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中考金视点

九年级英语

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总 序

《中考金视点》是一套由中考命题研究专家精心策划,由来自北京海淀、朝阳等区的5所著名重点中学特高级教师主编的教辅品牌书。丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、政治七个学科,共14个分册,供7~9年级使用。编委会委托北京朝阳区张菁老师主持具体的编写工作,特别强调策划、编写与审定的三位一体,注重最新教育思想与考试大纲的合理运用;不论从栏目设计,还是内容编排,均体现出“以学生为本”的教育理念,理顺学与练、练与考、考与用的关系,强调权威性、科学性与实战性的统一,全力打造教辅用书的第一品牌。本丛书的主要栏目如下:

✱ 三维目标阐释 从新课标的角度,帮学生找准学习目标。

✱ 教材疑难点拨 对疑难问题进行重点讲解,为学生深入理解教材打下基础。

✱ 典型例题剖析 细致地分析了各种类型试题的解题思路,对学生正确解题起到了示范的作用。

✱ 思维误区警示 针对学生在学习经常出现的理解偏差或思维不到位现象,对学生提出警示,使其更快速地把握重点。

✱ 素质能力测试 针对学习中可能会遇到的各种创新

型试题,把中考中出现的最新考题融入其中,融试题于生活实践中,进而使学生达到既会学,又会用的效果。

谨以此书,献给在求学路上奋力拼搏的莘莘学子们!

丛书编委会

2006年3月于北京

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Unit 1

How do you study for a test?



✳ 三维目标阐释

1. 知识目标

(1) 学会使用介词 by 的用法, 能够用“by”的短语回答问题。

(2) 讨论学习的方法和如何应对考试, 怎样复习效果好, 并能组织对话。

(3) 掌握 how 引导的问句并能用“by + 动词的 ing”形式回答, 如:

by asking the teacher for help

2. 能力目标

(1) 能在对话中运用“by + 动词的 ing”形式练习会话, 并相互讨论在学习英语中遇到的困难以及解决的办法。

(2) 正确使用一般现在时, 特别是特殊疑问句中的用法。

3. 情感目标

(1) 通过互相讨论学习的方法从而了解适合自己的学习方法, 特别是学习英语的方法, 只有适合自己的学习方法, 才是最好的。

(2) 练习交际用语, 能用特殊疑问词提问并回答。

✳ 教材疑难点拨

知识点 1: I study by making vocabulary lists. 我凭借制作词汇表来学习。

点拨: 此句中 by 表示方式或手段, 有凭借的意思。介词后应接动词的 ing 形式。

e.g. I study for an English test by working with friends.

我通过和朋友一起学习来准备英语考试。

He makes a living by teaching.

他靠教书为生。

此外, by 还有其他好多用法, 常用的如:

表示旅行、运输等工具和方法。

e.g. I often go to school by bike.

我经常骑自行车上学。

知识点 2: What about listening to cassettes? 听听录音磁带怎么样呀?

点拨: What about 用于向对方提出一个建议, 或征求对方的意见, 后接名词代词或动词 + ing 形式。

e.g. What about a cup of tea?

来杯茶好吗?

What about going for a walk after supper?

晚饭后出去散散步好吗?

用于以上两种意义时, what about = how about, 两者在意义上没有什么大的区别。

知识点 3: It wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher when she talked to the class.

对我来说理解老师讲课的内容很不容易。

点拨: 在此句中 it 为形式主语, 而真正的主语是后边的不定式短语。

it 作形式主语时, 常用如下结构:

It is adj. /n. for sb. to do sth.

It is adj. /n. that + clause

e.g. It is very important for us to study English.

= It is very important that we study English.

学英语对我们来讲很重要。

for sb. 之前的形容词往往是物性的, 说明事物的特点。但在以某些形容词作表语时, 不定式前的 for sb. 常改为 of sb., 这些形容词是强调人性的, 即说明人的品质的好坏, 自身的特点。常见的有: kind, nice, foolish, good, polite 等。

e.g. It is very nice of you to come and see me. 你

来看我真是太好了。

It's clever of him to work out the maths problem.

他很聪明,能算出这道数学题。

知识点 4: I couldn't always make complete sentences, either.

我也不能总是连成完整的句子。

点拨: too, either 两词都有“也”的意思,但用法是不同的。too 表示肯定的“也”,而 either 表示否定的“也”。

e. g. I like watching TV. 我喜欢看电视。

She likes watching TV, too.

她也喜欢看电视。

e. g. He didn't finish his homework yesterday.

他昨天没完成作业。

I didn't finish my homework yesterday, either.

我昨天也没完成作业。

知识点 5: I don't know how to use commas. 我不知道怎样使用逗号。

点拨: 疑问词 + 不定式可做主语、表语和宾语等。

e. g. I don't know **where to spend my summer holidays**. (宾语)

我不知道到哪里去过暑假。

My question is **where to find this kind of book**. (表语)

我想问的问题是到哪儿能找到这本书。

“疑问词 + 不定式”如在句中做宾语,这种结构可转换成一个由疑问词引导的宾语从句。

e. g. I don't know how to use the machine.

= I don't know how I can use the machine.

我不知道如何使用这台机器。

知识点 6: Have you ever studied with a group? 你曾参加过小组学习吗?

点拨: 句中的 ever 通常用于疑问句,有“曾经”的意思,常和完成时连用。

e. g. Have you ever been to Hong Kong?

你曾经去过香港吗?

知识点 7: It's amazing how much this helps.

这种方法非常有效,简直让人吃惊。

点拨: 这是一个复合句,其中“how much this helps”是由疑问词 how much 引导的宾语从句,引导

的从句在疑问词后用陈述语序,和特殊疑问句的语序是不同的。

e. g. Where is the postoffice? 邮局在哪儿?

Could you tell me where the post office is?

你能告诉我邮局在哪儿吗?

✳ 典型例题剖析

例 1 _____ is our duty _____ those poor children in the mountain areas.

A. That; to help

B. That; help

C. It; to help

D. It; help

解析: 在此句中 it 为形式主语,而真正的主语是后边的不定式短语。

答案: C

例 2 —I don't know if his uncle _____.

—I think he _____ if it doesn't rain.

A. will come; comes

B. will come; will come

C. comes; comes

D. comes; will come

解析: 第一句中的 if 是“是否”的意思,两句中的“come”动作均未发生,故用一般将来时。

答案: B

例 3 —Did the teacher tell you _____ this afternoon?

—Yes. We'll go to visit the Science Museum.

A. to go where

B. how to do

C. what to do

D. to do what

解析: 动词 tell 可接“连接代(副)词 + 不定式”作宾语, A、D 可首先排除。根据后一句 We'll go to visit the Science Museum 的语境, tell you 后面应有宾语,而 what 和 to do 有动宾关系, how to do 后缺少宾语。故答案应为 C。

答案: C

例 4 I didn't hear _____ because there was too much noise.

A. what did he say

B. what he says

C. what he said

D. what does he say

解析: 本题考查宾语从句的语序和时态。主句为一般过去时的时候,从句应为过去的某种相应时态。所以 B、D 两项先排除。由关系代词引导的宾

语从句,要用陈述语序。A用的是倒装语序,也可排除,故答案为C。

答案:C

✳ 思维误区警示

1. it 作形式主语的用法

错点警示:

① It's very important of you to attend the meeting.

② He is impossible to give up smoking.

应对策略:此句检验形容词描绘的是不是人的品行,能否修饰人。important 是形容事物的

特点,故介词 of 应改为 for。第二句里,只能用 it 作形式主语,对于某人来说,用 for sb. 来表示。

正确表达:

① It's very important for you to attend the meeting.

② It is impossible for him to give up smoking.

2. 延续性动词和终止性动词的用法

错点警示:

① He has died for three years.

② He has come here for five days.

应对策略:延续性动词可以用于现在完成时,其完成时态可与表示“一段时间”的状语连用,而终止性动词表示的动作极其短暂,不能与表示一段时间的状态连用(只限肯定句)。

正确表达:

① He has been dead for three years.

He died three years ago.

It is three years since he died.

Three years has passed since he died.

② He has been here for five days.

He came here five days ago.

It is five days since he came here.

Five days has passed since he came here.

3. 宾语从句的时态

错点警示:

① He asked when they will go to the party.

② The teacher told us that light traveled faster than sound.

应对策略:在含有宾语从句的主从复合句中,当主句的谓语动词为过去时态时,从句须用表示过去的某种时态。

e. g. Miss Green said she had been to Beijing before.

格林小姐说她以前曾经去过北京。

但要特别注意:当宾语从句表述的是客观事实、科学真理、现在的习惯动作以及格言等时,其时态不受主句限制,而用一般现在时。

e. g. When I was a student, my teacher often told us that the earth goes round the sun.

当我还是学生的时候,老师常常告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。

正确表达:

① He asked when they would go to the party.

② The teacher told us that light travels faster than sound.

✳ 素质能力训练

(一) 达标训练

I. 选择与句中画线部分意思相同或相近的词或短语。

1. I don't want to spend so much money on such an old car. ()

- A. give, to B. pay, for
C. cost, on D. take, for

2. I'm going to return the books to the library. ()

- A. borrow B. get back
C. give back D. five

3. Get up early, or you'll miss the first train. ()

- A. not catch B. catch
C. love very much D. not find

4. Mary is wearing a blue dress. ()

- A. on B. in
C. putting on D. having

5. He will be all right soon. ()

- A. right B. good
C. strong D. well

II. 单项填空

1. I'm old enough to wash _____ clothes by myself. You can just wash _____. ()

- A. my, your B. mine, yours
C. my, yours D. your, my

2. The father wished the twins to be doctors, but

- _____ of them liked to study medicine. ()
- A. both B. neither
C. either D. none

3. Mike had nothing to breakfast, _____ ?
()

A. does he B. did he
C. didn't he D. had he

4. Never trouble me while I _____ in my room !

A. will sleep B. asleep
C. am sleeping D. slept

5. That white building _____ two years ago, but it looks quite old now. ()

A. built B. was built
C. is built D. builds

6. —How long _____ you _____ the bicycle?
—About two weeks. ()

A. have, had B. have, bought
C. did, buy D. have, get

7. I think maths is not so _____ as English.
()

A. interesting B. more interesting
C. most interesting D. very interesting

8. He _____ a cold for a week. ()

A. has had B. has
C. has caught D. caught

9. Is there _____ to eat for supper? ()

A. nice something B. something nice
C. nice anything D. anything nice

10. If it _____ tomorrow, we won't go to the zoo. ()

A. rain B. rains
C. will rain D. is raining

III. 用正确的介词填空。

- Mother is ill. I must look _____ her.
- There is a picture _____ the wall.
- There is a door _____ the wall.
- There are some birds _____ the tree.
- Are there many apples _____ the tree?
- This is a map _____ China.
- They often stay _____ home _____ Sunday.
- We usually get up _____ 6:30 _____ the morning _____ weekdays.

9. He is _____ the door. I can't see him.

10. Her hat looks _____ a cat.

11. Hello, class. Listen _____ me and then look _____ the blackboard.

12. There are a lot _____ boats _____ the middle of the river.

13. Does your mother go _____ work?

14. Mr. Li often helps Ann _____ her Chinese.

15. Who is the teacher _____ Class One?

(二) 创新训练

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- He has _____ (many) apple than I have.
- It's seven ten. We must _____ (go) to school.
- Mr. Green _____ (come) to China next year.
- Listen! Who _____ (sing) in the next room?
- He often _____ (walk) to school. He likes _____ (walk)
- It is time _____ (have) lunch now.
- She kept me _____ (wait) for two hours.
- They _____ (know) each other since they were young boys.
- The doctor told me _____ (drink) more water.
- He will go to watch the football mach if he _____ (have) time tomorrow.

II. 完形填空

A

Mr. Fool is by the window of a train in a 1. He is going to New York and he is 2 angry. The train begins 3 and an old porter came to the window. Mr. Fool 4 out angrily to the porter, "I gave you my luggage a quarter and an hour 5. But you haven't put it in the train, 6 isn't it here? And where have you put it?" The porter 7 Mr. Fool and says, "I 8 you everywhere, but I didn't find you. Your luggage isn't so foolish as you are. You're in the 9 train. This 10 is going to Washington."

- A. shop B. station
C. hospital D. factory ()
- A. enough B. a few
C. too much D. very ()

3. A. moving B. taking off
C. reaching D. stopping ()
4. A. says B. talks
C. calls D. speaks ()
5. A. front B. before
C. later D. ago ()
6. A. When B. Why
C. How D. What ()
7. A. watches B. saw
C. looked at D. has a look ()
8. A. found B. looked for
C. wanted D. found out ()
9. A. right B. on right
C. matter D. wrong ()
10. A. one B. man
C. ones D. bus ()

B

Last year Tom left school. He came to Taipei to 1 a job. He went from one company to another but 2 wanted him. Now he had little money. He had to go back to his small town. So he came to the station. He felt 3 and tired. It was very late at night and 4 was full of people. They were waiting 5 tickets of the last train. He bought the last ticket, and he was very happy.

At that time, a woman with a crying baby walked to him. She asked him to sell her the ticket. He gave her the ticket. He thought they needed it 6 he did. After 7 left, he sat on the bench(长凳) and didn't know 8 to go. Just then, an old man came and said, "Young man, I 9 what you did to the woman. I have a big company. I need a good young man like 10. Would you like to work for me?"

1. A. find B. see
C. look D. buy ()
2. A. everyone B. no one
C. nothing D. something ()
3. A. happy B. interesting
C. sad D. glad ()
4. A. the city B. the company
C. the farm D. the station ()
5. A. to buy B. to sell

- C. to give D. to pass ()
6. A. less than B. more than
C. smaller than D. worse than ()
7. A. Tom B. the bus
C. the train D. the old man ()
8. A. what B. which
C. why D. where ()
9. A. have seen B. don't know
C. don't like D. have done ()
10. A. the woman B. you
C. the baby D. her ()

III. 阅读理解

A

"We're going to move," Jimmy said to Mr. James, her teacher, with tears(眼泪) in her eyes, "Dad lost his job and now we don't have enough money to live in our house."

Pam was walking by and just heard Jimmy's talk with Mr. James.

In the lunchroom Pam met Carol and said, "I've got something to tell you about Jimmy." As she started to tell Carol about Jimmy's dad, several other classmates stopped to listen. Pam felt bad telling what she had heard but she went on anyway.

After school, Pam saw some of her classmates talking to Jimmy. "Where does your dad work?" one of the boys asked. Jimmy's face turned red. She left without answering.

Pam felt terrible, because she didn't mean to hurt Jimmy. And she hadn't thought that some of the classmates would make jokes and laugh at Jimmy about her father's losing the job. Pam didn't know what she could do to help Jimmy.

1. The story wants to tell us _____. ()
A. it's difficult to move away
B. girls don't like to talk to boys
C. students' report to the teacher
D. secrets are hard to keep
2. Jimmy's family had to move because _____.
()
A. her father lost his job
B. they had a better place to live in

- C. her classmates were not kind enough
D. her father changed his job
3. Jimmy's face turning red shows that she didn't _____. ()
A. feel well enough
B. know the answer
C. want to talk about her father
D. want to leave others
4. Pam felt very sorry _____. ()
A. and wanted to do something for Jimmy
B. but went on laughing at Jimmy
C. so she stopped to listen to others
D. and left without answering
5. The whole story happened _____. ()
A. in class
B. during and after school
C. at Mr. James' office
D. in the lunchroom

B

Dick and the Shoemaker

Dick was an English boy, and his age was seven. One of his feet was bigger than the other.

One day, on his way to school he met his friend John and said to him, "I can't find shoes for my feet in the shops." John said to him, "There's a good

shoemaker in my village, and his shoes are quite cheap." So Dick went to see the shoemaker and asked him to make him a pair of shoes.

After a week Dick went to the shop again. He looked at the shoes and was not happy. He said to the shoemaker, "I asked you to make one shoe bigger than the other, but you've made one smaller than the other."

1. Dick was from England and he is a student. ()
2. Dick's feet were both big. ()
3. Dick could not buy any shoes because they were very dear. ()
4. The word "shoemaker" means 鞋匠. ()
5. Dick went to the shoemaker only once. ()

IV. 书面表达

现在学生进网吧上网(get online)成风。请你根据所提供的内容用英语写一篇 80 词左右的讲话稿, 要点必须齐全。要求如下:

- 益处: 1. 学会使用现代设备——电脑;
2. 学习更多知识;
3. 开动脑筋。

弊端: 1. 过于沉迷游戏, 荒废学业;

2. 网上交友, 通信频繁, 学习越来越差。

建议: 1. 在校学习时, 不上网;

2. 暑假, 寒假时可去。

Unit 2

I used to be afraid of the dark.



✿ 三维目标阐释

1. 知识目标

(1) 学会 *used to + 动词原形* 这个句型, 表示过去经常做的事情。

(2) 正确使用 *be afraid of* 短语来造句, 讨论每个人害怕的事情, 想一想如何解决这些问题。

(3) 通过基础知识的学习, 同学之间能用所学句型组织对话进行交流。

2. 能力目标

(1) 通过过去的情况和现在的对比, 发现自己发生了什么样的改变, 又是如何改变的。

(2) 人是不断在发展变化的, 有时候自己察觉不到, 通过交流和对比进一步发现自己的缺点和不足。

(3) 能解决此类的问题, 用所学知识清楚地表达自己的观点和建议。

3. 情感目标

(1) 了解在成长过程中自己的改变, 进一步有目的地发展自身的特长, 找到还不足的地方, 从而下决心改正。

(2) 通过同学之间相互交流, 能够找到解决自身毛病的好方法, 增强战胜困难的勇气和决心。

✿ 教材疑难点拨

知识点 1: I used to be afraid of the dark.

我过去怕黑。

点拨: *be afraid of...* “害怕……”的意思, 该句型使用时, 后接名词、代词或动名词。

e. g. He is afraid of the dog. 他怕狗。

此外, 还有其他形式。

① *be afraid to do* 不敢做某事

e. g. He is afraid to go there.

他不敢去那里。

② *be afraid that* 恐怕

e. g. Hurry up! I'm afraid that we will be late.

快点, 恐怕我们要迟到了。

知识点 2: Mario used to be short.

Mario 过去很矮。

点拨: *used to + 动词原形*, 表“过去常常做某事”或“过去的状态”。

e. g. He used to play the piano.

他过去常弹钢琴。

used to 有两种否定形式和疑问形式。

e. g. Used she to go there on Friday night?

Did she use to go there on Friday night?

现在常用助动词来构成否定和疑问句。

注意区别: *be used to + doing* 表习惯于做某事, 后接动名词。

e. g. I am used to eating my breakfast late.

我习惯晚些吃早饭。

She got used to getting up at six in the morning.

我过去习惯早晨六点起床。

知识点 3: I used to spend a lot of time playing games with my friends.

我过去经常和朋友花很多时间在一起玩游戏。

点拨: *spend* 在此句中意为“花费”。一般人做主语, 其用法是: 主语 + *spend* + 时间 / 金钱 + (*in*) *doing sth. / on sth.*, 表示花费时间或金钱做某事。

e. g. I spent one hundred yuan buying the coat yesterday.

I spent one hundred yuan on the coat yesterday.

我昨天花了一百块钱买这个大衣。

此外, 还有其他动词也有“花费”的意思, 使用时要注意区别。

① pay 表示“花费”常与介词 for 连用, 主语一般也常是人。

e. g. I paid one hundred yuan for the coat yesterday.

② 主语为物时, 应用 cost 表示“花费”。

e. g. The coat cost me one hundred yuan yesterday.

③ take 表示“花时间”, 其主语为动词不定式, 常置于句子后面, 而用 it 作形式主语。结构为:

It takes/took/will take + time + to do sth.

e. g. It will take us half a year to build the building next year.

明年我们将用半年的时间来建这个大楼。

It took me a week to finish reading the book.

我花了一周时间读完这本书。

知识点 4: I really miss the old days.

我真的很怀念过去的日子。

点拨: 在句中 miss 是“怀念, 想念”的意思。

e. g. I miss you very much.

我非常想念你。

此外, miss 还有其他意思, 常见到的有“错过, 没赶上”的意思。

e. g. She missed the 9:30 train.

她没赶上九点半的那班火车。

✳ 典型例题剖析

例 1 His sister had a bad cough, _____ she?

- A. wasn't B. doesn't
C. hadn't D. didn't

解析: had 在此句中是实义动词的过去式, 故用助动词 did。

答案: D

例 2 Both the two boys are new here. I don't know _____ of them.

- A. both B. all
C. either D. any

解析: 本题考查的是不定代词的含义及其用法。all, any 通常用于代替三者或三者以上的人或事物, 因本题涉及的人是两个, 所以首先可排除 B 和 D。又依据题意, 两个男孩都不认识。故选 C。

答案: C

例 3 He eats _____ food, so he is _____ fat.

- A. much too; too much
B. much too; too many
C. too much; much too
D. too much; many too

解析: too many 的中心词为 many, 用法与 many 相同, 用来修饰复数可数名词; too much 的中心词是 much, 用来修饰不可数名词; much too 的中心词是 too, 用法与 too 相同, 用来修饰形容词或副词的原级。

答案: C

例 4 —There is a ticket on the floor, is it yours?

—Oh, yes, it is mine.

—Let me _____ for you.

- A. to pick up it B. to pick it up
C. pick up it D. pick it up

解析: 由“动词 + 副词”构成的短语动词, 当其宾语是名词时, 宾语可以放在整个短语之后, 也可以插在动词与副词之间; 但宾语是代词时, 代词只能放在动词与副词之间。

答案: D

✳ 思维误区警示

1. 表达“花费”动词的用法。

错点警示: This will cost him a lot of money to buy the new car.

应对策略: 表达花费的几种说法:

- ① It + cost + sb. + money + to + do
cost 的主语应是物体, 而不是人。
= sth. + cost + sb. + money
② sb. + spend + money + on sth.
sb. + spend + money + doing sth.
③ sb. + pay + money + for + sth.

正确表达:

It will cost him a lot of money to buy the new car.

The new car will cost him a lot of money.

He will spend a lot of money on the new car.

He will spend a lot of money buying the new car.

He will pay a lot of money for the new car.

2. a little, a bit 的用法。

错点警示: He knows a bit English.

应对策略: 这两个词都可以用来说明程度, 在句中作状语, 可修饰动词、形容词、副词的原级或比较

级,意思是“有点”。

e. g. This pair of shoes is a bit/a little expensive.

这双鞋有点贵。

This film is a bit/a little more interesting than that one.

这部电影比那部电影有意思。

a bit 作定语修饰名词时,须接 of 短语。

e. g. I've got a bit of problem.

我有点麻烦。

注意:在否定句,二者意义相反。not a little 表示肯定意义,相当于 very 或 greatly,意思是“很;非常”;not a bit 是加强否定的语气,相当于“not... at all”,意思是“一点也不”。

e. g. She is not a little good at English.

她擅长英语。

She is not a bit good at English.

她一点也不擅长英语。

He was not a little surprised.

他很吃惊。

I'm not a bit tired.

我一点也不累。

正确表达: He knows a bit of English.

3.

错点警示:

① She finished to read the book.

② You had better not to forget to bring your book.

③ The teacher told us not swim in the river.

④ The farmer stopped the dog from come into the house.

应对策略:

① agree, decide, hope, fail, plan, choose, would like, tell, want 等词之后,用动词不定式。

e. g. I decide to learn English hard.

我决定努力学习英语。

②在动词 finish, enjoy, keep, mind, stop... from... 等词语后只能用动词 ing 形式。

e. g. I enjoy playing basketball.

我喜欢打篮球。

③在 had better / why not 等句型中要用动词原形。

e. g. You had better have a rest.

你最好休息一下。

④在 make, let, have, 等词后,应接不带 to 的动词不定式。

e. g. The teacher made them remember these new words.

老师让他们记住这些生词。

⑤在 hear, see, watch, find 等词后可接不带 to 的动词不定式,也可接 动词的 ing 形式,但表示的意思有所不同。

正确表达:

① She finished reading the book yesterday.

② You had better not forget to bring your book.

③ The teacher told us not to swim in the river.

④ The farmer stopped the dog from coming into the house.

✳ 素质能力训练

(一) 达标训练

I. 选择与句中画线部分意思相同或相近的词或短语。

1. I like running. Running makes me very fit. ()

- A. glad B. happy
C. healthy D. comfortable

2. Japanese is less interesting than Chinese. ()

- A. as...as B. more...as
C. not so...as D. not...as

3. She doesn't have to worry about her lesson. ()

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

4. I didn't notice that the thief stole my bag. ()

- A. look B. pay attention to
C. know D. mind

5. Thanks to my teacher, I can study English so well. ()

- A. Thanks for B. Thanks
C. Because D. Because of

II. 单项填空

1. That's not _____, it is _____. I bought it _____. ()

- A. yours; mine; myself
B. yours; my; me
C. your; mine; myself