



2003年中考
最后几题



中考

及

热点题 压轴题

● 归类解析 ●

中考命题研究组编写

英语

中国少年儿童出版社

北京中考命题研究组

中考**热点题**及**压轴题**归类解析

英 语

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中国少年儿童出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考热点题及压轴题归类解析.英语/方运加主编.一北京:
中国少年儿童出版社,2002.10
ISBN 7-5007-6179-1

I.中... II.方... 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(2002)第 077778 号

中考热点题及压轴题归类解析

— 内容概要 —

做一套老题,不如做一道热点题;练十道普通题,不如练一道压轴题。《中高考热点题压轴题归类解析》是由众多特、高级教师通过对当前考试热点的分析和对多年教学经验的综合,精心打造出的—般题书巨舰,全书题型多样、层次分明、归类清晰、讲解细致,对学生的解题能力进行了非常高效的训练,迅速提高学生举一反三的能力,开拓解题思路,让学生做最少、最精的题,取得最大的进步。

谁能笑傲题海,惟我压轴一卷!

中考热点题及压轴题归类解析·英语

ZHONG KAO RE DIAN TI JI YA ZHOU TI GUI LEI JIE XI·YING YU



出版发行: 中国少年儿童出版社

出版人:

主持编辑:陈效师

责任编辑:黄晓云

责任校对:江 蓝

装帧设计:徐徐一枝

封面设计:徐徐一枝

责任印务:栾永生

社 址:北京东四十二条二十一号

电 话:010-65956688

24 小时销售咨询服务热线:010-65302007

邮政编码:100708

传 真:010-65952676

印 刷:合肥杏花印务股份有限公司

经 销:新华书店

开 本:787×1092 1/16

2002 年 10 月北京第 1 版

字 数:166 千字

印 张:7.25

2003 年 1 月合肥第 1 次印刷

印 数:1-10000 册

ISBN 7-5007-6179-1/G·4924

语、数、英、物、化全套(五册)总定价:60.00 元

图书若有印装问题,请随时向本社出版科退换。

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敬告考生：考前做题不必太多，关键是把握中考的变化与走向——解析中考热点，破译中考难题。弄明白：今年到底考什么，最后几题考什么？应用了本书，就能够在有限的时间内（考前10周~12周），取得应考状态的新飞跃。从热点聚焦、领悟捷径到激活热点，必将使同学们茅塞顿开，在轻松愉快的心境下，信心百倍地去迎接中考的到来。

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第一部分 解析中考热点

热点一 名词

【热点聚焦】

名词是表示人、事物和抽象概念的词。在英语中,名词是最重要也是使用频率最高的词类之一,所以名词也就成为中考中最常见的和最基础的考点。在中考题中,从单项选择、词形转换到书面表达,都有名词的测试点。近年来中考对名词的考查主要集中在以下几点:名词的拼写、可数名词与不可数名词的区别、可数名词单复数的变化、物质名词量的表达方式、名词的所有格以及名词作主语时的主谓一致性。难点主要集中在可数名词与不可数名词的区别,名词复数和名词所有格上。因为在这几方面中英文差异较大,考生往往容易出现错误。

【领悟捷径】

例1 They got much _____ from those new books.

- A. ideas B. photos C. information D. stories

解题点拨:本题考查的是可数名词与不可数名词前的修饰语。much 和 many 汉语意思均为“许多”,但是可数名词前用 many, several, (a) few 等修饰,不可数名词前用 much, (a) little 修饰。本题的空前因为有 much, 而 A、B、D 三项形式均为可数名词的复数形式,只有 C 项是不可数名词,因此只有 C 项可以成为正确答案。

正确答案:C

练一练:

—Excuse me, how _____ is this book?

—40 _____.

- A. many money; pounds B. much pound; pounds
C. many pounds; pounds D. much pound; pound

正确答案:C

例2 There are lots of _____ on the tree.

- A. leaf B. leaves C. leafs D. leafes

解题点拨:本题是考查名词复数的变化形式。大多数可数名词的复数形式是在词尾加“s”,比如 bag-bags, rose-roses。以 s, x, z, ch, sh 结尾的名词词尾加“es”,比如 class-classes, box-boxes, buzz-buzzes, watch-watches, brush-brushes 等。以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词词尾要去“y”再加“ies”,比如 city-cities, family-families, 但是要注意“元音字母+y”结尾的名词变成复数形式是直接加 s, 比如 boy-boys。以 o 结尾的名词,有的加“s”,有的加“es”,比如 potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes, piano-pianos, photo-photos, radio-radios。以 oo 结尾的名词要加“s”,如 zoo-zoos, bamboo-bamboos。以“f”或者“fe”结尾的部分名词变复数时,词尾去 f 或者 fe, 再加



上“ves”,如 knife-knives, wolf-wolves,但是有些词是在词尾直接加“s”,如 roof-roofs。

正确答案:B

练一练:

Uncle Li bought two _____ yesterday.

- A. watches B. watches C. watch D. watchies

正确答案:B

例 3 I have _____.

- A. two pieces of paper B. two pieces of papers
C. two pieces paper D. two piece of paper

解题点拨:本题考查物质名词量的表达方式。举例来说 a cup of tea, two bottles of water 等词组中的 cup、bottle 等名词都是表达度量、容器等单位的词,相当于汉语的量词,它们根据前面数量的变化而变化其单复数形式,而后面的物质名词要依据自身是否是可数名词而变化,不可数名词没有复数形式,应用原形,而可数名词则可用复数形式,因此物质名词量的表达方式应是“数词+度量名词+of+物质名词”,比如:two glasses of milk, three boxes of apples。由题意我们得知选项为“两张纸”,纸是不可数名词,没有复数形式,而前面的 piece 应用复数形式。

正确答案:A

练一练:

How many _____ are there on the table?

- A. bottle of water B. bottles of water
C. bottles of waters D. bottle of waters

正确答案:B

例 4 There are twenty _____ in our school. Some of them are _____.

- A. woman teachers; Germans B. women teachers; Germans
C. women teachers; German D. woman teachers; German

解题点拨:本题考查复合名词的复数表示法。复合名词变为复数时一般只把主要名词变为复数,比如 pencil-box 变为 pencil-boxes,但是当 man 或者 woman 修饰另一个复数名词时,都要用复数形式,比如: women-workers。另外注意 boy、girl 不同于 man 和 woman, boy-student 变为 boy-students。以 man 和 woman 结尾的名词在变为复数时,要变为 men 和 women,比如: Frenchman-Frenchmen, policeman-policemen, 但是 German 变为复数时后面要加“s”,即 Germans。

正确答案:B

练一练:

There are about eighty _____ in this hospital.

- A. woman doctors B. women doctors
C. women doctor D. woman doctor

正确答案:B

例 5 There are some _____ in the river.

- A. air B. grass C. water D. fish

解题点拨:本题考查主谓一致的问题。在 there be 句型中, be 动词要与靠近它的名词保持

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一致, 本题中 be 动词为 are, 因此我们得知靠近它的名词应为可数名词复数, air、grass、water 均不是可数名词, fish 做“鱼肉”解时为不可数名词, 但是做“鱼”解的时候为可数名词, 且单复数形式一致。

正确答案:D

练一练:

There _____ some meat and some apples on the table now.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

正确答案:A

例 6 In _____ time, those mountains will be covered with trees, too.

- A. few years B. a few years'
C. a few years D. a few year's

解题点拨: 本题考查的是表示时间的名词所有格, 名词所有格表示名词的所有关系。表示有生命的人或者动物的名词所有格, 一般在名词词尾加“'s”, 如 the boy's bag, Mary's sister, 以“s”结尾的复数名词的所有格只加“'”, 不以“s”结尾的复数名词加“'s”。比如 my brothers' books, Children's Day。无生命的名词所有格一般用 of 来表示, 如 a map of China。而在表示时间、距离等无生命的东西的所有格时也可用“'s”, 如 an hour's walk。本题中 a few years 是复数名词, 因此直接加“'”。

正确答案:B

练一练:

There will be a _____ meeting in the school next week.

- A. child B. child's C. childrens' D. children's

正确答案:D

例 7 Mr. Smith is a friend of _____.

- A. John's uncle B. John uncle's
C. John's uncle's D. John uncle

解题点拨: 本题考查的是名词的双重所有格, of + 名词所有格构成了双重所有格, 通常做后置定语。这种结构通常指整体中的部分或一个, 如 a friend of my father's (我父亲的一个朋友)。本题的题意是“John 的叔叔的一个朋友”, 所以 of 后面应该是 John's uncle's。

正确答案:C

练一练:

Miss Zhang is a teacher of _____.

- A. Mary's brother's B. Mary brother
C. brother's of Mary D. Mary brother's

正确答案:A

【激活热点】

选择题:

1. This class _____ now. Miss Gao teaches them.

- A. are studying B. is studying
C. be studying D. studying



2. You should do more _____, please don't always do your _____.
A. exercise; exercise B. exercise; exercises
C. exercises; exercises D. exercises; exercise
3. Which is the way to the _____.
A. shoe factory B. shoes factory
C. shoe's factory D. shoes' factory
4. _____ it is today!
A. What fine weather B. What a fine weather
C. How a fine weather D. How fine a weather
5. It's only _____ walk, so you can get here on foot.
A. half an hour B. half an hour's
C. half an hours D. half an hours'
6. There is no _____ in the plate.
A. eggs B. apples C. rice D. oranges
7. There are twelve _____ in a year.
A. month B. months C. monthes D. the months
8. —What can I do for you?
—I'd like two _____.
A. box of apple B. boxes of apples
C. box of apples D. boxes of apple
9. Mr. Lin often gives us _____ by E-mail.
A. some good information B. some good informations
C. good informations D. a good information
10. There are a lot of _____ down there but hardly any _____.
A. sheeps; people B. sheep; people
C. sheeps; people D. sheep; peoples
11. Help yourself to _____.
A. some chickens B. a chicken
C. some chicken D. any chicken
12. —Whose bag is it?
—It's _____.
A. John B. John's C. Johns' D. Johns
13. _____ desk is the cleanest in the classroom.
A. Ann's and Tom B. Ann and Tom's
C. Ann and Tom D. Ann's and Tom's
14. —I'll give you _____ to finish the work.
—OK.
A. two week's time B. two weeks' time
C. two week time D. two weeks time
15. She had two of her _____ taken out last week.



- A. tooth B. teeth C. tooths D. teeths
16. There are many _____ and cars in the street.
A. bus B. peoples C. people D. person
17. He forgot both of the _____.
A. room numbers B. room number
C. room's numbers D. room numbers
18. There are three friends to see me today. Two of them are _____.
A. Germany B. Germen
C. Germans D. America
19. There are some _____ and _____ in this _____.
A. tomatos; patatos; photos B. tomatoes; potatoes; photo
C. tomatoes; potatoes; photos D. tomatos; potatoes; photo
20. Mary is one of my best _____.
A. friend B. a friend C. the friend D. friends

词形转换:

1. There are some _____ on the desk. (pencil)
2. Beijing and Shanghai are two large _____. (city)
3. How many _____ can you see on the zoo? (monkey)
4. There are many _____ in the classroom. (child)
5. He can see a lot of _____ in the picture. (sheep)
6. We have quite a lot of nice _____ here. (tomato)

热点二 代词

【热点聚焦】

代词是代替名词以及起名词作用的短语、分句和句子的词。在英语中代词使用非常广泛,一般来说,代词可以分为八类,即人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词和不定代词。近年来,考查代词掌握情况的试题有上升的趋势,命题也很灵活。命题重点主要集中在人称代词的主格和宾格、形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词、反身代词、疑问代词和关系代词上。在单项选择、词形转换、句型转换和书面表达中,代词都占有一定分值。其中不定代词的用法是考查的难点,而在书面表达中,代词的合理使用也是非常重要的。

【领悟捷径】

例1 I saw _____ playing in the street at that time.

- A. them B. they C. their D. theirs

解题点拨:本题考查的是人称代词的用法。人称代词分主格和宾格两种,主格作句子的主语,宾格作句子的宾语。四个选项分别为人称代词宾格、主格、名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词。有关它们的区别可以参看下面的表格:

PERSONAL PRONOUNS



		单 数					复 数		
人称 代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
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

本题中动词 see 后面可以跟宾语 + 宾语补足语, 句中的 playing in the street 是宾语补足语, 空白处应填入宾语, they 为主格, C、D 为物主代词, 不能充当此句的宾语。

正确答案:A

练一练:

There are many people over there. They are waiting for _____.

- A. we B. us C. our D. ours

正确答案:B

例 2 I gave her _____ address and she gave me _____.

- A. my; her B. my; hers
C. mine; her D. mine; hers

解题点拨: 本题考查的是名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词的区别。形容词性物主代词在句子中充当定语, 后面必须有名词; 名词性物主代词在句中可以做主语、表语、宾语, 但是不能充当定语。名词性物主代词实际上相当于名词, 等于“形容词性物主代词 + 名词”。本句中的第一个空为 address 的定语, 因此要选择形容词性物主代词; 第二个空是 gave 的宾语, 相当于 her address, 因此用名词性物主代词。

正确答案:B

练一练:

This is _____ seat. _____ is over there.

- A. your; my B. mine; your
C. your; mine D. my; your

正确答案:C

例 3 Help _____ to some fish, Tom.

- A. yourselves B. yourself C. you D. yours

解题点拨: 本题考查的是反身代词的用法。反身代词单数以 -self 结尾, 即 myself、yourself、himself、herself 和 itself, 复数以 -selves 结尾, 即 ourselves、yourselves 和 themselves。由此可见, 第一、二人称的反身代词是由形容词性物主代词 + self/selves 构成, 第三人称的反身代词是由人称代词宾格 + self/selves 构成。当主语和宾语指同一个人或者事物时, 反身代词做宾语或介词宾语; 当要强调“本人”时, 反身代词做同位语或者表语; 另外, 反身代词常在 enjoy、help、hurt、know、kill、look after、teach 等动词后面形成固定搭配, 在 by、for、to、with 等介词后面形成介词宾语。本题中 help yourself to sth. 是“随便吃点”的意思, 为固定词组, 而后面的 Tom 说明应用单数。

正确答案:B

练一练:

Peter can't look after _____, so her mother has to look after _____.

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A. him; himself

B. himself; him

C. he; him

D. his; him

正确答案:B**例 4** What are _____ over there?

A. these

B. those

C. that

D. this

解题点拨: 本题考查指示代词的用法。指示代词在初中阶段主要学习四个, this、these、that 和 those。this 和 these 指时间和空间上离说话人较近的人或物, that 和 those 指时间和空间上离说话人较远的人或物。指示代词在句子中可以做主语、表语、宾语、定语, that 和 those 可以代替上文提到的词或词组以避免重复, 而 this 和 these 不能这样用, this 可以指下文要谈到的事物。另外, 在打电话时, this 用来指自己, that 用来指对方。

正确答案:B**练一练:**

This is Mary speaking, who's _____?

A. you

B. this

C. it

D. that

正确答案:D**例 5** _____ is your father? He is an officer.

A. who

B. what

C. that

D. whom

解题点拨: 本题考查的是疑问代词的用法。本题选项中 that 不是疑问代词, whom 是宾格, who 是询问“谁”, 而根据答语, 显然问句在询问“职业”, 此时应用疑问代词 what。

正确答案:B**练一练:**

_____ do you like best, pork, chicken or beef?

A. What

B. Which

C. Who

D. Whose

正确答案:B**例 6** 对画线部分提问:The man in the office talked to our headmaster just now.

解题点拨: 本题主要考查疑问代词的选择。本题为对定语提问, 意为“哪个人”, 不应理解为对地点提问, 因此不能用 where, 而应该用 which。

常用的疑问代词有以下几个: who(主格)、whom(宾格)、whose(所有格)、what(指物)、which(哪个)。

正确答案:

Which man talked to our headmaster just now?

练一练:It's August 28 today.**正确答案:**

What is the date today?

例 7 I asked her for _____ ink, but she didn't have _____.

A. any; some

B. any; any

C. some; any

D. some; some

解题点拨: 本题考查的是不定代词 some 和 any 的用法。他们都可以在句子中做主语、宾



语和定语。做定语时, some 和 any 后面都可以加可数名词复数或者不可数名词, 但是 some 用于肯定句和表示建议、请求的疑问句, any 用于否定句和疑问句中。不过当 any 表示“任何”的含义时, 也可以用在肯定句中。本题中前半句为肯定句, 要用 some, 后半句为否定句, 用 any。

正确答案:C

练一练:

I have little money, so I can't lend you _____.

- A. some B. any C. much D. many

正确答案:B

例 8 There is _____ milk left. We have to go and buy some at once.

- A. a little B. a few C. few D. little

解题点拨: 本题考查的是不定代词(a)few 和(a)little 的用法。few/a few 用来代替或修饰可数名词, little/a little 用来代替或修饰不可数名词。而 few 和 little 表示否定含义, 意为“几乎没有”, a few 和 a little 表示肯定含义, 意为“有一些, 有几个”。题中 milk 为不可数名词, 而根据后半句句意“要去买牛奶”, 说明“没有牛奶了”, 因此要用表示否定的 little。

正确答案:D

练一练:

The old man has _____ friends. So he often feels lonely.

- A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

正确答案:A

例 9 There is _____ fruit in the basket.

- A. many B. a lot C. much D. a few

解题点拨: 本题考查的是表示“数量多少”的不定代词的用法。many 修饰或者代替可数名词, much 修饰或者代替不可数名词。根据题意, fruit 为不可数名词, 不能用 many 修饰; a lot of/lots of 可修饰可数和不可数名词, 但选项为 a lot, 这个词组只能放在句尾; a few 只能修饰可数名词。

正确答案:C

练一练:

Lucy hasn't done as _____ work as you have.

- A. much B. many C. lot D. more

正确答案:A

例 10 I remember _____ word he said to me.

- A. all B. both C. every D. each

解题点拨: 本题考查的是不定代词的用法。all 表示“所有的”, 用于修饰三个或三个以上的事物, both 表示“都”, 但是用于修饰两个事物; every 和 each 都表示“每个”, 但是 every 强调整体、强调共性, 在句中作定语, 通常修饰 one、body、thing 等; each 强调个体、强调个性, 在句中作主语、宾语、定语、同位语。根据题意, 空白处应为“每一个”, 强调的是整体。

正确答案:C

练一练:

_____ the boys in class 4 are playing games.

- A. All B. Each C. The both D. None



正确答案:A

例 11 Take _____ half of the cake as you like.

- A. either B. every C. each D. neither

解题点拨: 本题考查不定代词 either 和 neither 的用法。either 表示“两者中的任何一个”, 即可用于肯定句也可用于否定句, neither 表示“两者均不”, 是 either 的否定形式。这两个词常常被看作单数, 因此谓语动词也要用单数形式。句中的含义是“拿任何一半都可以”, 因此要选 A, 即“两者中的任何一个”。

正确答案:A

练一练:

—Are the two boys here?

—No, _____ here.

- A. no one is B. all are not
C. neither is D. either is not

正确答案:C

例 12 There are twenty teachers in this grade. Eight of them are women teachers and _____ are men teachers.

- A. the other B. the others
C. others D. other

解题点拨: 本题考查的是不定代词 other、others 的用法。other、the other、others、the others、another 这几个词目前逐步成为不定代词考查的重点和难点, 因为它们之间的差异使很多学生迷惑。other 是“另一个”, 后可接名词, others 是另一些, 等于 other + 名词, 后不可接名词, 他们特指时用 the other 和 the others。the other 指两者中“另一个”, the others 指整体中“除了部分之外的其余全部”, another 指多个中的“另一个”, 后面要加可数名词单数, 前面不能再加冠词。根据本题题意, 20 个老师中“除了 8 个以外全部都是”男老师(特指), 因此不能选择 the other。

正确答案:B

练一练:

I have two pencils, one is red and _____ is black.

- A. any other B. others C. the other D. other

正确答案:C

例 13 He was too happy to say _____.

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

解题点拨: 本题考查的是复合不定代词的用法。复合不定代词就是非特定对象的代词, something、anything、somebody、anybody 等复合不定代词相当于名词, 不能做定语。含有 some、any 的复合不定代词的区别同 some 和 any 的区别一样。本句题意为“他高兴得连话都说不出”, too...to... 句型为否定含义, 所以应该选择具有否定含义的复合不定代词。另外一点, 在用形容词修饰复合不定代词时要将形容词放在被修饰词之后。复合不定代词做主语时谓语动词要用单数。

正确答案:B



练一练:

Please be quiet! I have _____ to tell you.

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

正确答案:D

【激活热点】

选择题:

- We have three small rooms. _____ room can seat about 20 people.
A. All B. One C. Both D. Each
- _____ is the woman?
— She is a cook.
A. What B. Who C. Which D. How
- Everyone should do _____ best.
A. its B. ones C. their D. his
- Who is reading English aloud there?
— Oh, _____ is Tom's friend, Mary.
A. it B. this C. she D. he
- Kate has lost _____ key. _____ asks _____ for help.
A. her; He; I B. his; He; me
C. his; She; I D. her; She; me
- The girl can't go home _____. Her mother takes her home every day.
A. her B. hers C. herself D. she
- Is _____ Bob speaking?
— Yes, _____ is Bob speaking.
A. that; that B. this; this
C. this; that D. that; this
- Do you want _____ more tea?
— Yes, please.
A. many B. much C. any D. some
- _____ is here, let's begin the meeting.
A. Someone B. Anyone C. Everyone D. None
- Lily and Lucy are twins, they are _____ in China.
A. all B. both C. every D. each
- A friend of _____ will go with me.
A. my B. me C. mine D. I
- He didn't read as _____ pages as she did.
A. some B. many C. any D. all
- _____ way of saying exam is examination.
A. Other B. Another



A. hundreds sixty-five

B. hundreds and sixty-five

C. hundred and sixty-five

D. hundred and sixty five

解题点拨: 本题考查的是基数词的表示方法。首先要注意 hundred 这个词前面有具体数字时不加 s, 百位和十位之间要用 and 连接, 十位和个位之间用 - 连接, 当十位空缺时, 百位和个位之间用 and 连接。

正确答案: C

练一练:

There are _____ students in our school.

A. eight hundred and eighty-eight

B. eight hundreds and eighty-eight

C. eight hundred eighty-eight

D. eight hundred and eighty eight

正确答案: A

例 2 _____ trees are cut down in the forests every year.

A. Thousand

B. Thousands

C. Thousand of

D. Thousands of

解题点拨: 在表示约数时, 要用 hundred、thousand、million 等词的复数形式加上 of 构成, 此时前面不能再有基数词, 即 hundred of、thousand of、million of, 意为“数以百计的”、“数以千计的”、“数以百万计的”。

正确答案: D

练一练:

We have learned about _____ words by the end of this term.

A. one thousand and one hundred one

B. one thousand and two hundreds

C. one thousand two hundreds and one

D. hundreds of

正确答案: D

例 3 When were you born? I was born _____.

A. in 1983 September 6

B. in September 6 in 1983

C. in September 6, 1983

D. on September 6, 1983

解题点拨: 本题考查的是年、月、日的表达法。在英语中年月日的表示顺序通常是月、日、年。当有具体日期的时候, 介词用 on, 只有月和年的时候, 介词用 in。

正确答案: D

练一练:

Our sports meeting will be held _____.

A. on 24, Tuesday, April

B. in April 24, Tuesday

C. on Tuesday, April 24

D. in April Tuesday 24

正确答案: C

例 4 September is _____ month of the year.

A. ninth

B. eighth

C. the eighth

D. the ninth

解题点拨: 本题考查的是序数词的表示法。序数词一般在基数词后面加上 th 构成, 但是



有几个特殊变化的词要记住: one-first, two-second, three-third, five-fifth, eight-eighth, nine-ninth, twelve-twelfth, twenty-twentieth 等。以 ty 结尾的词, 先把 y 变成 ie 再加 th; 表示“几十几”的数词, 只把个位变为序数词; 序数词前一般要有冠词 the。

正确答案:D

练一练:

September _____ is Teachers' Day.

- A. the ten B. the tenth C. the tens D. ten

正确答案:B

例 5 We will have a _____ holiday after the exam.

- A. two month B. two-month
C. two month's D. two-months

解题点拨: 本题考查的是数词与其它词构成复合形容词的用法。这样的复合形容词做前置定语时, 数词和名词间要加连字符-, 而名词要用单数形式, 比如: a ten-year-boy。如果不加连字符, 则名词用复数形式, 如: fifty metres wide。

正确答案:B

练一练:

This is a _____ bridge.

- A. thirty metre long B. thirty-metres-long
C. thirty-metres long D. thirty metres long

正确答案:D

例 6 Which bus can I take? _____.

- A. No. bus 801 B. 801 No. Bus
C. Bus No. 801 D. Bus 801 No.

解题点拨: 本题考查数词标号的表示法。在表示标号时, 名词要在数词之前, 数词要用基数词, 而且第一个字母要大写, 如: Room 205, Class 5 等。

正确答案:C

练一练:

Both of them are in _____.

- A. Class Two, Grade Three B. Grade and Class Two
C. Class second, Grade third D. Grade Three, Class Second

正确答案:A

例 7 It took me _____ to finish my homework.

- A. a half and two hour B. two hour and a half
C. two and a half hour D. two and a half hours

解题点拨: 本题考查的是基数词与 hour 连用的用法。根据题意, “两小时”时 hour 要用复数 hours, “两个半小时”hour 当然也要加上 s, 此外要记住 two hours and a half = two and a half hours; 半小时要用 half an hour。

正确答案:D

练一练:

John will stay there for _____.