

英语训练的瑜珈

冲刺重高的秘诀

七年级

初中英语 专项培优通

徐遂安 主编



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前 言

一年前,我社出版了“新课标培优专项通丛书”《英语训练》(七、八、九年级),市场反响强烈,备受读者青睐。在此基础上,我们又编写了该套丛书的后续产品“初中英语专项培优通丛书”。

对初中学生而言,英语学习尚处于打基础的阶段,这个学习阶段非常重要,是学习英语的黄金时期。而英语学习无外乎是听、说、读、写、译五个方面,突破各个专项是学好这门课程的必经之路,没有其他捷径可走。针对学生普遍存在的状况,同时也为了给广大学生和教师提供丰富的、新颖的学习材料,培养学生的学习兴趣,激发学生学习的热情,我们组织了一批经验丰富的一线英语教师和英语教学研究专家共同担纲,编写了初中英语专项培优通丛书,共三个分册:《初中英语专项培优通(七年级)》、《初中英语专项培优通(八年级)》、《初中英语专项培优通(九年级)》。

丛书各个分册的内容包括:单项选择、单词拼写和短文改错等专项训练,每个专项既有学习思路介绍,又有典型例题剖析,还有三阶训练,即闯关训练、挑战训练和冲刺训练。三阶训练是按学生的认知规律设计的,并依次递进,逐步提高。所有的训练都提供了完整的参考答案,有的还附有详细的解析,其目的是提高学生的自我纠错能力和分析解决问题能力,引导学生学会学习,培养学生自主学习和创新的能力。

鉴于我们的水平有限,书中肯定存在一些纰漏,请读者提出批评和建议。



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单项选择

◆ 题型介绍

英语听、说、读、写基本技能的提高离不开英语的基本知识,它涉及语音、词汇、语法、习语、日常用语和习惯表达法等。单项选择填空这个题型容量大,涉及的知识范围广,是对学生掌握英语基本知识和基本技能功底的检测。中考英语的单项选择题,一般由题干和选择项两个部分构成。题干部分可以是一个句子,也可以是两个句子,其中有一处或两处空白,有 A、B、C、D 四个选择项供你选择,其中只有一个最佳答案,其余都是干扰答案,要求考生选出一个最佳答案填入空白处。

单项选择题考查的知识覆盖面较广,重点、难点和疑点比较突出,注重能力考查。单项选择题不仅考查词类、句法等语法知识,而且更突出通过语境来考查语法点。综合来看,是以考查词类运用为主,兼顾句法,侧重基础知识和基本技能的全方位考查。单项选择题主要通过平常对知识的点滴积累,对重点特别是易错点的把握上,不留死角,做到突出重点、突破难点、夯实易错点。

◆ 解题思路

1. 要有坚实的英语基础知识,能注意英语的习惯用法等。
2. 要从注重英语语法和单纯的语言测试转变到注重语境和对语言的理解和运用上来。
3. 在做题时,必须从语义和语法两个方面来考虑,对题目进行分析、理解,从而选出最佳答案。
4. 要注意,有时一道题中,考查的可能是两个,甚至是三个知识点,故解题时一定要仔细,要做到慎而又慎。

解题时要注意:

- 1) 忌不看题意,单凭固定词组选答案(不管以前是否做过)。
- 2) 要考虑语言环境,突出语言交际(注意语言的功用)。
- 3) 特别要注意解题方法(如排除法、比较法、联想法)。

解题策略是:

- 1) 关注冠词:不定冠词 a 和 an,定冠词 the,零冠词。
- 2) 关注名词:单复数,所有格,固定名词词组。

3)关注数词:基数词,序数词,分数。

4)关注介词:in\on\at\after\since\for\within\without...

5)关注代词:人称代词(主格和宾格),物主代词(形容词和名词),反身代词(单复数),指示代词。

6)关注连词:and\but\or\either...or\neither...nor\as well as。

7)关注形容词:级的用法(可数:many\several\some\a few\ a large number of\enough; 不可数:much\a great deal of\ little)。

8)关注副词:(时间、地点、方式、程度副词)作状语。

9)关注动词:四种动词(不规则、时态、动词不定式、被动语)。

10)特别要关注语境和交际用语:能在日常交际中运用所学的用语,就熟悉的话题进行交流。

11)了解动词不定式、分词和动名词的用法等。

◆ 实例解析

◇ 实例 1

—Which do you prefer, coffee or milk?

—Neither. I'd like _____ water, please.

A. a few B. some C. few D. many

◇ 解析

从句子中的 water 可以知道,这是一个不可数名词,不可以用 few, a few 或 many 来修饰,但可以用 some 来修饰,因为 some 既可以修饰可数名词,也可以修饰不可数名词,所以该题答案应是 B。

◇ 实例 2

—When do you usually watch TV, Sarah?

—We usually watch TV _____ Saturday evening.

A. in B. at C. on D. for

◇ 解析

从答句的意思可以知道“我们通常在星期六晚上看电视”,表示在某一天或某一天的上午/下午/晚上,要用介词 on。一般来说,表示年份、季节、月份等用介词 in;表示钟点、时刻用介词 at,故该题的答案显然是 C。

◇ 实例 3

—My pencil-box is old. _____ yours?

—Mine is new.

- A. How old is B. What's C. Where's D. What about

◇ 解析

从答句的意思可以知道“我的(铅笔盒)是新的”,说明问句中问的应该是“你的铅笔盒怎么样,是新的还是旧的?”再从四个选项来看,只有 What about... 这个句型能表达这个意思,所以答案是 D。

◇ 实例 4

—Tina, can you see there _____ some meat on the table?

—Yes, but the cat wants _____ eat it.

- A. are; to B. is; to C. are; / D. is; /

◇ 解析

从问句的句子结构可以知道,动词 see 后面的宾语是一个从句,而从句中的主语是 some meat, meat 是不可数名词,不可数名词作主语,谓语动词应用单数;再看答句中用了动词 want,而答题短线后面也是动词 eat,我们知道 want 可以构成 want to do something 这样的搭配,故应选动词不定式符号 to,因此该题的答案应是 B。

◇ 实例 5

—_____ your mother _____ watching TV?

—Yes, she does.

- A. Does; like B. Do; likes C. Is; like D. Does; likes

◇ 解析

从句子的结构可以知道,这是一个一般疑问句的句型。从四个选项可以知道谓语动词是行为动词 like,故构成一般疑问句时要用到助动词 do, does 或 did,从答句中的 does 可以看出是一般现在时。又句子的主语是第三人称单数 your mother,所以我们应用助动词 does 来构成一般疑问句的句型。用了助动词 do, does 或 did,后面的行为动词要用原形,因此,该题的答案是 A。

◇ 实例 6

—Thank you _____ me so many presents.

—I'm glad you like them.

- A. for give B. to give C. gives D. for giving

◇ 解析

从句子的意思可以知道“感谢你给了我那么多礼物”,再从 thank 这个词的搭配来看,应是 thank you for doing something,该结构中的 for 是介词,介词后面应跟名词、代词或动名词,所以该题的答案应是 D。

—When did your father go to work yesterday?

—At seven. He breakfast then.

- A. hadn't B. hasn't C. didn't have D. doesn't have

从对话的意思可以知道“昨天他父亲七点钟去上班,当时他没有吃早餐”。从句子结构分析,这是否定句,而句子的谓语动词是 have, have 表示吃饭时应是行为动词,故它的否定形式要用到助动词 do, does 或 did 加 not, 因为这是昨天早上的事,显然要用过去时态,因此答案应是 C。

—It's a good day for swimming. Why not with us?

—That's great.

- A. goes B. going C. to go D. go

从句子的结构可以知道, Why not ...? 这样的句型是一种省略句的句型, 省略了主语 you 和助动词 do 的形式, 故 Why not 后面应直接跟动词原形。如果不省略的话, 原句应是 Why don't you go with us? 所以该题的答案是 D。

— does it take by plane? I mean from Hangzhou to Beijing.

—About 2 hours.

- A. How many B. How long C. How soon D. How often

从答句的意思“大约两个小时”可以知道,指的是一段时间,我们可以判断出问句问的应该是“多久”。而选项中的 how many 问的是“多少”,how soon 问的是以现在为起点还需“多久”,how often 是问“频率”的,只有 how long 才是问“一段时间”的,所以答案是 B。

—Let's see the film *Harry Potter*.

— !

- A. Idea B. Idea good
C. It's good thing D. Good idea

从句子的意思可以知道,前者是提出建议“我们去看电影 *Harry Potter*”,如

果后者认为这个建议是好的或后者响应这个提议,那么我们往往可以说“Great!”、“Wonderful!”、“Good idea!”等。从四个选项来看,答案应是 D。

◆ 超强训练

◇ 闯关篇

1

1. 英语字母共有 _____ 个,其中元音字母有 _____ 个.
A. 26; 5 B. 22; 10 C. 26; 21 D. 26; 3
2. —Nice to meet you, Tom.
—_____.
A. I'm OK B. How are you C. Thank you D. Me, too
3. This is a pen. It _____ a pencil.
A. is B. isn't C. not is D. aren't
4. —I am sorry.
—_____.
A. I am sorry, too B. That's all right
C. Welcome D. Thank you
5. —Excuse me. What's your first name, please?
—_____.
A. Oh, it's Green B. Oh, it's Brown
C. Oh, it's Amy D. Oh, it's Mr Jim
6. —What's his name?
—_____.
A. Lucy B. Tim C. Amy D. Lily
7. —Welcome to China!
—_____.
A. You're welcome B. Thank you
C. Welcome to China, too D. OK
8. —Excuse me!
—_____?
A. OK B. Excuse me C. Thank you D. Yes
9. Mum, _____ my teacher, Miss Wang.

- A. she is B. he is C. this is D. that is
10. —How are you?
—_____.
- A. It's fine B. Fine, thanks
C. That's all right D. Me, too
11. Where _____ your teacher?
A. is B. are C. am D. /
12. —This is Jim Green.
—Hello, _____.
- A. Mr Jim B. Mr Green C. Miss Jim D. Miss Green
13. This is _____ pen.
A. my B. me C. my a D. a my
14. Five minus two _____ three.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
15. —_____?
—I'm OK, thanks.
- A. Excuse me B. How old
C. How do you do D. How are you

2

1. Tom, _____ my father.
A. he is B. it's C. she is D. this is
2. —_____ is your pencil?
—It's here.
- A. How B. What C. Where D. Who
3. _____ you spell your name?
A. Are B. Can C. Is D. Be
4. Good morning _____ you.
A. for B. to C. and D. or
5. —How old are you, Sue?
—_____ a secret.
- A. I'm B. It C. It's D. My
6. —Look! Is that _____?

- No, it isn't. It's a bus.
- A. a jeep B. jeep C. an jeep D. jeeps
7. —_____ that in English?
- It's a map.
- A. What B. What's C. Is D. How
8. This is my teacher. _____ name is Mrs Black.
- A. Her B. His C. My D. Your
9. —_____?
- Yes, I am.
- A. What's your name B. Are you twelve
- C. How do you do D. How are you
10. —Hello, Mike. Is this _____ bird?
- Yes, it is.
- A. him B. your C. me D. I
11. —Is Miss Green a Japanese girl?
- _____.
- A. No, he isn't B. Yes, he is
- C. No, she isn't D. No, she is
12. Is that an _____ jeep?
- A. my B. old C. your D. new
13. It's a jeep. What is _____ number?
- A. its B. it's C. it D. his
14. —_____ everyone here today?
- No, Lucy and Lily _____ here.
- A. Is; aren't B. Are; is C. Are; aren't D. Is; isn't
15. He isn't _____. He is _____ school.
- A. in; in B. at; in C. in; at D. at; at

3

1. Is that a pen _____ a pencil?
- A. in B. on C. and D. or
2. —_____ are these apples?
- They are here.

- A. What B. Who C. How D. Where
3. —Sit down, please.
—_____.
- A. OK B. No C. Yes D. Thank you
4. —Where is Mary?
—_____.
- A. No, she isn't B. She is Kate
C. Sorry, I don't know D. He is in Class One
5. —Who's this?
—_____.
- A. This is a girl B. This is three
C. This is a boy D. This is Tom
6. —Hello, Kate?
—No, Kate isn't in. _____.
- A. I'm Tony B. My name is Sam
C. I'm Rose D. This is Rose
7. Is this your book or _____?
A. her B. my C. it D. her book
8. _____ is an English woman.
A. He B. She C. It D. I
9. Lucy and Lily _____ my friends. _____ books _____ here.
A. is; Her; are B. are; Her; is
C. are; Their; are D. is; Their; is
10. Look! There are some apples. They are _____.
A. banana trees B. apples trees
C. pear tree D. apple trees
11. _____ two boys are in Class 2.
A. This B. That C. They D. The
12. —Where's my eraser?
—_____.
- A. Here is it B. Here are you
C. This is D. Here it is
13. —_____ your friend?

—She is a teacher.

- A. What's B. Who's C. Where's D. How old is

14. —Are those your bags?

—_____. I think they're her bags.

- A. Yes, they are B. No, they aren't
C. Yes, those are D. No, those aren't

15. —Is your mother at home?

—No, she is _____.

- A. here B. out C. fine D. in

4

1. We have two new students here. Please look after _____.

- A. they B. their C. them D. her

2. You can _____ your box here.

- A. look B. put C. ask D. spell

3. —_____ are the boys?

—They're Tom and Mike.

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

4. I am a teacher _____ No. 4 Middle School.

- A. at B. on C. out D. of

5. —Hello. 6601665!

—Hello _____?

- A. Are you Bill B. You are Bill
C. Is that Bill D. Who are you

6. Can you _____ your coat here?

- A. go B. put C. look D. work

7. _____. Where's my bike?

- A. Sorry B. Excuse me C. Oh, dear D. OK

8. I have _____ cat. The small _____ is mine.

- A. a; one B. an; cat C. a; cat D. one; cat

9. Who's the girl? Is she Lucy _____ Lily?

- A. or B. and C. but D. with

10. Come _____ and sit down, please.

- A. to B. in C. out D. on
11. _____ are in the same class.
A. I and he B. You and I C. I or you D. Li Ping or I
12. _____ a bird. _____ name is Polly.
A. It's; Its B. It's; Her C. Its; His D. It's; It's
13. —Please come in and sit down.
—_____.
A. OK B. Good C. Yes D. Thank you
14. Look _____ the picture. What can you _____ in it?
A. at; see B. /; see C. like; look D. at; look
15. —Please look at the _____. Where is Nanchang?
—It's in Jiangxi.
A. map B. license C. cup D. pencil

5

1. Do you know the girl _____ Mr Wu?
A. in B. on C. behind D. under
2. The broom is _____ the floor _____ the desk.
A. under; on B. on; under C. on; on D. under; under
3. —Where is Class One?
—_____.
A. They are here B. Sorry, I don't know
C. Yes, it's here D. No, it isn't here
4. The picture is _____ the wall of our classroom.
A. in B. on C. of D. at
5. Look! There is a bird _____ the tree.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
6. —_____ students are there in your class?
—Forty.
A. How much B. How many C. How D. What
7. —Where is the teacher's room?
—_____.
A. Go there, please B. This way, please

-

1. —The skirt is red. I think it's Kate's skirt.
—Yes, it's _____.
A. hers B. his C. yours D. mine
2. The clothes on the line _____ the Greens.
A. is B. are C. am D. have
3. Please _____ the licence to the policeman.
A. play B. give C. look D. find
4. —Is it Tom or Jack?