

中考导航

中考总复习

中考导航课题组 编写

英语

YING YU



广西人民出版社
嘉文教育出版发行公司

责任编辑 邱霖昌

封面设计 嘉文教育设计室

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考导航. 中考总复习 / 《中考导航》编写组编.
南宁: 广西人民出版社, 2005. 3
ISBN 7-219-05256-1

I. 中... II. 中... III. 课程-初中-升学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 015310 号

中考导航——中考总复习
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中考导航课题组 编写

出版发行 广西人民出版社

(邮政编码: 530028

南宁市桂春路 6 号)

印刷 广西南宁交通印刷厂

开本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

印张 6.25

字数 224 千字

印次 2006 年 1 月第 2 版第 2 次印刷

书号 ISBN 7-219-05256-1/G · 1303

定价 34.40 元(总复习)

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第一部分 备考策略

一、2005 年中考试题特点

(一) 考试题型基本相同, 有些地方在某个考题上作了一些调整。例如在书面表达方面, 考查的形式已不局限于看图作文。

(二) 考查内容中词、句的典型用法占了大部分。相对往年来说, 日常用语及日常知识的考查的比重在增加。特别是单项选择、情景交际和阅读理解题都有生活化的趋势。听力部分出现了一些描述性的对话, 学生答题时要发挥一定的想象力, 才能找出答案。

(三) 考题的难度略有下降, 例如综合填空和句子改写。书面表达的内容也是学生所熟悉的旅游、交通。

二、2006 年命题趋势及预测

(一) 考查内容的预测及备考策略

这两年各地的中考试题尽管内容本身具有一定的地方特色, 但是考题对英语基础知识和学生运用英语的能力的要求变化不大, 因此, 在备战今年中考时, 还是以教材为本, 掌握最基础的语言知识, 学会典型的语言运用就足够了, 没必要也不应该把时间浪费在难题、怪题上。这类题目之所以难或怪, 是因为其考查内容超出初中生应掌握的知识范畴。当学生对基础知识有了一定的感悟后, 进行专项的语法或句法练习并归纳其用法规律, 然后根据中考题型进行总结性的操练。我们的这套复习资料就是根据我们的复习思路编写的, 老师和同学们复习完课文后, 就可使用这套资料进行第二轮的复习。

(二) 考试题型的预测及备考策略

预测今年中考英语科既有客观题, 又有主观题, 但主观题比重将不会增加。全卷含听力测试和笔试两部分。

听力测试占 30 分, 题型有: ①听句子, 选画面。这个大题中常见的命题形式为“五图配五句”和“六图配五句”。对于这类题目, 大家都不觉得很难。做这种题时, 如果某一句没有听懂, 也不必慌张, 还可以用排除法找到正确答案。②听句子, 选答语。对于考生来说, 这类题型比较熟悉, 只要平常多留意日常用语的应答。有些地市可能会考“听句子, 找出同义句”。③对话理解。涉及数字时, 要注意数字的加减。如对话的内容是对某种物品或情景的描述, 则要发挥自己的想象力。④短文理解。有两种常考的题型, 第一种是根据短文内容, 选择正确答案, 第二种是要求考生根据短文内容, 判断句义的正误。新的题型有: 听对话或短文填写表格, 这种题型对考生的要求不仅是能听懂, 更重要的是能写出表中所需要的内容。新的题型还有: 听短文或对话, 填写表格; 根据所听短文内容, 重新排列图片的顺序。

笔试部分占 90 分, 题型有: ①选择填空。它是中考的重要考查内容之一, 也是中考英语必考的题型, 主要考查学生的语言基础知识和语言运用的能力。近年来其命题方式在向综合化、语境化、人文化方向发展。因此考试中要注意句子前后和句子之间的衔接上的综合运用及语境的灵活运用。②情景交际。考查形式有: 一是根据上下文对话内容, 在空白处填入适当的词, 使对话意思完整; 二是根据对话内容, 从所提供的选项中选择适当的句子补全对话。备考时, 有必要对不同功能的日常对话进行分类复习。考试中再根据不同的语境进行调整。③完形填空。解题时必须在理解语篇的内在关联性上下工夫, 只有在把握理解全篇中心旨意的基础上, 才能做好完形填空。④阅读理解。这是卷面上的重头戏, 量大、分多, 是考查学生综合运用语言能力的重点题型。当前选材的特点是: 内容时尚, 紧紧围绕现代科技、社会热点、校园生活题材。题目除了要求学生能迅速理解文章的主旨大意、段落细节外, 还要求学生能挖掘出文章的深层意义, 例如作者的意图, 以及文章对社会、读者的影响等。⑤综合填空。题目以挖空后的短文呈现, 平均每句挖空一个词, 而且被挖掉的词大多是实义词。考生做题时首先要通读全文, 掌握大意, 逐句理解, 然后根据首字母提示及上下文语境填入所缺的词。⑥改写句子。在这一题型中除了陈述句与疑问句、肯定句与否定句的改写外, 同义句的改写也是一种重要的形式。因此, 平时训练应注意举一反三, 熟悉询问天气、职业、价格、时间等的多种表达方式。掌握常用的改写技巧有: 用同义(近义)词或词组改写; 用反义词或词组改写; 用派生词或一词多义改写; 用同义句型改写; 简单句与复合句互换; 语态之间的互换等。⑦看图或提示作文。根据所绘图画和提示语, 写出意思连贯、符合逻辑的一段话。备考时应注意常用词汇的准确记忆和常用句型的梳理积累。平时要多写身边发生的事情, 养成写日记的良好习惯。





三、2006 年中考备考建议

心理素质好的学生在考场上都能够顺行应战,反应敏捷、灵活,知识储备也容易被激活。因此,调整心理状态,达到最佳竞技状态显得十分重要。

(一)要正视自己,淡化期望值

考前要清楚自己的水平。即使你的成绩确实不能令你满意,也要敢于正视自己的真实水平。事先有了心理准备,心里便会感到坦然些。千万不要有投机的思想,千万不要去押题,否则一旦事与愿违,你就将茫然不知所措。

(二)要消除紧张情绪,防止考试怯场

拿到试卷后要从容自若,不要一下子就风风火火地赶时间,这样会使自己紧张起来,可做一会儿深呼吸,或闭目沉思。在答题过程中若遇到困难,也不必慌张。有时可用“这样的题你觉得难,别人也觉得难”等想法来安慰自己,以使自己的情绪安静下来,增强必胜的信心。遇到难题,必要时可先做别的题。记住:只要答对了你应答对的,你就获得了成功,进一步的收获就是额外的成功。

值得强调的是,只要我们留意一下各地的中考题,就不难发现中考比各校平常的考试要求都低。因为中考考查的是最基础的知识及最典型的用法,所以大家完全可以满怀信心地去迎接中考,而且你将会发现你的中考成绩会比平时的成绩高出许多。



第二部分 要点复习

第一章 听力



知识要点

听力是英语学习中四项基本技能之一。课程标准要求学生具有能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话,并能从中获取信息和观点的能力。完成听力测试,要注意以下技巧:

1. 听前预览是成功的关键。在听力测试前,要注重抓紧时间对整个听力卷面进行预览,捕捉一切可以从卷面上得到的信息,寻找规律,预测内容,以便在听录音题时做到心中有数。在内容上建立一种听的范围,作出合理的估计与判断,并在听录音的过程中加以证实或及时地调整思路。

2. 专心致志,抓住重点。在听力测试中,要注意句子和短文的整体内容,抓住重点词语和要点,不要强求听清每一个单词,可根据预览以及听到的内容来捕捉有关信息。听句子回答问题,一定要把题干、选项有机地联系在一起,抓住主旨。听短文、情景对话,要把主题、大意听清楚,弄清主次,切忌因一两个单词有障碍而忽略对全句、全文的理解。在听录音的过程中,最忌讳停顿下来思考某个单词或单句,从而漏听紧接下来的内容。

3. 眼耳并用,边听边记。在听力测试中,眼耳并用是很重要的。耳听录音信息,眼看选择答案,还要动笔进行必要的记录或作记号,如一些关键词和数字。再将听到的内容和看到的选项进行比较分析和判断,就不难作出正确的选择。但要注意记录的内容不宜过多、过长,越简单越好。



考点分析

常考点:近两年中考听力所占的比重逐年增加,常考的题型有:

1. 图句理解(听句子,选择内容相符的画面。有时画面会有多余的选项)。
2. 情景反应(听句子,选择恰当的答语)。
3. 对话理解(听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确的答案)。
4. 短文理解(听短文,根据短文内容做单项选择题或补全改写后的句子)。

易错点:1. 对日常用语不熟悉,在“听句子,选答语”的解题中容易出现错误。例如:

—Happy New Year!

—_____.

A. Thanks B. Thanks all the same C. The same to you

在选答案中,受到 Happy birthday 的应答习惯影响,许多同学会选择 A,实际答案是 C。

2. 在“以对话理解”的解题中,有数字加减时,学生容易出错。另外,对话中出现多个信息,但只有其中一个信息是对应“对话理解”中的问题,此时学生也容易出现错误。

预测:1. 题型不会出现较大的变动。情景反应、单句理解(找同义句),对话理解和短文理解(逐篇理解)和听句子,选画面等题型将会被保留。

2. 推算、推论题将会有所增加。如在“对话理解”中增加“数字”加减题,在短文理解中增加考核短文信息体现出来的作者意图等。



经典试题

例 1 (原创题) 图句理解:听句子,选择与所听句子相符的图画,并将其字母标号写在答题卷的相应位置。每个句子读两遍。



A



B



C



D



E



F

录音内容:(1—5 BEACD)

1. Li Lei and his mother are cleaning the house. 2. The two boys buy something to drink now. 3. Li Kai gets up in the morning. He wants to wear his shoes, but he can't find them. 4. The bike is broken. He can't ride on it. 5. The boy runs out of the house. He's late for school.

例 (2005年河池市) 情景反应:听句子,选答语。(每个句子读一遍)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. A. 2685309. | B. I'm No. 21. | C. MA6817. |
| 7. A. On September 10th. | B. On October 1st. | C. A holiday for teachers. |
| 8. A. That's true. | B. You're all right. | C. It's nothing. |
| 9. A. Good news. | B. Yes, we will. | C. That sounds cool. |
| 10. A. He likes Yao Ming. | B. He's heavy and tall. | C. He's fine. |

录音内容:(6—10 AACCB)

6. Your telephone number, please. 7. When is Teacher's Day? 8. I'm sorry to trouble you again, Uncle Wu. 9. Let's go for a picnic after the exam, shall we? 10. What does your brother look like?

分析 听录音前一定要搞清楚三个选项的句意,并弄清彼此间的差别。平时多留意日常交际用语的应答习惯。

例 (原创题) 对话理解:听对话,选择正确的答案,对话念三遍。

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11. A. He is mending the car. | B. He is cleaning the car. | C. He is driving the car. |
| 12. A. In the garden. | B. In her room. | C. In the school. |
| 13. A. 9:50. | B. 10:10. | C. 10:00. |
| 14. A. To study English. | B. On business. | C. For the holiday. |
| 15. A. A long ruler. | B. A new ruler. | C. A short ruler. |

录音内容:(11—15 BBAAA)

11. W: Jim, where is your father? M: He is over there. He is washing the car. Q: What's Jim's father doing?
 12. W: Where are Lucy and Lily? M: Lucy is in the garden, and Lily is in her room. Q: Where is Lily?
 13. W: What's the time, please? M: It's ten to ten. Q: What's the time?
 14. W: Hello, Mike. Nice to see you. Are you here on holiday? M: No, I'm not. W: On business? M: No, I'm learning English here. Q: Why has Mike come here?
 15. W: May I borrow your ruler, please? M: Certainly. Here you are. W: Oh, it's too short. Q: What does the woman want to borrow?

分析 对话理解离不开情景和语言环境,要善于抓住关键词和语言信息。1. 抓住疑问词。如 what, when, where, how, who, whose, how old, how much 和 how many 等。2. 掌握常用数词的表达,包括时间、月份、年份、电话号码、人数、年龄、距离等,数字有时需要进行运算。此外,还要听出说话人“弦外之音”。当然,别忘了听录音前,要先预读所给选项,由此作出推断,预测所听问题,做到有的放矢地去听。

例 (改编题) 短文理解:听短文,选择正确答案。短文念三遍。

16. How long has Joan been a nurse?





二、听句子,选答语。

(一)(2005年河北省)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. A. Thank you very much. | B. I just have a look around. | C. Sorry, it's too expensive. |
| 2. A. Of course. | B. That's all right. | C. Not at all. Please do. |
| 3. A. Yes, it's a big trouble. | B. I'm having a bad fever. | C. Not at all. |
| 4. A. Yes, do you like it? | B. That's my favorite. | C. Thanks. It's a present from my mom. |
| 5. A. All right. I will. | B. Nice to meet you. | C. Thanks a lot. |

(二)(改编题)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. At home. | B. At seven. | C. By car. |
| 2. A. Yes, thank you. | B. No, thanks. | C. Thank you all the same. |
| 3. A. You're all right. | B. You'd better catch a bus. | C. You can ask me. |
| 4. A. You are welcome. | B. You're very kind. | C. That's right. |
| 5. A. It's a good map. | B. It's right behind the zoo. | C. Your map is very new. |

(三)(改编题)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. Usually at seven. | B. I usually come by bus. | C. I go to school every day. |
| 2. A. It doesn't matter. | B. Where have you been? | C. Thank you for telling me. |
| 3. A. OK. See you tomorrow. | B. Yes, I'd like to. | C. All right. See you then. |
| 4. A. Congratulations! | B. I like them very much. Thank you. | C. Please give it to me. |
| 5. A. Certainly. Sorry. | B. Really? It's nothing. | C. With pleasure. Thank you. |

三、对话理解。

(一)(2005年河池市)

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Open the window. | B. Close the window. | C. Close the door. |
| 2. A. Bananas. | B. Pears. | C. Apples. |
| 3. A. Manchester. | B. Washington. | C. London. |
| 4. A. Summer. | B. Spring. | C. Autumn. |
| 5. A. On foot. | B. On a bike. | C. By bus. |

(二)(2004年深圳市)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. 26630839 | B. 26887415 | C. 26499732 |
| 2. A. Turn right. | B. Turn left, then right. | C. Turn right, then left. |
| 3. A. Because he likes the food. | B. Because he likes Chinese. | C. Because he likes working. |
| 4. A. Linda's. | B. Linda's brother's. | C. Sue's. |
| 5. A. Because he doesn't run well. | | |
| B. Because he has got a cold. | | |
| C. Because he has got sore muscles. | | |

(三)(改编题)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. He is a teacher. | B. He is a doctor. | C. He is a policeman. |
| 2. A. He was taking a bus. | B. He was riding a horse. | C. He was riding a bike. |
| 3. A. With some chalks. | B. With a pencil. | C. With a stick. |
| 4. A. 8:05. | B. 8:25. | C. 7:45. |
| 5. A. In a cinema. | B. In a library. | C. In a bookshop. |

四、短文理解。

(一)(2005年玉林、防城港市)

听短文,根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Mr Brown worked in a small city.
- () 2. Mr Brown washed his car on Wednesday.





- () 3. His friend asked if it was a new car.
 () 4. Mr Brown's son Tom would use the car where there was a party.
 () 5. There were four people in Mr Brown's family.

(二)(2004 年长沙市)

听短文,选择与内容相符的答案。

- () 1. Where does Li Ming's aunt live?
 A. In Yueyang. B. In Xiangtan. C. In Changsha.
- () 2. How did Li Ming want to go to his aunt's home?
 A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By bike.
- () 3. What time does the first bus leave?
 A. At 5:30. B. At 6:30. C. At 7:30.
- () 4. Who telephoned the bus station?
 A. Li Ming. B. Li Ming's mother. C. Li Ming's aunt.
- () 5. How many buses for Changsha came together?
 A. Only one. B. Two. C. Three.

强化训练

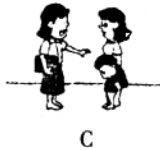
五、根据所听到的对话内容,填写表格,每空一词。(对话读三遍)

(一)(2005 年长春市)

| Person | What present | When | From whom |
|--------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Sally | piano | at the age of 1. _____ | her father |
| Emma | 2. _____ | on New Year's Day | her 3. _____ |
| Bill | 4. _____ | 5. _____ month | his uncle |

(二)(2004 年深圳市)

听短文,排顺序。请听一段短文,短文听两遍,然后将下面的图画按照你所听到的故事的顺序排列。



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

**专家链接:**

听力除了掌握解题技巧之外,更重要的还是多听多练。



第二章 词的基础知识及语法

名 词



知识要点

1. 名词的类别。

| 类别 | | 意义 | 例词 | 注意的问题 |
|------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 专有名词 | | 表示人、地方、组织机构或事物的专用名词 | Lucy, Nanning, Beijing University | 专有名词的第一个字母应大写 |
| 普通名词 | 可数名词 | 个体名词 | boy, dog, cake | |
| | | 集合名词 | people, family | |
| | 不可数名词 | 物质名词 | wood, rice, oil, salt | 不可数名词前不用 a 或 an 来表示数量, 要表示数量时, 应用表量的 of 词组表示, 如 a piece of paper. 若要表示特指则加 the |
| | | 抽象名词 | music, knowledge | |

* ①集合名词中 family 的用法, 试比较

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| { | The family <u>are</u> watching TV now. | (✓) |
| { | The family <u>is</u> a big family. | (✓) |

* ②可数名词事例用时的常见错误, 试比较

| | | |
|---|----------------|-----|
| { | This is dog. | (×) |
| { | This is a dog. | (✓) |

2. 名词的数。

可数名词有数的变化。由单数变为复数形式的方法如下:

| 情况 | 构成方法 | | 例词 |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 规则变化 | 一般情况 | 加 s | desk→desks pen→pens |
| | 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的 | 加 es | class→classes box→boxes wish→wishes watch→watches |
| | 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的 | 变 y 为 i, 再加 es | factory→factories city→cities |
| | 以 f 或 fe 结尾的 | 变 f(e) 为 v 再加 es | leaf→leaves knife→knives |
| | 以 o 结尾的 | ①有生命的加 es ②无生命的加 s | potato→potatoes tomato→tomatoes radio→radios photo→photos |



续表

| 情况 | 构成方法 | 例词 |
|-------|-------------|---|
| 不规则变化 | 词形不变(单复数同形) | sheep→sheep deer→deer Chinese→Chinese |
| | 特殊变化 | man→men woman→women child→children foot→feet |
| | 只有复数形式 | trousers clothes glasses(眼镜) |

- * ①关注单复数同形名词用法。试比较
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Sheep <u>is</u> on the hill now. | (×) |
| Sheep <u>are</u> on the hill now. | (✓) |
- * ②关注只有复数形式的名词用法。试比较
- | | |
|--|-----|
| His glasses <u>are</u> beautiful. | (✓) |
| The pair of glasses <u>is</u> beautiful. | (✓) |

3. 名词的格。

| 情况 | 构成方式 | 例词 |
|---------------|------------------|---|
| 单数名词 | 在词尾加 's | Tom's bike my father's photo |
| 复数名词 | 以 s 结尾的在词尾加 ' | Teacher' Day the boys' ball |
| | 不以 s 结尾的在词尾加 's | Women's Day the children's room |
| 表示所属关系的 of 短语 | of 加(表示无生命的东西)名词 | The window of our classroom the gate of the school |

注:of 短语在下列情况有变化。如 the key to the door, the answer to the question, The way to Guilin.

4. 名词的一般用法。

| 用法 | 例句 |
|-----|--|
| 作主语 | The <u>girl</u> is Diana. |
| 作表语 | The man is a <u>doctor</u> . |
| 作宾语 | We'll have a <u>party</u> tonight. |
| 作宾补 | Chinese made Hu Jintao <u>chairman</u> . |
| 作定语 | There are 150 <u>men</u> teachers in our school. |



常考点: 1. 可数名词“数”变化。例如:词尾加 es 的情况,单复数同形的情况和特殊变化的情况。

2. 不可数名词“量”的表达方式。

3. 名词的“格”的使用。特别是一些节日的惯用法,例如:Women's Day, Mother's Day.

4. 个别名词的个性用法。例如:exercise 用作“锻炼”时是不可数名词,而用作“练习,体操”时是可数名词。

易错点: 1. 分不清可数和不可数名词,特别弄不清楚不可数名词什么条件下可以转变为可数名词。

例如:①

| | |
|---|-----|
| The farmers want rain. | (✓) |
| There was a heavy <u>rain</u> last night. | (✓) |

②

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| How good weather it is! | (✓) |
| How a good weather it is! | (×) |

2. man 和 woman 作名词修饰词时的复数问题。试比较:





$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a man teacher} \\ \text{two men teachers} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a boy friend.} \\ \text{two boy friends.} \end{array} \right.$

3. 特殊名词的特殊用法。例如:

(2001 年广西壮族自治区) The _____ are going to fly to Beijing. (C)

A. German B. Germany C. Germans D. Germanies

预测: 1. 不可数名词“量”的表达方式依然是重点。

2. 可数名词和不可数名词与 a, an, few, a few, little, a little, many, much, several, a lot of 和 lots of 的共同使用仍然是不变的考点。

3. 所有格与普通格的使用也是常考的内容。



经典试题

名词是中考的必考项目。主要考查学生能否分辨可数名词和不可数名词、名词单复数转变、名词所有格形式及动词转换成名词等。而这些知识多放在单项选择题、词形转换及完形填空等题型中进行考查。

例 1 (2004 年天津市) Please keep quiet. If you make a lot of _____, you may disturb others.

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

分析 本题考查与声音有关的“词语”区别。sound 指任何用耳朵能听到的声音。voice 指人的说话声, 歌声或笑声。noise 指各种“噪音”或“吵闹、嘈杂声”。根据题意, B 是正确答案。

例 2 (2005 年上海市) Mum, I'm thirsty. Will you please give me some _____?

A. pencils B. cake C. water D. books

分析 本题考查名词的用法, some 后既可接不可数名词, 又可接复数形式的可数名词。根据题目的情景提示“I'm thirsty”, 答案只能是 C。(如果去掉题目前面的句子, A、C、D 均可成为正确答案。)

例 3 (改编题) They grow some _____ besides one hundred cows on the farm.

A. horse B. duck C. goat D. sheep

分析 此题考查名词的数的知识。some 后可数名词要用复数, 因此 D 才是正确答案。

例 4 (2005 年济南市) They have much colour _____. Let's go and ask for some.

A. rulers B. paper C. erasers D. pencils

分析 此题考查不可数名词的用法。much 修饰不可数名词表示许多, 因此答案只能是 B。



实战演练 2

基础训练

- () 1. (原创题) Did you hear the _____ report?
A. policeman B. policeman's C. policemen D. policemens
- () 2. (原创题) Mrs Smith is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother B. Mary's mother's C. mother of Mary D. Mary mothers
- () 3. (原创题) _____ room is on the 5th floor.
A. Lucy and Lily B. Lucy and Lily's C. Lucy's and Lily D. Lucy's and Lily's
- () 4. (原创题) The captain has a _____ daughter.
A. five-year-old B. five-years-old C. five year old D. five years old
- () 5. (原创题) Every morning Mr Smith takes a _____ to his office.
A. 20 minutes' walk B. 20 minute's walk C. 20-minutes walk D. 20-minute walk
- () 6. (原创题) It's about _____ from the school to my home.
A. ten minutes walk B. ten minute's walk C. ten minutes' walk D. ten minute's walk



- () 7. (2001 年广西壮族自治区) The _____ has two _____.
A. boys, watches B. boy, watch C. boy, watches D. boys, watch
- () 8. (2001 年广西壮族自治区) The _____ are going to fly to Beijing.
A. German B. Germany C. Germans D. Germanys
- () 9. (改编题) It's so hot and you may feel thirsty. You'd better take some _____ to school.
A. bread B. oranges C. ice-cream D. juice
- () 10. (原创题) They are those _____ bags. Please put them on the bus.
A. visitor B. visitors C. visitor's D. visitors'
- () 11. (2003 年南宁市) Tom's car is more beautiful than _____.
A. his brother's and sister B. his brother and sister
C. his brothers and sisters D. his brother's and sister's
- () 12. (2003 年南宁市) My mother bought _____ for me yesterday.
A. a pair of glasses B. a pair of glass C. a glasses D. a glass
- () 13. (改编题) English words are made of twenty-six _____.
A. phrase B. sentence C. sounds D. letters
- () 14. (原创题) ---What's on the plate?
---There _____ some bread on it.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- () 15. (改编题) After the exam, we'll have _____ holiday.
A. two weeks B. two-weeks C. two weeks' D. two week's

强化训练

- () 16. (原创题) There are twelve _____ in a year.
A. month B. months C. monthes D. the months
- () 17. (原创题) Jack and Tom are _____.
A. good friends B. good friend C. a good friend D. good a friend
- () 18. (原创题) There is no _____ in the plate.
A. eggs B. apples C. rice D. oranges
- () 19. (原创题) Much of the land _____ covered with sand.
A. are B. is C. be D. has
- () 20. (原创题) Many teachers went to the meeting. Half of them were _____.
A. woman teacher B. women's teacher C. woman's teachers D. women teachers
- () 21. (原创题) We are very tired, we should have _____ rest.
A. an half hour's B. a half hour C. half an hour's D. half a hour's
- () 22. (2004 年柳州市) Canadians speak _____ and _____.
A. English, French B. Indian, Russian C. Italian, German D. Chinese, Japanese
- () 23. (2004 年柳州市) Please make _____ for the piano made in _____ American city.
A. a room, an B. some room, an C. room, a D. rooms, an
- () 24. (2004 年贵港、来宾、钦州市) What's wrong with my daughter's _____? She can't walk.
A. hands B. nose C. feet D. eyes
- () 25. (原创题) Don't hurry. We still have _____ time.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 26. (原创题) He doesn't know _____ English because he has studied it for only _____ weeks.
A. much, a few B. little, few C. few, a little D. a few, a little
- () 27. (原创题) ---Could you tell me how to keep thinner and healthier?





--I think you should eat _____ vegetables and _____ meat.

- A. more, less B. less, more C. more, few D. less, fewer

() 28. (原创题) In _____ time, those mountains will be covered with trees, too.

- A. few years B. a few years' C. a few year D. a few year's

代 词



知识要点

1. 人称代词主格和宾格、物主代词、反身代词。

(1) 分类。

| 类别 | | 人称代词 | | 物主代词 | | 反身代词 |
|----|------|------|------|-------|--------|------------|
| | | 主格 | 宾格 | 形容词性 | 名词性 | |
| 单数 | 第一人称 | I | me | my | mine | myself |
| | 第二人称 | you | you | your | yours | yourself |
| 数 | 第三人称 | he | him | his | his | himself |
| | | she | her | her | hers | herself |
| | | it | it | its | its | itself |
| 复数 | 第一人称 | we | us | our | ours | ourselves |
| | 第二人称 | you | you | your | yours | yourselves |
| | 第三人称 | they | them | their | theirs | themselves |

(2) 一般用法。

| 种类 | 用法 | 例句 |
|----------|-----|---|
| 人称代词主格 | 作主语 | <u>We</u> are students. |
| 人称代词宾格 | 作宾语 | Mum loves <u>me</u> very much. |
| 形容词性物主代词 | 作定语 | Do you know <u>his</u> address? |
| 名词性物主代词 | 作主语 | My pen is cheap, but <u>yours</u> is expensive. |
| | 作宾语 | My pen is broken. May I borrow <u>yours</u> ? |
| | 作表语 | This apple is <u>hers</u> . |
| 反身代词 | 作宾语 | Help <u>yourself</u> to some fish. |
| | 强调 | Come and see it <u>yourself</u> . |

注:①宾格在句中位于动词或介词之后。

②形容词性物主代词只能作定语,其后必须跟名词,而名词性物主代词后不能再接名词。形容词性物主代词+名词=名词性物主代词。

③反身代词表示“……自己”的意思,常和 enjoy, help, teach, buy, hurt, by 等词连用。

2. 指示代词。

| 单数 | 复数 | 用法说明 |
|------|-------|--------|
| this | these | 指近处人或物 |
| that | those | 指远处人或物 |

3. 不定代词。

(1) 表示数量的不定代词。





| 代替或修饰可数名词 | 代替或修饰不可数名词 | 用法说明 | 例句 |
|-----------|------------|---------|---|
| some | | 一般用于肯定句 | There are some books on the desk. |
| any | | 一般用于否定句 | There isn't any water in the glass. |
| many | much | | We plant many trees every year. The baby can eat much food. |
| few | little | 表示否定的意义 | Few of them know English. There is little hope of his success. |
| a few | a little | 表示肯定的意义 | The book will be finished in a few weeks. He can speak a little English. |

注: some, any, every, no 可与 one, body, thing 构成复合不定代词, 表示单数概念, 在句中作主语、宾语等。修饰这些复合不定代词的定语要后置。如 I have something important to tell you.

(2) both, all, either, any, neither 和 none.

| 两者 | 三者或三者以上 | 用法 |
|---------|---------|----------------|
| both | all | “全都”——表示肯定意义 |
| either | any | “任意一个”——表示肯定意义 |
| neither | none | “无一个”——表示否定意义 |

(3) another, other, the other, others 和 the others.

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| another | (三个以上中的)另一个 | 代替或修饰可数名词单数, 前面不能加冠词 |
| other | 另外的 | 泛指 |
| the other | (两人或两件东西)另一个 | 常用于 one...the other 结构中 |
| others | 另外一些人或物, 相当于 the other + 名词复数 | 泛指, 后不跟名词 |
| the others | 其余所有的人或物, 相当于 the other + 名词复数 | 特指, 后不跟名词 |

4. 疑问代词。

| 疑问代词 | 用法 | 例句 |
|-------|-----|-------------------------------|
| who | 作主语 | Who cleans the room? |
| whom | 作宾语 | Whom are you waiting for? |
| whose | 作定语 | Whose room is it? |
| which | 作定语 | Which box is bigger? |
| what | 作主语 | What's in your bag? |
| | 作宾语 | What do they do on Sunday? |
| | 作定语 | What time shall we get there? |



考点分析

- 常考点:**
1. 人称代词宾格的用法, 例如: pick it up 或 pick up it.
 2. 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词的区别和用法。
 3. 反身代词在固定短语中的用法。
 4. 不定代词的用法。

易错点: 1. 反身代词的单复数问题。例如:





“Help _____ to some fish”, Mother said to me/us. (yourself/yourselfes).

2. 不定代词中 another 与 other 的区别和用法, either 和 any 的区别和用法, few, a few, little 和 a little 的区别和用法。

3. 物主代词中形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词的区别和用法。

预测: 只考某种代词的个性和使用是比较少见的。常常是涉及几种代词的知识。牵涉最广的应该是物主代词, 最难的往往是不定代词, 最容易忽略但又经常考到的是反身代词的单复数用法。



经典试题

例 1 (2004 年北京市) Mary, please show _____ your picture.

- A. my B. mine C. I D. me

分析 本题考查代词的用法。根据句子结构分析, 谓语句 show 后接双宾语, 即“show sb. sth”, 因此需要选择人称代词宾格形式的“me”作为答案。

例 2 (2004 年天津市) Do you know the boy sitting between Peter and _____?

- A. she B. I C. his D. me

分析 本题要找出一个能和 Peter 并列充当介词 between 的宾语, 故选 me。

例 3 (2005 年河池市) —I left home in a hurry and forgot to bring my pen.

— Never mind. You can use _____.

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

分析 此题考查名词性和形容词性物主代词的用法。其中 mine=my pen, 故选 B。

例 4 (原创题) Li Lei! Help _____ to some sweets.

- A. yourself B. myself C. himself D. herself

分析 此题考查反身代词的用法。根据句子意思, 说话人叫李雷自己随便拿点糖果吃, 故选 A。

例 5 (原创题) I'm hungry, Mum. I want _____ to eat.

- A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing

分析 此题考查不定代词的用法。根据上文的“hungry”, 下文应该用“something”来呼应, 故选 C。



实战演练 3

基础训练

- () 1. (改编题) This is not my pencil. It's _____.
- A. her B. his C. your D. their
- () 2. (原创题) Help _____ to some fish, Diana.
- A. you B. me C. yourself D. herself
- () 3. (原创题) I have _____ to do tomorrow.
- A. anything important B. something important
C. important nothing D. important something
- () 4. (原创题) We usually do _____ housework in the afternoon.
- A. we B. me C. our D. one's
- () 5. (原创题) There is _____ with my computer. It doesn't work.
- A. nothing wrong B. anything wrong
C. wrong something D. something wrong
- () 6. (原创题) —Which do you prefer, a bottle of orange or a bottle of milk?
— _____, thanks. I'd like just a cup of tea.