



# 高分 对策

初中三年

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本册主编 / 王 辉



- 名校名师精心编撰
- 思路独特
- 选题典型
- 概括力强
- 提高应试能力
- 获取高分的捷径



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## 前 言

助学读物的读者对象是学生。但学生们怎样认识“助学读物”呢？

2004年，我们调研了北京四中、北京东直门中学、海淀101中学、中国人大附中、太原实验中学、天津实验中学等中学，学校中不少同学反映：“助学读物太多了，好的不多。”“无所适从，老师推荐什么，就买什么。”有些一线教师反映：“助学读物要符合中考、高考备考需求，才有卖点。”

同时，我们也深入研究了部分助学读物畅销书。发现这些受到欢迎的图书，共同的特点是示人以方法，即如古人说：“授之于鱼，不如授之于渔。”“鱼”给了人，总会吃完；“渔”，猎鱼的方法，把方法给了人，人便会自己猎取无穷无尽的鱼。

我们根据历年，特别是近三年，中、高考的主要题型，分开学科，剖析题型。尤其是常见的填空题、选择题、应用题以及物理、化学中的实验题等，归纳、梳理解题方法、诀窍和对策，参照并根据近几年考题的重点、某一类题型容易出现的易错点、貌似相同而实质不同的的辨识点，主要突出利于学生梳理知识、有相当知识涵盖面的典型题型，考试中经常遇到、常常不经意间失分的易错题型，活题活解、一题多解有助于启发思路的题型，并根据学生们在学习不同阶段的需要，进行了精心编排和组合，构思了这套“高分对策”编写方案。方案形成后广泛征询过一线优秀教师的意见，并且向学生作了调研。学生们和老师们提出了不少修改意见，最后形成共识，编写了这套“高分对策”丛书。全套丛书的编撰宗旨是，结合多家好书的长处精心设计，突出有内涵、有深度而又做到有一定的特点。

为了确保编写质量，我们所约请的作者都参加过相当数量的精品教辅丛书的撰写工作，有较高的水平和经验，其中有不少是知名中学的一线特级、高级教师，有的还是北京师范大学、天津师范大学、南京师范大学的教育博士。希望这套丛书能对中考、高考的读者朋友们有所帮助。不足之处，也欢迎读者朋友批评指正。

卢祥之

2005年4月20日于北京中国科学院

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# 第一篇 语言基础知识

## 第一章

## 词汇

### 第一节 单词拼写

#### 一、近三年考点一览

如果把学英语比做盖房子,英语语法规则是框架结构,而词汇则是砖瓦。没有砖和瓦盖不成房子,掌握不好词汇也就学不好英语,所以无论是高考还是中考,多年来始终都有考查单词拼写的专题。近几年对单词拼写的考查主要有:

1. 考查单词拼写时,考查词义理解。
2. 考查难记忆或难拼写的单词。
3. 利用语境或逻辑关系限定条件考查单词。
4. 利用对比或相应关系考查单词。
5. 侧重考查单词的词性,词类。
6. 侧重考查单词的各种谓语。
7. 从单词所充当的句子成分考查单词。

#### 二、易错分析

中考中对单词拼写的考查属于最基本的题,也是对基本功的考查,在此失分的主要原因是:

1. 考生对题中的语境把握不准

**例 1** (2002 年河南省中考题) Ann didn't laugh at me. I \_\_\_\_\_, she helped me a lot.

**答案** instead

**分析** 此题利用对比关系考查单词,前半句是 Ann 没有嘲笑我,后半句是她给我许多帮助,中间应用表示转折意义的词,instead 符合题意。

**例 2** (2002 年南昌市中考题) The ice is too t \_\_\_\_\_. It's very dangerous to skate on it.

**答案** thin

**分析** 此题是根据语境考查单词。考生特别要把 thin 和 thick 分清记牢,thin 是薄的,thick 是厚的,thin 符合题意。

2. 对所考查单词的语法作用不清楚

**例 3** (2002 年山东省中考题) It's snowing h \_\_\_\_\_. You must drive carefully.

**答案** heavily

**分析** 此题易错一是因为学生对表示雨、雪、风的大小受汉语影响用直译 big, small 修饰;二是对该词的语法作用不清,错写成 heavy,此处应用 heavy 的副词形式,因为副词修饰动词。

例4 It's r \_\_\_\_\_ outside. You'd better take your raincoat with you.

答案 raining

分析 此题易错写成 rain 或 rainy, 但题目告诉我们最好带上雨衣, 那就说明外面正在下雨, rain 是名词不合句法, rainy 是形容词符合句法, 但意义表达不准确, rainy 应译为: 多雨的”, 常做定语。

例5 If everyone makes a contribution to p \_\_\_\_\_ the environment, the world will become more beautiful.

答案 protecting

分析 此题易错写成 protect, 但 make a contribution to doing something 是固定搭配: “为……作贡献”, 其中的 to 是介词, 而不是动词不定式的标志。

例6 How h \_\_\_\_\_ the students are playing on the playground!

答案 happily

分析 此题是感叹句, 句中动词是 play, 修饰动词的词是副词。平时学习中应注意区别形容词与副词, 否则此题易错答成 happy。

3. 有些难记忆的单词拼写发生错误

例7 I like coffee best. What's your f \_\_\_\_\_ drink?

答案 favourite

分析 此题利用对比关系考查单词的拼写。语境非常清晰, 易错在单词的拼写上, 所以同学们应加强基本功训练。

例8 (2002 年北京市海淀区中考题) He stayed in the hospital for six weeks with a s \_\_\_\_\_ illness.

答案 serious

分析 此题是根据语境考查单词, 住院六周一定病得很重, illness 是名词, 修饰名词的词是形容词, serious 符合题意。

例9 My favorite TV programme is usually on C \_\_\_\_\_ Four.

答案 Channel

分析 此题侧重对单词拼写的考查, 同学们应平时加强单词拼写训练。

4. 对近义词的区别及用法混淆

例10 I've made some new friends here and they are all f \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

答案 friendly

分析 friendly 是形容词, 但容易被认为是副词而影响学生答题。

例11 The other people won't be p \_\_\_\_\_ if you jump the queue.

答案 pleased

分析 此题是利用语境考查单词, 如果你加塞儿, 别人将会不高兴, pleased 一般用来修饰人。另外, 与 pleased 相关的几个词同学们应该掌握, 如: pleasant 译为“令人高兴的”一般用来修饰物, pleasure 是名词, 译为“愉快, 快乐, 满足”, 常用于: with a pleasure, 或 It's a/my pleasure。

例12 He sat in a room q \_\_\_\_\_. (静静地)

答案 quietly

分析 quiet 是形容词应修饰名词, quietly 是副词应修饰动词, 此题 quietly 修饰动词 sat。

例 13 Are you e \_\_\_\_\_ about going to Beijing?

答案 excited

分析 此题易错写成 exciting, 这是因为对 exciting 与 excited 两词的区别不清楚, 两词都是形容词, 但 exciting 表示主动, 用来修饰 something, 而 excited 表被动, 用来修饰 somebody。类似的用法还有: surprising, surprised. interesting, interested. worrying, worried。

例 14 What do you tell yourself when you get a bit d \_\_\_\_\_? (沮丧)

答案 discouraged

分析 此题易错写成 discourage, 此题题意很清楚: 当你变得有点沮丧时, 你应告诉自己什么? 题中“变得”是半系动词, 后跟形容词, 而 discourage 是名词。

### 三、中考命题设计趋向及名题精选

例 1 (2003 年安徽省中考题) We are p \_\_\_\_\_ of our country. .

答案 proud

分析 be proud of. . . 是固定搭配, 但有时学生对 proud 与 pride 区别不清, proud 是形容词, pride 是名词, 常用于 take (a) pride in. . . 短语中表示“为……自豪”。

例 2 (2003 年大连市中考题) If you feel nervous, try to \_\_\_\_\_ (呼吸) in deeply, and then out. You'll be better.

答案 breathe

分析 此题侧重在句子结构中考查单词, try to do. . . 是固定搭配: “努力做……”, 动词应用原形。

例 3 (2002 年山东省中考题) Xiao Ming's clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ (干净) than others, I think.

答案 cleaner

分析 在句子结构中考查单词时特别要注意句子结构的特点, 此句是含有比较级的句子, 应用形容词的比较级形式。

例 4 (2002 年桂林市中考题) China has become a m \_\_\_\_\_ of the WTO. It will play a more important role in the world.

答案 member

分析 我们可以把 be/become a member of. . . 即“变成……的成员”, 作为固定搭配记忆此题就变得容易了。

例 5 (2002 年河南省中考题) Please post the letter for me when you walk p \_\_\_\_\_ the post office.

答案 past

分析 此题侧重语境中考查单词, 句意告诉我们此处应是“走过, 经过”之意, 句中已有动词此处应填介词 past, 不能填动词 passed。

例 6 (2003 年吉林市中考题) I think I l \_\_\_\_\_ my bag at your house last night. Have you seen it?

答案 left

分析 此题侧重考查单词的谓语形式, 把某物落在某地用动词 leave, 根据时态需要应用 leave 的过去式 left。

例 7 (2003 年济南市中考题) The earthquake rocked the cities in the north of Algeria. Many people lost their l \_\_\_\_\_.

答案 lives

分析 此题侧重语境中考查单词的理解。地震使许多人失去了生命, life 作生命讲时是可数名词, 此处应变复数 lives, life 作生活讲时是不可数名词。

例 8 (2003 年贵州省中考题) New China was \_\_\_\_\_ on October 1, 1949.

答案 founded

分析 从日期中看出这是中华人民共和国创建之日, 所以此处应填动词 found 的过去式 founded。

例 9 (2003 年昆明市中考题) If you want to learn English well, you should i \_\_\_\_\_ your way of study.

答案 improve

分析 此题在语境中考查单词的拼写, 如果你要学好英语就应改进方法, 改进用 improve, 此词在助动词 should 后动词用原形。

例 10 (2003 年广西壮族自治区中考题) Tom used to w \_\_\_\_\_ TV the whole night.

答案 watch

分析 此题应注意短语 used to do... 与 be/get used to doing... 的区别, 前者是指过去常常做某事, 动词用原形, 后者指习惯做某事, 动词用 ing 形式。

例 11 (2003 年新疆维吾尔自治区中考题) Most people think it is right for rich people to help p \_\_\_\_\_ people.

答案 poor

分析 此题是用对比关系考查单词, 与 rich 相对的词是 poor。

例 12 (2003 年安徽省中考题) i \_\_\_\_\_ (a piece of land with water all round it)

There is a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the lake.

答案 island

分析 同学们可根据对该词的英文解释及下面的句意写出所考查的单词。建议同学们平时应注意用英文解释所学的单词。

例 13 (2004 年吉林省中考题) It's polite to \_\_\_\_\_ at the door before you enter the teachers' office.

答案 knock

分析 此题是根据语境考查单词, 进老师的办公室前显然应该敲门, 敲门应用 knock。此题是句式: it is + adj. for sb. to do sth.。

#### 四、综合强化训练

1. Taking care of our environment is very i \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Forests help to keep water from running away, so d \_\_\_\_\_ does not often happen.
3. We all think that to work hard is the key to s \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The lake had already melted by the end of F \_\_\_\_\_.
5. By the end of the t \_\_\_\_\_ century, computers had become more popular in China.
6. In autumn many dead l \_\_\_\_\_ go everywhere on the ground.
7. We got a lot of new m \_\_\_\_\_ in our school library.
8. I hope you will have a bright future after you \_\_\_\_\_ from school.
9. Linda did not take part in the d \_\_\_\_\_ (讨论) yesterday.



10. My home is far from our school. It t \_\_\_\_\_ me about half an hour to go there by bus every day.

11. Father enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (看) newspapers before he goes to bed.

12. I have two brothers. One is very strong, but the other is very w \_\_\_\_\_.

13. What is the w \_\_\_\_\_ like in your country? Is it very cold in winter?

14. You may have an a \_\_\_\_\_ and hurt yourself if you touch the machine.

15. I like ball games very much, but my f \_\_\_\_\_ sport is playing basketball.

16. I have been a teacher for n \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.

17. For breakfast he usually has two p \_\_\_\_\_ of bread, a glass of milk and some orange.

18. p \_\_\_\_\_ (a person who is being treated in a hospital)

The \_\_\_\_\_ was well looked after by the nurses.

19. s \_\_\_\_\_ (to write or say the letters of a word in the right order)

Sorry, I don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the word.

20. s \_\_\_\_\_ (something to talk or write about; what you learn at school)

English is an important \_\_\_\_\_ in middle school.

21. How long can I \_\_\_\_\_ this book?

22. You'd better drink \_\_\_\_\_ (大量) water.

23. Mr. Brown lives on the n \_\_\_\_\_ (第九) floor.

24. Everyone understood what the policeman said \_\_\_\_\_ (除了……之外) me.

25. The world's population is \_\_\_\_\_ faster and faster.

26. In autumn there is \_\_\_\_\_ (几乎没有) a cloud in the sky in Qingdao.

27. I've looked round the whole school. I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_ (到处).

28. Tomas Edison had many i \_\_\_\_\_ in his life.

29. She lay \_\_\_\_\_ (醒着) for hours thinking over her business.

30. Travelling by train is more e \_\_\_\_\_ than a rushed trip by air.

31. It's an h \_\_\_\_\_ ride from here to the museum.

32. She has brought us all the p \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) we took when we were in Paris.

33. All the r \_\_\_\_\_ are standing at the starting line.

34. "Why are you always late for school?" asked the teacher a \_\_\_\_\_.

35. People use computers w \_\_\_\_\_ to do problems in their work.

36. There is a wallet l \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.

37. My uncle lived in the s \_\_\_\_\_ part of China.

38. Christmas is coming. Everyone is busy s \_\_\_\_\_ for presents.

39. It's great to be a great man, but it's much g \_\_\_\_\_ to be a true man.

40. Doing morning exercises is h \_\_\_\_\_ to our health.

41. How brightly the sun is \_\_\_\_\_ (shine).

42. Old people should be spoken to \_\_\_\_\_ (polite).

43. Computer is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ (invent).

44. Would you please speak \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) so that we can hear you clearly?

45. She said she was \_\_\_\_\_ (terrible) ill.

46. It's w \_\_\_\_\_ today. It's cold outside.

47. They spent two hours \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the travel.
48. You must look after yourself and keep \_\_\_\_\_ (health).
49. A shark is a fish, but it has many \_\_\_\_\_ (different) from a fish.
50. Have you ever picked up some rubbish and \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) it into a dustbin?
51. t \_\_\_\_\_ (to feel with part of the body)
52. q \_\_\_\_\_ (make little or no noise)
53. d \_\_\_\_\_ (to think that something is true)
54. The p \_\_\_\_\_ (sick person) has been in hospital for one month.
55. The engineer finished r \_\_\_\_\_ the tractor very soon. (2004 年安徽省中考题)
56. The Chinese girls won the World Volleyball Championship again on November 15, 2003. We are \_\_\_\_\_ (pride) of them. (2004 年哈尔滨市中考题)
57. Shall we meet at the e \_\_\_\_\_ of the cinema at 8? (2004 年烟台市中考题)
58. Physics, c \_\_\_\_\_ and biology are all science. (2004 年陕西省临汾市中考题)
59. The man was \_\_\_\_\_ (badly) hurt than any other one in the accident.
60. The policemen have caught the thief who matches Mr. Wang's \_\_\_\_\_ (describe). (2004 年南宁市中考题)
61. You can find \_\_\_\_\_ (公共的) telephones easily in our city now. (2004 年大连市中考题)
62. Mike said Chinese dishes were as d \_\_\_\_\_ as British ones. (2004 年四川省资阳市中考题)
63. Our teacher told us that light \_\_\_\_\_ faster than sound. (travel) (2004 年西宁市中考题)

## 第二节 词语释义

### 一、近三年考点一览

词语释义是中考试卷的常见题型,其目的主要考查考生能否正确理解常用词汇,常用词组和短语的英语释义,要求考生能根据语言环境及上下文判断常见的兼类词和多义词的灵活运用。主要考点有:

1. 常用来相互替换的同义词或词组,或反义词组。
2. 常见的兼类词和多义词,及他们在不同语境中的运用。

### 二、易错分析

要做好该题型考生一定要注意平时多积累,多归类,多比较,在考试中要准确把握句意及划线部分的含义,所使用的语境,时态,形式等,才能避免失分。

#### 1. 一词多义在不同语境中的运用

例 1 (2003 年河北省中考题) I like the hat. You look really cool in it.

- A. very                      B. not warm                      C. wonderful                      D. not bad

答案 C

分析 cool 在不同的语境中含义不同。在平时学习中 cool 多为“凉爽的,不热的,凉快

的”意思,考生往往会忽视“cool”在俚语中有 pleasant, fine 之意。

例2 (2003年扬州市中考题) If you think of the answer, please tell me.

- A. look for      B. think about      C. take care of      D. come up with

答案 D

分析 此题主要考查词组“thin of”的用法。“thin of”主要有“考虑,想起,想到”之意,但根据句意“think of”译为“find the answer”,四个选项中“look for”是寻找,“think about”是考虑,“take care of”是小心照顾,“come up with”是想出,找到,或提出(答案,办法),故D正确。

## 2. 同义词、同义词组的用法

例3 The raincoat can stop people getting wet in the rainy days.

- A. keep      B. make      C. prevent      D. wish

答案 C

分析 此题易错是因为有的同学只孤立地考虑 stop 的意义而没有看出此句考查的是“stop somebody (from) doing something”的含义,此句型可将 stop 换成 prevent 但不能换成 keep, 因为“keep somebody from doing something”中的介词 from 不能省略,所以C正确。

例4 On Sunday they're going to hold a sports meeting on the playground in the school.

- A. have      B. open      C. turned on      D. make

答案 A

分析 hold a sports meeting 是固定搭配,译为“举行一场运动会”,可将 hold 换成 have 意思不改变。open 译为“打开,张开,开设,开立”,turn on 是“接通电源,水源”之意,make 是“制造”之意,故答案为A。

例5 Finally, we finish the work in time with the help of our friends.

- A. Probably      B. At the end      C. At last      D. so far

答案 C

分析 finally 译为“最后,终于”,probably 为“可能”,“at the end”后要跟 of 译为“在……结束时”,“so far”译为“迄今为止”,“at last = in the end = finally”,故C正确。

例6 Since you are very busy now, you needn't drive me to the airport, I'll go there by taxi instead.

- A. aren't able to      B. can not      C. mustn't      D. don't have to

答案 D

分析 从句意中看出 needn't 应为“不必……”,而 aren't able to 和 can not 都是“不能……”,mustn't 为“禁止……”,don't have to = needn't, 故D正确。

## 三、中考命题设计趋向及名题精选

综观近几年中考命题对词语释义的考查除对同义词、同义词组的考查外,命题侧重对交际用语的考查,侧重在一定语言环境下用词的准确性,侧重对考生综合能力的考查,如考生既要准确理解题意,又要考虑到该句所使用的语境、时态、语态等。

例1 (2002贵阳市中考题) Jack couldn't catch up with the other runners.

- A. fall down      B. fell behind      C. fell over      D. felt sorry

答案 B

分析 catch up with 是固定搭配译为“追赶某人”,fall down 为“落下,掉下”,fall over 为“向前摔倒”,feel sorry 为“……感觉对不起”,fall behind 为“没赶上,落在后面”fall behind =

not catch up with.

例2 It was getting dark, but the farmers worked on in the field.

A. went working B. went on working C. went on

答案 B

分析 work on 译为“继续工作”, go doing 短语中的 doing 多为体育运动如: go hiking, go boating, go swimming 等, go on doing 译为“继续做某事”, 故 B 符合题意。

例3 Stop talking. The teacher is coming.

A. Be quiet B. Go on talking C. Please talk D. Let's talk

答案 A

分析 stop doing 译为“停止做某事”, 而 go on doing 译为“继续做某事”。老师进来了, 应停止说话, 保持安静, 故 A 符合题意。

例3 (2004 年西宁市中考题) He worked out the problem at last.

A. in the end B. at the end C. by the end D. in no time

答案 A

分析 根据题意 at last 应为“最后、终于”之意, 而 at the end 和 by the end 都应跟 of, 分别表示“在……的尽头、在……结束时”, “到……为止”, in no time 表示“很快”, in the end 译为“最后、终于”。

例4 (2002 年河北省中考题) Mary called him three times yesterday, but nobody answered.

A. visited B. gave a message to C. told D. phoned

答案 D

分析 根据题意 called 译为“给……打电话”, “给……打电话”还可用 phone... , ring somebody up, make/give somebody a call。

例5 (2004 年黄冈市中考题) Have you got a letter from your parents yet?

A. heard from B. heard of C. hear from D. received

答案 A

分析 get a letter from sb. 译为“收到某人的来信”, 此意还可用“hear from somebody”, 而 hear of... 为“听说……”, received 后要有 a letter 才译为“收到……的信”, C 项时态与原句不符, 故 A 正确。

例6 (2004 年河北省中考题) Once he made up his mind to do something, there's nothing stopping him.

A. wanted B. decided C. tried D. liked

答案 B

分析 make up one's mind 为“下决心做某事”, 而 want 是“想要做某事”, try to do 是“试图做某事”, like to do 是“喜欢做某事”, 都没有决心、决定之意, 故选 B。

例7 Will you please ring me up at ten this evening?

A. give me a message B. wake me up C. give me a call D. look me over

答案 C

分析 ring some up 译为“给某人打电话”, give somebody a message 为“给某人递口信”, wake somebody up 为“唤醒……” D 选项是错误表达, 故 C 正确。

例8 Thirty more trees will be planted around the lake.

A. thirty different B. Another thirty C. As many as thirty D. More than thirty

答案 B

分析 此题考查 more 的用法, 基数词 + more = another + 基数词, 译为“另外的, 附加的”, 这一用法平时很常见, 希望考生多加注意。

例 9 (2003 年河北省中考题) I was amazed at the scenery when I first visited Sanya.

A. surprised at      B. interested in      C. proud of      D. pleased with

答案 A

分析 be amazed at... 是“对……感到惊讶”, 同义于 be surprised at..., 而 be interested in... 意思是“对……感兴趣”, be proud of 意思是“对……感到自豪”, be pleased with... 意思是“对……感到满意”。故选 A。

例 10 —What's funny about the film star?

—Lend me your ears and you'll know what is funny about her.

A. I'll borrow your ears      B. Listen to me carefully  
C. Take my ears      D. You can hear me

答案 B

分析 Lend me your ears 表面上的意思是“把你的耳朵借给我”, 可在语境中不合情理。而后面的句子“You know what is funny about her”意思是“你将会知道关于她的有趣的事”, 由此可判断出划线部分的含义为“仔细听我说”, 所以选 B。

例 11 (2004 年湖南省常德市中考题)

—What are you going to do?

—Nothing much. Why?

A. I'm busy      B. I'm OK      C. I'm right      D. I'm free

答案 D

分析 根据题意答句应意为“我没事”, 而 A 是“我很忙”, B 是“我很好”, C 是“我是对的”, 都不合题意。

#### 四、综合强化训练

1. There is a famous scientist from Australia.

A. known      B. well-known      C. best      D. favorite

2. It is impolite to talk loudly or laugh loudly in public.

A. a good example      B. good manners      C. bad manners      D. a good idea

3. Would you like to join us to play basketball together?

A. enjoy      B. take      C. be a member of      D. have

4. My grandma is over 70 years old, but she can still look after herself. (2004 年新疆维吾尔自治区中考题)

A. less than      B. more than      C. nearly      D. about

5. Since you are very busy now, you needn't drive me to the airport, I'll go by taxi instead.

A. aren't able to      B. can not      C. mustn't      D. don't have to

6. The young man paid only two hundred Yuan for the new bike.

A. cost, on      B. took, for      C. spent, on      D. gave, to

7. He'll be here in a minute.

A. very soon      B. in time      C. at last      D. on time

8. Be quick! We must catch the early bus.  
A. be in time for      B. hold      C. have      D. get on
9. Tom was here just now. He may have gone to the reading room.  
A. at the moment      B. just then      C. a short time ago      D. right away
10. He didn't study hard, so he failed the exam.  
A. missed      B. forgot      C. didn't pass      D. passed
11. —How much does the picture cost?  
—It's free.  
A. You needn't pay for it.      B. We have nothing left.  
C. It's very cheap.      D. It's very expensive.
12. Take your time! We still have about an hour left.  
A. Don't worry      B. No hurry      C. Hurry up      D. Be quick
13. —What are you going to do? (2004 年湖南省常德市中考题)  
—Nothing much. Why?  
A. I'm busy      B. I'm OK      C. I'm right      D. I'm free
14. I'm sure that she won't mind if you don't give her a phone call today.  
A. will agree      B. won't ask you to do anything  
C. won't agree      D. won't bring any trouble
15. I can't carry on alone any longer, I'll have to ask for some help.  
A. myself      B. all by myself      C. lonely      D. to myself
16. You'd better put on some more clothes, it's rather cold outside.  
A. not      B. such      C. quite      D. hardly
17. He is going to have much work to do next week.  
A. have no time      B. do a lot of homework  
C. help others to do work      D. be very busy
18. There are plenty of food and water for you to go on a faraway trip.  
A. a lot of      B. a number of      C. quite a few      D. a bit of
19. Take your time, please! We still have enough left.  
A. Hurry up      B. Be quickly      C. Use your time      D. No hurry
20. I prefer basketball to football.  
A. like football very much      B. like basketball a little  
C. like basketball better than football      D. like football better than basketball
21. He was just falling asleep when the telephone rang last night.  
A. going to bed      B. beginning to wake up  
C. falling down to the bed      D. getting to sleep
22. The child was ill. So they asked somebody to go and get a doctor.  
A. sent for      B. caught      C. sent up      D. found out
23. A lot of old friends took part in the outdoors party last night.  
A. took a look at      B. joined      C. enjoyed      D. went in for
24. Why don't you join us in the game? (2004 年长沙市中考题)  
A. What not      B. Why not      C. Why do      D. How to

25. He is such a kind man that he is ready to help people when they are in trouble.  
A. have questions    B. have problems    C. have interest    D. are fighting
26. You may borrow my English-Chinese dictionary as long as you take care of it.  
A. as soon as    B. when    C. if    D. for
27. One after another the students stood up and answered the questions.  
A. One by one    B. At the same time    C. At times    D. At one time
28. When it was time for me to speak, I felt nervous.  
A. it was my duty    B. it was my pleasure  
C. it was my time    D. it was my turn
29. —I'm sorry I'm late.  
—That's all right.  
A. It doesn't matter    B. That's good  
C. I don't mind    D. Don't worry
30. "Take it easy!" Our teacher always tells us the words before examinations.  
A. It's very easy    B. It's not easy at all  
C. Don't be nervous    D. Be careful
31. I hope to see you before long.  
A. soon    B. again    C. for a long time    D. in a minute
32. From then on, more people joined us in the work.  
A. Later on    B. Before    C. Long ago    D. After a long time
33. In a short while he came back with several books under his arms.  
A. In a moment    B. Very fast  
C. After a short time    D. Just at that time
34. Please let me know when you are arriving.  
A. write to me    B. tell me    C. call me    D. see me
35. David carries on the work of his father.  
A. goes on with    B. catches up with    C. puts up    D. passes on
36. The climbers tried to get to the top of Mount Qomolangma.  
A. arrive    B. get    C. reach    D. reach at
37. Smoking is very bad for yourself and others. You must give it up.  
A. get it up    B. drop it    C. start it    D. give it back
38. Our English teacher was in a green blouse yesterday.  
A. taking off    B. putting on    C. having    D. wearing
39. Written English is about the same in both Britain and American.  
A. just    B. more or less    C. hardly    D. more than
40. To stay alive, any living things have to take enough water and food.  
A. keep    B. make    C. become    D. grow
41. You'd better not leave the baby at home by himself. (2004 年福州市中考题)  
A. lonely    B. alone    C. awake    D. asleep
42. Melissa knew that all along.  
A. all together    B. all over    C. at all    D. all the time

43. My clock doesn't work.

A. is broken

B. is slow

C. is fast

44. She looked all over for the lost book.

A. over there

B. up and down

C. any where

D. everywhere

45. It rained hard last night when I was driving back home. (2004 年湖南省娄底市中考题)

A. strong

B. heavily

C. heavy

D. big



## 第二章 语 法

### 第一节 名 词

#### 一、近三年考点一览

名词主要包括两大类：普通名词和专有名词。普通名词包括个体名词、集体名词和物质名词、抽象名词，专有名词包括国名、地名、姓名等；名词还可分为可数名词和不可数名词。在中考中对名词的考查主要有：

1. 考查名词单复数的变化。
2. 对不可数名词的考查。
3. 对名词所有格的考查。
4. 考查名词在句子中的作用。
5. 对近义词或近义词组的考查。
6. 考查常见标志和说明。

#### 二、易错分析

中考试卷中对名词的考查是必不可少的内容，造成考生在此失分的原因主要有：

1. 在一定语言环境下对可数名词与不可数名词的判断错误。
2. 对名词所有格，特别是双重所有格使用中的错误。
3. 集合名词做主语主谓不一致的错误。
4. “数词 + 量词 + of + 名词”用法上的错误。
5. 对复合名词作定语及特殊名词做定语的使用规则不清楚，如：ten minutes' walk, men singers, women players。
6. 缺乏实际生活经验，对常用标志使用的场合不清楚等造成失分。

例 1 （2003 年青海省中考题）

—Would you like some \_\_\_\_\_?

—Oh, yes, just a little.

- A. pears                      B. oranges                      C. sugar                      D. apples

答案 C

分析 a little 修饰不可数名词，答句暗示此处应为不可数名词，四个选项中只有 sugar 为不可数，故答案为 C。

例 2 （2003 年贵州省中考题）There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in the bus so we have to wait for another bus.

- A. room                      B. a room                      C. rooms                      D. seats