



2007 年全国中考试题

考点分类与解析

总策划 大象教育图书研创中心

主编 本丛书编委会

英语

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第一部分 语法

名词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生分清可数名词和不可数名词,并掌握可数名词复数的变法以及不可数名词的量化方法;能认识一些专有名词;掌握常用的几种名词所有格的变法和用法。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》所提出的要求,中招考试从以下几个方面来检测学生对名词的掌握程度:

考点1. 名词词义认知。这种考题重在考查学生的词汇量。考生只要能读懂句子,认识单词就可以轻松地选出正确答案。

【例题】—I don't know how to use this machine.

—It doesn't matter. Here is the _____.

- A. instruction B. direction
C. information D. advertisement (2007 南昌)

【解析】此题考查学生对名词的认知和辨析。instruction 意为“用法说明”;direction 意为“方向、方位”;information 意为“信息”;advertisement 意为“广告”。根据题意应选择使用这台机器的用法说明。

【答案】A

考点2. 分清可数名词和不可数名词。这是最基本的一种考题,要求学生能够分清可数名词和不可数名词,并根据语境选出恰当的选项。

【例题】The restaurant is so popular here. Look, there are so many _____ here.

- A. food B. dish
C. people D. waiter (2006 徐州)

【解析】many 后接可数名词的复数形式,dish 的复数形式为 dishes,waiter 的复数形式为 waiters,应排除选项 B 和 D;food 表示食品的总称时为不可数名词,可说 much food;表示食品的种类时为可数名词,对应 many foods,据此排除选项

A;而 people 表示人们,本身就是复数名词。

【答案】C

考点3. 可数名词复数的变法。要求学生掌握可数名词的复数变法规则,并会在句中灵活使用。

【例题】—Do you know how many _____ a horse has and how many _____ a bee has?

—Of course. I know.

- A. teeth, feet B. tooth, foot
C. foot, teeth D. teeth, foot (2007 包头)

【解析】此题考查学生对名词复数形式特殊变法的掌握情况。foot, tooth 对应的复数形式为 feet, teeth。

【答案】A

考点4. 不可数名词的量化。当对一个不可数名词的量进行描述时,就要在不可数名词前用表示容器或单位的可数名词,该容器或单位的名词后还要加 of。

【例题】We have bought two _____ for the coming party.

- A. box of apple B. boxes of apples
C. box of apples D. boxes of apple (2006 南平)

【解析】根据题意可知:我们为聚会准备了两箱苹果,apple 和 box 均为可数名词,所以应使用复数形式 two boxes of apples。

【答案】B

考点5. 掌握名词所有格的用法。要求学生掌握所有格的变法和用法,尤其注意一些表示时间、距离的名词所有格的用法。

【例题】_____ room is big and bright. They like it very much.

- A. Tom and Sam B. Tom's and Sam
C. Tom and Sam's D. Tom's and Sam's (2007 河北)

【解析】此题考查学生对共有事物的名词所有格的掌握

情况,根据题意得知 Tom 和 Sam 共有一间房间,应在 Tom and Sam 整体后加's。

[答案] C

考点 6. 对四类名词作定语的用法考查。四类名词作定语单数和复数形式如下:

① a woman/man doctor → two women/men doctors

② an apple tree → three apple trees

③ a two-year-old boy → two two-year-old boys

④ a sports/parents meeting → two sports/parents meetings

【例题】All the _____ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th, because it was their own holiday.

A. man B. men

C. woman D. women (2007 重庆)

【解析】man, woman 作定语修饰名词复数时,与所修饰的名词同时变为复数形式;此题同时考查 3 月 8 日为妇女节这一常识。

[答案] D

考题荟萃

- () 1. I don't have enough money, so I have to go to the _____ to get some.
A. restaurant B. police station
C. bank D. shop (2007 乌鲁木齐)
- () 2. —How can I tell one tree from another?
—You can mostly tell them by the _____ of their leaves.
A. shape B. size
C. age D. color (2007 武汉)
- () 3. Look at the _____, sir. The white shirt is larger than the yellow one.
A. shirt B. size
C. weight D. color (2007 沈阳)
- () 4. —What's your favorite _____?
—Oranges.
A. color B. fruit
C. juice D. vegetable (2007 芜湖)
- () 5. A human _____ can do some things better than a computer, for example, creating new ideas.
A. head B. body
C. brain D. arm (2007 沈阳)
- () 6. I'm dreaming of driving my own car some day. So I have to learn to be a _____ first.
A. pilot B. policeman
C. driver (2007 太原)
- () 7. _____ fathers are both scientists.
A. Jim's and Bob B. Jim's and Bob's
C. Jim and Bob's D. Jim and Bob
(2007 咸宁)
- () 8. —Oh, there isn't enough _____ for us in the lift.
—No hurry. Let's wait for the next.
A. ground B. floor
C. room (2007 佛山)
- () 9. —What day is today?
—It's _____.
A. evening B. June
C. Saturday D. summer (2007 衢州)
- () 10. _____ can be downloaded from the Internet and seen on computers.
A. Jokes B. Films
C. Songs D. News (2007 大连)
- () 11. —Do you like listening to "The Moonlight Sonata"?
—Yes. Listening to _____ is my favorite.
A. news B. stories
C. reports D. music (2007 金华)
- () 12. —Would you like something to drink, Tara?
—Yes, I'd like some _____.
A. sandwiches B. hot dogs
C. water D. bread (2007 温州)
- () 13. Our Chinese teacher told us Mark Twain was one of the greatest _____ in the world.
A. write B. writers
C. writer (2007 贵阳)
- () 14. —Would you like to have a look at some pants?
They may fit you well.
—Well, I'd like to try those blue _____.
A. pairs B. one
C. pant D. pair (2007 黄冈)
- () 15. Come on, children. Help yourselves to some _____ if you like.
A. fish and chicken B. fishes and chicken
C. fish and chickens D. fishes and chickens
(2007 南通)
- () 16. —Would you like some _____?
—No, thank you. I'm not hungry at all.
A. tea B. water
C. bread D. coffee (2007 陕西)
- () 17. I really want to have a _____. I feel so tired after such a long walk.
A. talk B. rest
C. swim D. look (2007 温州)
- () 18. —You didn't send me an e-mail last night, did you?

- Sorry. My _____ broke down. I couldn't get online.
A. computer B. car
C. clock D. camera (2007 安徽)
- () 19. —Would you like something to drink?
—_____, please.
A. Tea B. Fruit
C. Bread D. Meat (2007 江汉油田)
- () 20. Our school held an activity called "Recommend Books to Your Teachers". The students made a _____ of 1,000 books.
A. note B. line
C. menu D. list (2007 淄博)
- () 21. My brother hurt his _____ yesterday. He can't walk now.
A. arm B. leg
C. hand D. eye (2007 北京)
- () 22. They got much _____ on the Internet.
A. photo B. ideas
C. message D. information (2007 天津)
- () 23. He is thirsty. Please give him some _____ to drink.
A. rice B. meat
C. water D. oranges (2007 济南)
- () 24. All the children at the age of six or seven should have been educated _____ in our country.
A. at university B. at the station
C. at school D. at the cinema (2007 南宁)
- () 25. I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th. So I've got two _____ holiday.
A. weeks B. week's
C. weeks' D. week (2007 临沂)
- () 26. The _____ for guests is over there. You can go in directly.
A. exit B. path
C. entrance D. stair (2007 大连)
- () 27. —Where are you going?
—I'm going to the _____ to keep money.
A. supermarket B. bank
C. museum (2007 宁德)
- () 28. All the students in my class decided to have the next meeting in one _____ time.
A. week B. weeks
C. week's D. weeks' (2007 沈阳)
- () 29. —What language does he speak?
—_____.
A. Australia B. French
C. Japan D. Canada (2007 南宁)
- () 30. —Excuse me, what is your _____?
—No. 7 King Street.
A. e-mail B. address
C. name D. way (2007 绍兴)
- () 31. Could you send me _____ to tell me something about your visit in America?
A. a ticket B. an e-mail
C. a TV set D. a watch (2007 辽宁)
- () 32. Look! The kites in the sky are in different _____. Some are big and some are small.
A. sizes B. colors
C. prices D. names (2007 济宁)
- () 33. —Look, the tall building looks very modern.
—Yes, and there is a garden on its _____. A garden in the air!
A. top B. ground
C. side D. floor (2007 河南)
- () 34. Mr Smith always has _____ to tell us.
A. some good pieces of news
B. some pieces of good news
C. some good piece of news
D. some piece of good news (2007 青岛)
- () 35. Look! Two _____ are talking happily under the apple tree.
A. man teacher B. man teachers
C. men teachers D. men teacher (2006 吉林)
- () 36. Mrs Black is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mother
C. mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's (2006 四川)
- () 37. The computer on the desk is _____.
A. twins B. the twin's
C. the twins D. the twins' (2006 孝感)
- () 38. —How's Joy's skirt?
—Her skirt is more beautiful than _____.
A. her sister's and Kate
B. her sister and Kate
C. her sister and Kate's
D. her sister's and Kate's (2006 兰州)
- () 39. —Can I help you?
—I'd like _____ for my twin daughters.
A. two pair of shoes B. two pairs of shoe
C. two pair of shoe D. two pairs of shoes (2006 滨州)

() 40. This is a _____ car. _____ is over there.

- A. visitor's; My B. visitor's; Mine
C. visitor; Mine D. visitors'; My

(2006 南通)

() 41. I was very excited when I saw so many _____ on the farm.

- A. chicken B. sheep
C. duck

(2006 长沙)

() 42. —I've got a little _____ in my house.

—Why not keep two or more?

- A. juice B. mice
C. bread D. fish

(2006 河南)

() 43. —Would you like some drinks, boys?

—Yes, _____, please.

A. some oranges

B. two boxes of chocolates

C. some cakes

D. two bottles of orange

(2006 河北)

() 44. My school isn't far from here. It's only _____ walk.

A. fifteen minutes

B. fifteen minutes'

C. fifteen minute's

(2006 哈尔滨)

() 45. There are three _____ assistants in that _____ shop.

A. women; shoe

B. woman; shoe

C. woman; shoes

D. women; shoes

(2006 孝感)

代 词

考点聚焦

代词大致分为八类:人称代词(主格和宾格)、物主代词(形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词)、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、连接代词和关系代词。《英语新课程标准》要求学生对这八类代词全部掌握。本节着重讲解前四类代词,后四类代词分别放在以后其他章节讲解。不定代词考点多、难度大,将单独在下一节中讲解;疑问代词放在疑问句一节中讲解;连接代词放在宾语从句一节中讲解;关系代词放在定语从句一节中讲解。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对代词所提出的要求,中招考试从以下几个方面出题来检测学生对代词的掌握程度:

考点1. 人称代词的主格和宾格的使用。人称代词的主格用到句中作主语,宾格作宾语。

【例题】 My parents gave _____ a nice toy dog for my birthday.

- A. I B. me C. my D. mine (2007 北京)

【解析】 考查短语 give sb sth。动词 give 后应使用人称代词的宾格形式 me。

【答案】 B

考点2. 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词的使用。形容词性物主代词不能替代名词,只能修饰名词,而名词性物主代词用于替代名词,后不再用名词。

【例题】 _____ school is much bigger than _____.

A. Our; their

B. Ours; theirs

C. Theirs; our

D. Their; ours

(2007 青岛)

【解析】 形容词性物主代词只能修饰名词;而名词性物主代词相当于一个名词,不再修饰名词。此题可根据空格后名词的有无进行判定,前者缺形容词性物主代词,后者缺名词性物主代词。

【答案】 D

考点3. 掌握反身代词的两种基本用法:1)用在动词后作宾语;2)构成 by oneself 短语作状语。

【例题】 —Let me help you to carry the box.

—No, thanks. I can do it by _____.

A. me

B. my

C. mine

D. myself

(2007 绍兴)

【解析】 反身代词用于介词 by 之后,构成 by 短语作状语“某人自己”。

【答案】 D

考点4. 掌握指示代词 this, that, these, those 的用法:

1) this(these)近指; that(those)远指。2) that, these 替代前面提过的名词。that 替代不可数名词或可数名词单数; those 替代可数名词复数;可数名词单数也可以用 the one 替代。

【例题】 The population of China is larger than _____ of Japan.

A. that B. the one C. those D. it

(2006 内蒙古)

[解析] 为了避免重复, 用 that 替代前面的不可数名词 population.

[答案] A

考点 5. 代词的用法

[例题] —Who is singing in the classroom?

—_____ must be Susan.

A. She B. It C. This D. He

(2007 天津)

[解析] 此题考查在指代性别不明或身份不明的人时应使用代词 it.

[答案] B

考题荟萃

() 1. There's a red car parking in our neighborhood. Do you know _____ it is?

A. what B. who C. whose D. whom

(2007 重庆)

() 2. —Mom, I want to ask grandpa a question.

—Oh, _____ is reading a newspaper upstairs.

A. He B. Him C. His D. Himself

(2007 重庆)

() 3. Yesterday was Dad's birthday. I gave _____ a scarf as a present.

A. he B. him C. his (2007 太原)

() 4. Tom's card is much more beautiful than _____.

A. our B. her C. mine (2007 山西)

() 5. —Can I use your bike for a while?

—Yes. You may use _____ bike. Tom's bike is here and I can use _____.

A. my; his B. my; mine

C. your; his D. his; mine

(2007 咸宁)

() 6. The book is _____. I wrote _____ name on its cover _____.

A. my; my; myself B. mine; my; myself

C. mine; myself; my D. myself; mine; my

(2007 兰州)

() 7. —Whose bike is this? Is it David's?

—No, it isn't. _____ is black.

A. Mine B. Hers C. His D. Yours

(2007 金华)

() 8. —Tom, is this your dictionary?

—No, it's not _____. It's David's.

A. yours B. mine C. his D. hers

(2007 温州)

() 9. The parents always leave their son alone at home. They think that he is old enough to look after _____.

A. him B. himself

C. themselves (2007 青海)

() 10. —Look! What's the postman giving Mrs Chen?

—He's giving _____ a letter.

A. it B. him C. me D. her

(2007 沈阳)

() 11. Mr Wu put some fruit on the table and asked me to help _____.

A. myself B. herself

C. himself D. yourself

(2007 大连)

() 12. My father is a postman. _____ is 48 years old.

A. She B. You C. He D. I

(2007 南宁)

() 13. This is my seat. _____ is over there.

A. Your B. Her C. Their D. His

(2007 辽宁)

() 14. As we all have grown up, we should learn to look after _____.

A. ourselves B. us C. myself (2007 怀化)

() 15. —Whose are those books?

—They are _____.

A. our B. mine C. your D. their

(2007 江汉油田)

() 16. Some of the stickers belong to me, while the rest are _____.

A. him and her B. his and her

C. his and hers D. him and hers

(2007 苏州)

() 17. —Do you know about David?

—Yes, I know _____ very well.

A. he B. himself C. him D. his

(2007 武汉)

() 18. —What a lovely card! Where did you buy it?

—I made it by _____.

A. me B. himself C. myself D. itself

(2007 福州)

() 19. —Did Lucy have a good time?

—Yes. She enjoyed _____ very much.

A. himself B. herself

C. themselves D. itself (2007 衢州)

() 20. Most young people find _____ exciting to watch a football match.

A. it B. this C. that D. one
(2007 兰州)

- () 21. —Sonia, is this your dictionary?
—Oh, no, it's not _____. Ask Li Lei. He is looking for _____.
A. me; hers B. mine; him
C. my; her D. mine; his
(2007 黄冈)

- () 22. Don't sit too close to a computer because _____ light can harm your eyes.
A. too many B. much too
C. too much D. so many
(2007 包头)

- () 23. Your football is under the desk. Where's _____?
A. her B. you C. us D. ours
(2007 济南)

- () 24. —Sally, could you go and help your father wash the car?
—Why _____? I'm busy now. Amy is lying on the grass doing nothing.
A. me B. I C. him D. her
(2006 滨州)

- () 25. —Is this your bike?
—Yes, it's _____. It's a birthday present from my uncle.
A. yours B. hers C. his D. mine
(2006 盐城)

- () 26. —John, someone in your class was looking for you just now.
—Oh, who was _____?
A. he B. she C. it D. that
(2006 江西)

- () 27. —A latest *China Daily*, please!
—Only one copy left. Would you like to have _____, sir?
A. it B. one C. this D. that
(2006 滨州)

- () 28. —Is this your dictionary, Jack?

—Yes, it's _____. Thank you for helping me find it.

A. mine B. hers C. his D. yours
(2006 锦州)

- () 29. Ted's mother kept telling Ted not to tell lies, but _____ didn't help.
A. which B. it C. she D. he
(2006 杭州)

- () 30. —Hey! There is a bag on the ground. Whose is it?
—There is a woman over there. Maybe it's _____.
A. her B. hers C. she D. herself
(2006 绍兴)

- () 31. My parents gave _____ a nice toy dog for my birthday.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
(2006 北京)

- () 32. —Is this your son's sweater?
—No, _____ is on the chair behind the desk.
A. He B. Him C. She D. His
(2006 重庆)

- () 33. Did you find _____ very interesting to play with Yoyo?
A. this B. it's C. that D. it
(2006 兰州)

- () 34. —Who's your English teacher?
—Miss Gao. She teaches _____ English very well.
A. our B. us C. ours D. we
(2006 四川)

- () 35. —Hi, Jane! Whose bedroom is it?
—It's _____.
A. my B. me C. her D. mine
(2006 重庆)

- () 36. No one helped Millie. She did it all by _____.
A. myself B. herself
C. himself D. yourself
(2006 苏州)

不定代词

考点聚焦

对不同范围、不明对象替代的词是不定代词。从功能上看不定代词有两类：形容词性和名词性。形容词性代词可以放到名词前作定语，如 every day, both sides；名词性代词只有替代作用，不用来修饰名词，如 none, others。大部分不定代词都具有这两种功能，如 a little—a little money。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对不定代词所提出的要求，中招考试从以下几个方面来检测学生对不定代词的掌握程度：

考点 1. 对名词数的修饰或替代。 every, each, either, neither 修饰或替代可数名词单数；few, a few, many, both, all 修饰或替代可数名词复数；little, a little, much 修饰或替代不可数名词。

【例题】—Do you need any milk?

—No, I've got _____ bottles in the refrigerator.

A. a little B. a few C. few (2007 青海)

【解析】限定词 little 修饰不可数名词，表示否定“一点也没有”；few 修饰可数名词，表示否定“没几个”；短语 a little 修饰不可数名词，表示“有一点”；a few 修饰可数名词，表示“有几个”。根据句意，此题应该选择 a few 修饰可数名词，表示肯定“有几个”。

【答案】B

考点 2. 对不同范围内事物的修饰与替代。 each 适用于两个或两个以上的事物；either, both, neither 适用于两个事物；any, all, every 适用于三个以上的事物。

【例题】—Do you like the pop star Zhou Jielun or the movie star Liu Dehua?

—_____. I am not their fan.

A. Both B. Either C. Neither D. All

(2007 重庆)

【解析】both 意为“两者都”；either 意为“两者之一”；neither 意为“两者都不”；all 意为“三者以上都”。根据题意得知“我既不是周杰伦迷也不是刘德华迷”，应选择“两者都不”。

【答案】C

考点 3. none, no one, nothing

none “无一个，无一点”，既可指人，也可指物；no one “无一人”；nothing “什么都没有”。

【例题】—Ruth, I want to have some milk.

—There's _____ left. What about orange juice?

A. few B. much C. none D. any

(2007 河南)

【解析】根据题意此句应选择否定词，排除选项 B 和 D；few 修饰可数名词，也应排除，none 在此表示“一点也没有了”。

【答案】C

考点 4. the other, the others, another, two/three/some others, others

两者中特指“另一个”，用 the other；两部分中特指“另一部分”，用 the others；泛指“另一”用 another；泛指“其他几个”，用 two/three/some others；泛指其他部分用 others。

another + 数字 = 数字 + other/more 另外几个，如 another two boys = two other/more boys。

any one 任何一个；any other one 别的任何一个（除去某个）。

【例题】We had a picnic last term and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.

A. the other B. some
C. another D. other (2007 苏州)

【解析】此题没有特定范围内数量的限定，表示泛指的“另一个，再一个”，所以应使用 another。

【答案】C

考点 5. 不定代词 one 与人称代词 it 的区别；one 指不定代词“一个”；it 指人称代词“它”。

【例题】—My pen is lost and I can't find it anywhere.

—So you will have to buy _____.

A. it B. few C. one D. any

(2006 河南)

【解析】one 指代同一类事物中的一个；it 指代同一件事物。此题意为再买一支同类的钢笔。

【答案】C

考点 6. 掌握复合不定代词 anything, everything, something, nothing 的用法

①当这些复合词被形容词修饰时，形容词放在它们后边；

②not...anything = nothing; not...everything 表示部分否定“并非全部”; anything else 强调个体“别的任何一个”; everything else 强调整体“其余全部”。

【例题】—Do you have anything else to say?

—Yes, I have _____ to say.

- A. important something B. anything important
C. important anything D. something important

(2006 韶关)

【解析】形容词应后置修饰复合不定代词,此题根据句意选择肯定词 something。

【答案】D

考题荟萃

- () 1. Liu Ying lives with her grandparents in the countryside because _____ of her parents work in the city.
A. both B. either C. neither

(2007 成都)

- () 2. Mr Black has two daughters. One is a teacher, _____ is a doctor.
A. other B. the other C. another

(2007 贵阳)

- () 3. —Harbin is really a beautiful city and there're many places of interest.
—So it is. Why not stay here for _____ two days?
A. other B. others C. another

(2007 哈尔滨)

- () 4. —What a hot day! Have you had a drink?
—Yes. But I'd like to have _____ after work.
A. it B. one C. other D. another

(2007 南昌)

- () 5. The headmaster said they would have _____ library _____.
A. another; built B. other; built
C. another; build D. other; building

(2007 兰州)

- () 6. You should express your thanks by returning the kindness when you get help from _____.
A. other B. another C. others D. the other

(2007 包头)

- () 7. —Which of the twin sisters is a doctor?
—_____ are.
A. All B. Both C. Either D. Neither

(2007 福州)

- () 8. —Got any information about High School Examination?

—Well, I was trying to, but found _____.

- A. one B. no one C. none D. some

(2007 武汉)

- () 9. —Would you like some water or tea?
—_____. A cup of coffee, please.

- A. Neither B. Both C. Either D. None

(2007 乌鲁木齐)

- () 10. In my class some students love music, _____ are fond of drawing and _____ enjoy reading.
A. some; the other B. others; the other
C. others; the others D. some; others

(2007 南通)

- () 11. My parents and I couldn't get into the house because _____ of us had a key.
A. all B. neither C. any D. none

(2007 临沂)

- () 12. My aunt has two children. But _____ of them lives with her.
A. each B. neither C. either D. both

(2007 河北)

- () 13. —Do you want tea or coffee?
—_____. I really don't mind.
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither

(2007 青岛)

- () 14. —Which tie is more suitable for me, the red one or blue one?
—I have no idea. You'd better take them _____.
A. all B. each C. every D. both

(2007 乐山)

- () 15. —Did your parents go to climb the Zijin Mountain last Sunday?
—No, they _____ went to see a film.
A. both B. all C. either D. every

(2007 南京)

- () 16. We need some more coffee. There is only _____ left.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

- () 17. —Can you tell me how to keep healthy?
—You should eat _____ fast food, _____ vegetables and take enough exercise.

- A. fewer; more B. fewer; less
C. less; fewer D. less; more

(2007 咸宁)

- () 18. It rained heavily this morning, but _____ of my classmates were late for school.
A. neither B. none C. all

(2007 山西)

() 19. —Would you like to tell your trouble to your mother
or your father?

—_____. I usually keep it deep in my heart.

—You'd better tell your parents and they may help you.

A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None

(2007 芜湖)

() 20. Jimmy's parents are teachers. _____ of them
teaches Chinese. They both teach French.

A. Neither B. Either

C. All D. Both (2007 兰州)

() 21. —What about this T-shirt?

—I don't like the color. Please show me _____
one.

A. other B. the other C. another D. each other

(2006 连云港)

() 22. Xiao Li is the right person to show the foreigners
around, for _____ of us can speak English.

A. all B. each C. both D. none

(2006 河南)

() 23. —Hey, Sally! I'm Cindy. Don't you remember me?

—Yeah. I remember you very well. We were
_____ on the swim team last year.

A. neither B. both C. all D. either

(2006 锦州)

() 24. We have _____ rain this spring. The trees and
grass don't grow well.

A. little B. a little C. a few

(2006 成都)

() 25. I can't buy the dress because I have just _____
money.

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

(2006 南通)

() 26. _____ of them knows French, so I have to ask a
third person for help.

A. Neither B. Either C. Both D. None

(2006 南通)

() 27. Nancy spoke in such a low voice that _____
students in our class could hear her.

A. all B. many C. few D. most

(2006 安徽)

() 28. —Which do you prefer, a CD player or a walkman?

—_____. I prefer the new kind of MP4.

A. Both B. None C. Neither D. Either

(2006 兰州)

() 29. My friends and I are interested in drawing, but
_____ of us is good at it.

A. neither B. both C. none D. all

(2006 孝感)

() 30. She feels happy because she has _____ good
friends here.

A. no B. few C. many D. any

(2006 重庆)

() 31. I asked John for _____ ink, but he didn't have
_____.

A. any; some B. any; any

C. some; any D. some; some (2006 孝感)

() 32. —Would you like some juice or milk?

—_____ is OK. I don't mind.

A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. All

(2006 连云港)

() 33. Jenny wants to get _____ job. She's tired of
working here.

A. a B. one C. the D. another

(2006 江西)

() 34. —How long will you stay here?

—I think I will be here for _____ more days.

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

(2006 武汉)

() 35. Your digital watch is quite nice. Where did you buy
_____? I want to buy _____, too.

A. one; one B. it; it

C. it; one D. one; it (2006 天津)

() 36. We'll try our best to do the work with _____
money and _____ people.

A. few; little B. a few; a little

C. less; fewer D. fewer; less (2006 南京)

() 37. On _____ sides of the street are a lot of colorful
flowers.

A. each B. both C. either D. all

(2006 河北)

() 38. Shirley had to buy _____ these CDs because she
didn't know which one to take.

A. all B. none C. each D. both

(2006 苏州)

() 39. I have two boxes. One is big, _____ is small.

A. another B. others

C. other D. the other (2006 重庆)

() 40. Now many Chinese farmers like traveling from one
place to _____ to enjoy the beautiful scenery of
our country.

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

(2006 盐城)

() 41. —Is _____ OK, Lucy?

—No, my math is not as good as English.

- A. everything B. something
C. nothing D. anything (2006 浙江)

() 42. —The box looks so big. Can I help you?

—No, thanks. _____ in it. It's empty.

- A. Nothing B. Everything
C. Anything D. Something (2006 温州)

() 43. —What else do you want?

—_____ else. I think I have got everything ready.

- A. Something B. Nothing
C. Anything D. Everything (2006 重庆)

() 44. _____ is watching TV. Let's turn it off.

- A. Somebody B. Anybody
C. Nobody D. Everybody (2006 北京)

() 45. —Was it Peter who broke the window?

—No, he wasn't here yesterday. He had _____ to do with it.

- A. nothing B. anything
C. something D. everything (2006 荆州)

() 46. —Mum, Mary bought a parrot yesterday. Could you please buy _____ for me?

—Sure. But you must take good care of it.

- A. one B. this C. it D. that
(2006 莱芜)

() 47. —What are you going to give your mother for her birthday?

—I'm not sure. But I'll buy her _____.

- A. something special B. anything special
C. special something (2006 哈尔滨)

() 48. I have _____ to do. Please give me _____ to read.

- A. something; anything B. nothing; something
C. nothing; everything D. anything; nothing
(2007 济南)

() 49. Money is important in my life. But it isn't _____ to me.

- A. everything B. something
C. nothing D. anything (2007 陕西)

() 50. —There is _____ with my eyes.

—Don't worry. Let me help you.

- A. wrong nothing B. nothing wrong
C. wrong something D. something wrong
(2007 衢州)

() 51. —What's on TV tonight?

—There's _____. It's boring.

- A. something interesting B. anything interesting

- C. everything interesting D. nothing interesting

(2007 乌鲁木齐)

() 52. —Is there _____ in today's newspaper?

—No, there's _____.

- A. anything special; something unusual
B. anything special; nothing unusual
C. special anything; nothing unusual
D. special anything; unusual nothing (2007 潍坊)

() 53. There is _____ for you if you put your heart into it.

- A. difficult nothing B. nothing easy
C. nothing difficult (2007 青海)

() 54. Many local people in Leshan prefer to go to _____ in Mount Emei for their summer holiday.

- A. somewhere cold B. cold somewhere
C. somewhere cool D. cool somewhere
(2007 乐山)

() 55. The idea of "sunshine sport" makes it possible for kids to choose and do _____ about sport as long as one hour every day.

- A. pleasant something B. anything pleasant
C. nothing pleasant (2007 哈尔滨)

() 56. Can you hear the strange noise from the washing machine? _____ must be wrong with it.

- A. Anything B. Nothing
C. Something (2007 佛山)

() 57. If there are _____ people driving, there will be _____ air pollution.

- A. less; less B. less; fewer
C. fewer; fewer D. fewer; less (2007 包头)

() 58. —Walt, we have few vegetables for dinner. Could you go and buy _____?

—Yes, sure. But I don't have _____ money.

- A. any; any B. some; any
C. any; some D. some; some (2007 黄冈)

() 59. —Wow, so many new houses! I can't believe that. It used to be a poor village.

—Yes, _____ has changed here.

- A. nothing B. something
C. everything D. anything (2007 河南)

() 60. —Have you got my e-mail today?

—Oh, there's _____ with my computer. It doesn't work.

- A. something wrong B. anything wrong
C. nothing wrong (2007 宁德)

() 61. —You look stressed out.

—Yeah, too _____ work makes me tired.

A. little B. many C. much

(2007 太原)

() 62. I hear _____ boys in your school like playing badminton after school.

A. quite a lot B. quite a bit

C. quite a little D. quite a few (2007 苏州)

() 63. —You look sad, Kate.

—Yeah, I have made _____ mistakes in my re-

port.

A. a little

B. little

C. a few

D. few

(2007 武汉)

() 64. —What do you think of George?

—He's a man of _____ words. He always stays alone.

A. little

B. much

C. few

D. many

(2007 宜昌)

数 词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生掌握基数词和序数词。具体用法涉及基数词的读法、序数词的变法、分数的读法以及 hundred 等单位词的用法。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对数词所提出的要求,中招考试从以下几个方面出题来检测学生对数词的掌握情况。

考点 1. 基数词的读法。在英语中,基数词的读法是以节为单位来读的,每三位为一节,中间用“,”隔开。从右往左依次添加 thousand, million, billion, 其他每节内部读法是一样的。

【例题】—Excuse me, how does this number 20,135 read?
—It reads _____.

A. twenty thousands one hundred and thirty-five

B. twenty thousand one hundred thirty five

C. twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-five

D. twenty thousands, one hundred and thirty-five

(2005 包头)

【解析】根据基数词的读法就可以找到正确答案。

【答案】C。

考点 2. 基数词与序数词。基数词用来表达事物的数量;序数词用来表达事物的顺序。

【例题】Dick, it is the _____ time in _____ days that you've made the same mistake.

A. two; three

B. second; three

C. two; third

D. second; third (2007 乌鲁木齐)

【解析】第一空表达的是一个顺序“第二次”;第二空表达的是一个数量“三天内”。

【答案】B。

考点 3. 分数的读法和用法。分子在前用基数,分母在后用序数。分子大于一,分母用复数,分子与分母之间可以用连字符连起来,也可以不用连字符,如 two thirds 或 two-thirds; 当分数修饰名词作定语时,后要跟 of, 如: two thirds of students 三分之二的学生。

【例题】This is a big class, and _____ of the students are girls.

A. two third

B. second three

C. two thirds

D. two three

(2006 南平)

【解析】根据分数的读法,不难找出正确选项。

【答案】C。

考点 4. hundred 等单位数词的用法。在数字里边有 hundred, thousand, million, billion 等表示单位的数词时,它们的用法分两种情况:1) 当放在具体的数字后边,表示具体的“百、千、百万、十亿”时,不能用复数形式,可以直接修饰名词复数,如 two thousand students; 2) 当表示大概的“几百、几千、几百万、几十亿”时,用“复数形式 + of”结构,前边不能用具体的数字,如: thousands of students。

【例题】—How many people will come to Beijing next year?
—It's hard to say. _____ people, I think.

A. Million of

B. Millions of

C. Three millions

D. Three millions of (2007 芜湖)

【解析】当表示具体数字时, million 这类词不能用复数,后面也不能加 of, 排除 C、D; 当不表示具体数字时要用复数,修饰名词时后接 of。

【答案】B。

考点 5. 含有数词的形容词结构。“数字+名词+形容词”有两种表达方法:

1) 中间不用连字符放在 be 动词后作表语, 如: three meters long.

2) 中间用连字符放在名词前作定语, 连字符后边的名词不能用复数, 如: a three-meter-long room.

【例题】The question is very easy, even a _____ child can answer it.

- A. three-years old B. three years old
C. three-year-old D. three year old (2005 浙江)

【解析】本题考查含有数词的形容词作定语用法。这种形式的结构作定语时, 必须用连字符把它们连起来, 中间的名词要用单数形式。

【答案】C。

考题荟萃

- () 1. In our city, _____ middle school students want to work as a teacher in the future.
A. thousand B. thousand of
C. thousands of D. two thousand of (2007 重庆)
- () 2. The road is over _____ meters long.
A. six hundred and fifty-two
B. six hundreds and fifty-two
C. six hundred, fifty-two
D. six hundred, fifty and two (2007 济南)
- () 3. We can see _____ stars at night if there are no clouds in the sky.
A. thousand of B. thousands of
C. a thousand D. the thousand (2007 山西)
- () 4. —Which floor does Mr Hu live on?
—He lives on _____ floor.
A. tenth B. the tenth
C. ten D. the ten (2007 衢州)
- () 5. —What do you think of the new book?
—There are so many new words in _____ chapter. It's a bit hard.
A. fifth B. five C. the fifth (2007 长沙)
- () 6. —How much does it cost to build the school library?
—Four _____ yuan.
A. million B. millions
C. millions of D. million of (2007 南京)
- () 7. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, _____ book of the series (系列), will be for sale on July 21, 2007.
A. seventh B. the seventh C. seven (2007 怀化)
- () 8. _____ Guangdong Sports Games was held in Foshan last November.
A. The twelve B. Twelfth
C. The twelfth (2007 佛山)
- () 9. _____ girls took part in the Super Girl competition but only few of them succeeded.
A. One million of B. Thousands and millions
C. Millions of D. Two millions (2006 莱芜)
- () 10. There are about two _____ students in the newly built school.
A. thousand B. thousands
C. thousand of D. thousands of (2006 杭州)
- () 11. The _____ question is much more difficult than this one.
A. sixth B. six C. sixteen D. sixty (2006 重庆)
- () 12. It was the second time for China to send a manned (载人的) spaceship into the sky, but it was the _____ time for Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng to go to the space.
A. first B. second C. third D. last (2006 莱芜)
- () 13. _____ people in the world are sending and receiving e-mails every day.
A. Million of B. Many millions of
C. Several million of D. Several millions (2006 江苏)
- () 14. —How old is your son?
—_____. We had a special party for his _____ birthday last Sunday.
A. Nine; ninth B. Nine; nine
C. Ninth; nine D. Ninth; ninth (2006 黄冈)
- () 15. I think _____ of the materials I listened to at the beginning of the exam _____ easy.
A. two thirds; is B. second three; are
C. two thirds; are D. two third; are (2006 兰州)
- () 16. It is said that the gravity on Mars is only about _____ of the gravity on the earth.
A. three-eighths B. third-eighth
C. three-eights D. third-eight (2006 苏州)
- () 17. Mother's Day falls on _____ Sunday of May.
A. two B. second C. the second (2006 佛山)
- () 18. _____ people in my hometown are watching the football matches during 2006 FIFA World Cup.
A. Ten thousands B. Thousand of
C. Thousands of D. Ten thousands of (2006 宁德)

介词

考点聚焦

《英语新课程标准》要求学生掌握常用介词和介词短语的用法,尤其是方位介词和时间介词的用法。

考题研析

针对《英语新课程标准》对介词所提出的要求,中招考试检测学生对常用介词和介词短语的掌握情况。

考点1. 时间介词 in, after, on, for

【例题1】Are you ready? We will go out for a picnic _____ three o'clock.

A. in B. after C. for D. since

(2005 新疆)

【解析】in 和 after 后都可跟一段时间,但句子的时态不一样,“in + 一段时间”用于将来时,“after + 一段时间”用于过去时;after 后还可以跟时间点“几点后”,而 in 则不能。

【答案】B。

【例题2】—When will the 2008 Olympic Games start?
—_____ August 8, 2008.

A. On B. In C. For D. At (2007 温州)

【解析】in 和 on 后跟时间段的区别:in 后跟年、月或一天的上、下午或晚上或 early morning, late afternoon; on 后跟具体的某天或具有某种天气特征的上下午、晚上。

【答案】A。

【例题3】—How long have you stayed here?

—_____ two days.

A. For B. In C. By D. To (2006 重庆)

【解析】in, after, for 都可跟时间段,用法不同;in, after 后跟时间段时,谓语动词都用短暂性动词,表达短暂性动词的转折点;in 用于将来时句中,after 用于过去式句中;for 后跟时间段时,谓语动词用持续性动词,表达动词所持续的时间。

【答案】A。

考点2. 方位介词

【例题1】Be careful when you go _____ the street because the traffic is very busy at the moment.

A. across B. behind C. between D. over

(2007 济宁)

【解析】across, through, past, over (经)过。across 强调一个“跨面”;through 指一个立体空间内部“透过,穿越”;past

指从旁边“路过”;over 指从上空“越过”。

【答案】A。

【例题2】The boy sitting _____ Tina was so tall that she couldn't see the film clearly.

A. behind B. in front of
C. beside D. next to (2005 安徽)

【解析】某一空间内部的前后左右分别用介词 in the front of, at the back of, on the left side of, on the right side of 表示;相对独立的两个物体的前后左右分别用介词 in front of, behind, on the left, on the right 表示;旁边是介词 next to 或 beside。

【答案】B。

【例题3】Shenyang lies _____ the north of Dalian.

A. in B. to C. on D. over

(2005 辽宁)

【解析】表示“在……方向”的三个介词分别是 on, in, to。on 表示“毗邻”;in 表示“内部”;to 表示“遥望”。Shenyang 和 Dalian 是遥遥相望的两座城市,用介词 to。

【答案】B。

【例题4】Before 2003, there was no direct airline _____ Taiwan and the mainland.

A. among B. through
C. in D. between (2007 包头)

【解析】between 指“两者之间”,多用于 between...and... 结构;among “在……中间”,是一种无序的状态,如:among the students 在学生中间。

【答案】D。

考点3. 介词 by 的用法。

①靠近,在……旁边 My house stands by the river.
我家坐落在小河旁边。

②(表示时间)不迟于……截止到…… By the end of last year, we had learnt 2,000 English words. 截止到去年年末,我们已经学了2,000个英语单词。

③被,由(用于被动语态) The room was cleaned by a group of students. 这个房间是一群学生打扫的。

④(表示方法、手段、交通工具等)借助于……

She studies English by reading aloud. 她是通过大声朗读来学英语的。

I used to go to school by bike. 我以前骑自行车上学。

【例题】I study for a test _____ working with a group.

A. in B. by C. at D. to (2005 北京海淀)