

111 跨越中考

上 英语

知识梳理与专项提高训练

《跨越中考英语》编写组 编



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第一部分 教材复习篇

7A Unit 1 Making friends



知识梳理

一、重点词汇

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. 题目;标题 _____ | 2. 问候 _____ | 3. 地址 _____ |
| 4. 街道 _____ | 5. 杂志 _____ | 6. 业余爱好 _____ |
| 7. 国际象棋 _____ | 8. 餐馆 _____ | 9. 羽毛球 _____ |
| 10. 工程师 _____ | 11. 年龄 _____ | 12. 乒乓球运动 _____ |
| 13. 左边 _____ | 14. 信息;资料 _____ | 15. 队长;组长;船长 _____ |
| 16. 未来;将来 _____ | 17. 笔迹;书法 _____ | 18. 站立 _____ |
| 19. 填写(表格);完成 _____ | 20. 回答 _____ | 21. 困难的 _____ |

二、重点词组

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. 担任……工作 _____ | 2. 热衷于…… _____ |
| 3. 在中间 _____ | 4. 最美好的祝愿 _____ |
| 5. 在右边 _____ | 6. 在左边 _____ |
| 7. 在……的旁边 _____ | 8. 对……友好的 _____ |
| 9. 将来 _____ | 10. 锻炼身体 _____ |
| 11. 持续(一段时间) _____ | 12. 在……的末尾 _____ |
| 13. 去游泳 _____ | 14. 去海边 _____ |

三、句型详解

1. I would like to be your penfriend.

would like to 表示“想要、愿意”的意思,同 want to 之意。

 e.g. 今晚你想去看电影吗?

_____ go to the cinema tonight?

2. My hobby is playing chess.

在这个句子中,playing chess 是动词-ing 形式作表语。

 e.g. 他的兴趣是集邮和弹钢琴。

His hobbies are _____ and _____.

3. I want to be an engineer.

在这个句子中,to be an engineer 是动词不定式形式作表语。

 e.g. 对一个医生而言,最重要的事情就是拯救人们的性命。

To a doctor, the most important thing is _____.

四、语法聚焦

1. 特殊疑问词

(1) what what 是针对“事物”提问,其用法主要有以下两种情况:

① what 后跟名词,如:What day is it today? 今天星期几?

② what 后不跟名词,如:What's your favourite colour? 你最喜欢什么颜色?

(2) where where 是针对“处所”提问,如:Where do you live? 你住哪里?

(3) when when 是针对“时间”提问,如:When were you born? 你是什么时候出生的?

(4) how old, how many

how old, how many 是由 how 加形容词组成的疑问词组。如:

How old is your mother? 你母亲多大年纪了?

 **e.g.** (1) The famous writer died in America in 1981. (对划线部分提问)

_____ and _____ did the famous writer die?

(2) There are forty students in our class. (对划线部分提问)

_____ students in our class?

2. 冠词 a, an, the

(1) 不定冠词 a, an 的用法

① 在叙述时用于第一次提到的某人或某物。

② 泛指人或事物的某一类别, 以区别于其他种类。

③ 泛指某人或某物。

④ 用于表示时间、速度、价格等意义的名词之前, 有“每一”的意思, 相当于 every。

⑤ 用在某些物质名词或抽象名词前, 表示“一阵、一份、一类、一场”等。

⑥ 用于某些固定词组中。

a few / little / bit (一点儿), have a swim / walk / talk / look / dance / drink / rest = swim / walk / talk / look / dance / drink / rest, have a cold (感冒), have a good time (玩得高兴), in a hurry (匆忙), for a while (一会儿), keep a diary (写日记), do sb. a favor (帮助某人)

⑦ 用于可视为一体的两个名词前。

(2) 定冠词 the 的用法

① 表示双方都知道的人或事物。

② 表示特指的或上文已提到过的人或事物。

③ 表示世界上独一无二的事物。

④ 用在序数词、形容词最高级前面, 以及对特定的两个人或事物进行比较时的比较级前。

⑤ 用在姓氏的复数名词前表示一家人或夫妻俩。

⑥ 用在单数名词前表示一类人或事物。

⑦ 用在江河、海洋、山脉、群岛、沙漠等专有名词前, 或用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。

⑧ 与某些形容词连用表示一类人。

⑨ 用在表示方位或西洋乐器名称的名词之前。

⑩ 用在某些固定词组中。

in the morning / afternoon / evening (在早晨 / 下午 / 晚上); in the daytime (在白天); in the end (最后); all the time (一直); at the same time (同时); by the way (顺便说); in the open air (在户外); at the age of (在……岁时); at the beginning of (在……开始时); on the other side of (在……的另一边); in the middle of (在……中间); at the moment (此刻, 那时)

 **e.g.** (1) I want to go to Paris where I can learn _____ French language.

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

(2) Tom is my best friend. He is only _____ ten-year-old boy.

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



能力提升

一、单词拼写

1. I have a p_____. He often writes to me.



2

2. Jim likes reading m_____ after lunch .
 3. You can c_____ a book from these .
 4. The twin sisters always enjoy playing t_____ on Saturdays .
 5. He r_____ that he knew nothing about it .

二、单项选择

- () 1. This is a picture of _____. I stood between my brothers in the photo .
 A .I B .mine C .me D .his
 () 2. Many people enjoy _____ tennis in the United Kingdom .
 A .play B .to play C .playing D .plays
 () 3. _____ can be played both indoors and outdoors .
 A .Football B .Rugby C .Hockey D .Badminton
 () 4. There is a clear introduction about China _____ this book .
 A .at B .in C .over D .with
 () 5. We often see the writer's _____ at the end of a letter .
 A .greeting B .title C .address D .signature
 () 6. —_____ did you have the party last night ?
 —In the City Park .
 A .What B .Where C .Why D .When
 () 7. —Would you like to go to the movies with me this afternoon ?
 —_____
 A .Yes , I'd love to . B .Yes , please .
 C .I won't go there with you . D .Why do you think so ?
 () 8. —I have been to the Great Wall .
 —_____
 A .So I have B .So have I C .I have So D .I so have

三、完形填空

Is it easy or 1 to learn English? Different people may have 2 answers . Have you 3 read ads of this kind in the newspapers or magazines ? "Learn English well in six weeks , 4 give your money back . . ." "Easy and funny . Our books and tapes 5 you learn your English well in a month . From the first day your spoken English will be 6 , and just send . . ." Of course , it 7 happens quite like that .

Think of what a small child does . He 8 to what people say . He tries what he hears . When he wants something , he has to 9 it . He is using the language , talking in it and thinking it all the time . Good teachers , tapes , books , and dictionaries will help , but they can't do the 10 work for him .

- () 1. A .different B .difficult C .difficulty D .difference
 () 2. A .different B .difficult C .the same D .difference
 () 3. A .never B .yet C .ever D .already
 () 4. A .and B .but C .so D .or
 () 5. A .know B .help C .make D .let
 () 6. A .forgetful B .careful C .wonderful D .helpful
 () 7. A .ever B .really C .just D .never
 () 8. A .reads B .listens C .writes D .comes
 () 9. A .wait for B .look for C .ask for D .send for
 () 10. A .student's B .students' C .teacher's D .teachers'



知识梳理

一、重点词汇

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 生活; 生命 _____ | 2. 公司; 生意 _____ |
| 3. 制服; 校服 _____ | 4. 活动 _____ |
| 5. 警卫; 卫兵; 看守 _____ | 6. 牙科医生 _____ |
| 7. 经理; 老板 _____ | 8. 主管; 掌管; 照管 _____ |
| 9. 丈夫 _____ | 10. 手指 _____ |
| 11. 找到; 发现 _____ | 12. 洗; 洗脸(或手等); 洗澡 _____ |
| 13. 讨论 _____ | 14. 做; 使得 _____ |
| 15. 继续做 _____ | 16. 抱住; 拿着; 抓住 _____ |
| 17. (数量上) 最多; 最大 _____ | 18. 每日的; 日常的 _____ |
| 19. 有危险的; 不安全的 _____ | 20. 愤怒的; 生气的 _____ |

二、重点词组

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 和……一样 _____ | 2. 找出; 查明 _____ |
| 3. 日常生活 _____ | 4. 优等生 _____ |
| 5. 吃早餐 _____ | 6. 吃早饭的时候 _____ |
| 7. 给……打电话 _____ | 8. 去……的路上 _____ |
| 9. 吃午饭 _____ | 10. 回到 _____ |
| 11. 吃晚饭 _____ | 12. 忙于…… _____ |
| 13. 半小时 _____ | 14. 步行回家 _____ |
| 15. 管理; 掌管; 负责 _____ | 16. 对……负责; 照看 _____ |
| 17. 乘公共汽车 _____ | 18. 迟到 _____ |
| 19. 生气 _____ | 20. 说实话 _____ |
| 21. 去慢跑 _____ | 22. 除……之外 _____ |

三、句型详解

1. I will find out about Cheng Na's daily life. (注意 find out, find 用法上的区别。)

e.g. (1) 她发现一只钱包掉在地上。She _____ a wallet lying on the ground.

(2) 你弄清了他为什么迟到吗? Have you _____ why he was late?

2. I get up at six o'clock, wash and put on my school uniform. (注意 put on, dress, wear 用法上的区别。)

e.g. (1) 他总是穿着白衬衫。He always _____ a white shirt.

(2) 那个男孩穿上外套出去了。The boy _____ his coat and went out.

(3) 她每天早上给她的婴儿穿衣服。

She _____ her baby every morning.

(4) 她总是面带微笑。She always _____ a smile on her face.

3. I sometimes make phone calls to clients on the way to school. (注意 sometimes, sometime, some time, some times 用法上的区别。)





e.g.

(1) 大卫经常骑自行车去上学,但是有时候乘公交车。

David often goes to school by bike, but _____ he goes to school by bus.

(2) 下周的某个时候,我们将举行一天的校运动会。

We will have a one-day school sports meeting _____ next week.

(3) 去年,他在广州呆了一些时间。

Last year, he stayed in Guangzhou for _____.

(4) 这是一个有趣的故事,我看过几遍了。

This is an interesting story. I saw it _____.

四、语法聚焦

1. 一般现在时

(1) 一般现在时的含义

我们用一般现在时来描述经常性或习惯性的动作、现在的特征或状态、客观存在及普遍真理等。

(2) 一般现在时的构成

一般现在时主要用动词原形表示,如果主语是第三人称单数,则在动词原形后加-s 或-es,即用动词的第三人称单数形式。



e.g.

(1) 猫吃鱼。Cats _____ fish.

(2) 米莉现在住在广州的一套单元房里吗?

_____ Millie _____ in a flat in Guangzhou?

(3) 周末,我爸爸通常跑半小时步。

At the weekend, my father usually _____ for half an hour.

(4) 你现在是阅读兴趣小组的一员吗?

_____ you a member of the Reading Club?

2. 描述频率的副词或副词短语

(1) 表示频率的副词: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never 等。

(2) 表示频率的副词短语: once a week, every morning 等。



e.g.

(1) 杰克总是很早到上班的地方。Jack _____ arrives at work early.

(2) 他上学很少迟到。He is _____ late for school.

(3) 我每天早上都在同一时间醒来。I wake up _____ at the same time.



能力提升

一、单词拼写

1. We must w _____ our hands before dinner.

2. His mother is a d _____.

3. Please don't be a _____ with me. It wasn't my fault.

4. I b _____ a teacher.

5. I'll be in c _____ of the whole factory when Mr. Black is away.

二、单项选择

() 1. She always gets the highest marks in the exam. She is one of _____ in her class.

A. best students

B. the top students

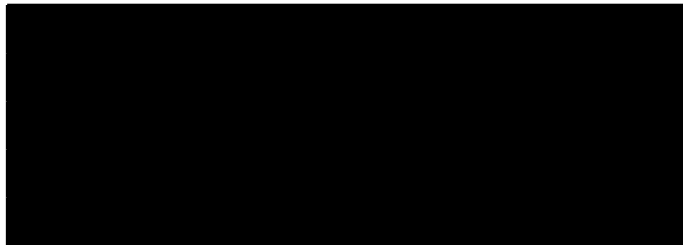
C. the best student

D. top student

- ()2. Can you finish your homework in _____?
A .half an hour B .half a hour C .an half hour D .half hour
- ()3. Qingdao is _____ the east of shandong .
A .in B .on C .to D .at
- ()4. She quickly took off the old dress and _____ a new one .
A .dressed B .wore C .put on D .had
- ()5. We go to school every day _____ Sunday and Saturday .
A .on B .except C .expect D .besides
- ()6. Do you enjoy _____ TV?
A .watch B .to watch C .watching D .watches
- ()7. We have _____ the Forbidden City .
A .visit B .to visited C .visited D .visiting
- ()8. —Ms .Lin is very popular among the students .
—Yes .Her classes are _____ lively and interesting .
A .always B .sometimes C .hardly D .never

三、书面表达

假如你是李强,你的美国笔友 Shirley 正在学习汉语。她在给你的来信中介绍了她的汉语老师的情况。请根据以下信息用英语写一封回信,向她介绍你的英语老师 Miss Li。



注意:

1. 词数:80 左右。信的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 根据所给信息作适当发挥,要求条理清楚,语意连贯,字迹工整。

Dear Shirley ,

Thank you for telling me about your Chinese teacher .I think he has a good sense of humor .
Now let me tell you something about my English teacher , Miss Li ._____

Best wishes !

Yours sincerely ,
Li Qiang



知识梳理

一、重点词汇

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 钱包 _____ | 2. 课题 _____ | 3. 描写;形容;说明 _____ |
| 4. 贼;小偷 _____ | 5. 报纸 _____ | 6. 按钮 _____ |
| 7. 邮递员 _____ | 8. 礼物 _____ | 9. 大学 _____ |
| 10. 想法 _____ | 11. 谎言;谎话 _____ | 12. 原因;理由 _____ |
| 13. 处理 _____ | 14. 争论;吵架 _____ | 15. 偷 _____ |
| 16. 跟随 _____ | 17. 举报;报告 _____ | 18. 到达;抵达 _____ |
| 19. 抬起 _____ | 20. 比较;对比 _____ | 21. 归还;返回 _____ |
| 22. 内疚的 _____ | 23. 美味的;可口的 _____ | 24. 可能的;能做到的 _____ |

二、重点词组

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 解决;处理;应付 _____ | 2. (某人)遇到…… _____ |
| 3. 逃跑 _____ | 4. 追赶…… _____ |
| 5. 熬夜 _____ | 6. 生(某人的)气 _____ |
| 7. 考虑 _____ | 8. 四处走 _____ |
| 9. 迅速;赶快 _____ | 10. 有时间玩乐 _____ |
| 11. 毫无疑问地 _____ | 12. 和……一样 _____ |
| 13. 改变主意 _____ | 14. 不是……就是…… _____ |
| 15. 说谎 _____ | 16. 立即;马上 _____ |
| 17. 同时 _____ | 18. 正在那时 _____ |
| 19. 走到跟前;走近 _____ | 20. 尽可能快 _____ |

三、句型详解

1. I'm afraid someone will steal it.

afraid 是个形容词,意为“害怕;恐怕,担心”,afraid 只能用来作表语(即放在系动词之后),不能作定语。

be afraid of sth./doing sth. 是固定短语,意为“害怕某物或做某事”。

e.g. (1) 别怕狗。Don't _____ dogs.

(2) 玛丽害怕一个人呆在家里。

Mary _____ at home alone.

2. What is the man doing with the bag in the first picture? (注意 do with, deal with 用法的区别。)

e.g. The story tells us _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. what to do with trouble | B. what to deal with trouble |
| C. how to do about trouble | D. how to deal about trouble |

3. Yesterday an exciting thing happened to us. (注意 happen, take place 的用法。)

e.g. (1) 那起交通事故发生在一个寒冷的夜晚。

The traffic accident _____ a cold night .
(2) 我们家乡已发生了很大的变化。

Great changes _____ in our hometown .

四、语法聚焦

1. 一般过去时

我们用一般过去时来谈论过去发生的事情。

一般过去时的构成一般在规则动词的原形后加-ed。

(1) 大部分动词后加-ed: walk → walked

(2) 以 e 结尾的动词后加-d: live → lived

(3) 以辅音字母加-y 结尾的动词, 把 y 变成 i 加-ed: try → tried

(4) 以一个辅音字母结尾, 重读闭音节的动词, 双写最后一个辅音字母加-ed: stop → stopped

(5) 不规则动词的过去式用心去背诵

 e.g. (1) 四年前我们全家搬到了广州。

My family _____ Guangzhou four years ago .

(2) 昨天米莉没有做数学家庭作业。

Millie _____ her maths homework yesterday .

2. 表示过去的时间状语

与一般过去时连用的时间状语有: last night, yesterday, last week, some years ago, in 1990, in the past, in the other day, at that time, just now 等。



能力提升

一、单词拼写

1. The box is too heavy for me to l_____ .
2. F_____ me and I'll show you the way .
3. When did you b_____ to learn English?
4. He r_____ the boy to the headteacher for making a noise .
5. I can't f_____ my bike .

二、单项选择

- () 1. Are you going to take part in the football match or just _____ it?
A .see B .watch C .look D .notice
- () 2. His sister is afraid _____ dogs .
A .at B .in C .of D .on
- () 3. The bell rings .Everyone _____ abroad .
A .hurry B .hurries C .hurry to D .hurries into
- () 4. We happened to go _____ the same ship .
A .aboard B .abroad C .board D .broad
- () 5. The young man _____ his bag and showed us that he didn't steal anything from us .
A .went down B .went off C .held on D .held out



- ()6.—I'm sorry you have missed the bus .It _____ five minutes ago .
—What a pity !
A .leaves B .was leaving C .left D .has left
- ()7 .Did you finish _____ your homework?
A .do B .to do C .doing D .did
- ()8.—Did he steal the girl's purse?
—_____.
A .Yes ,he is B .No ,he doesn't
C .Yes ,he isn't D .No ,he didn't

三、语法选择

Ben went to school last year but he didn't like studying .He 1 football all day and 2 did his homework well .His parents hoped he could 3 ,but he didn't to that .They 4 worried about 5 but they didn't know 6 to do .One day Ben's class teacher called his parents and 7 them that Ben didn't come to school .When Ben 8 home ,his father asked him 9 ,“ 10 have you been?”

- ()1 .A .play B .plays C .played D .is playing
- ()2 .A .always B .usually C .often D .never
- ()3 .A .work hard B .hard work C .work quickly D .quickly work
- ()4 .A .are B .were C .all D .had
- ()5 .A .it B .they C .him D .his
- ()6 .A .what B .how C .which D .when
- ()7 .A .tells B .told C .spoke D .said
- ()8 .A .came from B .came to C .comes back D .came back
- ()9 .A .angry B .happy C .angrily D .happily
- ()10 .A .Where B .Which C .How D .When



知识梳理

一、重点词汇

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 恒星;星;星状物 _____ | 2. 形状 _____ |
| 3. 行星 _____ | 4. 照片 _____ |
| 5. 例子;实例 _____ | 6. 历史 _____ |
| 7. 中心;正中 _____ | 8. 纸 _____ |
| 9. 角;墙角;壁角 _____ | 10. 底;底部 _____ |
| 11. (使)改变位置,移动 _____ | 12. 记得 _____ |
| 13. 修理 _____ | 14. 收藏;搜集 _____ |
| 15. 相信 _____ | 16. 得分;记分;评分 _____ |
| 17. 昂贵的 _____ | 18. 有趣的;有吸引力的 _____ |
| 19. 特殊的;特别的 _____ | 20. 最差的;最糟的 _____ |

二、重点词组

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. 过去常常做(某事) _____ | 2. 能够 _____ |
| 3. 拍照片 _____ | 4. 除……之外;还 _____ |
| 5. 譬如;例如 _____ | 6. (外表)看起来 _____ |
| 7. 在过去 _____ | 8. 在周末 _____ |
| 9. 考虑到 _____ | 10. 两半 _____ |

三、句型详解

1. Get a map of the stars and begin to find your way through the sky. (注意 through, across, cross, pass 用法的区别。)



e.g. (1) 月光通过窗子进来。Moonlight comes in _____ the windows.

(2) 过了桥,你就会找到这家图书馆。

_____ the bridge, you'll find the library.

(3) 你能游过这条河吗? Can you swim _____ the river?

(4) 我希望能通过这次考试。 I hope to _____ the exam.

2. It is easy to learn the name of each group.

在这个句子中, it 作为形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动词不定式短语 to learn the name of each group. 注意 each 和 every 用法上的区别。



e.g. (1) 对于我们而言学好英语很必要。

_____ necessary for us _____ English well.

(2) 他给我们每个人两件礼物。

He gave _____ of us two presents.

(3) 我们应该每天早上读英语。

We should read English _____ morning.



3. You are able to see Venus and Jupiter easily .(注意 can , be able to 用法上的区别。)

 e.g. (1)他不可能在家。

He _____ at home .(表示猜测时,只能用 can。)

(2)她但愿英语考试能及格。

She hopes to _____ pass the English exam .
(be able to 可以用于不定式,助动词 will ,shall ,would 等后 ,can 不能。)

四、语法聚焦

1.时间状语从句(when)

(1)when 引导的时间状语从句,表示主句和从句的动作同时发生。

When I was about eight , I got a book about stars .

当我大约 8 岁的时候,我得到了一本有关星星的书。

(2)when 引导的时间状语从句中谓语动词既可以是延续性动词,又可以是瞬时动词;when 有时表示“就在那时”。

We were leaving when he came in .我们就要离开,就在那时他进来了。

(3)when 引导的时间状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时,用一般过去时代替过去将来时。

We'll stand up when teacher comes in .老师一进来我们就起立。

 e.g. (1)当我们到的时候,天变黑了。

The sky went dark when we _____ .

(2)我说他回来时我就告诉他。

I said I would tell him when he _____ .

2.使用 used to /did not use to

我们用 used to 来表明过去经常发生的事情(现在不做了)。它的否定形式是 did not use to。

注意 used to , be used to 用法上的区别。

 e.g. (1)我小的时候,不常常有些钱。

When I was young ,I _____ have much money .

(2)他颇习惯于艰苦工作。He _____ hard work .



能力提升

一、单词拼写

1. We're a _____ on this island .

2. I don't like this one .Show me a _____ .

3. We will go c _____ next Sunday .

4. Is there anything s _____ in today's newspapers?

5. Kitty is looking at a holiday b _____ .

二、单项选择

() 1. He has learned _____ English words .

A .two hundreds

B .hundred of

C .hundreds

D .hundreds of

- () 2. Please _____ there .
A .go to B .to go C .come D .go
- () 3.—We need to make different kinds of food .
—My father is a good cook .He _____ help us .
A .can B .is able to C .may D .will
- () 4 .Look ,here _____ Li Ying ’s father and mother .
A .are B .is C .be D .am
- () 5.—Long time no see !
—Oh , it _____ like years since I last saw you .
A .looks B .seems C .feels D .sounds
- () 6.—Where is the comic book ?
—I brought it to you _____ you were in the reading room yesterday .
A .when B .if C .because D .before
- () 7 ._____ book _____ the desk is our teacher ’s .
A .The ;on B .on ;the C .A ;on D .An ;on
- () 8 .Here ’s your coat ,please _____ .
A .put on it B .put it on C .put on them D .put them on

三、书面表达

作为一名中学生,你学习的课程一定很多,但同时学校里又有丰富多彩的课外活动,例如:有的同学参加英语角的活动;有的同学喜欢球类、跑步等体育活动;有的同学喜欢音乐、舞蹈、美术;还有的同学参加电脑小组、摄影小组、集邮小组等。你最喜欢哪一项课外活动?活动中你都做些什么?说说你的想法和理由。

根据中文大意,写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、80 词左右的短文。所给英文提示词语供选用。

提示词语:I, a middle school student, learn, many subjects, after class, take part in activity, be interested in, grow up, important, be sure

