



中考**英语**解题 指导与训练

范国栋 杨乔舒 蒋乐华
编 著



★ 巩固基础知识

★ 总结答题规律

★ 强化能力训练

★ 提升应试水平

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中考英语解题 指导与训练

ZHONGKAO YINGYU JIETI ZHIDAO YU XUNLIAN

编 著 · 范国栋 杨乔舒 蒋乐华

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前 言

当前,教改趋势及各种类型的新教材都特别强调学生综合技能的提高。为了使学生在初中毕业前能了解升学考试题的考核形式和内容,把英语课本里学到的知识融会贯通,本书对 2000—2002 年初中升学考英语试卷进行了逐题评析,对某些语言知识和技能进行了详细的讲解和阐述,并按照各年考试的题型编辑了各种不同的练习,提供给学生进行能力训练。

本书在后页还特意编写了几套有一定技能要求的模拟试卷,可供学生在最后作自我考测之用。

此外,本书还附编了牛津教材题型举例及强化练习,供学生进一步自学提高作学习参考。

随着形势的发展,教育部门在英语学习上对学生提出了更高的要求:具体表现在词汇量的加大、解题技能的提高和听力、阅读速度的加快。牛津教材试点至今,已经在部分区、县普遍推广。牛津教材的特点是寓教于嬉、寓教于乐,不但涉及的知识面广,而且又结合了实际生活。有趣的文章和生动的画面使学生在无形中大大提高了口语和阅读的能力。

为了使学习统编教材的学生对牛津教材有所了解,在这里我们将对牛津教材测试卷中的部分题型进行举例说明,并配备了若干练习供学生学习参考。

百密恐有一疏。由于编写时间仓促,书中或有疏漏与不妥之处,还请学生、家长和老师们的见谅和指正。

目 录

前 言	(1)
上海市 2000 年初中毕业(中等学校招生)文化考试英语试卷及能力训练	(1)
上海市 2001 年初中毕业(中等学校招生)文化考试英语试卷及能力训练	(37)
上海市 2002 年中等学校高中阶段招生文化考试英语试卷及能力训练	(72)
附:	
模拟测试 A	(108)
模拟测试 B	(115)
模拟测试 C	(123)
(模拟 2003 年中等学校高中阶段招生文化考试)	
模拟测试 D	(133)
(模拟 2003 年中等学校高中阶段招生文化考试)	
牛津教材题型举例及强化练习	(143)
听力文字与答案	(175)
(一) 能力训练听力文字与答案	(175)
(二) 模拟测试听力文字与答案	(182)
(三) 牛津教材题型举例及强化练习听力文字与答案	(191)

上海市 2000 年初中毕业(中等学校招生)文化考试
英语试卷及能力训练

Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力)

【中考试题】

I. Listen to the sentence and choose the word or phrase you hear on the tape(听句子, 选出你所听到的单词或词组, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示, 填入括号内):(共 6 分)

听力文字:

1. What's the date today?
2. Alice is wearing a nice shirt.
3. Who did you invite to your birthday party?
4. It's great fun to travel round the world.
5. There's a large hole in the back wall.
6. In autumn I sometimes pick up cotton in the fields.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. wait | B. gate | C. date | D. late |
| 2. A. shout | B. should | C. shirt | D. showed |
| 3. A. invite | B. invent | C. inside | D. introduce |
| 4. A. trouble | B. travel | C. trolley | D. traditional |
| 5. A. a narrow pool | B. a black bull | | |
| C. a small ball | D. a large hole | | |
| 6. A. take away the coin | B. pick up cotton | | |
| C. break the custom | D. climb up the mountain | | |

【试题评析】

这一大题主要是通过对英语单词或词组的辨别来考核学生的听句能力。在做这一大题时必须注意的是:不能只凭单个词语的发音来判断选择答案,这样很容易造成判断错误;一定要在听懂整句英语的基础上,然后再根据词语在句中的含义来判断选择正确的答案。这样,无论给你的词语发音是怎样的接近、难辨,你都能拨开迷雾、去伪存真,作出正确的判断。

[题 1 答案] C 本题你听到的是“今天是什么日期?”该选意思为“日期”的“date”。

[题 2 答案] C 本题你听到的是“爱丽丝穿着一件漂亮的衬衣”,该选意思为“衬衣”

的“shirt”。

[题3答案] A 本题你听到的是“你邀请了谁来参加你的生日宴会?”该选意思为“邀请”的“invite”。

[题4答案] B 本题你听到的是“周游世界很有意思。”该选意思为“旅行”的“travel”。

[题5答案] D 本题你听到的是“在后墙上有一个大洞。”该选意思为“大洞”的“a large hole”。

[题6答案] B 本题你听到的是“秋天,我有时在田里摘棉花。”该选意思为“摘棉花”的“pick up cotton”。

【能力训练】

- () 1. A. nurse B. news C. nose D. north
- () 2. A. plays B. plates C. prize D. plants
- () 3. A. wait B. waiter C. wet D. weigh
- () 4. A. listen to B. two lessons C. two seasons D. two Russians
- () 5. A. much food B. in March C. have lunch D. football match
- () 6. A. class B. clear C. clerk D. colour
- () 7. A. month B. mouth C. maths D. mice
- () 8. A. rush B. dash C. catch D. match
- () 9. A. even worse B. seven nurses C. sell nuts D. Eve Dinner
- () 10. A. four books B. four boxes C. four foxes D. four locks

【中考试题】

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear on the tape(根据你所听到的句子,选出最恰当的应答,用 A、B、C 或 D 表示,填入括号内):(共 6 分)

听力文字:

1. May I have a look at your new shoes?
2. What a sweet voice you've got!
3. I'm sorry for giving you so much trouble.
4. Our school team lost the game last night.
5. What's your English teacher like?
6. What about going for a walk?

1. A. Certainly. Here you are. B. No, you mustn't.
C. Not at all. D. Yes, I will.
2. A. I'm glad you like it. B. Thank you.
C. Please don't say so. D. I'm afraid not.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3. A. All right. | B. Of course not. |
| C. Never mind. | D. My pleasure. |
| 4. A. Sorry to hear that. | B. Please give them three cheers. |
| C. Nothing wrong. | D. It's hard to say. |
| 5. A. She likes music. | B. She's pretty. |
| C. She is well. | D. She likes me. |
| 6. A. That's all right. | B. So do I. |
| C. Why not? Let's. | D. Walking is good to you. |

【试题评析】

这一大题主要是通过听英语句子来考核学生对各种应答语言功能的运用。在做这一大题时必须注意的是：

1. 英语中与我们不同的思维、风俗和习惯。
2. 对话中的语气与礼貌态度。
3. 某些特殊场合的固定句型。
4. 同形单词所具有的不同词性和含义。
5. 防止只听片言只语而断章取义。

[题1答案] A 本题是考查应答“请求允许”的语言功能。表示同意的应答可以是“当然可以”(Sure./Certainly./Yes, of course.);“行”(OK./All right.);“没问题”(No problem.)等。B项的回答要看场合而定,用在这里语气太生硬。如果你不同意,可用“Sorry, I'm afraid not.”来婉转回绝。C项的回答意思是“没关系”,它是对于表示谢意或歉意时的应答。D项的回答意思是“我会的”,在这里显然是答非所问。

[题2答案] B 本题是考查在接受别人赞赏时的语言功能。一般常用“谢谢”(Thank you.);“承蒙夸奖”(It's very kind of you to say so.)等来应答。A项的回答意思是“我很高兴你喜欢它”,是你送礼物被赞赏时的应答。C项的回答意思是“请别这样说”,D项的回答意思是“恐怕我没有”,这两项的语意似乎都是我国流行的谦虚客套话,但在英语中从来不用。因此,我们学习英语口语时,还必须注意其与我们不同的思维、风俗和习惯。否则,就会造成洋泾浜英语(Chinese English)。

[题3答案] C 本题是考查在接受别人歉意时的应答语言功能。除了说本答案“不介意”外,还可以说“没关系”(It doesn't matter.),“没什么”(That's all right.),“不要紧”(Don't worry.),“小事情”(Forget it.)等。A项的回答意思是“行;好吧”,是表示同意的应答语。B项的回答意思是“当然不介意”,一般是在别人询问“你介意否”(Would you mind...?)时。D项的回答意思是“应该的”,是在接受别人谢意时的应答。

[题4答案] A 本题是考查当你听到别人一些不幸消息时的应答语言功能。本答案是“I'm sorry to hear that.”的简略句,意思是对贵校校队失误“我深表同情”。B项的回答意思是“请给他们喝彩叫好”,这样“幸灾乐祸”的态度是不可取的。C项的回答意思是“没有毛病”,D项的回答意思是“很难说”,在这里都是答非所问。

[题5答案] B 本题是主要考查“be like”和“like”的区别。“be like”意思是“像;如同”,而“like”的意思是“喜欢”。本题是问你的英语老师长得怎么样,该回答B,意思是“她

很漂亮。”A 项的回答意思是“她喜欢音乐”,D 项的回答意思是“她喜欢我”,都把介词“like”当作动词了。C 项的回答意思是“她身体很好”,是“How is your English teacher?”的应答语。

[题 6 答案] C 本题是考查你对于别人建议共同行为时的应答语言功能。对方还可以说“Shall we...?”“Let’s...”;“We’d better...”等。本题是建议你一起去散步,该回答“为什么不去? 让我们去吧”。D 项的回答意思是“散步对你有好处”,这种有意把自己排除在共同行为之外的说法是很不领情和很不礼貌的。而 A 项的回答意思是“没什么”,B 项的回答意思是“我也是”,显然都是答非所问。

【能力训练】

- () 1. A. Yes, she likes. B. Yes, she doesn't like it.
C. No, she doesn't like. D. No, she doesn't.
- () 2. A. Certainly not. B. Do you have any notebooks?
C. Of course. D. Yes. Thank you all the same.
- () 3. A. Yes, I do. B. No, I don't.
C. That's a good idea. D. That's great.
- () 4. A. Perhaps I'll take your advice.
B. I'm going to enter for two items.
C. But I don't do well in the high jump.
D. That's all right. I'm good at it.
- () 5. A. He's a student. B. Bill Green.
C. Black Smith. D. Jane White.

【中考试题】

Ⅲ. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear on the tape

(根据你所听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案,用 A、B、C 或 D 表示,填入括号内):(共 6 分)

听力文字:

1. W: Jack, your grandpa looks so healthy. He is over eighty years old, isn't he?

M: Yes. He never eats bad food and he works in the garden every day.

Question: Why is Jack's grandpa so healthy?

2. M: Where can I find a book on Chinese medicine?

W: There is one on the shelf in Dr. Black's office.

Question: What is the man looking for?

3. W: Where are our children, John?

M: Tommy is running on the grass with his dog. Helen is sitting under the tree. Jack is playing video games with his classmates, Peter and Tim.

Question: How many children has John got?

4. M: Hi, Susan. Haven't seen you for a long time.
W: I've been to Beijing during my holiday.
M: Have you got any friends there?
W: No. I went to see my parents. They work in a big factory. It's modern and beautiful.
Question: What did Susan do during her holiday?
5. W: Why are you in such a hurry?
M: I'll attend a meeting at Xinhua Cinema this afternoon. It will begin at 2 o'clock.
W: Take it easy. It's only half past one. You'd better take an underground train. The station is just over there.
M: Thank you. Bye!
Question: What is the man going to do this afternoon?
6. M: What's in your hand?
W: A programme. There's going to be an English Evening at Fudan University this weekend.
M: Really? That sounds wonderful. I'd like to go, too, but...
W: Don't worry. I can give you a ticket if you want to go.
M: That's very kind of you.
Question: What are they going to do this weekend?

1. A. Because he is not old.
B. Because he eats less food.
C. Because he walks in the garden.
D. Because he eats good food and works every day.
2. A. An office.
B. Dr. Black.
C. A book on Chinese medicine.
D. A shelf.
3. A. Three.
B. Four.
C. Five.
D. Six.
4. A. She went to see her friends.
B. She went to see her parents.
C. She worked in a modern factory.
D. She visited a beautiful farm.
5. A. To attend a meeting.
B. To take the underground.
C. To see a movie.
D. To look for the underground station.
6. A. To buy tickets.
B. To visit Fudan University.
C. To sing English songs.
D. to go to an English Evening.

【试题评析】

这一大题主要是考核学生的对话听觉能力和词语分辨能力。在做这一大题时必须注

意的是：

1. 不要单听片言只语,要听全整段意思后再作判断。
2. 对于发音相近、容易混淆的单词,要特别听仔细。
3. 对不同的人称、物体、地点、方位要分别记住,以待分辨。
4. 对于前后时间数量的差别要听清记住,以待测算。
5. 对于带有迷惑性的试题,听懂问题,抓住实质是关键。

[题 1 答案] D 本题的问题是:“为什么杰克的祖父这样健康?”

在对话中提到杰克的祖父已有 80 多岁,他从来不吃有害于健康的食物,并且每天坚持在园子里劳动。所以他健康的原因不在于他不老(A 项),也不在于他吃得少(B 项)。C 项中“散步”(walk)的英语发音与“劳动”(work)的英语发音非常接近,具有很大的迷惑性。学生如果平时不注意它们的发音区别,是很容易混淆、听错而误选的。

[题 2 答案] C 本题的问题是:“那个人在寻找什么?”

根据对话情节,是问话者要寻找东西,因此要在问话者的语句中去找答案;即是想找“一本中药书”。答话者只是回答了问者想要东西的所在地点;即在“布兰克博士办公室的书架上”(B 项、A 项、D 项)。学生务必要听懂整个对话,才能在这一大堆表示地点的名词中选出所要寻找的东西来,切不可被对话的起始句“Where can I...?”中的“where”(哪里)所迷惑。

[题 3 答案] A 本题的问题是:“约翰有几个孩子?”

这道题目问的是约翰孩子的数量,而对话中出现了多个孩子的名字。学生一定要从对话中听清楚,哪些孩子是约翰的,哪些不是。这就需要学生有整段对话的听辨能力。从对话内容来看,前三个带有动作的是约翰的孩子,而后两个是他其中一个孩子的同学。因此,本题的答案显然是“三个”,而不是“五个”(C 项),更不是“四个”(B 项)和“六个”(D 项)了。

[题 4 答案] B 本题的问题是:“苏珊在假日里做了什么?”

对话中苏珊共说了两次话,第一次说她去了北京,第二次说她去看望了双亲。本题所列的答案是她第二次的说话内容,即“去看望了双亲”。至于谈话中所涉及的其他内容如“朋友”、“工厂”以及“美丽”和“现代化”等语,以及与它们有关的选项(A 项、C 项、D 项)都是为了增加题目难度,起干扰作用而编设的。这里,再一次向我们展示了理解整段对话意思的重要性。

[题 5 答案] A 本题的问题是:“那个人今天下午打算做什么?”

在对话中,只有第一句的回答“去新华电影院开会”,是那个人急忙赶路的原因,也是他下午打算要做的事情。至于谈话中所涉及的时间、“地铁”、“车站”和开会地点“电影院”等,以及与它们相关的选项(B 项、D 项、C 项),都是为了增加题目难度,扰乱正确视线所设的烟幕弹罢了。要做对这类题目,学生必须拥有扎实的听力基础和很强的抗干扰能力。

[题 6 答案] D 本题的问题是:“他们打算在本周末做什么?”

“对话”从“一张节目单”引入,谈到诸如“英语晚会”、“复旦大学”、“票子”等内容。所谈到的内容不少,但没有一句话是能够直接回答本题的。学生必须先听清楚对话的全过程,然后再经过分析、推断,才能最终找出问题的正确答案来。本题主要是讲“英语晚会”,

“复旦大学”是举行“英语晚会”的地点,并不是他们想参观的对象,因此,B项是错误的。对话中出现的动词“sounds”是口语中用来表示听到好消息或坏消息时的一种感叹语气,与“唱英语歌曲”无关,因此,C项也是错误的。从对话中出现的“我能给你一张票子……”(I can give you a ticket...)这一句话,可以推断出他们不需要再去买票了,因此,A项也是错误的。最后,我们得出的结论是:只有“去参加英语晚会”才是本题的正解。在这里,我们是用了“排除法”来解题,它往往能使你从一团乱麻中理出个头绪来。建议学生也不妨经常试着一用。

【能力训练】

- () 1. A. Britain. B. English. C. Japan. D. Japanese.
- () 2. A. Alice. B. Mike. C. Alice's. D. Mike's.
- () 3. A. Peter works as hard as Bill.
B. Peter doesn't work so hard as Bill.
C. Bill doesn't work as hard as Peter.
D. Neither of them works hard.
- () 4. A. At six. B. At half past six.
C. At seven. D. At half past seven.
- () 5. A. Twenty. B. Thirty. C. Forty. D. Fifty.

【中考试题】

IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are True or False(判断下列句子是否符合你所听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示,填入括号内):(共6分)

听力文字:

Henry was a manager. He liked watching football games. His nine-year-old son, Dick, was a clever boy and he liked playing football in his free time. Very often he did not do his homework himself.

One day, his maths teacher looked at Dick's homework and found that he got all his answers right. She was very pleased and surprised because there used to be a lot of mistakes in Dick's exercises. She called Dick to her desk and said to him, "You got all your homework right this time, Dick. What happened? Did your father help you?"

Usually Dick's father helped him with his homework, but the evening before this, Dick's father had not been able to, because he had not been at home. So Dick answered, "No, miss. He went to another city to watch a football match, so I had to do it all by myself."

1. Henry liked playing football in his free time.
2. Dick never did his homework by himself.
3. One day the maths teacher found that Dick did his homework very well.

4. There were always few mistakes in Dick's homework.
5. The evening before this, there was another football match in their city.
6. Now the maths teacher knew the truth of Dick's homework.

【试题评析】

这一大题主要是考核学生的听力和是非判断能力。在做这一大题时必须注意的是：

1. 核对时间、地点、人称是否与原文一致，以防止张冠李戴。
2. 数量、程度是否与原文一致，要防止哪怕是细微的偏差。
3. 所修饰的词语是否一致，以防“失之毫厘，差之千里”。
4. 对于不同的说法是否意思相仿，要作周密的考虑和分析。
5. 对于带有综合性的试题，一定要兼顾前后，综观全文。

[题 1 答案] F 主语人称写错。

原文中是讲迪克喜欢在空余时间踢足球，他父亲亨利只是喜欢看足球比赛，而试题中写的是他父亲亨利喜欢在空余时间踢足球。

[题 2 答案] F 频度副词意思有别。

原文中是讲迪克“not very often”，即“seldom”(不是经常)自觉做作业的。而试题中写的是迪克“never”(从来没有)自觉做作业过。

[题 3 答案] T 两者的说法相仿。

原文中是讲有一天数学老师发现他把所有答案都做对了(he got all his answers right)。试题中写的是有一天数学老师发现他作业做得很好(did his homework very well)。这两句意思基本上是吻合的。

[题 4 答案] F 两者的说法意思相反。

原文中是讲迪克的练习中常有许多错误(there used to be a lot of mistakes)。而试题中写的是迪克的作业中错误总是很少(There were always few mistakes)。显然，两者的说法截然不同。

[题 5 答案] F “another”的修饰词不同。

原文中是讲亨利到另一个城市(another city)去看足球比赛了。而试题中写的是他们城里又有一场足球比赛(another football match in their city)。显然两句的意思有出入。

[题 6 答案] T 根据情节判断。

从后文迪克的解释和整个故事情节来判断迪克所言不虚。数学老师在听了迪克的话后肯定能获得迪克做作业的真实情况(knew the truth of Dick's homework)。

【能力训练】

- () 1. One evening, Mr. Brown was writing a book when a thief broke into his house.
- () 2. The thief tried to open the window of the house.
- () 3. A loud laugh from behind the thief made him surprised.
- () 4. Mr. Brown can't find any money in the daytime while the thief can't find any, either.

() 5. The thief ran away hurriedly at last.

【中考试题】

V. Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words(听短文,在空格内填入你所听到的单词,每空格限填一词):(共6分)

听力文字:

Until about 40 years ago, you could go by train to many small towns and villages in Britain. When British Rail took over the railway lines, they closed the smaller ones because they did not make money. But around 1979, there was a movement to re-open these small lines and to run trains on them again; not modern diesel trains, though, steam engines! Before that, London's last steam engine made its final trip in 1971. Two thousand people turned up for the ride and showed everyone how popular the old steam trains were.

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【试题评析】

这一大题主要是考核学生的听文辨词能力和单词书写能力。在做这一大题时必须注意的是:

1. 在听之前,最好先将全文通读一遍,大致了解一下文章的内容。
2. 一面听单词的发音,一面分析它的词性。这样,更有把握将单词写正确。
3. 书写时,要特别注意名词的单复数和动词的时态。
4. 对于某些同音异义词,要看懂句意后再来选写。
5. 最后从语法角度去分析每个单词在句子中是否成立,全文是否正确无误。

[题1答案] towns 根据该句意思与语法结构,此处应该填写一个能与“villages”(村庄)并列的地点名词。“towns”是名词,意思是“城镇”,与要求完全吻合。此外,还要注意用复数形式来表示泛指。

[题2答案] closed 根据该句意思与语法结构,此处应该填写一个能与宾语“ones”(即“lines”)搭配成动宾结构的动词。“closed”是动词,意思是“关闭”,与要求完全吻合。此外,还要注意动词应该用一般过去时,与前句“took”相照应。

[题3答案] these 根据该句意思与语法结构,此处应该填写一个能修饰名词“line”(铁路线)的冠词、代词、数词或形容词。“these”是指示代词,它的意思是“这些”,与要求完全吻合。

[题4答案] again 根据该句意思与语法结构,此处应该填写一个能修饰“to run

trains”(运行火车)的副词。“again”是副词,意思是“再次”,与要求完全吻合。

[题 5 答案] thousand 根据该句意思与语法结构,此处应该填写一个既能跟在数词“two”后面,又能修饰名词“people”(人)的数词或形容词。“thousand”是数词,意思是“千”,与要求完全吻合。此外还要注意,表示“两千”时,“thousand”应该用单数形式。

[题 6 答案] everyone 根据该句意思与语法结构,此处应该填写一个能与“showed”(展示)搭配成动宾结构的名词或代词。“everyone”是不定代词,意思是“每个人”,在这里作宾语与要求完全吻合。

【能力训练】

In _____, football is a popular sport. Every student will take an _____ part in it at school, because it is the _____ way to make them strong and _____. And it's very _____, too.

Part 2 Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar (第二部分 语音、词汇和语法)

【中考试题】

I. Put in a proper word in each sentence according to the phonetic transcriptions(根据所给的音标,写出适当的单词,填入空格内):(共 4 分)

1. The gate isn't _____ [waɪd] enough for me to drive the car through.
2. Computers can work out different _____ [prɒbləmz] very quickly.
3. Jack _____ [bɔ:t] some tickets for us when he passed the _____ ['sɪnɪmə].

【试题评析】

本大题通过“在句子中看音标写单词”的形式,来考核学生对句子的理解能力、音标的识别能力和单词的书写能力。这大题需要注意的,还是首先要在理解整句意思的基础上,再根据音标写单词,从而把句子中遗漏的意思补全。在英语中,有许多同音异义词,它们的音标读音是相同的。如果不顾整句意思,单凭音标读音来写单词,难免写出与句意风马牛不相及的内容来。

[题 1 答案] wide 本题句子的意思是“大门不够怎么样,我不能开车通过。”在连系动词“isn't”后面,描写“大门怎么样的”当然应该是形容词。如果根据音标写形容词“wide”,即“宽广”的意思,那么句意就通顺适当。注意不要写成音标是“[waɪld]”,意思是“野生”的形容词“wild”。由于它与“wide”的读音非常接近,如果你只凭感觉而不顾句子意思,是很容易混淆和写错的。

[题 2 答案] problems 本题句子的意思是“计算机能很快地解出难的什么”。在行为动词后面作宾语“什么”的,不是代词就应该是名词。如果根据音标写名词“problems”,即“习题”意思,那么句意就通顺适当。注意不要写成音标是“[prəʊgræmz]”、意思是“程序”的另一个名词“programmes”。此外,还要注意英语中表示泛指的可数名词常用复数形式,要防止漏写“problem”后的“s”。

[题3答案] bought, cinema 本题句子的意思是“杰克在路过什么地方时为我们干什么几张票子”。本题前句缺少与“票子”搭配的动词,后句缺少表示地点的名词。如果根据音标前句写动词“bought”,即“买”的意思;后句写地点名词“cinema”,即“电影院”的意思,那么句意就通顺合宜。要注意前句“买”的时态与后句“passed”的时态是协调一致的。此外,在写的时候不要把“bought”写成“baught”。在初中阶段动词不规则变化中,只有“teach”、“catch”变为“taught”、“caught”。其余的都变为“ought”,如:“buy”、“bring”、“think”、“fight”分别变为“bought”、“brought”、“thought”、“fought”。

【能力训练】

1. Zhang Gang jumps _____ ['haɪə] than any other student in his class.
2. Luckily, he _____ [pɑːst] the maths exam.
3. It's _____ ['nesəsəri] for you to give up smoking.
4. There are a lot of _____ ['pæsɪndʒəz] on the bus.
5. Sometimes rivers can do much _____ [hɑ:m] to people.
6. Mrs. Smith is our _____ ['kemɪstri] teacher.
7. Alice asked her uncle to do _____ ['fɪzɪkəl] exercises together and she _____ [tə:t] him how to do them.
8. The performance by Class Two is _____ ['prɪti] good.
9. Look. Here's our _____ ['dɔ:mɪtri] building.
10. It's windy here in _____ ['ɔ:təm].
11. He told me Mr. Blue lived _____ [daʊn'steəz].
12. He's the _____ ['kæptɪn] of our school football team.
13. He wants to be a _____ ['saɪəntɪst] when he grows up.
14. A computer can store a lot of _____ [ɪnfə'meɪʃən].
15. The girl comes from _____ ['brɪtən].
16. She wanted to see her _____ ['dɔ:tə] that night.
17. There's nothing but a _____ ['trɒli] in the corner.
18. It's _____ [kən'vɪnjənt] to post in this neighbourhood.
19. The door can open and close _____ [ɔ:tə'mæɪkəli].
20. This _____ ['sɪstəm] was invented by Mr. Smith.

【中考试题】

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms(用所给单词的适当形式填空,每空格限填一词):(共5分)

1. Paper catches fire _____. (easy)
2. Are there any taxi _____ in the small city? (serve)
3. _____ is more important to me than money. (healthy)
4. Look at the photo! The _____ man from the left is our class teacher, Mr. Wang. (five)
5. The sick man is getting _____. (ill)

【试题评析】

本大题通过变化单词的形式,来考核学生对句意的理解和对句子成分的判断与认识。这一大题需要注意的是:不能单凭句意来变化单词;一定要根据该词在句子中所属的成分来确定其词性,然后再按照此词性来变化单词。在试题中,所给的单词往往有多种词性变化形式。因此,学生在做这一大题时,必须对此要有充分的认识。

[题1答案] easily 本句主语、谓语、宾语已全。应该把所给的形容词变成副词来作状语才合理。

[题2答案] services 如果把动词改为现在分词“serving”,将本题理解为“在小城市里是否有正在服务的出租车”,那么“taxi”应该是复数形式,这样理解显然不行。因此,应该把动词改为抽象名词“services”,把名词“taxi”视为“services”的修饰词,将本题理解为“在小城市里是否有出租车服务业”,这样才合理。

[题3答案] Health 本题缺少主语。因此,应该把形容词“healthy”变为名词“health”作主语才对。由于位于句首,该词的首字母还须大写。

[题4答案] fifth 根据句意和句中的单数名词“man”来分析,所缺单词不可能是表示数量的基数词,而是表示序号的序数词。此外,在加“th”时还该注意前面词根中“ve”须音变成“f”。

[题5答案] worse “is getting”意思是“正在变”,是连系动词,后面可以跟名词或形容词作表语。但是,如果把“ill”变为抽象名词“illness”,句意不通;不变又缺少比较的层次。因此,要把“ill”变为比较级才合理。请注意,在“get”系表结构中的形容词常常用比较级,如“get warmer”、“get more beautiful”等。

【能力训练】

1. Everyone has his own way of _____ (relax).
2. _____ (many) students in our class like films, but only a few don't.
3. The weather in that city is _____ (change).
4. It is _____ (possible) for us to get there before nine because it's already ten minutes to nine.
5. I am _____ (true) sorry for being so late.
6. She wants to thank you for your _____ (kind) to her.
7. I did badly in the exam, but Alice did even _____ (bad).
8. Mike's father is one of the most famous _____ (act).
9. August is the _____ (eight) month of a year.
10. The pilot was _____ (lucky) than the others. His plane _____ (lucky) ran out of the rain.
11. We have four seasons in a year. Each season has three _____ (month).
12. We can buy all kinds of _____ (toy) in this shop.
13. That English dictionary is too _____ (expense) for me to buy.
14. A friend of _____ (I) came to see me last week.
15. We won't be _____ (allow) to watch TV until we finish our work.