

透视中考



# 中考错题本

常考易错警示  
典型必会试题  
举一反三训练



北京天利考试信息网 编  
全国学习科学研究会考试研究中心 审

非实验区  
新课改区  
通用

英语

西藏人民出版社

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天利 38 套

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# 编写说明

每一次考试之前,为了避免考生犯与前面考试相同的错误,老师叮嘱考生最多的恐怕就是“多看错题本”,这里所说的错题本,常指的是考生把自己以前考试或者自测或者练习等过程中出错的题目整理成的小册子,但是,并不是所有的考生都有这一习惯,或者有的考生虽然整理了自己的错题本,但是只是把前面考试中犯的错误简单的列了出来,而没有把其他可能会出现错误整理出来,另外,考生一个人做的题目毕竟是有限的,以后的考试尤其是中考中,碰到自己没有见过,而又特别容易使大家步入误区的题目,相当多的考生还是很紧张。为了帮助考生解决这一难题,更为了能够提供一套新颖、独特的复习资料,以助考生提高备考质量,北京天利考试信息网联合全国学习科学研究会考试研究中心,邀请了大量多年活跃在教学一线的专家、教师,精心编写了此书。

本书主要设置以下的栏目:

**考点解读** 以2006年中考考查要求和最新的中考试题信息为导向,对考试重点、易错问题等内容进行了全面的解读和归类,以帮助考生明确命题规律和重点,抓住考试基本内容,更积极主动地面对中考。

**点击典型、易错试题** 对近几年中考和模拟试题中典型、易错题目,给出了准确解题的思路分析和解答误区的警示,以利于考生在今后的考试中,有效规避答题误区、正确解答考试题目。

**举一反三** 结合前两部分的内容,选择了既突出中考考点,又有时代特色的,集科学性、新颖性和实用性为一体的典型例题,供考生检测提高。

**解题点评** 对举一反三中出现的所有题目,从命题角度、考查要点、解题思路等方面进行了全面、系统的点评,帮助考生提升应试水平。

特别说明:1.本书在设置专题时,充分考虑了考生的复习实际,适合于考生不同轮次的复习提高;2.本书在选用试题时,除注重了题目本身的典型性外,更兼顾了实验区和非实验区中考的常考题目,全国各地所有考生都可以放心使用;3.本书将2005年中考试题的易错题目也进行了分类点评,考生可以从中获取更新的中考信息。

参加本书编写的有:杨春玲、王桂婷等教学一线的教师。

读者有何建议、疑问,可登陆北京天利考试信息网([www.TL100.com](http://www.TL100.com), [bbs.TL100.com](http://bbs.TL100.com), [CNC.TL100.com](http://CNC.TL100.com))留言。为了帮助读者用好本书,天利考试信息网还专门开辟了“读者加油站”和读者论坛,读者可以登录,查阅中考信息、下载免费试题、交流答题经验。

相信本书会成为将要参加中考的你的益友!

编者

2005年8月

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## 专题一 听力理解

### 一、考点解读

#### 1. 考查内容

英语听力主要考查学生从听力材料中获取并处理信息的能力。单句理解着重考查学生灵活运用语言的能力,一般是同义句转换;情境反应是考查学生根据所听句子,选择应答语的题型:一是对一般疑问句或特殊疑问句的回答;二是交际语言、交际功能的应答,侧重对学生口语表达及交际运用能力的考查;对话理解是考查学生的短期记忆能力及听力会意能力,涉及内容方方面面,但多以贴近实际生活的日常对话为主,要求在理解表面意思的同时,能对内容进行时间、地点、人物、方式等的推理、判断,一般答案往往不能从材料中直接得到,需通过推敲、思考和运算;短文理解一般有两种类型:一种是根据听到的短文内容,从备选答案中找出正确选项,补充不完整的句子;另一种是根据短文内容,判断所给出的句子是否与短文内容相符;听写是考查听音、辨音、听音理解及书写技能。

#### 2. 主要题型

(1)识图题 ①你将看到一组图片并听到一组句子,选择与句子内容相符的一个图片;②根据听到的句子或对话及问题,选择能回答问题的恰当图片;③根据听到的内容填表。

(2)单句理解,根据你所听到的句子选择在意思上最接近的选项。

(3)情景反应,听录音选择最佳答语或能完成所听句子的选项。

(4)对话理解,听对话及问题,选择正确答案。

(5)短文理解,听短文选择正确答案或判断正误。

(6)听写,根据听到的内容填上所缺少的单词。

#### 3. 答题技巧

(1)在听之前先快速地浏览选择的内容,观察各个选项的特点和差异,选项之间是不是有一定的联系,在听的时候要注意捕捉关键词或句子,如有必要时作速记,通过理解和判断尽快给出答案。

(2)要灵活运用所学的日常交际用语,熟练掌握《英语新课程标准》中所列的功能,话题内容遵循如下原则和方法:①习惯性原则,留意英语口语和情境会话中英美人的习惯用语;②礼貌性原则,尽量选用礼貌、委婉、客气的说法,而不用粗鲁和没礼貌的用语;③注意中西方文化差异及风俗习惯;④要根据不同情景,选择恰当的表达方法。

#### 4. 易错题归类

(1)听前没有快速阅读选项,跟不上速度。

(2)不能全面理解对话,断章取义,将答案选错。

(3)不理解东西方文化差异,有某些情景交际用语不清楚。

(4)对一些同义句型掌握不准确。

(5)完成句子和短文时,不能准确写出单词的形式或将单词拼错。

## 二、点击典型、易错试题

【考题 1】根据你所听到的句子,选择在意思上最接近的答案。

A: Mrs. Green lives in the house for a long time.

B: Mr. Green lives in the house for a long time.

C: Mr. Green lived in the house all his life.

你将听到录音:

Mr. Green lived in the house and never moved to another.

解题思路:本题着重考查对整句话的理解,并从选项中分析,听的重点是句子的主语, Mrs. Green 还是 Mr. Green? 其次要注意听时态,两个并列谓语动词 lived 和 moved 都是一般过去时态,所以 C 是正确答案。

易错警示:有的同学会因为没有注意时态而误选 A。

【考题 2】根据你听到的内容,选择正确的应答语。

A. It's a pleasure.    B. Thank you.    C. Not at all.

你将听到录音:

Help yourself to the cake.

解题思路:根据录音内容,我们知道就餐时经常使用这句话“随便吃点……”,如果同意,就回答“Thank you”表示感谢,如果不想吃,则回答:“No, thank you. I've had enough.” 所以 B 是正确答案。

易错警示:有的同学对情景交际不太清楚,误选 A。

【考题 3】听对话及问题,选择正确答案。

A. 5 : 24                      B. 5 : 20                      C. 5 : 16

你将听到录音:

W: Excuse me, sir. But is it half past five yet?

M: No, my watch says 5 : 20, but it is four minutes fast.

Q: What's the time?

解题思路:对话理解是考查学生的短期记忆能力以及听力会意能力,涉及内容方方面面,但多以贴近实际生活的日常对话为主,要求在理解表面意思的同时,能对内容进行时间、地点、人物、方式等的推理、判断,一般答案不能从材料中直接找到,需通过推敲、思考和运算。本题是两个人关于时间的对话,问话人直接问是否已 5 : 30 了,答话人说是 5 : 20,但他的手表快了 4 分钟,通过听音、计算出时间是 5 : 16,答案为 C。

易错警示:但有的同学只听到 5 : 20,就误选为 B;还有的同学因计算有误而选择 A。

【考题 4】听短文,判断 True or False。

1. Going out on holidays is very popular now.

2. It's easy to buy train tickets or air tickets during the holidays.

3. We had no trouble getting out of the town.

4. We went to the country for a picnic.

5. We enjoyed ourselves last May Day.

录音原稿:

Many people don't like to stay at home on holidays. They want to go out to see something different or do something interesting. So people from the country come to the city and people from the city go to the country for holidays. During the holidays, trains, buses and

planes are all very busy. It is very hard to buy train tickets or air tickets. Many people take cars or buses for travelling.

Last May Day my family went to the country by car for our holiday. There was too much traffic on the road, so we had to move very slowly. It took us about an hour to get out of the town. After some time, we came to a hill. It was green and beautiful. We thought this was a good place for a picnic. So we stopped and took the food, fruit and drinks out of the car. We sat down and began to eat. Suddenly a strong wind blew and soon it began to rain. We had to run back to our car and have our picnic in our car. What a bad holiday!

**解题思路:** 本题是一篇说明记叙综合的文章, 先理解 5 个判断句的意思, 然后边听边理解短文大意, 做出相应的判断。

1. 从第一段中判断, 人们喜欢假日外出而不愿呆在家里, 所以 "Going out is very popular." 答案是 T。

2. "easy" 是关键词, 根据内容判断买火车票和机票在假日期间很难, 所以答案是F。

3. 关键词是 "had no trouble" 文中提到 "too much traffic" 和 "It took us about an hour to get out of town." 所以判断为 F。

4. 符合短文内容。答案为 T。

5. "We enjoyed ourselves" 与最后一句 "What a bad holiday" 不符, 所以判断为 F。

**【考题 5】**听录音, 在横线上填出所空缺的单词, 使句子意思完整。

The headmaster is meeting a few \_\_\_\_\_.

你将听到录音: The headmaster is meeting a few foreigners.

**解题思路:** 根据听到的句子, 很容易听录音写出单词, 但要注意写出的单词的形式是否正确, 横线的前面出现了 "a few", 所以要注意所填入的词是一个复数形式 foreigners。

**易错警示:** 有的同学因没听清录音或不注意 a few 应加可数名词复数, 误写成 foreigner; 还有的同学将不发音的字母 g 丢掉。

### 三、举一反三

(一) 识图题: 你将听到一组对话和一个句子, 从下面每组图中选出与你所听到对话情景相符的那幅画。

1.



A



B



C

2.



A



B



C



3.



A



B



C

4.



A



B



C

5.



A



B



C

(二) 听录音, 找出与你所听到的句子在意义上最接近的选项。

1. A. The girl wants another peach.  
B. Would he like one more peach?  
C. Give him another peach, please.
2. A. He comes from Hawaii.  
B. He is from Cape Town.  
C. He is from Rome.
3. A. My father is busier than the others in my family.  
B. My father is busy in my family.  
C. My father is one of the busiest in my family.
4. A. Li Li is taller than Wang Shan in her class.  
B. No girl is taller than Wang Shan in her class.  
C. Wang Shan is taller than any other girl in her class.
5. A. John and Tom were talking.  
B. John was walking with Tom and they said nothing.  
C. John and Tom were working.
6. A. They started early, and caught the first plane.  
B. They started early, but the first plane arrived late.  
C. They started early, but they were still late for the first plane.
7. A. The boy is sometimes careful.  
B. The boy is sometimes lovely.  
C. The boy is sometimes careless but still lovely.

8. A. My father went to bed at ten o'clock last Sunday.  
B. My father didn't get up before ten o'clock last Sunday.  
C. My father didn't go to bed until ten o'clock last Sunday.
9. A. Mr. Wang went to Beijing.  
B. Mr. Wang will leave Beijing.  
C. Mr. Wang will leave Shanghai.
10. A. She has never heard of the foreigner.  
B. She has received a letter from a foreigner.  
C. She has never got a letter from a foreigner.
11. A. Tom walks fastest of all.  
B. I walk fastest of all.  
C. The teacher walks fastest of all.
12. A. Tom's grandma is in the living room.  
B. Tom's grandma's glass is in the living room.  
C. Tom's grandma's glass is outside of the living room.
13. A. Fred met a new boss.  
B. Fred has just come to the factory.  
C. Fred knew nothing.
14. A. Would you write down your address?  
B. Could you tell me where you live now?  
C. Could you tell me where you are now?
15. A. August is hotter than July.  
B. August is very hot.  
C. August is hotter than any other month.
16. A. His mother likes coffee better than tea.  
B. His mother doesn't like coffee or tea.  
C. His mother likes coffee but not tea.
17. A. How long has she had the car?  
B. What's the car made of?  
C. How much did the car cost?
18. A. The worker got home at a quarter past six.  
B. The worker got home at a quarter past five.  
C. The worker arrived home at five forty-five.
19. A. They'll have rice and vegetables for dinner.  
B. They won't have rice and vegetables for dinner.  
C. They have noodles, rice and vegetables for dinner.
20. A. The driver didn't work at night.  
B. The driver didn't stop working till the next morning.  
C. The driver often works late into the night.
21. A. The baby stopped to cry.  
B. The baby stopped crying.  
C. The baby kept crying.

22. A. Tom alone is on the playground.  
B. Tom alone is playing tennis on the playground.  
C. Tom can't be on the playground.
23. A. Farmers stopped to have something to eat.  
B. Farmers stopped beside a big tree.  
C. Farmers stopped having a picnic.
24. A. It's still snowing now.  
B. It started snowing last night.  
C. It's not snowing now.
25. A. The water in this river is so clean that you can drink it.  
B. The water in this river is so dirty that you can drink it.  
C. The water in this river is too dirty for you to drink.
26. A. Not everybody failed in the sports meeting.  
B. All of them did well in the sports meeting in their class.  
C. Nobody won the high jump in their class.
27. A. The plane is made abroad.  
B. The plane will be on show in France.  
C. The plane will be sent to foreign countries.
28. A. If we learn more knowledge, we'll have a happier life.  
B. Knowledge is much better than our happy life.  
C. Happy life is more important than knowledge.
29. A. Mr. Brown won't miss the ship if he doesn't hurry up.  
B. Mr. Brown will be able to catch the ship if he hurries up.  
C. Mr. Brown won't be able to catch the ship if he hurries up.
30. A. I will lend a CD player to him.  
B. He didn't lend her a CD player.  
C. I borrowed a CD player from him.

(三) 听录音选出最佳答案或能回答所听句子的最佳选项。

1. A. I like maths best.  
B. I think languages are much easier.  
C. I prefer English to maths.
2. A. He has been to London.  
B. He went to London.  
C. He has gone to London.
3. A. Oh, it's very far. It's hard to tell you.  
B. It's only ten minutes' walk.  
C. Sorry, I don't know. You can ask the policeman.
4. A. Never mind. You can borrow another one.  
B. You can find it on the shelf.  
C. What a pity. You must pay for it.
5. A. I clean the classroom.  
B. He was mending his bike.

- C. I was cooking a meal.
6. A. It was Friday.      B. It is Monday.      C. It's July 2nd.  
7. A. Yes, she can't.      B. No, she can't.      C. No, she can.  
8. A. I'm sorry to hear that.  
    B. It's very kind of you.  
    C. That's all right.
9. A. I'd love to.      B. I think so.      C. Let's go together.  
10. A. In the east.      B. Behind the hill.      C. In the west.

(四) 根据所听到的对话选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。

1. A. The sweater was so expensive that he couldn't buy it.  
    B. The sweater was so cheap that he couldn't buy it.  
    C. The sweater was not good enough, so he didn't want to buy it.
2. A. It's very hot.      B. It's a rainy day.      C. It's sunny.  
3. A. A cup of tea.      B. A glass of milk.      C. A cup of coffee.  
4. A. He was writing.  
    B. He was doing his homework.  
    C. He was reading a book.
5. A. Mr. Robert.      B. Mr. Thomas.      C. Mr. Henry.  
6. A. 5 : 15      B. 6 : 15      C. 5 : 45  
7. A. They are looking at the photos.  
    B. They are looking for the photos.  
    C. They are talking about the film.
8. A. They are going to try out some of their ideas.  
    B. They are going to the science lab.  
    C. They are going to build a science lab.
9. A. In a shop.      B. In the classroom.      C. In a hospital.  
10. A. She is cleaning the wall.  
    B. She is drawing a horse on the wall.  
    C. She is riding a horse.

(五) 听短文, 根据短文内容选择正确答案或判断正误。

1. (1) The American was in Africa.  
    (2) The American bought a ticket as soon as he got on the bus.  
    (3) The driver sold different tickets with the same price.  
    (4) The traveller preferred the expensive ticket to the cheap one.  
    (5) The bus stopped at the top of the hill.
2. (1) Boys are going to other places for holidays. But girls aren't.  
    (2) Li Fang and Liu Ying are going to Xi'an by train.  
    (3) Wang Dong and Wang Hai are going to Beijing by train.  
    (4) I'm going to stay in Shanghai.  
    (5) All of us will have a good time during the summer holidays.
3. (1) Betty was a poor girl.  
    (2) Betty was walking in the streets then she wanted to buy things.

- (3) There were a lot of things in the shop window.  
 (4) A fat woman bought a pair of shoes for Betty.  
 (5) After the fat woman bought something she went home by bus.
4. (1) There are four people in Lucy's family.  
 (2) Lucy is a middle school student.  
 (3) Lucy's parents are both teachers.  
 (4) Lucy goes to school six days a week.  
 (5) Lucy and her parents like the Chinese people very much.
5. (1) When was Charlie born?  
 A. In 1994.                      B. In 1995.                      C. In 1993.  
 (2) Who gave Charlie a pair of shoes?  
 A. His uncle.                      B. His parents.                      C. His teacher.  
 (3) What does Charlie like best?  
 A. Books.                      B. Fruit.                      C. Shoes.  
 (4) Who is wrong, Charlie or his uncle?  
 A. Charlie.                      B. His uncle.                      C. Neither of them.  
 (5) Charlie isn't good at maths, is he?  
 A. No, he is.                      B. Yes, he is.                      C. Yes, he isn't.
6. (1) Mother told John to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. go fishing                      B. go shopping                      C. go to school                      D. go boating  
 (2) Mother asked John to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. oranges and eggs                      B. oranges and tea  
 C. eggs and tea                      D. oranges, eggs and tea  
 (3) John saw two boys \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.  
 A. playing                      B. working                      C. talking                      D. singing  
 (4) Then John met \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. his friends                      B. his classmates                      C. his teachers                      D. his brother  
 (5) In the end mother had \_\_\_\_\_ eggs.  
 A. three                      B. seven                      C. ten                      D. no
7. (1) Mozart is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a piece of music                      B. a musician's (音乐家) name  
 C. A violin (小提琴)                      D. a city  
 (2) He began to play the violin \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. when he was a little child  
 B. when he became ill  
 C. when his parents stopped him from playing  
 D. in 1756  
 (3) People liked his music very much \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. and wrote him a lot of music                      B. and gave him a lot of money  
 C. but didn't give him any money                      D. and became very poor  
 (4) He died \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in 1756                      B. in 1791                      C. when he was four

- D. 35 years after he began to play the violin
- (5) Mozart is an \_\_\_\_\_ musician.  
A. Italian B. American  
C. English D. Austrian(奥地利的)
8. (1) What we need in our life is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water B. food C. money
- (2) Nobody can \_\_\_\_\_ without money.  
A. die B. buy anything C. walk
- (3) If you have enough money, you will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go for a holiday B. buy something C. both A and B
- (4) You can buy something \_\_\_\_\_ with money.  
A. you don't need B. you need  
C. others need
- (5) You can't buy \_\_\_\_\_ with money sometimes.  
A. something B. anything C. love and happiness
9. (1) A. Last Sunday. B. Last week. C. Yesterday evening.  
(2) A. A policeman. B. A young girl. C. A man.  
(3) A. A bus stop. B. King Street. C. Her home.  
(4) A. German. B. English. C. French.  
(5) A. A map of London.  
B. A book of London.  
C. A handbook.
10. (1) A man came out of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bus stop B. railway station C. airport
- (2) He went to the hotel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by taxi B. by bus C. on foot
- (3) The taxi-driver showed the man \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.  
A. all the parks B. all the museums  
C. all the parks and museums
- (4) It cost \_\_\_\_\_ dollars for a whole day.  
A. five B. one hundred C. fifty
- (5) The taxi-driver felt very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happy B. exciting C. angry

(六) 听录音填入所缺少的单词。

1. More and more middle school students are getting \_\_\_\_\_ (1) sleeping time. Most students sleep fewer than \_\_\_\_\_ (2) hours every night, \_\_\_\_\_ (3) they have much homework to do. Some homework is \_\_\_\_\_ (4) by school teachers, and some by their parents. \_\_\_\_\_ (5), some students don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ (6) the time. They are not careful \_\_\_\_\_ (7) while doing their homework, so it takes them a lot of time. Some students have to get up early and get to school on time on \_\_\_\_\_ (8). It can be a long \_\_\_\_\_ (9) from home to school. So schools and parents should cut \_\_\_\_\_ (10) some of homework so that the children can keep healthy.

2. In many parts of the world, people live to a healthy old age. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ (1) of their long lives? Three \_\_\_\_\_ (2) seem to be very important: fresh(新鲜的) air, fresh food and a simple way of life. The Hunzas, people \_\_\_\_\_ (3) live in the Himalayas, are famous all over \_\_\_\_\_ (4) for long and healthy lives. They work \_\_\_\_\_ (5) their homes in the clean mountain area. They do not \_\_\_\_\_ (6) a long way by bus, or catch a train. They do not sit all day in \_\_\_\_\_ (7) offices or factories. They take more exercise and eat \_\_\_\_\_ (8) food than people in cities. They eat vegetables grown by \_\_\_\_\_ (9). They drink milk taken from their own cows. They do not \_\_\_\_\_ (10) doctors, for there is not much illness. They are happy and quiet.

#### 四、解题点评

(一) 1. W: How long does it take you to travel to work?

M: Well, it's 15 minutes' walk from my house to the bus stop, and then about half an hour's ride to my factory.

Q: How long does the man spend travelling to work?

B 点评:因为对话中提到从他家到车站步行 15 分钟,然后坐车半小时到工厂,所以他花费在路上的时间共 45 分钟。

易错警示:有的同学缺乏对原文的整体理解,只听到 15 分钟或半小时就误选 A 或 C。

2. M: Mary, you'd better not go to school by bike. It's raining.

W: OK. I'll walk there.

Q: How will the girl go to school.

B 点评:对话中回答要 walk there,所以选择 B。

易错警示:有的同学听到有 by bike 就误选为 C。

3. W: Really nice to have known you. I have to go now.

M: Don't forget to give me a ring.

Q: What will the woman remember to do?

A 点评:因原文说 Don't forget to give me a ring,所以选择 A。

易错警示:部分同学会因为听到有 I have to go now 这个信息,误选 C。

4. W: Could you buy a pair of trousers for me?

M: Certainly.

Q: What does the woman want to buy?

A 点评:因原文问 Could you buy a pair of trousers for me? 所以选择 A。

易错警示:有的同学单凭听到 a pair of,就误选为 C。

5. W: Let's go and play high jump, OK?

M: I'd just like to do some running.

W: OK.

Q: What are they going to do?

C 点评:因答语是 I'd just like to do some running,故选择 C。

易错警示:有的同学只注意到 go and play high jump,却没有听到 do some running,误选择 A。

(二) 1. He'd like one more peach, please.

C 点评:首先要注意句子的主语是 He,第二要知道 one more 意思是“又一个”故选择 C。

**易错警示:**有的同学会因为没听清主语为 He, 误选择 A。

2. The boy is from Italy.

**C 点评:**这是一个常识题,三个选项中只有 Rome 是 Italy 的城市。

**易错警示:**有的同学不了解 Hawaii 和 Cape Town 属于哪个国家,误选择 A 或 B。

3. My father is the busiest in my family.

**A 点评:**此题考查最高级与比较级句子的转换,My father 在家里最忙即是他比其他人都忙,所以选择 A。

**易错警示:**而有的同学会因为听见句中出现了最高级,误选择 C。

4. Wang Shan is the second tallest girl in her class.

**A 点评:**因为王珊在班里个子第二高所以有一个人比她高,故选择 A。

**易错警示:**有的同学没有注意到 second 这个关键词,误选 B 或 C。

5. John and Tom were taking a walk without talking.

**B 点评:**此题有两个关键信息 taking a walk 和 without talking。

**易错警示:**常有同学将 taking 听成 talking 而误选 A,或听成 working 误选择 C。

6. Although they started early, they still missed the first plane.

**C 点评:**此题的关键词是“although”和“missed the first plane”,如能抓住这两个信息,就不难选出正确答案。

**易错警示:**有的同学将 missed the first plane 理解为 the plane is late 而误选择 B。

7. The little boy is lovely except that he is careless sometimes.

**C 点评:**此题是说小男孩 lovely 但却有 careless 的毛病,如果我们清楚 except 的含义,就不难选出答案 C。

**易错警示:**有的同学断章取义误选 A 或 B。

8. My father slept until ten last Sunday.

**B 点评:**“until”意思是“直到”,即 slept 到十点钟才结束。

**易错警示:**有的同学将原句理解为 not...until 含义,误选择 A 或 C。

9. Mr. Wang left Shanghai for Beijing last Sunday.

**A 点评:**leave...for...意思是“离开……去……”。

**易错警示:**有的同学不理解 for 的含义为“去”,而误选择 B;也有的同学没弄清时态而误选择 C。

10. She has never heard from a foreigner.

**C 点评:**此题中 hear from 与 get a letter from 是同义句,所以选择 C。

**易错警示:**有的同学不清楚 hear from(收到某人的来信)和 hear of(听说过某人)的区别,误选择 A。

11. The teacher walks more slowly than Tom but faster than I.

**A 点评:**the teacher 比 Tom 走得慢但却比我走得快,说明我最慢,故选择 A。

**易错警示:**有的同学对原文理解不到位,误选择 C。

12. There is a glass in the living room. The glass is his grandma's.

**B 点评:**原文意思是:“在客厅里有玻璃杯,它是奶奶的。”即他奶奶的玻璃杯在客厅里,故选择 B。

**易错警示:**有的同学只是听到杯子和奶奶,没捕捉到对话的整体含义,误选择 A。

13. Fred is a new worker.

**B 点评:**原文意思是说 Fred 是新来的工人,所以选择 B。



**易错警示:**而有的同学理解为 boss 是新的,误选择 A。

14. Would you tell me your address?

B 点评:原文中的“your address”就是“where you live”,所以选择 B。

**易错警示:**有的同学将原句理解为“写下”“记下”,误选为 A。

15. August is the hottest month.

C 点评:此题考查最高级与比较级的同义句转换。

**易错警示:**有的同学理解为八月比七月热,而忽视最高级,误选择 A。

16. His mother likes neither coffee nor tea.

B 点评:此题考查“neither...nor...”的含义“既不……也不……”,所以选择 B。

**易错警示:**有的同学不掌握此结构,误选为 C。

17. How much did she pay for the car?

C 点评:此题考查 pay for 与 cost 同义句型,所以选择 A。

**易错警示:**有的同学对同义句型掌握不准,误将答案错选。

18. The worker got home at a quarter to six.

C 点评:原文“to”意思是“差、不到”即 5:45,所以选择 C。

**易错警示:**有的同学只听见 a quarter 和 six 误选择 A;有的同学对 to 不太理解,选择 B。

19. They'll have noodles for dinner instead of rice and vegetables.

B 点评:原文中 instead of 是“代替”“而不”的意思,即他们要吃面条,不吃米饭和蔬菜。

**易错警示:**有的同学会因为不太理解 instead of 的含义,误选择 A 或 C。

20. The driver went on working all the night.

B 点评:原文中 went on doing 意思是接着做某事,all the night 是“通宵”,选项 B 的意思是直到第二天早晨他们才停止工作与原文意思相符。

**易错警示:**有的同学因不太理解 not...until 的意思,误选择 A。

21. The baby didn't cry any more.

B 点评:原文中 not...any more 是“不再”,即孩子们不再哭了。

**易错警示:**有的同学不理解 stop to do(停止做某事开始去做另外一件事)与 stop doing(停止做手里的事)的区别,误选择 A。

22. Only Tom is now on the playground.

A 点评:原句旨在考查 only 与 alone 同义。

**易错警示:**有同学没认真审查 A 与 B 的区别,误选择 B。

23. Farmers stopped to have a picnic under a big tree.

A 点评:此题考查 stop to do 与 stop doing 的区别。

**易错警示:**有同学没掌握两者的区别,误选择 C。

24. The snow started yesterday afternoon, but it stopped this morning.

C 点评:此题说昨天下午开始下雪,今天上午停止,即现在已经不下雪了,故选择 C。

**易错警示:**有的同学没听清 The snow started yesterday afternoon 和 it stopped this morning, 误选择 A 或 B。

25. The water in this river is so dirty that you can't drink it.

C 点评:此题考查 so...that+否定句(如此……以至于不……)与 too...to...(太……而不能……)句型同义,故选择 C。

**易错警示:**有的同学将从句中的 can't 听成 can,又没有认真看选项的意思,误选择 B。

26. Nobody failed in the sports meeting in this class.