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浙江省基础教育课程教材开发研究中心

浙江省初中学业考试复习导引

英语

浙江大學出版社

# 浙江省初中学业考试复习导引

## 英 语

浙江省基础教育课程教材开发研究中心

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**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

浙江省初中毕业考试复习导引. 英语 / 浙江省基础教育课程教材开发研究中心. — 杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2005.3

ISBN 7-308-04076-3

I. 浙... II. 浙... III. 英语课 — 初中 — 会考 — 教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 001551 号

**出版发行:** 浙江大学出版社

(杭州浙大路 38 号 邮政编码 310027)

(E-mail: zupress@mail.hz.zj.cn)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

**责任编辑:** 陶 杭

**排 版 者:** 杭州好友排版工作室

**印 刷:** 浙江双溪印业有限公司

**开 本:** 787mm × 960mm 1/16

**印 张:** 10

**字 数:** 233 千

**版 次:** 2005 年 3 月第 1 版

**印 次:** 2006 年 2 月第 3 次印刷

**书 号:** ISBN 7-308-04076-3/G·801

**定 价:** 10.00 元

## 编写说明

《浙江省初中学业考试复习导引》(2005版)是在充分酝酿的基础编写的。丛书以新课程理念为指导,从教学实际出发,按学生认知规律构建知识体系。丛书出版后,在我省三个国家级基础教育课程改革实验区试用,备受师生青睐。在试用过程中,广大读者提出了许多宝贵的建议。在此基础上,我们广泛征求意见,及时组织了全省有关专家、一线的特级教师和资深教师进行修订,以满足毕业班教师教学以及学生复习的需要。

此次修订工作选调了实验区以外的更多的优秀教师参加,使丛书更具代表性。在修订过程中,坚持以课程标准和《2006年浙江省初中毕业生学业考试说明》为依据,并顺应近年来中考改革的发展趋势,力求使丛书与课程改革的要求更加合拍;坚持基础性、发展性、简约性和创新性原则,力求特色鲜明,更具示范性、指导性。

特别要指出的是,本丛书的编写和修订并不倚重某一套教材,使用不同版本教材的师生均可以作为复习教学的主要参考书。在教学中,教师还要根据学生实际情况有选择地灵活使用。

丛书共分语文、数学、英语、科学和社会政治五册。

参加本书首次编写的人员有:谭德凯、吕勇民、吕小华、王素凤、孙立中、金迎春、张曙波、汤丽萍、华玮、吴云仙、方海娟、陈艳、季海英。全书由谭德凯、吕勇民、王素凤统稿。

参加本书修订的人员有:卢莉、吕勇民、陈艳、季海英、罗敏江、张春良、王跑军、周一君、叶义虎。全书由卢莉、吕勇民、叶义虎统稿。

由于时间和经验局限,丛书难免存在缺陷,希望广大师生在使用中及时将意见告知我们,以便进一步修改完善。

浙江省基础教育课程教材开发研究中心

2005年11月



# 目 录

第一章 语言知识	1
第一节 语 音	1
第二节 词 汇	2
第三节 名词与冠词	6
第四节 数词与连词	13
第五节 介 词	20
第六节 代 词	23
第七节 形容词与副词	29
第八节 动 词	35
第九节 时 态	39
第十节 被动语态	44
第十一节 动词不定式	48
第十二节 简单句、并列句、复合句	52
第十三节 疑问句、祈使句、感叹句	57
第十四节 状语从句	62
第十五节 宾语从句	67
第十六节 定语从句	72
第二章 语言技能	75
第十七节 听 说	75
第十八节 阅 读	86
第十九节 写 作	112



第三章 综合训练.....	117
第二十节 自主测评一.....	117
第二十一节 自主测评二.....	124
2004—2005 年全国部分省市优秀中考试题选编 .....	132
参考答案.....	140



## 语言知识

### 第一节 语音



#### 知能目标

(1) 英语共有 48 个音素, 放在 [ ] 内, 或 / / 中, 称为国际音标, 有别于英语字母。其中元音 20 个, 辅音 28 个。它们是:

元音: /i:/ /ɪ/ /e/ /æ/ /u:/ /ʊ/ /ɔ:/ /ɒ/ /ɑ:/  
/ʌ/ /ə/ /ə/ /ei/ /ai/ /əu/ /au/ /iə/  
/εə/ /uə/ /ɔi/

辅音: /p/ /b/ /t/ /d/ /k/ /g/ /t/ /v/ /m/  
/n/ /ŋ/ /s/ /z/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /θ/ /ð/ /ʒ/ /ʃ/  
/dʒ/ /ts/ /dz/ /dr/ /l/ /r/ /h/ /w/  
/j/ /j/

(2) 我们将单词分音节来朗读, 音节分开音节和闭音节。开音节即以元音字母结尾的音节, 如 she, bee, no, name, cake 等; 闭音节就是以辅音字母 (r, w 除外) 结尾的音节。如: dad, match, cat 等。

注意: (1) 动词的现在分词、过去式或过去分词如果是重读闭音节结尾, 且末尾只有一个辅音字母, 则须双写最后一个字母, 再作相应变化。如: hit—hitting, run—running, begin—beginning, prefer—preferred, stop—stopped 等。在形容词和副词的比较等级变

化中也存在类似情况。如: hot—hotter—hottest, fat—fatter—fattest 等。

(2) 不定冠词 a 和 an 的用法: a 常用于以辅音音素开头的词前 (这个词不一定是辅音字母开头的)。如: It's a book. I study English in a university. 而 an 用于元音音素开头的词前 (这个词不一定是元音字母开头的)。如: Peter has an orange. There is half an hour left.



#### 三阶练习

A. 根据音标填单词。

1. —Which is the \_\_\_\_\_ /'fə:ðɪst/ building, the first one, the second one, or the third one? —The \_\_\_\_\_ /θɜ:d/ one, I'm sure.

2. —It is three weeks since I \_\_\_\_\_ /bɔ:t/ this pen. —But it still looks \_\_\_\_\_ /nju:/.

3. —Peter has got a \_\_\_\_\_ /peɪn/ in his head. —Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

4. —Mike didn't come so \_\_\_\_\_ /'æli/ as Lucy. —That's because Mike drives a car \_\_\_\_\_ /sləʊə/.



5. —Today everyone is here \_\_\_\_\_  
/iksept/ Bob. Where is he? —I think he's  
gone to the \_\_\_\_\_ /'mɑ:kɪt/.

6. —The paper factory is always  
\_\_\_\_\_ /'pɔ:riŋ/ water into the river. —  
Yes, I've \_\_\_\_\_ /stɒpt/ the manager from  
doing this, but it doesn't work.

B. 根据音标写出同音异形词。

1. /sæn/ My \_\_\_\_\_ is drawing a  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the picture. Look! How careful  
he is!

2. /si:/ We can \_\_\_\_\_ some nice birds  
flying over the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. /raɪt/ Do you think it's \_\_\_\_\_ to  
\_\_\_\_\_ some words on the wall?

4. /'fɑ:ðə/ Jim's \_\_\_\_\_ can jump  
\_\_\_\_\_ than John's.

5. /baɪ/ The twins want to \_\_\_\_\_  
some nice clothes for themselves. The shopping  
center is far from here. They'd better go there  
\_\_\_\_\_ bus.

6. /nju:/ I \_\_\_\_\_ my father would  
buy me a \_\_\_\_\_ hat for my birthday.

7. /weə/ \_\_\_\_\_ are my red gloves?  
Today I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ them.

8. /ðeə/ \_\_\_\_\_ house is over  
\_\_\_\_\_, can't you see it?

C. 根据音标写单词。

Dear Robert,

Come and see me next \_\_\_\_\_  
/'wɪkənd/. I'm staying in a house \_\_\_\_\_  
/baɪ/ the sea. It isn't difficult to find the  
house. When you get to the \_\_\_\_\_  
/'krɔ:sraʊd/ in the town, \_\_\_\_\_ /təʊn/

right and drive to the \_\_\_\_\_ /end/ of the  
road. Be careful because it is a dangerous road!  
Take some warm clothes with you because it is  
\_\_\_\_\_ /kəʊld/ in the evenings here.  
\_\_\_\_\_ /ɪf/ I am not at home when you  
arrive, don't wait for me. The \_\_\_\_\_ /ki:/  
to the door is under the big white \_\_\_\_\_  
/stəʊn/ in the garden. Open the front door and  
come in. Make \_\_\_\_\_ /jɔ:sɛlf/ a cup of tea  
in the \_\_\_\_\_ /'kɪtɪn/. Don't forget to  
bring your swimming trunks with you! Have a  
nice \_\_\_\_\_ /'hɒlədeɪ/!

Best wishes

James

## 第二节 词汇

### 知能目标

(1) 词汇是语言三要素之一, 要求能熟练运用基本拼读规则拼写, 正确掌握单词的音、形、义和用法。

(2) 通常可以把音形相同的单词放到一起记忆, 以提高效率。如: window—low—blow—grow—know—borrow—throw, lake—face—date—page—gate—name—hate, bird—first—third—thirsty—birthday 等。注意一些单词中不发音的字母或双写字母。如: hour, island, Wednesday 等单词中都含有不发音的字母。

(3) 英语的词分十大类。正确辨认单词的词类, 有助于我们在句中正确使用单词。但是有时候一个英语单词有两种以上的词类, 有时候它们的词义也不同。如: ① I'm





very thirsty. I want to drink some water. ② The flowers are dry. I must water them every day. 从语境中我们可猜出①句中的 water 是名词“水”，而②句中的 water 是动词“浇水”，从中我们也可以知道 water 不同的词性和用法。

(4)不能强求单词中英文意思的对应性，要注意英语的习惯表达。以中文“看”为例：看书，看电视，看电影，看比赛，看黑板在英语中分别表示为：to read a book, to watch TV, to see a film, to watch a match, to look at the blackboard. 又如：开门，开车，开灯，开会，都含有中文“开”，而对应的英语却分别是：to open the door, to drive a car, to turn on the light, to have/give a meeting.

(5)要利用所学的构词法来记忆派生词。词缀分前缀和后缀。大多数词加前缀一般引起词义上的变化。如：happy—unhappy; true—untrue; possible—impossible; polite—impolite; take—mistake; understand—misunderstand; turn—return; place—replace; cover—discover; appear—disappear. 而加后缀则通常改变一个词的词类。如：动词变名词：write—writer; run—runner; invent—invention; pollute—pollution. 形容词变名词：kind—kindness; good—goodness. 名词变形容词：sun—sunny; wind—windy. 动词变形容词：wonder—wonderful; forget—forgetful; use—useless; care—careless. 形容词变副词：sad—sadly; easy—easily. 所以大家在记忆 care 这个单词时，可以利用构词法，引申出 care—careful—carefully—careless—carelessly 等词汇，提高记单词的效率。

(6)英语中有很多的合成词。合成词一

般由两个词构成，有的直接合写成一个词，有的则用连词符连接。如：housework; somewhere; three-legged; warm-hearted 等。

(7)现在对于词汇的考查侧重于单词在一定情境中的意义的考查，通常把单词放在句子中或者语篇中进行考查。所以，在日常教学中，建议把单词放在一定的语境中加以理解和练习。



## 范例解析

[范例1] —Have you got any more paper? —Yes, we have \_\_\_\_\_ more.

- A. little                      B. few  
C. a little                    D. a few

[思路剖析] a little, a few 表示“有一点”，而 little 和 few 则表示“几乎没有”；另外 a little 和 little 修饰不可数名词，a few 和 few 修饰可数名词复数。根据这个原则，paper 为不可数名词，又根据意思是表示肯定，故答案选 C。

[拓展探究]在考查词汇题中，有很多近义词，同学们要区分它们的不同点，看清楚题目再做选择。

[范例2] —Do you usually \_\_\_\_\_ new science books? —Yes, I'm interested in them.

- A. see                        B. read  
C. look                      D. watch

[思路剖析] 中文中同一个“看”，在英语中却有以上四种不同的表达。see 常用于 see a film; read 则用于 read a book; look 用于 look at something; watch 可指关注比赛，如 watch a match. 因此此题的标准答案是 B。



【拓展探究】同学们平常在记忆词汇的过程中,要注意中英文表达的差异,记住它们的习惯性用法。

【范例3】—\_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the cinema? —About once a month.

- A. How many      B. How often  
C. How long      D. How much

【思路剖析】how many, how much 提问“多少”; how long 提问“多长时间”, 它的回答应是一段时间。所以本题答案应是提问事情发生频率的“how often”, 故答案选 C。

【拓展探究】how long, how often, 包括 how soon(多久之后)都是提问与时间有关的问题, 同学们要看清楚回答什么再选择正确答案。



### 三阶练习

#### A. 单项填空。

( ) 1. Jane, please come here. I have something important to \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. speak      E. say  
C. talk      D. tell

( ) 2. —What's wrong with you, Paul? —I've lost my bike. Please lend me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. your      B. yourself  
C. yours      D. you

( ) 3. —Which do you think is more popular, this blouse or that one? —I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ of them is popular.

- A. both      B. every  
C. either      D. some

( ) 4. When Jack \_\_\_\_\_ to me,

he always \_\_\_\_\_ his own language.

- A. says; speaks      B. talks; says  
C. tells; talks      D. talks; speaks

( ) 5. I like writing to my friends. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of my time.

- A. spends      B. uses  
C. has      D. takes

( ) 6. James has two sister. One is a doctor; \_\_\_\_\_ is a nurse.

- A. another      B. other  
C. others      D. the other

( ) 7. "Finish your homework today, and \_\_\_\_\_ it here tomorrow," the teacher said.

- A. take      B. bring  
C. move      D. pass

( ) 8. The teacher didn't begin her class \_\_\_\_\_ the students stopped talking.

- A. until      B. because  
C. after      D. when

( ) 9. I'm sorry I can't go to the cinema with you. I have \_\_\_\_\_ work to do this evening.

- A. a lot of      B. many  
C. little      D. a few

( ) 10. —Your brother has been in England for a week. Have you got a letter from him \_\_\_\_\_? —Yes, I have.

- A. yet      B. already  
C. still      D. either

B. (1) 用所给词填空, 形式不变。

noisily held twelfth growing wrote  
me pandas visitors forgotten nicer



1. Nearly all the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world live in China.

2. Which is \_\_\_\_\_, this blouse or that one?

3. The dictionary is quite dear. It cost \_\_\_\_\_ fifty yuan.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ to our school yesterday were all from Canada.

5. Lu Xun \_\_\_\_\_ the famous article (文章) *My Hometown* in 1921.

6. The world's population is \_\_\_\_\_ faster and faster.

7. Sorry! I have \_\_\_\_\_ to bring your CD here.

8. The 29th Olympic Games will be \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing in 2008.

9. My uncle lives on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor.

10. Some boys were talking and laughing \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher came in.

(2) 用下列所给词的适当形式填空。

finish clean use quick interest  
frighten angry rain invent he

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ clean the roads early in the morning.

2. Tom was the fifth runner past the \_\_\_\_\_ line.

3. Which of the five things do you think is the most \_\_\_\_\_ invention?

4. Do you know how to use it to write \_\_\_\_\_ and neatly?

5. I think planes are one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

6. The naughty (俏皮) boy wants to improve \_\_\_\_\_ this term.

7. The film *Chicken, Run* is very \_\_\_\_\_ and my younger brother is quite interested in it.

8. In the dark stormy night, the little girl is too \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep alone.

9. The old man looked at them \_\_\_\_\_ and couldn't say a word.

10. In summer it \_\_\_\_\_ little in this city, so everyone must save water.

C. (1) 根据上下文和首字母, 用正确单词补全短文。

(A)

Most children like to watch TV. It's very i \_\_\_\_\_. By w \_\_\_\_\_ TV they can see a lot, learn a lot and k \_\_\_\_\_ many things about their country and the w \_\_\_\_\_. Of c \_\_\_\_\_ they can also learn over the radio. But they can learn b \_\_\_\_\_ and more with TV. Why? Because they can h \_\_\_\_\_ and watch at the same time. They can't see anything over the r \_\_\_\_\_. TV helps open c \_\_\_\_\_ eyes. They may feel the world is now s \_\_\_\_\_ than before.

(B)

If you go to Hawaii, you may find beautiful b \_\_\_\_\_ with big waves there. It is a good p \_\_\_\_\_ for swimming and surfing. That's why many surfers all over the world go there to take part in surfing c \_\_\_\_\_. Surfing is one of the w \_\_\_\_\_ most popular water s \_\_\_\_\_. It first started on the islands of Hawaii. Now it is e \_\_\_\_\_ by many people in the world. Hawaii



is f \_\_\_\_\_ for water sports. Waikiki is one of the b \_\_\_\_\_ beaches for surfing in Honolulu. The weather is so nice, n \_\_\_\_\_ too hot nor too cold all the year a \_\_\_\_\_. And also the waves there are very h \_\_\_\_\_, so Waikiki attracts large numbers o \_\_\_\_\_ tourists and surf riders every year.

C. (2) 根据上下文和中文提示,用正确单词补全文。

Ji Wei are going to England for study. Here is some advice on table manners (礼仪) for him to have dinner with the British.

Don't circle your plate with your (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (手臂). If you do so, you will become the focus (焦点) of the table. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (每个人) would think, "Is there anything wrong with the food?" This may give a wrong message that you don't like the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (食物) or something like that.

Don't push the plate back (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (当……时) finished. Leave it where it was. Do you want to let the hostess (女主人) know that your've just done a labor?

Don't lean (倚靠) back and say "I'm (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (饱的)." Just put the fork and knife (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (交叉) the plate. That's all.

Don't cut up everything before you start to eat. Cut only one or two bites (块) at a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (次数).

Never take a huge mouthful of anything. Do you want to show (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (怎样) hungry you are? Don't do that. It's not so good.

It's never good to reach across the table

for anything. If the thing you (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (想要) is not a hand, simply ask the nearest person for help, like "Mrs. Smith, could you (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (传递) me the dish?"



### 第三节 名词与冠词

#### I. 名词



#### 知能目标

名词分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。普通名词又有可数名词和不可数名词之分。

专有名词是具体的人、事物、地点等专用的名称。如 Lucy (人名), China (国名), January (十二个月), Monday (一周七天), Teachers' Day (节日)。专有名词的第一个字母要大写。初中阶段要求学生能辨识常用专有名词的缩写形式。如 WTO, PLA, PRC 等。初中阶段需要掌握的专有名词有以下几类:

① 中外人名, 如 Han Meimei, Jim Green 等;

② 地名, 如 Ningbo, the Great Wall 等;

③ 国名, 如 China, America, England, Japan 等;

④ 一周七天, 如 Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday;

⑤ 一年十二个月份, 如 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December;

⑥ 一些重要的传统节日, 如 Teachers' Day, Children's Day, Women's Day, New Year's Day, the Spring Festival, National



Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Mid-autumn Day, Christmas Day, Thanksgiving Day 等。

### (1) 名词的数:

可数名词有单数和复数形式,如 a girl—two girls, an hour—many hours。单数名词通常与不定冠词 a 或 an 连用,复数名词构成规则如下:

①一般在名词词尾直接加 s; 如 boy—boys, pear—pears, German—Germans。

②以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的名词词尾加 es, 如 glass—glasses, brush—brushes, watch—watches, fox—foxes。

③以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i 加 es, 如 family—families, country—countries 等。以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词后,直接加 s, 如 key—keys, play—plays。

④部分以 o 结尾的名词词尾加 es, 如 tomato—tomatoes, potato—potatoes。也有以 o 结尾的名词复数加 s 的情况, 如 piano—pianos, photo—photos。

⑤以 f, fe 结尾的名词,去 f, fe 变 v 加 es, 如 knife—knives, shelf—shelves, wife—wives, leaf—leaves。

⑥有些名词复数形式是不规则的, 如 man—men, woman—women, Englishman—Englishmen, policewoman—policewomen, child—children, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, mouse—mice。

⑦有些名词的单复数同形, 如 a deer—deer, a sheep—sheep, a fish—fish, a Chinese—Chinese, a Japanese—Japanese。

⑧有些名词无单数形式, 如 people(解释为“人们”时), police, clothes, trousers 等。

常见的不可数名词有:

①物质名词, 如食品类: bread, chicken (鸡肉), fish (鱼肉), meat, pork, beef, cream, rice, fruit, butter, food, porridge, tofu 等。饮料类: coffee, water, coke, juice, milk, tea, orange (橙汁) 等。还有: ice, medicine, sugar, salt, pepper, soup, paper, sand, grass, wood 等。

②抽象名词; 如 news, music, fun, weather, work, housework, homework, information, knowledge, time (时间), room (空间)。

不可数名词的数量用量词加 of 的方法来表示, 如 a bowl of rice, two pieces of bread 等。

有些名词既可以作可数名词也可以作不可数名词, 如 fish, time, room, glass, orange, chicken, fruit 等。使用时一定要区分它们表达的不同意义。

### (2) 名词的所有格:

①单数名词和不以-s 结尾的复数名词一般在词尾加's, 如 the girl's eyes, Children's Day 等。以-s 结尾的复数名词在词尾加', 如 Teachers' Day, the twins' bedroom 等。

②以 of 构成的短语的所有格形式, 如 a map of China, the windows of the classroom, the name of the movie 等。

③共同拥有, 只在第二个名词后面加's, 如 Lucy and Lily's bedroom, Jim and Kate's father 等。

④分别拥有, 各个名词后面都要加's, 如 Li Ming's and Li Hua's books, David's and Joe's desks 等。



## 范例解析

[范例 1] —Oh dear, I'm terribly thirsty. —Why not have \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. cup of tea  
B. some bread  
C. another bottle of oranges  
D. some coke

[思路剖析] 此题考查可数名词与不可数名词。根据上下文理解后一说话人所需要的应为饮料,所以排除答案 B。答案 A 应为 a cup of tea, orange 作为橙汁解时,是不可数名词,所以选项 C 应为 another bottle of orange, 只有 D 为正确答案。

[范例 2] —I like Mr Johnson for he's always happy. —So do I, though he's a man of \_\_\_\_\_ money.

- A. a little      B. little  
C. a few      D. few

[思路剖析] 此题考查可数名词与不可数名词。可数名词前使用 a few, few 等来修饰,不可数名词前使用 little, a little 来修饰。money 是不可数名词,所以排除答案 C、D。根据上下文理解,特别是 though 表示转折,判断出答案为 B。

[拓展探究 A] It's \_\_\_\_\_ computer. Both of them can use it.

- A. Joe's and David's  
B. Joe's and David  
C. Joe and David's  
D. Joe and David

[拓展探究 B] —How time flies! Next Monday is December 25th. —\_\_\_\_\_ is

coming, let's buy some gifts for our friends.

- A. Christmas Day  
B. Thanksgiving Day  
C. New Year's Day  
D. Mid-autumn Day

[拓展探究 C] The tiger is so angry that it shows its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ear    B. ears    C. teeth    D. tooth  
[答案] 1. C    2. A    3. C



## 三阶练习

A. (1) 单项填空。

( ) 1. —There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. —Let's go and get some peas, carrots and cabbages.

- A. vegetables      B. fruit  
C. meat      D. eggs

( ) 2. I'd like something to read. Will you please pass me the \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. pen      B. box  
C. ruler      D. book

( ) 3. —Many of us have heard of the film *Matrix*. —Yes, but \_\_\_\_\_ had time to see it.

- A. few      B. a few  
C. little      D. a little

( ) 4. —What's your favorite \_\_\_\_\_? —Football.

- A. food      B. subject  
C. sport      D. music

( ) 5. —Can I help you, sir? —We want three \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. piece bread      B. piece of bread



C. baskets of orange D. bottles of milk

( ) 6. —You look upset, why? —

The question is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult that I can't answer it.

A. too B. such

C. such a D. so

( ) 7. The number of \_\_\_\_\_ in our class \_\_\_\_\_ fifty.

A. the student; is

B. the students; are

C. students; is

D. students; are

( ) 8. I think Mr May will be back in a few \_\_\_\_\_.

A. week's time B. weeks' time

C. week D. weeks time

( ) 9. —You look tired today. —The children upstairs are making so \_\_\_\_\_ that I find it difficult to get to sleep

A. much sound B. many noise

C. much noise D. many sound

( ) 10. There are so many things on the shelf that there \_\_\_\_\_ for these books and magazines.

A. is not room

B. is not a room

C. is no room

D. aren't any rooms

(2) 选择 what, what a/an, how 其中之一填空。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather!

2. \_\_\_\_\_ nice the flower is!

3. \_\_\_\_\_ good job!

4. \_\_\_\_\_ strong wind!

5. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful music!

6. \_\_\_\_\_ heavy the book is!

7. \_\_\_\_\_ great people!

8. \_\_\_\_\_ sad the piece of news is!

B. 根据所给的中文提示,用适当的词填空,每空一词。

1. In one day, people have to find food for over 370,000 \_\_\_\_\_ (嘴).

2. It's about ten \_\_\_\_\_ (分钟) walk from my home to my school.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (教师) Day is on \_\_\_\_\_ (九月) 10th. \_\_\_\_\_ (父亲) Day is on the second \_\_\_\_\_ (星期天) of \_\_\_\_\_ (五月).

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (德国) started the World War Two, and many \_\_\_\_\_ (德国人) died in the war.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (法国人) are people full of romantic.

C. 完形填空。

Your watch always tells you what time it is now. Strange things happen to 1 when you travel. Because the earth is divided into (划分为……) twenty-four time zones (时区), one hour apart. You can have days with more or 2 than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or less than seven days.

If you make a five-day journey 3 the Atlantic Ocean, your journey enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes 4. Traveling 5, you set your watch back; traveling east, you set it forward. Each day of your journey has 6 twenty-five 7 twenty-three hours.



If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international(国际的) date line. There a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar(日历) 8, backward or forward. Traveling 9, today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is 10.

- ( ) 1. A. clock      B. the earth  
C. time      D. watch
- ( ) 2. A. little      B. more  
C. fewer      D. few
- ( ) 3. A. across      B. in  
C. through      D. on
- ( ) 4. A. twenty-four hours  
B. one hour  
C. half an hour  
D. one and a half hours
- ( ) 5. A. east      B. west  
C. north      D. south
- ( ) 6. A. all      B. neither  
C. both      D. either
- ( ) 7. A. and      B. but  
C. or      D. nor
- ( ) 8. A. two days  
B. one full day  
C. half a day  
D. one and a half days
- ( ) 9. A. east      B. west  
C. north      D. south
- ( ) 10. A. today  
B. the day before yesterday  
C. tomorrow  
D. the day after tomorrow

## II. 冠词



## 知能目标

冠词分为不定冠词 a, an 和定冠词 the 两类。

## (1) 不定冠词的用法

① a 用于辅音音素开头的词前, an 用于元音音素开头的词前, 如 a useful person, an hour, an honest man, an "I" 等。

② 表示人或事物的某一类(含义相当于一类事物的任何一个), 如 A monkey is an animal.

③ 用于表示数量、时间的名词前, 表示“每一”的意思, 但数的概念没有 one 强烈, 如 Take this medicine three times a day. The plane will take off an hour or two.

④ 某些固定短语搭配, 如 a lot of, a number of, in a hurry, leave a message 等。

## (2) 定冠词的用法

① 定冠词 the, 用来特指某人或某物, 指谈话双方都知道的人或物, 或用来指上文出现过的某人或某物, 如 How do you like the film? I have got a stamp. The stamp is very nice.

② 用在世界上独一无二的事物前, 如 the sun, the moon, the earth 等。

③ 用在序数词或形容词最高级前, 如 the first, the biggest mooncake 等。

④ 用在某些形容词前表示一类人, 如 the poor(穷人), the rich(富人)等。

⑤ 用在姓氏复数前表示一家人, 如 the Greens(格林一家), the Smiths(史密斯一家)。





⑥用在乐器前面,如 play the piano, play the flute.

⑦用在表示方位的名词前,如 in the east, in the west.

⑧用在表示江河湖海、山脉、群岛、建筑物、名胜古迹等专有名词前,如 the Yellow River, the Himalayas, the Pacific Ocean, the West Lake 等。

⑨用在一些固定短语中,如 look the same, by the way, in the end, the more, the better 等。

### (3) 零冠词的用法

①在表示人名、地名等专有名词和物质名词前。

②复数名词表示一类人或事物时。

③名词前已有定语时。

④节日、星期、月份、季节前,如 on Mid-autumn Day, on Monday, in May, in spring 等。

⑤在三餐饭、球类运动、棋类名词前,如 have breakfast, play soccer, play chess 等。

⑥在称呼语或头衔、职务前,如 Mr Brown, Doctor Wang, Aunt Polly 等。

⑦街道、广场、公园、桥梁、学校等名称前,如 Zhongshan Park, Qianjiang Bridge 等。

⑧学科名称前,如 History is my favorite subject.

⑨表示交通手段的介词短语中,如 by bus, by bike, on foot 等。

⑩用在一些固定短语中,如 at work, go home, go to bed, on time, on duty, at times, at midnight 等。



## 范例解析

[范例 1]—In which class is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in red? —She's in class 3.

- A. the                      B. a  
C. an                      D. /

[思路剖析] 定冠词用来指谈话双方都知道的人或物,所以答案是 A。

[范例 2]—What are you going to be when you grow up? —I hope to be \_\_\_\_\_ animal doctor when I grow up.

- A. a                      B. an  
C. the                      D. /

[思路剖析] 不定冠词用于单数名词前表示人或事物的某一类(含义相当于一类事物的任何一个),所以排除答案 C、D。animal 以元音音素开头,所以答案为 B。

[拓展探究 A]—If you don't like the red coat, how about the green one? —OK, but do you have \_\_\_\_\_ size in green? This one is a bit small for me.

- A. a big                      B. a bigger  
C. the big                      D. the bigger

[拓展探究 B]—Can I help you, madam? —I'm looking for \_\_\_\_\_ pair of shoes for my daughter.

- A. the                      B. an  
C. a                      D. /

[拓展探究 C] This is \_\_\_\_\_ song I've told you. Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful one?

- A. the; the                      B. a; a  
C. the; a                      D. a; the

[答案] 1. B 2. C 3. C