

# 2009 中考全攻略

最新全国中考试题  
分类题解与闯关训练

英语



复习指导



考点透视



典型试题导析



跟踪强化训练

山西出版集团  
山西教育出版社

2009

# 中考全攻略

最新全国中考试题  
分类题解与闯关训练

《中考全攻略》编委会 编  
编 著 李金玲 张晓红 曹 璟  
贾少梅 郭启光 钱志毅  
任建登 王晓玲 冀冬青

英语

山西出版集团  
山西教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考全攻略. 英语/《中考全攻略》编委会 编. —太原:山西教育出版社,  
2008.8

ISBN 978-7-5440-2175-3

I. 中… II. 中… III. 英语课—初中—升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 029677 号

## 中考全攻略·英语

---

责任编辑 冉红平

复 审 孟绍勇

终 审 刘立平

装帧设计 侯云峰 陶雅娜

印装监制 贾永胜

出版发行 山西出版集团·山西教育出版社

(太原市水西门街馒头巷7号 电话:4035711 邮编:030002)

印 装 山西新华印业有限公司人民印刷分公司

开 本 787×1092 1/16

印 张 17

字 数 538 千字

版 次 2008 年 8 月第 8 版山西第 24 次印刷

印 数 287001—302000 册

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5440-2175-3

定 价 27.00 元

---

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与印刷厂联系调换。电话:0358-7641044

## 策划人语

如果将考场比作没有硝烟的战场,那么,想成为“常胜之军”的考生们手中所急需的,便是一份考场“战略图”。而此刻展现在你眼前的《中考全攻略》系列丛书,正是这样一套值得信赖的“中考指南手册”。与同类图书相比,它显现出许多独有的闪光点。

### 战略目标明确——回顾旧形势,预测新走向

正所谓“知己知彼,百战不殆”,掌握中考的相关信息,恰似扼住考场的“咽喉”,变“大海捞针”为“有的放矢”,从而彻底改变考生盲从被动的应考局面。本丛书中相关信息的收集与整理,皆是各地名师数年心血的凝结,既具有理论上的指导意义,同时也为考生复习指明了“攻取”的方向。

### 战略部署精当——汇各地名题,创全新体例

如何给考生提供一份精确而细致的“中考透视图”?本丛书正是以此作为编写思路的基点,走出题海战术的误区,开创了以“知识梳理为骨架,考点透视为血脉,典型试题导析为精髓,跟踪强化训练为延伸”的全新体例,将“复习”与“应考”完美地融合在一起,体现出本丛书的前瞻性和创新性。

### 战略指挥权威——聚天下名师,把中考命脉

本着革新“应考观念”的宗旨,众多名师“作客”本丛书,将一种全新的学习理念渗入具体的操作实践中。面对每一学科的不同考纲要求,名师们从知识点出发,倡导思维的广泛性与创新性,搭建起理解与运用的桥梁,使知识真正转化为一种能力。凭借本丛书独到的知识疏导方式,一种“以一当十”的中考新体验将成为现实。

也许,每一年的中考都是一次探索的重复,而对于每一位考生,这一验证过程却是独一无二的。本丛书试图给予你的,正是冲刺前的“能量补充”。在起跑线前,多一份清醒,多一点信心,你的“应战步伐”定将迈得更加轻松自如。



# 目 录

## 第一部分 听力能力训练

|            |    |
|------------|----|
| 攻略1·复习指导   | /1 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /1 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /4 |

## 第二部分 词 汇

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| 攻略1·复习指导   | /10 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /10 |
| 攻略3·典型试题导析 | /14 |
| 攻略4·跟踪强化训练 | /16 |

## 第三部分 语 法

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 攻略1·复习指导   | /50  |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /50  |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /52  |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /56  |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /59  |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /62  |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /67  |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /84  |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /89  |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /92  |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /95  |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /100 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /101 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /103 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /104 |

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /108 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /109 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /111 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /113 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /116 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /116 |

## 第四部分 交际能力训练

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 攻略1·复习指导   | /119 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /119 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /123 |

## 第五部分 完形填空

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 攻略1·复习指导   | /151 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /152 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /154 |

## 第六部分 阅读理解

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 攻略1·复习指导   | /180 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /181 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /182 |

## 第七部分 书面表达

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 攻略1·复习指导   | /219 |
| 攻略2·考点透视   | /219 |
| 攻略3·跟踪强化训练 | /221 |

## 参考答案及提示 听力材料

|      |
|------|
| /238 |
| /261 |

# 第一部分

## 听力能力训练

### A 攻略1 复习指导

中考听力测试着重检测学生理解和获取信息的能力,其考查形式主要有以下几类:听词辨音;听句子选词;听句子,填单词;听句子或对话,选图;看图听句子,选出正确的答案;听问话,选答语;听对话、短文或独白,选择正确答案或判断正误;听短文填写表格;听短文,回答问题等。

为了使同学们能够积极备战,消除考试中的紧张情绪,尽快进入考试状态,下面介绍一些如何提高听力能力和做好听力测试的方法,以备同学们参考。

1. 听是理解和吸收口头信息的交际能力。同学们在日常学习中一定要加强阅读和朗读,注意词汇及背景知识的积累。因为阅读是外语学习中重要的“输入过程”和“信息积累过程”;而大声的朗读能够解决语音辨别能力低、语言连贯能力弱、不同口音辨析能力差等问题。

2. 一般说来,听力测试主要考查获取具体的事实性信息的能力,这些问题多以 when, where, who, what, why, how 等疑问词的形式出现。该部分主要包括某事件的细节、数字与计算(时间、价格等)、地点与方向、身份与职业等等,因此这里需要提醒考生在听力测试中要重点听清第二个人的答语或问话,以便从中捕捉到所需信息。

3. 听力测试题与笔试题的不同之处在于,它是一次性的,不能重复再听。因此要养成抢记内容的能力,如抢记人名、地名、时间、数字等。记录时要尽量采用简便易写且自己能懂的方式,如听到 Mr White is two years older than Mr Brown. 时,可记为 W2 > B。同理,在填写较长的单词如 October twelve 时,可先写 10. 12,待录音完毕后再从容地改写成英文。遇上那些一时拿不准、写不出的词时,要学会用音标、汉语或拼音等能唤起回忆的任何方法做快速记录,这样就可以在录音结束后为自己创造追忆的条件。另外,在做题过程中如遇到确实听不懂的,要果断放弃,集中精力,紧跟磁带速度走,切不可死钻牛角尖,一误再误。

4. 在做短文或独白的听力题时,要注意抓文章的中心思想。短文或独白的主题句一般在文章的首句,有时也出现在句中或句末。主题句通常是一篇听力材料的中心思想,文章中的其他内容一般也都是用来说明主题句的。

5. 听力结束后,不要急于做笔试题。要利用头脑中还保留的短暂记忆和草草的记录内容,对那些不太肯定的答案进行语法上的推敲。

### B 攻略2 考点透视

#### (一) 听录音,选择图片。

这类型题在各地的中考试中被广泛使用,这种考查形式能有效地考查听力理解技能,学生可以把听到的语言与某种具体事物或信息概念联系起

来,符合学生的认知能力和年龄特点。

● 例

M: When will the 29th Olympic Games be held?

W: In 2008.



A



B



C

[导析] 答案 C。考查学生的听力及识别图形的能力,根据对话内容应选 C。

## (二) 听录音,选择相应的应答语。

这类题型侧重考查学生对日常交际用语或功能意念项目的掌握情况,也是各地普遍采用的一种题型。

● 例 My brother and I are going to Canada next week for a holiday.

A. Wish you a good holiday.

B. Help yourself.

C. I have been there.

[导析] 答案 A。问句意为:我和我哥哥下星期要去加拿大度假。根据问句应选 A。

## (三) 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

听对话回答问题是目前最为普遍的听力考试方式之一,其中包括长、短对话两种形式。短对话只有一组对话,然后根据对话内容提出一个问题;而长对话可能有几组对话,要求考生回答 2~5 个问题不等。这种形式是检测听力理解最有效的形式,而且还间接地考查了学生会话的能力。

● 例 W: Why hasn't the No. 9 bus come yet?  
M: Oh, it passed by five minutes ago.

W: We'll have to wait for ten minutes.

Q: How often does the No. 9 bus come?

A. Every ten minutes.

B. Every fifteen minutes.

C. Every nineteen minutes.

[导析] 答案 B。对话中说:“车 5 分钟以前过去的,我们要再等 10 分钟。”所以判定是每 15 分钟。

## (四) 听短文,回答问题。

这种题型与前一种形式的差异主要表现在录音材料的选用方面,也是近年来各地普遍采用的题型。

● 例 Tom, Mike and Jack once lost their way in the forest on a cold day. They came to a farmer's house and asked the farmer if they could stay in his house for the night. “Sure,” the

farmer said, “but I only have a room for two of you in the house. The other one will have to sleep with my horses in another big house. I'm afraid the big house may smell terrible.” “I'll sleep in the big house,” Tom said. But half an hour later there was a loud knock on the door of the farmer's house. Tom stood outside the door and said, “The smell there is terrible. I can't sleep at all.” “All right,” said Mike. “I'll sleep in that house.” So he went off to it. After a few minutes there was another knock on the door. “I can't sleep, either,” said Mike. “How can that be?” said Jack, “Let me try.” About twenty minutes later came another knock. When they opened the door, Tom and Mike saw all the horses outside.

1. What happened to the three boys on a cold day?

A. They lost their way.

B. They couldn't find the big house.

C. They had to spend the night in the open air.

2. What did the three boys ask the farmer to do?

A. To give them some water and food.

B. To let them stay in his house for a night.

C. To tell them the way to walk out of the forest.

3. Why did one of the boys have to sleep in the big house?

A. The farmer didn't like the third boy.

B. One of the boys made a loud noise when he slept.

C. There wasn't enough room in the farmer's house.

4. Who was the first to sleep with the horses?

A. Mike. B. Jack. C. Tom.

5. Why were all the horses outside at the house door?

A. Because someone drove them out of the house.

B. Because the smell in the big house was really terrible.

C. Because the horses didn't like to stay with people at night.

[导析] 答案: 1~5 ABCCA。由短文第一句: Tom, Mike and Jack once lost their way in the forest on a cold day. 可知, 所以第 1 小题应选 A; 由短文第二句: They came to a farmer's house and



asked the farmer if they could stay in his house for the night. 可知,第2 小题应选 B;根据短文“but I only have a room... in a big house”可知第3 小题应选 C;根据“I'll sleep in the big house,” Tom said. 可知,第4 小题选 C;根据短文最后两句可知,最后一题应选 A。

#### (五) 听录音,完成句子、表格、语段。

这种题型避免了客观试题猜测答案的可能性,能够较为真实地考查学生的听力理解能力和一定的提取、归纳、表述能力,是一种较为理想的考查方式。

● 例 Summer vacation can be relaxing time for sleeping, eating good meals and seeing old friends. Try to take some time off from school and spend weeks of fun. Here are some ideas for planning your vacation.

First of all, joining a club is a good choice! We have a music club, a sports club and an art club. It's good for your future development and the teachers in the clubs can give you good advice. Just call 682-7618 for further information.

Doing something good for the society is also great. Here we'll offer a volunteer program for you. You may find you teens can also make the world better. If you want to be a volunteer, call us at 682-6792 from Monday to Friday.

Have you ever had the experience of living with another family? Here's a program—"Meeting a New Family" to have two families exchange their children for a certain time. Isn't that exciting? Join us! Sign up at Ckids.com.

A summer camp is still popular today. We are going to hold an English Summer Camp this year. There you can not only make friends but also improve your English. You can practice English in different games, speech contests and so on. Do you like it? Our phone number is 993-7543.

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| First of all,                  | joining a <u>1</u> is a good choice.                               |
| If you want to be a volunteer, | You can call <u>2</u> from Monday to Friday.                       |
| "Meeting a New Family"         | offers you a chance to live with a new family for a <u>3</u> time. |
| In the summer camp,            | You can <u>4</u> in different games, speech contests and so on.    |
| The text is mainly about       | <u>5</u> .   |

[导析] 答案: 1. club 2. 682-6792  
3. certain 4. practic(s) e/improve (your) English 5. the ideas/plans/programs for the summer vacation

注意在听的时候捕捉信息,只要认真听,是很容易填表格的。要特别注意单词的拼写,有时候同学们听懂了,但单词拼写错误也不能得分。

#### (六) 听录音,然后填空。

根据语言综合测试的研究,听写不仅可以测试学生听的能力,还可以较好地检测学生的总体语言能力。

● 例 Plants and animals are living things. All living things 1 food for energy. Without a way to get energy, they would 2. Plants and animals get their food in different ways. A plant use the energy in 3 to make food for itself. Without sun or 4, small plants would not be able to grow into 5 plants.

[导析] 答案: 1. need 2. die 3. sunlight 4. air 5. bigger

在填写单词时要注意单词的语法结构。





# 攻略3 跟踪强化训练

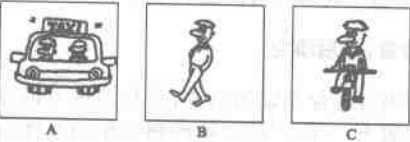
## Test 1


### 第一节 听力选图


这一节共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一段对话。请你根据听到的内容,从 A、B、C 三幅图中选出与对话内容相符的一项。

- 

A B C
- 

A B C
- 

A B C
- 

A B C
- 

A B C

### 第二节 交际应答

这一节共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一句话。请你根据听到的内容,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳应答选项。

- A. It is dark.  
B. I love it.  
C. It's sunny.
- A. I have a cold.  
B. I agree.  
C. I hope so.

- A. He's 25 years old.  
B. He is Mr Smith.  
C. He's from Canada.
- A. That's a good idea.  
B. It doesn't matter.  
C. Not at all.
- A. Thank you.  
B. Me, too.  
C. Very well.

### 第三节 对话理解

这一节共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一段对话和一个问题。请你根据听到的内容和提出的问题,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

- A. Bananas.  
B. Oranges.  
C. Bananas and oranges.
- A. One day.  
B. Two days.  
C. Three days.
- A. Go swimming.  
B. Go to the airport.  
C. Stay at home.
- A. Teacher and student.  
B. Brother and sister.  
C. Classmates.
- A. A good story.  
B. A good actor.  
C. A good movie.

### 第四节 语篇理解

这一节你将听到一篇短文。请你根据听到的内容和提出的 5 个问题,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

- Where will David have his birthday party?  
A. At a restaurant.  
B. At home.  
C. At his uncle's.
- Who will cook dinner before the party?  
A. Mum and dad.  
B. Dad and David.  
C. Mum and David.
- How many friends will come to the party?  
A. Fourteen.

B. Fifteen.

C. Sixteen.

19. When will the party start?

A. At 3:00 p. m.

B. At 6:30 p. m.

C. At 10:00 p. m.

20. What are they going to do in the party?

A. To exchange their CDs.

B. To dance together.

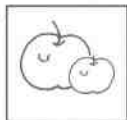
C. To have a fashion show. (山西)

## Test 2

A) 每小题你将听到一段对话, 从 A、B、C 三幅图中找出与你所听内容相符的选项。每段对话读一遍。

1.

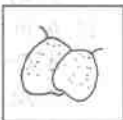
A.



B.



C.



2.

A.



B.



C.



3.

A.



B.



C.



4.

A.



B.

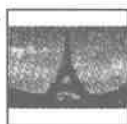


C.



5.

A.



B.



C.



B) 听下面的对话或独白, 每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 请根据你所听到的内容, 从所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个适当的答语。听每段对话或独白前, 你都有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的答题时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答 6、7 题。

6. Which is Wang Mei's favourite festival?

A. Chinese New Year.

B. Mid-Autumn Festival.

C. Dragon Boat Festival.

7. Why does she like it?

A. Because she can eat mooncakes.

B. Because she can get a lot of presents.

C. Because she can eat some rice dumplings.

听第 7 段材料, 回答 8 ~ 10 题。

8. What's the date today?

A. March 5.

B. March 15.

C. March 25.

9. What's wrong with Wu Dong?

A. He has got a bad cold.

B. He was badly hurt.

C. He has broken his leg.

10. What are they going to do after school?

A. Play basketball.

B. Go to see Wu Dong.

C. Go to the cinema.

听第 8 段材料, 回答 11 ~ 15 题。

11. Where will the students go tomorrow?

A. The Palace Museum.

B. The Great Wall.

C. The Summer Palace.

12. When will they meet?

A. At 8:00 am.

B. At 8:30 am.

C. At 9:00 am.

13. Where will they meet?

A. At the bus stop.

B. At the school gate.

C. Near Sandy's house.

14. How will they go there?

A. By bike.

B. By car.

C. By bus.

15. What is the weather like tomorrow?  
 A. It's cloudy.  
 B. It's rainy.  
 C. It's sunny.

听第9段材料,回答16~20题。

16. How old is Mimi?  
 A. 2 years old.  
 B. 3 years old.  
 C. 4 years old.
17. What colour are Mimi's eyes?  
 A. Black.     B. Yellow.  
 C. Green.
18. What is Mimi's favourite food?  
 A. Fish.  
 B. Meat.  
 C. Bread.
19. Where does Mimi like to sleep?  
 A. In the garden.  
 B. In a basket.  
 C. Under the tree.
20. Why does Mimi never worry?  
 A. Because it is very silly.  
 B. Because we take good care of it.  
 C. Because it often plays with balls and pieces of string.

### Test 3

I. 听句子,选择与画面一致的选项。每组句子听一遍。



1. A B C    2. A B C    3. A B C    4. A B C

II. 听句子,选择适当的答语。每个句子听两遍。

5. A. Let me see.  
 B. By bus.  
 C. Sorry, I'm new here.
6. A. Yes, it is.  
 B. I like it very much.  
 C. I'm having dinner.
7. A. You're welcome.  
 B. I'm going home.  
 C. No. 6 Culture Street.

8. A. I'm not sure.  
 B. I'm sorry.  
 C. I like music.

9. A. Two days.  
 B. It doesn't matter.  
 C. I'm not feeling well.

10. A. To the south.  
 B. About \$280.  
 C. By plane.

III. 听对话和对话后的问题,选择正确答案。对话和问题听两遍。

11. A. 6:20.  
 B. 6:30.  
 C. 6:40.
12. A. On foot.  
 B. By bus.  
 C. By bike.
13. A. In a theatre.  
 B. On a playground.  
 C. At a bus stop.

14. A. Noodles.  
 B. Vegetables.  
 C. Eggs.
15. A. Cleaning the room.  
 B. Moving things around.  
 C. Making a bookcase.

IV. 听一段对话和对话后的问题,选择正确答案。对话和问题听两遍。

16. A. Margaret Chan.  
 B. Mr Menon.  
 C. Mrs Menon.
17. A. In a moment.  
 B. By 9:00 p. m.  
 C. On Friday.
18. A. To talk about their party.  
 B. To talk about the massage.  
 C. To relax herself.
19. A. 853-2736.  
 B. 852-4736.  
 C. 824-5736.
20. A. Go to see Margaret.  
 B. Phone Margaret.  
 C. Take a message.

V. 听短文,用所听到的单词或短语完成表格。

| Name     | Occupation  | Date      | Purpose                            | Time         |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Mr King  | Businessman | June 21   | On business.                       | 2 weeks.     |
| Mrs King | Teacher     | June 13th | For a 22.                          | 5 days.      |
| Paul     | Artist      | June 12th | To tour Australia and New Zealand. | At least 23. |
| Mary     | 24          | June 16th | To 25 her grandparents.            | A week.      |

(山东威海)

Test 4

I. 听小对话,选择图片。本题共有五个小题,在每一小题内你将听到一个小对话,我们把对话念一遍。请你从试卷上的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选择一幅恰当的图片。

1. Which animal can bring us good luck?



A



B



C

2. Which Olympic Games are they talking about?



A

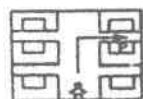


B

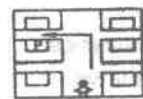


C

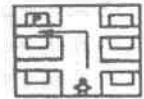
3. Where is the police station?



A



B



C

4. What's David's favorite sport?



A



B



C

5. What did Linda lose?



A



B



C

II. 听小对话,回答问题。本题共有五个小题,在每一个小题内你将听到一个小对话,然后你会听到一个问题,我们把对话和问题都念一遍。请你从试卷上的 A、B、C 三个选项中,找出能回答这个问题的最佳答案。

6. A. A picture. B. A kite. C. A watch.

7. A. At home. B. In a shop. C. At school.

8. A. At 7:10. B. At 7:20. C. At 7:30.

9. A. Exciting. B. Interesting. C. Boring.

10. A. Sunny. B. Windy. C. Cloudy.

III. 听长对话,回答问题。本题共有两段较长的对话,我们把对话念两遍。请你根据对话内容,从 A、B、C 三个选项中,选择一个最佳答案。

听下面一段较长的对话,回答第 11、12 小题。

11. Where are they going to spend their holidays?

A. The USA.

B. Canada.

C. Australia.

12. Who are the two speakers?

A. A father and a daughter.

B. A mother and a son.

C. A brother and a sister.

听下面一段较长的对话,回答第 13 ~ 15 小题。

13. What does Steven do?

A. A journalist.

B. A driver.

C. A student.

14. What foreign languages can Steven speak?

A. French and English.

B. English and Russian.

C. French and Russian.

15. Which country is NOT mentioned in the dialogue?

A. America.

B. Australia.

C. France.

VI. 听短文,回答问题。本题是一篇短文,短文后有五个问题,我们把短文念两遍。请你根据短文内容从 A、B、C 三个选项选择一个最佳答案。

16. Tom was told to paint \_\_\_\_\_ at first.

A. a hand B. a foot C. a head

17. His grandpa wanted Tom to \_\_\_\_\_ before painting.

A. watch the model carefully

B. walk on the paper

C. listen to him carefully

18. Tom made his feet \_\_\_\_\_ with paint.

A. yellow B. green C. black

19. His grandpa felt \_\_\_\_\_ when he came back.

A. excited B. angry C. interested

20. At last Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

A. copied the model

B. asked someone for help

C. left his own footprints(脚印) on the paper

(福建厦门)

### Test 5

#### I. 听对话, 选图片。

你将听到五段对话和五个问题, 每段对话读两遍, 每个问题读两遍。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

1.



A



B



C

2.



A



B



C

3.



A



B



C

4.



A



B



C

5.



A



B



C

#### II. 听对话, 选答案。

你将听到两段对话, 每段对话后有几个小题。每段对话读两遍, 每个问题仅读一遍。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

6. A. Shanghai.

B. Beijing.

C. Nanjing.

7. A. Because her father has got a job there.

B. Because she is going to university there.

C. Because she misses her friends there.

8. A. He is doing his homework.

B. He is having lunch outside.

C. He is phoning his friend.

9. A. At seven in the evening.

B. At six in the morning.

C. At four in the afternoon.

10. A. At Jack's office.

B. At Jack's home.

C. At the school gate.

#### III. 听短文, 选答案。

你将听到一篇短文和五个问题。短文读两遍, 每个问题仅读一遍。请根据短文内容, 在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

11. A. 5. B. 4. C. 3.

12. A. In a big city.

B. In the countryside.

C. In a small town.

13. A. A teacher.

B. A nurse.

C. A worker.

14. A. I love you.

B. I'm sorry.

C. How are you?

15. A. Quiet. B. Lazy. C. Clever.

#### IV. 听短文, 写信息。

你将听到一篇短文, 短文读两遍。请根据短文内容, 填写下面表格中的空缺部分。

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| What     | Susan is interested in (16) _____.                |
| What     | Traveling is an important (17) _____ in her life. |
| When     | This (18) _____, her family are coming to China.  |
| How long | They will stay here for (19) _____ days.          |
| How      | Then they will (20) _____ to Beijing.             |

(安徽)

## 第二部分

## 词汇

### A 攻略1

### 复习指导

基础教育阶段英语课程的总体目标是培养学生综合运用语言的能力。语言知识和语言技能是综合运用语言能力的基础,词汇又是语言之根本。可以说,中考中任何一种题型都离不开对词汇的考查。

词汇的学习重在灵活。“词不离句,句不离群”,我们不能孤立地去学、去记一个单词,而要把它放在它所在的语境中去理解,并适当运用语法规则

进行分析和判断。

随着时代的进步,对英语水平的要求也在不断地提高。新课程标准对初中单词掌握量的要求已达到了1 200多个,如何在有限的时间内有效地掌握并灵活运用这么多的单词,方法很重要,首先要先将这些单词进行归纳总结,找出它们的共同性和特殊性、词与词之间的联系,然后进行有针对性的复习,这样就能在考试中取得好成绩。

### B 攻略2

### 考点透视

(一) 搞清词性,清楚兼类词(“四会”词)。

#### 1. 名词兼动词

answer, brush, change, call, cut, cook, cry, dance, drink, draw, dress, fight, fish, hand, help, hurry, lie, live (life n.), last, love, laugh, meet, milk, mind, play, plant, post, pay, push, rain, rest, snow, sleep, shop, swim, shout, smell, smile, stay, thank, telephone, trouble, turn, travel, talk, visit, watch, water, walk, cover, excuse, copy, cross, knock, love, matter, ring, set, sound, step, surprise, welcome, wish

● 例 1 There are eleven \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in each team in a football match.

[导析] play 是动词,是“玩,游戏”的意思,但在此处应加-er 变为名词。player 意为“选手”,且在这里应用复数形式,因此填 players。

#### 2. 形容词兼副词

close, enough, early, far, fast, good (well

adv.), hard, first, last, late, left, much (more, most), next, near, no, right, above, loud, low, quick

● 例 2 This kind of skirt looks \_\_\_\_\_ and sells \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nice; well      B. nice; good  
C. well; well      D. good; nice

[导析] looks 在此处是连系动词,后面需加形容词; sells 为行为动词,作谓语,后面需加副词,所给词中 nice, good 为形容词,而 well 是副词,故应选 A。

#### 3. 副词兼名词

back, home, left, right, once, today, tomorrow, yesterday

● 例 3 Have you read the news in \_\_\_\_\_ (today) newspaper?

[导析] today 在此处为名词,作定语,修饰 newspaper,应采用所有格形式 today's。



#### 4. 名词兼形容词

back, black, blue, brown, cold, Chinese, dark, east, enough, English, front, green, half, kind, light, left, last, north, orange, red, right, south, sweet, second, west, white, yellow, favourite, Russian

● 例 4 The sweets are sweet. 糖果是甜的。

An orange is orange. 橘子是橙色的。

[导析] 这两个句子中同样的词作主语时,它们是名词,sweet意为“糖果”,orange意为“橘子”;作表语时,它们又都是形容词,sweet是“甜的”意思,而orange是“橙色的”意思。

#### 5. 形容词兼动词

clean, tidy, open, own, close

● 例 5 I think the shop is \_\_\_\_\_ at this time of day.

- A. opened B. open  
C. to open D. opens

[导析] 根据句子意思及结构,此处应填形容词作表语,A、C、D皆为open作动词的变化形式,故选B。

### (二) 掌握基本的构词法知识,分清派生词和合成词。

#### 1. 动词转化为名词

a. -er/or 如: teach—teacher, run—runner, drive—driver, visit—visitor

b. -ing 如: wash—washing, meet—meeting, build—building, begin—beginning

c. 其他 如: please—pleasure, invent—invention

● 例 6 The best \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in this sports meeting is Lin Tao.

[导析] 所填词在句中作主语,应为名词形式。run的名词形式为在其后双写n加-er,runner意为“跑步选手”。

● 例 7 There are many tall \_\_\_\_\_ (build) on each side of the road.

[导析] there be句型表示“有……”,在这里名词作表语,many修饰可数名词,所以此处应填buildings,意为“高楼”。

#### 2. 名词转化为形容词

a. -n 如: Canada—Canadian, America—American, Australia—Australian

b. -y 如: health—healthy, luck—lucky, sun—sunny, noise—noisy

c. 其他 如: danger—dangerous, friend—friendly, wool—woolen

● 例 8 Was it \_\_\_\_\_ (cloud) yesterday?

[导析] 形容词作表语表示天气状况,应填cloudy。

#### 3. 形容词转化为副词

-ly 如: careful—carefully, safe—safely, lucky—luckily, terrible—terribly

● 例 9 I think John can finish the work \_\_\_\_\_ (easy).

[导析] 所填词在句中要求作状语,修饰动词finish,应采用副词形式easily。

● 例 10

“We must keep \_\_\_\_\_ in the library,” the woman said to me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. quiet; quietly B. quietly; quietly  
C. quietly; quiet D. quiet; quiet

[导析] keep + adj. 表示保持某种状态。此处形容词为quiet,副词quietly修饰动词said,故选A。

#### 4. 动词转化为形容词

a. -ful 如: forget—forgetful, help—helpful, care—careful, use—useful, thank—thankful, grate—grateful

b. 分词形容词 如: worry—worried, break—broken, please—pleased, close—closed, interest—interesting, frustrate—frustrated, amaze—amazing

c. 其他 如: enjoy—enjoyable

● 例 11 My uncle was very \_\_\_\_\_ (thank) to you for helping him so much.

[导析] 所填词在句中作表语,需采用形容词形式thankful。

#### 5. 形容词转化为名词

如: good—goodness, happy—happiness, different—difference, foreign—foreigner, pleased—pleasure, friendly—friend, confident—confidence

● 例 12 A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (foreign) have come to visit our city.

[导析] 所填词在句中作主语,所以应用名词形式foreigner。它又是一个可数名词,a lot of修饰它,所以应用它的复数形式,应填foreigners。

(三) 搞清一些易混淆词或词组的用法及区别。

1. speak, say, talk, tell

这四个词都与“说”有关。

● 例 13 Americans speak English.

美国人讲英语。

Who is going to speak at the meeting?

谁将在会上发言?

[导析] speak 意为“讲,发言”,通常指讲某种语言。

● 例 14 What did Susan say to you yesterday? 昨天苏珊对你说了什么?

He is always saying he's going to work hard.

他总是说他要努力学习。

[导析] say 意为“说”,它着重强调说的内容。

● 例 15 They are talking about the film “the Lord of Ring”. 他们正在谈论电影《指环王》。  
Don't talk in class.

不要在课堂上交谈。

[导析] talk 意为“谈论,交谈”,常用词组为 talk about。

● 例 16 Mother told me to be careful on the road. 妈妈告诉我路上小心。

He told a lie yesterday.

昨天他撒谎了。

[导析] tell 意为“告诉”,tell a story 为“讲故事”。

2. find, find out, look for

这三个词都与“查找,寻找”有关,find 意为“找到”,强调结果;find out 意为“找出,查明”,也指结果,但它强调经过探询、调查之后才发现的某人或某事;look for 意为“寻找”,指寻找的过程。

● 例 17 I looked for my pen everywhere and at last I found it on the floor.

我到处寻找我的钢笔,最后在地板上找到了它。

● 例 18 The police found out the man who stole the bike finally.

警察最终找到了偷自行车的人。

● 例 19 Even in some big cities in China, you can find people eating hamburgers.

甚至在中国的一些大城市,你也会看到人们吃汉堡。

3. take, spend, pay, cost

这几个词都是“花费”的意思,take 指“花费时间”,它常用于句型“It takes sb some time to do

sth”;spend 既指“花费时间”也指“花费金钱”,它的主语为人,常用固定搭配为“spend on sth/(in) doing sth”;pay 指“付钱”,主语为人,常用固定搭配“pay for sth”;cost 意为“花费金钱”或“值(多少钱)”,主语通常为物。

● 例 20 I enjoy reading very much, but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ much time \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. spend; on

B. pay; in

C. take; in

D. cost; in

[导析] 这里指花时间,主语又为人,所以选 A,意为“虽然我非常喜欢阅读,但我不能在阅读上花太多的时间”。

● 例 21 The pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ me more than 300 yuan.

A. took

B. spent

C. cost

D. paid

[导析] 这句话的意思是“这双鞋花了我三百多元钱”,所以选 C。

4. arrive, get to, reach

这几个词都有“到达”之意,arrive 当“到达”讲时,后要跟介词 in (到达大地方)或 at (到达小地方)，“到达”后面如没有地点,用 arrive; get to 当“到达”讲时,后面如是副词,比如:home, here 或 there 时,要省略掉介词 to; reach 当“到达”讲时,后面直接跟到达的目的地,reach 还有“够到,够着”之意。

● 例 22 I'll give you a call when I \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

A. get

B. will reach

C. arrive in

D. got to

[导析] “到达北京”可以说 get to Beijing, reach Beijing 或 arrive in Beijing,此处又考虑在带有时间状语的从句中,主句如是将来时,从句用一般现在时,故选 C。

5. wear, put on, dress (up)

都与“穿衣”有关,wear 强调状态,意为“穿着”;put on 强调动作,意为“穿上”;dress (up) 意为“给……穿衣,打扮”。

● 例 23 Lily likes wearing a blue jeans and a white T-shirt.

莉莉喜欢穿蓝色的牛仔裤和白色的T恤。

They put on raincoats and went out.

他们穿上雨衣出去了。

Dress yourself more neatly, please.

请穿着整齐一点。