



★ 根据全国课改区最新中考命题方向编写
丛书主编 / 黄 云



淘宝已线

中考总复习

新起点 新思想 新方法 新体验

英语

(配人教修订版)



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS
武汉大学出版社



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凤凰出版传媒集团



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中考总复习

英语

(配人教修订版)

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语 寄 线 e

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青春之歌

青春是什么？青春是意志的气质，是感情的活力，是生命源泉的新机。青春常与美丽、希望、欢愉、勇气相伴，青春叫怯懦、逸乐、恐惧、绝望走开。亲爱的同学们，让我们相会在这收获季节，记下每个欢乐绽开的故事和他们的主角，让我们相会在淘宝e线的舞台。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

9月

10月

11月

12月

1月



沐浴着同e线阳光

头顶着同一片蓝天

我们一起追逐同样的



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第一轮 阶段复习

Part 1 Units 1—16 Book 1



中考易错

1. 重点短语

sit down 坐下	stand up 起立
put on 穿上	take off 脱下
write down 记下	get up 起床
go shopping 去购物	from one to ten 从一到十
look after... 照料……	look like 看上去像……
look at 看……	look the same 看起来一样
listen to... 听……	have a look (at) 看……
have a seat 坐下	speak to... 对……说话
come on 赶快	come in 进来
close the door 关门	look young 看起来年轻
go home 回家	go to work/class 去上班/上学
have supper 吃晚饭	watch TV/games 看电视/比赛
play games 玩游戏	a map of China 一张中国地图

2. 主要句型

- (1) give sth. to sb./give sb. sth. 把……给……
- (2) What about (sth./doing sth.)...? ……怎么样?
- (3) Let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。
- (4) It's time to do sth./for sth. 该做……的时间了。
- (5) like to do sth./like doing sth. 喜欢做某事。
- (6) There is (are)... 有……
- (7) One..., the other.../One is... and one is...
一个是……另一个是……

3. 语法点拨

(1) 人称代词和物主代词的用法

人称代词有主格和宾格之分,在句中作主语(主格)、宾语或表语(宾格)。

物主代词分为形容词性物主代词(作定语,修饰名词)和名词性物主代词(作主语、宾语或表语),名词性物主代词=形容词性物主代词+名词。

(2) 名词的单复数和所有格的用法

可数名词有单数和复数之分。请注意:①不规则变化有:man—men, woman—women, policeman—policemen, postman—postmen, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children, mouse—mice; ②某国人:Chinese—Chinese, Englishman—Englishmen, American—Americans, German—Germans; ③单复数同形:sheep, deer, fish; ④名词修饰名词时:(man 或 woman 修饰名词时,两个都变) two men drivers; (只变后面一个名词) three boy students。

学习名词所有格要注意:①... 's and... 's 表示“某人的和某人的”,指分别所有;... and... 's 表示“某人和某人共有的”,指共同拥有;②多重属格有两种:... 's ... 's, 如: my father's mother's brother;... of... 's, 如: a pen of my brother's。

(3) There be 句型和 have

There be 表示“存在”,have 侧重“所属关系”。There be 句型遵循“就近原则”,即 be 的形式与靠近它的主语一致。have 是行为动词,它要与句子主语一致。如: He has a book. They have a TV set. / There is a pen and two pencils in the pencil case. / There are two pencils and a pen in the pencil case.

4. 语篇功能

(1) “问候”用语:

Good morning! / Hello! / How are you? / Good-bye!

(2) 询问颜色、物品主人、时间、数量和方位:

What color (time) is it? / Whose is this shirt?

Which one is yours? / Where's your pen?

How many pencils are there in the pencil-box?



典型题萃

[例 1] —Is this pen yours?

—No, it's not _____. It's Elsa's.

A. I B. me C. my D. mine

[解析] 此题问句中 yours 表示 your pen, 回答应该用 mine 作表语, 相当于 my pen。

[答案] D (2005 北京)

[例 2] Jack bought _____ useful book. _____ book is also very interesting.

A. an; The B. a; The C. an; A D. a; A

[解析] 此题考查冠词的基本用法。首次提到是“泛指”,用不定冠词,表示“一”。useful 是辅音[j]开头的单词,故用 a。第二空特指那本书,所以用定冠词 the。

[答案] B (2005 天津)

[例 3] There _____ many new words in Lesson One. It is very easy.

A. is B. aren't C. isn't D. are

[解析] 此题考查 There be... 结构的用法。There be 句型表示“在某地方存在某人或物”,be 动词与紧跟的名词保持数的一致。根据第二句“它很容易”,所以生词应该不多。

[答案] B (2005 南通)





淘宝巴士

A. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I can see some _____ (pencil-box) on the desk.
2. Are these books _____ (you)?
3. The two _____ (baby) look the same.
4. _____ (Lily) sweater is red. Mine is yellow.
5. How many _____ (sheep) are there on the hill?
6. He's American, but his _____ (China) is very good.
7. —Are these blouses the _____ (twins)?
—No, they aren't. They are mine.
8. There are some _____ (woman) in the park.
9. The _____ (knife) is Tom and Mike's.
10. Can you look after _____ (they)?

B. 根据句意及首字母填入单词。

11. I'm from England and he is a J _____.
12. In China, many boys and girls like to p _____ ping-pong.
13. —What c _____ is your bike?
—It's black.
14. Fifty and forty is n _____.
15. Mr White has two c _____, a son and a daughter.
16. —How many q _____ are there in an hour?
—Four.
17. It's twelve o'clock at noon. It's time to have l _____.
18. —W _____ has a beautiful blouse?
—My cousin has one.
19. Those are t _____ trousers. Mine are in the bedroom.
20. There are some c _____ on the line. They are trousers, blouses and dresses.

C. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

21. The small boy _____ (clean) the window every day.
22. He _____ (wash) his face before breakfast.
23. He usually _____ (get) up at 7:00.
24. It's five. Let's _____ (go) home.
25. It's ten o'clock. It's time _____ (go) to bed.

D. 从方框中选择合适的单词并用正确形式填空。

be, eat, speak, like, find, worry, go, come
help, look, put, sit, give, see, have, watch

26. Come in and _____ down, please.
27. It's seven thirty. Let's _____ to school.
28. There _____ a chair and two desks in the classroom.
29. The cat _____ like my sister's hat.

30. We are hungry. What about _____ some bread?
31. Who _____ a new Chinese-English dictionary?
32. I want to buy the black shirt. I _____ it very much.
33. —Can I _____ you, Madam?
—Yes, please. I want to buy a digital camera.
34. Joy doesn't _____ Chinese. She's from Canada.
35. It's cold today. Why not _____ on your coat?
36. Please _____ me some water, I'm thirsty.
37. You'd better not _____ TV too much.
38. Don't _____ about your little brother. He's very clever.
39. Can you _____ any big birds fly in the sky?
40. I look for them everywhere, but I can't _____ my sports shoes.
!! 选择填空 ()
41. —Oh, these presents are so nice.
—The CD is from Betty and the books are from _____.
A. I and Helen B. Helen and me
C. Helen's and mine D. Helen and I
42. They _____ go to school _____ Saturday.
A. don't; on B. doesn't; on C. aren't; in D. not; in
43. —What would you like for _____ breakfast, Mr Scott?
—Three pieces of bread with _____ cup of black tea, please.
A. a; a B. /; the C. a; the D. /; a
44. —_____ does your father go to work? —At 7:20.
A. What time B. What C. How D. Where
45. —_____ is the boy from? —He's from America.
A. Which B. How C. Where D. What
46. She has a ruler, _____ it's too small.
A. and B. so C. but D. she
47. —Whose English-Chinese dictionary is this?
—It's _____. My parents bought it for my sister and me.
A. hers B. ours C. mine D. theirs
48. —Oh, your kite is very nice. —_____.
A. That's right B. No, it's not nice
C. Yes, it is D. Thank you
49. It's time _____ class. Let's go into the classroom.
A. to B. in C. for D. on
50. —Mum, _____ is my watch?
—Look, it's on your bed.
A. what B. where C. how D. whose
51. —_____ is the toy? —It's on the bed.
A. Who B. Where C. What D. Whose
52. —Can I have _____ oranges, please?
—Sorry, there aren't _____.



- A. some, any B. some, some
C. any, any D. any, some
53. —Is this _____ ruler?
—No, it isn't _____. It's _____.
A. yours; mine; hers B. your; mine; her
C. your; mine; hers D. yours; my; hers
54. —May I have your name, please? —_____.
A. I'm a student B. No, you can't
C. You can call me Tom D. My friend is Tom
55. —Cats are as big as tigers, aren't they? —_____.
A. Yes, they are B. No, they aren't
C. Yes, they aren't D. No, they are
56. Look _____ the blackboard and listen _____ the teacher.
A. /; / B. at; to C. after; / D. on; after
57. —Whose dress is this?
—It's _____.
A. Lucy B. Lucy's C. Jim D. Jim's
58. —Is there a ball under the desk? —_____.
A. Yes, it is B. Yes, there's
C. No, there isn't D. No, there is
59. —Can we put our sports shoes here?
—Oh, yes. Put _____ here, please.
A. them B. their C. it D. they
60. —What's that over there? —It's _____.
A. a black B. the black
C. a black car D. black car
61. —_____ there any trees in the picture?
—Yes, there _____ only one.
A. Are; is B. Is; are C. Is; is D. Are; are
62. —What's the time? —Sorry. _____.
A. It's ten B. I'm not know
C. My watch is at home D. It's time for break
63. —What _____ you see in the picture?
—I _____ see some flowers.
A. can, do B. do, can C. can, can D. do, do
64. James is looking _____ his cat everywhere. Have you seen it?
A. like B. at C. for D. after
65. The girl _____ the black car is his sister.
A. at B. in C. on D. with
66. —_____ will make your grandma happy if you buy a walking stick for her birthday, I guess.
—It sounds a good idea! She has some problems walking now.
A. That B. It C. This D. What
67. —Where is our classroom, Miss Gao?
—_____, please.
A. Here you are B. This way
C. All right D. Thank you
68. —Carl, why not go and help your sister water the flowers there?
—Why _____? I'm busy myself. Jack is lying on the grass doing nothing.
A. me B. I C. him D. he
69. —_____ party are you going to? —Diana's.
A. Which B. Who's C. What D. Whose
70. —Linda, the new term is coming, do you think you need a schoolbag?
—Yes, I'm coming to buy _____ this afternoon.
A. it B. this C. one D. that
71. A: A week has seven days.
B: _____ seven days in a week.
72. A: We are in different classes.
B: We _____ in the _____ class.
73. A: The name of Kate's cat is Mimi.
B: _____ name is Mimi.
74. A: We don't have a young sheep now.
B: We _____ young sheep now.
75. A: Can you give me a new MP3?
B: Can you _____ a new MP3 _____ me?
76. A: Bruce looks like his mother.
B: Bruce and his mother _____ the _____.
77. A: It's about seven thirty.
B: It's about _____ seven.
78. A: Let's go to the English corner, shall we?
B: _____ going to the English corner?
79. A: Lucy's sweater is on the bed.
B: The sweater on the bed _____.
80. A: It's time for supper now.
B: It's time _____ supper now.
- 例: (1) He is a herd student. herd.
(2) He is a student. a.
(3) He is an student. a.
81. A man under the car is his father. _____
82. Where's my new shoes, Mum? _____
83. There are not some books in the bag. _____



84. I think he is Jim's and Ann's father. _____
 85. Look the red flowers. They are for you. _____
 86. How many boys can do you see in the picture? _____
 87. Let me to see that clock. It's very nice. _____
 88. Jeff's parent are in the middle. _____
 89. —Is Jane at home and at school? _____
 —At home. _____
 90. Mr. Wang in the photo look very young. _____

V. 完形填空 (15分)

Once a king was walking around a pool with his ministers (大臣). 91, he came up with 92. He asked, "How many baskets of 93 are there in the pool?" The ministers 94 to give an answer. The king was angry, "You 95 answer my question in three days!"

Three days passed, but 96 of the ministers had the answer. Just then, a child appeared who said that he knew it. The king told the ministers to lead (领) the child to 97. To their surprise, the child 98 and said with a smile, "It is 99. No need to go to the pool." This made the king 100. "All right. Let us know 101 it is." The child said, "If you know the 102 of the basket, the answer is clearly 103. If it is as big as the pool, there is one basketful of water; half as big, two baskets." "Stop! 104. You have got the answer. They were thinking of things 105 a wrong way."

Sometimes to get out of the difficulty, one must change one's way of thinking.

91. A. Luckily B. However C. Suddenly D. Happily
 92. A. an answer B. an idea
 C. a person D. a smile
 93. A. water plants B. flowers
 C. fish D. water
 94. A. tried B. failed C. began D. wanted
 95. A. have to B. may C. could D. would
 96. A. all B. one C. none D. each
 97. A. himself B. the palace C. the pool D. the garden
 98. A. refused B. agreed C. answered D. thought
 99. A. nice B. easy C. important D. hard
 100. A. tired B. interesting
 C. pleased D. frightened
 101. A. who B. what C. how D. where
 102. A. size B. colour C. weight D. height
 103. A. right B. known C. wrong D. interesting
 104. A. That's it B. That's all right
 C. That's a deal D. That's nothing
 105. A. on B. in C. by D. with

VI. 阅读理解 (10分)

(A)

It is a beautiful day in June. The sun is hot. It's time to harvest strawberries (草莓), and the strawberry fields are full of people. These people are picking strawberries. They are not farmers, and they are picking fruit for fun. They can buy strawberries in a supermarket but it is cheaper to pick their own fruit. Strawberries from the farm are also fresher (更新鲜的). Most people also like to pick their own fruit because it is a pleasant way to spend the afternoon.

One little boy is walking between the rows of plants. He is picking the strawberries and eating them as fast as he can. Two young women in pretty dress and high-heeled shoes (高跟鞋) are getting out of their car. Now they are taking off their shoes. These women are taking a break from their work. They want to pick fruit and enjoy the sunshine.

106. What time of the year do the people in the passage pick strawberries? _____
 A. Early spring. B. Early summer.
 C. Early autumn. D. Early winter.
 107. The people in the passage are picking fruit because they are _____.
 A. farmers working all day in the fields
 B. looking for a pleasant way to spend the afternoon
 C. poor and need the money
 D. stealing the fresh fruit
 108. The story implies (暗示) that strawberries in the supermarket are _____.
 A. larger B. less fresh
 C. cheaper D. better for your health
 109. The two young women are _____.
 A. looking after the boy in the field
 B. picking fruit
 C. taking off their shoes
 D. looking for jobs as farmers

B

The most popular food in America was invented because a cook got angry. George Crum was a cook at a restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York. One day in 1853, a customer (顾客) who had ordered fried potatoes sent them back to the kitchen. He wanted the cook to slice (切) them thinner and fry them longer. George Crum had a bad temper (脾气), and he thought the potatoes were fine the way he made them. To teach the customer a lesson, he sliced potatoes very thin and fried them until they were crispy (脆的). But instead of be-





ing angry, the customer loved the new fried potatoes. He asked for more. Other people who tried them like them too, and customers kept asking for them. For many years, people called them Saratoga chips after the town where they were first made.

Even now after more than 150 years, potato chips are very popular. At least one of every ten potatoes grown in the United States is made into potato chips. So if you like potato chips, be glad George Crum had a bad temper!

110. Why did the customer send the fried potatoes back to the kitchen? _____

- A. To make George Crum angry.
- B. To get thinner fried potatoes.
- C. To get the cook to make potato chips.
- D. To refuse to pay for the food.

111. How did George Crum's plan fail? _____

- A. He didn't teach the customer a lesson.
- B. He invented the potato chip.
- C. Potato chips became famous.
- D. Potatoes weren't sliced very thin.

112. What's the main idea of this story? _____

- A. George Crum had a very bad temper.
- B. George Crum was a good cook.
- C. Potato chips were very delicious.
- D. Potato chips were invented by accident.

C

Many students get a driver's permit at 15. In California, they are then allowed to drive for 50 hours under supervision. "Under supervision" means that a friend or relative who already has a license has to ride with them. But what happens when teenagers (persons between 13 and 19 years old) start driving on their own? Many are careful drivers and never have a problem. But many other are not, and they create (造成) problems on the road. Fifteen-year-olds are too young to drive, and sixteen-year-olds are too immature (不成熟的) to start driving alone.

In the United States, more teenagers are killed in driving accidents than in any other way. While fewer than 7% of drivers are teenagers, teenagers are involved (占, 包括) in 14% of the terrible car accidents in the country. Sixteen-year-olds involved in over 43 crashes in every million kilometers they drive. But seventeen-year-olds cause only about 30 accidents a million kilometers of driving. One year makes a difference. So the age limit (限制) should be increased.

113. The word "permit" means _____.

- A. learning to drive
- B. driving under supervision
- C. learner's license
- D. giving up driving

114. The writer of the passage would agree that _____.

- A. starting to drive early is the best way to learn safety
- B. there are differences among teenager drivers
- C. sixteen and seventeen-year-olds are similar drivers
- D. teacher students to drive has nothing to do with safety

115. The main idea in this passage is that _____.

- A. increasing the age limit will cause fewer deaths
- B. fifteen-year-olds cause too many accidents
- C. good driving is largely a matter of good education
- D. it is meaningless to try to improve teenage driving

VII 短文填空。(10分)

Sarah Davis lives in Dalton, Australia, where her parents have a sheep farm. Dalton is a small country town w 116 one hundred people. The nearest city is over one hundred and fifty kilometres away, so Sarah doesn't o 117 go there.

She likes her life o 118 the farm. She has a brother called Jeff. They b 119 go to school. In summer it's usually very hot. So the school days s 120 early at half past seven and finishes at midday.

At the moment Jeff Davis is working in the woolshed (羊圈). He is picking the g 121 wool from the bad wool and is putting it into two boxes. Sarah is taking the good wool to the woolstore. The work in the woolshed is hard, but Sarah and Jeff don't mind b 122 it's good fun. Jeff e 123 working with the animals. When he doesn't help his father, he reads books about farming. He is going to c 124 next year to study farming. When they finish in the shed, Sarah and Jeff are going for a swim in the r 125. They sometimes visit their old friends.

III. 书面表达。(15分)

根据下面提示写一篇短文。要求:60词左右,大小写、标点符号使用正确,语句通顺。

姓名	Bob Scott	国籍	美国
职业	英语教师	工作单位	武汉市49中学
爱好	踢足球、游泳		
家庭	妻子 Helen, 医生, 一个儿子和一个女儿 在本校读书		

Bob Scott _____





Part 2 Units 17—30 Book I

中考导航

full of 装满……的	put away 放好
come out 出来	be good at 擅长
make the bed 整理床铺	talk with 和……交谈
take photos 照相	look for 寻找
help... with 帮……做……	How about... 怎么样?
give... a hand 帮助	learn... from... 向……学习
have a meeting 开会	make friends 交朋友
not at all 一点也不	make money 挣钱
get to 到达	right now 马上
by bike 骑自行车	on foot 步行
all kinds of 各种各样的	

中考导航

- (1) What's wrong with...? ……怎么了?
 (2) He is good at... 他很擅长……
 (3) I am doing... 我在干……
 (4) How do you like...? / What do you think of...?

你认为……怎样?

- (5) It takes + 时间 + by plane. 乘飞机要花……
 (6) It is not far from... 离……不远

中考导航

(1) 现在进行时及其用法

- ① 由 be + 动词-ing 形式构成。如 I'm reading a book.
 ② 用法: 表示此刻或现在这一段时间正在做的事。
 如: Look. The children are playing football on the playground.

现在进行时的时态标志词, 如 look, listen, now, where is...? Don't talk. It's seven o'clock 等。

(2) 一般现在时及用法

- ① 构成: 动词通常用原形, 除第三人称单数外。如主语是第三人称单数时, 常在动词后 + s, 其方法有三种: 一般情况下加-s, 如 likes; 以 s, x, sh, ch 和 o 结尾的动词加-es, 如 watches; 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的动词先改 y 为 i 再加-es, 如 carries。
 ② 用法: 表示经常、反复性的动作, 常与 often, always, usually, every day (week, year) 等表示频度的副词连用, 如: Does she like English? Yes, she does. She often reads English in the morning.

(3) 区分可数名词和不可数名词

不可数名词作主语时, 谓语要用单数, 而可数名词又有单复数之分。一般地, many, a few/few 只修饰可数名词, much, a little/little 只修饰不可数名词, 而 some, any, a lot of, lots of 两者均可修饰。

4. 语速功能

(1) 借物

常用 May I borrow your dictionary? / May I use your telephone? / Do you have a pen? / Please give... back tomorrow. 等等; 肯定回答用: Certainly, but please give it back on time; 否定回答用: Sorry.

(2) 购物

营业员常用: May I help you? 回答通常用: I want... 或 I'm looking for... 其他用语还有: Can I help you? I want... or I'm looking for... / How much (many) do you want? / How much is it (are they)? / Have you got any other kind (colour, size)? / Have you got anything cheaper? / I (don't) think I'll take... 等。

中考导航

【例 1】My mother _____ noodles, but my father _____.

- A. likes, doesn't B. don't like, do
C. likes, didn't D. didn't like, do

【解析】此题考查的是通常的喜好, 不用一般过去时, 排除 C 和 D。母亲和父亲都是单数, 因此应用动词第三人称单数, 排除 B。

【答案】A (2004 吉林)

【例 2】When Yang Liwei came back from space, many reporters interviewed _____ and got some first-hand information.

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

【解析】interview 是动词, 后面应接人称代词的宾格, A 是主格, C 是物主代词, D 是反身代词。

【答案】B (2005 上海)

【例 3】_____ is your grandpa, Emma?

—He is watering the flowers in the garden.

- A. When B. What C. Where D. How

【解析】根据回答, 应该用进行时表示某人在干什么或在哪儿, C 项比较合理。A 项是对时间提问, B 项是问职业, 回答不是职业, D 项是问身体怎样, 三者都不合适。

【答案】C (2005 北京)



e 综合检测

- Where is _____ other sock?
—It's in one of my _____.
A. an, shoes B. the, shoes C. an, shoes D. the, shoes
- What's wrong with Mike?
—I don't know. Let's go and help _____.
A. he B. his C. him D. himself
- What do you usually have _____ breakfast?
—Porridge and an egg.
A. at B. × C. with D. for
- Do you like English?
—Yes. I am good at _____ English.
A. study B. to study C. studying D. studied
- Where is Lucy?
—She _____ her homework in her bedroom.
A. is doing B. does C. do D. will do
- Do you know when the first day of the week is?
—Yes, _____.
A. Monday B. Sunday C. Saturday D. Everyday
- When _____ the shop _____?
—It _____ 24 hours.
A. does open, is open B. does open, opens
C. is open, is opened D. is open, opens
- May I _____ your bike, please?
—Yes, but you mustn't _____ it to others.
A. borrow, borrow B. lend, lend
C. borrow, lend D. lend, borrow
- How did you all pass the exam?
—We all learned _____ each other and helped _____ each other.
A. from, with B. with, from C. ×, with D. from, ×
- What do you mean?
—I'd like _____ something about my school.
A. saying B. to say C. speaking D. to speak
- I tell Jim _____ today's homework till tomorrow.
A. don't leave B. doesn't leave
C. not leave D. not to leave
- There _____ a round table and four chairs in the dining room.

- A. is B. are C. has D. have
- Mrs Jackson reads English books _____ Chinese medicine at night.
A. in B. on C. of D. with
- How do you come to school?
—I usually _____ a bus to school.
A. by B. on C. take D. in
- Lucy with her parents _____ home for holiday every year.
A. go B. goes C. to go D. going
- Don't you usually come to school by bike?
—_____. But I come by bus when it rains.
A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't
C. Yes, I don't D. No, I do
- Where is the bag?
—I find it in _____ room.
A. Kate and Rose B. Kate's and Rose
C. Kate's and Rose's D. Kate and Rose's
- What are they doing over there?
—They are _____ an interesting story book.
A. looking B. watching C. reading D. seeing
- How long does it take you _____ your homework?
—About two hours.
A. do B. to do C. doing D. did
- There are two windows _____ the wall.
—Yes. And there are four pictures _____ the wall.
A. in, on B. on, in C. on, on D. in, in
- They needed _____ excuse and soon they found _____.
A. an, it B. an, one C. the, it D. the, one
- Can I take a look at your new hat, please?
—Yes, _____.
A. do, please B. here you C. give you D. thank you
- _____ do you _____ the picture on the desk?
—The colour.
A. How ... like B. What ... think about
C. How ... like about D. What ... like about
- Can you speak English? —Yes, but _____.
A. not many B. not much C. quite a lot D. not a little
- How do you usually go home for your holiday?
—_____.
A. By a ship B. By the sea C. On ship D. By ship
- 用所给单词的正确形式填空。(10分)
- I usually give teachers some flowers on _____ (teacher) Day.





27. _____ (who) is that cat? It's Kate's.
 28. Let's go and give the book to _____ (she).
 29. Those are _____ (they) desks.
 30. This pair of trousers _____ (be) two hundred yuan.
 31. The _____ (knife) in the box are for the students.
 32. It is time _____ (clean) the classroom.
 33. Are you good at _____ (make) things?
 34. Why not _____ (ask) him to have a rest?
 35. Our teacher asks us _____ (not draw) on the wall.
 36. It's eight thirty now. The students _____ (have) classes.
 37. Would you like _____ (tell) me something about your family?
 38. Could you go _____ (shop) with me, Lucy?
 39. My brother _____ (fly) his model planes every day.
 40. There are some _____ (different) between Lucy and Lily.
 41. She is one of the best _____ (play) in China.
 42. The new teacher is very _____ (friend) to his students.
 43. The woman can't find her daughter, she looks _____ (worry).
 44. The boy likes to play football and he plays _____ (good).
 45. How many _____ (box) are there in the room?
 —There is only one.

III. 改写句子。根据所给的句子写出同义句, 每空一词。(10分)

46. Lucy is short and she sits in Row I.
 Lucy is short and she sits in _____ row.
 47. Can you come and help me?
 Can you come and _____ me a _____?
 48. What's this in English?
 What's _____ English _____ this?
 49. My watch doesn't work.
 There is _____ with my watch.
 50. I have an eraser in my hand.
 _____ an eraser in my hand.
 51. Which sport do you like best?
 _____ your _____ sport?
 52. How much is this shirt?
 _____ the _____ of this book?
 53. What do you think of this book?
 _____ do you _____ his book?
 54. What's that man?
 What's that _____?
 55. All of them are American.
 They all _____ the USA.



IV. 句子改错。(10分)

56. We all know an orange is an orange. _____
 57. How about go out for a walk? _____
 58. Hurry up, or you will catch the bus. _____
 59. What do you enjoy listening? _____
 60. There are some bread in the fridge. _____
 61. Mr. Zhang teaches our English. _____
 62. I think Mike gets to home at about half past six. _____
 63. My father doesn't like rice and noodles at all. _____
 64. Would you like anything to drink? _____
 65. The man wears a hat is my father. _____
 66. —What do you like your school?
 —The teachers. _____
 67. The girl is under the tree likes dancing. _____
 68. He teaches English in middle school in Chongqing. _____
 69. She is a good girl and she doesn't like to late. _____
 70. Li Ping goes to the park with his friend and I every Sunday. _____
 71. There are some girls are cleaning the classroom. _____
 72. I can walk by my hands. _____
 73. My home is two kilometers far from the school. _____
 74. We must pick apples in the right time. _____
 75. The supermarket is opened from 9:00 am to 9:00 pm.

V. 完形填空。(10分)

Building a house is an operation which costs a lot of money. Suppose you plan to 76 a house, your first step is to find a suitable piece of 77. You will probably try to find a sunny place, in a 78 situation (场所), near stores and bus stop, not far from your friends and the place where you work.

Next you will find an 79 builder and together with the builder you will make a 80. The builder will draw it. The builder will also 81 the cost of your house. He will estimate (估计) the cost of the wood, the glass and everything else that he must use in building the house, later on, when he starts to build, this estimate must 82, because the prices may 83, and many other things may happen between the time when he makes the estimate and the time when he builds the house.

84 the builder gives you his estimate, you may wish to change your plan. You may find that some of the things



you wanted at first cost too much, or that you can 85 a little more and add(加) something to your first plan.

76. A. buy B. decorate C. build D. find
 77. A. floor B. place C. land D. playground
 78. A. secret B. surprised C. pleased D. pleasant
 79. A. excited B. experienced C. interesting D. part-time
 80. A. map B. plan C. decision D. discussion
 81. A. find out B. carry on C. work out D. work on
 82. A. be corrected B. be copied C. be read D. be written
 83. A. keep B. change C. go up D. go down
 84. A. When B. While C. Until D. Since
 85. A. cost B. spend C. take D. pay for

听力题解 (30分)

(A)

Once upon a time, two young men spending some time in the country. One day, while taking a walk together, they crossed a large field.

"Look out!" one of the young men shouted, because a bull(公牛) suddenly appeared and began to chase(追赶) them. They were very frightened. They ran as fast as they could, but the bull kept chasing them.

Finally, one of the men climbed up a tree. The other one jumped into a hole, but soon he came out of it. Immediately(立刻) the bull chased him back into the hole.

"Stay there!" his friend shouted, but soon the man came out again, and again the bull chased him right back. This went on five or six more times.

At last, the man in the tree got angry and shouted to his friend in the hole, "You fool! Stay in that hole for a while, otherwise, this bull will keep us here all day!"

"That's easy for you to say," the other man said as he jumped one more time back into the hole, "But there happened to be(碰巧) a bear in this hole."

86. The story took place in the _____.
 A. hole B. village C. town D. playground
 87. The young man shouted "Look out" because he saw _____.
 A. a lion B. a bear C. a bull D. a cow
 88. One of the men climbed up a tree, the other _____.

- A. got into a hole B. ran away
 C. kept running D. went back home

89. The man couldn't stay in the hole because _____.
 A. he was afraid of the bull
 B. the hole was too small
 C. there was a bear in it
 D. he wanted to save his friend

90. The man in the tree got angry because his friend _____.
 A. met a bear in the hole B. was a fool
 C. stayed in the hole D. didn't stay in the hole
 (B)

What are you going to do if you are in a burning house? How will you escape(逃跑)? Do you know how to save yourself? Please read the following passage.

Escaping a fire is a serious matter. Knowing what to do during a fire can save your life. It is important to know the ways you can use and show them to everyone in the family, such as stairways and fire escapes, but not lifts.

From the lower floors of the buildings, escaping through windows is possible, learn the best way of leaving by windows with the least chance of serious injury(伤害).

The second floor window is usually not very high from the ground. An average(平均高度) person, hanging by the finger-tips will have a drop of about six feet to the ground. It is about the height of an average man. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way than to stay in a burning building.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed or smoke and fire may be drawn into the room. Keep your head low at the window to be sure you get fresh air rather than smoke that may have leaked(渗) into the room.

On a second or third floor, the best windows for escape are these which open onto a roof. From the roof a person can drop to the ground more safely. Dropping onto cement(水泥) might end in injury. Bushes(灌木丛) and grass can help to break a fall.

91. It is important to _____.
 A. put out the fire in the burning house
 B. know the ways to escape the fire
 C. jump off a burning house
 D. keep the door closed
 92. It is possible to escape through the windows _____.





- A. if there are some bushes on the ground
 B. if you are strong enough
 C. if you live on a lower floor
 D. if you have a long rope
93. Which of the following escaping way is NOT right?

 A. You can escape through stairways.
 B. You can choose fire escapes.
 C. Escape from the windows which open onto a roof.
 D. Use a lift to come down at once.
94. Open the window so that _____ if the building is on fire.
 A. you can get fresh air
 B. you can call for help
 C. you can easily jump off
 D. you can be seen first
95. The best title of the passage is _____.
 A. Escaping from the Windows
 B. Save Yourself in the Burning House
 C. Knowledge on Fire
 D. Waiting for Help

(C)

A forest fire that burned 55 square kilometres was finally brought under control (控制) on Wednesday morning. The fire started on Sunday in Black Bear State Park and quickly spread (蔓延) to nearby areas.

On Monday, police evacuated (疏散) the small town of Lawson and ordered the people to leave their homes. The fire destroyed 20 homes in the area and caused heavy damage to 40 others. Nobody was hurt. Officials said the damage to homes and cars was between \$ 1 million and \$ 2 million. The government declared the town a disaster (灾难) area.

The fire spread quickly in the hot, dry weather. Fire fighting was difficult because of strong winds. Firemen from 55 fire departments in the state joined the National Fire Service to put out the fire. Some kept fighting for 24 hours. Fire engines and helicopters dropped water onto the fire. In order to control the fire, firemen cleared a way around the fire.

Police closed King Road to traffic on Tuesday because of heavy smoke. Thousands of tourists had to drive an hour north to Queen Road to pass the fire area.

Some people did not follow the police order. Paul Grayson sent his wife and two children to safety, but he stayed. As the fire came within 50 feet of his house, he started thinking, "Am I foolish? Did I stay here too long, just for a house?"

根据短文内容回答下列问题, 每题所填单词不超过 10 个。

96. When and where did the forest fire start?
 The fire started _____.
97. What did the police order the people to do?
 The police ordered the people to _____.
98. Why was fire fighting difficult?
 Because _____.
99. How did the firemen drop water onto the fire?
 They _____ to drop water onto the fire.
100. How long did the tourists have to drive north to Queen Road to pass the fire area?
 _____.

A: Hello! 2812350.

B: Hello! This is Susan.

A: Oh! 101 are you?

B: Fine, thanks, Ellen. Do you like playing football?

A: What? Play football? No, I'm a girl. I think that 102 don't like football. Do you 103 it?

B: Yes, I play football every Sunday morning 104 my brother. I am very happy.

A: Oh, dear!

B: But I think girls can also play this 105. Because it is 106 for our health.

A: Oh! You are 107.

B: I want to tell you that 108 will be a women's 109 match at our school tomorrow afternoon. Would you like to come?

A: Yes, I'd like to. When and 110 shall we meet?

B: I will wait for you at our school gate at 2:30.

A: OK!

你的朋友 Lucy 一天很忙, 他早晨起床后, 吃早餐、骑车上学, 上午上 4 节课, 中午休息, 下午上 2 节课, 然后进行体育活动, 他和同学们一起踢足球, 放学后回家, 吃晚饭后做作业, 9:00 睡觉, 请你根据以上内容, 用 60 ~ 80 个词描述你朋友的一天活动。

My friend Lucy has a busy day.
