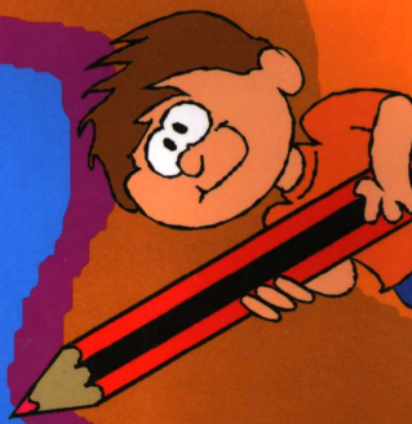


义务教育课程标准

初中升学 分科复习指导 英语

昆明第三中学 编

云南教育出版社



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封面设计：程 杰

书 名：义务教育课程标准初中升学分科复习指导·英语
编 者：昆明第三中学
出 版：云南教育出版社（昆明市环城西路 609 号）
发 行：云南教育出版社
印 刷：云南福保东陆印刷股份有限公司
开 本：787×1092 1/16
印 张：18
字 数：420 000
版 次：2005 年 12 月第 2 版
印 次：2005 年 12 月第 1 次印刷
书 号：ISBN 7-5415-2654-1/G·2240
定 价：18.00 元

《义务教育课程标准初中升学分科复习指导》

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编者的话

为满足广大九年级学生的需要，昆明第三中学组织有关人员，根据义务教育课程标准并结合各版本实验教材的特点，编写了这套《义务教育课程标准初中升学分科复习指导》。此套书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个学科。

这套复习用书的编写者都是昆明第三中学长期从事初中教学，具有丰富教学经验和深厚专业功底，且擅长应对中考的教师。具体分工如下：

语文分册由孙璐、常佩娟、方睿、李万敏、马文昆编写；

数学分册由杨竹君、汪绍武、王辉、侯静、薛蕾、高继伟、梅琼编写；

英语分册由张丽、李劲松、韩英、孙燕编写；

物理分册由陈云祥、于红珍、尚雪丽编写；

化学分册由邵国姝、李文云编写。

本套复习指导用书注重科学性与实用性相结合，分别对初中阶段语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个学科的知识要点进行了全面系统的归纳，注意落实“双基”，讲练结合，着重解题指导，并把以往考试中普遍存在的问题加以分析，将近几年中考的最新改革要求融于书中，因而本套书针对性强，体现了与时俱进的精神。广大初中毕业生使用本套书，能在较短时间内复习好这五个学科的内容，从而在升学考试中取得满意的成绩，进入自己理想的高中继续深造。

本套书还具有信息量大、覆盖面广的特点，题型紧扣云南省和昆明市的中考要求，难易适中，特别适合第一轮复习时使用。

昆明第三中学是云南省首批一级一等完全中学，是全国文明单位，她的诚信，她所拥有的优秀教师资源，她一贯优异的教育教学质量在全省是有口皆碑的。

本套书在编写过程中，得到了学校领导的高度重视和具体指导。本套书也是编者高度责任感与教育教学水平的结晶。但由于教学任务繁重，加之时间较紧，因此疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大师生指正！

《义务教育课程标准初中升学分科复习指导》编委会

本册说明

本书是以人民教育出版社出版的《义务教育课程标准实验教科书英语（新目标）Go for it》七年级至九年级全套书为基础，针对最新的考试大纲和命题要求，专门为中考备考的课堂教学而编写的，以基础知识为依托，配合最新考试思路和命题题型，对综合型、实践型、探究型、开放型、体验型等各种最新的考试题型进行针对性训练，帮助学生进行临考前的高速高效的复习。

我们相信熔百家于一炉，集大成于一身的本书的出版，必将有益于广大学生中考备考。

由于编写时间紧，书中难免会有疏漏和错误之处，欢迎广大师生指正。

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词 汇

词汇是构成语言的基础。我们不仅要记住初中阶段所有学过的常用词的音、形、义，而且要学会在句子和短文中正确理解和使用这些常用词。词汇记熟了，会用了，我们听、说、读、写英语的能力才会有相应的提高。同时，也只有坚持不懈地进行听、说、读、写的语言实践，词汇学习才能得以巩固和强化。词汇复习分单词拼写、词语释义、词形转换及词汇运用四个方面。

● 知识要点

1. 名词、代词、数词、动词、形容词、副词词形变化的记忆与运用。
2. 词类转换与词形变化的综合运用。
3. 近义词和同义词的选择与运用。
4. 反义词的选择与运用。
5. 易混词语和习惯用语的选择与运用。
6. 词语的综合运用。

● 记忆方法点拨

面对初中阶段上千个英语词汇，该如何去复习呢？下面介绍几种方法供同学们复习时参考。

一、将一些词汇按一定的方法分类记忆。

在我们初中英语课本中，出现了不少的同音同形异义词，可将这些同音同形异义词归纳到一块去记忆。例如：

left (左边) — left (leave 的过去式), may (可以) — May (五月), miss (想念) — Miss (小姐), brown (棕色, 褐色) — Brown (布朗〈姓〉), green (绿色) — Green (格林〈姓〉), china (瓷器) — China (中国)

一些同音异形异义词也应注意。

例如：

new — knew, buy — by — bye, nose — knows, pair — pear, high — hi, father — farther, see — sea, blue — blew, red — read (过去式), wait — weight, hear — here, four — for, hours — ours, past — passed, sun — son, weigh — way, whole — hole, won — one, meet — meat, week — weak, would — wood, to — too — two

我们还可以按同类词的形式来记忆单词。例如：

(1) 衣物。

coat (大衣), sweater (毛衣), trousers (长裤), blouse (女衬衫), jacket (外衣), shirt (男衬衫), dress (连衣裙), T-shirt (T恤衫)

(2) 颜色。

red (红), orange (橙), yellow (黄), green (绿), black (黑), blue (蓝), brown (棕), light green (浅绿), dark blue (深蓝)

(3) 节日。

New Year's Eve (除夕), Spring Festival (春节), May Day (五一节), Women's Day (妇女节), Children's Day (儿童节), Teachers' Day (教师节), National Day (国庆节), Christmas Day (圣诞节), Tree Planting Day (植树节)

(4) 国家, 国人, 语言。

Russia (俄罗斯) — Russian (俄国人, 俄语), China (中国) — Chinese (中国人, 汉语), Scotland (苏格兰) — England (英格兰), Britain (英国, 不列颠) — English (英语, 英国人的) — Englishman (英国人) — British (英国的, 英国人的), America (美国) — American (美国人), Japan (日本) — Japanese (日语, 日本人), France (法国) — French (法语) — Frenchman (法国人), Australia (澳大利亚) — Australian (澳大利亚人), New Zealand (新西兰), Germany (德国) — German (德国人; 德语), India (印度) — Indian (印度人), Canada (加拿大) — Canadian (加拿大人), Nepal (尼泊尔), Brazil (巴西)

(5) 人体部位名称。

eye (眼睛), arm (胳膊), hair (头发), nose (鼻子), mouth (口), neck (脖子), hand (手), leg (腿), foot (脚)

(6) 课程名。

history (历史), English (英文), Chinese (汉语), music (音乐), chemistry (化学), physics (物理), maths (数学), art (美术)

二、利用构词法记单词。

(一) 合成法 (由两个或两个以上的词合成新词的方法)。

合成名词, 如:

shop + keeper → shopkeeper, pencil + box → pencil-box

合成代词, 如:

everyone, something, anybody, nobody, nothing

(二) 派生法 (通过前后缀构成新词的方法)。

1. 加后缀的情况。

(1) 形容词转化成副词, 在某些形容词后加 ly。如:

bad — badly, loud — loudly, real — really, heavy — heavily, polite — politely, terrible — terribly, possible — possibly, true — truly, noisy — noisily, lucky — luckily

(2) 在一些形容词后加 ce、er 或 ness, 转化成名词。如:

different — difference, foreign — foreigner, good — goodness

(3) 动词变形容词。

①在动词后加 ful。如:

use — useful, help — helpful, thank — thankful

②在动词后加 ing。如:

follow — following, interest — interesting

③在动词后加 able。如:

enjoy — enjoyable

④在动词后加 ed 或 d。

interest — interested, close — closed, worry — worried, please — pleased

⑤在动词后加 n。如:

give — given

⑥不规则变化。如:

die — dead, break — broken

(4) 动词转化成名词。如:

①在动词的词尾加 er 或 or, 变成动作的实施者。如:

win — winner, teach — teacher, invent — inventor, visit — visitor, travel — traveller, play — player

②动词后加 ing。如:

cross — crossing, boat — boating, begin — beginning

③在动词后加 tion。如:

congratulate — congratulation, dictate — dictation, invent — invention, operate — operation

(5) 名词转化成形容词。

①在名词后加 y 或 ly。如:

cloud — cloudy, health — healthy, noise — noisy, friend — friendly (友好的), love — lovely (可爱的)

②在某些国名后加 n、ian 或 ese。如:

America — American, India — Indian, Australia — Australian, Canada — Canadian, Russia — Russian, China — Chinese, Japan — Japanese

③在名词后加 en。如:

wool — woolen

④在名词后加 ern。如:

south — southern, north — northern

⑤在名词后加 ous。如:

danger — dangerous

⑥在名词后加 ish。如:

fool — foolish

(6) 基数词后加 th, 转化成序数词。如:

six — sixth, nine — ninth, twelve — twelfth

(7) 在一些学科名词后加 ist, 表示从事……方面工作的人。如:

art — artist, science — scientist

2. 加前缀的情况。

(1) 在某些名词前加 mid, 表示“中、中间”。如:

autumn — mid-autumn

(2) 在某些动词前加 mis, 表示相反的意思。如:

take — mistake

(3) 在动词前加 re, 表示“又……”如:

tell — retell

(4) 在介词或形容词前加 un, 构成反义词。如:

happy — unhappy, like — unlike, true — untrue, usual — unusual

(5) 在一些形容词前加 im, 构成反义词。如:

possible — impossible

(6) 在某些动词前加 a, 表示状态。如:

sleep — asleep, wake — awake

三、记住各种词形的转化规则。(不规则的词应背诵)

1. 动词的基本形式。

绝大多数动词有四种基本形式: 动词原形、过去式、过去分词、现在分词。动词原形是前面不带 to 的动词不定式, 也就是词典中一般所给予的形式。动词的过去式和过去分词的构成有规则的和不规则的两种。规则动词的过去式和过去分词一般是在动词原形后面加 ed 构成; 规则动词和不规则动词的现在分词形式一般是在动词原形后面加 ing 构成。见下表。

类别 规则	第三人称单数 一般现在时	过去式及过去分词	现在分词
一般情况	+ s work — works help — helps	+ ed work — worked help — helped	+ ing work — working help — helping
词尾是不发音的“e”	+ s like — likes live — lives	+ d like — liked live — lived	去 e, 再加 ing like — liking live — living
“辅音字母 + y”, 先改 y 为 i	+ es study — studies try — tries	+ ed study — studied try — tried	/
重读闭音节, 末尾只有一个辅音字母, 则先双写这个字母	/	+ ed stop — stopped plan — planned	+ ing stop — stopping plan — planning
以 s, sh, ch, x, o 等结尾时	+ es push — pushes pass — passes	/	/
以 ie 结尾时	/	/	ie 变为 y, 再加 ing die — dying

2. 名词的复数。

(1) 规则变化。

①一般情况加 s。

②以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的加 es。如：

box — boxes

③以辅音字母加 y 结尾的，变 y 为 i，再加 es。如：

city — cities

④以 f, fe 结尾的，变 f, fe 为 v，再加 es。如：

half — halves。

⑤少数以 o 结尾的名词变复数时，加 es。如：

potato — potatoes, tomato — tomatoes, hero — heroes (英雄)

(2) 不规则变化。

①变内部元音字母。如：

man — men 男人, foot — feet 脚, tooth — teeth 牙齿, mouse — mice 老鼠, goose — geese 鹅

②词尾 + (r)en。如：

ox — oxen 公牛, child — children 孩子

③词形不变。如：

sheep — sheep 羊, deer — deer 鹿, fish — fish 鱼, Japanese — Japanese 日本人, Chinese — Chinese 中国人

④合成名词，将主体词改为复数形式。如：

passer-by — passers-by 过路人, new-comer — new-comers 新来的人, son-in-law — sons-in-law 女婿

⑤两个构成部分都要变成复数。如：

man doctor — men doctors 男医生

woman doctor — women doctors 女医生

woman teacher — women teachers 女教师

⑥有些名词通常只有复数形式。如：

clothes 衣服, trousers 裤子, goods 货物, scissors 剪刀

⑦单、复数形式词义不同。如：

glass 玻璃 — glasses 眼镜, time 时间 — times 倍、次、时代, work 工作 — works 著作、工厂

⑧物质名词的复数形式一般表示不同的种类。如：

these foods 这些(不同种类的)食品, fruits (各种)水果, grasses (各种)草

⑨有些名词在一定的习惯搭配中用单数。如：

on foot 步行, by mistake 弄错, by hand 手工

3. 形容词、副词的比较级、最高级规则变化与不规则变化。

(1) 规则变化。

①一般在词尾加 er 或 est。如：

tall — taller — tallest

②以字母 e 结尾的只加 r 或 st。如：

fine — finer — finest

③重读闭音节应先双写辅音字母，再加 er 或 est。如：

hot — hotter — hottest

④多音节词和部分双音节词，要在词前加 more 或 most。如：

delicious — more delicious — most delicious

(2) 不规则变化。

good / well — better — best

bad / ill — worse — worst

many / much — more — most

little — less — least

far — farther — farthest

far — further — furthest

四、将词和词组归纳识记。

(一) 初中英语反义词 (组) 归纳。

A. 形容词。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. good — bad | 2. small — big, large | 3. same — different | 4. clean — dirty |
| 5. short — tall, long | 6. wide — narrow | 7. strong — weak | 8. slow — fast, quick |
| 9. warm — cool | 10. dry — wet | 11. light — heavy, dark | 12. first — last |
| 13. poor — rich | 14. thin — fat, thick | 15. soft — hard | 16. much — little |
| 17. dead — living | 18. east — west | 19. front — back | 20. usual — unusual |
| 21. better — worse | 22. right — wrong | 23. old — new, young | 24. true — false |
| 25. busy — free | 26. high — low | 27. ill — healthy | 28. cold — hot |
| 29. cheap — dear, expensive | 30. quiet — noisy | 31. late — early | 32. easy — hard, difficult |
| 33. safe — dangerous | 34. far — near | 35. full — empty, hungry | 36. many — few |
| 37. open — closed | 38. left — right | 39. south — north | 40. happy — unhappy |
| 41. more — less | 42. best — worst | | |

B. 动词。

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. come — go | 2. buy — sell | 3. borrow — lend | 4. pull — push | 5. remember — forget |
| 6. study — teach | 7. cry — smile | 8. finish — begin, start | 9. put on — take off | 10. be good at — be weak in |
| 11. give — take | 12. ask — answer | 13. bring — take | 14. open — close | 15. sit — stand |
| 16. leave — reach | 17. hate — like | 18. get on — get off | 19. be different from — be the same as | |

C. 介词。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. in — out | 2. above — below | 3. after — before | 4. with — without | 5. inside — outside |
| 6. over — under | 7. like — unlike | 8. behind — in front of | | |

D. 副词。

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. here — there | 2. now — then | 3. almost — hardly | 4. up — down |
| 5. slowly — fast, quickly | 6. yes — no | 7. ever — never | 8. quietly — noisily |

9. upstairs — downstairs 10. at first — at last

E. 代词和名词。

1. this — that 2. both — neither 3. entrance — exit 4. these — those

5. day — night

(二) 初中英语同(近)义词语或句型归纳。

1. take care of, look after 2. right away, at once, in a minute 3. in the end, at last, finally 4. give...a call, ring, ring up, call up, call, telephone, phone
5. look out, be careful 6. all the time, always 7. get to, arrive in/at, reach
8. at first, at the beginning of 9. hard, difficult 10. come on, be quick, hurry up
11. dear, expensive 12. at the moment, right now, now 13. It doesn't matter. Not at all. Never mind. That's all right. 14. You're welcome. It's a pleasure. That's all right. Not at all. It's nothing. That's OK. 15. a lot of, lots of, many + 复数名词, much + 不可数名词, plenty of 16. more or less, about 17. alone, by oneself 18. hear from sb., receive/get/have a letter from sb. 19. just, only 20. would like, want
21. no hurry, don't worry, don't rush 22. I've no idea. I don't know. 23. have a good/nice time, enjoy oneself 24. at that time, just then 25. bright, clever
26. ten to six, five fifty 27. half past six, six thirty 28. be in, be at home 29. be in, wear 30. at noon, in the middle of the day 31. see, visit 32. by air, by plane 33. several, a few, some 34. begin, start 35. perhaps, maybe 36. come from, be from 37. can, may 38. fine, sunny 39. can, be able to 40. follow, come/go after 41. almost, nearly 42. Mr and Mrs Green, the Greens 43. at times, sometimes 44. parents, father and mother 45. more than, over 46. as fast as one can, as soon as possible 47. hello, hi 48. beside, next to 49. needn't, don't have to 50. return, give back 51. come back, return, be back 52. name, call 53. idea, mind 54. bring out, take out 55. photo, picture 56. Certainly. Sure. Of course. 57. All right. OK. 58. pleased, glad, happy 59. hold, have 60. cross, go/walk across 61. a moment ago, just now 62. How about...? What about...? 63. What's the trouble? What's the matter? What's wrong? What's up?
64. room, space 65. pupil, student 66. party, get-together 67. if, whether
68. join, become a member of 69. September, the ninth month of the year
70. Wednesday, the fourth day of the week 71. centre, in the middle of 72. prefer, like better 73. repeat, say again 74. soon, in a minute 75. angry, not pleased
76. hardly, almost not 77. unusual, strange 78. again, once more 79. kindly, in a friendly way 80. famous, well-known 81. spend, pass/use time 82. since, from then to now 83. go on, carry on, continue 84. offer, give 85. forever, for all time 86. mostly, mainly 87. happen, take place

英语单词的记忆方法还有很多,同学们会在英语学习中不断地发现规律。掌握英语词汇科学的学习方法和技巧,对英语综合素质和能力的提高将大有裨益。

● 典型例题分析

例一 按要求写出下列单词的适当形式。

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. factory (复数) _____ | 2. slowly (比较级) _____ |
| 3. quickly (最高级) _____ | 4. true (副词) _____ |
| 5. careful (副词) _____ | 6. rain (形容词) _____ |
| 7. difference (形容词) _____ | 8. be in (近义词) _____ |
| 9. several (近义词) _____ | 10. answer (反义词) _____ |
| 11. with (反义词) _____ | 12. hear from (反义词) _____ |

分析：本题主要是考查学生对词汇的变化形式的掌握情况，要求同学们平时要加强对此类词的变化形式的记忆。

答案为：1. factories 2. more slowly 3. most quickly 4. truly 5. carefully
6. rainy 7. different 8. be at home 9. a few 10. ask 11. without
12. write to

例二 选择与句中画线部分意思相同或相近的词或短语。

1. My brother is looking for a job.

A. seeing B. looking at C. waiting for D. trying to find

分析：look for = try to find 寻找。答案为 D。

2. The train arrived at the station on time.

A. early B. either early or late
C. late D. neither early nor late

分析：on time 意思是准时，即不早也不晚。early 早，late 晚，either early or late 要么早要么晚，意思都不对，故选 D。

3. I got a letter from my friend yesterday.

A. heard from B. hear of C. wrote to

分析：画线部分意为“收到……信”，hear of 意为“听说”，write to 意为“给……写信”。故选 A。

解答此类题，要首先理解全句的意思，特别是画线部分在语句里的意思，再去辨别 A、B、C、D 各项的含义。一词多义、多性是英语词汇的特点，所以同学们要掌握词语用法，这样做起题来就会得心应手。

例三 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. They _____ (build) another new bridge over the Huangpu River not long ago.

分析：此句中的时间状态 not long ago 指的是过去的时间，故而括号内的动词要用一般过去时。答案为 built。

2. If you _____ (speak) too loudly in public places, other people _____ (not be) pleased.

分析：此句是带有条件状语从句的复合句。根据语法知识，在时间、条件状语从句的复合句中，如果主句和从句的动作将要发生，那么主句中的谓语动词时态要用一般将

来时,但从句中的谓语动词必须用一般现在时。此题答案为 speak, won't be。

● 专题 · 词语释义

词语释义是各地中考常考内容,它从多题型、多角度、全方位来考查学生对基本词汇的了解、掌握以及能否灵活运用。这种题型往往以下列方式出现:描述性释义、同义词释义、反义词释义、转化释义或常识性释义。无论是以哪种方式出现,解决此种题型,我们应从两方面入手:先理解所给语境的意思,确保所填写或所替代的词或短语在意思上保持相近或一致,所填写或所替代的部分在结构和形式上保持一致。

例一 选出能替换画线部分的选项。

- () 1. There are lots of interesting books in our library.
A. much B. many C. a few D. a little
- () 2. Have you got a letter from your parents yet?
A. heard of B. heard from C. received D. hear from

例二 根据释义写出单词,该单词首字母已给。

1. b _____ (not ugly)
She's a b _____ girl.
2. m _____ (someone who is in a group)
Tom is a m _____ of the football team.

水平测试

一、选出能替换画线部分的选项。

- () 1. I would like a cup of tea.
A. want B. borrow C. carry D. know
- () 2. —Thank you very much.
—You're welcome.
A. No, thank you B. I think so
C. Yes, please D. That's all right
- () 3. Would you please give me three more pencils.
A. more than three B. other three
C. three others D. another three
- () 4. This story "Harry Potter" is popular.
A. interesting B. important
C. liked by many people D. liked by few people
- () 5. How much did you pay for the sweater?
A. take B. cost C. buy D. spend on
- () 6. Lily is sure to be in the meeting room now.
A. should be B. must be C. can be D. may be
- () 7. They crossed the road when the traffic lights were red. How dangerous!

- A. went over B. went across C. went along D. went through
- () 8. Tom passed the maths exam, and all of the students were surprised at it.
A. excited B. frightened C. pleased D. amazed
- () 9. That month is the second month in a year.
A. January B. June C. February D. August
- () 10. He worked out the problem at last.
A. in the end B. at the end C. by the end D. in no time
- () 11. If you try it by yourself, perhaps you'll change your idea.
A. also B. maybe C. and D. or
- () 12. I haven't heard from my good friends Ann since she went to Russia.
A. got a letter from B. found out
C. received a gift from D. thought of
- () 13. At times they go to the cinema.
A. All the time B. Usually C. On time D. Sometimes
- () 14. It was late, but Miss Lin didn't stop working.
A. went to work B. didn't work any more
C. went on working D. stopped to work
- () 15. A team of climbers reached the top of the Yellow Mountain early this morning.
A. set off B. left for C. got to D. arrive in

二、根据英文解释，完成下列单词的拼写，使句意完整准确，每个单词第一个字母已给出。

1. a _____ (be able to meet the cost of)
The house is too dear. I can't _____ it.
2. c _____ (a kind of thing for taking photos)
I have taken many wonderful pictures with the digital _____.
3. j _____ (become a member of)
It's not only a chance but also a challenge for China to _____ the WTO.
4. r _____ (give or pay something back; come or go back)
We should _____ the books to the library in time.
5. f _____ (fail to remember)
Don't f _____ to call me when you get there.

三、根据释义写单词，该单词首字母已给。

1. e _ _ _ _ _ one and the other of two
2. s _ _ _ _ _ at times
3. d _ _ _ _ _ move the body, usually to music
4. f _ _ _ _ _ of or from another country
5. t _ _ _ _ _ from one end to the other, from one side to the other