

★初二、初三复习与考试必备

SUCCESS WITH TEST

捷进 **中** 考英语讲与练

语言综合

Use of English



- ◎ 精讲多练
知识与技能并举
- ◎ 精益求精
素质与考试全能



吉林出版集团有限责任公司
—— 外语教育出版社 ——



捷进中考讲与练

语言综合

Use of English

捷进可一编委会

主 编 杨 枫(博士) 刘庆双(博士)

编 者 聂迎庆 张国庆 于 鑫
邵 璐 付卫艳 賁建国
张 楠 于俊楠 张绍纯



吉林出版集团有限责任公司

Jilin Publishing Group Inc.

一书一世界
捷进可一

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

捷进中考英语讲与练. 语言综合 / 捷进可一编委会编.

—长春: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司, 2008.1

ISBN 978-7-80762-410-3

I. 捷... II. 捷... III. 英语课—初中—习题—升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 198200 号



网 址: www.expresskey.com.cn
电子信箱: expresskey@hotmail.com
发行电话: 0431-85618714

捷进中考英语讲与练

[语言综合]

责任编辑: 潘莉莉

封面设计: 十二月工作室

出版: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司
地址: 长春市人民大街 4646 号, 130021
承印: 吉林世星印业有限公司
印张: 9
版次: 2008 年 4 月第 1 版
2008 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

发行: 吉林出版集团捷进可一图书经营有限公司
地址: 长春市同志街 1660 号, 130021
开本: 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16
字数: 157 千字
定价: 12.00 元
书号: 978-7-80762-410-3

如有印刷、装订质量问题捷进可一公司负责调换。

在英语学习中,专项能力训练效率不高是一个普遍现象,而综合讲解类的辅导书又过于笼统,对此学生感到困惑,不知所从。究其原因,主要是缺乏系统的、科学的、严格的训练。为了提高学生科学训练的意识,增强各个专项的技能,我们推出了《捷进中考英语讲与练》系列,其中包括《语言综合》、《阅读理解》、《阅读与表达》等3册英语初二、初三复习与备考丛书。

本书在编写时力求体现以下原则:

◆ 目标明确

“命题特点”部分以中考考试大纲为依据,参照初中新课标要求,遵循中考命题的规律与趋势,对中考题型进行深入分析,让学生从宏观上对专项题型的命题特点有一个全面、系统的了解。

◆ 循序渐进

“考试策略”部分从基础知识入手,然后辅予以各种题型相对应的解题技巧,从根本上解决学生只靠猜题和小技巧做题的难堪局面,真正做到循序渐进。

◆ 精讲精练

“真题解析”部分选用最权威的历年真题进行讲解。侧重思路与方法的剖析,做到讲全、讲透,以加深学生对知识点的掌握。“模拟冲刺”部分精选数套全国重点初中模拟试题,紧扣中考考点、热点和难点,量少而精,避免泛泛而谈。

◆ 实用高效

在精讲精练的同时,“知识点讲解”部分把每道题里面涉及到的难点、重点专门列出,极大方便了学生的使用。

在编写过程中,我们借鉴了中考领域的最新研究成果,参考了同类读物的信息精华,汲取了中考优胜地区的宝贵经验,但囿于时间和水平,书中难免有一些疏漏之处,敬请指正。

捷进可一编委会

强力推荐

吉林出版集团隆重推出了《捷进英语教育图书》系列产品,敬请关注!

| 序号 | 书 名 | 特点介绍 |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 捷进朗文中考英语语法 | 语法内容简洁精准,练习直击中考考点 |
| 2 | 捷进朗文初中英语阅读(1-3) | 语言原汁原味,练习形式丰富 |
| 3 | 捷进朗文初中英语听力(1-3) | 内容贴近生活,语言地道精准 |
| 4 | 捷进朗文初中英语写作(1-3) | 栏目精彩纷呈,内容引人入胜 |
| 5 | 捷进朗文初中英语语法宝典 | 语法规律直观清晰,语法练习实际实用 |
| 6 | 捷进朗文高考英语语法 | 语法内容简洁精准,练习直击中考考点 |
| 7 | 捷进朗文高中英语语法宝典 | 语法规律直观清晰,语法练习实际实用 |
| 8 | 捷进英语 2000 词汇教程 | 记忆手段行之有效,词汇解析简明扼要 |
| 9 | 捷进英语 5000 词汇教程 | 涵盖初中全部词汇,科学、实用的语法 |

目 录

第一章 基础知识部分

1

第一节 技巧点拨

1

第二节 典型试题解析

3

第三节 模拟训练

8

第二章 交际运用部分

50

第一节 技巧点拨

50

第二节 典型试题解析

52

第三节 模拟训练

57

第三章 中考模拟试题

87

中考模拟试题(一)

87

中考模拟试题(二)

99

参考答案

110

基础知识部分

110

交际运用部分

123

中考模拟试题(一)

128

中考模拟试题(二)

132

第一章 基础知识部分

在全国高级中学入学考试(简称中考)英语卷中,基础知识运用考题在各省中考试卷都占据了非常重要的位置。这一部分的考试内容由词汇和选择填空构成,主要考查学生英语语言基础知识及运用能力。

第一节 技巧点拨

中考对基础知识的考查方式多种多样,下面仅以词汇题型和单项选择为例进行解法指导。

一 词汇

综合语言运用部分对词汇的考查形式繁多,例如:根据句意和首字母提示填词,使句子意思完整、正确;根据英文释义和所给语境填入适当的词来完成句子;用所给单词的适当形式填空;用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空;用括号中所给动词的适当时态和语态填空;从方框中选词并用其适当形式填空;从方框中选出动词,用其适当形式填空;根据所给汉语完成句子,每空一词;句型转化等等。

对词汇的考查应做到:

1. 熟练掌握词汇的拼写、词性及词型变化。如:动词注意时态、语态的变化;形容词注意比较级、最高级的变化;名词注意是否可数及单、复数的变化等等。
2. 掌握句子结构、理解句意。答题时考生要能够准确分析句式,划分成分,确定句子的时态、语态。
3. 统揽全局,确定单词。注意根据具体句意区分同义词、近义词。

4. 瞻前顾后,确定形式。留心题中涉及的时态和人称。

二 单项选择

此类型题是所有测试中最为普遍的一种,具有覆盖面广、考查面宽的特点,涉及语法、词汇、惯用法、句型、常识和口语交际等诸多方面。近几年来中考中单项选择具有一少一多的特点—数量在减少,偏难怪题逐年减少乃至绝迹,不再以追求语言点的覆盖面为目标;而重视语境的题目越来越多。

单项选择中只有一个正确选项,其余三项会起到一定的干扰作用。因此要做好此类题目,提高准确率,除了要具备一定的基础知识和基本技能外,还需要掌握一定的技巧。

下面介绍几种常见的解题方法:

1. **直接法**:即运用所掌握的相关知识,根据题干中所提供的相关信息,直接找到正确答案。

2. **排除法**:根据题干中提供的信息,先把四个选项中不正确的排除掉,缩小选择范围,然后再将剩余选项逐一验证。

3. **搭配法**:有些题目主要考查的是固定搭配,如:concentrate on ... ,be friendly to sb., get on / along with sb.等等,这些都是固定短语。还有的是在考查固定句型,如:It is + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth.等等。在做选择题时多掌握些词组和句型对考生来说是很有帮助的。

4. **情景法**:近年来的单选题中侧重考查情景话题的题目越来越多。这类题目需要推敲话题的语境和熟练掌握英文表达习惯,应注意避免母语中习惯用法的干扰。

5. **分析法**:有些题目较为复杂,用直接法、排除法都不足以解题,而需要使用分析法。如:通过分析句中的时间状语确定时态;通过还原句式、改变句子结构降低难度;还可以通过四个选项的比较(比较它们的时态、语态、语气或非谓语动词的形式等等),得出答案。

有些考生总是容易想当然,不仔细读题,用自己的答题经验来解题,这是导致错误的直接原因。因此,无论使用哪种解题方法,在答题的过程中都需要注意题目中的隐含信息,即题干中的特定语言环境,这是解题的关键。注意克服思维定式的影响,同时还要克服母语的干扰,这一点在完成交际型选择题时尤为重要。

简而言之,单项选择的内容是多方面的,要提高准确率,必须掌握命题人的考查初衷,在准确掌握基础知识的基础上精心训练,认真思考。

第二节 典型试题解析

中考对综合语言运用的考查方式形式繁多,这里仅对其中较为热门的几种进行具体介绍。

一 词汇

1. 根据句意填空

根据句意填空就是命题人把句中一个单词去掉后设空,然后要求考生根据句子的具体含义再将单词填充回去。因此,正确理解句子含义是答题的关键。这种题型在解题时应注意两点:首先要读懂句意,确定词汇;然后根据句中的各类隐含信息——人称、时态和语态等,确定词汇的具体形式。

◆例如◆ (长春市 2006 年中考试题)

If you don't know how to spell new words, please look _____ up in the dictionary.

解析:them 本题句意是“如果你不知道如何拼写新单词,那么请查字典。”look ... up 表示“查字典”,上句中的“new words”是名词复数,这里应该填代词 them。

2. 根据首字母填空

根据首字母填空的题型是根据句意填空题的一种延伸,它是在设空之后将扣去单词的首字母给出,用来限定考生确定单词。这两种题型都是近些年来中考中的热门题型,它的考查范围广,涉及各种词性、短语及句型。因此它要求考生在平时要做好积累工作。

◆例如◆

1. (兰州市 2006 年中考试题) In a week, we have English lessons every day except W _____.

解析:Wednesday 根据句意“一周中我们每天都有英语课除了……”可获悉,此空填充的应该是一周七天中的一天,又因为首字母是 W,所以答案应为 Wednesday。

2. (杭州市 2006 年中考试题) You should always wash your hands b _____ meals.

解析:before 根据生活中的卫生习惯得知“饭前要洗手”。

3. 用所给词的适当形式填空

这种题型主要考查的是考生在具体的语言环境中对具体词汇的使用能力。它要求考生根据句意和句子的具体形式对词汇进行变化。如:名词的所有格的变化;名词单、复数的转化;形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的选择;不同时态、词性的转换等等。解题时考生要通读全句,瞻前顾后,不仅要考虑词性的转化还要顾及到词汇在句中所作的具体成分。

例如

1. (连云港市 2006 年中考题) — Bird flu (禽流感) is still very serious in some countries.

— Yes. Something must _____ (do) to stop it from spreading (传播).

解析: be done 本句句意是“禽流感在一些国家仍很严重。”“是的,我们必须设法阻止它的传播。”本句主语是 something, 因此应使用情态动词的被动语态 must be done。

2. (南京市 2006 年中考题) Sandy was _____ (happy) because she failed in the math exam yesterday.

解析: unhappy 根据后半句“因为她昨天数学考没有通过及格”得知“她不开心”。因此填 happy 的反义词 unhappy。

4. 用方框中所给单词、短语的适当形式填空

此题型是“用所给词的适当形式填空”的一种延伸,是近几年来的一种新题型。在原来的基础之上它还要求考生首先在备选答案之中选择恰当的词汇,然后再进行解题。

例如

1. (吉林省 2006 年中考题)

| | | | | |
|------|-----|------|--------|----|
| play | she | well | health | do |
|------|-----|------|--------|----|

1) Doing sports can help us keep _____.

2) It's raining outside. What about _____ some reading inside?

3) Grandma is ill. We must look after _____ well.

4) My brother likes skating very much. He can skate much _____ than me.

5) Deng Yaping is one of the best table tennis _____.

解析:

1) healthy keep + adj. 表示“保持某种状态”, 因此这里应该填 health 的形容词 healthy。

2) doing do some reading 是固定短语, 由此先推测应填 do 的适当形式, 又因为 about 是介词, 当介词后面需要加动词时应该使用 doing 的形式。故答案为 doing。

3) her look after sb. 表示“照看某人”。人称代词应使用宾格形式。因此答案为 her。

4) better 见到标志性词汇 than 就要想到比较级。因为“我哥哥很喜欢滑冰”，所以“他滑得比我好”。首先确定修饰动词 skate 应使用副词 well，然后再将它改写成比较级形式 better。

5) players one of ... 表示“……之一”。它的后面要使用名词复数的形式。因此确定应填 play 的名词复数形式 players。

2. (福州市 2006 年中考题)

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| slow | knife | close | make | care |
|------|-------|-------|------|------|

1) Be _____, Kate! A car is coming.

2) It's cold here. Would you mind _____ the window?

3) —How many _____ are there on the table?

—Only one.

4) There is something wrong with the bus, so it moves very _____.

5) With the help of Mr. Lin, the students have _____ great progress in English this term.

解析:

1) careful be careful 表示“小心”。

2) closing Would you mind doing sth.? 表示“你介不介意做某事”。根据句意“这里很冷，你是否介意关窗户？”获悉“要关窗户”，因此为 close 的 doing 形式 closing。

3) knives How many + 可数名词复数形式，意思是“有多少……”。因此选定 knife 的复数形式 knives。

4) slowly 根据句意“车有问题了，因此它开得很慢”，这里要用副词 slowly 来修饰动词“moves”。因此选定 slow 的副词形式 slowly。

5) made 根据句意“本学期在林老师的帮助下，学生们在英语方面有了很大的进步”确定本句应使用现在完成时，因此选定 make 的过去分词形式 made。

二 单项选择



单词类

1. 名词

◆例如◆ (汕头市 2006 年中考题)

How many _____ are there in the international village?

A. Chinese

B. Russian

C. American

解析：A。本题考查的是可数名词复数的变化形式。由 how many 提问的句子后面应该使用名词的复数形式。B、C 选项都需要加 s 构成复数，故应排除；A 选项 Chinese 是单、复数同型，与本题相符，是正确选项。

2. 冠词

《例如》(浙江省 2006 年中考试题)

Look at _____ skirt. I bought it for Mum on Mother's Day. Isn't it nice?

- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

解析：C。本题可使用直接法。它考查的是定冠词 the 的基本用法，当特指某(些)谈话中双方都知道的人或事物时，常常使用定冠词 the。

3. 数词

《例如》

In our class _____ of the students _____ girls.

- A. three fifths; are B. three fifth; are C. three fifths; is D. three fifth; is

解析：A。表示分数时，分子须用基数词，分母须用序数词，分子如果是 1 以上的任何数时，表示分母的序数词须用复数形式。

4. 代词

《例如》(浙江省 2006 年中考试题)

Bill is in the classroom, doing _____ homework.

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

解析：C。do one's homework 表示“做……的作业”，因此使用形容词性物主代词 his。

5. 形容词

《例如》(辽宁省十一市 2006 年中考试题)

The rain makes people _____. They think the trees planted yesterday can grow well.

- A. happy B. annoying C. sad D. terrifying

解析：A。本题主要是通过对句意的理解，而确定相应的形容词。“他们认为下雨会使昨天种的树长得很好。”因此“下雨会使他们开心”。

6. 副词

《例如》(重庆市 2006 年中考试题)

I had much homework last night, so I went to bed _____.

- A. early B. late C. soon D. slow

解析：B。本题是副词修饰动词短语“went to bed”，根据句意得知“我昨晚有很多作业要做”，因此“我睡得很晚”。故排除其他选项。

7. 动词

◆例如◆(安徽省 2006 年中考试题)

— Is that Chris speaking?

— Sorry, he isn't in. He _____ abroad on business.

A. goes B. went C. has gone D. will go

解析: C。本题考查的是不同时态的区别,根据句意“对不起,他不在,他因为公事出国了”获悉他已经出国了,而且此刻人正在国外,因此选择现在完成时。

8. 介词

◆例如◆(杭州市 2006 年中考试题)

I usually go to school _____ bike, but sometimes I go to school _____ foot.

A. with; on B. on; by C. on; with D. by; on

解析: D。本题考查的是介词表示方式的用法。by bike 表示“骑自行车”,on foot 表示“走路”。

9. 连词

◆例如◆(河南省 2006 年中考试题)

— Be careful, _____ you will make mistakes in your exams.

— I know that, Mum. One can never be too careful.

A. and B. or C. nor D. but

解析: B。or 的意思是“否则的话,要不然的话”,表示转折;and 的意思是“……和……,……以及……”,表示并列;nor 常常与 neither 连用,意思是“既不……,也不……”;but 的意思是“但是,然而,却”,表示转折。



短语类

◆例如◆(福建省 2006 年中考试题)

_____ Lily _____ Lucy may go with you because one of them must stay at home.

A. Not only, but also B. Neither, nor C. Both, and D. Either, or

解析: D。根据句意“她们中的一个必须留在家里”,因此“她们中只有一个可以跟你去”。not only... but also... 的意思是“不仅……而且……”;neither ... nor... 的意思是“既不……,也不……”;both ... and ... 的意思是“既……又……”;either ... or... 的意思是“或者……或者……”。

句型类

例如 (天津市 2006 年中考试题)

I want to know _____ do to help my neighbor.

- A. what I can B. what can I C. how I can D. how can I

解析: A。本题考查的是宾语从句的用法。根据句意“为了帮助邻居,我能做些什么”得知应选择 what,而排除选项 C、D。同时当特殊疑问句变为宾语从句时,语序要变为陈述句语序,用连接代词或连接副词连接,即保留原来的疑问词。因此最后分析选定 A 选项。

交际类

例如 (沈阳市 2006 年中考试题)

— Thanks for asking me to your party.

- A. Never mind B. Don't say so C. My pleasure D. Yes, please

解析: C。回答对方的感谢,可以说“Not at all. / (It's) my pleasure. / That's all right. / That's OK.”等等。

第三节 模拟训练

1. 根据句意,在横线上填上合适的单词,使句子意思完整、正确。

- I can't _____ potatoes. They make me sick.
- The light in the office is still on.
— Sorry, I _____ to turn it off.
- It's not _____ to ask a lady's age in the Western countries.
- Smoking is bad for your _____.
- I'm so tired. I want to have three days _____ to relax on the beach.
- Could you help me _____ my computer? Something is wrong with it.
- Have you finished your work yet?
— No, not yet. I think it'll take _____ ten minutes.
- The Chinese food tasted so _____ that the kids asked for more.
- What is the main cause of the accident?
— Driving _____.
- I'm poor at English. Can you give me some _____?
- _____ you come here, we are glad to help you.
- You needn't worry _____ him. He will be all right soon.

13. Be _____, Tom. What I am saying is very important.
14. — What should I do if I want to lose weight?
— The only thing to do is to eat _____.
15. My cousin has changed a lot. She used to be _____, but now she is tall.
16. We'll go for a picnic tomorrow _____ it rains.
17. The camera _____ too much. I can't afford it.
18. The article is difficult to understand _____ there are no new words in it.
19. — Tom is good at drawing. How about Mike?
— Mike is _____, I think. He has got more prizes than Tom.
20. I don't know _____ to deal with the problem. It's too hard.
21. All of us will be happy _____ you can come with us.
22. _____ your help, I can't get the information about the island easily.
23. The more you think of _____, the less you will get.
24. Some people don't like using the word "toilet", so they say "restroom" _____.
25. You can exchange money at the _____.
26. It is _____ sitting on a hard chair all the time.
27. The quickest way to the 19th floor is to take the _____.
28. If you don't _____ the milk in the refrigerator, it will go bad.
29. — I'm afraid I _____ your pen.
— That's OK.
30. — Who will drive my children to school if it's snowing?
— Don't _____. I'll drive them.
31. — I think you drink coffee for breakfast.
— You're _____. I don't drink coffee. I drink tea.
32. He has his own software company. He must be _____.
33. My mother's sister is my _____.
34. We often _____ books or magazines from our school library.
35. June 1st is _____ Day.
36. — I have caught a bad cold.
— I'm sorry to hear that. Try this medicine. It really _____.
37. We can see yellow leaves from the trees everywhere in _____.
38. I can _____ people when they speak slowly.
39. I didn't do well in the exam. _____, my mother said nothing about it.
40. People _____ dogs and cats because they enjoy their friendship.

41. — I think Guangdong food is better than Sichuan food.
— I don't _____. I like Sichuan food better because it's hotter.
42. London is the _____ of England.
43. December is the _____ month of the year.
44. I want to know _____ taught him English while he was in the middle school.
45. The heavy snow stopped us from _____ here on time.
46. My friend can't be _____ to the cold weather even after three years here.
47. From now on _____ up smoking and drinking. They are bad for your health.
48. _____ Susan nor Jacky will be here. Both of them are ill.
49. Many people are _____ building zoos because the animals live in tiny cages.
50. "For _____" has the same meaning as "For example".
51. — How _____ is it from your home to school?
— It is about 4 miles.
52. — How do you go to school?
— I usually _____ my bike.
53. How can I _____ my spoken English? I can't speak it well.
54. I want to be a computer programmer so I must study computer _____.
55. If you want to be an engineer, you should study math really _____.
56. It's going to rain. You'd better take an _____ with you.
57. — New Year is coming! What is your New Year's _____?
— We are going to work harder on our jobs.
58. I think I will _____ at the age of 55. After that, I will live somewhere quiet and have a happy time.
59. Could you tell me the difference _____ the two sentences?
60. What are you going to be when you _____ up?

II. 根据句意和首字母提示,完成下列句子。

1. I don't think the gift is c _____ enough.
2. She still loved him even t _____ he had treated her so badly.
3. Our teacher often asks us to be an h _____ man. In her mind we shouldn't tell a lie.
4. M _____ is not everything, but we can't buy anything without it.
5. When I first ate in a w _____ restaurant, I didn't know what I was supposed to do.
6. Could you tell me where I can get some i _____ about the city?
7. If you join our English club, you can have more chance to p _____ English.

8. A tiger is an a _____ animal, and it's dangerous.
9. The Great Wall is t _____, and many people from different cities and countries come to visit it every year.
10. A quiet environment is h _____ to our study.
11. My headmaster is really k _____. He knows a lot about different subjects.
12. —How about going out for a walk with us?
—I wish I could, b _____ I have to do the washing first.
13. If there are f _____ cars, there will be less pollution.
14. After supper my grandparents always go out for a walk a _____ this road.
15. Liu Yu wants to be a p _____ athlete, but his parents don't agree.
16. He was so sad at the bad news that he could h _____ say a word.
17. —Excuse me, where's the nearest hospital?
—Sorry, I don't know. I'm n _____ here.
18. The parents are too busy to look after their children, so they need a b _____.
19. The old people should be spoken to p _____.
20. The radio says it's rainy today. You'd better take an u _____ with you.
21. It's polite to write a t _____ note after going to a friend's house for dinner.
22. She gets sad when she sees children w _____ don't want to study.
23. When you p _____ your exam and you felt happy, that feeling came from your brain.
24. Please don't talk to or distract (分散, 转移) the driver when the bus is m _____.
25. Computer games are very popular. It's natural to want to win, so playing against a computer or against a friend on the computer can be difficult to s _____.
26. The Japanese often bow when meeting. The l _____ the bow is, the more respect they are showing.
27. My job is very t _____. I have to stand on my feet all day (or night if I am working the night shift).
28. After dinner, you'd better w _____ your mouth with your napkin.
29. You shouldn't point at anyone with your c _____.
30. When chatting online, you are supposed to type quickly so the other person doesn't get b _____.
31. Once he has made his d _____, no one can change it.
32. It would be i _____ to speak loudly in public.
33. I get a _____ when people cut in line.
34. Everyone needs a b _____ diet if they want to stay healthy.