

决胜中考

被数

重應名徵

中考总复习

英语

主编 杨洪萍

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重庆南开中学 CHONGQING NANKAI ZHONGXUE

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决胜中考

——重庆名校中考总复习

英语

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(新课标)

随着《全日制义务教育课程标准》的实施,各种不同版本的教科书相继问世,"一纲一本"的局面已被彻底打破。 "一纲多本"的教材使用格局已经形成。如何搞好新课标条件下的中考复习备考,是广大师生亟待解决的实际问题。

《决胜中考——重庆名校中考总复习》新课标版,就是为新课标实验区师生精心编写的一套助学读物。丛书分语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个分册,是第一次由重庆名校正式授权,各位名师联手编著、精心打造,名校整体推出的精品助学图书。它以编**著的权威性、内容的新颖性、体系的实用性、题型的针对性**成为重庆中考的经典性指导读物,是一套初中毕业生中考总复习的理想丛书。

编著的权威性:由重庆名校校长领衔,组织重庆一中、重庆南开中学、重庆八中、重庆育才中学、重庆巴蜀中学、西南师大附中、川外附属外国语学校等重庆名校的优秀教师、学科带头人、中考命题专家参加编写。他们思维活跃,教学水平高,中考经验丰富。

内容的新颖性:以国家教育部新课程标准为纲,结合

重庆市 2005 年新课标中考实际,所选例题、习题都是名校 教师在教学过程中反复演练的好题和近两年全国各省市 新课标的中考试题。这些试题有的是学生常见的易错题, 有的是具有代表性的典型题,有的反映了重庆中考的命题 趋势,有的体现了中考的最新动态。它能使学生感受到身 边的语文、英语、历史、政治,生活中的数学、物理、化学等。 亲近自然,灵动有趣,也反映了中考命题的方向。

体系的实用性: 丛书根据重庆课改实验区初三复习的实际情况,精心构建了复习的目标体系,体现了学习的系统性和全面性。第一轮为基础复习,根据各科的不同情点,按知识点或章节编写,让学生通过系统复习,进一步巩固和深化基础知识。第二轮为专项训练,强调对综合素质和应变能力的训练,以全面提高学生的综合素质和综合的力。第三轮为专题测试,作者精心编写的各种类型的方。第三轮为专题测试,作者精心编写的各种类型的专题,可供学生和老师及时检测、反馈,使学生处于临考状态,检测学生的应试能力。

题型的针对性: 丛书结合重庆的课改实际,依据重庆 2005年九个课标教材实验区的中考情况,以系统的知识 点为核心,典型题、新颖题、易错题等题型为纽带,题量适 中,内容详实,分层训练,以达到夯实基础、掌握方法、提高 素质的目的,提高复习的针对性和有效性。

本套丛书的编写本着"权威是保证、新颖是生命、实用是基础、针对是灵魂"的原则,力求在"精"、"新"、"实"三方面做好、做细、做透、做强,以确保它成为中考教辅读物中的精品。本套丛书充分展示了重庆名校科学的教学理念、重庆名师先进的教学水平,一定能引导广大中考学生科学、有效地复习,一定会让他们收到事半功倍的成效。

名校名师名题,高效高分高升!

好风凭借力,送君上青云!

愿《决胜中考──重庆名校中考总复习》丛书成为你 圆梦的宝典!

> 《决胜中考——重庆名校中考总复习》丛书编委会 2005 年 10 月



编者的话



(新课标)

编写目的

立足于新课程改革,依据课标教材"GO FOR IT",真正实现教学方式的转变,进一步突出以学生为主的特点,发挥学生的主观能动性,提高学习效率。着眼于重庆中考考前复习的需要,体现重庆中考命题特点和趋势,符合课改试验区的考试需要。适合 2006 年初三学生和教师在中考总复习阶段配套使用。

本书特色

- 1. 体例设计新颖,充分体现新课标、新学案的要求; 教与学互动,讲与练结合;重视基础,适度扩展,具有高度 的总结性和归纳性。
- 2. 荟萃一线名师。本书的编写者有重庆市市级、区级等各级骨干教师,也有全国及市级优质课大赛一等奖获得者,还有重庆市考试中心的成员。他们均是"GO FOR IT"教材的执教者,具有丰富的教学经验。
- 3. 知识全面而不累赘,例题经典而不陈旧,观点权威准确。
- 4. 有时代感,符合新课标理念,实用性强,充分考虑 一线教师的实际需求。

结构安排

本书主要含三个部分:一、中考教材热点讲解。二、中 考题型专题辅导与练习。三、新题快递。

中考教材热点讲解 以新课标教材"GO FOR IT"的顺序为编写依据,对教材中出现的语言点及语法知识进行基础讲解,综合归纳,并辅以检测题。此部分是一线教师根据自己的教学积累,结合新课标所写,有较高的参考价值。

中考題型专题辅导与练习 针对 2005 年重庆市中考 题型进行解答技巧指导,并配以能力训练。此部分包含听 力理解、完形填空、阅读理解、短文填空、句型转换、书面表 达、口语运用等题型。各题型交错编写,构成 30 个能力训 练单元,方便教师和学生使用。

新題快递 将 2005 年全国各地出现的新颖的中考试题按照题型,分门别类加以整理,并进行试题点评,分析了该题型和考点可能的命题方向,能启迪教师,在教学中把握重点,能点拨学生,在学中体悟方法。配有强化训练,为复习提供了训练平台,让师生互动,在练中提高能力。

本书由杨洪萍任主编;参加编写的有杨洪萍、曹毅、郎 天燕、刘希晶、刘丹、彭小珊、郑琪、杨明朗、孙燕、王晓杰、 张丽华。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者和专家指正,我们将不胜感激。





(新课标)

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中考教材热点讲解

Junior One (上)

Starter Unit 1 ~ Review of Units 1-7 -

24. 打电脑游戏

考点聚焦 25. 棒球球棒 26. 一个网球拍 1. 词组归纳 27. 想做某事_ 1. 迟到 28. 欢迎来到我们学校!______ 2. 文化提示 29. 加入学校体育中心_____ 3. 用英语 30. 马上加入我们吧! 4. 成对的_____ 31. 丰富的体育用品收藏 5. 穿蓝色衣服的男孩 32. 在电视上看足球比赛_____ 6. 表演出来_____ 33. 跑步明星_____ 7. 电话号码 34. 吃健康的食物_____ 8. 姓氏_____ 35. 就早餐而言 36. 食物清单 10. 给约翰打电话 4953539_____ 37. 一年的这个时候_____ 11. 失物招领处_____ 38. 以一个非常优惠的价格_____ 12. 黄金戒指_____ 39. 各种颜色的毛衣 13. 一串钥匙_____ 40. 出售_____ 14. 家谱 41. 看一下……_____ 15. 为……而感谢。_____ 42. 服装店_____ 16. Tony 的全家福 43. 篮球打得好_____ 17. 把……带去给某人 44. 非常喜欢…… 18. 他的数学书 19. 一些录像带___ Ⅱ. 句型归纳 20. 在梳妆台上_____ 1. _____ name? 21. 把 带来给某人_____ 22. 在 A 和 B 之间_____ My name is Dale. 2. _____ your aunt? 23. 在地板上______



决胜中考——重庆名校中考总复习(新课标)

She's 37old.	 Good night, — Good night.
3 that?	— How do you do? — How do you do?
It's Gina,	- How are you? - Fine, thank you.
4 this English?	高分突破:
It's letter A.	注意对"How do you do?"和"How are you?"两句话
5 play soccer today!	的回答不要弄混淆。
Great, that sounds good.	2. Sorry, I'm late. 对不起,我迟到了。
6 are these desks?	1)sorry"对不起"用于引出某一过错。
They are brown.	Excuse me. "对不起"用于引起对方的注意。例
7 you watch?	如:
W-A-T-C-H.	I'm sorry I can't speak English.
8 that her eraser?	Excuse me, is this your backpack?
No, isn't.	2)be late (for) (做······)迟到
9 telephone number?	be late for school/ class/ work/ the meeting
7385098.	上学/上课/上班/开会迟到
10 this your brother?	高分突破:
Yes, is.	late 的副词仍为 late,不能写成 lately. 例如:
11 his books?	请不要晚到学校。
They're on the dresser.	Please don't arrive lately for school. (×)
12 on the dresser?	Please don't arrive late for school, (\sqrt)
Yes, they are.	
10	3. Nice to meet you! 很高兴认识你!
13 they have a computer?	3. Nice to meet you! 很高兴认识你! 对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达。
No, they	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达:
No they 14 he have a soccer ball?	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's)Nice to meet you.
No. they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's)Nice to meet you, =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you.
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas.	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's) Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破:
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like ham-	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's) Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配:
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers.	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's)Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×)
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch?	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's)Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×)
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch? She likes fish and salad for lunch.	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's) Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×) 4. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说?
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch? She likes fish and salad for lunch. 18 are the red socks?	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's) Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×) 4. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说? 1)同义句:What's the English for this?
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No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch? She likes fish and salad for lunch. 18 are the red socks?	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's) Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×) 4. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说? 1)同义句:What's the English for this? 2)用什么语言,介词用 in:"in + language"。例如: in English 用英语
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch? She likes fish and salad for lunch. 18 are the red socks? 3 dollars. . 考点归纳	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's) Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×) 4. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说? 1)同义句:What's the English for this? 2)用什么语言,介词用 in:"in + language"。例如: in English 用英语
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch? She likes fish and salad for lunch. 18 are the red socks? 3 dollars. . 考点归纳 1. Hello, Eli. Good morning. 嗨,埃丽。早上好。	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's) Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×) 4. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说? 1)同义句:What's the English for this? 2)用什么语言,介词用 in:"in + language"。例如: in English 用英语 in Chinese 用汉语
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch? She likes fish and salad for lunch. 18 are the red socks? 3 dollars. 11. 考点归纳 12. Hello, Eli. Good morning. 嗨,埃丽。早上好。 英文中常用的问候语及其回答:	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's)Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×) 4. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说? 1)同义句:What's the English for this? 2)用什么语言,介词用 in:"in + language"。例如: in English 用英语 in Chinese 用汉语 in Japanese 用日语
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No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch? She likes fish and salad for lunch. 18 are the red socks? 3 dollars. 11. 特点归纳 1. Hello, Eli. Good morning. 梅,埃丽。草上好。 英文中常用的问候语及其回答: ——Hello. —Hello. ——Hi. — Hi.	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's) Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×) 4. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说? 1)同义句:What's the English for this? 2)用什么语言,介词用 in:"in + language"。例如: in English 用英语 in Chinese 用汉语 in Japanese 用日语 in your own words 用自己的语言 高分突破: 用钢笔:in ink = in pen = with a pen
No, they 14 he have a soccer ball? Yes, he 15. I like oranges but I like bananas. 16. Their father likes broccoli but he like hamburgers. 17 your sister like for lunch? She likes fish and salad for lunch. 18 are the red socks? 3 dollars. . 考点归纳 1. Hello, Eli. Good morning. 降,埃丽。草上好。 英文中常用的问候语及其回答: — Hello. — Hello.	对表示见到某人很高兴的几种表达: (It's)Nice to meet you. =(I'm) Happy/ Glad/ Pleased to meet you. 高分突破: 注意形容词与主语的搭配: I'm nice to meet you.(×) It's happy/ glad/ pleased to meet you.(×) 4. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说? 1)同义句:What's the English for this? 2)用什么语言,介词用 in:"in + language"。例如: in English 用英语 in Chinese 用汉语 in Japanese 用日语 in your own words 用自己的语言 高分突破:

Let us ..., will you?

Let's do sth.

- = Why not do sth.?
- = What/How about doing sth.?例如:

Let's learn English.

- = Why not learn English?
- = What/How about learning English?
- 2) let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。例如:

Let me play the guitar.

Let Tony draw a picture for you.

高分突破:

- ① let sb, to do sth, (\times)
- ② let sb. do sth. 中的 sb. 若是代词要用宾格形式。

Let she sing an English song. (\times)

Let her sing an English song. (V)

③ let sb. do sth. 中的 sb. 即使是第三人称单数, 后面的动词仍用原形,例如:

Let him plays soccer. (X)

Let him play soccer. (V)

3)learn 学习

learn sth. 学习····· 例如:

We will learn physics this term,

4) learn sth. from ... 从 学到 例如:

We learnt cooking from my cousin,

5)learn from 向……学习 例如:

Let us learn from Lei Feng.

6) learn to do sth. 学做…… 例如:
Lucy learnt to play the trumpet last summer vacation.

7)learn + 疑问代词 + to do sth. 例如:

We are learning how to mend this bike.

You should learn what to say when you meet the foreigners at the airport.

高分突破:

learn 和 study 的区别:

两个词语都有这一用法:learn sth. / study sth. 但指学习时, study 有"深人研究"的含义;而且 study 不能用作: study to do sth.

- 6. What color is this Z? 这个字母 Z 是什么颜色?
 - 1)对颜色提问的两种方法:

What color ...? = What's the color of ...? 例如:

What color is your purse? = What's the color of your purse?

2)color v. 着色

color sth. + 颜色, 例如:

I want to color it red.

高分突破:

1)对名词(复数)的颜色提问时,不能用 what colors,例如:

What color are these cups? (V)

What colors are these cups? (\times)

2)color 是可数名词,例如:

I don't like these colors.

7. What's your name? 你叫什么名字?

1)对姓名的几种提问及回答:

What's your name? = May I have/know your name?

My name is ... = I'm ...

2)姓氏:family name / last name/ surname

名: given name/ first name

全名:full name

3)中文名字的习惯:

family name / last name/ surname + given

name/ first name

英文名字的习惯:

given name/ first name + family name / last name/ surname

高分突破:

在交际英语中应注意由于中英文名字的区别所造成的对人物的称呼也不同,例如:

Zhang Xiaoli: Miss Zhang/ Xiaoli (V)

Zhang/ Miss Xiaoli (X)

Dave Green; Mr. Green/ Dave (V)

Green/ Mr. Dave (X)

8. Is this your dictionary? 这是你的字典吗?

回答: Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

Is this/that ...?

Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. (V)

Yes, this (that) is. / No, this (that) isn't, (\times)

例如:

Is that your brother's backpack?

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Yes, it is.

高分突破:

- —Is this/that + 人?
- -Yes, it is. / No, it isn't, (\sqrt)
- -Yes,he/she is. / No,he/she isn't, (\times)
- 9. Call John at 495-3539. 给约翰打电话 495-3539。 call v. 打电话
 - 1)单独使用,意为"打电话",例如:

Please call this evening.

2)call + sb. "给某人打电话",例如:

Please call Bob this evening,

3)call + telephone number "拨打某一电话号码", 例如:

Please call 2377485 now.

4) call + sb. + at + telephone number "给某人打电话",例如:

Please call my teacher at 65774839.

请给 Gina 打电话,她的电话是 2684753.

Please call Gina, her phone number is 2684753.

=Please call Gina at 2684753.

Thanks for the great photo of your family. 感谢你的 全家福照片。

1)感谢你。

Thanks, = Thank you,

(V)

Thank.

(X)

Thanks you.

(X)

2)Thanks for + sth. /doing sth. 为……而感谢你。 例如:

Thanks for your help.

- =Thanks for helping me.
- 3) the photo of your family
 - = your family photo

11. Here is my family photo. 这是我的全家福照片。

1)倒装句式:

介词+谓语+主语(名词)

Here is your letter.

On the dresser is my photo,

介词+主语(代词)+谓语

Here you are.

高分突破:

这种倒装句式中,谓语动词一般不用进行时态。

Under the tree ____ a boy.

A. is standing

B. stands

C. stand

D. is stand

2) This is ... 的句型也表示"这是……",但通常用于介绍;而 Here is... 常用于把某物给说话的对象。

12. Please take these things to your brother. 请把这些东西带给你弟弟。

take, bring, carry 和 get 的区别:

1) take"带走",从近处带到远处,例如:

Please take these books to your home after school,

2)bring"带来",从远处带来,例如:

Please bring me some video cassettes,

3)carry"带",无方向性,指移动较重、较大的东西, 有"负重"的含义,例如:

The bag is too heavy for me, Can you carry it for me?

4)get"去拿来",相当于 go and bring,例如:

Can I get you something to drink?

I need my hat, my ID card, my notebook and my pencils.

我需要我的帽子,身份证,笔记本和铅笔。

need v. 需要

1) need + sth./sb."需要·····"例如:

She really needs these video cassettes.

2) need to do sth. "需要做……"例如: I need to listen to some relaxing music.

3) need doing sth. = need to be done"需要被……" 例如:

These flowers need watering,

= These flowers need to be watered.

14. There are books in the bookcase. 书柜里有书。

There be 句型

1)构成及意义

There be + n, + some place, 在某处有什么。

There is an alarm clock on the dresser,

There are some keys in the drawer.

2)否定式

There be + not + a/an +n, + some place.

There be + not + any + n. (pl.) + some

place.

There be + no + n. + some place. 例如:

There isn't a baseball on the floor,

There aren't any books in the bookcase.

3)疑问句及回答

Be there + a/an + n. + some place?

Be there + any + n. (pl.) + some place?

- -Yes, there is(are).
- -No, there isn't (aren't any).

How many + n, (pl,) +be there + some place?

- -There is only one.
- -There are ...

高分突破:

1)There be 句型的就近原则:若有两个或两个以上的主语,谓语常与靠近它的那个主语一致。例如: There is a book, two pens and some cups on the table.

There are two pens, some cups and a book on the table.

- 2)变疑问句或否定句时,应将原句中的 some 改为 any。
- 3)对不可数名词的数量提问:

There is some broccoli in the bowl, How much broccoli is there in the bowl? There are three bowls of broccoli on the table. How many bowls of broccoli are there on the table?

- 4)在变特殊疑问句时,不要忘记加 are(is) there. How many kids are there in the room? (</br>
 How many kids in the room? (×)
- 5)需要强调状语时,可以将状语提前。

On the table there is only one tennis racket.

- 6)与 have 的区别在于: have 表示某人或某物拥有 什么,而 There be 表示在什么地方存在什么。
- 15. You want to join your school sports center. 你想加入 你学校的体育中心。

want 想,想要

1)want + sth./sb."想要······"例如:

I want two hamburgers,

2) want to do sth. "想要做……"例如: He wants to join the reading club.

3) want sb. (not) to do sth. "想某人(不)做什么"

例如:

My mother wants me to practice English every day.

He wants that boy not to play soccer in the

16. Welcome to our sports center. 欢迎到我们体育中心来。

welcome

- 1)作名词:a warm welcome 热烈欢迎
- 2)作形容词: You're welcome. 没关系。

sb. be welcome to some place 欢迎某人到某地sb. be welcome to do sth. 欢迎某人做什么事

3)作动词:welcome sb. 例如:

Let's welcome Mr. Smith to give us a talk.

17. Ed Edgarson has a great sports collection. Ed Edgarson 有丰富的体育用品收藏。

名词修饰名词:一般情况下变复数时,只有被修饰的名词变为复数形式,例如:

apple tree - apple trees

toy train -- toy trains

shoe shop - shoe shops

如果修饰词为 man, woman, 则两个名词都要变为 复数形式, 例如:

woman doctor - women doctors

man teacher - men teachers

高分突破:

- 1)有的名词常以复数形式出现,例如; clothes shop — clothes shops sports center — sports centers
- 2)丰富的钢笔收藏: a great/big pen collection 少量的钢笔收藏: a small pen collection
- 18. He only watches them on TV. 他只在电视上观看它们。
 - 1)看:watch,see,look,read watch TV/ a movie/ a football game/ a match/ the news reports

see a movie/ an old friend

look at the picture/ that funny boy read the newspaper/ a map/ the menu/ an inter-

esting story

2)on TV 在电视上 on the phone 在电话里

on the computer 在电脑上



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on the screen 在屏幕上

19. Do you like bananas? 你喜欢香蕉吗?

1) like v.

(like sth. / sb. 喜欢……

like doing sth. 喜欢做 ······

like to do sth. 想做……

like sb. to do sth. 想要某人做……

would like to do sth. 想做 ······

would like sb. to do sth. 想要某人做……

2) like prep.

be like 像······

look/sound like 看/听起来像……

高分突破:

(like doing sth. 喜欢做……(长期的喜好,习惯)

1) like to do sth. 想做……(短期、具体的某一次活动) = want to do

dislike, love, hate 都有类似的用法。

- What does your father like? 你父亲喜欢什么? What is your father like? 你父亲长得什么样?
- ſdislike v. 不喜欢 3) unlike prep. 不像
- 4) 泛指某一类的事物:

不可数名词:直接使用

可数名词: 名词复数 / 冠词+名词单数

20. Runner eats well! 跑步选手吃得好。

构词法:在动词后面加-er 或-or,将动词变为名词, 意思是"做……的人"

直接加:

clean-cleaner

paint-painter sing-singer

report-reporter work-worker

wait-waiter teach-teacher

speak-speaker

act-actor

visit-visitor

只加-r:

dance-dancer write-writer drive-driver

双写尾字母:

run-runner

swim-swimmer shop-shopper

高分突破:

1)cook v. 烹调 — cook n. 厨师 — cooker n. 厨房 用具

2)跑步明星:running star (V)

runner star (X)

21. Middlebrook High running star Katrina Pedrosa eats a lot of healthy food, Middlebrook 高中的跑步明星

Katrina Pedrosa 吃许多健康的食物。

1)a lot of = lots of 可以用来修饰可数名词和不可

Jim drank a lot of/lots of beer.

I have a lot of/lots of things to do.

2)a lot = a lot of/ lots of +名词

Do we have some rice at home now?

Yes, we have a lot.

3)a lot 作状语,表示程度、数量或频率。

I like ice-cream a lot.

Thanks a lot.

I know a lot about it.

22, For breakfast, she likes eggs, bananas and apples. 早饭她喜欢吃鸡蛋,香蕉和苹果。

1) for 就 ······ 而 言

2) have/eat + 三餐 "吃早/中/晚饭" 例如:

I usually have lunch at home.

have/eat + a + adj. + 三餐 "吃怎样的早/中 /晚饭"例如:

have a rich/ big/quick/... breakfast 吃了顿丰盛 的/迅速的早餐

We had a quick super tonight.

23. How much are these pants? 这裤子多少钱?

对价格提问:

- 1) How much ...?
- 2) How much ... cost?
- 3) What's the price of ...?

How much is this sweater?

- = How much does this sweater cost?
- = What's the price of this sweater?

24. You name it, we have it at a very good price, 只要你 说得出来,我们这里都有并以优惠的价格出售。

以怎样的价格: at a ... price

以优惠的/高的/低廉的价格: at a good/ high/ low price

我以优廉的价格买了一双鞋。

I buy a pair of shoes at a good price.

这件毛衣正在以高价出售。

This sweater is on sale at a high price.

高分突破:

price 和 high、good、low 等词搭配使用。

things(东西)和 expensive、dear、cheap 等词搭配使 用。

例如,

The price of this coat is high. = This coat is ex-

The price of my trousers is low. = My trousers are cheap.

容易犯的错:

The price of these pants is expensive.

My glasses are low (price).

25. We have T-shirts in red, green and black. 我们出售 红色、绿色和黑色的T恤衫。

同义句: We have red T-shirts, green T-shirts and white T-shirts.

n, + in + 颜色 = 颜色+ n. 例如:

She has a new orange jacket, = She has a new jacket in orange.

n. + in all colors 各种颜色的 例如:

各种颜色的毛衣: the sweaters in all colors

各种颜色的水: the water in all colors

高分突破:

在 n. + in all colors 这个短语中, 若中心词是可数 名词则应用复数形式。例如:

各种颜色的帽子: the caps in all colors (🗸)

the cap in all colors (X)

26. We have black and blue hats for \$ 15.

我们以 15 美元出售黑蓝色的帽子。

1)同义句: We sell black and blue hats at the price of \$15.

for + money = at the price of + money 以…… (具体的)价格

2) buy sth. for + money 以……(具体的)价格买了 什么

buy sth, for + sb. 给某人买了什么 例如:

I bought a pair of red socks for \$3.

I bought a pair of red socks for my daughter.

27. Huaxing Clothing Store Sale! 华兴服装店大減价!

- 1) sale n. 出售
- 2)great sale 大減价

at great sale 在大减价期间 例如:

Come and buy some clothes for you at great sale.

3)on sale 正在出售,例如:

Look! The cute toy bears are on sale!

4) for sale 待售,例如:

This house is for sale!

高分突破:

sell v. 卖

Is that book on sale in you store? = Do you sell that book?

sell sth. to sb. 把什么卖给某人

Ⅳ. 语法精讲

名词

1. 含义

名词表示人或事物的名称或抽象概念,可在句子 中充当主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语或定语。

2. 分类

1) 名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词。

人名:Tom, Li Lei, Mr Green, etc.

节日: Christmas, Teachers' Day, etc.

专有名词〈地名:Chongqing,China,America,etc.

时间:Sunday,September,etc.

机构、团体等:CCTV,WTO,etc.

个体名词:strawberry,baseball,drum,etc.

集体名词:class,family,people,police,etc.

普通名词 物质名词: water, meat, sea, etc.

抽象名词:work,surprise,etc.

高分突破:

专有名词前一般不加冠词。

带有冠词的专有名词:

- ①由普通名词或形容词构成的专有名词前。例如: the Great Wall, the Summer Palace
- ②由"普通名词+专有名词"或"专有名词+普通名 词"构成的专有名词前。例如: the New York Times
- ③表示全体国民的专有名词前。如: the Chinese
- ④表示"一家人"或"夫妇"的专有名词前。如: the Greens
- ⑤报刊、书籍、杂志的专有名词前。如:the Times
- ⑥团体机关、学校、医院、公共建筑的名称前。如:the United Nations
- ⑦江湖、海洋、山脉等名字的专有名词前。如: the Yellow River

可数名词:可以用数目计算,有单复数之分。

2)按名词的 例如:event,documentary,tomato,etc.

可数性

不可数名词:不可以用数目计算,一般没有单 复数之分。例如:rice,broccoli,beef,etc.



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单数名词:指单个的可数物体。

及其形式

3)按可数名词 例如:a runner, an orange, etc. 复数名词:指两个或以上的可数物体。 例如:some watches, three uncles, etc.

3. 名词的数

1)一般名词的复数形式。

构成法	读 音	例词
一般情况在单数形式词尾加-s	-s 在清輔音 后发/s/ -s 在浊辅音 和元音后发 /z/	book—books egg—eggs
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾 的词后加-es	读作/12/	bus—buses box — boxes watch—watches
以 e 结尾的词在后加-s	读作/12/	horse-horses
以辅音字母+y结尾的词变y为i再加-es	读作/z/	dictionary— dictionaries documentary— documentaries
以元音字母+y结尾 的词直接在后加-s	读作/z/	boy-boys key-keys
以 f, fe 结尾的词变 f, fe 为 v 加-es	读作/vz/	leaf—leaves wife—wives thief—thieves
以 o 结尾的词在后加-es	读作/z/	potato-potatoes

高分突破:

- ①以 y 结尾的专有名词,变为复数时,直接加-s。 the little Marys 小玛丽们
- ②以下以 f, fe 结尾的名词变为复数时,直接加-s。 roof-roofs (房顶) chief-chiefs (首长) safe-safes (保险箱)
- ③以下以 o 结尾的外来词,变为复数时直接加-s。 z00---z00s radio-radios photo-photos piano-pianos kilo-kilos video---videos
- 2)名词复数的不规则变化。

sheep—sheep deer-deer Chinese Chinese fish-fish Japanese-Japanese man-men foot-feet tooth-teeth woman-women child-children mouse-mice

3)复合名词的复数形式。

词的构成特点	变复数的方法	例词
由若干部分 组成并含有 一种中心词 (指人的词)	将中心词变 为复数形式	son-in-law(女婿) —sons-in-law grandchild(孙子) —grandchildren looker-on(旁观者) —lookers-on
组成部分均 为表示(特别 注意由 man, woman 组成 的复合词)	各组成部分 都要变为复 数形式	woman doctor(女医生)women doctors man teacher(男老师)men teachers
组成部分没 有中心词	最后一个组 成词上加 -s	grown-up (成年人) —grown-ups go-between(中间人) —go-betweens

4) 只有复数形式的名词。

scissors(剪刀), trousers(裤子), glasses(眼镜), savings(积蓄), earnings(工资), arms(武器), thanks(感 谢),goods(货物),clothes(衣服),chopsticks(筷子)

5)一些名词以 s 结尾,但一般用单数。 economics(经济学), physics(物理), tennis, etc. 高分突破:

- 1)有一些不可数名词在使用时常常被误作为可数名词 使用,因此应特别注意。如: advice(意见), labour(劳动), information(信息、消 息),furniture(家具),traffic(交通)
- 2)一些表示度量的名词,其复数形式在使用时表示单 数含义,因此谓语动词用单数。例如: Two years isn't a long time to us. 两年的时间对我 们来说不长。
- 4. 名词的格
- 1)-'s 所有格形式的构成。
 - ①大多数单数名词后加 's 构成其所有格形式。例

Sally's address 莎莉的地址 my cousin's nationality 我表弟的国籍

②以 s 结尾的名词(特别是名词复数),在 s 后加 '。 例如:

the teachers' office 老师们的办公室 three minutes' walk 三分钟的路程

③复合词和由两个或两个以上名词表示共有关系的