mother C. teacher D. younger sister
() 5. A. smile B. laugh C. argue D. shout
() 6. A. asks B. tells C. wants D. makes

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| () 7. A. play | B. to play | C. playing | D. played |
| () 8. A. song | B. music | C. story | D. telephones |
| () 9. A. to | B. on | C. by | D. from |
| () 10 A. was | B. were | C. am | D. is |

【要點答內】

第三章 代 词

【内容提要】

1. 代词的分类

(1) 人称代词(主格和宾格)。

单数: I - me, you - you, he - him, she - her, it - it

复数: we - us, you - you, they - them

(2) 物主代词(形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词)。

单数: my - mine, your - yours, his - his, her - hers, its - its

复数: our - ours, your - yours, their - theirs

(3) 反身代词。

单数: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself

复数: ourselves, yourselves, themselves

(4) 指示代词。

单数: this, that

复数: these, those

(5) 不定代词。

some, any; no, none; many, much; few, little; each, every; one; all; both, either, neither; other, another; somebody, someone, something; anybody, anyone, anything; nobody, no one, nothing; everybody, everyone, everything

(6) 疑问代词。

what, which, who, whom, whose

2. 代词的用法

不同的代词可以在句子中充当不同的成分,如主语、宾语、表语、同位语、定语和状语,在学习含有代词的句子时可以多加留意。

【复习方略】

(1) 几个人称代词同时作主语时,排列次序一般是 You, he/she and I; You and I; He/She and I; 此外,人称代词单独使用时,一般不用主格而用宾格。如:

— Who drew this picture?

— Me.

(2) 名词性物主代词有时可以与 of 连用,构成双重属格。如:

A friend of mine gave me the ticket.

(3) 名词性物主代词当主语时,谓语动词可用单数或复数形式,这要由上下文或全句意思而定。如:

This is not my English book. Mine is on my desk.

Your cards are white, mine are pink.

(4) 反身代词在实际运用中,可构成许多固定词组。如:

help oneself to (随便吃), enjoy oneself (过得愉快), look after oneself (照顾自己), teach oneself (自学), make oneself at home (别拘束), by oneself (独自,亲自), for oneself (为自己)。

(5) this, these 指近的事物; that, those 指远的事物。如:

This is Jim's basketball. That one is Jack's.

These are science books. Those are history books.

(6) one 可代替上文出现过的单数名词,以免重复,如代替上文的复数名词时,则用 ones。如:

My digital camera doesn't work. I think I must buy a new one.

The old magazines are on the shelf and the new ones are over there.

(7) any 常用于疑问句或否定句中, some 常用于肯定句中,但在表示请求或邀请时, some 也用在疑问句中。如:

Would you like some coffee?

(8) somebody, someone, something; anybody, anyone, anything; nobody, no one, nothing; everybody, everyone, everything 作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数。如:

Everything is ready.

此外,形容词或 else 修饰它们时,要放在它们的后面。如:

I have something important to tell you.

Do you want anything else?

(9) the other, the others, others, other 和 another 的用法。

the other 指两个中的另一个, the others 指三个或三个以上的其余的人或物的全部, others 泛指别人或别的东西, other 表示“另外的”、“其他的”的意思, another 是指三个或三个以上的人和事物的另一个。如:

He has two sons. One is a teacher, the other is a tour guide.

This pen is better than the others.

He is always ready to help others.

I have many other things to do.

This shirt is too long for me. Please show me another.

(10) both, neither, either, all 和 none 的用法。

both 表示“两者都”,作主语时是复数; neither 表示“两者中任何一个都不”,作主语时是单数; either 表示“两者中任何一个”,作主语时是单数; all 表示“三个或三个以上的所有,全部,都”,作主语指人时,一般是复数,指物时,一般是单数; none 表示“三个或三个以上都不,全部都不”,代替不可数名词作主语时,是单数,如代替可数名词作主语时,可作单数或复数。如:

Both of my parents like watching ball games, but neither of them likes doing sports.

There are trees on either side of the street.