

预测中考命题走向 教你应试制胜高招



# 大实战

ZHONGKAO YINGYU DASHIZHAN

# 战

## 中考英语

创设复习捷径  
聚焦考试热点  
提升应变能力  
营造制胜空间

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## 前 言

对每一位即将参加中考的初中生来说,中考前的复习备战是至为关键的。复习得法,则事半功倍;复习无方,则事倍功半。许多同学一到初三的总复习阶段,面对6册语文教材,6册英语教材,7册数学教材及理化教材,茫然不知所措,心里犯怵,急躁不安,心理压力沉重,甚至没了自信心。确实,要想在较短的时间内,将那么一大摞厚厚的教材读精,读薄,了然于心,关键就是有一套供复习之需的高效、实用的“复习教材”。本着这样一种愿望,本着这样一个目的,我们通过“强强联合”,即组织一批名校,集中一批名师,编写了这套丛书。

丛书紧扣教学大纲,以中考考试说明为依据,以教材为基础。尽管各科的栏目设置不一,但始终围绕这三部分做文章:

**基础部分** 将本学科的知识点“串联”、“并联”,形成系统的知识网络,进行横向联系,着重训练学生的双基能力和记忆能力,提高学生的概括能力、归纳能力和逻辑思维能力。

**提高部分** 围绕重点、难点,有针对性地精选典型例题,将知识纵向拓展,着重帮助学生吃透重点、突破难点,并训练他们分析问题和解决问题的能力。

**冲刺部分** 结合考点,设计基本题、变化题、综合题、开放题,将“横”、“纵”知识融会贯通,训练学生综合解题的能力,形成考前的解题技能和技巧,有效提高应试的决断能力,拓展中考制胜空间。

我们按着这种愿望去做了,但能否令读者满意,能否得到读者的认可,我们真心期待着广大中学生读者的检验。

编 者

# 目 录

第一章 听力 .....	(1)
第二章 语音知识 .....	(14)
第三章 词类知识 .....	(33)
第一节 名词 .....	(33)
第二节 代词 .....	(41)
第三节 冠词 .....	(51)
第四节 数词 .....	(57)
第五节 连词和感叹词 .....	(63)
第六节 形容词和副词 .....	(68)
第七节 介词 .....	(77)
第四章 动词 .....	(84)
第五章 句法知识 .....	(106)
第一节 什么叫简单句 .....	(106)
第二节 并列句与复合句的构成和用法 .....	(110)
第六章 句型转换 .....	(115)
第七章 交际用语 .....	(121)
第八章 补全对话 .....	(133)
第九章 看图写话 .....	(143)
第十章 完形填空 .....	(155)
第十一章 阅读理解 .....	(163)
中考模拟试题 (一) .....	(184)
中考模拟试题 (二) .....	(193)
中考模拟试题 (三) .....	(202)
中考模拟试题 (四) .....	(212)
中考模拟试题 (五) .....	(222)
参考答案 .....	(232)

# 第一章 听 力

## 【考试要求】

听力测试主要是用来检测学生通过听觉获取信息的能力和一定的书面表达能力。为了达到“九义”英语教学大纲的要求，中考增设听力题。听力题一般分为听力理解和听写填空两大部分，所占分比例应不少于 20%，其重点难点在于听短文并理解其内容上。

## 【解题智慧】

做听力题应根据所给的题型要求注意以下几个步骤：

一、听句子，选择句中你所听到的单词或词组。

这类题都是给出 A、B、C 三个选项，三个选项中的单词或词组在某些读音上很相似，做题前最好先把题目浏览一遍，看清每组词中相同的是哪一个读音，需辨别的是哪些读音。在听句子时要理解其含义，因为这类题不单纯检查学生的辨音能力，还检查学生的理解能力。

例题解析：

例 1. It's a picture of a bird.

A. bird      B. boy      C. ball

答案：A

解析：通过浏览可看出这组单词的首字母都发 [b] 音，不同的是元音 [æ]，[ɔɪ] 和 [ɔː]。在听录音时，仔细辨别加上理解句意，可辨出正确答案为 A。

例 2. The students are going to plant these trees tomorrow.

A. plant his tree      B. plant this tree      C. plant these trees

答案：C

解析：只要注意代词 his、指示代词 this 和 these 及名词单、复数 tree 和 trees 的读音区别，就很容易辨出正确答案为 C。

二、听句子，找出与所听句子意思相同或相近的选项。

做这类题前，学生在浏览选项的同时，应理解每个选项的含义，听

录音时注意联想同义句或同义词组。

例题解析：

例 1. Mike is good at Chinese.

A. Mike doesn't like Chinese.

B. Mike likes China very much.

C. Mike does well in Chinese.

答案：C

解析：be good at 意为“在……方面学得好、做得好”，其同义词组为 do well in。

例 2. Not everyone in the USA is rich.

A. Everyone in the USA is poor.

B. Some people in the USA are rich, some are not.

C. Everyone in the USA has lots of money.

答案：B

解析：“Not everyone in the USA is rich.”是一个半否定句，意为：“在美国，不是每个人都富有。”

三、听对话及后面的问题，选择正确答案。

对话属于交际语言，离不开语言环境和在某种环境下必然要交流的信息。在听这类题时，要注意抓住关键词或主要信息，这样就能既快又准地选出正确答案。“九义”教材的对话主题和题型可大致归纳为下列几种：

(一) 地点辨别题。

这类对话题在初中阶段多为直接型，少数为含蓄型。在所给的选项中写明不同国家、地方等名称，在对话中肯定会直接涉及其中的地点，只要认真仔细听，就能很快选出正确答案。

例题解析：

例 1. A: Where are we going this Sunday, Jim?

B: What about the Monkey Island? It's an interesting place.

A: I'm afraid it's too far. Why not go to the zoo?

There is a baby panda there.

B: OK. Let's go there.

Q: Where are they going this Sunday?

A. To the zoo.      B. To the Monkey Island.      C. To the park.

例 2. A: Where's Tom?

B: He's gone to England.

A: Has he ever been there before?

B: Of course! He was born in London.

Q: Where was Tom born?

A. In America.      B. In England.      C. In Australia.

答案: 1. A    2. B

解析: 这两例都属直接型的地点辨别题, 学生只要认真听懂对话, 就能准确选出答案。

如果所给的选项中出现各种工作场所, 则对话多为含蓄型。这类对话不会直接提出场所的名称, 但会提供一些反映职业特点或环境的关键词。

例题解析:

例 3. A: Who is on duty today?

B: I am, Mr. Wu.

A: Is everyone here today?

B: Yes, we are all here.

A: What lesson are you having now?

B: English.

Q: Where are they talking?

A. In a room.      B. In the shop.      C. In the classroom.

例 4. A: It's late. We'd better go as quickly as we can.

B: What time will the film begin?

A: In five minutes.

B: Oh, let's hurry up.

Q: Where are they going?

A. To a school.      B. To a post office.      C. To a cinema.

答案: 3. C    4. C

解析: 以上这两道对话在对话过程中都没有直接涉及到地点, 是两道间接型的地点辨别题。例 3 的关键句是 "What lesson are you having now?", 答语是 "English."。学生一听就知道是在上英文课, 马上就可

找到答案 C。例 4 的关键词是 film, 学生也会联系到电影院而选出正确答案为 C。

## (二) 数词辨别题。

这类题主要考查学生对基数词或序数词表达方式的掌握程度, 包括时间、月份、年份、电话号码、人数、年龄、距离等。

例题解析:

例 1. A: What's the time?

B: Let me see. Oh, it's a quarter to seven.

A: Oh, it's very late. Let's close the door and go home at once.

B: All right.

Q: What time is it now?

A. It's 7:15.      B. It's 6:45.      C. It's 7:45.

答案: B

解析: 这道题是一道钟点辨别题, 学生必须懂得英语时刻表达法中 a quarter past seven 与 a quarter to seven 在意义上的区别, 及介词 past 和 to 在时间表达法中的用法区别, 才能准确无误地找出正确答案是 B 而不是 A。

例 2. A: Hi, Lin Tao. How many students are there in your class?

B: There are 48. And half of them are girls.

Q: How many girls are there in Lin Tao's class?

A. There are twenty-five.      B. There are twenty-four.

C. There are twenty-six.

答案: B

解析: 这是一道人数计算题, 只要学生听懂总人数 48 人, 理解单词 half 的含义, 就能找到正确答案为 B。

## (三) 情景反应题。

这类题一般是根据所听到的问句或句子, 选择恰当的答案。

例题解析:

例 1. A. She's a doctor.      B. He's at the office.      C. He's a driver.

解析: 从这组答案上看, A 和 C 为职业, B 为工作场所, 你便会猜到你所要听的问句肯定是个特殊疑问句, 因此在听录音时, 要特别注意它的特殊疑问词。上面这题的录音是:

What does your father do?

A 和 C 都是回答职业的, A 的主语是女性, 而问句的主语是 father, 故正确答案应为 C。

例 2. A. It's very hot in summer.

B. I don't know, either.

C. It's spring in China now.

此题的录音为:

What's the weather like in China?

答案: A

解析: 这是一道询问天气的问题, A、B、C 答案中只有 A 是回答这一问题的正确答案。学生必须熟悉这些用语, 才能准确无误地找到正确的答案。

#### 四、听短文。

短文理解题是初中听力测试中最难的部分, 题型为: 根据短文内容选择正确答案或根据短文内容判断句子的正误。由于难度较大, 一般录音播放三遍。做这类题时, 学生需要集中精力, 全神贯注去听, 尽量听懂短文大意, 注意结合所给的选项去听, 注意上下文的连贯, 注意短文中故事发生的时间、地点、人物等关键词。播放第一遍时听, 第二遍时做题, 第三遍时应进行检查。

例题解析:

例 1. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ caught a bad cold and a terrible headache.

A. I      B. My son      C. My daughter

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ took him to the hospital.

A. My wife and I      B. My wife      C. I

(3) The doctor gave him \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of medicine.

A. two      B. three      C. one

(4) Jack must take the medicine \_\_\_\_\_.

A. before meals      B. after meals      C. before going to bed

(5) Jack feels \_\_\_\_\_ today.

A. worse      B. best      C. better

解析: 通过浏览题目, 不难看出这篇短文肯定与生病、看病有关。在听录音时就要特别注意听是谁生病, 谁送去医院, 医生说了些什么,



给了什么药，现在情况如何。只要抓住这几个要点去听，就能既快又准确地找出答案。下面是短文的内容：

Yesterday my son, Jack, caught a bad cold. He had a terrible headache and a cough. I took him to the hospital to see a doctor. The doctor gave him two different kinds of medicine. The doctor said, "Take one yellow pill three times a day. Take two white pills at the same time. Remember, you must take the medicine after meals."

My son did as the doctor said. Today he feels much better.

根据短文内容，可判断此题的正确答案应为 (1) B, (2) C, (3) A, (4) B, (5) C。

例 2. (1) The writer went to the cinema one day.

(2) The last train would leave after 11:15.

(3) The writer didn't catch the last train.

(4) The writer got in another train and waited for one hour and a half.

(5) The writer had to go home on foot.

这是一道判断正误题，下面是短文内容：

It was very late when we came out of the cinema. We knew the last train would leave at 11:15. So we ran as fast as we could to the station. It was just after 11:15 when we arrived at the station, but the trains often leave a little late and there was a train, so we got in. We waited for half an hour then we got out. We found the conductor and asked him when the train was going to leave.

"Tomorrow morning at six o'clock," he said to us.

We walked home. It took us two hours.

根据短文内容，其正确答案应为 (1) √, (2) ×, (3) √, (4) ×, (5) √。

五、听写填空。

这类题主要考查学生的单词拼写能力、语言知识应用能力及速记能力。考查的题型多为听句子填入所缺单词，听对话填入所缺单词，听短文填入所缺单词。无论是什么形式，这类题都与学过的单词、句型、课文内容有关，如果学生对所学过的句子和课文内容熟悉，单词拼写能力强，这类题是比较容易得分的。

例题解析：

Thomas Edison was a 1 \_\_\_\_\_ American inventor. But 2 \_\_\_\_\_ he was a child, his teacher 3 \_\_\_\_\_ he was not a good 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and sent him away 5 \_\_\_\_\_ school. Thomas' mother took him 6 \_\_\_\_\_ of school and taught him 7 \_\_\_\_\_. She taught him to read and 8 \_\_\_\_\_. He learnt very fast. Even 9 \_\_\_\_\_ he was ten, he became very 10 \_\_\_\_\_ in science. He built a science lab himself.

这篇短文是初中英语第三册 Unit 11 中 Lesson 42 的课文内容, 学生应是很熟悉的, 故不难填出所缺单词为: 1. great, 2. when, 3. thought, 4. pupil, 5. from, 6. out, 7. herself, 8. write, 9. before, 10. interested。

六、要提高听力测试题的得分率, 除以上讲的一些解题技巧外, 还应注意两点:

1. 万一在听的过程中, 有某个词或某部分没听懂或听不清, 最好不要老是在这些地方苦思苦想, 以免影响后面做题的情绪, 选一个你认为最适合原文的答案即可。

2. 做完所有的听力题后, 检查时最好不要改动第一次做好的答案, 除非你有极大的把握。

总而言之, 提高听力水平需要一个循序渐进的过程, 须在平时多下功夫, 特别是词汇必须过关。

### 【智慧总动员】

#### A

一、听句子, 选择句中你所听到的单词。

- |                |          |          |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| ( ) 1. A. box  | B. books | C. boxes |
| ( ) 2. A. meet | B. meat  | C. met   |
| ( ) 3. A. cold | B. boats | C. coats |
| ( ) 4. A. long | B. wrong | C. alone |
| ( ) 5. A. talk | B. take  | C. table |

二、听对话及后面的问题, 选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. A. She can ride a bike.  
B. He can fly a kite.

- C. She can fly a kite.
- ( ) 12. A. It's one hundred metres away from here.  
B. It's about two hundred metres away from here.  
C. It's about three hundred metres away.
- ( ) 13. A. It's in Tom's left hand.  
B. It's in Jim's right hand.  
C. It's in Jim's left hand.
- ( ) 14. A. In 1991.                      B. In 1995.                      C. In 1994.
- ( ) 15. A. He is a teacher.      B. He is a doctor.      C. He is a seller.

三、听短文，根据短文内容选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. Where does Tom's father work?  
A. Outside the city.      B. In a small shop.  
C. In a small factory in the city.
- ( ) 2. Tom's father can't buy him a new bag, can he?  
A. Yes, he can't.      B. No, he can't.      C. Yes, he can.
- ( ) 3. How does Tom do in his lessons?  
A. He doesn't work very hard.  
B. He is good at all the subjects except English.  
C. He works very hard and does well in all his lessons.
- ( ) 4. Who's often ill in Tom's family?  
A. Tom's mother.      B. Tom.      C. Tom's father.
- ( ) 5. Is Tom a student or a worker?  
A. No, he is a student.  
B. Yes, he is a student.  
C. Tom is a student.

四、听对话，填入所缺单词。

A: Excuse me, I \_\_\_\_\_ is the way to the Tea House, please?

B: Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ know. Ask the man over there. He \_\_\_\_\_ know.

A: Excuse me, where is the Tea House, please?

C: Walk \_\_\_\_\_ this street, turn \_\_\_\_\_ at the traffic lights. Go on \_\_\_\_\_ you reach the second \_\_\_\_\_ ,

- then turn left again. At the 8 \_\_\_\_\_ of the street, you'll see it  
in 9 \_\_\_\_\_ of you.
- A: 10 \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
- C: Not at all. It's a pleasure.

## B

一、听句子，选择你所听到的单词或词组。

- ( ) 1. A. Chinese glasses      B. Chinese classes      C. Chinese class
- ( ) 2. A. walked      B. work      C. worked
- ( ) 3. A. a place of great interest  
B. places of great interest  
C. plays with great interesting
- ( ) 4. A. wood      B. wool      C. would
- ( ) 5. A. three mouths      B. three months      C. three matches

二、听句子，选择恰当的答语。

- ( ) 1. A. It's Monday.      B. It's late.      C. It's eight o'clock.
- ( ) 2. A. She is singing      B. I'm doing my homework.  
C. You are a middle school student.
- ( ) 3. A. I've no idea. What do you think?  
B. Certainly! Here you are.  
C. Oh, thank you. I'd love to.
- ( ) 4. A. Good idea! When shall we meet?  
B. No, let's go a little earlier.  
C. No, let's meet inside.
- ( ) 5. A. That's right.      B. Yes, a little.      C. Yes, I do.

三、听对话，根据对话内容选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. The young man is now in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a shoe shop      B. a clothing factory      C. a clothes shop
- ( ) 2. He is going to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a coat      B. a shirt      C. a sweater
- ( ) 3. He wears the sweater of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. size 7      B. size 8      C. size 9

- ( )4. He prefers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dark blue                      B. light green                      C. dark green
- ( )5. At last, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't buy anything                      B. bought the sweater  
C. forgot to take the sweater

四、听短文，根据短文内容判断下列句子的正误，对的打“√”，错的打“×”。

- ( )1. Wang Ping found a job in a bike factory two months ago.  
( )2. Yesterday he got the money for the first time and bought a TV set for his father.  
( )3. His mother died and his father felt lonely.  
( )4. He also bought himself some books and a pair of glasses.  
( )5. He bought a pair of shoes, but he couldn't wear them because they were both for the left foot.

C

一、听句子，找出与所听句子意思相同或相近的选项。

- ( )1. A. Jim Green is here except everyone.  
B. Jim Green isn't here and the others are here.  
C. Everyone is here with Jim Green.
- ( )2. A. The farm is far from Kate's home.  
B. Kate's home is far from the farm.  
C. The farm is near Kate's home.
- ( )3. A. The radio says it may be fine today.  
B. The radio says the rain may stop today.  
C. The radio says it is going to rain today.
- ( )4. A. Tom is interested in science.  
B. Tom is good at science.  
C. Tom does the science exercises well.
- ( )5. A. Lin Feng has just written a letter to Jim.  
B. Jim has just received a letter from Lin Feng.  
C. Lin Feng has just heard from Jim.

二、听对话及后面的问题，选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. A. Tomorrow.      B. October 11th.      C. On Friday.  
( ) 2. A. It's Saturday.      B. It's Thursday.      C. It's Tuesday.  
( ) 3. A. Yes, he is.      B. No, he isn't.      C. Sorry, I don't know.  
( ) 4. A. By bike.      B. On foot.      C. In his father's car.  
( ) 5. A. Five.      B. Seven.      C. Six.

三、听短文，选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. Mrs White went shopping \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yesterday      B. the day after her birthday  
C. the day before yesterday  
( ) 2. She went there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on foot      B. by car      C. by bus  
( ) 3. An old woman was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs White.  
A. in front of      B. next to      C. behind  
( ) 4. Mrs White took some money from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the young woman's bag  
B. the old man's bag  
C. the old woman's bag  
( ) 5. Mrs White bought a beautiful hat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with the money her husband gave her  
B. with the money from the old woman's bag  
C. with the money she picked

四、听对话，根据对话内容判断下列句子的正误，对的写“T”，错的写“F”。

- ( ) 1. Kate wanted to buy a bike from Meimei.  
( ) 2. Meimei lent her bike to Kate.  
( ) 3. Kate wanted to buy some stamps.  
( ) 4. Kate said that she would return the bike in an hour and a half.  
( ) 5. Meimei's mother was going to use her bike in the afternoon.

D

一、听句子，选择句中你所听到的单词。

- ( )1. A. nose                      B. knows                      C. notes  
 ( )2. A. think                      B. driving                      C. drink  
 ( )3. A. bird                      B. boy                      C. ball  
 ( )4. A. same                      B. sat                      C. some  
 ( )5. A. happen                      B. happened                      C. happy

二、听问句，选择恰当的答语。

- ( )1. A. Monday.                      B. 8th May.                      C. Sunny.  
 ( )2. A. Yes, please.                      B. No, I can do it myself.  
       C. I'm looking for a sweater.  
 ( )3. A. No, I won't get.                      B. Yes, I'll get a few.  
       C. Sure, I'll get some at once.  
 ( )4. A. Not at all.                      B. Yes, please.                      C. Don't say that.  
 ( )5. A. Tomorrow if possible.                      B. With pleasure.                      C. Yesterday if possible.

三、听句子，找出与所听句子意思相近的句子。

- ( )1. A. I'd like to see her as soon as she comes.  
       B. I'd like to see her right now.  
       C. I'd like to see her very soon.  
 ( )2. A. They talked happily at the party.  
       B. They had a good time at the party.  
       C. They played happily at the party.  
 ( )3. A. The girl is ill.  
       B. The girl is not good at her lessons.  
       C. The girl is all right.  
 ( )4. A. I can buy the sweater, but it's not cheap.  
       B. The sweater is too dear for me to buy.  
       C. I won't buy the sweater because it is too cheap.  
 ( )5. A. There is not any air but some water on the moon.  
       B. There is either air or water on the moon.  
       C. There is neither air nor water on the moon.

四、听对话及后面的问题，选择正确答案。

- ( )1. A. He is cleaning his shoes.  
       B. He is mending his shoes.

C. He is doing some shopping.

( )2. A. Since 1990.      B. Before 1990.      C. In 1990.

( )3. A. Outside the school gate.

B. Over there, inside the house.

C. Outside the house.

( )4. A. 2831366.      B. 2833166.      C. 2833616.

( )5. A. When she was seven.      B. Since she was seven.

C. For seven years.



## 第二章 语音知识

### 【考试要求】

语音是学好英语的基础之一。语言首先以声音来作为交流思想的工具。对于本国语言来说，学习的时候往往先从拼音字母或注音字母的语音开始，学任何一种外国语言也同样应从语音着手。学习语音是学习一种外国语文的基础。在英语中，语音和语法、构词法、拼写方法之间都有关系。很好地掌握语音不但有利于正确地<sub>从声音方面来表达思想</sub>，而且对语法和词汇的学习也有帮助。可以这么说，要将一种语言真正学得比较巩固，必须有声地来掌握该种语言，因此，首先应该掌握这种语言的语音。

语音主要是测试学生对元音、元音字母、辅音、辅音字母、元音字母组合、辅音字母组合及 r 音节等发音的辨识。语音题的考查无外乎这几种：1. 从各组单词中选一个画线部分读音与其他三个不同的词。2. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其画线部分与所给单词画线部分读音相同的选项。3. 在句子中给出一个音标，写出相应的单词。无论中考还是高考，语音题多以考查元音为重点。单词中字母及其组合的发音是有规律可循的，但规律之中又有特殊。我们不但要掌握它们的一般读音规则，更要记住一些特殊的读音。现把英语字母中的五个元音字母 A、E、I、O、U 的一般读音规律和特殊读音规律及教材中出现的部分例词总结归纳为第一部分，供同学们复习时参考。同时，综观每年中考英语试卷的语音题，我们不难发现，几乎各省对元音字母的组合都进行了考查，其中 ea, oo, ou, ai 等出现频率较高。为帮助同学们记忆，我们将元音字母组合的读音规律在第二部分归类小结。

### 第一部分：

#### A

#### 一、A 在重读开音节中的读音

1. 通常读 [ei]，如：name, same, game, cake, take, make, lake,