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中考档案

英 语
宁夏专版

分册主编：赵丽萍
编写：银川志鸿教科所



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

英语

ZHONG KAO DANG AN

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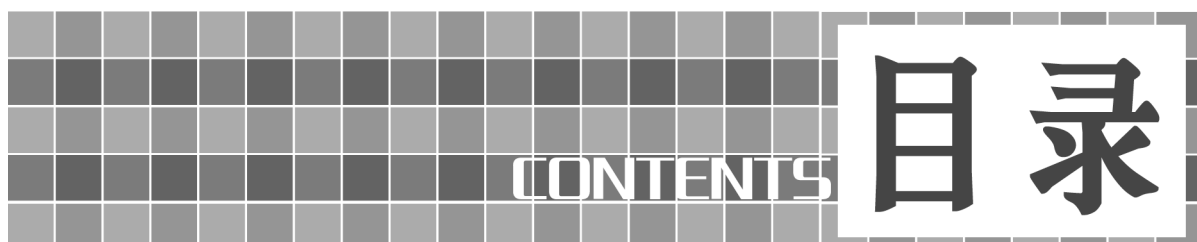
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—— 专题一 名 词 ——

新题速递

() 1. (2014 · 广西)

My teacher gave me much _____ on how to study English well when we had some trouble.

- A. question B. advice
C. suggestion D. problem

() 2. (2015 · 安徽)

—How can I get some _____ about the 2016 Olympic Games?

—Why not search the Internet?

- A. information B. experience
C. practice D. success

() 3. (2013 · 沈阳)

This week, the _____ seems to change every day; one day is hot, the next day is cold.

- A. time B. season
C. weather D. way

() 4. (2015 · 宿迁)

Micky Mouse is one of the most famous _____ in American _____.

- A. symbol; culture B. symbols; culture
C. symbol; cultures D. symbols; cultures

() 5. (2012 · 天津)

—Why didn't Sally play the violin at the concert last night?

—She said that her hand hurt, but that was only a(n) _____. I saw her play tennis

just now.

- A. matter B. excuse
C. result D. expression

() 6. (2013 · 天津)

—Look at my stamps!

—They are beautiful! You've got a wonderful _____.

- A. instruction B. description
C. expression D. collection

() 7. (2012 · 黄冈)

—The mountain in our hometown isn't very _____.

—I agree with you. Few _____ like to go sightseeing there.

- A. touristy; tourists B. touristy; tour
C. tourists; touristy D. tourist; tourists

() 8. (2015 · 宁夏)

—Listen! Who is singing?

—It's Betty. She has a sweet _____.

- A. sound B. speech
C. noise D. voice

() 9. (2012 · 滨州)

—My English teacher visited Australia last summer.

—Which city did he visit?

- A. Paris. B. Washington.
C. London. D. Sydney.

考题经典

() 1. (2014 · 天津)

If you work harder, you'll have _____ to play the violin at the concert.

- A. sleep B. mistake
C. problem D. chance

() 2. (2014 · 武汉)

—Will you fix up the machine according to the _____, David?

—No problem.

- A. instructions B. inventions
C. invitations D. interviews

() 3. (2014 · 重庆)

—Lily, could you please pass me the _____?

—I want to cut the apple.

- A. pen B. pencil
C. knife D. book

() 4. (2014 · 福州)

—Jack, I have _____ working out the math problem.

—Don't worry. Let me help you.

- A. trouble B. fun
C. experience D. excuse

() 5. (2014 · 黄冈)

—What _____ bowl of noodles would you like, small, medium or large?

—A large bowl of beef noodles, please.

- A. color B. size
C. price D. kind

() 6. (2014 · 安顺)

There are fifty _____ in our school. They are all friendly to us.

- A. woman teachers B. women teachers
C. women teacher D. woman teacher

() 7. (2014 · 哈尔滨)

—I hear Mary has got a good job in a world's top company.

—Yes. Her good _____ experience helped her a lot. She once studied in one of the best colleges in China.

- A. travel B. life
C. education

() 8. (2014 · 温州)

There are some _____ in Dayton Art museum. For example, no food or drinks is allowed inside.

- A. jobs B. records
C. paintings D. rules

() 9. (2014 · 宁波)

—Mum, I want to buy an iPhone5s for a change.

—Well, I think there is no _____. It's almost the same as an iPhone4s.

- A. reason B. needs
C. way D. need

() 10. (2014 · 贵州)

We got together in _____ room to watch *The Strongest Voice of China*.

- A. Tom and Jim B. Tom and Jim's
C. Tom's and Jim's

() 11. (2014 · 杭州)

I am tired. This is not the right _____ to ask me to go for a walk.

- A. place B. chance
C. moment D. season

() 12. (2014 · 陕西)

—Oh, a nice photo! Is this your uncle's

child?

—Yes, it's my _____.

- A. cousin B. sister
C. brother D. daughter

() 13. (2014 · 广州)

Yesterday, for dinner, I had a piece of beef, vegetables and _____.

- A. some rice B. a few rice

- C. a little rices D. a rice

() 14. (2014 · 黑龙江)

I saw some _____ and _____ dancing in the street the day before yesterday.

- A. Germans; Englishmen
B. German; Englishmen
C. Germans; Englishmans

考点梳理

考点一 可数名词与不可数名词

(一) 英语中部分名词既是可数名词又是不可数名词,但表达的意义有所变化

名词	作不可数名词的含义	作可数名词的含义
room	空间;地方	房间
glass	玻璃	玻璃杯
paper	纸	试卷;证件
chicken	鸡肉	小鸡
fish	鱼肉	鱼
work	工作	著作
experience	经验	经历

(二) 可数名词的单复数

可数名词有单、复数之分,而不可数名词没有复数形式。可数名词变复数时有规则变化和不规则变化两种情况。

1. 规则变化。

可数名词复数形式通常是在单数形式后加词尾“-s”构成,其主要规律如下:

(1) 一般情况在词尾加-s。

如:book→books girl→girls pen→pens
doctor→doctors boy→boys

(2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词加-es。

如:bus→buses class→classes box→boxes
watch→watches brush→brushes

(3) 以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 结尾的名词加 -s。

如:orange→oranges piece→pieces

(4) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词变 y 为 i 再加-es。

如:city→cities factory→factories country→countries family→families

但要注意的是以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词的复数形式只加 -s。

如:boy→boys day→days

(5) 以 o 结尾的名词多数都加-es。

如:hero→heroes potato→potatoes tomato→tomatoes

巧学妙记 这三个加 -es 结尾的单词可记忆为:英雄喜欢吃西红柿和土豆。

以 o 结尾,但词末为两个元音字母的词只加-s。

如:zoo→zoos radio→radios

还有某些以 o 结尾的外来词也只加-s。

如:photo→photos piano→pianos kangaroo→kangaroos bamboo→bamboos

(6) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词,多数变 f 为 v 再加-es。

如:wife→wives knife→knives wolf→wolves
thief→thieves shelf→shelves half→halves leaf→leaves
life→lives myself→ourselves yourself→yourselves
himself→themselves

巧学妙记 只要记住下面这首顺口溜,相信你就一定会记住这些词:

妻子持刀去砍狼,那个小偷发了慌;躲在架后保己命,半数树叶都落光。

除此之外,其他学过的以 f (e) 结尾的名词变复数时,都是直接加-s。如 cafe→cafes(咖啡馆), safe→safes(保险箱), roof→roofs(屋顶), handkerchief→handkerchiefs(手帕)等。

2. 不规则变化。

(1) 改 a 或 o 为 e。

如: man→men(男人) woman→women(女人)
policeman→policemen(警察)

(2) 改 oo 为 ee。

如: foot→feet(脚) tooth→teeth(牙齿) goose→geese(鹅)

(3) 单复数同形。

如: sheep→sheep(羊) deer→deer(鹿) fish→fish(鱼)

(4) 其他特殊变化。

如: child→children(儿童) ox→oxen(公牛)
mouse→mice(老鼠)

【易错提醒】

1. 与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词,其复数形式中的 man 和 woman 也要改为 men 和 women。(walkman 例外,其复数为 walkmans)

a man doctor→two men doctors a woman teacher→three women teachers

2. 表示“某国人”的名词复数

(1) 单复数同形: Chinese→Chinese(中国人)

Japanese→Japanese(日本人) Swiss→Swiss(瑞士人)

(2) 不规则变化: Englishman→Englishmen(英国人) Frenchman→Frenchmen(法国人)

(3) 直接加-s: German→Germans(德国人)

American→Americans(美国人) Canadian→Canadians(加拿大人) Indian→Indians(印度人) Italian→Italians(意大利人)

巧学妙记 关于表示某国人的名词复数: 中日不变英法变,其余 s 加后面。

【易错提醒】

1. German 不是合成词,它的复数形式是加-s。

2. 当 fish 表示不同种类的鱼时,其复数为在词尾加-es。

3. 名词作定语修饰另一个名词时,作定语的名词一般用单数。在该短语变复数时,只把中心词(即被修饰的名词)变成复数。

one banana tree 一棵香蕉树

two banana trees 两棵香蕉树

a pen pal 一位笔友

two pen pals 两位笔友

4. 有些集体名词虽为单数形式但其意义为复数,如: people, police, class 等。

5. 有些名词仅有复数形式,如: trousers(裤子), clothes(衣服), shorts(短裤), chopsticks(筷子), glasses(眼镜), goods(货物), scissors(剪刀), compasses(圆规)。

6. 形式上是复数,实际上是单数名词。

学科名词: physics, mathematics/maths

游戏名称: bowls(滚木球戏)

专有名词: the United States

其他名词: news(新闻), falls(瀑布)

(三) 不可数名词

1. 一般情况下,物质名词、抽象名词为不可数名词。物质名词无法分为个体的事物,通常不能与不定

冠词连用,自身不能表示具体的数量,如 water, coffee, time, money, bread, work, milk, gas, air, wind 等;抽象名词表示的是可感觉却触摸不到的性质、动作、状态、感情等抽象的概念,如 kindness(仁慈), information(信息), advice(建议), happiness(幸福), progress(进步)等。

2. 常用 how much, much, a little, little, a lot of, some, any 等修饰不可数名词。

3. 不可数名词无复数,作主语时常看成单数。但它们可借助某些表示单位的词来表示一定的量。其单复数的变化与这些量词有关。如: a glass of water(一杯水), two pieces of advice(两条建议), a bottle of orange(一瓶橙汁), two glasses of water(两杯水), five cups of tea(五杯茶), 100 bags of rice(100 袋大米)等。

4. 常见的不可数名词有:

ice, meat, metal, milk, money, music, mutton, news, noise, orange, paper, pork, rice, salt, sand, air, beef, bread, chalk, coal, coffee, cotton, fish, food, hair, health, homework, housework, wind, wood, wool, work, silk, snow, tea, teamwork, temperature, time, treasure, water, weather

【易错提醒】

可修饰可数名词的量词: a few, few, many, a great many, several, a great number of

可修饰不可数名词的量词: little, a little, much, as much as, a great deal of, a great amount of

既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词的量词: a lot of, lots of, some, any, more, most, plenty of, a large quantity of, enough

考点二 名词的所有格

名词所有格是用来表示名词之间的所属关系的。名词所有格有“s 所有格”, “of 所有格”和“双重所

有格”三种形式。

分类	构成方式及意义	例子
“s”所有格	1. 一般情况下,是在单数名词的词尾直接加“s”。	Jim's football 吉姆的足球
	2. 以s结尾的名词复数,只能在词尾加“'”。	the teachers' chairs 老师们的椅子
	3. 不以s结尾的名词复数,在词尾加“s”。	Children's Day 儿童节
	4. 表示两人各自所有的两个东西,要在两个名词后面都加上“s”;若表示两人共同所有的一个东西,则只能在后面那个名词后面加上“s”,且后接单数名词。	Tom's and Mike's rooms 汤姆和迈克的房间(两人各有一个房间) Tom and Mike's room 汤姆和迈克的房间(两人共同拥有一个房间)
	5. 表示日期、时间、距离、国家等无生命事物名称的名词,也可加“s”构成所有格。	today's newspaper 今天的报纸
	6. 如果“s”后的名词是店铺、住宅、诊所等地点,后面的名词常常要省略。	at the doctor's = at the doctor's office 在诊所/医生办公室
“of”所有格	“of”表示无生命的事物的所属关系	the windows of the house 房屋的窗户 a map of Beijing 一幅北京地图
双重所有格	1. of + “s”所有格	a book of your brother's 你哥哥的一本书
	2. of + 名词性物主代词	an old friend of mine 我的一位老朋友

考点三 名词的构成

一些名词往往是与其他词在结构上有联系,由其他词派生、转化或合成而来。

(一) 派生法

在一个单词的词尾加上一个后缀所派生的名词常有:

1. -ment 接在动词后面构成名词,表示行为动作的过程或结果等。

advertise→advertisement(广告) move→movement
(运动) govern→government(政府) treat→treatment
(治疗) punish→punishment(惩罚) enjoy→enjoyment

(娱乐) improve → improvement (改善) develop → development (发展) state → statement (陈述)

2. -ness 接在形容词的后面,构成抽象名词,表示性质、情况或状态等。

happy → happiness (快乐) ugly → ugliness (丑陋)

busy → business (贸易) ill → illness (病症) kind → kindness (善良) sad → sadness (悲伤) rich → richness (富有) careful → carefulness (细心) careless → carelessness (粗心) polite → politeness (礼貌)

3. -ion 接在动词后面构成名词,一般是表示情况、状态、性质、行为。

+ ion	-e + ion	-e + tion	-e + ation
protect → protection	operate → operation	introduce →	organize →
collect → collection	donate → donation	introduction	organization
attract → attraction	educate → education	produce →	invite →
exhibit → exhibition	pollute → pollution	production	invitation
prevent → prevention	celebrate → celebration		
	congratulate →		
	congratulation		

4. 以下九种后缀加在动词后指人:

-er	work → worker (工人) run → runner (跑步者) teach → teacher (教师) write → writer (作家) engine → engineer (工程师) Londoner (伦敦人) New Yorker (纽约人)
-or	act → actor (演员) collect → collector (收藏家) operate → operator (经营者; 操作者) visit → visitor (参观者) invent → inventor (发明家)
-ar	beg → beggar (乞丐)
-ian	magic → magician (魔术师) music → musician (音乐家) history → historian (历史学家)
-n	Africa → African (非洲人) America → American (美国人) Asia → Asian (亚洲人)
-ese	China → Chinese (中国人) Japan → Japanese (日本人)
-eer	pioneer (先锋) volunteer (志愿者)
-ess	act → actress (女演员) host → hostess (女主持) prince → princess (公主) wait → waitress (女服务员)
-ist	type → typist (打字员) violin → violinist (小提琴家) chemist → chemist (化学家) art → artist (艺术家) science → scientist (科学家) physics → physicist (物理学家)

5. -age 加在动词后面,表示行为的结果。

store → storage (储藏) marry → marriage (婚姻)

short → shortage (短缺)

6. -dom 加在形容词或名词后面,表示领域、职位、状况。

free → freedom (自由) king → kingdom (王国)

wise → wisdom (智慧)

7. -ity 加在形容词后面,表示抽象意义。

able → ability (能力) real → reality (现实)

8. -ship 加在名词后面,表示状态、抽象概念。

friend → friendship (友谊) relation → relationship (关系) member → membership (成员) citizen → citizenship (公民权) hard → hardship (艰难)

9. -th 是名词后缀。

born → birth (出生) die → death (死亡) deep → depth (深度) grow → growth (生长) strong → strength (力量) true → truth (真理) long → length (长度)

10. -ty 或 -y 加在形容词后面,表示特性或情况。

cruel → cruelty (残酷) safe → safety (安全) difficult → difficulty (困难) pure → purity (纯洁)

11. -ure 加在动词后面,表示行为及其结果。

mix → mixture (混合) please → pleasure (乐趣) fail → failure (失败)

12. -hood 表示身份、资格、时间、集体、状态。

brother → brotherhood (兄弟般的关系) neighbor → neighborhood (邻里) child → childhood (童年时代) boy → boyhood (少年时代) girl → girlhood (少女时代)

13. -ence 是名词后缀。

different → difference (区别) exist → existence (存在) silent → silence (沉默)

14. -ance 是名词后缀。

appear → appearance (出现) perform → performance (表演) accept → acceptance (接受) assistant → assistance (帮助) distant → distance (距离)

15. -ing 是名词后缀。

sight → sightseeing (观光) feel → feeling (情感)

paint→painting(绘画) mean→meaning(意思) train
→training(训练) greet→greeting(招呼)

(二) 转化法

转化法是指基本不改变单词的词形,而将其转用为另一词类词。单词转化后的意义常与转化前的意义有密切的联系。

May I have a **look**?

我可以看一看吗?(动词转化为名词)

Let him have a **try**.

让他试试。(动词转化为名词)

It's necessary to know the **difference** between right and wrong.

有必要知道对错之间的区别。(形容词转化成名词)

There were lots of **ups** and **downs** in his life.

他的一生中有许多的起起落落。(副词转化成名词)

(三) 合成法

有些词是通过合成的方式来构成的,这些词就是我们常说的合成词。

This is our **classroom**.

这是我们的教室。

Do you often play **basketball**?

你经常打篮球吗?

Her **handwriting** is much better than mine.

她的书法比我的要好得多。

The **waiting-room** is quite crowded.

候车室里相当拥挤。

The water in the swimming pool is clear, like a blue mirror.

游泳池里的水很清澈,像一面蓝色的镜子。

Please look at the **blackboard**.

请看黑板。

He plants lots of flowers in his **green-house**.

他在温室里种了许多花。

They are playing games on the **playground**.

他们在操场上做游戏。

(四) 英语中有些形容词加上定冠词表示某一类的人,汉译时常译成名词

They did their best to help **the sick** and **the wounded**.

他们尽了最大的努力帮助病号和伤员。

Robin and his friends hated **the rich** and loved and protected **the poor**.

罗宾和他的伙伴们痛恨富人,热爱并保护穷人。

考点四 名词词义辨析

中考英语试卷里的选择题中经常会有词义辨析的题目。选项中所给出的名词意思相近,但含义不同,用法也不同。有些比较明显,容易区分;有些没那么明显,不易区分,所以要多加注意。掌握和运用好近义词,关键在于能辨析近义词之间的细微差别。一般来说,近义词在意义和用法上都是“同中有异”或“大同小异”的。要辨析近义词,必须结合实际语境,根据词语的具体功能,做到“求同”、“辨异”,也就是找出近义词的“共性”和“个性”来,才能使意思表达得更确切、更细致、更生动,增强语言的灵活性和精密性。

部分近义名词辨析:

1. sport, game, match, race 的区别。

sport 通常指“户外运动”,以锻炼为主,概念较大;game 意思是“运动,比赛”,不管户内户外还是脑力体力,指以胜负为主的运动;match 意为“竞赛,比赛”,多指正式比赛;race 主要表示“赛跑;赛马;赛车”。

People all around the world enjoy sports.

全世界的人都喜爱运动。

The football game will be held in Beijing.

那场足球赛将在北京举行。

Our school football team won the league match.

我们学校足球队获得了联赛冠军。

He's training a horse for the race.

他正训练马准备参加比赛。

2. festival, holiday, vacation 的区别。

festival, “节日”, 指喜庆的日子或持续一段时间的文娱活动; holiday, “假日, 休息日”, 指法定假日或因风俗习惯而形成的节假日, 复数可以表示一个较长的假期; vacation, “假期”, 指学习或工作中一段长时间的休息。

The Shanghai Television Festival will be held next month.

上海电视节将在下个月举行。

Sunday is a holiday and most people do not work.

星期天是个假日, 多数人不工作。

What are you going to do during the summer vacation/holidays?

暑假你打算做什么事情?

3. journey, tour, trip, travel 的区别。

journey 指在陆地上、海上或空中进行的长途旅行, 含有辛苦的含义; tour 指途中作短期逗留的巡回旅行, 强调游览多处, 常用来指观光等; trip 通常指往返定时的短途旅行, 如出差度假等; travel 多指长期或长途的观光旅行, 尤其指到国外, 没有明确目的地, 也可作不可数名词, 指旅行这一行为。如:

He made up his mind to make the journey to Dunhuang.

他拿定主意要去敦煌旅行。

He has gone on a walking tour.

他步行观光去了。

He took several trips to Shanghai last year.

去年他去了上海好几次。

Did you go to Santiago during your travels?

旅行期间你去圣地亚哥了吗?

Travelling through thick forests is dangerous.

在密林里边穿行是很危险的。

4. sound, noise, voice 的区别。

sound 指人所听到的自然界的各种声音; noise 主要指“噪音或不悦耳、不和谐的嘈杂声”; voice 指人的“嗓音”。如:

All of a sudden there was the sound of shots and a cry.
突然间传来几声枪响和一声尖叫。

The noise of the street kept me awake in the night.
街上的喧嚣声让我彻夜难眠。

The singer has lost her ringing voice as a result of a bad cold.

因为重感冒的缘故, 这个歌唱家失去了她银铃般的嗓音。

5. job, work 的区别。

job 是可数名词, 指一项具体的工作, 多指“零工”或“短工”; work 是不可数名词, 指“工作; 劳动; 努力, 用功”。我们不能说 a work, 只能说 a job。如:

a part-time job 兼职工作

Washing the windows is not my job.

洗窗子不是我的事(任务)。

You have done a day's work in three hours.

你在三个小时内完成了一天的工作。

注意: 用英语表达“失业”时, work 和 job 这两个词都可以用, 但是如果用 job 就必须用不定冠词 a, 如果用 work, 则不用不定冠词。

He is now out of a job./He is now out of work.

他现在失业了。

6. family, house, home 的区别。

三者都与“家”有关, 但所指对象和用法不同。

(1) family 的意思是“家庭; 家庭成员”, 与居住的房子无关。

当 family 作为整体概念的“家庭”讲时是单数; 当“家庭成员”讲时是复数。如:

Mr. Richard's family is very large.

理查德先生的家庭是个很大的家庭。(单数)

My family are very well.

我家里人都很好。(复数)

(2) house 的意思是“房屋, 住宅”, 一般指家人所居住的建筑物。如:

There are many new houses in our village.

我们村里有很多新房子。

(3)home 的意思是“家”,主要指一个人出生或居住的地方,房屋是其中的一部分,因而也有“家乡,故乡”的意思。它具有 house 所没有的感情色彩(如“团聚”、“思念”等)。如:

East or West, home is best.

金窝银窝不如自己的草窝。

7. problem, question 的区别。

两者都有“问题”的意思,但用法却不尽相同:

(1)problem 指说话者认为难以解决的问题,它与动词 solve 或 settle(解决)搭配。而 question 指说话者需要寻找答案的问题,它常与动词 ask 或 answer 连用。试比较:

The problem is difficult to be solved.

这个问题很难解决。

May I ask you some questions?

我可以问你一些问题吗?

(2)problem 可用于指数学或物理等的习题,而 question 却无此义。question 可表示一件“与……有关的事”。试比较:

Can you work out this maths problem?

你能算出这道数学题吗?

It's a question of money/time.

这是一个与金钱/时间有关的问题。

(3)指需要讨论或解决的问题时,problem 与 question 可以互换。如:

We are going to talk about several problems/questions at the meeting.

我们在会上要谈到一些问题。

8. road, way, path 的区别。

(1)road 主要指能通车的“大道,公路”;path 主要指车辆不能通行的“小路”。但在比喻用法中,两者常可互换。如:

It's not really a road, only a path.

那算不上是大路,只不过是条小径而已。

Hard work is the road/path to success.

勤奋是成功之路。

(2)way 表示“路”,其含义通常比较抽象,主要指路的方向或距离。如:

Which is the way to the station?

去车站怎么走?

We lost our way in the forest.

我们在森林中迷了路。

It's a long way from here.

那地方离这里很远。

注意:way 一般不指某一特定的“路”,下面各句不宜用 way。

There's a car outside parked in the road.

外面的路上停着一辆小汽车。

We followed a muddy path through the forest.

我们沿着一条泥泞的小路穿过森林。

(3)表示挡路或碍事等,通常用 way,有时也用 road,但一般不用 path。如:

You are in my way/road.

你挡着我的路了。

Get out of my road/way, I want to pass.

不要挡我的道,我要过去。

(4)在专有名词中,通常用 road 而不用 way 或 path。如:

Jiefang Road 解放路

35 York Rd. London 伦敦约克路 35 号

注意:有时 way 也用于专有名词中,但那主要用于个别古路名或指小街小巷。如:

the Appian Way 亚壁古道(古罗马皇帝 Appian 所建的军用大道,是当时最好的一条大道)

He lives in Stepney Way.

他住在斯特普尼小巷。

9. person, people 的区别。

(1)person 是单数,为个体名词,多指单个人、某一个人。它泛指 man, woman 或 child 中的任何一个,其复数形式是 persons,但人们习惯用 people 代替 persons。“一个人”常译作 a person,而需要说明一个人的性别时,要用 a man 或 a woman 来表示。如:

Who is the youngest person in your class?

你们班里年龄最小的人是谁?

(2) people 是复数,集合名词,多指人类、人群、人们、民族。作“人”讲时,是集合名词,表复数概念。说“一个人”时,不用 people。当表示两个以上的人时,

可用 people。如:twenty people(二十个人)。people 作“民族”解时,有单、复数之分。如:a people(一个民族)。

There are 56 peoples in China. 中国有 56 个民族。

考点过关

() 1. (2014·四川)

—Let's make a banana milk shake. What do we need?

—We need some _____ and two _____.

- A. bananas; cups of milk
- B. bananas; cups of milk
- C. bananas; milks

() 2. (2014·江苏)

The park is far away from here indeed. It's about _____ walk.

- A. a three-hour
- B. three hour
- C. a three hour's
- D. a three-hours

() 3. (2013·福建)

—David, why are you so excited?

—My father has made a _____ that he will take me to Tibet next month.

- A. face
- B. mistake
- C. promise

() 4. (2014·黄冈)

There are lots of _____ that students have to follow in school.

- A. exercises
- B. problems
- C. skills
- D. rules

() 5. (2014·襄阳)

—What are you going to do when you grow up?

—My _____ is to become an astronaut.

- A. hobby
- B. job
- C. dream
- D. advice

() 6. (2014·凉山)

—Where are you going, Sam?

—There isn't any _____ in the fridge.

I'll go and buy some.

- A. vegetables
- B. beef
- C. eggs
- D. money

() 7. (2014·内江)

You can find many _____ about the famous film star on the Internet.

- A. news
- B. information
- C. pictures
- D. tickets

() 8. (2013·河北)

Jason likes the _____ of the cake. It is a heart.

- A. smell
- B. size
- C. shape
- D. colour

() 9. (2013·湖北)

—Someone called you just now.

—I know. But I was busy at that moment.

When I called back, there was no _____.

- A. voice
- B. sound
- C. answer
- D. result

() 10. (2013·浙江)

You'd better read the _____ first before

you use the camera.

- A. websites B. expressions
C. instructions D. advertisements

() 11. (2014 · 广东)

Katherine was excited to receive a dozen of roses from her husband on _____ Day.

- A. Woman B. Women
C. Women's D. Woman's

() 12. (2013 · 云南)

The Chinese _____ Mo Yan won the 2012 Nobel Prize in literature (文学), and it cheers us up.

- A. artist B. scientist
C. singer D. writer

() 13. (2014 · 呼和浩特)

When Peter comes, please ask him to leave a _____.

- A. notice B. sentence
C. message D. information

() 14. (2013 · 山西)

More and more people would like to go on vacation aboard. They should remember to be _____ with good manners.

- A. player B. volunteers

- C. visitors D. singers

() 15. (2014 · 衡阳)

Recently people care more about the safety of _____. Everyone wants to eat healthily.

- A. foods B. clothes
C. buildings

() 16. (2014 · 铜川)

Let's go to this _____ to find a pair of shoes to match my new skirt.

- A. toys shop B. shoe shop
C. books shop D. clothes shop

() 17. (2014 · 宜昌)

—It's reported that many Chinese children are taking piano lessons.

—But quite a few have little _____ in it and some even hate it.

- A. relation B. attention
C. interest D. situation

() 18. (2013 · 广东)

—Mum, I've heard that we can't eat _____ these days, is it true?

—Take it easy. It is safe to eat cooked meat.

- A. chicken B. chickens
C. a chicken D. the chicken

—— 专题二 冠 词 ——

新题速递

() 1. (2014 · 南京)

—What do you want to be in the future?

—I want to be _____ pilot. It is _____ exciting job.

- A. a; an B. a; a

- C. a; the D. the; an

() 2. (2014 · 内江)

—Would you like to come to my party this

afternoon?

—I'd like to, but my mother is ill in _____ hospital. I will go to _____ hospital to see her.

- A. 不填; a B. 不填; the
C. a; the D. the; the

() 3. (2013 · 重庆)

—How do you like _____ color of my dress?

—Wonderful! I like it very much.

- A. a B. the
C. an D. 不填

() 4. (2012 · 盐城)

China has _____ area of about 9,600,000 square kilometers.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. /

() 5. (2015 · 宜昌)

—Do you know when is _____ No Tobacco(烟草) Day?

—It's May 31st.

- A. an B. a
C. the D. /

() 6. (2012 · 扬州)

It takes us about _____ hour to get to the Yangzhou-Taizhou Airport from Yangzhou by _____ bus.

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

() 7. (2014 · 黄石)

—Is _____ red bag under the table yours, Jean?

—No, I only have _____ yellow bag. Maybe it's Julia's.

- A. a; the B. a; a
C. the; a D. the; the

() 8. (2012 · 宿迁)

I often have _____ egg and a glass of milk for _____ breakfast every day.

- A. an; / B. a; /
C. an; the D. a; the

() 9. (2012 · 泰州)

Zhang Lili, _____ good teacher, is regarded as _____ most beautiful teacher at present.

- A. an; a B. a; the
C. /; the D. the; a

() 10. (2012 · 南通)

Now all of us exercise at _____ least _____ hour a day in and outside school.

- A. the; a B. a; an
C. 不填; a D. 不填; an

() 11. (2015 · 江西)

_____ English is _____ my favorite subject at school.

- A. /; / B. The; the
C. The; a D. /; a

() 12. (2014 · 南京)

Sally is _____ American girl. She likes playing _____ violin very much.

- A. a; the B. a; /
C. an; the D. an;

() 13. (2013 · 温州)

There is no living thing on _____ moon.

- A. a B. the
C. an D. /

() 14. (2012 · 烟台)

—Do you often play _____ soccer with your friends?

—No, I don't like sports. I often play _____ piano in my free time.

- A. a; the B. the; /

- C. /; the D. the; a
- () 15. (2013 · 杭州)
I think it's really _____ hard work for me to finish the job in twenty minutes.
A. a B. the
C. 不填 D. an
- () 16. (2013 · 黄石)
We should often help _____ poor.
A. 不填 B. the
C. a D. an

- () 17. (2013 · 广东)
_____ Greens are preparing for the coming Thanksgiving Day.
A. The B. An
C. A D. 不填
- () 18. (2014 · 广安)
There is _____ pen on the desk and _____ pen is new.
A. a; an B. a; the
C. an; the

考题经典

- () 1. (2014 · 天津)
—Mary, who's _____ woman over there?
—She's my aunt, _____ English teacher.
A. the; the B. the; an
C. a; the D. a; an
- () 2. (2014 · 铜川)
The second Sunday of May is _____ Mother's Day. It's _____ special day for children to show their love for their mothers.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. /; a D. /; the
- () 3. (2014 · 重庆)
Eric is not going to Nanjing by _____ plane. Instead, he is taking _____ train.
A. /; a B. a; /
C. a; the D. the; a
- () 4. (2013 · 乌鲁木齐)
There are _____ few mistakes in your homework. Correct them and don't make _____ same mistakes again.
A. a; the B. a; a
C. the; a D. an; the

- () 5. (2014 · 福州)
Lin Dan is _____ excellent player. I'm _____ big fan of him.
A. a; the B. the; an
C. the; a D. an; a
- () 6. (2014 · 河北)
Let's take _____ photo! Everyone, cheese!
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
- () 7. (2014 · 河南)
—What _____ heavy rain it was!
—Yes, but I love _____ air after it rains. It smells so fresh.
A. the; a B. the; an
C. a; the D. a; a
- () 8. (2014 · 贵阳)
It is reported that a terrible rainstorm hit _____ south of our country last night.
A. a B. the
C. an
- () 9. (2014 · 南充)
Maria would like _____ orange, not