



英语中考 备考全国通

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- (1) I'm sure he can take good care of Polly.
——I'm sure he can look after Polly well.
- (2) She could not wait to turn on the TV as soon as she heard of the programme.
——She wanted to turn on the TV as quickly as possible.
- (3) I like none of the things on the list.
——I don't like any of the things on this list.
- (4) You can not leave such a small boy by himself.
——You can not let such a small boy stay alone.
- (5) He borrowed a pan from the woman two days ago.
——The woman lent a pan to him two days ago.
- (6) Please send for the doctor right now.
Please ask the doctor to come at once.
- (7) She taught herself Chinese before she came to China.
She learned Chinese all by herself before she came to China.
- (8) The room was full of smoke when I came in.
The room was filled with smoke when I walked in.
- 转换。如：
(1) This coat is too small for me to wear.
This coat is so small that I can't wear it.
This coat is not big enough for me to wear.

编 者 的 话

《英语中考备考全国通》以全国各地中考要求为依据而编写,融中考难点、要点提示和复习测试、中考模拟试卷于一书,针对性、实用性强,使用效率高。

全书分三大板块:中考难点、要点提示与典型难题评析,总复习分册练习,中考模拟试卷集。“中考难点、要点提示与典型难题评析”对初中英语中考所涉及的有关语言点作了提示性归纳和总结,对中考英语中的一些典型难题进行了解析,对中考英语的解题思路和方法作了提示和讲解。

“总复习分册练习”供初三总复习时作分册检测用,以便让学生及时了解自己学习上的弱点,及时有意识地加强复习。

“中考模拟试卷集”共有十套试卷,均为较成熟的高质量精卷,供学生参加中考前练兵之用。作为一本全国各地都能用的中考英语备考用书,本书的所有模拟试卷都设计了十几种题型,供各地考生根据本地中考的具体要求选做。

本书试卷的难度稍高于各地中考要求,试卷语言地道、流畅,考查点分布均匀,对一些重点、难点都作了多层次、多角度的强化处理,同时,试题注重对学生语用能力的训练,以确保考生通过本书试题的练习提前发现自己学习上的缺漏和弱点,及时总结失误,力争在中考时能有最佳发挥,实现自己的美好理想。

本书听力测试题的录音请中外语言专家录制。

本书适用全国各地的初三考生、初三英语教师、英语中考命题专家,也可作为初三学生家长督促、检查子女英语中考准备情况用书,大学生也可将此书作为做英语家教的参考书和测试手册。

本书编者:秦筱青、周向霖、顾祝亚、张力、陈超、冯才君、邓莎莎、张云、王丽君等。全书最后由周向霖统稿、定稿。

本书难免有不足与遗漏,诚望广大师生不吝指正。

编 者
2000年11月

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第一编 中考难点、要点提示与典型难题评析

一、词汇

1. 单词拼写——扫描词汇表,整理出自己拼写不熟练的单词,重点练习并巩固。
2. 词形变化——复习时要善于联想,如: good—well—better—best; worst—worse; bad—badly—ill; care—careful—more careful—more carefully; worry—worried—worrying 等等。
3. 动词用法——这是非常重要的内容,要边复习,边归纳,尤其要对自己掌握不够的内容特别重视。以下列出一些比较重要而大家又感觉较难掌握的动词用法归类,供参考。

(1) 下列动词后用不带 to 的动词不定式。

make; let; hear; help; see; watch; feel。如:

- A. Don't let him make so much noise. Father is asleep.
- B. A woman saw it happen when she was walking past.
- C. I could feel it move from the left to the right.
- D. The joke makes every one of us laugh in the end.

但是: * make faces to make others laugh (前者无“使欲”之意) * make(制造) a new computer to do problems faster (前者无“使欲”之意)

提示:在被动语态中,动词不定式都必须带 to。如:

We were all made to laugh when we heard the story.

(2) 下列动词或词组后必须用动词 + ing 的形式:

enjoy; feel like; be busy。如:

- A. My brother enjoys playing football very much.
- B. She did not eat anything until she felt like eating.

(3) 下列动词后也可以用“动词 + ing”词或词组,表示宾语动作的一个片段:

see; hear; watch; listen to; feel。如:

- A. When I saw her coming down the plane, I rushed over to meet her.
- B. I heard her singing just now. She must be in her room.

提示:当句子中有 always, often, sometimes, usually 等词时,习惯上都用动词原形。

(4) 有的动词后用带 to 的动词不定式与动词 + ing 在意义上有区别:

stop doing something: 停止做某事(不做了)。如: She stopped singing at once.

stop to do something: 停下来做某事(开始做)。如: He stopped to pick up the stick.

(5) 有的动词后用带 to 动词不定式与动词 + ing 在意义上无区别:

如 begin; start。

(6) 下列动词是连系动词,其后用形容词:

keep; become; feel; smell; look; turn; get; grow; seem。如:

- A. She likes to keep busy.
- B. The fish smells delicious.
- C. The metal felt so cold that he drew his hand all at once.

(7) 下列动词后均用带 to 的动词不定式:

ask; tell; teach; use; want; wish; decide;

tell; try; need; would like; would love。如:

- A. I'll ask Jim to come, too.
- B. You'd better try not to trouble her any more.
- C. Miss Gao likes her students to ask questions like this.
- D. Tell him not to come to school so early, will you?
- E. I would like you to come and meet my parents, too.
- F. He has decided to leave tomorrow.
- G. They wished to do better, but they were not able to.

提示: * hope to do something 是正确的,但是, hope somebody to do something 是错误的,此时, hope 之后要用一个宾语从句。如:

- A. I hope to go to London for my further study in a few years' time.
- B. She hope he will/can come to our party, too.
- C. I do hope you can come and help me with my English.

* forget; remember 在初中英语教材中只要求学会接用带 to 的动词不定式。如:

- A. You always forget to bring your exercise books to school on Monday. Why?
- B. I remembered to call her, but she was out.

(8) 动词的短暂性与延续性:

在含有 "...for two days" "...since last Sunday" "How long..." "while" 的句子中,动词必须用延续性动词。在 "...since..." 句中,主句必须用延续性动词,从句一般用短暂性动词。如:

- A. They stayed in the USA for about three weeks, and then went to Canada.
- B. He has waited for you since two o'clock.
- C. How long did you live in England?
- D. Please take good care of Polly while we are away.
- E. He has worked in this factory since he began to live in this city.

但是,在否定句中就无上述限制。如:

- A. I haven't heard from her since she flew to the USA last year.
- B. He did not leave here for long.

在 It is ... since ... 句中,它的主句可以不用现在完成时态。如:

It's a long time since we met last.

以下是一些常用的短暂动词和相应的延续动词的对照表:

短暂性动词

延续性动词

begin

be on

finish	go on
leave sth here	last
die	be over
come to	not to take sth ... away
arrive at /in	be dead
get to	be at /in
reach	
borrow	keep
buy	have / own
leave	be away from
catch a cold	have a cold
fall asleep	be asleep / sleep
fall behind	be behind
become/get angry	be angry
see	look at
hear	listen to
find	look for
begin to learn/live	learn/ live
put on	wear / be in /have...on...
get dressed	be in / be dressed up in...
join sb	be with sb
join the Party	be a Party member/in the Party
catch up with	keep up with
get up	be up
open	be open

(9) 一些常被误用为被动语态的动词:

rise; happen; die; end; cost; look(不含词组动词); seem; smell; become; sell well; last; lie; break down. 另外,在课本中的 hang(挂)只用于主动态。

3. 形容词与副词的原级、比较级和最高级的难点归纳提示。

(1) 在 too; so; how; quite; very 之后,在 as...as; not so...as 之间用原级。如: It is quite hot in summer here. It is not so cool here as in our country.

(2) A. 两者之间的比较,产生比较级。如: She is the taller of the two.

B. 在 much; even; still; a little; some; a few; many; no/any; far 之后一般用比较级。如: There are many more apples in this basket.

C. 在 rather 之后既可以用原级,又可以用比较级。如: * The steps are rather narrow.
* She felt rather worse after she took the medicine.

D. 在 than 之前必须用比较级。如: They are better at English than we are.

E. 在 the ..., the ... 中用比较级。如: The more trees are planted, the better.

F. 越来越……; 比较级 + and + 比较级。如: * He cried harder and harder. * She ran faster and faster.

(3) 在 of all, in our family/class 等参与成分为三者和三者以上的比较中, 产生最高级。

如: Mother is the busiest in my family.

二、句子

1. 基本句型(略)。

2. “保持原意改写句子”的基本思路。

A. 把两个单句合成一句含宾语从句的主从复合句。如:

(1) Does he enjoy working in China? Do you know? → Do you know if (whether) he enjoys working in China?

(2) Where did she go this morning? Can you tell me? → Can you tell me where she went this morning?

B. 把主动语态的句子改写为被动语态的句子。如:

(1) People all over the world enjoy football.

→ Football is enjoyed all over the world.

(2) What will they talk about at the meeting?

→ What will be talked about at the meeting?

(3) A man called Jim Green rode your bike away this morning.

→ Your bike was ridden away by a man called Jim Green this morning.

C. 感叹句型的转换。如:

(1) What a strange cup it is!

→ How strange the cup is!

(2) Isn't that beautiful!

→ How beautiful it is!

D. 句子中相对应词语的转换。如:

(1) I'm sure he can take good care of Polly.

→ I'm sure he can look after Polly well.

(2) She could not wait to turn on the TV as soon as she knew the programme.

→ She wanted to turn on the TV as quickly as possible when she heard of the programme.

(3) I like none of the things on the list.

→ I don't like any of the things on this list.

(4) You can not leave such a small boy by himself.

→ You can not let such a small boy stay alone.

(5) He borrowed a pan from the woman two days ago.

→ The woman lent a pan to him two days ago.

(6) Please send for the doctor right now.

→ Please ask the doctor to come at once.

(7) She taught herself Chinese before she came to China.

→She learned Chinese all by herself before she came to China.

- (8) The room was full of smoke when I came in.

→The room was filled with smoke when I walked in.

E. 不同句型的转换。如:

- (1) This coat is too small for me to wear.

→This coat is so small that I can't wear it.

→This coat is not big enough for me to wear.

- (2) Get up early tomorrow, or you'll miss the train.

→If you don't get up early tomorrow, you'll miss the train.

- (3) It took him about two days to write the letter in Japanese.

→He spent about two days writing the letter in Japanese.

- (4) We haven't seen her for long.

→It's a long time since we met her last.

- (5) Mary did not leave her office until she had done her work that day.

→Mary left her office when she had done her work that day.

- (6) He runs fastest of all in our class.

→No one else runs faster than he in our class.

- (7) Wear your old clothes to school tomorrow.

→Come to school in your old clothes tomorrow.

- (8) My brother liked swimming better than running.

→My brother preferred swimming to running.

- (9) Without the sun and water, man can not live on the earth.

→Man can not live on the earth if there is no sun and no water.

- (10) It's twenty minutes by bike from here.

→It will take (you) twenty minutes to go there by bike from here.

→It will take (you) twenty minutes to ride there from here.

- (11) It rained heavily here last night.

→There was heavy rain here last night.

→It was heavily rainy here last night.

F. 句型与词语的复合转换;

- (1) There was snow everywhere.

→Snow could be seen here and there.

- (2) The room was bright enough for the doctor to operate on her.

→There was enough light in the room, so the doctor could do the operation on her.

G. 对原句句子的整体理解后的再表达;

- (1) The teacher could not answer all of the boy's questions.

→The teacher could only answer some of the boy's questions.

- (2) The problem was not so difficult as we thought.

→We thought the problem would be rather difficult, but it was easier.

- (3) Uncle Wang has lived here all his life.
→ Uncle Wang has lived here since he was born.
- (4) Edison was born in 1847 and died in 1931.
→ Edison died in 1931 when he was eighty-four (years old).
- (5) English is the first language in none of these countries.
→ English is not spoken/used as the first language in any of the countries.
- (6) English is spoken by the largest number of the people in the world.
→ English has the largest number of speakers in the world.
- (7) You can't miss it.
→ It's easy for you to see it.
- (8) I can't miss the match.
→ I must watch the match.
- (9) It's never too old to learn.
→ Old people can learn, too.
- (10) It's your turn to do it.
→ It's time for you to do it.

3. 主谓一致性问题。重点掌握下列句子划线部分的主谓关系：

- (1) Neither of ... is / does ...
- (2) Either of ... is / does ...
- (3) Neither A nor B is ...
- (4) Either A or B is ...
- (5) Both A and B are / do ... (主语是 A 加 B)
- (6) Tom together with ... is ...
- (7) This pair of shoes is ...
- (8) All the boys except Jim are ...
- (9) Two thirds of the books are ...
- (10) Jim and Kate's ... is / are ...
- (11) Two months is quite a long time. (但是: Twenty years have already passed since you left the city.)
- (12) The whole family is going to London for a holiday.
- (13) 5000 dollars is not enough for such a modern computer.
- (14) No one except Li Lei and his twin sisters is ...
- (15) The number of ... is ...
- (16) A number of ... are ...
- (17) The teacher and father is ...

4. 其他难句例解：(以“单句改错”的句子为例)

- (1) The temperature is not so cold as to wear such thick clothes yet.
A B C D

答案：B. 因为“气温”只有高低之分。cold 应改为：low。

- (2) The population of China is much larger than Japanese.

A B C D

答案: D. 因为“日本的人口数”应写成: Japan's (population)。

- (3) Nobody knew who he would be operated by, did they?

A B C D

答案: C. 因为“为……动手术”的词组是: operate on ..., 此句中少了介词 on。应改为: operated on by。

- (4) He said that he would do what he could help us as soon as he finished his own.

A B C D

答案: C. 因为 what he could 是 do 的宾语, 应改为: he could to。

- (5) He spoke too quickly. Tell him to speak slowly, will you? I can't follow him.

A B C D

答案: A. 因为全句的情景说的是正在进行的事。spoke 要改为: is speaking。

- (6) The rock is too heavy for any one of you to move away it, I think.

A B C D

答案: C. 因为 C 部分是主语补足语, it 多余, 应去掉。

- (7) "Has anyone called the police yet?" "Yes, he has."

A B C D

答案: D. 改为 they have。参看第三册 Lesson 53 中第一部分。

- (8) Do you know how many woman teachers there are in your school?

A B C D

答案: B. woman teachers 应改为 women teachers。

- (9) You're so forgetful! You always forget your exercise-books at home when you come to school

A B C

on Monday morning.

D

答案: B. “把……遗忘在……”应用 leave。

- (10) It is said that the river is too wide for any one to swim in, I think.

A B C D

答案: D. 此句说的是河太宽而游不到对岸, 所以应用 swim across。

- (11) Look, every one of them is having an English book in his or her hand now.

A B C D

答案: C. is having 要改为 has。此句中的 has 是“有”的意思, 无进行时态。

- (12) Do you know what the matter is with her? She doesn't feel like eating anything.

A B C D

答案: B. the matter is 应改为 is the matter。此句属于语序问题。

- (13) As soon as he heard the news, his eyes were wet and could not say a word.

A B C D

答案: D. his eyes 怎么会说话? 应该在 could 前加 he。

- (14) If he does go to the party tomorrow, so do I, though I'm quite busy these days.

A B C D

答案: C. C 部分是此句的主语, 应用一般将来时态。应改为: so shall I。

- (15) Two third of the book has been finished already.

A B C D

答案: A. 三分之二应写作 Two thirds。

- (16) Mike works harder on his Chinese than any other of the Chinese students in his class.
A B C D

答案:C. Mike 不是中国学生,本句中 other 多余,应把它去掉。

- (17) I killed my dog for days. How could it hurt you today?
A B C D

答案:B. killed 是短暂动词,不能与 for days 连用。应把 for days 改为 days ago.

- (18) I don't know which shop to go to buy the clothes for her. Can you help me?
A B C D

答案:B. go to buy 应改为 go to to buy, 因为第一个 to 是中介词, buy 应用带 to 的动词不定式。

- (19) I can't decide which sweater is the best to choose, as they both feel nice and soft. And
A B C D

they are not very expensive.

答案:C. 句中 best 表示参与比较的总量大于或等于三个,所以 both feel 应改为 all feel。

- (20) The lift was broken down half way to the first floor and the door could not open! Bad
A B C D

luck!

答案:A. 此句中的 break down 误用了被动语态,应改为 broke。

三、一些较易忽视的重要语言点的复习提示。

1. 语言点方面。

- (1) 时间读法三种。8:30 可读作:A. eight thirty B. half past eight C. 0830 hours 读作:zero eight thirty hours; 作主语时视作第三人称单数。

- (2) 选用冠词 a/an 的依据:随其后字母的读音,而不是看字母。如:There is _____
"u" and _____ "m" in the word jump.

A. a; a; B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a

正确答案:C.

- (3) 祈使句的句尾疑问:不管祈使句本身是否肯定,只有 will you 和 shall we 两种。如:

A. Go there, will you? (Don't go, will you?)

B. Let's go there together, shall we?

C. Let me/us/him go, will you?

D. Let me help you, will you?

E. Let them do it, shall we/will you?

- (4) else 用在不定代词之后。如:something else; nobody else; what else。

- (5) colour 可作名词,也可作动词。如:

A. The colour is quite OK, but it is not soft enough.

B. If you colour it a little darker, I think it will be a little better.

- (6) 有些动词要求后面跟不带 to 的动词不定式,但只限于主动语态的句中,当句子改为被动时则要用带 to 的动词不定式。如:

A. They saw her take it yesterday. → She was seen to take it yesterday.

B. They let me go at last. → I was let to go at last.

(7) 宾语补足语是“动词 + ing”时,表示宾语处主动状态;是过去分词时,表示宾语被动;
如:

A. When I got there, I found him crying.

B. When I got there, I found him beaten up on the ground there.

(8) 一些动词形式填空方面的提示。

重点:理解句子所在的情景,然后确定时态。难点提示如下:

* “the ... before; by + 过去时间”等用于过去完成时态。如:

A. He said that he had seen it two days before.

B. By the end of 1998, they had already learned the whole book.

* “By + 将来时间”则用于将来时态。如:

The world's population will pass seven billion by the end of the twentieth century.

* often; every day 等词也可以用于“现在完成时态”。如:

A. My watch has often broken down.

B. He has worn the watch to school almost every day.

* so far; already; just; in(during) the last/past (five years); ever; since; 常用于现在完成时态。如:

A. The weather has not been cold enough for us to wear winter clothes so far this year.

B. The city has changed a lot in the past five years.

* 一般含状语从句的复合句中,主句用一般将来时态,从句用一般现在时态。但是也有较多的其他时态。如:

A. Don't wake him up if he is sleeping when you get there.

B. Put up your hands if you have found the answer to this question.

C. Will you come to my office as soon as you have done your work, Bob?

D. Don't watch TV when you are doing your homework, boy.

E. She is careful. She will not forget to turn off the light when she has done her work and leaves the office.

(10) 在有双宾语的句子中,当直接宾语是代词时,只有一种表达式。如:Please pass it/ them to me. 等等。

2. 重点掌握下列各组词义辨析。

may be 与 maybe; few 与 a few; little 与 a little; a bit 与 a bit of; every one 与 everyone; everyday 与 every day; hard 与 hardly; nearly 与 almost, true 与 real; leave 与 forget; find 与 find out; bring 与 take; mustn't be 与 can't be; talk, speak, tell 与 say; watch, see, look 与 read; a picture of A 与 a picture of A's; mustn't 与 needn't; let's 与 let us; so is (he) 与 so (he) is; (two) hundred ... 与 hundreds of ...; be covered with ... 与 be covered by ...; so ... 与 such ...; the number of ... 与 a number of ...; the following ... 与 the ... below; too much 与 much too; interesting 与 interested; surprising 与 surprised; thanks to ... 与 thanks for ...; have been to ..., have gone to ... 与 have been in ...; nice talking to you 与 nice to talk to you; some time, sometime, sometimes 与 some times; remember to do 与 remember doing; forget to do 与 forget doing; try to do 与 try doing; stop to do sth 与 stop doing

sth 等等。

3. 课文中其他一些重要语言点,特别是一些很重要的但是因为使用频率不高或自己感到使用不熟练的要点重点加以整理并加强练习和巩固。如:

- (1) make it a quarter to eight(提示:a quarter to eight 之前无 at)
- (2) something big enough for...
- (3) (what) ... do with ...
- (4) feel like doing something
- (5) get on well with
- (6) mistake ... for ...
- (7) tie ... to ...
- (8) on a visit to ...
- (9) no pen to write with; no room to stand in; which gate to go to
- (10) Best wishes to ... for ...
- (11) There is a fire burning in the fireplace.
- (12) * ... children wake up their parents, calling, "Merry Christmas!" * A lot of good land has gone with the forests, leaving only sand.等等。

第二编 总复习分册练习

初一册复习练习

一、判断下列各组单词中的划线部分有几种读音,分别用 A、B、C 和 D 表示一、二、三、四种读音。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>wa</u> ter | B. <u>wha</u> t | C. <u>a</u> fter | D. <u>a</u> ny |
| () 2. A. <u>fu</u> ll | B. <u>ru</u> ler | C. <u>u</u> nit | D. <u>h</u> undred |
| () 3. A. <u>e</u> xercise | B. <u>fo</u> rget | C. <u>A</u> merican | D. <u>d</u> esks |
| () 4. A. <u>s</u> ay | B. <u>s</u> ays | C. <u>M</u> onday | D. <u>to</u> day |
| () 5. A. <u>m</u> eat | B. <u>g</u> reat | C. <u>te</u> ach | D. <u>p</u> oliceman |
| () 6. A. <u>h</u> ear | B. <u>p</u> ear | C. <u>n</u> ear | D. <u>w</u> ear |
| () 7. A. <u>f</u> orget | B. <u>c</u> ertainly | C. <u>s</u> ister | D. <u>s</u> kirt |
| () 8. A. <u>o</u> ranges | B. <u>h</u> ouses | C. <u>p</u> lays | D. <u>p</u> leasure |
| () 9. A. <u>h</u> ousework | B. <u>y</u> oung | C. <u>c</u> ount | D. <u>b</u> louse |
| () 10. A. <u>w</u> oman | B. <u>p</u> ut | C. <u>c</u> ould | D. <u>c</u> ook |

二、词汇——根据划线后括号内的提示,完成下列句子。

1. One of the new _____ (watch) is mine. The others are _____ (they).
2. Tom is an American. His classmates are _____ (America), too.
3. The teachers are very _____ (friend) to us.
4. I have a cat. _____ (it) name is Mimi.
5. The weather here is very _____ (difference) from that in Beijing.
6. The shop is _____ (关闭). Let's go to another one.
7. On Children's Day many children _____ (穿) their new clothes.
8. Something is _____ (坏) with my bike. Can you help me mend it?
9. There are some books on the desk over there. Are all _____ (那些) yours?
10. Let's be _____ (朋友), shall we?

三、选择正确答案填空。

- () 1. Don't we have _____ food _____ lunch?
A. some; at B. some; for C. any; for D. any; at
- () 2. They _____ Canadian people. They _____ Chinese.
A. all are; all study B. are all; all study
C. are all; study all D. all are; study all

- () 3. Sometimes we play football _____ Saturday afternoon.
A. on B. in C. at D. to
- () 4. One of the girls _____ from the USA.
A. are B. come C. comes D. goes
- () 5. It's 8:00 now. It's time _____.
A. closing the door B. close the door
C. for to close the door D. to close the door
- () 6. _____, what's this in English?
A. Sorry B. Hello C. Pardon D. Excuse me
- () 7. _____ something to eat?
A. Are you having B. Do you like
C. Would you like D. Are you like
- () 8. _____ begin at 7:30 in the morning.
A. Class B. Classes C. Lessons D. School
- () 9. Please _____ these football socks _____ your bedroom.
A. put; away B. take; to C. put; to D. look; after
- () 10. Where are your skirt and trousers? _____ on the chair.
A. There are B. There is C. It's D. They're
- () 11. We _____ classes on Sundays.
A. haven't B. have no C. doesn't have D. have no any
- () 12. The box is _____ heavy, but I can _____ it.
A. too; carry B. very; get C. very; carry D. too; get
- () 13. Your mother looks _____.
A. very young B. too young C. likes young D. like young
- () 14. At this time my _____ are watching TV.
A. house B. room C. family D. home
- () 15. My uncle can _____ a lot of different machines.
A. do B. make C. does D. makes
- () 16. "_____ the woman in that car do?" "She's a farmer."
A. What is B. What does C. Which is D. Which does
- () 17. Look at the children on the hill; some are carrying water; some are washing; and _____ are cooking.
A. other B. the other C. the other one D. others
- () 18. Are there _____ apples _____ the tree?
A. much; on B. many; on C. a lot of; in D. some; in
- () 19. We often get _____ home _____ 5:00 _____ the afternoon.
A. /; at; in B. /; at; on C. to; at; in D. to; at; on
- () 20. "What day is it tomorrow?" "_____."
A. It is Sunday B. It's November C. It's fine D. It's ten o'clock

四、用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. Let Jim _____ (help) you _____ (carry) these boxes.
2. Look! The twin _____ (have) a new book. Now she _____ (read) it.
3. One of the twins _____ (not like) _____ (swim).
4. They'd like _____ (eat) some apples.
5. "Who _____ (fly) a kite there?" "My sister is. She often _____ (fly) kites."
6. I _____ (read) English every morning. What about you?

五、根据句后括号内的要求改写下列句子。

1. Uncle Wang makes machines in the factory. (对划线部分提问)
_____ Uncle Wang make machines?
2. The teacher is talking with Li Lei's parents. (对划线部分提问) _____ parents
_____ the teacher talking with?
3. is; full; a; there; big; desk; box; my; of; books; on (排列成一句陈述句)
_____.
4. Play games in the classroom, please. (改为否定句)
_____ games in the classroom, please.
5. I like football. Do you like it? (把划线部分改为征求对方意见的句子)
I like football. _____?
6. How do you like Wuxi? (改为一句与原句意思相同的句子)
What do you _____ Wuxi?
7. My friends do their homework after school. (改一般疑问句)
_____ your friends _____ their homework after school?
8. The girl likes reading. (用 writing 改写为选择疑问句)
_____ the girl _____ reading _____ things?

六、完成下列句子英译。

1. 我想把这些新书带到教室去。
I want _____ these new books _____ the classroom.
2. 玛丽认为学校大门在白天的这个时候关着。
Mary _____ think the school gate _____ this time
_____.
3. 瞧那些孩子们! 一些男孩在扔飞盘, 其余的在放风筝, 他们都是少先队员。
Look at those _____! Some boys _____ . The
_____ kite.
They _____ Young _____.

初二册复习练习之一

一、找出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词。

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>sou</u> thern | B. <u>fl</u> ower | C. <u>p</u> ound | D. <u>sou</u> th |
| () 2. A. <u>ra</u> dio | B. <u>o</u> nly | C. <u>W</u> illiams | D. <u>bu</u> ilt |
| () 3. A. <u>Ja</u> nuary | B. <u>ne</u> ws <u>pa</u> per | C. <u>u</u> se | D. <u>Tu</u> esday |
| () 4. A. <u>E</u> nglish | B. <u>p</u> olice | C. <u>v</u> ill <u>ag</u> e | D. <u>har</u> vest |
| () 5. A. <u>ph</u> oto | B. <u>t</u> otal | C. <u>m</u> ost | D. <u>m</u> onkey |
| () 6. A. <u>h</u> ear | B. <u>re</u> ally | C. <u>p</u> ear | D. <u>d</u> ear |
| () 7. A. <u>b</u> efore | B. <u>s</u> tory | C. <u>a</u> lways | D. <u>b</u> ecause |
| () 8. A. <u>w</u> el <u>c</u> ome | B. <u>u</u> nder | C. <u>w</u> orried | D. <u>u</u> nlike |
| () 9. A. <u>cl</u> othes | B. <u>m</u> onths | C. <u>m</u> ouths | D. <u>w</u> ith |
| () 10. A. <u>h</u> eavily | B. <u>b</u> reakfast | C. <u>b</u> reak | D. <u>h</u> ealthy |

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- A: Are we going to the TV factory now?
B: No, we are going to the _____ factory. (shoes)
- The radio says the wind will blow _____ today than it did yesterday. (strong)
- The _____ teachers in our school are going to visit the Great Wall next month. (woman)
- He bought two tickets, one is for his twin brother and the other is for _____. (him)
- You must eat less food if you want to be healthier and _____. (thin)
- November 14th is Lucy's _____ birthday. (nine)
- The child kept _____ when his mother was out. (cry)
- Li Lei made a _____ answer to the question. (quickly)
- This morning Ann _____ Bruce and told him about her birthday party. (meet)
- Football is _____ a popular game in China now. (very)

三、从 II 栏中找出 I 栏的答语。

- | I | II |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| () 1. Can we have some nice cakes? | A. What time is it going to start? |
| () 2. Oh, it's about your party.
Thanks for asking me. I'd love to come. | B. Oh, you can come? Great! |
| () 3. What delicious sandwiches! | C. Sorry, he isn't in at the moment. |
| () 4. Could I speak to Jim? | D. Why not have some more? |
| | E. Really? I think it's my friend. |