



中考英语语法



考前

百天点拨与千题解答

北京四中 吕奇恩 马淑冬 编



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编者的话

学习外语的人都知道语法的重要性,都要花一定的时间、精力去学习、研究它。各种语言测试,也都设有语法测试题这一项。然而有些学生一味地去追求在考试语法项中取得高分,在外语学习中花费了大量时间去做练习,而忽视了学习语法的真正目的。要知道,语法的学习是为了快速、准确掌握外语,从而能在实践中熟练应用外语。所以学习语法不是仅背条条框框,而是要真正体会语言的内涵、两种语言的差异之处。所以中考的语法项试题,也正是在此方向上加大力度。每道语法题,都是将语言规律的测试放于一定的语言环境中去,然后根据具体情况选择正确的、最佳选项,而不是单纯的文字语法游戏。为了帮助广大学生能理解中考语法试题的考试趋势,我们对中考试题作一深入浅出的分析,同时配有一定量的试题,供学生学习后练习使用。本书取材广泛,涵盖面广,对学生中考复习可起到事半功倍之效。

本书作为一种尝试,恳切希望得到学生及其指导教师的帮助、指正,以期完善,共同探索一条适合中国学生学习和掌握英语的有效途径。

作者

1999年12月于北京四中

作者简介

吕奇恩 生于1948年,先后就读于北京师范学院物理系、北京大学计算机软件系、对外经济贸易大学中国-意大利语言中心、意大利罗马 Jesi 语言学院意大利语专业;曾赴欧洲、美国工作讲学,现任西城区英语教学学科带头人,北京四中高级英语教师。

马淑冬 生于1946年,毕业于北京师范学院英语系,从事中学英语教学近30年,曾赴美国工作讲学。由于在中学外语教学中成绩卓著,于1996年教师节荣获全国中、小学外语教师园丁奖。现为北京四中特级英语教师。

目 录

一、考前点拨	(1)
二、考前练习	(16)
参考答案.....	(138)

一、考前点拨

语法是外语学习中很重要的一个环节。它是前人学习外语、应用外语的经验总结。它可以帮助学生了解外语和本国语言的差异,以及不同的文化背景、风俗习惯,不同的表达方法。所以要想准确、快速地学习外语,花一定时间去学习必要的语法知识,是学习的捷径之一。由于目前英语考试的趋向是向考查语言实际应用能方向转化,对语法的考查则趋向于基本、基础的知识考查。同时也将语法的考查与语言情景相结合。这也正是本书语法习题的特点。

初中语法知识考查要点

1. 名词

(1) 不规则名词的单、复数形式要特别记忆:

man—men, woman—women, child—children, foot—feet,
tooth—teeth

(2) 单数、复数同形的名词:

fish, sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese

(3) 常用复数形的名词:

trousers, shoes, glasses

(4) 只有复数形的名词:

thanks, clothes

(5) 单数形式但其意为复数的可数名词:

people, police

(6) 有生命的名词所有格形式:

单数名词加's, 复数名词加s', 不是以s结尾的复数名词加's, 如: children's room

(7) 无生命的名词所有格用of结构表达:

如: the capital of China

(8) 表示并列名词各自所有, 在各名词词尾加's:

如: Tom's and Mary's bikes (两人各自的自行车)

(9) 表示并列名词共同所有, 则在后一个名词的词尾加's:

如: Tom and Mary's mother (即 Tom 与 Mary 是兄妹)

(10) 关于时间、距离、长度、重量、价格的所有格:

如: ten minutes' walk, ten miles' journey, a boat's length,
two pounds' weight, ten dollars' worth

(11) 双重所有格:

a friend of my father's

2. 形容词与副词

(1) 原级, 比较级, 最高级词形变化:

① [单元音 + 单辅音] 的单音节词

fat—fatter—fattest

thin—thinner—thinnest

hot—hotter—hottest

big—bigger—biggest

② 以y结尾的双音节词

easy—easier—easiest

heavy—heavier—heaviest

pretty—prettier—prettiest

③ 不规则形容词、副词

bad/ill—worse—worst

good/well—better—best

many/much—more—most

little—less—least

old—older/elder—oldest/eldest

late—later(指时间)/latter(指顺序)

—latest/last

far—farther(指距离)/further(指程度)

—farthest/furthest

(2) 用法要点:

① 等级比较

as + 形容词/副词原级 + as

例: Tom is as tall as Mary.

Tom runs as fast as he can.

② 高级比较

形容词/副词的比较级 + than

例: He is taller than Mary.

③ 劣级比较

less + 形容词/副词原级 + than

例: She is less beautiful than Mary.

④ 两者之间用比较级, 在比较级前加定冠词, 三者以上用最高级

例: He is the taller of the two.

She is the best player of the three.

⑤ 越……越……的表达法

例: The days are getting hotter and hotter.

The more you study, the more you learn.

⑥ 修饰比较级的词有: much, by far, even, a little, a great deal…

例: She is much better now.

* 切记不要用比较级来修饰比较级。

3. 连词

(1) 动词与靠近的主语一致:

这样的连词有: or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also。

(2) or 的用法:

① 作或者讲

例: You or your friend has to go to the teachers' office.

② 作否则讲

例: Hurry up, or you will be late for school.

(3) and 与 but:

例: He has no money and he is poor.

He is poor but he is honest.

4. 介词

(1) 表示时间:

at: 表示某一时间点

如: at noon

on: 表示特定的日子

如: on Christmas

in: 表示一段不具体的时间

如: in the morning, in the Second world war

* 如表示在某一特定的早上、下午则用 on

如: on a cold morning, on a hot afternoon, on Sunday morning

during: 表示期间内的某个时期

如: during the night, during the Second World War

for: 其后接表示一段时间长度的词

如: for three days

through: 表示在整个期间没有间歇

例: It snowed through the night.

till/until: 表示动作持续的终点

例: I studied hard till twelve o'clock last night.

by: 表示动作完成期限

例: I'll be back by five o'clock.

since: 表示某动作的起始点

例: I have studied English since 1990.

(2) 表示地点:

at: 表示较小的地点

如: arrived at the school gate

in: 表示较大的地点

如: arrived in Shanghai

for: 表示目的地

例: I'll leave for Shanghai.

above: 表示上面, 上方, 其反义词是 below

over: 表示垂直上方, 其反义词是 under

例: The dog jumped over the table.

through: 表示穿过

如: through the forest

across: 表示平原上的跨越

例: I want to walk across the road.

5. 动词

(1) 动词的时态:

① 一般现在时

一般现在时的主要用法有两点: 其一表示一经常发生的动作,

如: I always go to school at seven. 其二表示某一真理, 事实, 如:

The earth moves around the sun.

② 现在完成时

现在完成时的主要用法有两点: 其一表示某一动作发生于过

去,并持续下来,到现在完成。如: I have studied English for two years. 其二表示某动作发生于过去并已结束,但其影响到现在。如: I haven't had my lunch. I'm hungry now.

与现在完成时连用的词语有: yet, already, before, since, ever, never 等。

其考查要点:

其一: Have been 表示曾经去过,如: I have been to America twice. 说此话的人应已经回到国内。而 He has gone to Japan. 则此人目前已到日本去了。

其二: 截止性动词可以有现在完成时,但不可与表示一段长度的词连用,如: The class has begun. The class has been on for five minutes.

③ 一般过去时

表示过去发生的动作,过去的习惯或反复发生的动作。如: Who broke the window? In those days, I studied hard at night every day. 与过去时连用的时间状语有: at that time, ago, in 1949, just now (刚才), last night, yesterday

④ 一般将来时

纯将来时的表示法: shall/will + 动词原形

例: I'll leave for Shanghai this evening.

表示按计划要做或可能做的事: be going to + 动词原形

例: I'm going to help you tonight.

将来时的特殊表示法

a. be + coming/leaving/going/starting/arriving

例: Don't worry. I'm coming.

b. be about to + 动词原形

例: He is about to leave, when the telephone rings.

c. 状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来

例: If it rains tomorrow I won't go to the party.

(2) 情态动词:

can: 能, 会

例: He can do it very well.

may: 许可, 可能性

例: May I use your pen?

must: 必要, 禁止(多表示主观看法)

例: You mustn't play with fire.

have to: 不得不(多表示客观之事)

例: I have to go, because I have a meeting.

could 与 would: 二者用于现在时表示语气的委婉

例: Could you help me?

6. 句型

(1) 宾语从句:

由疑问代词或副词引出的宾语从句

例: Could you tell me where the post office is?

Could you tell me what he said? (what 作 said 的宾语)

由 that 引出的宾语从句

例: They said that they would give me some help. (that 仅作引导词)

* 宾语从句中的疑问句要用陈述语序。

例: He asked when we would leave home.

(2) 状语从句:

状语从句可包括: 时间/地点/原因/结果/目的等状语从句。

例: I will come when I am free.

I'm late because my bike is broken.

He went so early that he got a good seat.

She studied hard so that she would pass the exam.

* 状语从句要用一般现在时表示将来。

例: If it rains tomorrow I shall not go to the cinema.

* 表示在一长动作进行过程中某一动作突然发生则长动作要用进行时态,而突发性动作要用一般时态。

例: When I'm reading a book, the telephone rings.

(3) 反意疑问句

例: She can swim across the river, can't she?

It's a fine day, isn't it?

Marry needs to have a rest, doesn't she?

You have nothing to do, do you?

He seldom does homework, does he?

Don't open the door, will you?

Open the door please, will you?

Let us have a rest, will you?

Let's go, shall we?

(4) 感叹句:

例. What a hot day it is!

How hot the weather is!

7. 不定式

(1) 不定式在句中作宾语,状语:

例: It has begun to rain.

I want to go to the cinema.

(2) 不定式与疑问词连用:

例: I want to know how to work.

I want to know what to do.

(3) 不定式的否定句:

例: He told me not to do it.

④ 省略 to 的不定式:

例: I saw him come this morning.

* 这样的动词有 see, hear, watch 等感官动词, 及 have (作让、使讲) make, let

例一 (北京 1998 年中考试题)

1. Wu Yin gets up _____ six o'clock every day.
A. in B. on C. at D. from
2. _____ name is Lin Tao.
A. He B. Himself C. Him D. His
3. How many boys _____ there in Class One?
A. be B. is C. are D. am
4. —Can you ride a bike?
—No, I _____.
A. may not B. can't C. needn't D. mustn't
5. —_____ does your mother work?
—In a factory.
A. Where B. When C. Which D. Who
6. Our English teacher comes _____ England.
A. at B. on C. of D. from
7. —_____ is your sister?
—She's eleven years old.
A. How old B. How many C. How much D. How long
8. You are a student, _____ you?
A. don't B. aren't C. do D. are
9. Don't _____ Chinese in your English class.
A. say B. tell C. speak D. talk
10. I want something to eat. Please give me a _____.
A. book B. watch C. shirt D. cake
11. Which is _____, Lesson Five or Lesson Six?

- A. interesting B. more interesting
C. most interesting D. the most interesting
12. Mr Wang asked me _____ him.
A. help B. helps C. to help D. helping
13. We'll have a sports meeting if it _____ rain tomorrow.
A. won't B. isn't C. don't D. doesn't
14. My parents _____ in Beijing since 1995.
A. are living B. have lived C. live D. will live
15. He is so careful that he always looks over his exercises to
_____ there are no mistakes.
A. make sure B. find out C. think about D. try out

[析]

题 1: 本题是考查学生对中学所学介词的实际应用能力。in, on 与 at 在表示时间时,用法如下:

(1) at 表示一个点时间,如: at five o'clock at noon, at night

(2) on 表示特定的日子,如: on Sunday, on May first, on New Year's Day

(3) in 表示一段并不十分具体的时间,如: in the morning, in the afternoon

(如在特定的时间段上还是要用 on,如 on a cold morning, on the hot afternoon, 或 on the morning of June 2nd)

* 要注意中英文不同的表示法:如在回答顾客什么时候来取货物、照片等时,中文的两天后,英文要用 in two days。因它表示一定会在两天内做好。而英文中的 after two days 则表示两天之后的时刻。

题 2: 是考查英文人称代词的主格、宾格、名词性物主代词、形容词性物主代词及反身代词的应用。因这一用法与中文有很大区别。