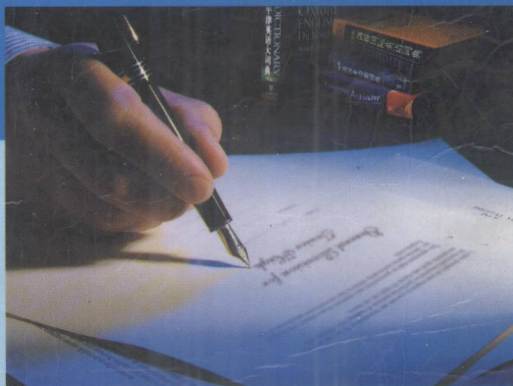


最新版

中考英语总复习

*General Revision for
Junior High*



中考英语总复习编写组



上海外语教育出版社

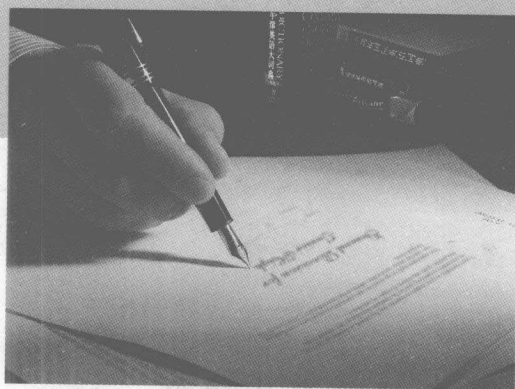
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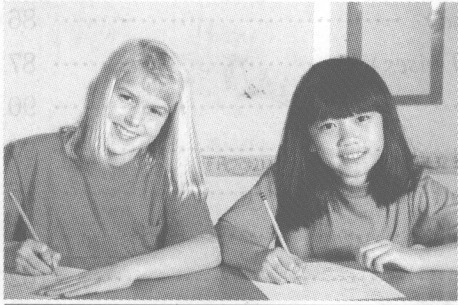
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《中考英语总复习》10 个特点

1. 由熟悉《上海市中小学英语课程标准》、《英语》(新世纪版)和(牛津版)以及原统编教材的专家、历届上海市中考命题组专家、区教研员和资深初三年级教师联合撰写。
2. 以最新出版的《上海市中小学英语课程标准》(以下简称《课程标准》)和《上海市英语中考考纲》(以下简称《考纲》)为依据,适合使用不同教材的全体上海考生。
3. 构词法(Word Formation)部分全面复习了《考纲》中 1678 个单词中与构词法相关的词汇。
4. 同义词(Synonyms)部分复习了《考纲》所规定的 305 个词组和 1678 个词汇中同义词和近义词的用法。
5. 词义辨析(Word Discrimination)部分帮助学生区别容易混淆的考纲词汇和短语,先用中文说明区别,然后进行练习。
6. 鉴于《英语》(新世纪版)和(牛津版)初中课本都用英语讲解语法,本书特别用中文讲解归纳了初中阶段语法知识,语言精炼易懂。同时,还根据中学生所犯的常见语法错误列出了注意事项,然后进行练习。
7. 模拟考题的写作题和写作部分练习题都配有参考范文。
8. 配有 8 套最新模拟考题,由历届上海市中考命题组专家、区教研员及资深初三年级教师命题。
9. 本书将根据《课程标准》和《考纲》的变动每年修订一次。
10. 配有录音磁带和练习答案。录音磁带由外籍教师录音。

《中考英语总复习》编写组

2005 年 2 月



Contents

Part I 词汇 (Vocabulary)

1. 构词法 (<i>Formation of Words</i>)	1
2. 词义辨析 (<i>Word Discrimination</i>)	10
3. 同义词 (<i>Synonyms</i>)	20

Part II 语法 (Grammar)

1. 名词 (<i>Nouns</i>)	29
2. 代词 (<i>Pronouns</i>)	33
3. 冠词 (<i>Articles</i>)	39
4. 数词 (<i>Numerals</i>)	43
5. 形容词和副词 (<i>Adjectives and Adverbs</i>)	50
6. 介词 (<i>Prepositions</i>)	56
7. 连词 (<i>Conjunctions</i>)	62
8. 动词 (<i>Verbs</i>)	64
8.1 连系动词 (<i>Link Verbs</i>)	64
8.2 时态 (<i>Tenses</i>)	66
8.2.1 一般现在时 (<i>The Simple Present Tense</i>)	66
8.2.2 现在进行时 (<i>The Present Continuous Tense</i>)	70
8.2.3 一般将来时 (<i>The Simple Future Tense</i>)	72
8.2.4 一般过去时 (<i>The Simple Past Tense</i>)	75
8.2.5 现在完成时 (<i>The Present Perfect Tense</i>)	77
8.2.6 过去进行时 (<i>The Past Continuous Tense</i>)	82
8.2.7 过去将来时 (<i>The Past Future Tense</i>)	84



中考英语总复习

8.2.8 过去完成时 (<i>The Past Perfect Tense</i>)	86
8.2.9 时态总复习 (<i>General Revision of Tenses</i>)	87
8.3 情态动词 (<i>Modal Verbs</i>)	90
8.4 动词不定式 (<i>The Infinitive</i>)	93
8.5 动名词 (<i>The Gerund</i>)	96
8.6 被动语态 (<i>The Passive Voice</i>)	98
9. 陈述句 (<i>Declarative Sentences</i>)	102
10. 疑问句 (<i>Interrogative Sentences</i>)	104
11. 祈使句 (<i>Imperative Sentences</i>)	110
12. 感叹句 (<i>Exclamatory Sentences</i>)	112
13. 并列句 (<i>Compound Sentences</i>)	114
14. 状语从句 (<i>Adverbial Clauses</i>)	115
15. 宾语从句 (<i>Object Clauses</i>)	121
16. 定语从句 (<i>Attributive Clauses</i>)	124

Part III 模拟试题 (Mock Tests)

Mock Test 1	127
Mock Test 2	138
Mock Test 3	149
Mock Test 4	160
Mock Test 5	172
Mock Test 6	184
Mock Test 7	196
Mock Test 8	208

Part IV 写作 (Writing)

Tapescript & Key

Part I 词汇 (Vocabulary)

1. 构词法 (<i>Formation of Words</i>)	227
2. 词义辨析 (<i>Word Discrimination</i>)	228



3. 同义词 (Synonyms) 230

Part II 语法 (Grammar)

1. 名词 (Nouns) 230

2. 代词 (Pronouns) 231

3. 冠词 (Articles) 232

4. 数词 (Numerals) 232

5. 形容词和副词 (Adjectives and Adverbs) 235

6. 介词 (Prepositions) 236

7. 连词 (Conjunctions) 237

8. 动词 (Verbs) 238

 8.1 连系动词 (Link Verbs) 238

 8.2 时态 (Tenses) 238

 8.3 情态动词 (Modal Verbs) 244

 8.4 动词不定式 (The Infinitive) 244

 8.5 动名词 (The Gerund) 245

 8.6 被动语态 (The Passive Voice) 245

9. 陈述句 (Declarative Sentences) 246

10. 疑问句 (Interrogative Sentences) 247

11. 祈使句 (Imperative Sentences) 248

12. 感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentences) 249

13. 并列句 (Compound Sentences) 249

14. 状语从句 (Adverbial Clauses) 249

15. 宾语从句 (Object Clauses) 250

16. 定语从句 (Attributive Clauses) 250

Part III 模拟试题 (Mock Tests)

Mock Test 1 251

Mock Test 2 254

Mock Test 3 257

Mock Test 4 261

Mock Test 5 264

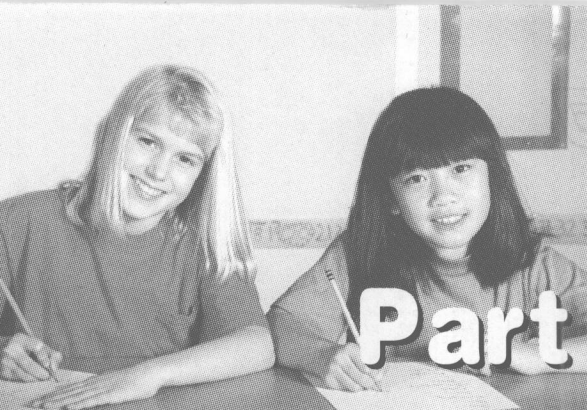
Mock Test 6 268

Mock Test 7 272

Mock Test 8 275

Part IV 写作 (Writing)

..... 278



Part I 词汇 (Vocabulary)

1. 构词法 (Word Formation)

英语主要有三种构词法。它们是：

I. 转化 (Conversion): 由一个词类转化为另一个词类, 但词形不变, 例如:

water *n.* 水 → *v.* 给……浇水

lift *v.* 举起, 提高 → *n.* 电梯

safe *a.* 安全的 → *n.* 保险箱

top *n.* 顶端 → *a.* 最上面的, 居首位的

II. 合成 (Composition): 由两个或两个以上的词合成一个词。

1. 合成名词, 例如:

school + boy → schoolboy *n.* 男学生

bed + room → bedroom *n.* 卧室

day + time → daytime *n.* 白天

over + pass → overpass *n.* 天桥

cross + roads → crossroads *n.* 交叉路, 十字路口

2. 合形成形容词, 例如:

part + time → part-time *a.* 部分时间的, 兼职的

good + looking → good-looking *a.* 好看的, 漂亮的

every + day → everyday *a.* 日常的, 每天的

hard + working → hardworking *a.* 努力工作的, 勤奋的

five + year + old → five-year-old *a.* 五岁的

out + door → outdoor *a.* 户外的

3. 合成副词, 例如:

up + stairs → upstairs *ad.* 在楼上, 往楼上

down + stairs → downstairs *ad.* 在楼下, 往楼下

any + where → anywhere *ad.* 任何地方



中考英语总复习

half + way → halfway *ad.* 半途

4. 合成动词, 例如:

under + stand → understand *v.* 理解

over + come → overcome *v.* 克服

III. 派生 (Derivation): 由一个词干加前缀 (prefix) 或后缀 (suffix) 构成一个新的词。

加前缀一般改变词干的含义; 加后缀一般改变词干的词性。

1. 前缀

不少前缀与词干的意思相反, 构成其反义词, 例如:

un-: healthy *a.* 健康的 → unhealthy *a.* 不健康的

necessary *a.* 必要的 → unnecessary *a.* 不必要的

dis-: like *v.* 喜欢 → dislike *v.* 不喜欢

appear *v.* 出现 → disappear *v.* 消失

honest *a.* 诚实的 → dishonest *a.* 不诚实的

im-: possible *a.* 可能的 → impossible *a.* 不可能的

polite *a.* 有礼貌的 → impolite *a.* 不礼貌的

另有些前缀是表示其他意思的, 例如:

re- (重新): build *v.* 建造 → rebuild *v.* 重建

tell *v.* 告诉, 诉说 → retell *v.* 重说, 复述

inter- (之间的): national *a.* 国家的 → international *a.* 国际的

view *v.* 看待; 察看 → interview *v.* 采访, 面谈

super- (超级的): market *n.* 市场 → supermarket *n.* 超市

2. 后缀

主要用于构成名词、形容词、副词、动词和数词, 例如:

A. 名词后缀:

-er: sing *v.* 歌唱 → singer *n.* 歌手, 歌唱者

erase *v.* 擦掉 → eraser *n.* 擦除器 (如黑板擦)

cook *v.* 煮, 烧, 烹调 → cooker *n.* 灶具, 炊具

-or: invent *v.* 创造, 发明 → inventor *n.* 创造者, 发明家

act *v.* 表演, 行动 → actor *n.* (男) 演员

conduct *v.* 指导, 引导 → conductor *n.* 列车员, 售票员, (乐队) 指挥

-ess: act *v.* 表演, 行动 → actress *n.* (女) 演员

wait *v.* 服务, 伺候 → waitress *n.* (女) 服务员

-ist: science *n.* 科学 → scientist *n.* 科学家

piano *n.* 钢琴 → pianist *n.* 钢琴家



art *n.* 艺术 → artist *n.* 艺术家

cycle *n.* 自行车 → cyclist *n.* 骑自行车的人

-tion: collect *v.* 收集 → collection *n.* 收集, 收藏品

add *v.* 加, 增加 → addition *n.* 增加, 加法

communicate *v.* 交际, 交流 → communication *n.* 交际, 交流

locate *v.* 坐落于 → location *n.* 位置

solve *v.* 解决 → solution *n.* 解决方法

organize *v.* 组织 → organization *n.* 组织

decorate *v.* 装潢, 装饰 → decoration *n.* 装饰, 装饰品

suggest *v.* 建议, 提议 → suggestion *n.* 建议, 意见

-sion: discuss *v.* 讨论 → discussion *n.* 讨论

review *v.* 复习 → revision *n.* 复习

decide *v.* 决定 → decision *n.* 决定, 决心

-ness: kind *a.* 仁慈的, 好心的 → kindness *n.* 仁慈, 好意

ill *a.* 病的 → illness *n.* 疾病

-ment: amuse *v.* 逗乐, 给……提供娱乐 → amusement *n.* 娱乐, 娱乐活动

develop *v.* 发展 → development *n.* 发展

advertise *v.* 做广告 → advertisement *n.* 广告

pave *v.* 铺筑 → pavement *n.* 人行道

-ship: friend *n.* 朋友 → friendship *n.* 友谊

-hood: neighbour *n.* 邻居 → neighbourhood *n.* 街坊, 居民点, 邻近

child *n.* 孩子 → childhood *n.* 童年

-ty: safe *a.* 安全的 → safety *n.* 安全

national *a.* 国家的 → nationality *n.* 国籍

electric *a.* 电的 → electricity *n.* 电

active *a.* 活跃的 → activity *n.* 活动

difficult *a.* 困难的 → difficulty *n.* 困难

-th: true *a.* 真的 → truth *n.* 真理, 真相

long *a.* 长的 → length *n.* 长度

B. 形容词后缀

-ful: harm *n.* 害, 伤害 → harmful *a.* 有害的

forget *v.* 忘记 → forgetful *a.* 健忘的

power *n.* 力量 → powerful *a.* 强大的, 有力的

-ous: danger *n.* 危险 → dangerous *a.* 危险的

fame *n.* 名声, 名望 → famous *a.* 著名的

-ish: fool *n.* 傻瓜 → foolish *a.* 愚笨的

self *n.* 自身, 自我 → selfish *a.* 自私的, 以自我为中心的



中考英语总复习

-able: count *v.* 数 → countable *a.* 可数的

enjoy *v.* 享受,欣赏 → enjoyable *a.* 愉快的,快乐的

comfort *v.* 安慰,使……安逸舒适 → comfortable *a.* 舒适的

change *v.* 改变 → changeable *a.* 易变的,多变的,可变的

-y: sun *n.* 太阳 → sunny *a.* 阳光充足的

dirt *n.* 灰尘,垃圾 → dirty *a.* 脏的

health *n.* 健康 → healthy *a.* 健康的

thirst *n.* 渴 → thirsty *a.* 渴的

-n / -ian: Russia *n.* 俄国 → Russian *a.* 俄国的

Asia *n.* 亚洲 → Asian *a.* 亚洲的

Italy *n.* 意大利 → Italian *a.* 意大利的

Canada *n.* 加拿大 → Canadian *a.* 加拿大的

-ly: friend *n.* 朋友 → friendly *a.* 友好的

love *n.* 爱 → lovely *a.* 可爱的

day *n.* 天 → daily *a.* 每日的,日常的

-en: wood *n.* 木 → wooden *a.* 木制的

gold *n.* 金 → golden *a.* 金的,金制的,金黄的

-al: physics *n.* 物理 → physical *a.* 物理的

chemistry *n.* 化学 → chemical *a.* 化学的

office *n.* 办公室,事务所 → official *a.* 公务上的,官方的

-less (表示否定): care *n.* 仔细,小心 → careless *a.* 粗心的

home *n.* 家 → homeless *a.* 无家可归的

-ive: act *n.* 表演,行为 → active *a.* 活跃的,积极的

expense *n.* 费用,花费 → expensive *a.* 昂贵的

C. 副词后缀

-ly: serious *a.* 严重的 → seriously *ad.* 严重地

main *a.* 主要的 → mainly *ad.* 主要地

gentle *a.* 温柔的,温和的 → gently *ad.* 温柔地,温和地

immediate *a.* 即刻的 → immediately *ad.* 立刻

attentive *a.* 专注的 → attentively *ad.* 聚精会神地

D. 动词后缀

-ize: real *a.* 真的 → realize *v.* 实现,认识到

memory *n.* 记忆,记忆力 → memorize *v.* 记忆,背诵

-en: wide *a.* 宽的 → widen *v.* 拓宽

fast *a.* 紧的,牢的 → fasten *v.* 系牢,扣住

E. 基数词后缀

-teen: five *num.* 五 → fifteen *num.* 十五



eight *num.* 八 → eighteen *num.* 十八

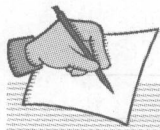
-ty: four *num.* 四 → forty *num.* 四十

three *num.* 三 → thirty *num.* 三十

F. 序数词后缀

-th: nine *num.* 九 → ninth *num.* 第九

hundred *n.* 百 → the hundredth *num.* 第一百



Exercises

I. Use the words given in the box to form 10 compound words (用框中所给的词构成 10 个合成词并写出其词义).

1.

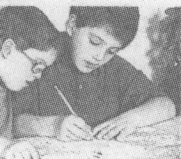
1 well	8 rail	2 air	4 room	5 day
3 store	7 camp	4 bath	5 birth	10 check
2 line	9 fly	8 way	6 business	1 known
9 butter	10 site	6 man	10 out	3 book

- (1) campsite (2) butterfly
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____
 (7) _____ (8) _____
 (9) _____ (10) _____

2.

up	every	sight	together	room
check	eye	work	get	English
dining	man	way	fire	where
tooth	head	line	ache	half

- (1) _____ (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____
 (7) _____ (8) _____
 (9) _____ (10) _____



中考英语总复习

3.

work	cycle	plat	rain	pass
rise	door	sea	sight	week
motor	house	port	out	coat
high	form	seeing	side	day

- (1) _____ (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____
 (7) _____ (8) _____
 (9) _____ (10) _____

II. Write out the opposite of the following words (写出下列单词的反义词).

1. honest _____ 2. necessary _____
 3. corrected _____ 4. possible _____
 5. healthy _____ 6. lucky _____
 7. appear _____ 8. like _____
 9. usual _____ 10. cover _____

III. Choose one of the words in the brackets to complete the sentences (从括号内的单词中选择一个, 完成句子).

1. The girls danced _____ and I enjoyed every minute of their performance. (beautiful, beautifully)
 2. He won a race at the age of sixteen and that was the _____ of his sporting life. (begin, beginning)
 3. His ambition is to do _____ in the future. (business, businessman)
 4. Tony jumps highest in our school. It is _____ that he will win first prize in the high jump. (certain, certainly)
 5. Frank is _____, but now he lives in England. (French, Frenchman)
 6. Our _____, Miss Li, is a tall pretty lady. (headmaster, headmistress)
 7. Wei Wei came _____ in the race. (second, secondary)
 8. Travelling is a _____ way to relax. (pleased, pleasant)

IV. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms (用所给单词的适当形式填空).

1. Mary often takes part in all kinds of _____. She is really very _____. (act)

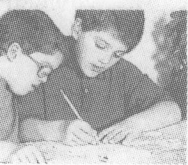


2. Pollution is harmful to people's health. In _____, it's harmful to plants and animals. (add)
3. We did a _____ experiment this morning. (chemistry)
4. As a _____ of Shanghai, I will try my best to make the city more beautiful. (city)
5. His friends are all sad over his _____. (die)
6. If you come back, you will be surprised to see the rapid (迅速的) _____ of our country. (develop)
7. We must save _____. (electric)
8. Not all the sports items are _____ to people's health. Some of them may be _____. (help) (harm)
9. The _____ from Shanghai to Hong Kong takes about two hours and a half. (fly)
10. The passengers are usually told to _____ their seat belts when the plane is taking off. (fast)
11. _____ first, competition second. (friend)
12. Mary has pretty _____ hair. (gold)
13. _____ are used to warm the air in the room. (heat)
14. I am interested in the films about _____ events. (history)
15. We all think _____ is very important. (honest)
16. Since you know the _____ of learning English, you should work hard at it. (important)
17. The disease will _____ cause the death of human beings. (possible)
18. We must study hard and learn more in order to make our country more _____. (power)
19. Do you know the _____ of the bridge? (long)
20. The Youth League is an _____ of young people. (organize)

V. **Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms** (从方框中选出适当的单词, 并用其适当的形式填空).

1. age choose care amusement collect noise

- (1) Most computer games are _____, but we shouldn't play computer games all the time.
- (2) The old machine is _____. There may be something wrong with it.
- (3) We should give our seats to the _____ when we are on a bus.
- (4) Jack doesn't do his homework _____ enough. He often makes some mistakes.
- (5) My first _____ is to go on to university after I graduate from senior middle



中考英语总复习

school. _____ it's harmful to people's health. In _____

(6) I'm fond of listening to music. I have a large _____ of CDs.

2. wise cross difficult day expense educate

- (1) He managed to overcome the _____ one after another and succeeded at last.
- (2) In order to let every child receive _____, the government is going to make some new laws.
- (3) Jack's boss appreciated (赏识) his _____ very much and asked him to manage the company.
- (4) Cars used to be _____, but now they are quite cheap.
- (5) We mustn't go _____ the road when the red traffic light is on.
- (6) The English newspaper *China* _____ is too difficult for you to read. You can read *Shanghai Students' Post*.

3. health know fool fun heavy interest

- (1) It was _____ of you to fight with Tom this morning.
- (2) You look _____ in this big coat.
- (3) Eating enough vegetables and fruit can help us keep _____.
- (4) It rained _____ last night and the ground is covered with water now.
- (5) I think it's _____ to talk with foreigners in English.
- (6) _____ can make a person clever and make a country strong.

4. medicine national decide locate mix danger

- (1) Usually houses in good _____ are very expensive.
- (2) My sister is studying at a _____ college. She will be a doctor in the future.
- (3) The cake is a _____ of flour, egg, milk, sugar and so on.
- (4) Please fill in the form. Write your name and _____ here.
- (5) It's _____ to be a policeman, but Bill thinks he should help to make the city safe.
- (6) I agree with you. I think your _____ is right.

5. different enter fire honest free kind



- (1) A _____ job is to put out fires.
- (2) The wolf tried to eat Mr Dong Guo instead of thanking him for his _____.
- (3) There are quite a lot of _____ between Western culture and Eastern culture.
- (4) Don't tell lies. Nobody likes _____ children.
- (5) If you want to study in a key school, you have to get good marks in the high school _____ examination.
- (6) At that time people didn't have _____ of speech.

6. Italy library invite live light luck

- (1) My father is a _____ who works at Shanghai Library.
- (2) The _____ comes earlier than the thunder.
- (3) Alice is fond of _____ food, but I don't care for it.
- (4) Not all the people who had received Peter's _____ attended the party.
- (5) In Western countries "thirteen" is thought to be an _____ number.
- (6) The man was still _____ when he was sent to the hospital.

7. necessary open memorize real safe pass

- (1) He's getting old and he has a bad _____.
- (2) You are quite slim (苗条). It's _____ for you to go on a diet.
- (3) The mouse came into the house through an _____ in the wall.
- (4) Please post the parcel for me when you walk _____ the post office.
- (5) At last Frank _____ that he was wrong to cheat in the quiz.
- (6) Don't hurry. _____ first.

8. decorate serve suggest wide weigh favour

- (1) Alice eats only vegetables and fruit for supper. She wants to lose _____.
- (2) Mum put a lot of _____ around the Christmas tree on December 24.
- (3) This narrow street must be _____.
- (4) Seafood is my _____ dish.
- (5) I can't decide what to do during the summer holidays. Would you please make a _____?
- (6) Good _____ will certainly attract customers.



中考英语总复习

9.

enjoy frighten memory change success office

- (1) Jenny worked hard at her lessons and _____ in passing the entrance examination.
- (2) Miss Li asked us to _____ the poem after class.
- (3) The news is not _____. I don't believe it.
- (4) Thank you for inviting me. I had an _____ time at your home.
- (5) Children had better not see _____ films.
- (6) Don't worry. Our holiday plan is _____.

2. 词义辨析 (Word Discrimination)

I. Complete the following sentences with the given words and expressions in their proper forms.

1. **alive** *adj.* 活着的; **live** *vi.* 生活, 居住, 生存 — *vt.* 过(生活)

- 1) Due to the improvement of our living conditions, we _____ a happy life now.
- 2) A: Is his grandma still _____?
B: I'm afraid she's dead.
- 3) We used to _____ in a slum (贫民区), which has now become a modern housing estate.

2. **also** *adv.* 也(不能用于否定句); **either** *adv.* 也(不)(用于否定句或否定短语后)

- 1) I have not read the advertisement in the *Xinmin Evening News*, and my cousin has not read it, _____.
- 2) Peter is fond of Chinese painting, and his sister Helen is _____ keen on it.
- 3) Jim enjoys reading very much. Are you _____ fond of reading?

3. **arrive at** 到达(工厂、村庄等小地方, 较正式); **arrive in** 到达(城市、国家等大地方, 较正式); **reach** 到达; **get to** 到达(较口语化)

- 1) The foreign guests _____ Shanghai on December 1.
- 2) As soon as I _____ the office, I will call you.
- 3) When the children _____ the railway station, the train had left.

4. **attend** *vt.* 出席(会议、讲座等); **take part in** 参加或加入(活动); **join** *vt.* 参加(组织), 加入某(些)人; **join in** 参加或加入(某项活动)(= take part in); **go in for** 从事, 酷爱,