

B·D

博迪昊枫

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全国重点中学特高级教师编写

第一题案

初中总复习

CHUZHONG ZONGFUXI

▶ **1+2模式** ◀

>>> 精确把握中考方向

>>> 深入剖析中考考点

>>> 灵活掌握解题技巧

>>> 全面提高综合能力

英语

主编：齐波



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目
录

Contents

第一部分 中考知识温故

七年级·上册

Units 1~6 1

Units 7~12 8

七年级·下册

Units 1~6 15

Units 7~12 23

八年级·上册

Units 1~6 31

Units 7~12 38

八年级·下册

Units 1~5 45

Units 6~10 52

九年级

Units 1~3 60



Units 4~6 66

Units 7~9 73

Units 10~12 79

Units 13~15 85

第二部分 中考专题研究

L1 听力 91

L2 单项选择 93

L3 完形填空 95

L4 阅读理解 99

L5 填空 105

L6 书面表达 109

第三部分 中考模拟试题





第一部分 中考知识温故

七年级·上册

Units 1~6



知识梳理 探究提高

I. 易考词汇

- one (*num.*) → _____ (序数词) 第一 → _____ (*adv.*) 一次
- this (*pron.*) → _____ (反义词) 那个 → _____ (复数) 这些
- please (*interj.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 高兴的 → _____ (*n.*) 高兴; 乐事
- friend (*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 友好的 → _____ (*n.*) 友谊
- take (*v.*) → _____ (反义词) 拿来; 带来
- interest (*n. & v.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 令人感兴趣的 → _____ (*adj.*) 感兴趣的
- difficult (*adj.*) → _____ (*n.*) 困难 → _____ (同义词) 困难的 → _____ (反义词) 容易的
- watch (*n. & v.*) → _____ (复数) 手表 → _____ (第三人称单数) 观看
- run (*v.*) → _____ (*n.*) 跑步的人 → _____ (现在分词) 跑步的
- health (*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 健康的 → _____ (*adv.*) 健康地 → _____ (反义词) 不健康的
- also (*adv.*) → _____ (同义词) 也 → _____ (同义短语) 也
- collect (*v.*) → _____ (*n.*) 收藏品; 收集 → _____ (*n.*) 收藏家
- tomato (*n.*) → _____ (复数) 西红柿
- dictionary (*n.*) → _____ (复数) 字典

II. 重点短语

- 电话号码 _____
- 打排球 _____
- 看电视 _____
- 紧挨着; 靠近 _____
- 在电脑的后面 _____
- 每天 _____
- 健康食品 _____
- in English _____

- a set of _____
- join us _____
- play sports _____
- lots of _____
- an alarm clock _____
- have... for breakfast _____
- family name _____
- lost and found _____

III. 必背句型

- Nice _____ you. 见到你很高兴。
- _____ her name? 她叫什么名字?
- _____ telephone number? 他的电话号码是什么?
- _____ do you _____ it? 你怎么拼写它?
- Excuse me. _____ your eraser? 打扰了。这是你的橡皮吗?
- _____ my parents. 那些是我的父母亲。
- _____ my sister. 这是我姐姐。
- _____ your keys? 你的钥匙在哪儿?
— They _____ the chair. 它们在椅子下面。
- Can you _____ some things _____ school? 你可以把一些东西带到学校来吗?
- _____ you _____ a ping-pong ball? 你有乒乓球吗?
- _____ play soccer. 咱们去踢足球吧。
— That _____ good. 那听起来很好。
- She _____ like bananas. 她不喜欢香蕉。
- _____ they _____ salad? 他们喜欢沙拉吗?
- _____ the photo of your family. 谢谢你的家庭照片。
- _____ Alan _____ 495-3539. 拨打 495-3539 联系艾伦。

IV. 重点语法

- 冠词的用法
- 人称代词、物主代词、指示代词的用法
- 名词的数和名词所有格
- 一般现在时态



聚焦考点 真题例证

知识点一:辨析 question 与 problem

二者都有“问题”之意,但 question 指由于人们主观上疑惑不解而提出的问题,常与 _____ (问)/ _____ (回答)搭配使用;problem 常指客观存在的有待解决的难题,常与 _____ (解决)/ _____ (算出;制订出)搭配使用,此外,短语 have problems doing sth. 表示“做某事有困难”;no problem 表示“没问题”,指一定能做某事。

例 1 “If you have any _____, I'll be glad to answer them.” the teacher said.

- A. questions B. problems
C. mistakes D. excuses

解析:由句中的 answer 可知,应与 question 搭配使用,故选 A。

有效训练 1 I can't work out this math _____.

Can you help me?

- A. problem B. question
C. book D. teacher

知识点二:辨析 answer 与 reply

两者都可译为“回答;答复”。answer 指口说或笔写的答复,作名词时,the answer _____... 表示“……的答案”,作动词时,后直接跟宾语;reply 指正式的考虑后的答复,可作名词,也可作动词,后常跟介词 _____。

例 2 —Have you _____ to your uncle's letter?

—No, not yet. I'll do that tonight.

- A. answered B. made
C. replied D. looked

解析:由句意“你给你叔叔回信了吗?”可知,B、D 项不合句意;作动词时,reply 后接介词 to,而 answer 直接跟宾语,故选 C。

有效训练 2 Do you know the answer _____ the

question?

- A. of B. for C. to D. at

知识点三:辨析 look, see, watch 与 read

1. look 作名词,have a look at... 表示“看一看……”;作不及物动词,强调“看”的动作,接宾语时,后要加介词 _____;作系动词,表示“看起来”,后接形容词作表语。

2. see 强调“看”的结果,可直接加宾语,常用于看电影,看病等。常用结构 see sb. do sth. 看见某人做过某事;see sb. _____ sth. 看到某人正在干某事。

3. watch 作名词,意为“手表”;作动词,表示“观看;注

视”,常用于看电视、比赛、演出等。常用结构:watch sb. _____ sth. 观看某人做某事;watch sb. doing sth. 观看某人正在干某事。

4. read 为及物动词,表示“读”,常用于看书,报刊杂志、信等。短语 do some reading 表示“阅读”。

例 3 I _____ around but _____ nothing.

- A. looked; saw B. saw; looked
C. watched; saw D. looked; watched

解析:句意为“我四处看,但什么也没看见。”表“四处看”这一动作,应用 look;表示“没看见”这一结果,应用 see,故选 A。

有效训练 3 Mary likes _____ books while her

brother likes _____ sports games on TV.

- A. watching; looking B. reading; seeing
C. looking; watching D. reading; watching

知识点四:thank

1. 作名词,常用复数,意为“感谢;谢意”。thanks a lot. = _____ you very much. 多谢;thanks _____... 幸亏;由于;give thanks to... 向……致以感谢

2. 作动词,意为“感谢”。“thank you/thanks _____ + 名词/动名词”表示“因……而感谢你”。

例 4 Thanks _____ her help, the girl in danger was saved.

- A. to B. of C. with D. in

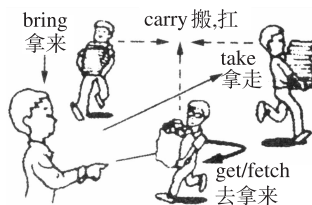
解析:由句意“多亏她的帮助,处于危险中的女孩被救了。”可知,应选 A。

有效训练 4 Thanks for _____ me so much

help.

- A. give B. to give
C. giving D. gave

知识点五:辨析 take, bring, carry, get 与 fetch



由图示知,五个动词都有“拿;带”的意思,但 _____ 意为“拿走;带走”,指把某物(人)从说话处带到别处, take... to... 把……带到……, take away 带走; _____ 意为“拿来”,指把某物(人)从别处带到说话人所在地方,与 take 所表示的方向相反, bring... to... 把……带到……; carry 意为“提;拿”,不强调方向性,只表示携带; _____ 意为“去拿来”,与 _____ 同义,指到别处把某



物(人)带回来,强调的是动作的往返。

例 5 —Dick, _____ your raincoat with you when you go to school. It's going to rain.

—OK, I will.

A. bring B. get C. take D. fetch

解析: 由句意“当你去上学时带上雨衣”可知,指的是从说话处带走到学校,应用 take, 故选 C。

有效训练 5 —Why do Chinese people like red?

—Because they think it can _____ them good luck.

A. carry B. bring C. make D. take

→ 知识点六: need

1. 作实义动词,意为“需要”,常用搭配为: need + 名词/代词; need (sb) _____ sth. 需要(某人)去干某事,主语为人; need _____ sth. = need to be done 需要被……,主语为某物。

2. 作情态动词“需要”时,后接动词_____,无人称、数和时态的变化,多用于疑问句或否定句中。以 must 开头的一般疑问句后否定答语多用 needn't 或 don't have to (不必)。

3. 作不可数名词,意为“需要”。

例 6 Lessons start at 9:30, so we _____ go so early.

A. don't need B. needn't to
C. don't need to D. need do

解析: need 作实义动词时,否定形式为 don't need to do sth.; 作情态动词时,否定形式为 needn't do sth., 故选 C。

有效训练 6 —Must I stay at home and take care of

her?

—No, you _____.

A. mustn't B. won't
C. can't D. needn't

→ 知识点七: Let's play ping-pong. 咱们一起打乒乓球吧。

1. 以 let's 开头的祈使句表建议,意为“让我们;咱们”,后接动词_____。可用表建议的句型: What/How about doing sth.? 或 Why not do sth.? 替换。

拓展: Let's do sth. 变反意疑问句时,疑问部分用 shall we; Let us do sth. 变反意疑问句时,疑问部分用 will you。

2. 句中短语 play ping-pong 意为“打乒乓球”。play 后接球类名词时,其前不加任何冠词。

拓展: play 后接乐器类名词时,其前加定冠词_____; play 后接某类运动名词,如 card, game, sport 等时,名词用复数形式; play _____ sb./sth. 表示“与某人/物一起玩”; play sb. 表示“扮演某人”。

例 7 —We don't have much homework this weekend. Shall we go out together?

—OK. Let's _____ basketball.

A. play B. play the
C. playing a D. to play

解析: let's 后接动词原形,且球类名词 basketball 与 play 连用时,其前不加冠词,故选 A。

有效训练 7 I like playing _____ baseball, but

my brother likes playing _____ guitar.

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

→ 知识点八: That sounds good. 听起来不错。

句中的 sound 为感官系动词,意为“听起来”,后接形容词作表语。短语 sound like + 名词/代词意为“听起来像”。

拓展: 1. 除 sound 外,我们还学过感官系动词 _____ (看上去), _____ (尝起来), _____ (闻起来), _____ (感觉),后常接形容词作表语。

2. sound 还可作名词,指自然界的各种声音。而 _____ 指说话声或嗓音, _____ 指令人不愉快的声音或噪音。

例 8 Her father is more than fifty, but he _____ quite young.

A. tastes B. smells C. sounds D. looks

解析: 由句意“她父亲五十多岁了”和“年轻”可知,后句应为“但他看上去很年轻”,故选 D。

有效训练 8 Not all singers have nice _____.

A. sound B. voice C. noise D. noises

→ 知识点九: 辨析 interest, interesting 与 interested

1. interest 可作名词,兴趣,爱好;也可作动词,使……感兴趣。

2. interesting 作形容词,令人感兴趣的,多用于修饰 _____ (人/物),作表语或定语。

3. interested 作形容词,感兴趣的,用于修饰 _____ (人/物),只作表语。

be/become interested in (doing) sth. 对……感兴趣,相当于 take (an) interest in (doing) sth.

拓展: 一些表示人的情感或情绪的词,有-ing 和-ed 两种形容词形式,以-ing 结尾的常修饰物,如: boring, exciting, moving, relaxing 等;以-ed 结尾的常修饰人,如:



bored, excited, moved, relaxed 等。

例 9 It's really _____ to meet my old friends in a strange place.

- A. worried B. excited
C. exciting D. surprised

解析: 修饰“在陌生的地方遇到老朋友”这件事应用以-ing 结尾的形容词, 故选 C。

有效训练 9 I'm _____ in collecting coins. It's _____ and valuable.

- A. interesting; interested B. interested; interesting
C. interested; interest D. interest; interested

知识点十: 辨析 also, too, either 与 as well

四者都可译为“也”, 但 _____ 一般用于肯定句或疑问句中, 放于实义动词之前, be 动词、助动词、情态动词之后; _____ 一般用于肯定句句末, 也可用于疑问句中, as well 的用法与 too 相同; _____ 用于否定句句尾。

例 10 I like swimming, and my sister _____ likes swimming.

- A. too B. as well C. also D. either

解析: 用于肯定句中, 实义动词 like 之前, 应用 also, 故选 A。

有效训练 10 —I'm not sure which tie to wear to the party.

—God! I have no idea, _____.

- A. too B. either C. also D. as well



真题演练 课内达标

- (2011 · 铜仁) — _____ we clean the classroom at once?
—No, you _____. You _____ clean it after school.
A. Must; needn't; may B. Must; mustn't; can
C. Shall; can't; must D. Need; mustn't; may
- (2011 · 荆州) —What _____ do you like?
—I run every morning, and often play tennis at week-ends.
A. sports B. music C. art D. subjects
- (2011 · 株洲) Healthy food and exercise help _____ to study better.
A. us B. we C. our
- (2011 · 河北) She learned to play _____ piano all by herself.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

- (2011 · 德阳) Stop making so much _____. The children are sleeping.
A. voice B. noise C. sound
- (2011 · 广东) —Have you ever seen the movie called Los Angeles 2011?
—Yes, but I think it's _____. I fell asleep when I saw it.
A. exciting B. boring
C. bored D. excited
- (2011 · 长沙) Look! There are some _____ on the floor.
A. child B. water C. boxes D. girl
- (2011 · 济宁) Stand over there, _____ you will get a better view of the whole city.
A. or B. and C. but D. though
- (2011 · 福州) —I often listen to the song Rainbow.
—So do I. It _____ beautiful.
A. feels B. smells C. sounds
- (2011 · 铜仁) —What does your English teacher look like?
—She's tall and thin _____ long hair.
A. have B. has C. there is D. with



高效训练 综合测评

I. 单项选择

- (2011 · 福州) —I'm thirsty. May I have something to drink?
—OK. Here's some _____.
A. rice B. bread
C. water
- (2011 · 福州) —Mom, must I finish my homework now?
—No, you _____. You may have supper first.
A. mustn't B. needn't
C. can't
- (2011 · 福州) —We all like Miss Wang.
—I agree with you. She always makes her English classes _____.
A. interested B. interest
C. interesting
- (2011 · 临沂) Tell Sally to call _____, please.
A. my B. me
C. mine D. myself
- (2011 · 济宁) —You never exercise.
— _____. I walk for more than one hour ev-



ery day.

A. Yes, I do

B. No, I don't

C. Yes, I am

C. No, I'm not

- () 6. (2011 · 江西) The doctor told me to eat more _____ because it's good for my health.

A. orange

B. vegetables

C. ice cream

D. fish

- () 7. (2011 · 长沙) I often _____ my homework after supper. But yesterday evening, I _____ TV.

A. do; watch

B. did; watched

C. did; watch

D. do; watched

- () 8. (2011 · 聊城) Peter regards Liaocheng as his second _____ because he has lived here for ten years.

A. family

B. house

C. home

D. room

- () 9. (2011 · 河南) —What do you want to be in the future, Nick?

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

A. a; a

B. a; an

C. the; an

D. a; the

- () 10. (2011 · 河北) Tony is a quiet student, _____ he is active in class.

A. so

B. and

C. but

D. or

- () 11. (2011 · 河北) This sentence _____ right. Please write it down.

A. feels

B. sounds

C. tastes

D. smells

- () 12. (2011 · 铜仁) —It's a fine day today. How about _____?

—Sound great!

A. go hiking

B. go to hike

C. going hiking

D. to go to hike

II. (2011 · 河南) 完形填空

I like all kinds of chocolate, especially bitter chocolate. So when Mother had bought one, I couldn't help thinking about 1.

I was helping Father in the yard when suddenly I got an idea. I could cut a piece 2 that chocolate without anyone knowing it.

I waited 3 Mother went outside feeding the chickens. Then I told Father I wanted to go for a drink of water. I went into the room and got the 4 down. Just when I had the knife ready to cut, I heard Mother coming. So I had to put the chocolate 5 into my shirt, went to my room and 6 the chocolate there. And then I went

back to 7 Father.

All the rest of the afternoon, I didn't dare to look at Father. Every time he spoke. It made me jump. My hands began shaking and my heart started 8 fast. I didn't want the chocolate any more. I 9 wanted to get a chance to put it back.

Have you ever had a similar 10?

- () 1. A. him B. her C. it D. this

- () 2. A. off B. into C. on D. along

- () 3. A. while B. after C. since D. until

- () 4. A. water B. chocolate

C. chicken

D. shirt

- () 5. A. silently B. easily C. slowly D. quickly

- () 6. A. hid B. ate

C. held

D. returned

- () 7. A. tell B. help C. find D. call

- () 8. A. falling B. breaking

C. beating

D. jumping

- () 9. A. still B. hardly C. just D. never

- () 10. A. experience B. excuse

C. mistake

D. moment

III. 阅读理解

(A)

(2011 · 桂林)

Tom was three years old. He liked to watch TV with his parents after supper, but his parents never let him stay long. Mother would say, "It's eight o'clock now. It's time for you to go to bed, Tom."

"But why don't you go to bed, too?" Tom always asked.

"We are adults (大人)," mother would say, "And adults go to bed late."

One evening Tom asked his mother for an apple.

"But it's too late," his mother didn't want to give him anything to eat at bedtime. "The apples are already asleep."

"But not all of them, mom," Tom said, "The baby apples are perhaps asleep, but their parents are surely awake."

- () 1. Tom liked to watch TV with _____ after supper.

A. his father and mother

B. his sister

C. his grandparents

D. his brother

- () 2. His parents _____ let him stay long.

A. never

B. sometimes

C. often

D. usually



- () 3. One evening Tom asked his mother for _____.
A. an egg B. an apple
C. an orange D. a pear
- () 4. His mother didn't want to give anything to him to eat _____.
A. in the morning
B. in the afternoon
C. at bedtime
D. at noon
- () 5. From the story we know _____.
A. Tom was a quiet boy
B. Tom was a bad boy
C. Tom was a lazy boy
D. Tom was a clever boy

(B)

(2011·呼和浩特)

The word "sport" first meant something that people did in their free time. Later it often meant hunting(捕猎) wild animals and birds.

About a hundred years ago the word was first used for organized games. This is the usual meaning of the word today. People spend a lot of their spare time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play because they want to. A few people are paid for the sport they play. These people are called professional sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for only a few years, but during that time the best one can earn a lot of money.

For example, a professional footballer in England earns more than \$3,000 a year. The stars earn a lot more. International golf and tennis champions(网球锦标赛) can make more than \$50,000 in a year. Of course, only a few sportsmen can earn as much money as that. It is only possible in sports for individuals(个人) like golf, tennis and motor-racing. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is that: The stars can earn more money from advertising than from sport. An advertising for sports equipment(装备) does not simply say "Buy our thing". It says "Buy the same shirt and shoes as...". Famous sportsmen can even advertise things like watches and food. They allow the companies to use their name or a photo of them and they are paid for this. Sport is no longer just something for people's spare time.

根据上文内容判断正(T)误(F)

- () 6. A "professional" sportsman is someone who likes sports very much.
- () 7. The word "sport" now usually means "organized" games.

- () 8. An advertisement for sports equipment just says "Buy our thing".
- () 9. The sport stars can earn as much money from advertising as from sport.
- () 10. This passage mainly talks about sport and money.

IV. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子

- (2011·长沙) Mr White is a teacher. He works in a middle s _____.
- (2011·泉州) Fifteen and twenty-five is f _____.
- (2011·桂林) Hello, my n _____ is Peter. I'm from England.
- (2011·桂林) If you are in danger, remember to dial (拨) the telephone n _____ 110 at once.
- (2011·桂林) Sunday is the _____ (第一) day of a week.
- (2011·盐城) E _____ fresh vegetables and doing enough exercise will be good for your health.
- (2011·长沙) 谢谢你邀请我参加你的生日聚会。
Thank you _____ asking me to your birthday _____.
- (2011·北京) 多吃蔬菜水果对健康有好处。
_____ your health to eat more vegetables and fruit.
- (2011·广州) Listen carefully and a _____ my question.
- (2011·烟台) Walking on the beach makes you feel _____ (放松).

V. 句型转换

- (2011·济南) Alice does the shopping on Sundays. (改为否定句)
Alice _____ the shopping on Sundays.
- (2011·济南) Before talking, he told me his name and I told him my name. (改写句子, 句意不变)
We _____ before talking.
- (2011·临沂) Alice has a tennis racket. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Alice _____ a tennis racket?
- (2011·乐山) Shall we have a picnic at the weekend? (改为同义句)
_____ having a picnic at the weekend?

VI. (2011·乐山) 根据对话内容, 在空白处填入恰当的表达

A: What do you want for breakfast?

B: I want 1.

A: If you don't eat anything, you'll 2 at school.

B: I've got some chocolate in my bag.





A: Oh, Sam, if you don't eat properly, you'll get sick.
B: OK, I'll eat an apple as well.
A: 3 is not enough. It's a long time until lunch.
B: But mum, I'm not hungry.
A: It doesn't matter. You must eat something. It's good for you.
B: OK, but it must be quick.
A: Here's a sandwich and 4.
B: OK. I'll drink the milk, but I'll take the sandwich with me and eat it on the bus.
A: Tomorrow you must get up earlier.
B: mum, I must go. I'll 5 if I don't go now.
A: Bye.
B: Bye.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____

Ⅶ. (2011·兰州)用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,每个单词限用一次,使短文通顺、正确连贯。

child, all, see, family, for a moment, show, in, loved, together, cook

People are so busy these days that many people have no time 1. This becomes a problem, because most 2 love home cooking! The food tastes good and warm, and a family meal brings everyone 3. In some families, meals are often the only times everyone 4 one another at the same time.
Another reason people enjoy home cooking is that it is often a way of 5 love. A parent who makes some cookies is not just satisfying a 6 sweet tooth. She or he is sending a message. The message says, "I care about you enough to spend an hour making cookies that you will eat up 7 fifteen minutes if I let you."
There is also something about the smell of home cooking. The smell of home cooking pleases people of 8 ages. It makes most of us feel good and 9, even if we are the ones doing the cooking! Next time you smell a cake making, stop 10 and pay attention to your mood(心情).
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____

Ⅷ. 书面表达
初中三年的英语学习中,我们与北京阳光中学的同学成了朝夕相处的朋友,其中 Daniel 的善良和助人为乐等优秀品质给我们留下了深刻的印象。请根据课本内容及下表提示,用英语写一篇题为“My Friend Daniel”的短文。

Daniel			
Appearance		Likes	
		Dislikes	sports
Personality	helpful——help an old woman cross the road		
	kind——work at the Helping Hands Club		
	creative——create a TV programme		
	...		
What can you learn from him?			

- 注意事项:
- 词数:80 词左右(已给出的文章开头不计入总词数);
 - 文中不能出现真实姓名、校名等信息;
 - 文章必须包含表格所提供的主要信息,并作适当发挥。

My Friend Daniel
My friend Daniel comes from Beijing Sunshine Secondary School. He _____



Units 7~12



知识梳理 探究提高

I. 易考词汇

1. sale(*n.*)→_____ (*v.*)卖;出售→_____ (反义词)买
2. big(*adj.*)→_____ (反义词)小的→_____ (同义词)大的
3. long(*adj.*)→_____ (反义词)短的→_____ (*n.*)长度
4. help(*n. & v.*)→_____ (*adj.*)有帮助的→_____ (*n.*)助手
5. success(*n.*)→_____ (*adj.*)成功的→_____ (*adv.*)成功地→_____ (*v.*)成功
6. happy(*adj.*)→_____ (*adv.*)幸福地;高兴地→_____ (*n.*)幸福
7. real(*adj.*)→_____ (*adv.*)真正地
8. two(*num.*)→_____ (序数词)第二→_____ (*adv.*)两次
9. three(*num.*)→_____ (序数词)第三
10. nine(*num.*)→_____ (序数词)第九
11. twenty(*num.*)→_____ (序数词)第二十
12. five(*num.*)→_____ (序数词)第五
13. act(*v.*)→_____ (*n.*)动作片→_____ (*n.*)演员
14. tooth(*n.*)→_____ (复数)牙齿
15. music(*n.*)→_____ (*n.*)音乐家

II. 重点短语

1. 给你_____
2. 几岁_____
3. 在九月五号_____
4. 事实上,实际上_____
5. 在周末_____
6. 说英语_____
7. 到家_____
8. 起床_____
9. 擅长_____
10. 对某人要求严格_____
11. after lunch _____
12. on Sunday _____
13. play with sth. _____
14. on sale _____
15. have a look at _____
16. a little _____

III. 必背句型

1. _____ these blue socks? 这些蓝

色的袜子多少钱?

- _____ ten _____. 十美元。
2. _____ do you want? 你想要什么颜色的?
 3. _____ is your _____ birthday? 你母亲的生日是什么时候?
 4. _____ you want _____ go to movie? 你想去看电影吗?
 5. _____ of movies do you _____? 你喜欢哪种电影?
 6. She often _____ to see Beijing Opera _____ her father. 她经常和爸爸一起在看京剧。
 7. I _____ to _____ the music club. 我想参加音乐俱乐部。
 8. _____ you _____ the guitar? 你会弹吉他吗?
 9. _____ do you usually go to bed? 你通常几点上床睡觉?
 10. He _____ breakfast _____ seven o'clock. 他七点吃早饭。
 11. _____ your _____ subject? 你最喜欢的科目是什么?
 12. _____ do you _____ science? 你为什么喜欢科学课?
 - _____ it's _____. 因为它很有趣。
 13. _____ is _____ science teacher? 你们的科学教师是谁?
 14. _____ funny time to eat breakfast! 此时吃早饭多么有趣啊!

IV. 重点语法

1. 一般现在时的一般和特殊疑问句
2. 情态动词 can 的用法
3. 数词的用法



聚焦考点 真题例证

→ 知识点一:辨析 want 与 would like

1. 两者都表示“想要”后接名词、代词、_____或复合结构(即:sb. to do sth.)。
2. want 的疑问句需用助动词 do/does/did, 否定句需用 don't/doesn't/didn't; would like 的疑问句构成是将_____提前,否定句是在_____后加 not。
3. Would you like + 名词? 的答语为 Yes, please. / No, thanks. ; Would you like to do sth.? 的答语为: Yes, I'd love/like to. / I'd love to, but... / Sure, I'd love to.

例 1 Do you want _____ with me tomorrow?



- A. to go swimming B. going swimming
C. to go to swimming D. go to swim

解析: want 后接 to do sth., 排除 B、D 项; go swimming 为固定搭配, 故选 A。

有效训练 1 Does your sister want something to eat? (改为同义句)

_____ your sister _____ something to eat?

知识点二: 辨析 join, take part in 与 attend

三者都表示“加入; 参加”, 但 _____ 指加入某团体、组织、党派、一群人等, 并成为其中的一员, 相当于 become a member of; _____ 指参加某一项活动并在其中起一定的作用; attend 指出席会议, 到场等, 侧重只是看或听, 不强调其作用。

例 2 Your English isn't good. You should _____ an English club.

- A. take part in B. join
C. attend D. joining

解析: 情态动词 should 后接动词原形, 且“加入俱乐部”指的是加入团体, 应用 join, 故选 B。

有效训练 2 The radio says that 10 great scientists will _____ the conference and Dr. Green will give a speech on economy.

- A. join B. take part in
C. attend D. join in

知识点三: help

1. 作不可数名词, 意为“帮助; 帮忙”。_____ the help of... 意为“在……的帮助下”。

2. 作动词, 意为“帮助; 帮忙”, 常用结构为: help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事; help sb. _____ sth. 在某方面帮助某人; help oneself to... 随便吃/喝……; can't help _____ sth. 忍不住做某事; help do sth. 帮助做某事; Can I help you? 你想买点什么/点什么菜……?, 这是服务行业的常用语, 同义句为 What can I do for you?

例 3 —Help _____ to some soup, children.
—Thanks a lot.

- A. yourself B. yourselves
C. yours D. you

解析: help oneself to... 为固定搭配, 由 children 可知, 其中的反身代词应为 yourselves(你们自己), 故选 B。

有效训练 3 If you have finished your homework, you should _____ washing and cooking.

- A. look after B. help with
C. thanks for D. play with

知识点四: 辨析 speak, say, tell 与 talk

1. speak *vi.* 讲话, 发言, 指说话的能力和方式; *vt.* 说, 后接某种语言。

2. say *vt.* 说; 写着, 强调说话的内容, 后常接宾语从句。

3. tell *vi.* 告诉; 讲述, 强调讲给别人听。常用结构为: tell sb. (not) _____ sth. 告诉某人(不)干某事; tell sb. sth. = tell sth. _____ sb. 告诉某人某事; tell sb. _____ sth. 告诉某人关于某事; tell... from... 区别……; tell sb. + 疑问词 + to do sth. 告诉某人……干某事。

4. talk *vi.* 谈话; 交谈, 强调与人交谈。常用短语 talk to/with sb. 与某人交谈; talk _____ 谈论

例 4 When I was a child, my grandmother often _____ me funny stories.

- A. spoke B. told
C. said D. talked

解析: “讲故事”应用 tell, 故选 B。

有效训练 4 She often tells people _____ water in our daily life.

- A. save B. saving
C. to save D. saves

知识点五: show

1. *n.* 展览; 演出。be _____ show 意为展出; 陈列。

2. *v.* 展示; 给……看。常用短语: show sb. sth. = show sth. _____ sb. 把某物给某人看; show sb. _____ 带某人参观; show off 炫耀; show sb. + 疑问词 + to do sth. 向某人展示……干某事。

例 5 Could you _____ me how to use your MP5?

- A. show B. say
C. make D. learn

解析: 由句意“你能给我演示一下怎样使用你的 MP5 吗?”可知, 选 C。

有效训练 5 Let me show my photos _____ you.

- A. for B. to
C. with D. at

知识点六: 辨析 hope 与 wish

两者都表示“希望”, 后可接介词 for, 动词不定式, 名词、宾语从句等, 但 wish 可用于 wish sb. to do sth. 这一结构, 而 hope 不能; wish 可表示祝愿, hope 无此用法; 与



第一题案·初中总复习

宾语从句连用时, wish 表难以实现或不可能实现的愿望, 从句用虚拟语气, hope 则表示一种能实现的愿望; hope 可用于省略句 I hope not. 和 I hope so., 但 wish 不能。

例 6 We _____ you to help him.

- A. wish B. hope
C. let D. make

解析: let/make sb. do sth. 为固定搭配, 排除 C、D 项; 表示“希望某人干某事”时, 只能用 wish, 故选 A。

有效训练 6 —Do you think you will lose the game?

—No, _____.

- A. I hope so B. I'm sure
C. I hope not D. I'm afraid so

→ 知识点七: how much

1. 意为“多少钱”, 提问物品的价格, 谓语动词的单、复数由后面的名词决定。同义句型为: How much do/does sth. cost? 或 _____ the price of...?

2. 意为“多少”, 提问不可数名词的数量。同义短语为 how _____, 但提问可数名词数量。

例 7 —_____ meat do we need for the dinner?

—Half a kilo is enough.

- A. How many B. How much
C. How long D. How far

解析: 由答语可知, 提问的是数量, meat 为不可数名词, 故选 B。

有效训练 7 —_____ is the blue bag?

—100 yuan.

- A. How many B. How much
C. How far D. How often

→ 知识点八: 辨析 get, arrive 与 reach

三者都可表示“到达”, 后接地点名词时, 可用 get _____/arrive _____ (小地方)/arrive _____ (大地方)/reach; 后接地点副词 here, there, home 时, 省略介词, 即: get/arrive/reach+地点副词。

例 8 The visitors _____ the Great Wall at nine this morning.

- A. got B. arrived
C. reached D. reached to

解析: reach 为及物动词, 后直接跟宾语, 故选 C。

有效训练 8 Her mother was cooking when she _____ home.

- A. got to B. reached to

- C. arrived at D. arrived

→ 知识点九: 辨析 a little; a few, little 与 few

少量; 几个 (表肯定)	很少; 几乎没有 (表否定)	后接名词
a little	little	不可数名词
a few	few	可数名词

注意: a little 也可表示“一点”, 用于形容词/副词前或修饰动词; little 可表示“小的”, 如: a little boy 一个小男孩。

例 9 Tom couldn't buy the dictionary because he had _____ money with him.

- A. a few B. few
C. little D. a little

解析: money 为不可数名词, 可以由 a little 或 little 修饰, 根据主句句意可知选 C。

有效训练 9 I don't understand the story though there are _____ new words in it.

- A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

→ 知识点十: 辨析 and, but 与 or

1. _____ 意为“和, 而且”, 常用来连接肯定句/疑问句中具有并列或对称关系的词、短语或句子。

2. _____ 意为“但是”, 用来连接具有转折关系的词、短语或句子。

3. or 意为“或者”, 表选择, 用于否定句或选择疑问句中; or 还可意为“否则”, 表假设, 可与 if...not 句式互换。

4. and 和 or 用于否定句中的区别: 当列举成分是主语, 且在否定词之前用 and 连接; 而当列举成分在否定词之后时, 用 or 构成完全否定; 在否定句中, 如果所连接的两部分都有否定词, 那么用 and 而不用 or。

例 10 Study hard, _____ you will fall behind.

- A. and B. but C. or D. because

解析: 由句意“努力学习”和“你将会落后”可知, 表示假设关系, 应用 or (否则), 故选 C。

有效训练 10 He has a lot of money, _____ he isn't happy.

- A. and B. but C. so D. or

→ 知识点十一: 辨析 because 与 because of

1. _____ 后接原因状语从句, 与 so (因此、所以) 为一对关联词, 常回答 why 开头的特殊疑问句。

2. _____ 后接表原因的名词或名词性短语。

例 11 They didn't go to the party _____ the heavy rain.



- A. because B. because of
C. so D. as

解析:表原因时, because 后接一个句子, 而 because of 后可接名词短语, 故选 B。

有效训练 11 He was late for the meeting _____

the traffic was heavy.

- A. because of B. instead of
C. because D. so

→ 知识点十二: What a funny time to eat breakfast!

这个时间吃早餐真有趣!

该句是感叹句, 用来表达强烈的情感, 句子结构为: _____ (+ a/an) + 形容词 + 名词 + 主谓!

拓展: how 引导的感叹句结构为: _____ + 形容词 / 副词 + 主谓!

例 12 How kind the old men are! (改为同义句)

_____ old men they are!

解析:感叹词 how 修饰形容词 kind, 可用感叹词 what 修饰名词 men 来改写, 名词前的修饰词为 kind 和 old, 故答案为: What kind。

有效训练 12 _____ exciting the news is!

- A. What B. What an
C. How D. How an



真题演练 课内达标

- (2011 · 兰州) "Don't _____ to strangers on your way to and from school", mother often _____ to me.
A. speak; says B. speak; tells
C. talk; speaks D. talk; tells
- (2011 · 烟台) —Do you think the rain will stop tomorrow?
—_____. It has rained for ten days. It's too wet everywhere.
A. I hope not B. I'm sure it is
C. I'm afraid it will D. I hope so
- (2011 · 江西) Come on, _____ you'll be late.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
- (2011 · 江西) —Can I help you?
—_____. I want to buy some T-shirts for my children.
A. Yes, please B. No, thanks
C. It doesn't matter D. Of course I can
- (2011 · 滨州) Now, everybody, please turn to Page _____ and look at the _____ picture.

- A. Fifth; five B. Five; fifth
C. Fifth; fifth D. Five; five

- (2011 · 潍坊) _____ great scientist Qian Xuesen is!
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
- (2011 · 泉州) —_____ are those vegetables?
—Two yuan a kilo.
A. How many B. How much
C. What D. How
- (2011 · 泰安) —Happy birthday to you, Mary?
—_____.
A. Thanks a lot B. The same to you
C. You're welcome D. It's kind of you
- (2011 · 荆州) —I'm afraid a car is too expensive for me.
—But more and more Chinese can _____ to buy one.
A. expect B. afford C. choose D. offer
- (2011 · 河北) We'd better wait _____ more minutes. I think Jeff will come soon.
A. a few B. few
C. a little D. little



高效训练 综合测评

I. 单项选择

- (2011 · 长沙) Mr. Black is rich, _____ he is not happy.
A. and B. or C. but D. 不填
- (2011 · 德州) _____ is celebrated on September 10th.
A. National Day
B. Teachers' Day
C. Dragon Boat Festival
D. Spring Festival
- (2011 · 河南) _____ fine day it is! Let's go and fly a kite.
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- (2011 · 北京) Hurry up, _____ you will miss the plane.
A. and B. but C. so D. or
- (2011 · 上海) The manager _____ that the business would be worse after the stock(股票) went down.
A. talked B. told C. said D. spoke
- (2011 · 德阳) The final exam is coming. Our teachers tell us _____ time.
A. not to waste B. not waste
C. don't waste
- (2011 · 株洲) Tony wants _____ a job as a



language teacher in China.

A. to find B. finding C. find

() 8. (2011·成都) The old man asked the girl to take another seat _____ he wanted to sit next to his wife.

A. because B. so that C. so

() 9. (2011·哈尔滨) Each of us has _____ life goals, which will guide us to a bright future. Without life goals, we may waste our lifetime.

A. a little B. few C. a few

() 10. (2011·德阳)—Can I help you, sir?

—I'd like to have 100 _____. I want my students to draw pictures.

A. piece of paper

B. pieces of paper

C. pieces of papers

II. (2011·兰州) 完形填空

One day at the end of the class, a wise teacher told each of her students to 1 a plastic bag and a bag of potatoes to school.

The next day she told her students: "From today on, for every person you don't like in your lives, you can choose a potato, write the person's name and the date 2 it and then put it in the plastic bag." Day after day, some of the students' bags were very 3. They were then told to carry this bag with them everywhere they went for a week. They would put it inside their quilts 4, on the seats when sitting in a car or on a bus, and next to their desks at school. The days carrying the bag around with them 5 students get to know what a weight they were carrying in their minds. They had to pay attention to it all the time 6 they wouldn't forget it. As time passed by, the potatoes went bad and 7 nasty (恶心). They all tried to get rid of them.

Too often we think of tolerance (宽容) as a gift to 8 people, and it clearly is for ourselves! If we choose to keep our sadness and hatred (仇恨) in our 9, we will have to carry them around all our lives.

Do you think you have got 10 from the wise teacher and what she asked her students to do?

() 1. A. take B. bring C. put D. show

() 2. A. in B. at C. on D. with

() 3. A. heavy B. strong C. light D. big

() 4. A. in the morning B. in the afternoon

C. during the day D. at night

() 5. A. kept B. made C. asked D. allowed

() 6. A. as soon as B. since

C. so that D. until

() 7. A. sounded B. tasted C. smelt D. felt

() 8. A. another B. other
C. the other D. others


() 9. A. hands B. eyes
C. stomachs D. hearts

() 10. A. anything B. nothing
C. somebody D. anybody


III. 阅读理解

(A)

(2011·广东)



Jazz-Mataz
The music & gym activity for pre-schoolers.
It's fun, educational and great for the development of social skills.
English is the only language needed.



Fun French or Spanish Clubs
Where children have fun, make friends and learn a language from excellent teachers.

Welcome to LCF Language Clubs and Music & Gym Clubs

- Learn with songs, stories and games in Fun French or Spanish Clubs
- Affordable after-school care
- Fun music & gym clubs for young children
- Learn with stories, games, movement and rhymes in Jazz-Mataz
- Phone: 02392 370863
- Email: joinus@lcfclubs.com

These can be taught online, at a school club or at a local LCF center. You can do it after school or lunchtime. There are also chances to teach in-school. Many schools now need LCF teachers because they know LCF provides excellent training and supplies LCF teachers with the best resources (资源).

Come on and try it yourself at our local club near your home!

() 1. We can _____ in Fun French or Spanish Clubs.

A. have a party B. play chess
C. make friends D. watch movies

() 2. In LCF clubs, children can _____.

A. join fun painting and gym clubs
B. get education at school clubs only
C. learn with songs, games and cooking
D. learn with stories, games and movement

() 3. Jazz-Mataz is for children who can speak _____.

A. Spanish B. English
C. Chinese D. French

() 4. If you want to join an LCF club, you'd better