

考点

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哈尔滨工业大学出版社

总主编 孙国民

考 点

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编者寄语



《考点》系列丛书以新的课程标准为依据,打破了同步辅导书以每课、每节为单位的讲解方式,开创了一种以考点为中心、按考点安排内容的全新的同步复习方式。《考点》系列的立足点是学生首先完成对课本上基础知识的理解,然后站在阶段复习的高度系统地整合一单元、一章内的知识内容;特别是从考点角度出发,更加注重知识的互相联系、互相融合,找规律、练能力、讲方法、重总结,并针对中考热点、教材重点、学习难点将内容展开。《考点》系列可以说是同步的综合,中考的细化,适合同步练习、分块训练、单元验收及中考复习时使用。

独家特点

全书以单元进行划分,全面而综合地指导学生学学习,以中考的高度对课本的基础知识进行整合,必将帮助学生打下最重要的、全面的、扎实的英语基础。

1. **考点汇粹**:将基础知识和基本技能都融入到具有代表性的讲解和例题中,加深学生对知识点的掌握。
2. **文化驿站**:讲解英美文化,开拓学生视野。
3. **趣味广场**:寓教于乐,轻松学英语,有效激发学习兴趣。
4. **考点练兵**:注重反复实践和知识的综合运用,汇集大量贴近教材、接近中考、富有生活气息的练习题,有效地扩展学生的知识面。
5. **综合测试题**:围绕中考题型设计,内容既全面又新颖,知识体系扩展适度。

另外,本书在适当的单元加入了语法精讲板块,使学生对语法有一个细致、深入的了解,还安排了一套期中测试题和一套期末测试题,题型与中考接轨,既可用于复习总结,也可作为试卷摸底、测验。

由于时间紧迫,书中难免有不足之处,望广大读者指正。

编者
2006年3月



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Conjunctions

一、连词

1. 定义: 连词(Conjunctions)是一种起连接作用的词,不能独立充当句子成分,起连接词与词、词组与词组、从句与从句的作用。

2. 种类: 根据连接关系不同,有表达并列、转折、选择、因果、条件等关系的连词。

3. 基本连词的用法特点。

(1) and 和, 并且

【例】 ① It's windy and snowing outside. 外面刮着风下着雪。

② She runs home and gets many things for the snowman. 她跑回家,取了许多东西给雪人。

【扩展】 and 也可表示条件和结果。

【例】 Study hard and you will pass the examination. 只要努力学习,你就会通过考试。

(2) but 但是, 然而

【例】 You may watch TV, but you must finish your homework. 你可以看电视,但必须写完作业。

【注意】 but 作为连词,引导并列分句,在英语习惯中 though(虽然)与 but 不能同时用在同一个句子中。

【例】 He was in poor health, but he still kept working. = Though he was in poor health, he still kept working. 虽然他身体不好,但他仍然坚持工作。

(3) or 或者, 否则

【例】 ① Is your friend a boy or a girl? 你朋友是男孩还是女孩?

② You must get up early, or you'll be late for the meeting. 你必须早起,否则开会就会迟到了。

除了 and, but, or 等表达并列、转折与选择关系的连词以外,还有表示因果关系的连词 because, so, 以及表示时间的连词 before, after.

(4) because 因为, 由于(引导原因从句)

【例】 I'm late because the traffic is busy. 我迟到了, 因为交通堵塞。

扩展 because of 与 because 的区别: because of 是介词短语, 表示“因为”、“由于”, 后面接名词或代词; because 是从属连词, 引导原因状语从句。

【例】 I'm late because the traffic is heavy. = I'm late because of the heavy traffic.

(5) so 所以(引导结果从句)

注意 because 与 so 不可同时用于一个句子中。

【例】 Sheep are linked to the grass because they eat grass. = Sheep eat grass, so they are linked to the grass. 羊和草联系在一起, 是因为它们吃草。

(6) before 在……之前

【例】 I often read books before I go to bed. 我经常在睡觉前看书。

(7) after 在……之后

【例】 I'm going to the library after I have dinner. 晚饭后我要去图书馆。

注意 before 与 after 连接的句子可以互相转化。

【例】 We should wash hands before we have meals. = We should have meals after we wash hands. 我们应在饭前洗手。

扩展 before 与 after 在英语中还常被用做介词, 连接名词、代词或是名词性短语, 与其作连词时不同。

【例】 Let's go swimming after school is over. = Let's go swimming after school. 放学后, 咱们去游泳。(前一句中, after 作连词, 连接句子 school is over; 后一句中, after 为介词, 连接 school, 构成介宾短语)

【例】 Tom often has breakfast before he goes to school. = Tom often has breakfast before going to school. 汤姆吃完饭后去上学。

两句话中, before 分别作连词与介词, 我们可以看出, 连词 before 引导的是句子 he goes to school; 而介词 before 引导的是 going to school (动名词短语)。

二、英语中表达建议的常用方法

英语中语气比较委婉、礼貌地表达建议的方法有:

1. should 应该 (情态动词, 表劝告或建议)。

【例】 ① You should listen to the teacher carefully in class. 你应该在课堂上认真听讲。

② What should we do then? 那么我们应该怎么办呢?

扩展 should 为助动词 shall 的过去式形式, 但这里并不是一般过去时用法, 而只表示委婉语气, 译为“应该做某事”, 后面要求加实义动词的原形。

2. had better 最好(做……)后面加实义动词原形。

had better (not) do sth. 最好(不要)做某事

【例】 ① There's little time left, we'd better run to school. 几乎没时间了, 我们最好跑去学校。

② I have a cold, you'd better not open the window. 我感冒了, 你最好不要打开窗户。

3. let's ... 让我们做某事, 引导祈使句。

【例】 —Let's begin our class with a song. 让我们以一首歌开始我们的课。

—OK, let's. 好的, 来吧!

4.除了肯定句式以外,疑问句式也可用来表达建议。

Why not do
Why don't you do } 为什么不……?

【例】 Why not open the door? It's too hot. = Why don't you open the door? It's too hot. 为什么不开门呢? 天太热了。

注意 why 在这里并不是表达原因提问,故无须回答,而是加强肯定语气,译为“为什么不做某事呢?”

5. How about...? ……怎么样? about 为介词。

What about...? 后面加名词、代词或名词性短语。

【例】 ① How about a cup of tea? 来杯茶怎么样?

② What about coming with me? 跟我来怎么样?

注意 对以上内容的回答,常用的表达有 OK./All right./Good idea./That sounds great./Why not? / Good, I'd like to./ Great, let's. 等等。



考点汇粹



1. whenever conj. 无论何时

【例】 ① You can ask me for help whenever you need. 无论你什么时候需要都可以来找我帮忙。

② Whenever he tells his story, all of us can't help laughing. 每次他一讲他的故事,我们所有人都会禁不住笑起来。

扩展 相似词还有 wherever 无论在(去)哪里/however 无论如何等等。

2. such as 诸如,像

用于多个事物的列举,列举不下时,常与 and so on 连用。

【例】 There're all kinds of things in the market, such as clothes, food, books and so on. 市场上的东西琳琅满目,像衣服、食品、书,等等。

扩展 列举多个事物还可用 like, 这时 like 为介词,译为“像”,而不是动词(喜欢的意思)。

【例】 I have many hobbies, like swimming, reading, singing and so on. 我有许多爱好,像游泳、看书、唱歌,等等。

注意 词组 for example, 译为“例如,比如”,用于具体事情的举例,与 such as 或 like 不同。

【例】 He's always ready to help others, for example, he met an old woman on his way to school. 他乐于助人,比如有一次他在上学的路上遇到一个老太太……

扩展 example n. 例子,榜样

词组: give an example 举例子

set an example to sb. 为……树立榜样

follow sb's example 模仿某人,向某人学习

make an example of sb. 惩一儆百

3. be called

被动语态用法,译为“被称为,被叫做,被命名为”,called 为动词 call 的过去分词形式。

be called = be named

【例】 Do you know the boy called/named Jim. 你知道名字叫吉姆的男孩子吗?



文化驿站

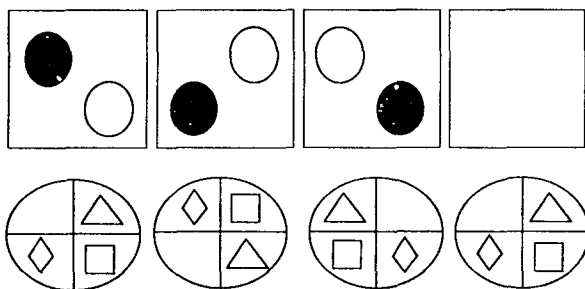
Food Chain

Food Chain(食物链)是什么意思呢? 从何而来呢? 1927年, 一个名叫查理·艾尔顿(Charle·Elton)的科学家提出了这一说法。其中, 他描述植物通过从阳光、水、土壤、空气中获得养料, 再将能量传递给靠吃植物为生的动物和人, 这样一个食物相互联系的形式, 很形象地被他叫做食物链, 也有生态之意。



趣味广场

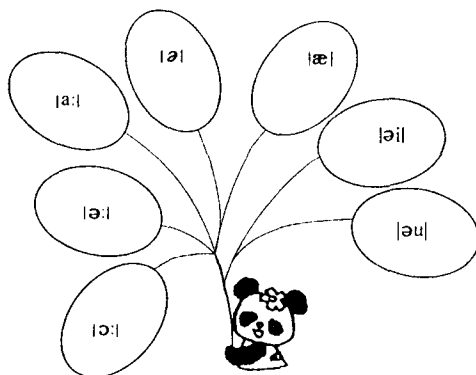
Finish(完成)the last (最后的) picture?



考点练兵

一、语音训练

将下面的单词按音标放进相应的气球里。



- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>first</u> | <u>example</u> | <u>energy</u> | <u>matter</u> | <u>owner</u> |
| <u>connect</u> | <u>wise</u> | <u>strong</u> | <u>idea</u> | <u>orange</u> |
| <u>worm</u> | <u>awful</u> | <u>whole</u> | <u>plant</u> | |

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

- Whenever we play, our _____ (body) use energy.
- If one of the _____ (link) breaks, the whole chain breaks.
- You should take _____ (careful) on the street.

4. Grass _____ (get) energy from the sun and soil.
 5. We are looking forward to _____ (see) you soon.

三、单项选择

- () 1. A policeman came to save the girl out of _____.
 A. danger B. dangerous C. save
- () 2. Last Sunday Tom enjoyed _____ in the park.
 A. a good time B. him C. himself
- () 3. I wish _____ see my grandparents soon.
 A. to B. me C. I could
- () 4. What do you know _____ pandas?
 A. of B. for C. about
- () 5. Yesterday my mom _____ some fruit for me.
 A. come and bought B. came to buy C. came and buy

四、排列顺序

- I try on an orange coat. It's too big.
 The woman asks me to buy a cheaper one.
 But I shall come back to buy it tomorrow.
 I try on a smaller one. It's OK but dear.
 I want my mother to buy a new coat for me.

五、完成句子

1. 动物靠什么做能量呢?

What do animals _____ energy?

2. 事实上,所有生物,像植物、动物,都是从食物中获得能量的。

_____, all _____ things, _____ plants and animals,
 _____ energy _____ food.

3. 在上面的例子中,你可以看出食物链是如何工作的。

In the _____, you can see _____ the "food chain" _____.

4. 这次我的成绩很差,下次我得努力学习。

I _____ bad _____ this time, so I'd better _____ next time.

5. 你的狗怎么了? 看起来很糟糕。

What's _____ your dog? It _____.

六、完形填空

so big large connect work get sun because link whose

In fact, all living things, 1 as plants and animals, get energy from food.

First, the sun gives energy to plants. Then plants give energy to 2 animals. Next, small animals give energy to 3 animals. Everything is 4 . That's why it's called the "food chain". In the above example, you can see how the "food chain" 5 . Grass 6 energy from 7 and soil, 8 they 9 in the chain. 10 is the last link in the chain? We are _____.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

七、写作训练

(A)根据语境,在空白处填入适当的词,将文章补充完整。

Last summer vacation, our class 1 the Beijing Zoo. It is the largest in China and one 2 the largest 3 the world. There are 4 of different kinds of animals in it. We can see orange, green, red, yellow and brown birds. Some birds can 5 nice songs. The elephants have 6 tails and 7 ears. And they are kind 8 people. We also 9 monkeys running and dancing, just 10 happy children. We had a good time there.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

(B)在这个单元我们学习了有关“食物链”的知识,下面请用五句话写一篇介绍“食物链”的短文。

第一单元综合测试题

6

一、听力(略)

二、单项选择(15分)

- () 1. —What's _____ with you? —I have a cold.
A. the wrong B. the trouble C. matter
- () 2. You're late, you'd better _____ to school.
A. run B. to run C. running
- () 3. —_____ do we get energy? —We get energy from food.
A. Where B. What C. Why
- () 4. Sheep are linked _____ the grass because they eat grass.
A. to B. in C. with
- () 5. If one link _____, the whole chain _____.
A. break, break B. breaks, breaks C. break, breaks
- () 6. You'd better hurry _____ school, or you'll be late.
A. up B. to C. off
- () 7. If we're in trouble, we should get some _____ from friends.
A. help B. helps C. helping
- () 8. —Do you go to school _____ a bus? —No, I always go to school on foot.
A. by B. on C. in
- () 9. She is too fat, we'd better stop her _____ too much.
A. eat B. to eat C. from eating
- () 10. Speak _____, I can't hear you.
A. loud B. loudly C. louder
- () 11. I had bad grades, I should study _____ next time.
A. hard B. hardly C. careful
- () 12. There are _____ worms in the garden. I hate them.
A. so much B. very much C. too many
- () 13. I always get up early, so I can get to school _____.
A. on time B. in time C. at time

()14. —Can you help me _____ the flower seeds _____ the garden.

—OK, I'd like to.

A. take, to

B. carry, to

C. bring, to

()15. I'm afraid I can't finish reading _____ story.

A. all the

B. whole the

C. the whole

三、完形填空(10分)

Mabel lives 1 her parents. Her parents are English, 2 they work in New York. Aunt Helen and Uncle Jeff 3 to see them from London. Mabel wants to go and meet them. But she never 4 them before.

"That's easy," 5 Mrs. King, "Your aunt is 6 . She's tall and thin. She has long blonde hair."

"She must be beautiful, I think."

"You're right. She 7 me."

"What 8 Uncle Jeff look like?"

"He's short 9 strong. He's about forty."

"Oh dear! Why 10 Aunt Helen marry (嫁) a good-looking man?"

"Uncle Jeff is a pop star."

"I see. Aunt Helen is his fan!"

()1. A. and

B. with

C. about

()2. A. and

B. but

C. or

()3. A. came

B. come

C. are coming

()4. A. sees

B. see

C. saw

()5. A. say

B. said

C. says

()6. A. twenty five

B. twenty-five

C. twenty and five

()7. A. look like

B. likes

C. is like

()8. A. does

B. is

C. do

()9. A. and

B. but

C. or

()10. A. did

B. doesn't

C. didn't

四、阅读理解(20分)

(A)

The Internet is a big place. Nobody has the time to look at every webpage (网页) to find something. Yahoo (雅虎) can help us to find what we need.

David Filo and Jerry Yang, two Stanford University students, started Yahoo in 1994. They started by making a list of their favourite webpages. When their lists got bigger, they made a database (数据库) to keep their information. They let everybody use it for free. Soon, thousands of people began to use their service (服务).

They then made a new kind of software. It could take some information and arrange (安排) it for someone to look at. If you search for it, say, "Hainan", the engine (引擎) will give you a list of webpages with that word.

Yahoo became a public company in 1996. Filo and Yang, still young men, became rich. As their company grew, they went on working hard. They improved their software. They also added more services, like shopping, free e-mail, many different countries and languages.



Yahoo. com is famous on the Internet. And unlike most other Web companies, Yahoo makes much money in fact.

根据短文内容, 选题最佳答案。

- () 1. When Filo and Yang wrote the first Yahoo software, they _____.
- A. made people pay to use it B. were still university students
C. knew it wasn't useful
- () 2. After Filo and Yang became rich, they _____.
- A. became lazy B. worked less C. went on working hard
- () 3. What Yahoo services are not discussed in the passage?
- A. Buying and selling stocks (股票). B. Search engine.
C. E-mail.
- () 4. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Yahoo is always a small company. B. Yahoo is a Web company.
C. Yahoo makes people spend money on their e-mails.
- () 5. Most Web companies _____.
- A. make money B. lose money C. are famous

(B)

This is a Canadian's schedule at weekends.

	Weather	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Saturday		clean rooms; do some washing	visit friends; go to a film	have dinner with friends
Sunday		go to the park with Nancy; see cherry flowers; take photos	buy books; visit the SPACE NET BAR	watch a football match at home; take a bath and read a book before sleep

根据表格信息, 选择正确答案。

- () 6. On Saturday morning, he got up at 9:00. It was a _____ day.
- A. fine B. windy C. cloudy
- () 7. On Saturday afternoon he visited his friends and _____.
- A. did some washing B. bought some books C. went to a movie
- () 8. He went to the park with _____ on Sunday.
- A. his father B. his son C. his girl friend
- () 9. He sent _____ at the SPACE NET BAR.
- A. some books B. an e-mail C. some flowers
- () 10. He watched a _____ match before he took a bath.
- A. football B. basketball C. tennis

(C)

A man was selling medicine at a fair. At first he sold bottles of a cure for colds for just a dollar a bottle.

Many people wanted to buy it and the man's young assistant moved quickly through the

crowd collecting money and handing out bottles of the cold cure.

Then, when he had a big crowd, the man held up a very small bottle.

“And now, ladies and gentlemen,” he shouted. “Here is the medicine you have been waiting for. The cure for old age. Drink just one bottle of this and you will live forever.”

“And, ladies and gentlemen,” the man continued, “I’m not going to charge you a hundred dollars a bottle for this wonderful medicine. I’m not going to charge you fifty dollars a bottle. I’m not going to charge you twenty-five dollars a bottle. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I’m going to charge you just ten dollars a bottle. Think, my friends, for ten dollars you can live forever.”

Most of the people in the crowd did not believe this.

One person shouted, “If it will make you live forever, why don’t you drink it?”

Then another person cried, “Yes, you look as if you’re at least sixty years old.”

“Thank you, sir, thank you,” the man answered. “I’m so glad you said that. My real age is three hundred and twenty-nine.”

The crowd laughed at this but there were still few people who wanted to believe the man. One of them spoke to the man’s assistant as he passed by. “Is that true,” he asked, “that he’s three hundred and twenty-nine?”

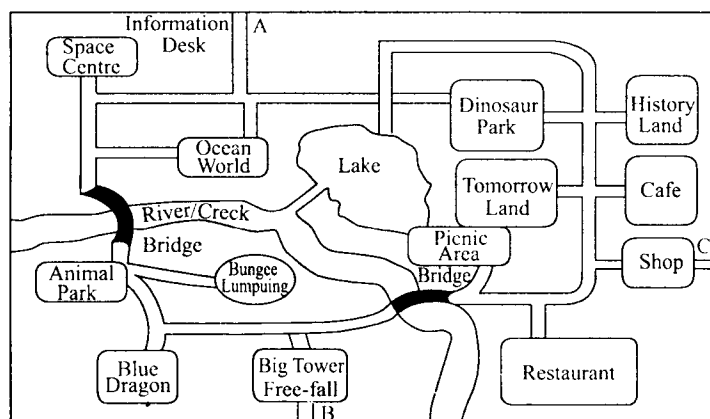
“Don’t ask me,” the assistant said, “I’ve only worked for him for a hundred and fifty years.”

根据短文内容,判断正误,正确的填(A),错误的填(B)。

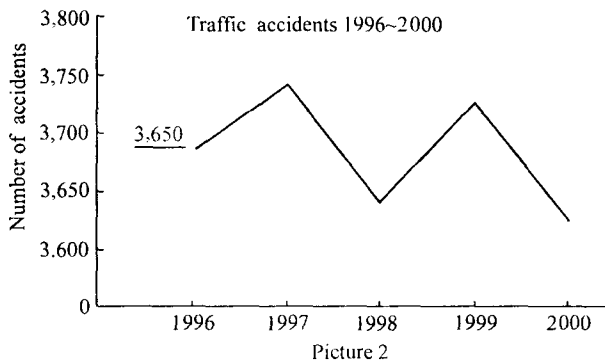
- () 11. The man sold a cure for colds at first.
- () 12. The people didn’t believe the man selling medicine that could cure old age because the medicine was too cheap.
- () 13. The man looked quite young.
- () 14. The man was a fool.
- () 15. The man wasn’t honest and neither was his assistant.

(D)

In picture 1, here is a map of the theme of the park (主题公园). In picture 2, the graph shows the traffic accidents 1996 ~ 2000.



Picture 1



Picture 2

看图选择正确答案。

- () 16. Which do you think may be the entrance to this theme of the park?
 A. The Gate A. B. The Gate B. C. The Gate C.
- () 17. Cafe is _____ .
 A. in the south of the theme of the park
 B. between History Land and Shop
 C. in the center of the theme of the park
- () 18. Look at the map carefully, which is true?
 A. History Land is on the north of Shop.
 B. Picnic Area is on the northwest of Lake.
 C. You are in the restaurant, you go out of it , go straight on, turn left, cross the bridge, walk past Big Tower Free-fall, Blue Dragon will be on your left at the end of the road.
- () 19. From Picture 2, we know _____ .
 A. the year 1998 has the smallest number of traffic accident
 B. the number of allidents in 2000 is 3,650
 C. after 1996, we see a rise in 1997 and a fall in 1998
- () 20. The average value (平均值) of accidents 1996 ~ 2000 is about _____ .
 A. 3,738 B. 3,690 C. 3,639

五、任务性阅读

先阅读短文,然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列四项任务。

(A)

when body fact live one

1 we play, our 2 use energy. Whenever we work, think or study, we also use energy. Where do we get energy? We get energy from food. In 3, all 4 things, such as plants and animals, get energy from food. 5 the sun gives energy to plants. Then plants give energy to small animals. Next, small animals give energy to larger animals. Everything is connected.

(B)

In the above example, you can see how the "food chain" works. Grass gets energy from the sun and soil, so they are linked in the chain. Sheep are linked to the grass because they eat grass. Who is the last link in the chain? We are. If one of the links breaks, the whole chain

breaks. so everything is connected.

任务 1: 用方框里所给单词的适当形式填空, 使文章通顺、连贯、合理(每词限用一次)。

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

任务 2: 根据英文释义及首字母提示, 拼写单词。

6. a _____ over head; earlier (in a book, etc)

7. w _____ all of

任务 3: 同义句转换, 每空一词。

8~9. The sun and soil give energy to grass.

Grass _____ energy _____ the sun and soil.

任务 4: 根据短文内容简答问题。

10. Where does grass get energy? _____.

六、交际英语(10分)

(A) 根据对话内容, 从下边的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。有两项为多余选项。

A: What's wrong with you?

B: 1

A: Oh, 2 Did you see the doctor?

B: Yes. 3

A: 4

B: Not very well.

A: Well, 5 I think.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. I'm sorry to hear that.</p> <p>B. Did you see the doctor?</p> <p>C. Do you feel much better?</p> <p>D. You'll be fine soon.</p> <p>E. How do you feel now?</p> <p>F. I saw the doctor.</p> <p>G. I don't feel very well.</p> |
|--|

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

(B) 补全对话, 根据对话情景, 补全所缺单词, 每空一词。

A: What's wrong with you?

B: I have a 6.

A: Oh, too 7. Did you 8 the doctor?

B: Yes, I went there yesterday.

A: 9 are you now?

B: Not very well.

A: Well, I think you'll be 10 soon.

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

七、阅读表达(10分)

(A) 根据短文内容, 完成下列表格。

O. Henry was a famous American short story writer. He was born in a poor family in 1862 and died in 1910. He had little education and had to work at the age of 15. He did all kinds of jobs. Then he began to write stories. He wrote more than 300 stories. Most of his stories are