

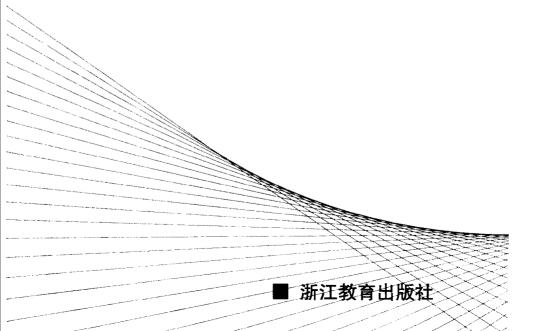
# 中考等等等等等等等等

ZHONGKAOYINGYUKAODIANSHOUCE

# 中考獎語考点手册

丽水市教育考试与评价研究会

编写



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### 中考英语考点手册

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丽水市教育考试与评价研究会 编写

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# 编写说明

为了帮助初三学生复习迎考,我们以人民教育出版社出版的教材为依据,按《中考说明》的要求编写了本手册。本手册吸收了 2005 年中考试题的精华,反映了 2006 年中考英语命题的方向。是中考学生系统的复习辅导用书。

全书分"基础知识"和"基本能力"两大部分,共13个考点。基础知识部分各考点按"考试目标"、"知识归类"、"词语辨义"、"试题精析"、"热点精练"分述。其中"考试目标"分类列出各知识点的中考要求;"知识归类"涵盖了各知识点,指导学生把握学习方向;"词语辨义"着重提高学生辨识词语的能力;"试题精析"通过对试题、范例的剖析,为学生指点迷津,探索解题的思路和方法;"热点精练"、"能力训练"根据近年来中考试题的题型变化,设计了大量的习题和综合性语言实践活动,强调在语境中使用英语,培养学生的综合语言运用能力。附录部分除了参考答案外,还附有不规则动词变化表和日常交际用语简表,以便学生查阅。

丽水市教育考试与评价研究会 2006年2月

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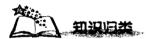
DIYIBUFEN JICHUZHISHI

### 第一部分 基础知识

# 老占1 冠 词



- 1. 不定冠词 a/an 和定冠词 the 的用法。
- 2. 不用冠词的情况。



冠词是置于名词之前,说明名词所指的人或事物的一种虚词。 冠词也可以说是名词的一种标志,它不能离开名词而独立存在。冠词有定冠词和不定冠词之分。不定冠词 a/an 通常和单数的可数名词连用,具有 one 和 any 的意思,用来泛指事物,说明其名称或种类。定冠词 the 指说话双方都知道的或上文提到过的人或事。

- 1. 不定冠词 a 和 an 的不同用法、基本用法和习惯用法。
- A. 不同用法:a 用于辅音音素开头的名词前。如: a desk, a dog 等;an 用于元音音素开头的名词前。如:an egg, an hour 等。
  - B. 基本用法:
  - ●用于单数可数名词前,指某一类人或事物。如:He is a boy.
- ●表示"一"这个数量,但数的概念没有 one 强烈。如:I have got a new watch.
- ●指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物。如:A girl is waiting for you.

- ●表示"每", 意思相当于 every。如:once a week, £4.30 a kilo等。
- ●第一次提到某人或某物而非特指时。如:There is a table in the room.

### C. 习惯用法:

用于某些固定词组中。如:a few, a little, a lot of, a cup of tea, half an hour, in a hurry, for a while, have a good time, have a rest, have a cold, have a look, make a face, make a mistake 等。

2. 定冠词 the 的基本用法和习惯用法。

### A. 基本用法:

- ●特指某人或某物。如:the colour of the coat。
- ●指双方都知道的人或物。如:Where is the teacher?
- ●指上文提到过的人或物。如:I have bought a new book. The book was written by Bill Gates.
  - ●用在世上独一无二的事物前。如:the sun, the moon 等。
- ●用在序数词和形容词最高级前。如:The first truck is carrying the most oranges of all.
- ●用在江、河、海、洋、山脉、群岛的名称前。如:the Mississippi River, the Philippine Islands。
  - ●用在乐器名称前。如:play the piano。
  - ●用在姓氏复数形式前,表示一家人。如:the Blacks。
  - ●用在某些形容词前,表示一类人。如:the sick, the young。

### B. 习惯用法:

用在一些习惯用语中。如:in the morning, on the left, at the head of, at the moment, in the end, by the way, in the middle, look the same 等。

- 3. 不用冠词的情况:
- ●专有名词前一般不用冠词。如:China, Class Three 等。

- ●复数名词泛指一类人或物时,通常不用冠词。如:They are students.
- ●表示泛指的抽象名词和物质名词前,一般不用冠词。如: We have all played with snow.

### 特殊情况:

- a. 物质名词有限制性定语,表示该物质的特定部分时,要加 冠词。如:<u>The water</u> in the cup is hot.
- b. 物质名词前有时加不定冠词,表示"一阵"、"一种"等概念。如:What a heavy rain yesterday!
- ●名词前已有作定语用的指示代词、物主代词或不定代词时, 常常不用冠词。如:The letter is in his pocket.
- ●季节、非特定的星期、日期和不少节日的名词前,不用冠词。如:I like spring best.
- ●球类运动、语言和学科名称的名词前,不用冠词。如:They often play basketball on Wednesday afternoon.
- ●一日三餐的名词前通常不用冠词。如:I often have <u>breakfast</u> at 7:00 in the morning.
- ●称呼或表示头衔的名词前不用冠词。如:<u>Uncle Wang</u> likes making things.
- ●表示家庭成员或 nurse, teacher 等具有 our nurse (teacher)意义时,不用冠词。如: Mother is ill, I'll have to ask for a doctor at once.
- ●某些习语中,不用冠词。如:at home, at school, at night, at work, in hospital, in time, in class, in trouble, in fact, in bed, in English, by bus, on foot, on time, on duty, all day and all night, go to school, go to bed, go home 等。



- 1. in class, in the class: in class 在上课时; in the class 在班级里。
- 2. in front of, in the front of: in front of 在……前面; in the front of 在……前部。
- 3. at table, at the table: at table 在吃饭; at the table 在桌边。
- 4. in hospital, in the hospital: in hospital 住院; in the hospital 在医院里。前者指住院治疗,后者指在医院里,不一定是住院治疗。
- 5. go to school, go to the school: go to school 上学;go to the school 到学校去。前者指上学去,后者指到学校去,不一定去读书。
- 6. in/at school, in/at the school; 前者是指在校读书;后者指在学校里,不一定是读书。

| 1. | I b | ought |      | _ En  | glish | dictio | nary        | yeste       | erday | , but        | it is      | not _ |      | _use- |
|----|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------|--------------|------------|-------|------|-------|
|    | ful | one   | for  | me.   |       |        |             |             |       |              |            |       |      |       |
|    | A.  | an;   | an   |       | В. а  | ın; a  |             | (           | C. ar | ı; /         |            | D.    | a;   | a     |
| 剖  | 析   | (答    | 案:   | B)不   | 定冠    | 词a月    | 刊在          | 以辅          | 音音    | 素升           | <b>F头的</b> | 词前    | , an | 用在    |
|    |     | 以     | 元音   | 音素    | 开头    | 的词前    | <b>前</b> 。题 | 中的          | 匀 use | ful <u>!</u> | 虽以テ        | 亡音字   | 母    | 开头,   |
|    |     | 但     | 第一   | 个音    | 素是    | /j/,所  | 记以前         | <b>前面</b> 月 | ∏a∘   |              |            |       |      |       |
| 2. | Wε  | alw   | ays  | have  |       | _ rice | e for       |             | s     | uppe         | er.        |       |      |       |
|    | A.  | a;    | the  |       | B. t  | he; tl | he          | . (         | C. a: | ; a          |            | D.    | /;   | /     |
| 剖  | 析   | (名    | 案    | D)在   | 物质    | 5名词    | 等不          | 可数          | 女名 ì  | 司和           | 表示         | 三餐    | 仮的   | 自名词   |
|    |     | 前     | 一般   | 不用:   | 冠词    | 0      |             |             |       |              |            |       |      |       |
| 3. |     | ]     | hard | er we | stuc  | łу, _  |             | mor         | e we  | '11 1        | earn.      |       |      |       |
|    | Α.  | The   | : th | e     | В. /  | /; /   |             |             | C. A  | ; a          |            | D.    | The  | e; a  |

DIYIBUFEN JICHUZHISHI 剖析 (答案:A)定冠词 the 与形容词或副词的比较级构成"the... the..."句式,表示"越……越……"。 4. We can't see \_\_\_\_ sun at \_\_\_ night. A. the; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; / 剖析 (答案:B)世界上独一无二的事物前用定冠词 the。at night 是固定词组,中间不用任何冠词。 一、冠词填空,不需要的地方填"/"。 1. There is "f" and \_\_\_\_ "u" in the word "fun". 2. \_\_\_\_ earth goes round \_\_\_\_ sun. 3. — Is Canada \_\_\_\_ English speaking country? — Yes. 4. March 8 is Women's Day. 5. Have you ever been to Great Wall? 6. Beijing is \_\_\_\_ beautiful city. It's \_\_\_ capital of China. 7. number of surfers are riding the waves. 8. What \_\_\_ exciting news it is! 二、从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。 1. There's apple tree behind house. B. a; a C. an; a D. an; an A. an; the 2. Liu Mei saw \_\_\_\_ old woman standing at the side of the road, and woman looked worried.



3. Surfing is one of \_\_\_\_\_ most popular water sports in the world.

4. \_\_\_\_ more carefully you write, \_\_\_\_ fewer mistakes you'll make. A. The; the B. A; the C. the; a D. A; a

C. an

B. the

B. an; the C. the; the D. the; a

D. /

A. an; a

A. a

| 5.  | time we h       | ad at the party | y!                 |                |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
|     | A. What wonder  | ful             | B. What a wone     | derful         |
|     | C. How wonderfr | ul              | D. How a wond      | lerful         |
| 6.  | Browns an       | e going to the  | park this Sunda    | ıy.            |
|     | A. A            | B. An           | C. /               | D. The         |
| 7.  | Do you know     | girl over t     | here in a red co   | oat?           |
|     | A. a            | B. an           | C. the             | D. /           |
| 8.  | Which dress sha | ıll I take,     | red or             | blue?          |
|     | A. /; /         | B. the; the     | C. the; /          | D. a; a        |
| 9.  | Winter is       | coldest season, | but wint           | er of 2000 was |
|     | unusually warm. |                 |                    |                |
|     | A. the; a       | B. the; the     | C. a; the          | D. a; a        |
| 10. | Walk along      | _ Zhongshan St  | reet until you rea | ach end.       |
|     | A. the; the     | B. /; /         | C. /; the          | D. the; /      |

### English Mottoes 英语格言

☆ There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summits.

科学没有坦途,只有不畏劳苦,沿着陡峭山路攀登的人,才有希望达到光辉的顶峰。

☆ There is no such thing as genius; it is nothing but labor and diligence.

世界无所谓的天才,它仅是刻苦加勤奋。

☆ Diligence is the mother of good fortune, and idleness, its opposite, never brought man to the goal of any of his best wishes. 勤奋是幸运之母,懒惰则不能实现任何美好的愿望。



# 考点2 名 词



- 1. 可数名词和不可数名词的区别。
- 2. 名词的单数和复数形式。
- 3. 名词所有格的构成及用法。

# **美国**

- 1. 名词分可数名词和不可数名词,它们有不同的用法。
- 2. 可数名词有单数和复数之分,单数名词一般可以在它前面加 a 或 an。如:a desk, an apple。
  - 3. 构成可数名词复数形式的一般规则:
  - ●多数情况,在名词后面加 s,如 book—books。
- ●以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词,在词尾加 es。如:box—boxes, watch—watches。
- ●以 o 结尾的名词,假如 o 前为元音字母或该名词是外来词时加 s。如:radio—radios, zoo—zoos, kilo—kilos, piano—pianos, photo—photos 等;其余情况加 es。如:tomato—tomatoes, hero—heroes, potato—potatoes 等。
  - ●以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词,去 y 再加 ies。如:country—

countries, city-cities.

- ●以字母f或fe结尾的名词,多数去f或fe,再加ves。如;shelf—shelves, knife—knives。但这类名词也有一些是加s构成复数的。如:roof(屋顶)—roofs, gulf(海湾)—gulfs; 还有一些是既可用去f或fe 加ves的方法,也可用加s的方法构成复数的。如:scarf(围巾)—scarves, scarfs; handkerchief(手帕)—handkerchieves, handkerchiefs。
- ●不规则变化。如: child—children, man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, mouse—mice; 其中单复数形式相同的有: sheep, deer, Chinese, English; 此外,下列词常以复数形式出现: clothes, glasses(眼镜), trousers, scissors, thanks(多谢), wishes (祝愿)。
- ●合成名词一般将它包含的主体名词变为复数。如:pencil box—pencil boxes,girl friend—girl friends, banana tree—banana trees son-in-law(女婿)—sons-in-law, runner-up(亚军)—runners-up。
- ●由 man, woman 构成的合成名词,变为复数时,两个词都要变。如:man driver—men drivers, woman doctor—women doctors。
- 4. 不可数名词不能与数词或不定冠词连用,不可在名词前直接加 a/an。常见的不可数名词有:tea, water, milk, coffee, food, meat, fish(鱼肉), chicken, beef, orange(橙汁), sugar, salt, mutton, porridge, bread, sand, chalk, grass, work, homework, housework, weather, music, news, time, room(空间), knowledge, information。此类名词表示数量时,需与量词搭配。如:a cup of tea, two cups of coffee, five bottles of orange juice, some bags of rice, a few baskets of fruit, two kilos of meat。
  - 5. 名词所有格:

名词所有格表示"所属"关系,其意义相当于汉语中的"……

的"。常用的名词所有格构成形式如下:

●在单数名词和不以 s 结尾的复数名词后加's。如:Jim's bag, the girl's father, Women's Day; 以 s 结尾的复数名词后只加(')。如:Teachers' Day。

注意:表示两者共同拥有一样东西时,只在第二个名词后加's。如:Lily and Lucy's room(共同所有)。

表示两者分别拥有时,须在各个名词后分别加's。如:Lily's and Lucy's bags (分属所有)。

- ●关于 of 的属格。无生命的名词一般与 of 构成短语,表示所有关系。如:the gate of the door, the map of China。
- ●关于双重所有格。在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、物主代词或不定代词等时,常用"of 短语+所有格/名词性物主代词"的形式来表示所有关系。如:a friend of my father's, a book of mine。

另外,还有初中所学的"to"表示所属关系的特殊所有格:the answer to the question, the key to the door。

6. 可数名词和不可数名词的修饰词不同; some, any, no, a lot of, lots of, plenty of 修饰可数或不可数名词; many, few, a few, a number of 修饰可数名词; much, little, a little 修饰不可数名词。

| Acc. | 进甄特折   |
|------|--|
|      | - months with the state of the second of the |

| 1. — Are those?            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| - No, they aren't. They're | e               |
| A. sheep; cows             | B. sheep; cow   |
| C. sheeps; cow             | D. sheeps; cows |

剖析 (答案:A)此题考查可数名词的单复数。根据上下文,第一 空格和第二空格都应填复数形式,而 sheep 的单数和复数

| 同形,不能加 s,cow 的复数是 cows。                                     |
|---|
| 2. There are few in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas  |
| carrots and cabbages.                                       |
| A. meat B. fruits C. milk D. vegetables                     |
| 剖析 (答案:D)此题考查可数名词与不可数名词及其数量修饰                               |
| 词的搭配关系。句中的 few 用于修饰可数名词,此处指第二                               |
| 句谈到的豌豆、胡萝卜和卷心菜之类的"蔬菜"。                                      |
| 3. — Where did you go just now?                             |
| - I went to the shop to buy a new pair of shoes.            |
| A. shoe B. shoe's C. shoes D. shoes'                        |
| 剖析 (答案:A)有些名词常直接以该名词作定语,修饰另一名                               |
| 词。如:an egg cup, apple trees。                                |
|   |
| . 热点矮佐  |
|   |
| 用所给单词的适当形式填空。   |
| 1. Li Lei is good at (China).                               |
| 2. There are eleven (play) in a team.                       |
| 3. We brush our (tooth) every day.                          |
| 4. Would you like some (potato)?                            |
| 5. The old woman needs an (operate) at once.                |
| 6. Edison was one of the greatest (invent) in the world and |
| he made many (invent).                                      |
| 7. A shark has much (different) from a fish.                |
| 8. The (rob) happened in a shop at 5 o'clock yesterday      |
| 9. In spring, the (leaf) of the trees turn green.           |
| 10. We've come to say many (thank) to you.                  |

## 老占3 代 词



- 1. 人称代词(主格和宾格)、物主代词和指示代词的用法。
- 2. 反身代词的单复数形式。
- 3. 疑问代词和不定代词的用法。



### 知识归类

- 1. 代词分人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、疑问代词和不定代词等。
- 2. 人称代词代表人或事物,它有人称、性别、单复数和主宾格的变化。主格在句中作主语,宾格作动词或介词的宾语。
- 3. 物主代词表示所属关系,可分为形容词性和名词性两种。 形容词性物主代词不能单独使用,后面需跟名词;名词性物主代词 可单独使用,在句中作主语、表语和宾语等。
- 4. 反身代词表示本身,常用于强调,它也有人称和数的变化, 在句中可作宾语和同位语。如:
  - ●My son is old enough to look after himself. (宾语)
  - ●I worked it out myself. (同位语)

反身代词在实际应用中可构成许多常用词组。如:teach one-self, help oneself to, enjoy oneself, dress oneself, come to one-

self, lose oneself in...

人称代词、物主代词、反身代词的形式见下表:

| 人称       | 主格          | I      | you      | he she it                    | we        | you        | they       |
|----------|-------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 代词       | 宾格          | me     | you      | him her it                   | us        | you        | them       |
| 物主       | 形容<br>词性 my |        | your     | his her its                  | our       | your       | their      |
| 代词       | 名词性         | mine   | yours    | his hers its                 | ours      | yours      | theirs     |
| 反身<br>代词 |             | myself | yourself | himself<br>herself<br>itself | ourselves | yourselves | themselves |

注:it 还有一些特殊用法,如指天气、时间、距离;指人,还可作形式主语、 形式宴语等。

- 5. 指示代词有 this, that, these, those 等。在句中可作主语、表语、宾语或定语。
- ●this (these)常指时间或空间上较近的人或物,that (those)常指时间或空间上较远的人或物。如:

This is my seat and that's yours.

- ●前面提到的事物或情况用 that, 下文要讲到的事物用 this。如:He lost a library book, and that cost him 5 dollars.
- ●为了避免重复,常用 that 或\_those 代替前面已提到过的名词。如:The weather of Beijing is colder than that of Hangzhou.
- 6. 疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what, which, where 等。 在句子中构成特殊疑问句或引导名词性从句。
- 7. 不定代词不指明任何特定的人和物。常用的不定代词有: some, any, no, both, all, either, neither, another, other(s), one(s), every, each, much, none, few, a few, little, a little 等以及由 some, any, no, every 构成的复合不定代词:something, anything, nothing, everything; somebody(someone), anybody(anyone), everybody(everyone), nobody, no one 等。这一类复合不定代词如有