



北京 名师导学

中国教育电视台CETV-1黄金时间配套讲解

◎北大附中◎人大附中◎清华附中◎北师大附中

特级高级教师联合编写

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●基本目标要求

●典型例题分析

●教材内容分析

●双基能力训练

●双基知识导学

●习题答案提示

●疑难问题解析

●中考仿真试题

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前言

本套丛书根据教育部颁布的各学科课程标准，依照人教版最新教材，积淀成熟教辅方略，吸纳最新教学研究成果，大量选用鲜活、灵动的新话题、新材料，关注社会热点，贴近生活实际，创设新情境，开发新思维，既指导学生对知识进行科学梳理，又给学生以“钥匙”，让学生自己打开“重点”、“难点”的大门，掌握相应的“知识点”，由此举一反三，触类旁通，真正“学会学习”。

本套丛书体现“以学生发展为本”的编写思想，书中每节（单元）主要设有【教材内容分析】、【中高考基本要求】、【双基知识导学】、【疑难问题解析】、【典型例题分析】、【双基能力训练】、【习题答案提示】等栏目。这些栏目涉及的主要内容是各章节应掌握的基础知识、知识的灵活运用、思维方法、解题思想、解题技巧等。另外，理科各册在本章知识总结中还设有4个栏目【知识体系表解】、【注意问题提示】、【基础知识扩展】、【中高考真题研究】，这4个栏目对于学生复习本章所学知识，具有加深、拓展、强化的作用。

编者从教纲、考纲中找到了各学科相应的知识点和考点，让学习者切实体味到怎样从“知识型”向“能力型”转变、从“苦读型”向“巧读型”转

变；测试题的设计，既有夯实基础、能起到立竿见影功效的一课一练，又有针对中考、高考考点进行仿真模拟的综合检测题，点面结合、学练结合，循序渐进地进行训练，从而科学有效地提高学生的备考能力、实实在在地进行素质教育。

本套丛书由北京大学附中、清华大学附中、中国人民大学附中、北京师范大学附中等重点中学的100多位教学第一线的特级、高级教师精心编写。在编写、修订过程中得到了有关领导、专家的关心和支持。在此，一并表示诚挚的感谢！同时对每年给我们提供修订建议的全国各地的热心读者和教育界同仁表示崇高的敬意！

本套丛书自出版以来一直成为广大师生的良师益友，真正起到开卷有益、初读有趣、复读启迪、教学参考、学习助手的作用。本套丛书当年一出版就在中国教育电视台（CETV-1）中播出，今年我们又请全国著名的特级教师根据教学改革及最新高考精神重新录制，将于近期在中国教育电视台（CETV-1）黄金时间中播出。

我们衷心祝愿本套丛书能一如既往地帮助中学生朋友实现走进重点名牌大学的梦想！

刘 强

2002年12月

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Unit 13 The world's population

单元目标要求

I. 词汇

以下词语要求运用: increase, if, hour after hour, multiply, multiply... by..., challenge, beginning, at the beginning of, square, hardly, more and more, prefer, prefer to... rather than..., rather than, used, beg one's pardon, worth, second-hand, diagram, discussion, be busy doing, chart, download, path

II. 日常交际用语

1. What's the population of...?
2. I wonder if that's a lot of people for the size of the country.
3. There will be standing room only on the earth.
4. They prefer to buy a new one rather than repair it.
5. How much does a car cost...?
6. It can cost as little as 50,000 and as much as 300,000 yuan.
7. That's worth more than two million yuan.

III. 语法知识

1. 过去将来时态

I didn't know that they would be able to buy another car.

He didn't say when she was coming.

2. 数词的使用

hundred, thousand, million, billion



双基知识导学

1 What's the population of Germany? 德国人口是多少?

population 意为:“人口数”,“全体居民”。其用法如下:

(1) 提问人口多少要用 what, 不用 how much 或 how many。例如:

What's the population of the city? 这个城市有多少人口?

What's the population of Pizhou? 邳州有多少人口?

- (2) population 是不可数名词, 无复数形式, 但前面可加不定冠词 a。作主语时, 强调整体, 谓语动词用单数, 强调个体, 谓语动词用复数。例如:

The population of the earth is growing very fast.

世界上的人口增长得很快。(强调整体)

One third of the population here are farmers.

这里的三分之一的人口是农民。(强调个体)

- (3) 表示有具体的人口数用 have a population of + 数字。例如:

Pizhou has a population of more than eight million.

邳州有 800 多万人口。

- (4) 人口的多少不用 many(much), few(little), 要用 big, large 或 small。

The population of China is larger than that of India.

中国的人口比印度的人口多。

2 Do you think the world's population is too big? 你认为世界人口太多吗?

- (1) the world's population 意为“世界人口”, 也可以说 the population of the world 或 the world population。

- (2) 本句中的 big 表示“多”。表示人口的“多”或“少”, 要用 big, large 或 small, 而不用 many, much 或 few, little。例如:

China has a large population. 中国人口众多。

3 During that time, the population of the world increased by 259. 在这段时间里, 世界人口增长数量达 259 人。

句中的 by 是介词, 表示数量或程度“达到”。例如:

The price of oil fell by two yuan a kilo meat. 每公斤肉又下跌了 2 元钱。

4 However, during the next hour, over 15,540 more babies will be born on the earth. 然而, 在下一个小时里, 在地球上又将出生 15,540 多个婴儿。

- (1) however 是副词, 用于句首、句末或句中, 意为“但是, 然而”。例如:

Later, however, he decided to go. 可是后来他决定去了。

however 修饰形容词、副词时, 意为“不管怎样, 无论如何”, 引导让步状语从句, 相当于 no matter how. 例如:

However cold it is, she always goes swimming.

不管天气有多冷,她总要去游泳。

(2) on the earth 意为“在地球上”,“在世界上”。又如:

Marx was the greatest man on the earth.

马克思是世界上最伟大的人物。



So it goes on, hour after hour. 就这样一个小时又一个小时地进行下去。

(1) go on 的意思是“继续下去”、“继续进行”。又如:

Strike goes on. 罢工在继续。

Please go on with your work. 请继续工作吧。

(2) hour after hour 的意思是“一个小时又一小时地”、“一个钟头接着一个钟头地”、“连续地”。又如:

The fool waited for a hare behind the tree hour after hour, but no hare came.

那个傻子连续地在树下等兔子,但是没有兔子来。



In one day, people have to produce food for over 370,000 mouths more. 在一天中,人们不得不为另外的 370,000 多张嘴供应食物。

注意: mouth 的读音为 [mauθ], 它的复数 mouths 的读音为 [mauðz]。应注意其读音的变化。类似的还有:

house [haus] houses [hauzɪz] youth [ju:θ] youths [ju:θz]



Multiply this by 365. 用这个数字乘以 365。

multiply...by... 意为“……乘以……”。例如:

Six multiplied by five is thirty. 六乘以五等于三十。(6 × 5 = 30)



At the beginning of the twentieth century, the world's population was about 1,700 million. 但是在二十世纪初,世界人口约有 17 亿。

(1) at the beginning of... 的意思是“在……之初”、“在……开始”。又如:

We will go to the Summer Palace at the beginning of May.

我们将在五月初去颐和园。

如果要表示“在……的中期(间)”应用 in the middle of...; 表示“在……的末尾”用 at the end of...。例如:

At the beginning of last month, he visited the Summer Palace. In the middle of

may, he visited the Children's Palace. At the end of this season he is going to visit the Palace Museum. 上个月初, 他参观了颐和园。五月中旬他参观了少年宫。在这个季度的最后几天, 他打算参观故宫。

- (2) the twentieth century 的意思是“(第)二十世纪”; 如果说“在二十世纪”应为 in the twentieth century. century 的意思是“世纪”、“百年”。又如:
in the 70's of the 20th century 在二十世纪七十年代
In China the first English textbooks were published in the late nineteenth century.
在中国, 首批英语课本是在十九世纪末出版的。



That means that in about 600 years, there will be standing room only on the earth. 这就意味着在大约 600 年之后, 地球上只有站的地方。

in + 一段时间, 表示在“……时间以后”, 用在将来时态中; after + 一段时间, 常用在过去时态中; after + 时间点, 可用于将来时态中。例如:

What will happen in a hundred years? 一百年之后将会发生什么事呢?

I finished the work after three days. 三天后我完成了那项工作。

He will arrive after two. 两点后他才能来到。



There will be hardly enough space for anybody else. 将没有足够的地方供任何别的人。

- (1) enough space 的意思是“足够的空地”、“足够的地方”。enough 在这里是形容词作定语, 修饰名词 space。此处的意思是“空地”、“空隙”, 相当于 room 或 place。又如:

Is there enough space for five more people?

再增加五个人, 地方够吗?

There isn't much space left. 余地不多了。

另外, space 还有“空间”、“太空”的意思。例如:

Between the earth and the moon there is nothing but space.

地球和月球之间只有宇宙空间。

The moon is our nearest neighbour in space.

在太空中, 月球是我们最近的邻居。

- (2) for anybody else 的意思是“为(供)任何别的人”, 在这里作状语。for 的意思是“为”、“供”, 表示对象。又如:

Here is a letter for you! 这儿有你的信!

We study hard for the people. 我们为人民而努力学习。



As more and more people have cars, there will be fewer people wanting to buy cars, then cars will become cheaper. 当越来越多的人有了汽车时,想买汽车的人就较少了,然后汽车就会便宜。

- (1) as 是连词,意为“当……时”,引导时间状语从句。例如:

As I left the house I remembered the key.

我离开了家后,想起了钥匙。

- (2) more and more 意为“越来越……”,在句中作状语时,修饰形容词或动词,作宾语时,修饰名词。例如:

The story gets more and more interesting. 故事越来越有趣。

The things we must master are more and more difficult.

我们需要掌握的东西越来越难了。

More and more students become cleverer.

越来越多的学生变得更聪明了。

- (3) wanting to buy cars 是现在分词短语作 people 的定语。又如

There is a purse lying on the ground. 地上有一个钱包。



When their car becomes old, they prefer to buy a new one rather than repair it. 车旧了时,他们宁愿买一辆新车而不愿去修理它。

- (1) prefer A to B 意为“宁愿……而不”,“喜欢 A 而不喜欢 B”。例如:

Tom prefers maths to physics. 汤姆宁愿学数学而不学物理。

- (2) rather than 意为“宁可,是……而不。”例如:

I, rather than you, should do the work.

该做这工作的是我,而不是你。

I will go to meet him rather than wait for him.

我宁愿去接他,不愿等他。

- (3) prefer to... rather than 意为“宁愿……而不愿”,“喜欢……而不喜欢”,与 prefer...to 同义,差别在于:prefer...to 用于当宾语是名词、代词或动名词时,其中 to 是介词。prefer to... rather than 用动词不定式作宾语。rather than 是连词,后面一般接不带 to 的动词不定式。例如:

I prefer (playing) football to (playing) basketball.

我喜欢踢足球,不喜欢打篮球。

He prefer to do rather than talk. 他喜欢干,不喜欢说。

How much does a car cost in China?



在中国一辆汽车花多少钱?

cost 意为“花费”，指花费，金钱。主语是物。例如：

He spent ten yuan buying the book. 他买这本书花了 10 元钱。

She spent two hours doing her homework. 她花了两个小时做作业。

pay 意为“花时”时，只接金钱，主语是人。如：

I paid him 20 yuan for this dictionary. 我付他 20 元买了这本词典。

take 只能指“花费”时间，常用 it 作形式主语。例如：

It took me two days to finish the work.

我花了两天的时间做这项工作。



I beg your pardon? 请你再说一遍。

这句话原意是“对不起”，“请原谅”，这里表示没有听清楚对方的话，请对方再说一遍。说时用升调。也可以说：Beg your pardon? 或 Pardon? 也都用升调。

sorry 作“对不起”讲时，主要是指因某种过失向对方道歉。Excuse me 指打扰别人时的客套用语，意为“对不起，请原谅。”



That's worth more than two million yuan in China! 在中国它值 200 多万。

worth 意为“值得……的”，“有……的价值”，常用作表语，后接宾语，后接名词或动名词。例如：

The book is worth 3 yuan. 本书值三元钱。

The dictionary is not worth buying. 这本词典不值得一买。



课本第 2 部分短文中依次填写：small, slowly, quickly, faster, more, smaller, fewer, healthier.



There will not be enough space even to stand in on the earth. 就是在地球上站着，也不会有够的地方了。

space 的意思是“空间”，是不可数名词，不定式 to stand in 用作定语，修饰 space。值得注意的是，不定式作定语修饰名词时，如果是不及物动词，就要在动词后加上相应的介词。如：

He still had no house to live in. 他仍然没有房子住。

Please give me a piece of paper to write on. 请给我一张写字的纸。

As he was busy searching the internet, he became interested in **18** how different countries were. 正当他忙于上网时,他对不同国家的情况产生了兴趣。

(1) be busy doing 意为“忙于做……”,这是固定搭配。例如:

He is busy playing football. 他正忙于踢足球。

(2) become interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”,与 be interested in 相同。例如:

He became(was)interested in English. 他对英语很感兴趣。



语法 基础知识

① 如何掌握过去将来时?

先复习一般将来时态: A. will do B. shall do C. be(is, am, are) going to do

A: They will go back to their hometown next week.

他们将在下周返回家乡。

B: I shall buy it next time. 我下次再买它。(shall 只能与第一人称主语 I 和 we 搭配。)

C: What is he going to do tomorrow? 他明天要做什么?

② 将一般将来时态结构转换成过去将来时态结构:

will → would, shall → should, am/is/are going to → was/were going to

will do → would do shall do → should do

is(am) going to do → was going to do are going to do → were going to do

He said he would go shopping this afternoon. 他说今天下午要去买东西。

We never said where we should go. 我们从没有说要去哪里。

She told me she was going to buy me a present on my birthday.

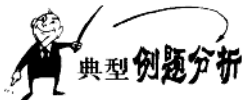
告诉我她将在我生日这天给我买一份礼品。

③ 两种时态的主要区别在于

一般将来时态是站在现在时间角度来看,将来发生某事。过去将来时态是站在过去时间角度来看,将要发生某事。

举例: Lin Tao doesn't know how he will go to work.

Lin Tao didn't know how he would go to work.



例 1 The poor man had no room to live _____.

- A. with B. on C. in D. for

分析:答案选 C。此题中 live 作定语,修饰 room, live 为不及物动词,需要相应的介词,与 room 搭配的介词是 in,因此正确答案为 C 项。

例 2 She didn't agree _____ her mother.

- A. to B. at C. with D. on

分析:答案选 C。agree to do sth. 表示“同意干某事”。agree to sth. 指赞同 idea、plan 等。agree on sth. 表示“在某事上意见一致”。agree with sb. 表示“同意某人”,因此正确答案为 C。

例 3 I prefer to dance rather than _____.

- A. sing B. to sing C. sings D. singing

分析:答案选 A。prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 表示“宁愿做某事而不做某事”,其中 than 后面的动词不定式省去“to”,因此正确答案为 A 项。

例 4 The pupil asked his teacher if _____ a match the next afternoon.

- A. there were going to be B. there was going to have
C. there would be D. there would have

分析:答案选 C。一般将来时表示从现在某个时间起将要发生的动作或存在的状态。如:I will go to Shanghai next month. 但同学们知道,How time flies! 所有的现在都会变成过去,如果我们站在“过去”这个点上谈论将要发生的动作,原来的一般将来时就要变成过去将来时。如:He said he would visit the Palace Museum very soon. 他说他很快就去参观故宫。

例 5 Thanks to the space satellites, the world itself is becoming a _____ smaller place.

- A. much B. more C. much more D. most

分析:答案选 A。比较级和最高级的修饰语不可误用。例如:My brother is very older than I. 其中 very 不可与比较级或最高级连用,本句可改成:My brother is much(far) older than I. 比较级前的修饰语可以表示比较的程度,常见的有以下四类:a)表虽调的修饰语:still, quite(a bit), any, almost, nearly, just, even, rather; b)表示程度弱轻的修饰语:a little, a bit, slightly; c)表示程度强、深的修饰语:much, very much, so much, a lot, a great deal of, far, over, many; d)表示数目、量的修饰语:twice, ten times, one fourth, two pounds 等。如:(1) This book is far more interesting than that one. 这本书比那本书有趣得多。(2) Things are no better than before. 情况并不比以前好。(3) This text is a bit easier. 这篇课文稍稍容易一点。

例 6 That means _____ in two weeks there will be a football match in our city.
A. that B. this C. it D. those

分析:答案选 A。如果把思路局限在选择什么代词上,就很难选出正确答案。本题的难点在于 in two weeks 这个段时间状语放在宾语从句的主谓之前。本单元也有类似一句:That means that in about 600 years, there will be standing room only on the earth. 这就意味着,大约 600 年后地球上将只有站的地方了。

例 7 I'm afraid there will not be enough place to stand _____ the earth.
A. in B. on C. in on D. on in

分析:答案选 C。本题难点在于:由于空格在 the earth 之前,因此不少同学可能会不假思索地选填 on,因为“在地球上”要说 on the earth。然而,本题题干中的 to stand 的宾语是 place。下面各题均与本题类似,请试答:

- Who are you waiting _____ the room?
A. for B. in C. in for D. for in
- She has two children to look _____ home.
A. at at B. after in C. after at D. at after
- She was not taken good care _____ all.
A. of at B. at of C. of for D. for at
- Who was she angry _____ that time?
A. at with B. at C. with D. with at
- Who do you listen _____ class?
A. in B. to for C. to in D. in to

正确答案是:1-5. DCADC

例 8 (1) I was _____ tired, so I went to bed early.

- A. not a little B. not a bit

(2) Never mind. I don't care _____.

- A. a little B. a bit

分析: 答案选(1)A (2)B。做状语时, a little 常常可与 a bit 换用, 意思基本相同。如: Please wait a bit(a little). 请稍等。She said she felt a little(bit) cold. 她说她感到有点冷。但是, not a bit 与 not a little 的意思却正好相反。再比较: (1) I'm not a bit hungry. 我一点也不饿。(2) I'm not a little hungry. 我饿极了。(3) It has given me not a little trouble. 这给了我不少麻烦。(4) —Sorry to have troubled you. —Not a bit. —对不起, 麻烦您了。—哪儿的话。(一点也不。)

例 9 Which of the four is right?

- A. There is only a standing room in the bus.
B. There is only standing room in the bus.
C. There are some standing rooms in the bus.
D. There are many standing room in the bus.

分析: 答案选 B。room 作为名词有可数与不可数两种用法, 使用时常易出错。room 当“空间、地方”讲时, 不是可数名词。如: (1) Let's make room for the old woman. 让我们空出地方来给这位老太太。(2) There's no room here. Please sit over there. 这里没有地方了, 请那边坐。试比较下句中两个 room 的不同意思: There is room for more goods in this room. 这间房里还有地方可再放些货物。

例 10 I decided to stop and have lunch _____ I was feeling quite hungry.

- A. as B. because C. since D. for

分析: 答案选 D。for 为并列连词, 引导并列句, 用于解释补充, 放在句末。because 表示必然的因果关系, 引导的从句一般放在主句后面; 回答 why 问句, 只能用 because。as 表示明显或看得见的原因, 通常放在句首, 有时也放在句末。since 意思是“既然”, 表示对方知晓, 无须加以说明的原因或事实, 语气比 because 稍弱, 全句重点落在主句上。如: (1) It's getting dark, for it's going to rain. (2) As he is ill, we will have to ask Li Lei instead. (3) I'll do it for you since you are busy. (4) He is taking Miss Zhang's classes because she is ill.

双基能力训练

I 词汇。

A) 根据释义和首字母提示写出单词。

1. i _____ become larger in number or degree
2. c _____ hundred years
3. b _____ thousand million
4. p _____ the number of people
5. u _____ secondhand

B) 用所给词的适当形式填空。

6. Do you know what's the population of China by the end of the _____ (twenty) century?
7. I'm afraid there will be _____ (stand) room only in the world some day.
8. At the _____ (begin) of this term, we did a lot of good things.
9. He is busy _____ (learn) the computer.
10. The book is worth _____ (read).
11. She prefers to do rather than _____ (talk).
12. During that time, 259 _____ (baby) were born in the world.
13. Two _____ (multiply) by three is six.
14. Look at the list of cars and their prices. Then have a _____ (discuss) about why your car is the best.
15. The car isn't too new. It seems to be a _____ (use) car.

C) 翻译下列短语。

16. slow down _____
17. at the beginning of _____
18. prefer to... rather than _____
19. 越来越 _____
20. 连续地 _____

II 单项填空。

1. I don't know _____.
 A. how much is the population in Xuzhou
 B. what is the population of Xuzhou
 C. how many the population in Xuzhou
 D. what the population of Xuzhou is