

OPFATOR  
开创  
ENGLISH

全面配合最新英语教材

- 重点中学一线教师撰稿
- 涵盖初中语法全部考点
- 解答细致并配体贴栏目
- 极具针对性的专项突破

最新版  
NEW

# 初中语法

CREATOR JUNIOR ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISE

# 考点与练习

CREATOR  
开创  
ENGLISH

全面配合最新英语教材

重点中学一线教师撰稿  
涵盖初中语法全部考点  
解答细致并配体贴栏目  
极具针对性的专项突破

最新版  
NEW

ENGLISH

# 初中语法 考点与练习

外语教学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中语法考点与练习/张克会编.—北京:华语教学出版社,2007  
(开创教辅丛书)

ISBN 978-7-80200-337-8

II. 初… II. 张… III. 英语-语法-初中-习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 185297 号



初中语法考点与练习

出版人 王君校  
策 划 柯睿特  
主 编 张克会  
责任编辑 肖 华 小 洲  
文字编辑 小 马  
装帧设计 大愚工作室  
平面制作 爱 利  
出版 华语教学出版社  
地址 北京百万庄大街 24 号  
邮编 100037  
电话 (010)68320585  
传真 (010)68326333  
网址 [www.sinolingua.com.cn](http://www.sinolingua.com.cn)  
邮箱 [hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn](mailto:hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn)  
经销 全国新华书店  
开本 16 开(720mm×970mm)  
印张 16  
印刷 北京市松源印刷有限公司  
版次 2008 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷  
书号 978-7-80200-337-8  
定价 16.00 元

版权所有·侵权必究

# 开创——本系列英语作者简介

## 作者简介

- 郑宁华** 北师大二附中英语特级教师,对英语教学有独到见解,多次获得全国、全市英语优质课一等奖,并多次担任电视台英语教学节目的主讲教师及特约嘉宾。
- 董国勤** 上海市重点中学英语高级教师,从事英语教学近三十年,曾留学澳大利亚和日本,在英语教学报刊上发表过多篇论文,主编过《高考英语零距离突破》等系列丛书。
- 吴家宏** 英语高级教师,安徽省第二届“教坛新星”。一直从事高中英语教学,多年执教高三毕业班,有丰富的教学经验。参与编写的书籍有:《高中英语达标验评》、《初二英语》(湘教版)。
- 李晓雯** 合肥一中高级教师,从事英语教学工作二十多年,所教学生多人获得省市英语竞赛大奖,发表教学论文数篇,曾参加全国性英语教学课题研究。
- 孙秀芝** 重点中学英语高级教师,安徽省模范教师,合肥市中小学外语专业委员会理事,蜀山区中小学外语专业委员会副理事长,多次担任省中小学教材审定委员会专家组成员。
- 陈秀文** 英语高级教师,任英语教研组组长多年,多次获市区级教学奖项,多次在英语教学教研杂志上发表教学论文,并参与编写了多种英语辅导书。
- 康明** 北师大二附中英语骨干教师,有多篇论文获奖并发表,多次参加中、高考阅卷工作,所教学生多次获得全国中学生英语能力竞赛一、二、三等奖。
- 熊继军** 重点中学一线骨干教师,多篇论文在省市比赛中获奖,编写过《高一英语导学导练》、《高二英语同步AB卷》、《名师解疑课课通》等。
- 徐生烽** 重点中学英语骨干教师,发表过《新课标下的高中英语阅读教学》等多篇论文,曾参与编写的书籍有:《高中英语同步解析与训练》、《新目标英语同步解析与训练》等。
- 俞兆伦** 重点中学一线骨干教师,荣获过多个教学比赛一等奖,并有多篇论文获奖。编写过《《英语周报》高考英语阅读精编》、《安徽省初中毕业班英语综合训练册》(新目标版)。
- 汪雯雯** 合肥一中骨干教师,有丰富的教学经验。特别对英文翻译有较多研究。
- 张克会** “教改新秀”、“优秀教育工作者”、“优秀教师”,多篇论文和课例设计获奖,参与编写了多本英语教学辅导书籍。

# 目录

## 第①章 名 词 009

考点指引.....	009
经典真题分类回顾.....	009
一、单项选择.....	009
二、完形填空.....	010
单项选择专项训练.....	011
一、基础过关.....	011
二、能力提升.....	013
完形填空专项训练.....	015

答案&详解
▷015
▷015
▷016
▷017
▷017
▷018
▷019

## 第②章 冠 词 020

考点指引.....	020
经典真题分类回顾.....	020
一、单项选择.....	020
二、完形填空.....	022
单项选择专项训练.....	022
一、基础过关.....	022
二、能力提升.....	024
完形填空专项训练.....	025

答案&详解
▷020
▷026
▷027
▷027
▷027
▷029
▷030

## 第③章 代 词 031

考点指引.....	031
经典真题分类回顾.....	031
单项选择.....	031
单项选择专项训练.....	033
一、基础过关.....	033
二、能力提升.....	035
完形填空专项训练.....	036

答案&详解
▷037
▷037
▷038
▷038
▷040
▷041

## 第4章 形容词和副词 042

考点指引.....	042
经典真题分类回顾.....	042
一、单项选择.....	042
二、完形填空.....	043
单项选择专项训练.....	045
一、基础过关.....	045
二、能力提升.....	046
完形填空专项训练.....	048

答案&详解
>049
>049
>050
>050
>050
>053
>054

## 第5章 数 词 055

考点指引.....	055
经典真题分类回顾.....	055
单项选择.....	055
单项选择专项训练.....	056
一、基础过关.....	056
二、能力提升.....	058
完形填空专项训练.....	059

答案&详解
>061
>061
>062
>062
>063
>064

## 第6章 连 词 066

考点指引.....	066
经典真题分类回顾.....	066
一、单项选择.....	066
二、完形填空.....	067
单项选择专项训练.....	068
一、基础过关.....	068
二、能力提升.....	070
完形填空专项训练.....	071

答案&详解
>072
>072
>073
>073
>073
>074
>075

## 第7章 介 词 076

考点指引.....	076
经典真题分类回顾.....	076
一、单项选择.....	076
二、完形填空.....	077
单项选择专项训练.....	078
一、基础过关.....	078
二、能力提升.....	080
完形填空专项训练.....	081

答案&详解
>082
>082
>083
>083
>083
>085
>086

## 第8章 动词 087

考点指引.....	087
经典真题分类回顾.....	087
一、单项选择.....	087
二、完形填空.....	088
单项选择专项训练.....	089
一、基础过关.....	089
二、能力提升.....	091
完形填空专项训练.....	093

答案&详解
>094
>094
>095
>095
>095
>097
>099

## 第9章 非谓语动词 100

考点指引.....	100
经典真题分类回顾.....	100
一、单项选择.....	100
二、完形填空.....	101
单项选择专项训练.....	102
一、基础过关.....	102
二、能力提升.....	104
完形填空专项训练.....	105

答案&详解
>106
>106
>107
>107
>107
>109
>110

## 第10章 时态 111

考点指引.....	111
经典真题分类回顾.....	111
一、单项选择.....	111
二、完形填空.....	112
单项选择专项训练.....	113
一、基础过关.....	113
二、能力提升.....	115
完形填空专项训练.....	116

答案&详解
>117
>117
>118
>119
>119
>120
>122

## 第11章 被动语态 123

考点指引.....	123
经典真题分类回顾.....	123
一、单项选择.....	123
二、完形填空.....	124
单项选择专项训练.....	125
一、基础过关.....	125
二、能力提升.....	127
完形填空专项训练.....	128

答案&详解
>129
>129
>130
>131
>131
>133
>134

## 第12章 祈使句、感叹句和倒装句 135

考点指引.....	135
经典真题分类回顾.....	135
一、单项选择.....	135
二、完形填空.....	136
单项选择专项训练.....	137
一、基础过关.....	137
二、能力提升.....	139
完形填空专项训练.....	141

答案&详解
>142
>142
>143
>143
>143
>145
>146

## 第13章 反意疑问句 147

考点指引.....	147
经典真题分类回顾.....	147
一、单项选择.....	147
二、完形填空.....	148
单项选择专项训练.....	149
一、基础过关.....	149
二、能力提升.....	150
完形填空专项训练.....	151

答案&详解
>152
>152
>153
>154
>154
>156
>157

## 第14章 简单句和并列句 158

考点指引.....	158
经典真题分类回顾.....	158
一、单项选择.....	158
二、完形填空.....	159
单项选择专项训练.....	160
一、基础过关.....	160
二、能力提升.....	161
完形填空专项训练.....	162

答案&详解
>163
>163
>164
>165
>165
>166
>167

## 第15章 复合句 168

考点指引.....	168
经典真题分类回顾.....	168
一、单项选择.....	168
二、完形填空.....	169
单项选择专项训练.....	170
一、基础过关.....	170
二、能力提升.....	172
完形填空专项训练.....	173

答案&详解
>174
>174
>176
>176
>176
>178
>180



## 第16章 直接引语、间接引语及 it 的用法 181

考点指引.....	181
经典真题分类回顾.....	181
一、单项选择.....	181
二、完形填空.....	182
单项选择专项训练.....	183
一、基础过关.....	183
二、能力提升.....	185
完形填空专项训练.....	185

答案&详解
>186
>187
>187
>187
>189
>190

## 第17章 交际用语 191

考点指引.....	191
经典真题分类回顾.....	191
单项选择.....	191
单项选择专项训练.....	192
一、基础过关.....	192
二、能力提升.....	194
完形填空专项训练.....	195

答案&详解
>196
>196
>197
>197
>198
>199

◇语法综合练习一	200	——>	答案 & 详解	208
◇语法综合练习二	215	——>	答案 & 详解	223
◇中考模拟试题一	228	——>	答案 & 详解	239
◇中考模拟试题二	243	——>	答案 & 详解	253

## 第1章

## 名词

## ◆ 考点指引 ◆

- ◆ 1 名词的定义:表示人、事物、地点、品质、团体或抽象概念的名称的词,叫做名词。
- ◆ 2 名词的分类:名词可分为专有名词(如 the Great Wall)和普通名词(如 student)。
- ◆ 3 名词的数:名词按其所表示的事物的性质可分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有复数形式,不可数名词一般没有复数形式。
- ◆ 4 名词的所有格:表示名词归属、所有或结构词语关系。

## 经典真题分类回顾

## ◆ 单项选择

1. (2006 北京) —What's your favorite subject, Mike?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. It's interesting.  
A. Toys                      B. Maths                      C. T-shirts                      D. E-mail.
2. (2006 天津) Heilongjiang is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of China.  
A. northeast                      B. northeastern                      C. northwest                      D. northwestern
3. (2005 长春) —I want to send this letter. Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ near here?  
—Yes, there is one behind the Sky Hotel.  
A. bank                      B. theatre                      C. post office                      D. museum
4. (2005 北京) Mum, I'm thirsty. Will you please give me some \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. pencils                      B. cake                      C. water                      D. book
5. (2007 安徽) —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
6. (2004 天津) The little baby has two \_\_\_\_\_ already.  
A. tooth                      B. tooths                      C. teeth                      D. teetths
7. (2006 北京) —Would you like something to drink, \_\_\_\_\_ or coffee?

—Coffee, please.

A. tea                      B. fruit                      C. bread                      D. meat

8. (2007 济南) The PLA man saved three \_\_\_\_\_ lives in the accident.

A. children's              B. children                      C. child                      D. child's

9. (2007 济南) He is thirsty. Please give him some \_\_\_\_\_ to drink.

A. rice                      B. meat                      C. water                      D. oranges

10. (2006 重庆) —\_\_\_\_\_ do you go to Hong Kong?

—Sorry, I've never been there.

A. How long              B. How often                      C. How far                      D. How soon

11. (2006 资阳) —excuse me, could you tell me where the nearest post office is?

—The nearest post office? You will have to walk \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 500-metre away                      B. 500-metrer far  
C. 500 metres farther                      D. 500-metre far-away

12. (2006 吉林) Look! Two \_\_\_\_\_ are talking happily under the apple tree.

A. man teacher              B. man teachers                      C. men teacher                      D. men teachers

13. (2005 南京) —How long does it take to get to the station?

—It's \_\_\_\_\_ walk.

A. six minute's              B. six-minutes                      C. six minutes'                      D. six minutes

14. (2005 温州) —Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm?

—Yes, there are some.

A. horse                      B. sheep                      C. duck                      D. chicken

15. (2006 怀化) Nie Haisheng and Fei Junlong are \_\_\_\_\_ of our age.

A. heroes                      B. heros                      C. hero                      D. heroies

## 完形填空

One Saturday afternoon, Kate went to buy something for her sister and herself.

As Kate was coming out of a 1, a young lady walked towards her. She said she was Miss Green—a good friend of Kate's sister. Kate 2 her. Then she called a taxi to send Kate home. She 3 the driver where he should go. Kate was 4 that it was not the in direction of her home.

"5?" Kate asked. The lady smiled.

When they came to a quiet road, a big rough man 6, on the road. He stopped the taxi driver, knocked him down, and threw him out of the 7. At the same time, Miss Green took out of a knife and 8 it at Kate. She asked Kate to

keep 9 . The man then started the taxi.

"Oh, my God! I'm being kidnapped (绑架)," Kate said to herself.

She tried to escape, but not 10 . Suddenly an 11 came to her. She took out a lipstick (口红) from her pocket, wrote 'SOS' on the window, and covered the word with her 12 .

A few minutes later, a police car 13 and the policemen saw the sign. When the kidnappers saw the policemen they stopped the taxi, jumped into the grass, and ran away.

The policemen then 14 Kate up and sent her home. When her parents knew what had happened, they were greatly surprised. But they were also 15 because their daughter had finally come back safely. (2006 湖北)

- |                 |             |              |               |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. school    | B. taxi     | C. shop      | D. friend's   |
| 2. A. knew      | B. believed | C. thanked   | D. remembered |
| 3. A. told      | B. asked    | C. wondered  | D. checked    |
| 4. A. sure      | B. excited  | C. surprised | D. pleased    |
| 5. A. What      | B. Where    | C. When      | D. Why        |
| 6. A. drove     | B. climbed  | C. fell      | D. appeared   |
| 7. A. road      | B. sight    | C. taxi      | D. home       |
| 8. A. shouted   | B. played   | C. hurt      | D. pointed    |
| 9. A. healthy   | B. alive    | C. relaxed   | D. quiet      |
| 10. A. happened | B. failed   | C. succeeded | D. hurried    |
| 11. A. idea     | B. answer   | C. interest  | D. order      |
| 12. A. hands    | B. back     | C. dress     | D. lipstick   |
| 13. A. stopped  | B. left     | C. passed    | D. turned     |
| 14. A. lifted   | B. held     | C. put       | D. picked     |
| 15. A. worried  | B. happy    | C. proud     | D. successful |

## 单项选择专项训练

### ◆ 基础过关

- Thomas Edison never gave up. During his lifetime, he had 1093 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. instruction      B. competition      C. invention      D. injection
- May paid 2\$ for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. five breads      B. five bread



- A. be                      B. is                      C. are                      D. an
17. —How far is it from here?  
—About \_\_\_\_\_ drive.  
A. ten minutes      B. ten minute's      C. ten minutes'      D. ten minutes's
18. Have some \_\_\_\_\_, please!  
A. fish                      B. fishes                      C. fishes                      D. a fish
19. —Would you like some more \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Thanks, I'm full already.  
A. banana                      B. bread                      C. cake                      D. water
20. Liu Xiang, 21, is an Olympic winner in \_\_\_\_\_ hurdles (跨栏). We're proud of him  
A. 110-metre      B. 110-metres      C. 110 metre      D. 110 metres
21. Mrs. Black is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother                      B. her sister and Kate  
C. her sister and Kate's                      D. her sister's and Kate's
22. Today is Sunday, there are hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.  
A. people                      B. peoples                      C. man                      D. woman
23. —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
24. Don't make so much \_\_\_\_\_. The baby is sleeping.  
A. thing                      B. mistake                      C. voice                      D. noise
25. —Would you like some drinks, boys?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ please.  
A. some oranges                      B. two boxes of chocolates  
C. some cakes                      D. two bottles of orange

### 能力提升

1. The picture books are on those \_\_\_\_\_ near the door.  
A. shelves                      B. shelves                      C. shelves                      D. shelfves
2. —How's Joy's skirt?  
—Her skirt is more beautiful than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her sister's and Kate                      B. her and Kate

- C. her sister and Kate's                      D. her sister's and Kate's
3. There are three computers and two \_\_\_\_\_ in the box. We need one more \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mouse; mice                                  B. mouses; mice  
C. mouses; mouse                              D. mice; mouse
4. You can see many \_\_\_\_\_ in the zoo.  
A. tigers                      B. foxs                      C. sheeps                      D. monkeies
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the building are covered with lots of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. roofs; leaves                      B. roves; leafs                      C. roof; leaf                      D. roofs; leafs
6. Football is a popular \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.  
A. match                      B. goal                      C. game                      D. play
7. —Is it an animal?  
—Right, it's a \_\_\_\_\_ of the cat family.  
A. kind                      B. number                      C. member                      D. piece
8. Emma has a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_. Listen! She is singing very well.  
A. voice                      B. look                      C. sound                      D. smell
9. There are two foreign students in my class. They are from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. German                      B. Germany                      C. Germans                      D. Germen
10. He'll have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two-month holiday                      B. two-months holiday  
C. two month' holidays                      D. two month's holidays
11. The room over there is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Li Ming and Wang Gang's                      B. Li Ming and Wang Gang  
C. Li Ming's and Wang Gang                      D. Li Ming's and Wang Gang's
12. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.  
A. radioes                      B. pianos                      C. photos                      D. tomatos.
13. —Could you give me some \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Why don't you join in an English club and do more practice?  
A. interest                      B. advice                      C. voice                      D. sound
14. —Oh, there isn't enough \_\_\_\_\_ for us in the lift.  
—No hurry. Let's wait for the next.  
A. floor                      B. ground                      C. room                      D. place
15. Kuomintang Chairman (国民党主席) Lien Chan's visit to the Chinese mainland build a "\_\_\_\_\_ " across the Taiwan Straits(海峡).  
A. school                      B. factory                      C. bridge                      D. city

## 完形填空专项训练

We sometimes call the lion “the king of the jungle (丛林)” because it is stronger and more dangerous than other animals. It can run faster than many animals and it can hunt (捕猎) the best. It is the highest animal in the 1 food chain (食物链).

In the sea, the shark is one of the animals at the 2 of the food chain. It can swim faster than 3 other sea animals, and it can use its big teeth to eat them.

What is at the top of the world's food chain? 4 are! We are not the biggest or fastest, but we are the 5. We could not run faster than cheetahs (猎豹), so we invented cars and now we can move the fastest. We could not fight better than lions, so we invented guns (枪). Now we can hunt the best.

People's inventions are clever, but they can be 6, too. For example, people invented 7, and now they make the air and rivers dirty. This can make terrible changes. Dirty rivers kill 8. When bears cannot eat the fish, the bears die. If we kill one part of the food chain, 9 also die. Remember that we are a part of the food chain, and we are in danger too! If we protect animals, we are protecting 10! We should and we could do something for the world!

- |                  |                 |                 |                    |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. land       | B. sea          | C. mountain     | D. desert          |
| 2. A. front      | B. end          | C. top          | D. beginning       |
| 3. A. some       | B. any          | C. more         | D. most            |
| 4. A. People     | B. Lions        | C. Sharks       | D. Cheetahs        |
| 5. A. strongest  | B. cleverest    | C. most special | D. most important  |
| 6. A. dangerous  | B. interesting  | C. useful       | D. helpful         |
| 7. A. hotels     | B. schools      | C. factories    | D. hospitals       |
| 8. A. fish       | B. fishes       | C. fishes       | D. fishies         |
| 9. A. one part   | B. another part | C. other parts  | D. the other parts |
| 10. A. oneselves | B. yourselves   | C. themselves   | D. ourselves       |

## 答案 &amp; 详解

## 经典真题分类回顾

## ◆ 单项选择



1. B ◆ 由于问句问的是 subject“科目,课程”,A、C、D 三项都与所问不对应。
2. A ◆ 黑龙江在中国的东北方,此处应用名词,所以正确答案为 A。
3. C ◆ 题意是说寄信,所以应该问的是邮局。
4. C ◆ 渴了当然要的是水了。
5. A ◆ 题意是说发送电子邮件,所以应该选 computer。
6. C ◆ 牙齿的复数是特殊变化,即 teeth。类似的还有 foot 的复数是 feet。
7. A ◆ 题意是说喝点什么,所以只能选 tea,其他三个选项都是吃的。
8. A ◆ 名次所有格词尾应用's 形式,以 s 结尾的加',children 虽然是复数,但不是以 s 结尾的,所以仍然加's。
9. C ◆ 他渴了,所以应给些水。
10. B ◆ how long 问时间长短;how often 问时间频率;how far 问路途远近;how soon 问速度快慢。答语 I've never been there 表示时间频率,故答案为 B。
11. C ◆ 数词+名词,中间用连字符连接,相当于一个形容词,其中的名词只用单数形式;如果去掉连字符,名词需加复数。
12. D ◆ 名词作定语,其复数一般只将被修饰词的中心词变为复数;当 man 或 woman 作定语修饰名词时,两个名词需同时变为复数形式,即变为 men 或 women,故正确答案为 D。
13. C ◆ 时间短语作定语时,词尾应用's 形式,因为是 s 结尾的,所以加应'故选 C。
14. B ◆ 根据句意应用可数名词的复数形式,四个选项中只有 B 项是复数,即 sheep 的单复数同形。
15. A ◆ 在以字母 o 结尾的名词中,表示有生命的事物加-es,表示无生命的名词加-s,“英雄”是有生命的名词,故加-es。

**锦囊** 黑人英雄喜欢吃西红柿土豆。即以下几个名词的复数在词尾加-es:  
 Negro—Negroes  
 hero—heroes  
 tomato—tomatoes  
 potato—potatoes

## 完形填空

### · 语篇理解 ·

本文讲述了 Kate 买完东西后被绑架,最后机智脱险的故事。

1. C ◆ 由前文可知她去购物,所以应该是走出商店。
2. B ◆ 下文说凯特上了出租车,所以说凯特相信了她。
3. A ◆ 是那位年青妇女告诉司机去哪儿。told 后接宾语从句。
4. C ◆ 从下文凯特的询问可知她已感到吃惊。
5. D ◆ 是凯特对自己的怀疑而质疑。