根据新数据及中据最新考读精神编写

2005 年中考

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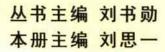


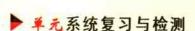












▶ 考題系统复习与检测

▶ 综合系统复习与检测

▶ 模拟系统复习与检测

新教材新理念新题型

CEPING CHUANG XIN

延边人民出版社

2005 年中考

测评创新

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语

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※ 策划依据

连续三年的市场轰动,树立了《中考测评创新》(中考系统复习与检测)系列丛书的品牌地位;百余所学校的回访调研,广大读者的智慧反馈,是"测评创新"再创新的强劲动力源,这些使以单元→专题→综合→模拟为主线的四轮复习《中考测评创新》系列丛书更科学、更实用。

* 编写蓝本

以国家教育部 2000 年颁布的《九年义务教育全日制初级中学教学大纲 (试用修订版)》和 2001 年颁布的《全日制义务教育课程标准(实验稿)》为准绳,以人民教育出版社《全日制义务教育三(四)年制初级中学教科书》为蓝本,由命题研究专家、著名教研员、一线教学骨干为体系的高层次的作者队伍精心编写。

* 内容概要

单元系统复习与检测 全面的知识网络,突出的重点难点 提高自己 让你在最短的时间掌握最多的知识

专题系统复习与检测 严密的知识体系,鲜明的中考要点 了解中考 让你对中考做到了如指掌

模拟冲刺

从最高点审视

以中考的眼光审视教材和中考试卷,以及学生和教师的 实际需要,分析近几年中考试题对知识能力的要求、命题 趋向,把最新的中考理念渗透到每道题中。

从最深处挖掘

对中考试题进行深入挖掘,分析中考试题的特点和解题思路,将中考的思想渗透到每一个知识点中。

战胜中考的保证 合理的体例安排,准确的方向预测,再加上经典而新颖的习题训练,定会使您用最少的时间,取得最大的功效,轻轻松松成为中考冠军。

* 选择理由

- 1. 以讲助练、以练助考的"测评创新"模式符合初中学生的认知规律和学习实际,她把创新贯穿于丛书的始终,在把升学考试放到首位的同时,倾力促进素质教育的发展。
- 2. 以单元→专题→综合→模拟为主线的四轮全程复习方略是调查研究并经实践检验的成果,它力求夯实基础、着力强化考前训练。
- 3. 名校名师的智慧与笔墨、名社名编的敬业与勤奋,让您鉴赏各省市最新中考试题、领略开放性问题、关注社会生活的热点话题,使您熟知命题规律、活用解题方法、捕捉隐含信息,为您透射中考奥秘、预测 2005 年命题趋势,带你轻松进入名校。

思源教育研究中心 2004 年11 月

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第一部分

单民系统夏风归给原



单元一

知识苹聚

1. 日常交际用语

- (1)问候用语及应答:
- a. Good morning, class! 早上/上午好,同学们!
- b. Hello! /Hi! 你好!
- c. —How are you? 你好吗?
 - —Fine, thank you/thanks. And you? 我很好,谢谢。你好吗?
 - ─I'm fine ,too. 我也很好。
- (2)介绍用语及询问情况用语:

My name is...

我的名字是……

I'm...

我是……

This is...

这是……

Are you...9

你是……

What's your name?

你叫什么名字?

What class are you in?

你在哪个班级?

Who's on duty today?

今天谁值日?

(3)道歉用语及应答:

Excuse me.

对不起,劳驾。

I'm sorry.

对不起。

对道歉常用的应答有:

That's all right./It doesn't matter./Not at all./That's nothing./Never mind. 没关系。(4)感谢用语及应答

Thanks! /Thanks a lot! /Thank you very much!

谢谢」

我们可以用以下方式应答:

That'all right! /You're welcome! /Not at all! /It's a (my) pleasure!

不用谢!

2. 常用句型

- (1) This/That is...
- (2) These/Those are. . .
- (3) There is/are + 某物/某人 + 某地/某时
- (4) Let's (Let us) do sth....
- (5) It's time (for sb.) to do sth..../It's time for sth....

3. 名词的单复数

在英语中,名词有可数和不可数之分。可数名词又有单、复数之分。复数名词有规则和不规则变化两种。规则变化如下表:

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
一般	⊅0 −s	清辅音后 读 s 浊音 或元音后 读 z	maps bags
以 s , x , sh , ch 结尾	加 - es	读作lizl	bus—buses box—boxes
以不发音 的 e 结尾	力() — s	读做lizl	orange—oranges blouse—blouses
以辅音字母 加 y 结尾	改y为i 加-es	读作IzI	baby—babies family—families
以f或fe 结尾	数f或fe为 v加-es	读作lvzl	knife—knives half—halves

少数名词的复数形式是不规则变化的。

如: foot - feet, man - men, woman - women, child - children 等。

表示民族的名词,有的在词尾加一s,如:A-merican - Americans.

有的单复数形式相同,如: Chinese - Chinese, Japanese - Japanese.

4. 不定冠词 a 和 an

a 和 an 都是"一"的意思,一般不强调数量,只强调类别。a 用于辅音音素开头的单数名词之前,an 则用于元音音素开头的单数可数名词前。值得注意的是这里所指的是音素而不是字母。

e. g. He's eating a cake.

他正在吃个蛋糕。

She's given an apple to Jim. 她把苹果给了吉姆。

5. There is a boat on the river. 河里有一艘船。

"There be"句型用来表示"某处存在(有)某物"。该句型的基本结构为"There is/are+名词+(表示地点的)介词短语或副词"。要掌握该句型,应特别注意动词 be 和主语的一致。若主语为可数名词单数或不可数名词时,动词 be 用 is;若主语为可数名词复数时,动词 be 用 are;若主语为并列的主语时,动词 be 用 is 还是用 are,由靠近动词 be 的名词决定。

e. g. There is a big tree near the house.
There is a ball and some books here.

中考指南

- 1. 话题用语中电话用语的使用。
- 2. 形容词性物主代词只相当于一个形容词, 必须和名词连用。
 - 3. 可数名词的复数形式和不规则变化。
- 4. 不定冠词 a 和 an 使用的时候应根据其后 单词的第一个音素来确定其形式。
- 5. 名词所有格中共同所有和分别所有的不同 表达形式。
- 6. there be 结构中谓语动词的形式。

典例精析

例 1 (2003・黄冈)	
— Whose paintin	g is this? It's really
1 6 14	os is a material d
	It's
	B. mine, Elsa's
C. yours, he's	
	知识点是名词所有格和名
词性物主代词的用法。从	
性物主代词形式和名词所	
[答案] B	
例 2 (2003·广东)	
earth we	live on is bigger than
moon.	
A. The; a	B. The; the
C. An; a	D. An; the
解析 此題考查冠语	月的用法。表示世界上独
一无二的物体前需加定冠	词 the。
[答案] B	
, per en	
一、单项选择	
l father is a	teacher of English.
A. Jim and Kate	
C. Jim and Kate's	D. Jim's and Kate
2. What are	your trousers? They
are	The second
A. colours; oranges	B. colour; oranges
C. colour; orange	
. The student	- N
one is	

A. on; at the school B. at; in school

C. on; at school D. in; in a school

4. It's time for all the children

A, for going to home B, to have the lunch	A. Chinese; Germen
C. for playing games D. to have breakfast	B. Chinese; Frenchmans
5. —Are those policemen at work or at home?	C. Japanese; Americans
<u> </u>	D. Germans; Englishman
A. Yes, they are at home	13. Are there many at the meeting?
B. No, they are at work	A. people B. people
C. They are at work	C. polices D. policeman
D. They don't know	14 are in his bag.
6 map on the wall is	A. My brother's books
map China.	B. My brother's book
A. Aja; in B. The ja ; of	C. My brother books
C. The ; 不填 ; of D. A ; the ; of	D. I brother's books
7. They are new. Please them.	15. —How many people are there in the
A. look B. look at	room?
C. look like D. look after	
8. — Who's that speaking?	A. There is a people
is Kate.	B. Only one
A. I B. It	. C. A people
C. This D. My name	D. Are five
9. Where are?	二、完善填空
A. the teachers' rooms	Evening came. It was time for Mr Bell to
B. the teacher's room	close his shop. He was checking his money.
C. the room of the teachers	His son Tom, who was 15, had just gone out-
D. the teacher rooms	side to buy a newspaper. Just then, a big man
10. —Are these your rulers?	walked 1 the shop. He had a gun in his
-No, aren't rulers	hand.
are here.	When Tom came back, he could hear the
A. they; Their B. them; Our	man asking his father for 2. Tom could
C. they; Our D. their; We	see the gun in the man's hand, but the man
11. —Is she your mother or your sister?	didn't3_ or hear Tom.
·····	Tom hurried up the street. He looked for
A. Yes, she is	the police, 4 he didn't see any. Then Tom
B. No, she isn't	saw an old baseball bat(棒球球棒) lying in the
C. My mother	street. "Maybe this will help," he thought. He
D. Yes, she is my mother	ran 5 with it.
12. They are, not	His father was just giving some of the

money to the man. The man was watching Tom's father. Tom knew he could not __6__long. "Now is the time. I must do it now." Tom went up to the man and knocked him down __7__ the bat.

Tom and his father then ran outside. This time they got the <u>8</u> and told them what had happened. The police quickly went to the shop and caught the man.

- ()1. A. out of
- B. around
- C. into
- D. down
- ()2. A. paper
- B. water
- C. money
- D. food
- ()3. A. know
- B. catch
- C. meet
- D. see
- ()4. A. but
- B. so
- C. for
- 200
- ()5. A. back
- D. or
- C. away
- B. over
-)6. A. hold
- D. past
- C. rest
- B. wait D. watch
-)7. A. by
- B. from
- C. without
- D. with
- ()8. A. neighbors
- B. police
- C. friends
- D. children

三、阅读理解

A

Tom gets on the bus to go to town. It's very crowded. He sits down next to a fat woman. She has several shopping bags



and Tom doesn't have much room on the seat.

He isn't comfortable. At last the bus gets to the town. All the passengers start to get off. Tom is very polite, so he stands up to let the fat woman get off before him. She says, "Thank you." Then she tries to get out of the seat with all her bags. But she can't move, she is stuck.

Tom has to push the woman. The conductor pulls her. Finally they get her free but she isn't pleased.

"I'll write to the bus company. "she says. /
"I'll tell them not to make buses with such small seats!"

- 1. The fat woman goes to town _____.
 - A. to see her old friends
- B. to do some shopping
- C. to mail a letter to her friend
 - D. to take the bus
- 2. Tom does not feel comfortable because ___
 - A. he has too small room on the seat
- B. he has no seat
 - C. the bus was slow
 - D. he is ill
- 3. The fat woman can not move because she
 - A. is too tired to move
 - B. it's not the time for her to get off the bus
 - C. is too fat and is stuck
 - D. wants someone to help her
- 4. She says she will write to the bus company
 - A. to tell them she is very angry
 - B. to ask them to make buses with big seats
 - C. to ask them to make a big seat for her
 - D. to tell them to make more buses
- 5. From the story we can see that Tom
- A. is very angry with the small seat
 - B. is very happy and goes shopping with

the fat woman

C. is a kind and polite person

D. is very angry with the fat woman

В

Computer is a useful machine. It is the most important invention in many years. The oldest kind of computer is the abacus(算量) used in China centuries ago, but the first large, modern computer was built in 1948. A computer then could do math problems quite fast.

Today computers are used in many ways and can do many kinds of work. In a few years the computer may touch the lives of everyone, even people in faraway villages.

In the last few years, there have been great changes in computers. They are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster. Many scientists agree that computers can now do many things, but they can not do everything. Who knows what the computers of tomorrow will be like? Will computers bring good things or bad things to people? The scientists of today will have to decide how to use the computers of tomorrow.

шк	e combiners or tomorn	uw.	
1.	The computer is a _	machine.	
	A. helpful	B. strange	
	C. large	D. dangerous	
2. The first large, modern computer was			
	·		
	A. a few years ago		
	B. sixty years ago		
	C. more than fifty yes	ars ago	

D. one hundred years ago

3. The computers of today are

before.

	A. bigger	В.	fewer	
	C. smaller	D.	larger	
4.	Computers can	do		
	A. everything	В.	anything	
	C. nothing	D.	lots of things	
5.	The scientists	of today	how	to
	use the compu	ters of tom	iortow.	
	A. may decide	В.	must decide	
	C. can make	D.	needn't make	
		C		

Peter is a teacher. He likes travelling. He is usually very busy. But now he is on his summer holidays. He has time. So he can travel. He buys a new car. Peter is travelling around the country in his new car.

One evening when he is driving along a road and looking for a small hotel, he sees an old man at the side of the road. He stops his car and says to the old man, "Excuse me, I want to go to the Sun Hotel. Do you know it?"

"Yes," the old man answers. "I'll show you the way."

He gets into Pat's car, and they drive about twelve miles. When they come to a small house, the old man says, "Stop here."

Pat stops his car and looks at the house.

"But this is not a hotel." He says to the old
man.

"No," the old man answers, "this is my house. And now I'll show you the way to the Sun Hotel . Turn around and go back nine miles. Then you'll see the Sun Hotel on the left."

	_	
1	Peter	
1.	1 C C C 1	

A. is a busy worker

B. drives his new car in the city

C. likes travelling

than

	D. has an old car
2.	Why does he stop his car in front of an old
	man?
	A. The old man can't walk.
	B. Peter wants to ask the old man the way
	to the Sun Hotel.
	C. The old man wants to go back home in
	Peter's car.
	D. Because the road is too narrow for his
	car to pass.
3.	Peter wants to find the Sun Hotel because
	-
	A. he wants to stay there for the night
	B. he wants to park his new car there
	C. he has a friend there
	D. he goes there to mend his new car
4.	When Peter meets the old man on the road,
	the Sun Hotel is about miles from
	there.
	A. twelve B. nine
	C. three D. twenty - one
5.	When Peter hears what the old man says at
	last, he feels
	A. happy B. angry
	C. tired D. hungry
四.	、补全对话
Α;	Good morning. 1 ?
В:	Yes, I bought this jacket here last Sunday,
	but the colours ran when I washed it. 2
	·
A:	Did you wash it in hot water?
В;	3
A :	Did you leave it in water before you washed
	it?
В:	No,I didn't do that, either.
Α:	4?

В:	I	would	like	you	to	give	me	my	money
	b	ack.							

A: The shopkeep	er isn	ith	ere. <u>5</u>		_	
 .	Why	don'	't you	change	it	for
another one?						

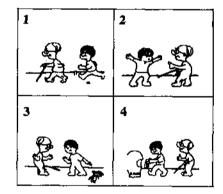
B: OK. I'll have a look at the other jackets and try to choose one among them.

五、书面表达

一天,林涛看到一位老人把香蕉皮随手扔到路上,于是他······

请根据所给图画和参考词汇用英语写一段意思连贯、语言流畅的短文,词数80个左右。

参考词汇: peel; 皮; rubbish: 垃圾; dustbin; 垃圾箱。



单元二

an ex man

1. 日常交际用语

- (1)提供帮助和应答
- a. —Let me help you carry it.
 - —Thanks a lot.

让我帮你拿它。

谢谢。

- b. —Thanks for your help.
 - -It's a pleasure.

谢谢你。

不客气。

(2)就餐

- a. -What would you like to have?
- b. -Would you like something to eat/drink?
- c. -What about something to eat/drink?
- (3) 问星期几9
- -What day is (it) today?
- -It's Friday.

2. 常用句型

- (1) What's your favourite food/drink/colour/ sport?
- (2) What's wrong with...?
- 3. Would you like something to drink?

你想要些妈的吗?

would like 用来委婉地提出请求、建议或某种看法,肯定回答一般用"Yes, please",否定回答可说"No,thanks".

- e. g. -Would you like some cups of tea?
 - -Yes, please. /No, thanks.

would like 还可接不定式,如:would like to do sth. (想要做某事)或 would like sb. to do sth. (想要某人做某事)。

e. g. Would you like to play basketball with

us?

I'd like you to help me carry it.

4. You must look after your things.

你必须看管好你的东西。

look after = take care of 意思是"照看,照顾、保管",属固定词组。

e. g. Please look after the twins.

请照看一下这对双胞胎。

look 与不同的词搭配有不同的意思,要记住。如:look at (看),look like(看起来像),look the same(看起来一样),look up(向上看,查找),look out(小心),look for(寻找)等。

There is something wrong with my computer.

我的电脑有毛病了。

- There is something wrong with sb./sth.
 "某人或某物有些毛病"。
- e. g. There's something wrong with Mrs Green today.

格林太太今天有点不舒服。

There's something wrong with my watch. 我的手表有毛病了。

- (2) There's something wrong with sh. /sth. 相当于 Something is wrong with sh. /sth.
- e. g. There's something wrong with her car.

 = Something is wrong with her car.

 她的小车出毛病了。
- (3) 如果询问"某人/某物有什么毛病"就用 What's wrong with sb. /sth. ? 来表达。
- 6. may 情态动词:可以;可能;也许习惯用法:
- (1) may 是情态动词,后面跟动词原形,其否定形式为 may not,其疑问句表示请求允许,作用同 can/could,一般不用于第二人称。肯定回答常

用 "Yes, please." "Certainly" "Sure" "All right" "OK" "Yes, of course" "Yes, you may/ can";否定回答常用"I'm sorry/afraid..."或 根据语气轻重用"No, you can't."或"No, you mustn't."

- e. g. -May I use your pen?
 - "我可以用你的钢笔吗?"
 - -Certainly.
 - "当然可以。"
- -May I take the book out of the reading - room?
- "我可以把书带出阅览室吗?"
- -No vou mustn't. You can only read here.
- "不行。你只可以在这里看。"

表示推测时, may 的否定形式是 may not(可 能不),疑问句中用 can 代替。

e. g. He may not be here. (= Maybe he is not here.)

他可能不在这儿。

Can he stay at home?

他可能在家吗?

- 1. 提供帮助和请求的日常交际用语。
- 2. 形容词的用法。
- 3. 祈使句和情态动词的用法。
- 4. "There's something wrong with..."句

型。

5. 可数名词和不可数名词, some 与 any 的用 法。

例 1 (2003・河南)

- -The bread looks delicious! You want to buy some?
 - -I'd love to , but I don't have

money with me now.

A. no B. all C. some D. any

解析 否定句或疑问句中用 any 表示"一

例 2 (2003·天津)

He had something to write down and asked

A. a paper

B. some papers

C. some pieces of papers

D. a piece of paper

解析 此题考查的是不可数名词的"量化"。 paper 作"纸"讲时,是不可数名词,"量化"时可用 piece.

[答案] D

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一、单项选择

- 1. One of the is from America.
 - A. woman teacher
- B. women teachers
 - C. woman teachers D. womans teachers
- 2. _____ teachers are at work now. Be quite!
 - A. All of
- B. All the
- C. All
- D. None of
- 3. _____it like that again!
 - A. Don't
- B. Don't do
- C. Do not
- D. Doesn't do
- 4. What about something ____ ?
- A. drinking B. drinks

 - C. drink
- D. to drink
- 5. There are _____ on the table.
 - A. three bottles of oranges juice
 - B. three bottle of oranges juice
 - C. three bottle of orange juice
 - D. three bottles of orange juice

6.	Here are the clothes	s. Please] ;	州)	
	A. put them	B. put them away	.	A. 变换桌子	B. 发脾气
	C. put on them	D. put away them	•	C. 踢翻桌子	D. 扭转形势
7.	There are		15	-Tomorrow will	be Father's Day. Wha
	A. three hundred six			will you do for	your father?
	B. three hundreds as	nd sixty – five	-	—I will say "I lo	ve you ,Daddy. "as soor
	C. three hundred and	d sixty five		as he	_ up. (2004・深圳)
	D. three hundred six	ty – five	4	A. will wake	B. wake
8.	-Would you like a	few bottles of milk ,	(C. wakes	D. woke
	please?		二、尭	形填空	
	 .			Mr Smith is <u>1</u>	Australian teacher. He
	A. Thank goodness	B. Sorry	is for	ty – two. He worl	cs in <u>2</u> . Mrs Smith is
	C. OK. Thanks	D. You're welcome	a	3 . They have	two <u>4</u> . They are
9.	Jack! My ball is u	nder the bed. Can you	twins	. Their names a	re Jo and Ann. They're
	it	me?	stude	nts. They <u>5</u> i	n their father's school.
	A. help; with	B. put; to	They	go to school 6	their father's car. The
	C. get; to	D. get; for	l		Smith's farm. On Sun-
10.	The box is	_ books. We can't _	days	they <u>7</u> on the	he farm. Jo likes <u>8</u>
	anything else in it.				. She likes going to the
	A. full of; put	B. full; bring	shop	and <u>10</u> a hor	rse on the farm. They of-
	C. full in; take	D. full with; carry	ten p	lay with their fat	her and mother.
11.	Do you want	?	()1. A. an	В. а
	A. play basketball			C. the	
	B. play with games	·	()2. A. China	
	C. to play with a yo	- yo		C. Australia	an D. Australia
	D. to play the volley	yball	.(B. farmer
12.	The sign	that the shop is		C. worker	
	now.		()4. A. sons	B. childs
	A. speaks; closed	B. writes; closing		C. babies	D. daughters
	C. says; opening	D. says; closed	()5. A. play	B. work
13.	The sign "	_" is usually seen on		C. study	D. sit
	the box with glass is	n it.	()6. A. in	B. by
	A. PULL	B. CLOSED		C. on	D. to
	C. DANGER	D. FRAGILE	()7. A. all are	B. all work
14.	Wait and see, he wi	ll turn the table some		C. play all	D. aren't
	day and things will	go better. What's the	()8. A. coming	B. carrying
	neaning of "turn th	ne table"? (2004 - 編		C. taking	D. working