



2003全国首选应试宝典

双色版

XINGAINIAN

新概念

海淀考典

精典基础题

精典提高题

创新开放题

全析全解



北京市海淀区特高级教师联合编写

初中英语

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前

言

编写目的 为使广大参加毕业考试的考生系统掌握考点，突破重点，攻克难点，弄清疑点，迅速掌握科学的解题思路和方法，我们特邀北京市海淀区清华附中、人大附中、北大附中、首都师大附中等重点中学的特、高级教师根据最新教材、最新大纲和最新考试精神联合编写了《新概念海淀考典》丛书。

丛书特点 本丛书在编写过程中极大地吸收了海淀区重点中学多年复习经验与应考策略的精髓，其主要特点如下：

一、栏目新颖 科学实用

本丛书汇集了历年考卷所涉及的各种题型，并加以分类指导和优化设计，形成了“精典基础题”、“精典提高题”、“创新开放题”三大栏目，使考生复习起来事半功倍。

二、规范解题 创新思路

本丛书通过分析和介绍解题方法，揭示解题规律，通过创新思路，提升学生解题技巧，有利于激发学生学习兴趣，题后附有答案、解析和精辟的点评，使学生在解题中很好地领悟、归纳、概括和运用知识点，切实掌握解题方法和技巧。

三、信息最新 扣题率高

本丛书吸纳了最新考试信息，涵盖了最新《考试说明》所要求掌握的全部考点，预测了新的命题走向，在题的选择上适应现行考

试需要，做到新颖、综合、引申、开放，扣题率高。

四、双色印刷 一目了然

本丛书由专业编校人员精心编校，版式设计精美，采用双色版面，美观大方，一目了然。

五、权威性高 名师新作

本丛书由具有丰富教学经验与命题经验的特级教师、教育专家精心设计，作者全部是海淀区重点中学的一线骨干教师，他们熟悉考试特点，对考试有深入研究，且本丛书内容是从各参编学校用于考试复习的最新题库中精选而来，集中反映了海淀区目前的最高应考水准。因此，本丛书极具参考价值。

真诚愿望 本丛书内容充实、编排科学，是一套不可多得的好教材，若考生能从中快速提高成绩，是我们最大的愿望。此外，由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中不妥之处在所难免，欢迎广大师生及社会各界朋友不吝赐教，使之日臻完善。

编 者

M U L U

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第一章

单项选择

第一节 动词

1. There _____ many English books in the library.

- A** is **B** are **C** has **D** have

【答案】B

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

在 there be 句型中, be 后面的名词是句子的主语, be 是谓语动词, 因此 be 要在数上和主语保持一致. 本小题中的 books 是复数, 因此 be 动词要用 are.

2. I think you'd better _____ there.

- A** not to go **B** not go
C not go to **D** not going

【答案】B

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

had better 后面要跟不带 to 的动词不定式, 而不定式的否定式是在其前面加 not. 省略了 to 时, 就在动词的前面加 not.

3. You _____ talk so loud in the library.

- A** must **B** can **C** needn't **D** mustn't

【答案】D

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

情态动词 mustn't 的意思是“禁止”.

4. The doctor told me _____ more water.

- A** drink **B** to drink **C** drank **D** drinking

【答案】B

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

tell somebody to do something 是固定搭配用法.

5. —How long may I _____ the book?

—Two weeks.

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- A borrow B lend C keep D return

【答案】C

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

从疑问词 How long 和答语 Two weeks 可以看出要选择一个表示延续性动作的动词。

6. Mr Wu _____ us English in our school for three years.

- A teaches B is teaching
C will teach D has taught

【答案】D

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

从时间状语 for three years 可以看出要选择现在完成时。

7. —Do you know if Ann _____ to our party?

—I think she will come if she _____ free tomorrow.

- A comes; is B comes; will be
C will come; is D will come; will be

【答案】C

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

第一个空是宾语从句的谓语动词，所填动词要用将来时；第二个空是条件状语从句，根据“主将从现”，所填动词要用一般现在时。

8. Mrs Green is out. I have to _____ her baby.

- A look after B look around C look up D look for

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

look after 的意思是“照顾”。

9. I've finished _____. Bring me a tree, please.

- A digging B dig C to dig D dug

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

finish doing 是固定搭配。

10. —Mum, tomorrow is Sunday. Must I get up at six?

—No, you _____.

- A can't B mustn't C needn't D couldn't

【答案】C

—【解析】—

needn't 的意思是“不必”。

11. The policeman asked the thief, “What _____ you _____ this time last night?”

- A is; doing B are; doing
C was; doing D were; doing

【答案】D

—【解析】—

this time last night 是关键词语,“昨天这个时候”决定了谓语动词要用过去进行时。

12. This watch isn't worth _____.

- A repaired B repairing C repair D to repair

【答案】B

—【解析】—

be worth doing 也是固定搭配,意思是“值得干某事”。

13. John didn't go to see the play with us. He said that he _____ it the week before.

- A saw B would see
C has seen D had seen

【答案】D

—【解析】—

“他说他以前看过”,即到过去某一时刻已经完成的动作。因此要用过去完成时。

14. Neither Rose nor her sister _____ good at dancing.

- A is B be C are D am

【答案】A

—【解析】—

neither... nor... 连接并列的主语时,谓语动词要遵循“就近原则”。her sister 是第三人称单数,所以 be 动词要用 is。

15. Excuse me, may I _____ your telephone? I have something important to tell my mother.

- A use B take C lend D borrow

【答案】A

—【解析】—▶▶▶▶▶

“借用电话”要用动词 use.

16. Don't _____ Chinese in your English class.

- A say B tell C speak D talk

【答案】C

—【解析】—▶▶▶▶▶

讲某一种语言要用动词 speak.

17. Mr. Wang asked me _____ him.

- A help B helps C to help D helping

【答案】C

—【解析】—▶▶▶▶▶

ask somebody to do something 是固定搭配.

18. My parents _____ in Beijing since 1995.

- A are living B have lived
C live D will live

【答案】B

—【解析】—▶▶▶▶▶

since 1995 的意思是“自从 1995 年以来,至今为止”,所以句子的谓语动词要用现在完成时.

19. He is so careful that he always looks over his exercises to _____ there are no mistakes.

- A make sure B find out
C think about D try out

【答案】A

—【解析】—▶▶▶▶▶

make sure 的意思是“确保”.

20. —Can you come here next Friday?

—Sorry, I _____.

- A** can't **B** mustn't **C** needn't **D** may not

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

情态动词 can't 表示“不能”。

21. Did you _____ the football match last night?

- A** see **B** look **C** watch **D** read

【答案】C

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

观看比赛用动词 watch。

22. The man asked the policeman _____.

- A** let him to go **B** to let him to go
C let him go **D** to let him go

【答案】D

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

根据 ask somebody to do 首先排除 A、C；再根据 let somebody do 排除 B。

23. Please _____ page 54 and read Lesson Twelve.

- A** turn to **B** turn into
C turn in **D** turn on

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

turn to 的意思是“翻到”。

24. My hair is too long. I'm going to have it _____.

- A** cutting **B** cuts **C** to cut **D** cut

【答案】D

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

have something done 是一种固定用法，意思是“使得某事被做”。

25. It _____ me about forty minutes to do my homework every day.

- A** keeps **B** uses **C** spends **D** takes

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【答案】D

—【解析】—

It takes + somebody + some time + to do something 是一种固定句型,意思是“干某事花费某人一些时间”。例如:

It takes the earth 365 days to go round the sun. 地球绕太阳一周要用 365 天。

26. We are busy _____ our lessons these days.

- A prepare B preparing C to prepare D prepared

【答案】B

—【解析】—

be busy doing 是固定搭配,意思是“忙于干某事”。

27. When he got to the station, the train _____ for a long time.

- A had been away B had left
C has been away D has left

【答案】A

—【解析】—

根据句意“当我们到车站时,火车已经开了很长时间了”,所填选项要用过去完成时;由于 for a long time 表示一段时间,瞬间动词 leave 不能与其连用,因此排除 B,选择 A。

28. He will come and see you as soon as he _____ his work.

- A finishes B had finished
C will finish D finished

【答案】A

—【解析】—

根据“主将从现”的原则,as soon as 引导的状语从句要用一般现在时。

29. _____ six years since I began to study English.

- A It was B It is
C There are D I have been

【答案】B

—【解析】—

It is = It has been.

30. Neither of the girls _____ from Australia.

- A** is **B** come **C** were **D** are

【答案】A

—【解析】—

neither 作句子的主语时,谓动词用单数。

31. How much water _____ in the bottle?

- A** are there **B** has **C** is there **D** have

【答案】C

—【解析】—

这是表示“某处有某物”的句型。句子的主语是 water,谓动词要用单数。句子要用疑问语序。

32. My father _____ breakfast at home every day.

- A** hasn't **B** isn't having
C doesn't have **D** has had

【答案】C

—【解析】—

根据时间状语 every day 选择一般现在时,排除 B、D;另外 have 作“吃”讲时,是实意动词,其否定式是 doesn't have, didn't have, don't have.

33. I _____ the blackboard but _____ nothing on it.

- A** looked at; saw **B** have looked; saw
C saw; looked at **D** was looking at; was seeing

【答案】A

—【解析】—

look at 的意思是“看”,see 的意思是“看见”。由于“看”在前,“看见”在后,所以排除 C;另外,look 是非及物动词,要通过介词 at 带宾语,因此排除 B;又根据 see 是瞬间动词,不能用作进行时,排除 D。

34. The train from Tianjin _____ an hour ago.

- A** arrived **B** has arrived
C was arriving **D** arrived at

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

句中的 an hour ago 是表示过去的时间状语,谓语动词要用一般过去时,因此排除 B、C;另外 arrive 后面没有宾语,无须介词 at,因此排除 D。

35. Nobody _____ in the room at that time.

- A was B were C weren't D wasn't

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

nobody 作主语时,谓语动词用作单数,因此排除 B、C;另外 nobody 本身即表示否定,因此排除 D。

36. You _____ late for school again if you _____ early.

- A shall be; won't get up B are; won't get up
C will be; don't get up D have been; not get up

【答案】C

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

根据“主将从现”的原则。

37. Will you please _____ this rubber to Xiao Ling?

- A to give B giving C gave D give

【答案】D

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

Will you please do something 是固定句型,please 后面跟动词原形。考生要注意区别其他句型。例如:

Would you like to do something 中的 to do.

38. —Is this the last exam for this term?

—Yes, but there _____ another test three months from now.

- A is B was C will be D has been

【答案】C

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

three months from now 的意思是“从现在数三个月后”,因此谓语动词要用一般将来时。

39. They _____ a meeting when I saw them.

- A had B have had C were having D are having

【答案】C

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

“我看见他们时，他们正在开会”，因此要用过去进行时。

40. We heard a cry when we _____ TV last night.

- A were watching B would watch
 C watch D watched

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

解析同上句。

41. He _____ the street when he was hit by a car.

- A just crossed B was just crossed
 C was just crossing D had just crossed

【答案】C

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

句中的 when 的意思是“就在那时”，而且用的是一般过去时，所以主句要用过去进行时。

42. While Tom _____ a football match, his sister was reading an interesting story in her room.

- A was watching B is watching
 C has watched D had watched

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

句中的 While 表示了一种对照关系，根据主句的过去进行时态，从句也应应用过去进行时。

43. Be quiet! I'm trying to hear what the man _____.

- A is saying B has said C will say D says

【答案】A

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

根据句意“我想听见那个人正在说的话”，应该用现在进行时。

44. We _____ for Shanghai tonight.

【解析】▶▶▶▶▶

A have started

B started

C start

D are starting

【答案】D

【解析】

句中的 tonight 表示未来的时间,谓语动词应该用一般将来时,所填选项 are starting 是用进行时表示将来时。

45. He _____ there many times.

A has been

B went

C has been to

D has gone

【答案】A

【解析】

句中的 many times 决定了谓语动词用现在完成时,因此排除 B;另外 have gone 表示“去了”,所以排除 D;句中的 there 是副词,因此排除 C。

46. Mr. Smith has worked here since he _____ school.

A had left

B was leaving

C has left

D left

【答案】D

【解析】

主句的现在完成时需要由 since 引出表示过去某一时刻发生的动作。

47. It is said that his health _____ better than it was.

A has been

B was

C is

D will be

【答案】C

【解析】

根据句意,我们可以看出是用现在的状态和过去的状态相比较,所以所填选项要用一般现在时。

48. — _____ the bus _____ just now?

—Yes, but it has left.

A Has; come

B Did; come

C Is; come

D Does; come

【答案】B

【解析】

根据问句中的时间状语 just now(刚才),可以看出所填选项要用一般过去时。

49. I have no idea what _____ while I was asleep.
- A has happened B was happened
- C had happened D happened

【答案】D

【解析】

根据句意“我睡着时发生的事”,所填选项要用一般过去时。

50. There is going to _____ a volleyball match on our school playground. The match is going to _____ at six this evening.
- A have; be B be; have
- C be; be D have; have

【答案】C

【解析】

第一个空是 there be 句型,因此要填 be;第二个空表示“将在六点钟”,仍然要填 be。

第二节 代 词

1. Mary loves her family, and I love _____.

- A I B me C my D mine

【答案】D

【解析】

所填选项作动词 love 的宾语,在句中与前面句子中的 her family 平行。因此所填选项要用名词性物主代词。

2. _____ name is Lin Tao.

- A He B Himself C Him D His

【答案】D