

# 中考 英语

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# 前 言

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基础教育改革正在轰轰烈烈地进行,包括考试在内的教育评价改革势在必行。英语新课程改革倡导新的教学理念,新的教学方式必然导致新的学业检测方式的变革。以学生为本、激发初中学生的英语学习兴趣、培养初中学生的英语实际应用能力是英语新课程的改革目标。如何检测新课程背景下的初中学生的英语学业水平?如何推进基础教育英语课程改革?中考英语试题在加大自身改革力度、为高级中学选拔生源的同时,还承担着大力推动初中英语教学的重任。在多年中学英语测试专业研究的基础上,笔者认为,在当前形势下,让广大初中生理解英语新课程的基本理念,熟悉中考英语命题改革的方向,并能摆脱题海战役的束缚,编著一本少而精的题库尤为必要,于是就诞生了一本《初中英语核心题库》一书。该书推出后深受广大读者欢迎,很快就销售一空。为了满足更多初中师生的要求,本书在保留原来体例的基础上,及时大量吸收进 2005 年与 2006 年各地中考的最新内容,重新编写,以全新的面貌问世,并命名为《中考英语考点题库》。

精选经典试题,凸现测试热点,预示命题方向,是作者编著本书时的基本指导思想。本书的编写是以对近几年全国各地,尤其是上海、北京、江苏、浙江等发达地区中考英语试题的分析为基础,力争简明扼要地阐述现行初中英语测试主要题型的命题特点与答题思路,例题全部采用典型的 2006 年各地中考真题,让读者能举一反三;强化训练题中既有全国各地经典的中考英语试题,也有各年级模拟试题中的精华,并且基础题、能力题并重,简单题、中等难度题、难题各占相应的比例,读者可以根据自己所处的年级和英语水平有所取舍。

需要特别指出的是,由于篇幅限制和各地对听力要求的不同,本书编写时没有将听力部分纳入范围,但笔者计划在时机成熟时推出一本初中英语听力题库,并配音带,建议读者使用符合当地听力测试题型的音带训练。

由于笔者水平有限,本书编写中的不当之处,还望读者不吝指出,以便再版时修正。

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# 绪 论

随着国家英语新课程标准的颁布和各种英语新版教材的问世,我国中小学英语教学正进行着一场前所未有的改革。以学生为本,全面培养学生的英语听说读写综合技能,是英语教学改革的方向;以交际法为指导,倡导任务型的教学途径,是英语教学改革的主流。有教学,就有评价。在英语新课程标准的实施过程中,中考命题如何改革?这是广大初中毕业生、初中英语教师和家长关心的话题。中考与高考不同,命题权已全部下放到各个省市,有的省市还下放到地级市或区,命题者就有足够的权力结合本地英语教学实际进行命题改革。以近几年上海市中考英语试题为例,上海市中考英语试题就有浓郁的上海地方特色,散发着时代气息。但是,无论是何地的中考英语试题,都应该追求试题理想的效度、信度、区分度和适当的难度,都应该成为贯彻实施国家和地方英语新课程标准的动力。全国各地都在大面积推行英语新课程标准,各地的中考英语试题真是百花齐放,但仔细分析并概括一下,我们不难看出,各地的中考英语试题基本上有一个共同的命题趋势,即试题从知识型向能力型转变,既注重语法、词汇、句法等英语基础知识,又强调语篇的理解;既突出交际应用,加大听力的考核力度,又开始进行与其他学科之间的渗透。

## 熟悉命题特点

具体地说,全国各地现行中考英语试题的命题呈现出如下特点:

### 一、强调基础性与全面性

初中英语是基础英语,国家英语课程标准是这样描述初中毕业时的五级课程目标的:“能听懂教师有关熟悉话题的陈述并参与谈论。能就日常生活的各种话题与他人交换信息并陈述自己的意见。能读懂简单读物和报刊杂志,理解大意。能根据提示起草和修改小作文。”这都是对初中毕业生的基本要求,中考英语命题必然会以此为指导,并结合教学大纲和当地的英语教学实际,面向全体学生,加强对英语基础知识的考查,也是加强对英语基本技能的考查。试题设计时的细目表罗列的内容很全面,涵盖了初中英语的主要教学内容。考生复习一定要全面,切忌顾此失彼。“全面掌握基础知识,熟练运用基本技能”作为新课程标准的基本理念,必然会在中考英语试题中有所体现。中考英语试题的设计本着低起点的原则,基础题占有一定的比例。基本语法、词汇、句法,一直是试题开始部分的测试点。基本技能的测试是中考英语命题的重点,但技能是建立在语言基础之上,没有扎实的英语语言基础,英语综合运用技能不可能大幅度提高。中考英语试题的设计都是源于课本,而高出课本,采用梯级形式,遵循先易后难的命题原则,中等难度试题与难题各占恰当的比例,力争让不同层次的考生都有发挥的余地。

### 二、注重应用,突出对综合能力的考查

英语新课程标准与以往英语教学大纲显著不同之处在于,它将培养学生英语听说读写的基本综合技能置于英语基础知识之前,“语言技能”方面的要求是:“学生应通过大量的专项和综合性的语言实践活动”“通过听说读写四方面的综合训练”“形成综合运用能力,为真实交际打下基础”。



### 一、全面但更要有侧重点地掌握初中英语基础知识

全国各地中考英语基础知识的题型多样化,既有标准化多项选择题,又有用单词的适当形式填空,还有句型转换等。主、客观题型有机地结合,能比较真实、全面地测试考生的语法、词汇和句法等英语基础知识。从总体上看,考生一定要全面、系统地掌握语法、词汇和句法等基础知识,但又要结合测试的实际情况,有所侧重。

1. 词汇。国家英语新课程标准五级(初三年级的英语要求)的词汇目标是:“了解英语词汇包括单词、短语、习惯用语和固定搭配等形式;学会使用 1500~1600 个单词和 200~300 个习惯用语或固定搭配;理解和领悟词语的基本含义以及在特定语境中的意义;运用词汇描述事物、行为和特征,说明概念等。”对于五级的词汇要求,很多教师和考生都觉得难度很大。以上海市中考卷为例,由于上海市很多学校使用引进的牛津版英语教材,也有不少学校使用新世纪版教材,词汇量要求很大,如上海中考卷有这样一道考题就是测试考生词汇量的:Green \_\_\_\_\_ (customs, consumers) never buy or use things that pollute the earth.考生如果词汇量不够,答这类题时就会捉襟见肘,更不用说阅读与写作了。

如何扩大自己的英语词汇量?不少学生怀揣书本或考纲上的词汇表,按单词顺序死记硬背,结果收效甚微。建议学生先对词汇表上的单词作一下筛选,将自己不会的单词挑出来,最好将挑出的单词进行词性归类,并选择最合适的记忆法,如联想记忆法、对比记忆法等。当然,根据艾宾浩斯的记忆遗忘曲线规律,学生一定要及时复习已记忆过的单词。通过大量的阅读理解训练,结合上下文语境来记忆单词,也是一种行之有效的单词记忆法。

2. 语法与句法。尽管当今的英语教学强调“淡化语法”,但在基础教育阶段,学生必须掌握语法。“淡化语法”不是不学语法,而是对语法提出了更高的要求。过去的英语教学一味讲练语法,现在的中考则要求考生在熟练掌握语法的基础上去灵活运用英语,听说读写哪一项能力的培养都离不开语法。国家英语新课程标准五级的语法目标明确规定:“了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用的表意功能。”由于中考英语测试的语法与句法题构成很全面、系统,如北京海淀区中考英语基础知识试题就曾经依次测试了代词、冠词、名词、介词、形容词、疑问代词与副词、连词、介词词组、形容词的比较级与最高级、动词的时态、数词、宾语从句、日常用语等,考生应在教师的指导下,对初中阶段的语法与句法系统地组织专题集中复习,如冠词专题、代词专题、动词不定式专题、宾语从句专题、习惯用语专题等,重点应放在自己的薄弱环节,最后一定要进行语法与句法综合练习的训练,冲刺阶段的训练题最好使用符合当地中考题型的模拟试题,因为在单项训练时考生已经事先知道题目的测试点,综合训练时考生还要善于准确判断该题是什么测试点。

### 二、单项突破,提升英语综合运用能力

国家英语新课程标准将语言技能置于五项内容标准之首,这种侧重学生英语综合能力培养的全新教育理念在最新的全国各地的中考英语试题中得到了充分的反映。由于客观条件的限制,英语口语尚未进入中考范围,但听力测试已经在全国绝大多数地方展开。听力、完形填空、阅读理解、补全对话与写作等已经成为测试考生英语综合运用能力的中考英语主要题型。考生首先要熟悉每种题型的命题特点及其在当地中考英语试题中所占的比重,然后在教师的指导下,有针对性地单项突破,全面提升自己的英语综合运用能力。

1. 听力。中考英语听力的题型以标准化多项选择为主,上海卷也测试少量的单词填写。听力测试的题型丰富多彩,一般有单词辨音,如根据听到的句子选择所给的图片、根据所听的对话选择答案,还有根据所听的短文判断是非、选择答案或填写表格等。考生必须掌握听力常测的范围,如打电话、问路、看病、购物、看电影、聚会等日常生活场景中的常用语,了解口语与书面用语的区别,熟悉日常英语的语音、语调。考前考生最好听当地中考的听力模拟题,先快速看完试题

选项,判断材料涉及的范围,然后再听材料内容,尽快进入听力测试状态。

2. 完形填空。中考英语完形填空的题型有三种:标准化多项选择、根据首字母填单词、直接填单词。目前考得最多的是标准化多项选择。语法题一般在中考英语完形填空中不再出现,因为完形填空主要测试的是文章上下文意思的连贯性,测试考生跳过空格阅读文章的能力。考生应根据文章开头没有空格的内容猜测文章涉及的范围,答题时要瞻前顾后,不必按题号顺序,本着先易后难的原则,各个击破。以北京海淀区中考英语的一篇完形填空为例,文章讲述这样一个故事:一头年老体弱的驴掉进一口枯井呼救,路过此井的农民不但不想救它却想借机填井,于是驴踩着填入井中的泥土一步步爬到井口得以逃生。这个故事旨在教育考生一个哲理:人生应永远不言放弃。只有理解了全文,考生才会从最后一题的四个选项中选择 giving up (放弃),而排除 putting down、turning down 与 keeping up 三个干扰项。

3. 阅读理解。阅读理解一直是中考英语测试的重头戏,因其占有很大比例而被广大考生所重视。中考英语阅读理解的题型有两种:标准化多项选择以及问答。标准化多项选择是主体。中考英语阅读理解的选材十分广泛,以北京海淀区近年中考卷为例,就有商场广告、体育保健、诺贝尔奖获得者的传记,以及英语中委婉语语言现象的介绍等。上海市有一篇阅读理解是根据短文回答问题,这篇文章与脑筋急转弯类似,测试考生的推理判断能力,很多考生看不懂内容,关键在于不能推测出文中的 Jed 和 Alf 是双胞胎(twins)。所以,考生应尽最大努力扩大自己的阅读面。国家英语新课程标准中五级阅读要求是:“除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万个词以上。”有一点必须指出,考生阅读的选材应该尽量贴近生活。最新的全国各地中考英语阅读的内容更加丰富多彩,但大多来源于日常生活,是广大考生所熟悉的话题。在文章的体裁方面,应用文、记叙文、说明文、甚至议论文都要接触,不能只读记叙文一种体裁的文章,有条件的考生不妨经常阅读当地难度适宜的英文报刊杂志,并有意识地将阅读与扩大词汇量结合起来,这样可能会取得一箭双雕的良好效果。另外,对阅读理解的常见题型也要熟悉,如辨认细节、判断是非、归纳推理等,考生只有结合具体题目仔细推敲,慢慢体会,才能总结出行之有效的答题方法。

4. 补全对话。补全对话有多项选择和填写句子两种题型,这两种题型的设置是对英语口语尚未进行的弥补。对话的内容与前面谈到的听力对话部分内容相似,考前考生最好集中熟悉并且能判断常见的对话场景,如打电话、问路等。上海中考卷就出现过一段顾客在商场选购摩托罗拉手机时与售货员的对话。

5. 写作。中考英语写作的难度不是太大,有着浓郁的地方特色。前面提到,近几年上海卷的写作题目都与上海考生相关,桂林市的考生则要根据象鼻山的照片向游客介绍作为旅游城市的桂林等。这些考题无不散发出生活的气息,学生应留心发生在自己身边的事件,积累有用的词汇与句型,考试时才能自如地遣词造句,写出地道的英语短文。由于初中生的英语写作水平有限,常常出现中国式英语,写作能力的培养又非一日之功,考前快速提高写作得分的一条捷径就是模仿。考生可以在教师的指导下精选两三篇范文,逐句分析,掌握写作中常用的句子结构,尤其是文章的开头与结尾,积累可能有用的词组,最好能背诵一两篇范文,中考写作时就能模仿范文写出一篇表达较为地道的英语作文。

总之,熟悉当地中考英语命题的特点是考生备考的前提,英语基础与能力并重是广大初中学生在英语答题训练时不可忽视的原则。当然,综合复习也要注意技巧,当地前两年的考题是考生进入临考状态的最佳模拟题,学生一定要控制好答题时间,分配好各题所占的时间比例,在认真做后仔细分析,因为试题命题基本上都遵循稳定中求发展的原则,所以从中能摸索出一定的规律,使复习备考达到事半功倍的效果。

# 第一章

## 英语基础知识

语法、词汇、句子等作为英语基础知识，在初中英语阶段，尤其是在中考英语测试中，占有较大的比例，这是对学生英语基本功的考查，对中小学英语教学有着良好的反拨作用。纵观全国各地历年考题，我们会发现，英语基础知识的考题形式丰富多彩，有多项选择，有句型转换，有填空，有翻译等，但万变不离其宗，就是学生一定要有扎实的基本功，包括具备一定的英语词汇量，掌握基本的语法规则、八大时态和句型之间灵活的转换。通过下列训练，我们就会发现，中考英语基础知识的命题注重题目的代表性与典型性，名词、冠词、代词、连词、介词、动词、形容词、副词、不定式、句型转换、单词填空等都占有恰当的比例，可以先进行单项训练，但最后一定要大量做综合题，因为单项训练只针对某一知识点，学生可能会有意识地去答对，但综合题没有该题测哪个知识点的提示，迷惑性较大，只有先判断该题的测试点，才能正确答题。

### 第一节 冠词

#### 一、例题解析

1. There is \_\_\_\_ report in today's newspaper. It's about the International Film Festival, Shanghai. (上海)

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

分析：答案为 A，“今天的报纸上有则报道，是关于上海国际电影节的。”根据意思，报纸上有一则报道，A 项合适。

2. —Mum, where is my CD player? (浙江)

—It's in \_\_\_\_ white bag on your desk.

A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. 不填

分析：答案为 C，“妈妈，我的 CD 播放器在哪里？”“在你桌上的白色袋中。”这里袋子是特指，所以选 C 项。

3. —\_\_\_\_ day it is! (浙江)

—Let's go out and enjoy the sunshine!

- A. What a lovely      B. How windy      C. What a rainy      D. How wet

分析: 答案为 A, “天气多好呀!” “我们出去享受阳光吧。” 句中 day 是可数名词。

4. \_\_\_\_ long the bridge is! Let me drive you over it. (江苏南通)

- A. What      B. What a      C. How      D. How a

分析: 答案为 C, “这桥多长呀, 让开车送你过去吧。” 修饰形容词一般用 How, 而且不用冠词。

5. People like to see films on \_\_\_\_ TV instead of going to \_\_\_\_ cinema. (广东)

- A. the; the      B. /; the      C. the; /

分析: 答案为 B, “人们喜欢通过电视而不是去电影院看电影。” 句中 on TV 是固定搭配。

## 二、全国各地中考经典试题与模拟题

1. Look at \_\_\_\_ skirt, I bought it for Mum on Mother's Day. Isn't it nice? (浙江)

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

2. —What's the matter with you?

—I caught \_\_\_\_ bad cold and had to stay in \_\_\_\_ bed. (天津)

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

3. Millie has \_\_\_\_ e-dog and its name is Hobo. (南京)

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

4. What \_\_\_\_ exciting football match! Our team beat Tom's team at last. (福州)

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

5. —Do you enjoy your stay in Hangzhou?

—Yes. I've had \_\_\_\_ wonderful time. (杭州)

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

6. \_\_\_\_ earth we live on is bigger than \_\_\_\_ moon. (广东)

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

7. The scientists from \_\_\_\_ United State live in \_\_\_\_ Ninth Street. (上海)

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

8. More college graduates would like to work in \_\_\_\_ west part of our country \_\_\_\_ next year. (上海)

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

9. —Have you seen \_\_\_\_ pen? I left it here this morning? (山西)

—Is it \_\_\_\_ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

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

10. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_ answer to this problem? I can't work it out myself. (江苏南通)

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

11. If you don't mind, pass me \_\_\_\_ apple. (长沙)

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

12. Suzhou is \_\_\_\_ most beautiful tourist city and I believe I'll come for \_\_\_\_ second time. (江苏启东)

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

13. I am reading \_\_\_\_ novel. It is \_\_\_\_ interesting story. (昆明)

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

14. The boys and girls often play \_\_\_\_ football in \_\_\_\_ afternoon. (兰州)

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

15. —It looks like rain. Why not take \_\_\_\_ umbrella with you? (青海)  
—Thank you. But I don't think it's necessary.  
A. a B. an C. / D. several
16. \_\_\_\_ fine weather it is! (北京东城)  
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
17. \_\_\_\_ woman over there is \_\_\_\_ popular teacher in our school. (长春)  
A. A; an B. The; a C. The; the D. A; the
18. —Is \_\_\_\_ book on the desk \_\_\_\_ useful one?  
—No, it isn't. (山东聊城)  
A. the; an B. the; a C. a; the D. the; /
19. \_\_\_\_ interesting book the girl has! (湖南娄底)  
A. How B. How an C. What a D. What an
20. This is \_\_\_\_ song I've told you about. Isn't it \_\_\_\_ beautiful one? (南昌)  
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
21. Taiwan is \_\_\_\_ island to the south of East China Sea. It's \_\_\_\_ largest in China. (盐城)  
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; / D. /; a
22. \_\_\_\_ hard they are working! (永州)  
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
23. \_\_\_\_ China is \_\_\_\_ old country with \_\_\_\_ long history. (云南)  
A. The; an; a B. /; an; a C. /; an; the D. /; the; a
24. What \_\_\_\_ fine weather we have these days! (天津)  
A. a B. the C. / D. an
25. —Can I help you, madam?  
—I'm looking for \_\_\_\_ pair of shoes for my daughter. (南京)  
A. the B. an C. a D. some
26. They had \_\_\_\_ wonderful train ride to Chengdu before they went to \_\_\_\_ Mount Emei by bus. (苏州)  
A. a; the B. /; the C. a; / D. the; a
27. Before I talked with \_\_\_\_ scientist, I had never met \_\_\_\_ clever person like him. (常州)  
A. the; a B. the; the C. a; a D. a; the
28. The cartoon "Mulan" is \_\_\_\_ interesting film and \_\_\_\_ story happened in China. (南通)  
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; a D. an; a
29. The elephant is \_\_\_\_ useful animal to human beings. (浙江金华)  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
30. —Where is \_\_\_\_ key to my bike, Jim?  
—It is in your bag (浙江温州)  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
31. —What's on the screen?  
—Is there \_\_\_\_ ad for a new film? (浙江绍兴)  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
32. \_\_\_\_ Blacks are going to the park this Sunday. Why don't we go for \_\_\_\_ walk? (常德)  
A. A; a B. An; / C. The; a D. /; a
33. Bob is \_\_\_\_ eleven-year-old boy, but he knows a lot about Chinese history. (盐城)

- A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. /
34. In the United States, Father's Day falls on \_\_\_\_\_ third Sunday in \_\_\_\_\_ June. (徐州)  
A. the; /                      B. the; a                      C. /; the                      D. a; /
35. —An earthquake hit Indonesia (印尼) yesterday.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ terrible news! (泰州)  
A. How a                      B. What a                      C. How                      D. What
36. Our foreign teacher asks us to write \_\_\_\_\_ 800-word composition every week.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
37. There is \_\_\_\_\_ "u" and \_\_\_\_\_ "s" in the word "bus".  
A. an; a                      B. a; an                      C. a; a                      D. an; an
38. I will have \_\_\_\_\_ supper with \_\_\_\_\_ Smiths in the restaurant this weekend.  
A. the; the                      B. the; /                      C. /; the                      D. a; the
39. The teacher said that Jim was \_\_\_\_\_ honesty boy.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
40. There's going to be \_\_\_\_\_ interesting American film on \_\_\_\_\_ night of January 20.  
A. an; the                      B. an; /                      C. a; the                      D. the; a
41. —What do you think of \_\_\_\_\_ film we saw last night?  
—Wonderful!  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
42. —Where's \_\_\_\_\_ nearest supermarket?  
—It's over there, just around the corner.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
43. —What's the time, please?  
—Sorry, I've left my watch at \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. /                      D. an
44. —Where do you usually have \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?  
—At home.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
45. —What would you like to have for breakfast?  
—Some bread, a cup of milk and \_\_\_\_\_ egg.  
A. a                      B. the                      C. /                      D. an
46. —\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful day! What about going boating on the lake?  
—Great!  
A. How                      B. What                      C. How a                      D. What a
47. —What would you like?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ apple, please.  
A. A                      B. An                      C. The                      D. /

## 第二节 人称代词、物主代词与反身代词

## 一、例题解析

1. When Yang Liwei came back from space, many reporters interviewed \_\_\_\_ and got some first-hand information. (上海)

A. he                      B. him                      C. his                      D. himself

分析: 答案为 B, “当杨利伟从太空返回时, 很多记者采访了他, 并获得了第一手信息。” 根据意思, 应该选“他”的宾格 him。

2. My sister is a clerk. \_\_\_\_ works in a bank near here. (北京海淀)

A. She                      B. He                      C. I                      D. You

分析: 答案为 A, “我妹妹是个职员, 她在附近银行上班。” 前后一致, 选 A 项。

3. — \_\_\_\_ is your favorite sportsman?

— Liu Xiang. (北京海淀)

A. How                      B. When                      C. Who                      D. Which

分析: 答案为 C, “谁是你最喜爱的运动员?” “刘翔。” 在情景问答中, 答句提醒了是对人的提问。

4. — Tom, Mary can't sharpen the pencil. Can you give \_\_\_\_ a hand? (浙江)

— Certainly.

A. she                      B. her                      C. hers                      D. herself

分析: 答案为 B, “汤姆, 玛丽不会削铅笔, 你能帮助她吗?” “可以。”

## 二、全国各地中考经典试题与模拟题

1. The doctors and nurses are doing their best to fight SARS. They think more of others than \_\_\_\_\_. (上海)

A. they                      B. them                      C. themselves                      D. theirs

2. Jack, good boy! Please pass \_\_\_\_\_ the glasses. I want to read the newspaper. (北京海淀)

A. you                      B. me                      C. him                      D. her

3. — \_\_\_\_\_ school is much larger than \_\_\_\_\_.

— Really? (天津)

A. Our; your                      B. Our; yours                      C. Ours; yours                      D. Ours; your

4. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ car. \_\_\_\_\_ is over there. (江苏南通)

A. visitor's; My                      B. visitor's; Mine                      C. visitor; Mine                      D. visitors'; My

5. — \_\_\_\_\_ idea did you take?

— John's. (南京)

A. What                      B. Who                      C. Where                      D. Whose

6. — Whose book is this?

— It's \_\_\_\_\_. (福州)

A. my                      B. mine                      C. me                      D. I

7. George Mallory was an English School teacher \_\_\_\_\_ loved climbing. (杭州)

A. who                      B. whom                      C. he                      D. which

8. —Whose painting is this? It's really wonderful!  
—Oh, it's not \_\_\_\_\_. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (黄冈)  
A. hers, your      B. mine, Elsa's      C. yours, he's      D. his, my
9. Miss Brown will teach \_\_\_\_\_ English next term. (上海)  
A. us      B. we      C. our      D. ours
10. The twins corrected the mistakes on the test papers \_\_\_\_\_. (上海)  
A. them      B. themselves      C. him      D. himself
11. —Oh! I came in a hurry and forgot to bring food.  
—Never mind. You can have \_\_\_\_\_. (河北)  
A. us      B. ours      C. you      D. yours
12. This is not my dictionary. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (吉林)  
A. her      B. his      C. your      D. their
13. We decided to go for a field trip with some friends of \_\_\_\_\_. (河南)  
A. us      B. our      C. ours      D. ourselves
14. We usually do \_\_\_\_\_ homework in the evening. (长沙)  
A. we      B. one's      C. me      D. our
15. This is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. Where is \_\_\_\_\_? (常德)  
A. our; them      B. us; they      C. our; theirs      D. ours; theirs
16. This is not my pencil-box. \_\_\_\_\_ is in the bag. (广西)  
A. My      B. Mine      C. Me      D. I
17. —Is that red bike Miss Gao's?  
—Yes, it is \_\_\_\_\_. Beautiful, isn't it? (海南)  
A. his      B. ours      C. hers      D. she's
18. Bill is in the classroom, doing \_\_\_\_\_ homework. (浙江)  
A. he      B. him      C. his      D. himself
19. Their English teacher is from America, but \_\_\_\_\_ is from England. (甘肃)  
A. ours      B. my      C. your      D. her
20. Merry Christmas, George! Here is a card for \_\_\_\_\_, with \_\_\_\_\_ best wishes. (上海)  
A. you; our      B. us; your      C. you; your      D. us; our
21. Do you know the boy sitting between Peter and \_\_\_\_\_? (天津)  
A. she      B. I      C. his      D. me
22. Linda, there's somebody knocking at the door. Go and see who \_\_\_\_\_ is. (河南)  
A. he      B. she      C. it      D. that
23. —Wow! What a nice computer!  
—My parents bought it for my sister and me. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (南京)  
A. ours      B. hers      C. mine      D. theirs
24. —Could I \_\_\_\_\_ your CD player, please?  
—Sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ is broken. (苏州)  
A. borrow; Mine      B. lend; My      C. borrow; My      D. lend; Mine
25. —Where is my pen?  
—Oh, sorry. I have taken \_\_\_\_\_ by mistake. (安徽)

- A. yours                      B. his                      C. mine                      D. hers
26. —My prize is different from \_\_\_\_\_.  
—But \_\_\_\_\_ is the same as mine. (黄冈)  
A. Dick; yours              B. Dick's; your              C. Dick; your              D. Dick's; yours
27. —Uncle John is too busy to help us.  
—Never mind. Let's do it \_\_\_\_\_. (金华)  
A. himself                      B. myself                      C. ourselves                      D. itself
28. Who's that boy over there? Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ name? (温州)  
A. she                      B. her                      C. he                      D. his
29. Children, don't be so pleased with \_\_\_\_\_. Be careful. (绍兴)  
A. yourself                      B. yourselves                      C. herself                      D. themselves
30. Miss Smith will teach \_\_\_\_\_ music next term.  
A. our                      B. ours                      C. us                      D. ourselves
31. Who's the boy over there? Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ name?  
A. she                      B. her                      C. he                      D. his
32. —Whose book is this?  
—Oh, it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my                      B. mine                      C. her                      D. her's
33. —Shall I help you with the heavy box?  
—No, thanks. I can do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. me                      B. my                      C. mine                      D. myself
34. —Excuse me, where's the nearest telephone box?  
—It's over there on the other side of the street, but I think you can use \_\_\_\_\_ if you wish.  
A. my                      B. mine                      C. her                      D. me
35. —This nice doll is for \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Thanks a lot, Tom.  
A. me                      B. you                      C. yours                      D. his
36. —Who is that man?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ is Tom's father.  
A. She                      B. Him                      C. He                      D. Himself

### 第三节 不定代词

#### 一、例题解析

1. Liu Xiang and Yao Ming are world-famous sports stars. \_\_\_\_\_ of them have set a good example to us. (上海)  
A. All                      B. Neither                      C. Both                      D. None
- 分析: 答案为 C, “刘翔和姚明是世界著名的体育明星, 他们都为我们树立了好榜样。”“两者都”只能选择 Both。

2. —Are your parents doctors, too? (浙江)

—No, they are teachers. \_\_\_\_\_ of them love teaching very much.

A. All                      B. Both                      C. None                      D. Neither

分析：答案为 B，“你的父母也是医生吗？”“不，他们是老师，他们都很热爱教学。”“两者都”只能选择 B 项。

3. —Did your parents go to the film yesterday evening? (江苏南通)

—No. We \_\_\_\_\_ stayed at home watching TV.

A. both                      B. all                      C. either                      D. none

分析：答案为 B，“昨晚你父母看电影了吗？”“没有，我们都在家看电视。”三者以上都应该使用 all。

## 二、全国各地中考经典试题与模拟题

1. —You want \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich?

—Yes, I usually eat a lot when I'm hungry. (北京海淀)

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

2. I'm hungry. I would like to have \_\_\_\_\_ nice to eat. (天津)

A. any                      B. anything                      C. something                      D. some

3. —Is \_\_\_\_\_ here?

—No. Li Lei and Han Mei have asked for leave. (南京)

A. everybody                      B. somebody                      C. anybody                      D. nobody

4. —Do you live by yourself, Mr. Wang?

—Yes. I have two sons. But \_\_\_\_\_ of them lives with me. They are now studying in America. (福州)

A. neither                      B. both                      C. none                      D. either

5. Is this school \_\_\_\_\_ you visited last month? (江苏启东)

A. where                      B. the one where                      C. that                      D. the one

6. —May I use your pen?

—Yes, here are two and you can use \_\_\_\_\_ of them. (武汉)

A. both                      B. every                      C. any                      D. either

7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ with my computer. It doesn't work. (广东)

A. nothing wrong                      B. anything wrong

C. wrong something                      D. something wrong

8. There are many new high-rises on \_\_\_\_\_ side of Huaihai Road. What a magnificent view! (上海)

A. either                      B. neither                      C. both                      D. all

9. Students are usually interested in sports. Some like running; some like swimming; \_\_\_\_\_ like ball games. (上海)

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

10. —Which sweater do you prefer, the yellow one or the pink one?

—\_\_\_\_\_. I like a light blue one. (河北)

A. Either                      B. Both                      C. Any                      D. Neither

11. We couldn't buy anything because \_\_\_\_\_ of the shops opened at that time. (山西)

A. all                      B. some                      C. any                      D. none

12. If you want to book a round-trip ticket, you will have to pay \_\_\_\_ \$30. (安徽)  
A. more                      B. other                      C. the other                      D. another
13. —Have you sent your parents an E-mail telling them you arrived safe?  
—No. \_\_\_\_ of them can use a computer. (山东)  
A. None                      B. Both                      C. Neither                      D. All
14. That place is not interesting at all. \_\_\_\_ of us wants to go there. (河南)  
A. Neither                      B. Both                      C. All                      D. Some
15. The father wished the twins to be doctors, but \_\_\_\_ of them liked to study medicine. (海南)  
A. both                      B. neither                      C. either                      D. none
16. Oxford, as we know, \_\_\_\_ is one of the best universities in the world. (江苏启东)  
A. that                      B. /                      C. it                      D. this
17. Jack, Sue and I will \_\_\_\_ go to Sam's birthday party. (北京东城)  
A. both                      B. neither                      C. all                      D. either
18. Not long ago, our country sent up a rocket with two small satellites(卫星) into space. One weighed 204 kilos and \_\_\_\_, 25 kilos. (上海)  
A. another                      B. other                      C. others                      D. the other
19. \_\_\_\_ of them knows French, so I have to ask a third person for help. (江苏南通)  
A. Neither                      B. Either                      C. Both                      D. None
20. —Can you come and give us a talk on Thursday or Friday?  
—I'm afraid \_\_\_\_ day is possible. (河南)  
A. either                      B. neither                      C. every                      D. any
21. —Your coffee smells good!  
—It's from Canada. Would you like \_\_\_\_? (苏州)  
A. it                      B. some                      C. this                      D. little
22. —Mum, I think I'm well enough to go to school.  
—Not really, my dear. You'd better stay home for \_\_\_\_ day. (常州)  
A. any                      B. other                      C. the other                      D. another
23. There are many big shops on \_\_\_\_ side of the street. (南通)  
A. all                      B. both                      C. any                      D. either
24. —A latest English newspaper, please!  
—Only one copy left. Would you like to have \_\_\_\_, sir? (江西)  
A. it                      B. one                      C. this                      D. that
25. I've read several books, but \_\_\_\_ of them is funny. (黑龙江)  
A. neither                      B. either                      C. none                      D. all
26. Some students are sitting in the classroom while \_\_\_\_ are playing on the playground. (吉林)  
A. the other                      B. others students                      C. others                      D. other of the students
27. We have two bedrooms, but \_\_\_\_ of them is big enough for six people to live in. (广州)  
A. none                      B. both                      C. any                      D. neither
28. \_\_\_\_ of us has read the book, so we know nothing about it.  
A. Some                      B. None                      C. Both                      D. All
29. —The girl speaks English very well, who taught her?  
—\_\_\_\_.

- A. Some one      B. Neither      C. Any one      D. Nobody
30. Tom and Jack are in the room, but \_\_\_\_ children have gone to the yard.  
A. the other      B. others      C. other      D. the others
31. —What's the time, please?  
— \_\_\_\_ is 8:30.  
A. There      B. It      C. This      D. That
32. —Is \_\_\_\_ OK, Lucy?  
—No, my maths is not as good as English.  
A. everything      B. something      C. nothing      D. anything
33. —Excuse me. How far is \_\_\_\_ from here to the museum?  
—Quite near, only a few minutes' walk.  
A. this      B. /      C. that      D. it
34. —What time shall we meet this afternoon, 3:00 or 4:00?  
—I don't mind. \_\_\_\_ time is OK.  
A. Neither      B. Each      C. Any      D. Either
35. —What about having \_\_\_\_ to drink?  
—A cup of tea, please.  
A. anything      B. everything      C. something      D. nothing
36. Shall we have \_\_\_\_ today?  
A. different something      B. something different  
C. different anything      D. anything different
37. I don't like \_\_\_\_ of the two caps. Could you show me \_\_\_\_ one?  
A. both; any      B. both; the other      C. either; other      D. either; another
38. —Which do you prefer, a bottle of orange or a bottle of milk?  
— \_\_\_\_, thanks. I'd like just a cup of tea.  
A. Either      B. Neither      C. Both      D. None

## 第四节 名 词

### 一、例题解析

1. —Would you like something to drink, \_\_\_\_ or coffee?  
—Coffee, please. (北京海淀)  
A. tea      B. fruit      C. bread      D. meat  
分析: 答案为 A, 显而易见, 根据意思应该选择一种饮料, 四个选项中只有 A 符合。
2. What did Jim for \_\_\_\_ yesterday?  
A. breakfast      B. breakfasts      C. a breakfast      D. the breakfasts  
分析: 答案为 A, “吉姆昨天早餐吃什么?” 句中 breakfast 是不可数名词, 不加定冠词, 不用复数形式。
3. Our teacher gave each of us three \_\_\_\_ for lunch when we were in the park.