

根据浙江省学业考试要求编写



精华修订本

JINGHUAXIUDINGBEN

新 标 准

ZHONGKAOJIJIN

# 中考集锦

## 全程复习训练

丛书主编 潘志新

本册主编 莫 丽

### 体例结构

-  考点梳理 KAODIANSHULI
-  例题精析 LITIJINGXI
-  基础训练 JICHUXUNLIAN
-  提高训练 TIGAOXUNLIAN
-  全真模拟 QUANZHENMONI

# 初中英语

学生用书

浙江少年儿童出版社

# 前言

为了适应课程改革后初中学业考试的最新趋势,帮助广大考生在复习迎考中查漏补缺,真正做到少走弯路,摆脱题海,高效率、高质量地进行考前复习,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的特、高级教师和资深教研人员,根据《浙江省国家基础教育课程改革试验区初中毕业生学业考试说明》(以下简称《说明》),在研究、分析、总结省内外历年中考的基础上,精心写就本丛书。

本丛书有以下几个特点:

**1. 师生分版,使用方便** 学生用书和教师用书两个版本结构、内容相同。针对复习中的不同要求,教师用书的所有练习题均有详细分析解答。在复习过程中,能使教师更好地指导学生复习,帮助学生养成良好的答题习惯,从容应对系统复习,从容应对学业考试。学生用书中的练习题只提供简解且答案分离附置。这样可以让学生充分发挥自主性和独立性,在练习过程中自觉发现知识点、基本能力的不足之处,做到有针对性地复习迎考。

**2. 体例成熟,科学复习** 本丛书以课时为单位进行编写,与学生的复习全过程同步进行。丛书每章每节(或每讲)严格按照“考点精析”、“考题精析”、“能力训练”、“全真模拟”的体例构建内容。丛书编者在钻研新大纲、吃透新课标的基礎上,对照《说明》,结合教材进行了逐点逐项的阐释,并针对不同学科的特点进行演绎。(例如在《语文》中,部分章节(或讲)增加了“资料链接”栏目,既新颖又实用;在《数学》中,有意识地进行新课标与原教材不同要求的比照,使新课标中增加的、加强的或削弱的、不作要求的考点更加明晰。)这样,从“考点”到“考题”,从“训练”到“模拟”,从理论阐述到实际应用,循序渐进,让学生从感知基础知识入手,完成逐级提升,达到能力形成的目的。

**3. 内容充实,选题精良** 本丛书内容涵盖了《说明》中要求掌握的全部内容,紧扣双基,突出重点。选用例题精当,均为当年或近年全国各省、市学业考试中的典型考题,且有分析、解读、拓展。针对考试热点,从不同命题角度选用例题,举一反三,探究相应的规律及演变。设计的能力训练检测题着眼于原创,不仅注重实用、新颖,更重视引导学生参与到解决问题的过程中,具有较高的信度、效度,又有一定的区分度和难度。丛书所有练习题思路新,内容全,全面覆盖应试知识点,全面考查各科应试的能力。

全套丛书包括《语文》《数学》《英语》《科学》《历史与社会·思想品德》共五册,于2009年11月修订出版。我们相信,这套丛书一定会成为即将进入高一级学校深造的学生的良师益友,帮助学生在2010年学业考试中取得理想的成绩。

编者

2009年11月

# 目 录

## 第一部分 单元复习

第1讲	Book 1	Starter Modules 1—4	(1)
第2讲	Book 1	Module 1—Revision Module A	(5)
第3讲	Book 1	Module 6—Revision Module B	(10)
第4讲	Book 2	Modules 1—4	(15)
第5讲	Book 2	Module 5—Revision Module A	(20)
第6讲	Book 2	Modules 7—10	(24)
第7讲	Book 2	Module 11—Revision Module B	(30)
第8讲	Book 3	Modules 1—4	(34)
第9讲	Book 3	Module 5—Revision Module A	(40)
第10讲	Book 3	Modules 7—10	(45)
第11讲	Book 3	Module 11—Revision Module B	(51)
第12讲	Book 4	Modules 1—3	(56)
第13讲	Book 4	Module 4—Revision Module A	(61)
第14讲	Book 4	Modules 6—8	(66)
第15讲	Book 4	Module 9—Revision Module A	(71)
第16讲	Book 5	Modules 1—4	(77)
第17讲	Book 5	Module 5—Revision Module A	(84)
第18讲	Book 5	Modules 7—10	(90)
第19讲	Book 5	Module 11—Revision Module B	(97)
第20讲	Book 6	Modules 1—3	(103)
第21讲	Book 6	Module 4—Revision Module A	(108)
第22讲	Book 6	Modules 6—8	(113)
第23讲	Book 6	Module 9—Revision Module B	(119)

## 第二部分 语法知识

第1讲	名 词	(124)
第2讲	冠 词	(129)
第3讲	数 词	(133)
第4讲	代 词	(139)

# CONTENTS

第5讲 形容词与副词 .....	(145)
第6讲 构词法 .....	(152)
第7讲 介词 .....	(155)
第8讲 连词 .....	(161)
第9讲 动词 .....	(165)
第10讲 时态 .....	(170)
第11讲 被动语态 .....	(176)
第12讲 主谓一致 .....	(180)
第13讲 非谓语动词 .....	(185)
第14讲 简单句、并列句与复合句 .....	(192)
第15讲 疑问句、祈使句与感叹句 .....	(196)
第16讲 状语从句 .....	(203)
第17讲 宾语从句 .....	(208)
第18讲 定语从句 .....	(213)
第19讲 直接引语和间接引语 .....	(218)

## 第三部分 专题训练

第1讲 听力 .....	(221)
第2讲 单项填空 .....	(228)
第3讲 完形填空 .....	(241)
第4讲 阅读理解 .....	(260)
第5讲 词汇运用 .....	(277)
第6讲 任务型阅读 .....	(286)
第7讲 书面表达 .....	(292)

## 第四部分 全真模拟测试卷

全真模拟测试卷(一) .....	(313)
全真模拟测试卷(二) .....	(318)
全真模拟测试卷(三) .....	(324)
全真模拟测试卷(四) .....	(330)
全真模拟测试卷(五) .....	(336)
全真模拟测试卷(六) .....	(342)

## 第一部分 单元复习

## 第1讲 Book 1 Starter Modules 1-4



## 【重点词组】

- |                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. stand up                        | 起立           |
| 2. sit down                        | 坐下           |
| 3. in English                      | 用英语          |
| 4. how many                        | 多少           |
| 5. what colour                     | 什么颜色         |
| 6. listen to music                 | 听音乐          |
| 7. play computer games             | 玩电脑游戏        |
| 8. play football                   | 踢足球          |
| 9. watch TV                        | 看电视          |
| 10. play the piano                 | 弹钢琴          |
| 11. ride a bike                    | 骑自行车         |
| 12. speak English                  | 说英语          |
| 13. write Chinese                  | 写汉语          |
| 14. in spring/summer/autumn/winter | 在春天/夏天/秋天/冬天 |

## 【重点句型】

- Hello, class. 同学们好!  
—Hello, Miss Li. 李老师好!
- Thank you. 谢谢你。
- Goodbye. 再见。
- Please, please!  
求求你, 请……(表示请求)
- Good morning/afternoon/evening.  
早上/下午/晚上好。
- What's your name? 你叫什么名字?  
—I'm Lingling. 我叫玲玲。
- How are you? 你好吗?  
—Fine, thank you. 很好, 谢谢。
- Sorry? 什么? (表示没听清, 请求对方重复)
- What's this? 这是什么?  
What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说?  
What are these? 这些是什么?
- How many + 复数名词 + are there?  
那儿有多少……?  
How many desks are there? 那儿有多少张书桌?

- What colour is/are...? ……是什么颜色的?  
What colour is the apple? 苹果是什么颜色的?
- How do you spell "..."? 你怎么拼写……?  
How do you spell "red"? 你怎么拼写“红色”这个词?
- Where is/are...?  
Where's my coat? 我的外套在哪儿?
- 某物 + be + 某处  
The cat is under the bed. 猫在床底下。
- What's your favourite...? 你最喜爱的……是什么?  
My favourite... is... 我最喜爱的……是……  
What's your favourite food?  
你最喜爱的食物是什么?  
My favourite food is rice.  
我最爱吃的食物是米饭。
- What colour are the apples? 苹果是什么颜色的?  
—They are red. 红色。
- like doing something 喜欢做某事  
I like reading. 我喜欢看书。
- can + 动词原形, 表示“会(能)做某事”。  
I can dance. 我会跳舞。
- Look! I can ride a bike.  
看! 我会骑自行车。
- What's the weather like in summer?  
夏天天气如何?  
—It's hot. 炎热的。



## 【例1】(2009年·浙江嘉兴)

- Would you like something to drink, Betty?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee, please. (A)
- A. a                      B. an  
C. the                    D. 不填

【解析】考查冠词。泛指用不定代词a, 故选A。

## 【例2】(2009年·浙江宁波)

- I want to buy the book *Cold Mountain*. Do you know its \_\_\_\_\_? (D)
- Not really. Maybe three dollars.
- A. cover                      B. size

C. color

D. price

【解析】考查名词。通过答句得知问的是价格，故选 D。

【例 3】(2009 年·北京)

— \_\_\_\_\_ won the 100th gold at the Olympics for China?

— Zhang Yining. She's from Beijing. ( A )

A. Who

B. What

C. When

D. Where

【解析】考查特殊疑问词的用法。答句是人而不是地点，故选 A。

【例 4】(2008 年·北京)

Lucy and Lily \_\_\_\_\_ sisters. They study at the same school. ( D )

A. be

B. am

C. is

D. are

【解析】考查主语与系动词的搭配问题。Lucy 和 Lily 是两个人，系动词用复数形式，故选 D。

【例 5】(2008 年·北京)

— \_\_\_\_\_ did you buy for your mum for Mother's Day?

— Some flowers. ( D )

A. How

B. Where

C. When

D. What

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。根据句意选 D。

【例 6】(2008 年·北京)

— \_\_\_\_\_ you speak Japanese? ( A )

— No, I can't.

A. Can

B. Must

C. But

D. So

【解析】考查情态动词。由答语 No, I can't 选 A。

【例 7】(2009 年·北京)

Einstein, the famous scientist, was born \_\_\_\_\_ March, 1879. ( C )

A. at

B. on

C. in

D. to

【解析】考查介词。在年份、月份前用介词 in，故选 C。

【例 8】

\_\_\_\_\_ are his brothers. ( C )

A. This

B. That

C. These

D. It

【解析】brothers 是复数名词，与它相对应的指示代词也应用复数。选 C。

【例 9】

这是李明。

Li Ming. (根据中文提示完成句子)

A. This is

B. This's

C. It is

D. It's

【解析】介绍人时，不可用 it，故 C、D 两项可排除。这时 this 和 is 两个单词是不可缩写的。选 A。

【例 10】(2009·浙江温州)

— I can't find my scarf.

— There's one here. It might be \_\_\_\_\_. ( D )

A. hers

B. his

C. mine

D. yours

【解析】考查名词性物主代词的含义。根据句意选 D。

## 基础训练

## 一、单项填空

( ) 1. — Have a lovely day!

A. Thank you

B. Good

C. Fine

D. Me, too

( ) 2. — How are you?

— \_\_\_\_\_, thank you.

A. Good

B. Nice

C. Fine

D. And you

( ) 3. My sister is a clerk. \_\_\_\_\_ works in a bank near here.

A. She

B. Her

C. I

D. You

( ) 4. — How is the weather?

— \_\_\_\_\_ is raining.

A. The sky

B. It

C. The weather

D. The day

( ) 5. — I don't like chicken \_\_\_\_\_ fish. I like beef.

— I don't like chicken, \_\_\_\_\_ I like fish very much.

A. and, and

B. and, but

C. or, and

D. or, but

( ) 6. — Your speech is really wonderful!

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes, thanks

B. Thank you

C. That's right

D. With pleasure

( ) 7. There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ on the hill.

A. banana trees

B. bananas tree

C. bananas trees

D. banana tree

( ) 8. There \_\_\_\_\_ some old people taking a walk in the park.

- A. is B. has C. are D. have
- ( ) 9. —Who's that man \_\_\_\_\_ black?  
—Oh, he is Mr Brown.  
A. in B. on  
C. with D. of
- ( ) 10. —What's this?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ orange. \_\_\_\_\_ orange  
is \_\_\_\_\_ orange.  
A. a, The, a B. an, The, /  
C. a, An, / D. an, An, an
- ( ) 11. —Good morning, Miss Li!  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Sit down, please.  
B. Hello!  
C. Good morning, Jim!  
D. Fine, thank you.
- ( ) 12. —Dad, this is my friend, Lucy.  
—\_\_\_\_\_?  
A. How do you do  
B. How old are you  
C. Where are you from  
D. What class are you in
- ( ) 13. —Do you know how to say “海豚” \_\_\_\_\_  
English?  
—Dolphin.  
A. in B. on  
C. with D. at
- ( ) 14. —Is that your backpack?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. It's his backpack.  
A. Yes, it is  
B. Yes, it is a backpack  
C. No, it isn't  
D. No, it isn't a backpack
- ( ) 15. What colour \_\_\_\_\_ your coat?  
A. is B. are  
C. am D. has

## 二、单词拼写(根据中文提示填写单词,每空一词)

16. Mr and Mrs Smith have \_\_\_\_\_ (几个) children.  
17. China is becoming stronger and stronger in this \_\_\_\_\_ (世纪).  
18. \_\_\_\_\_ (星期三) is after Tuesday.  
19. Goodness me! Your \_\_\_\_\_ (发音) is very good.  
20. I'd like a pair of dark \_\_\_\_\_ (棕色的) shoes, please.  
21. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (分钟) are there in an hour?  
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ (整个) school meet together once a week.

23. We should pay more \_\_\_\_\_ (注意) to our written work.  
24. She wears \_\_\_\_\_ (颜色鲜艳的) clothes because she wants to be young and beautiful.  
25. The rain \_\_\_\_\_ (持续) for about three hours yesterday.

## 三、填空与改错

A. 根据括号中所给的中文写出单词,使句子意思完整正确。

26. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ (水) in the bottle.  
27. Mrs Jiang is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (唱) English songs.  
28. Daniel is an active boy and he is crazy about playing \_\_\_\_\_ (足球).  
29. The old man lives alone, but he doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ (孤独的) because he has many friends.  
30. They wanted to remind us that we should protect the \_\_\_\_\_ (环境) by showing us the beauty of nature.

B. 根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

31. Peter is much \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) than Kitty.  
32. September is the \_\_\_\_\_ (nine) month of the year.  
33. You should listen to your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) in class.  
34. I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home than go shopping with you.  
35. Sandy was \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) because she failed in the maths exam yesterday.

C. 下列句子中各有一处错误,请在不改变句子意思的前提下,将正确答案写在题后的横线上。

36. Please tell him don't to be late for school.

37. Kitty's uncle has gone to Beijing twice.

38. We don't know what to solve these problems.

39. It's very nice for you to bring me the newspapers and magazines.

40. The scientists are wondering whether can people grow plants on Mars.



## 一、完形填空

“What's the matter, mum?”

As soon as I enter the door, I find that my mother is 1. It's unusual — she usually opens the door

and welcomes me 2 a smile!

"She's dying," mum says sadly. I 3 what she says. The tulip(郁金香), mother's 4 is dying.

A month ago, we moved 5 our new house and mum bought a very beautiful tulip. Mum liked it very much. 6 she was free, she would sit 7 her armchair beside the tulip, 8 its beautiful colour and smell.

She treated(对待) it like a baby and looked after it 9. She put the tulip by the window and moved it from one place to 10 to give the tulip enough sunshine. The first thing she did after she 11 every morning was 12 the tulip. Mum also fertilized(施肥) it many times.

She hoped that with great care, the tulip would become more and more beautiful and 13. But the tulip was dying 14 too much sunshine, water and fertilizer.

It's true that mother loved the tulip. But this kind of love 15 be harmful. Love can sometimes kill what you love.

- ( ) 1. A. happy                      B. unhappy  
                    C. pleased                      D. pleasure
- ( ) 2. A. has                          B. with  
                    C. have                          D. there is
- ( ) 3. A. know                        B. love  
                    C. think                          D. find
- ( ) 4. A. favourite                    B. hate  
                    C. unlike                        D. like
- ( ) 5. A. into                          B. around  
                    C. across                        D. with
- ( ) 6. A. Though                      B. Because  
                    C. After                          D. Whenever
- ( ) 7. A. at                            B. in  
                    C. over                            D. under
- ( ) 8. A. enjoyed                      B. enjoys  
                    C. enjoying                      D. to enjoy
- ( ) 9. A. happily                      B. brightly  
                    C. carefully                      D. usually
- ( ) 10. A. other                        B. place  
                    C. two places                      D. another
- ( ) 11. A. got up                      B. made the bed  
                    C. played piano                    D. washed her face
- ( ) 12. A. to take                      B. to cut

- C. to water                      D. to pull
- ( ) 13. A. drier                      B. stronger  
                    C. wetter                        D. older
- ( ) 14. A. because                    B. so  
                    C. but                            D. because of
- ( ) 15. A. must                        B. should  
                    C. can                            D. need

## 二、书面表达

假如你是李强,你的美国笔友 Shirley 正在学习汉语。她在给你的来信中介绍了她的汉语老师的情况。请根据以下信息用英语写一封回信,向她介绍你的英语老师 Miss Li。

Appearance	Tall, slim, smart
Favourite colour	Blue
Hobbies	Reading, travelling
Personalities	Helpful, patient
Achievements	First prize in the teaching competition...

要求:

1. 词数:80 个左右;
2. 信的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
3. 文中不得出现真实的人名和校名等相关信息;
4. 根据所给信息作适当发挥,要求条理清楚,语意连贯,字迹工整。

Dear Shirley,

Thank you for telling me about your Chinese teacher. I think he has a good sense of humour. Now let me tell you something about my English teacher, Miss Li.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Li Qiang



## 第2讲 Book 1 Module 1—Revision Module A

## 考点梳理

## 【重点词组】

- |                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. be from                 | 来自      |
| 2. twelve years old        | 十二岁     |
| 3. in Class One            | 在一班     |
| 4. read books              | 看书      |
| 5. write on the blackboard | 在黑板上写   |
| 6. family name             | 姓       |
| 7. given name              | 名字      |
| 8. play basketball         | 打篮球     |
| 9. play tennis             | 打网球     |
| 10. play table tennis      | 打乒乓球    |
| 11. hotel/factory manager  | 宾馆/工厂经理 |
| 12. at the hospital        | 在医院     |
| 13. in a university        | 在大学里    |
| 14. a photo of             | 一张……照片  |
| 15. teacher's desk         | 讲台      |
| 16. in front of            | 在……前面   |
| 17. next to                | 在隔壁     |
| 18. in one's family        | 在某人的家庭里 |
| 19. look at                | 看       |
| 20. thank you for...       | 谢谢你的……  |
| 21. capital letter         | 大写字母    |
| 22. full stop              | 句号      |
| 23. question mark          | 问号      |
| 24. the King family        | 金一家     |
| 25. family tree            | 家谱      |

## 【重点句型】

1. be from... 来自……  
I'm from China and I'm Chinese.  
我来自中国,我是中国人。
2. 主语+be+名词……是……  
I'm a teacher. 我是老师。  
We're students. 我们是学生。
3. ... years old……岁了  
I'm twelve years old. 我十二岁了。  
How old...? ...几岁了?  
How old is he/she? 他/她几岁了?  
How old are you? 你几岁了?
4. They aren't... 他们/她们不是……

They aren't English. 他们/她们不是英国的。

5. Nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。  
Nice to meet you, too. 我也一样。
6. Welcome... to... 欢迎……到……  
Please welcome Betty and Tony to our school.  
请欢迎贝蒂和托尼到我们学校。
7. ... can/can't do... 能/不能做……  
I can speak English, but I can't speak Chinese.  
我能说英语,但我不能说汉语。
8. Can... do...? ...能做……吗?  
Yes, ... can. /No, ... can't.  
是,……能。/不,……不能。  
Can you ride a bike? 你能骑自行车吗?  
Yes, I can. /No, I can't. 是,我能。/不,我不能。
9. This is... 这是……  
This is Tony's father. 这是托尼的父亲。  
These are... 这些是……  
These are my parents. 这是我的爸爸妈妈。
10. —What's your mother's job?  
你妈妈的职业是什么?  
—She is an English teacher in a university in Beijing. 她是北京一所大学里的一位英语老师。
11. There is/are+名词+地点(地点也可放在句首)  
在……有……  
In our classroom, there is a blackboard.  
我们教室里有一块黑板。
12. There isn't/aren't+名词+地点  
在……没有……  
There isn't a computer on Miss Li's desk.  
李老师的书桌上没有电脑。  
There aren't any computers on our desks.  
我们的书桌上没有电脑。
13. Are/Is there+名词+地点?  
在……有……吗?  
—Are there any computers on your desk?  
你们的书桌上有电脑吗?  
—Yes, there are. /No, there aren't.  
是的,有的。/不,没有。
14. Where is/are...? ...在哪里?  
Where is the library? 图书馆在哪里?  
Where are the offices? 办公室在哪里?
15. have/has got... 有……

I have got one aunt. 我有个姑姑。

My dad's got a brother and a sister.

我的爸爸有一个弟弟和一个妹妹。

16. haven't/hasn't got... 没有……

I haven't got any brothers. 我没有兄弟。

My mum hasn't got a sister. 我妈妈没有姐妹。

17. Have/Has... got...? 有……吗?

Have you got any aunts or uncles?

你有姑姑和叔叔吗?

Has she got a big family?

她有个大家庭吗?

18. 一个简单句+but+一个简单句

Juice, water and milk are healthy drinks but coke isn't a healthy drink. 果汁、水、牛奶都是健康的饮料,但可乐不是。

### 例题精析

【例1】(2009年·浙江杭州)

—Again, my computer doesn't work.

—\_\_\_\_\_ must be something wrong with the CPU. (A)

A. There

B. That

C. It

D. These

【解析】考查 there be 句型。选 A。

【例2】(2009年·山东临沂)

Xiao Shenyang says that \_\_\_\_\_ job is to make people happy. (A)

A. his

B. he

C. him

D. himself

【解析】考查代词。表示他的工作应用 his。

【例3】(2008年·浙江宁波)

We have no \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages. (A)

A. vegetables

B. eggs

C. meat

D. fruit

【解析】考查名词在具体语境中的运用。后面提到的 peas, carrots 和 cabbages 均为蔬菜,故选 A。

【例4】

Mr Smith lives \_\_\_\_\_ that building. His house is \_\_\_\_\_ the fifth floor. (A)

A. in, on

B. of, to

C. on, in

D. to, at

【解析】考查介词。“在……里面”用 in, 表示在哪一楼层用 on, 故选 A。

【例5】(2008年·吉林长春)

—Mum, can I go to the movies today?

—Sure, but you \_\_\_\_\_ finish your school work first. (C)

A. can

B. can't

C. must

D. needn't

【解析】考查情态动词。can“能”, must“必须”, needn't“不需要”。根据句意“你必须先完成你的作业”,选 C。

【例6】(2008年·浙江宁波)

Look! There is \_\_\_\_\_ picture on the wall. How nice it is! (A)

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

【解析】考查冠词。不定冠词用在单数可数名词前,表示一类人或事物,在以辅音音素开头的单词前加不定冠词 a, 故选 A。

【例7】(2009年·浙江宁波)

There \_\_\_\_\_ some milk, two eggs and a few cakes on the table. (A)

A. is

B. are

C. has

D. have

【解析】考查 there be 句型。there be 句型的 be 动词的单复数形式由紧跟的名词 some milk 决定,故选 A。

【例8】

Are there \_\_\_\_\_ books on Miss Li's desk? (D)

A. a

B. an

C. some

D. any

【解析】本题为一般疑问句,且句中 books 为复数名词,所以 A、B 两项应排除。C、D 两项都表示“一些”,但 some 通常用在肯定句中,而 any 用于疑问句和否定句中。选 D。

【例9】

There are 24 students in our class. (改为一般疑问句,并作肯定回答)

【解析】将 there be 句型变为一般疑问句时,只需将相应的 be 动词提前即可,且句末句号改为问号。其肯定回答用 Yes, there+be 动词的相应形式,所以此题应变为:

—Are there 24 students in your class?

—Yes, there are.

【例10】

There are \_\_\_\_\_ (35) students in our class.

【解析】考查数字的写法,1~20 都可用一个单词直接表示出。表示几十几,要在十位数与个位数之间加连字符。应填 thirty-five。

## 中考集锦

## 一、单项填空

- ( ) 1. There are seven \_\_\_\_\_ in my family.  
A. peoples B. people  
C. a people D. the people
- ( ) 2. —Nice to meet you!  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Hello!  
B. How do you do?  
C. Good morning!  
D. Nice to meet you, too.
- ( ) 3. —What's your name, please?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'm from Qingdao  
B. Hello  
C. How are you  
D. My name is Jiang Lei
- ( ) 4. I'm in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. class one B. class One  
C. Class One D. One class
- ( ) 5. —\_\_\_\_\_.  
—She is fourteen.  
A. How is your sister  
B. What's your sister's name  
C. Where is she from  
D. How old is your sister
- ( ) 6. —\_\_\_\_\_.  
—I'm Chinese.  
A. How are you  
B. What class are you in  
C. Where are you from  
D. Are you Chinese
- ( ) 7. —You look \_\_\_\_\_ today, Julia!  
—Yeah, I've got an MP3. It's a birthday present from my parents.  
A. sad B. worried  
C. happy D. tired
- ( ) 8. —I'm going to Dalian to spend the holiday tomorrow.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Congratulations  
B. That's true  
C. Have a good time  
D. That's nothing
- ( ) 9. —Is there \_\_\_\_\_ money in your purse?

- No, there isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some, any B. any, any  
C. any, some D. some, some
- ( ) 10. Your jeans \_\_\_\_\_ dirty. You must wash them at once.  
A. are B. is  
C. am D. be
- ( ) 11. Hello! My name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. LiLei B. Wang Siqi  
C. Wang siqi D. Wang SiQi
- ( ) 12. I am David Green. My first name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. David B. Green  
C. David Green D. Green David
- ( ) 13. "I" \_\_\_\_\_ a word and a letter(字母).  
A. be B. is  
C. am D. are
- ( ) 14. —What's your \_\_\_\_\_ name?  
—Jane Smith.  
A. first B. last  
C. family D. full
- ( ) 15. —Is there a book on the desk?  
—Yes, there is \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.  
A. book B. one  
C. a D. an

## 二、单词拼写(根据所给中文或英文写出相应的单词)

16. Lucy and Lily are from England. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (英国人).
17. Miss Green is \_\_\_\_\_ (从……来) America.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ (有) two maps and some pictures on the wall.
19. Her father \_\_\_\_\_ (没有) got any sisters.
20. Do you like playing computer games or \_\_\_\_\_ (观看) TV?
21. —What's his \_\_\_\_\_ (爸爸的) job?  
—He is a teacher.
22. I can see \_\_\_\_\_ (十九) students in the classroom.
23. This is my classroom. There are 50 students in \_\_\_\_\_ (we) class.
24. That's not my bag. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (Lily).
25. Sandy has lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (业余爱好).

## 三、根据中文完成句子

26. 他们的父母都在实验室前面。  
Their parents are all \_\_\_\_\_ the science lab.
27. 你比我高,请站到我的后面去吧!  
You are taller than I. Please stand \_\_\_\_\_ me.
28. 我的家紧挨着学校。

My home is \_\_\_\_\_ our school.

29. 在桌子上面有一本书。

There is a book \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.

30. 在我们学校里有 20 个班级。

\_\_\_\_\_ twenty classes in our school.

31. 你的教室里有电视吗? 不, 没有。

\_\_\_\_\_ any TVs in your classroom?

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

32. 这个女孩的桌子上有字典吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary on the girl's desk?

四、下列句子中各有一处错误, 请找出来并在题后横线上改正

33. I can see a picture in the wall. \_\_\_\_\_

34. The light is up the desk. \_\_\_\_\_

35. Lily and Lucy are sister. \_\_\_\_\_

36. Lily and Lucy like their's bedroom. \_\_\_\_\_

37. Some flower and a bed are in her room. \_\_\_\_\_

38. Two windows are on the wall. \_\_\_\_\_

39. A yellow door is in the wall, either. \_\_\_\_\_

40. You can look flowers and books on it. \_\_\_\_\_

41. What is Jim father's name? \_\_\_\_\_

42. Thanks you very much. \_\_\_\_\_

43. There are a book and a cup on the desk. \_\_\_\_\_

五、句型转换

44. The library is in front of the science lab. (对画线部分提问)

45. There are some pears in Li Lei's bag. (改为否定句)

46. Polly is five years old. (对画线部分提问)

47. — \_\_\_\_\_ (根据答语写出问句)

—The library? Oh, it's next to the office.

48. There is no park on this street. (改为同义句)

There \_\_\_\_\_ park on this street.

49. They have got some colour pictures. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ colour pictures?



#### 一、阅读理解

##### A

Mr Brown was the manager of an office in London. He lived in the country and came up to work by train. He liked walking from the station to his office unless it was raining, because it gave him some exercise.

One morning he was walking along the street

when a stranger stopped him and said to him, "You may not remember me, sir, but seven years ago I came to London without a penny in my pockets. I stopped you in the street and asked you to lend me some money, and you gave me five pounds, because you said that you were willing to take a chance so as to (为了) give a man start on the road to success."

Mr Brown thought for a few minutes and then said, "Yes, I remember you. Go on with your story."

"Well," answered the stranger, "are you still willing to take a chance?"

( ) 1. Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lived in the city of London

B. worked in an office

C. walked to London every day

D. was a train driver

( ) 2. Mr Brown liked walking because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was a good runner

B. he wanted to be healthy

C. he wanted to save money

D. he wanted to help others

( ) 3. Mr Brown walked to his office \_\_\_\_\_.

A. every day

B. when he went to work early

C. when it wasn't raining

D. when it was raining

( ) 4. What do you think about the stranger?

A. Perhaps he was a clever but lazy man.

B. He knew Mr Brown very well.

C. He was one of Mr Brown's neighbours.

D. Mr Brown knew him.

( ) 5. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?

A. Mr Brown was kind-hearted.

B. The stranger got another five pounds at last.

C. Mr Brown was not willing to help others.

D. Mr Brown believed the stranger very much.

##### B

It's 8:00 pm. You are sitting in front of the television and feel like some chocolate ice cream. You can't stop thinking about it. If you can't find any in the fridge, you may even go to the shop to get some.

We all have those strong wishes for delicious food like ice cream, fast noodles, or fried chicken. Eating a little is not bad for your health, but eating too much can give you weight problems. So how do you stop

yourself from eating more? Experts(专家) have some easy ways to get over your cravings(抵制诱惑).

**Let them pass.** Studies show that the cravings last only about 10 minutes, so try to wait for a short time to let the cravings pass before you walk into the kitchen or to the shop.

**Eat less at a time.** You need to care about how much you are eating. Try to eat only a bit of food at one time. For example, put potato chips in a small bowl and just eat those in it.

**Eat healthy food.** Try to eat a similar(相似的) food that is healthier than the one you want. A glass of milk is better than sweets. Or, low-fat yogurt(酸奶) is healthier than ice cream.

**Eat all kinds of food.** Every food is good for your health if you eat in a right way.

( ) 6. The word "them" in "Let them pass" means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. the cravings for clothes
- B. the cravings for food
- C. the cravings for money
- D. the cravings for video games

( ) 7. From Paragraph 4(第4段), we know we'd better \_\_\_\_\_ to keep healthy.

- A. care about what we are eating
- B. eat beef on a big plate

C. not eat too much at a time

D. eat more potato chips

( ) 8. This passage mainly(主要) tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we'd better not have chocolate ice cream
- B. we need to know what we eat every day
- C. not every food is good for our health
- D. how we can stop ourselves from eating more

## 二、书面表达

请根据下面的提示,用英语写一段自我介绍。80个词左右。

Name	Liu Dong	Age	16
Hobby	Playing football, Listening to the music	The subjects you like best	History, Music
Father	A manager		
Mother	A teacher		

## 第3讲 Book 1 Module 6—Revision Module B

## 考点梳理

## 【重点词组】

1. an invitation to... 邀请某人做某事
2. go to the cinema 去看电影
3. in the morning/afternoon/evening 在早上/下午/晚上
4. on Sunday 在星期日
5. invite somebody to do something 邀请某人做某事
6. be on 上演, 放映
7. like somebody to do something 喜欢某人做某事
8. this week 本周
9. a swimming/piano lesson 一节游泳/钢琴课
10. best wishes 最诚挚的祝福
11. at the cinema 在电影院
12. have classes 上课
13. stay at home 待在家里
14. school day 学校生活/上课日
15. talk about 谈论
16. at half past six 在六点半
17. what day 什么日子/星期几
18. what about 怎么样
19. have a Chinese/science/maths lesson 上一堂语文/科学/数学课
20. get up 起床
21. have breakfast/lunch/dinner 吃早饭/中饭/晚饭
22. have a break 休息
23. talk to 与……谈论
24. go home 回家
25. do one's homework 做家庭作业
26. go to bed 上床睡觉
27. have a party 举行聚会
28. make a cake 做蛋糕
29. send somebody something 送某人某物
30. give somebody something 给某人某物
31. listen to music 听音乐
32. a box of chocolates 一盒巧克力
33. a cinema/concert ticket 一张电影票/音乐会的票
34. a pair of jeans/trainers 一条牛仔褲/一双软运动鞋
35. lots of=a lot of 许多

36. read novels/books 看小说/书
37. go to a concert 去听音乐会
38. on TV 通过电视, 在电视上
39. think of 想出
40. a trip to the zoo 动物园之行
41. sixteen thousand 一万六千
42. come from 来自
43. like to do/doing something 喜欢做某事
44. would like to do something 想要做某事
45. North/South America 北/南美洲
46. live in the forest 生活在森林里
47. in the grassland 在草原上
48. in the desert 在沙漠里
49. in the jungle 在热带雨林里
50. all around the world 全世界
51. stay healthy 保持健康
52. on the computer 在电脑上
53. connect... to... 把……连接到……
54. switch on 接通, 开(电灯、电器)
55. open a new document 打开一个新文件
56. save the document 保存文件
57. go online 上网
58. travel plans 旅行计划
59. on the Internet 在网上
60. play games 玩游戏
61. download music 下载音乐
62. send e-mails 发送电子邮件
63. check the train timetable 查看列车时刻表
64. at the weekend 在周末
65. what kind of music 哪种音乐

## 【重点句型】

1. Would you like to do...? 你想要做……?  
—Would you like to go to the cinema?  
你想去看电影吗?  
—That's a good idea.  
好主意。
2. Let's do... 让我们做……  
Let's go in the evening. 让我们晚上去吧。
3. When is...? It's... 在什么时候? 它在……  
—When is the piano lesson? 钢琴课是什么时候?  
—It's in the morning. 在早上。
4. ... is at/in/on...

*The Lion King* is at Dalian Stadium.

《狮子王》在大连体育馆上映。

5. It's+时间 时间是……

—What time is it? 几点了?

—It's half past six. 六点半。

6. What about+名词/代词/doing? ……怎么样?

I have a sister. What about you?

我有个姐姐,你呢?

What about a birthday present?

(准备)一件生日礼物怎么样?

7. go+and+动词 去做……

They go to the playground and play football.

他们去操场踢足球。

8. 主语+always/usually/often/seldom/never+动词+其他

……总是/通常/经常/很少/从没……

I usually have a party for my birthday.

我通常为自己的生日举办聚会。

9. send somebody something 送某人某物

We usually send him a birthday card.

我们通常送给他一张生日卡片。

10. He/She/It/The boy/My mother+动词的第三人称单数+其他

He usually likes computer games.

他通常喜欢玩电脑游戏。

11. He/She/It/The boy/My mother+doesn't+动词原形+其他

He doesn't like football. 他不喜欢踢足球。

12. —Let's give him a computer game.

我们给他一个电脑游戏吧。

—No, he never plays computer games.

不,他从不玩电脑游戏。

13. —Let's go to a football match on Saturday.

星期六我们去看足球赛吧。

—Good idea! 好主意!

14. —Let's have a birthday party!

我们举行个生日聚会吧!

—A birthday party! That's a great idea!

生日聚会! 好主意!

15. —Happy birthday to you! 生日快乐!

—Thank you. 谢谢。

16. Does+主语(第三人称单数)+动词原形…?

Yes, 主语+does. /No, 主语+doesn't.

—Does the tiger come from Europe?

老虎来自欧洲吗?

—No, it doesn't.

不,它不是。

17. 主语+come(s) from+地名 ……来自……

The kangaroo comes from Australia.

袋鼠来自澳大利亚。

18. What's the+名词? ……是什么?

What's the mouse? 鼠标是什么?

19. How often do/does+主语+do something?

……时隔多久做某事?

How often do you use a computer?

你每隔多久用一次电脑?

### 例题精析

【例1】(2009年·浙江温州)

—I don't like vegetables, so I \_\_\_\_\_ eat them.

—But they are good for your health. ( D )

A. always

B. usually

C. often

D. seldom

【解析】考查表示频率的时间副词。根据上下文含义可知是否定的,故选D。

【例2】(2009年·湖北武汉)

—Would you please lend me your bike?

—\_\_\_\_\_. ( A )

A. Sure

B. No, thanks

C. Never mind

D. It was a pleasure

【解析】考查情景对话。表示答应对方的请求,选A。

【例3】(2009年·湖北武汉)

—What does your sister like doing in her spare time?

—She \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV. ( A )

A. likes

B. liked

C. has liked

D. had liked

【解析】考查时态。从问句可知是一般现在时,故选A。

【例4】(2008年·青海西宁)

My cousin had an accident \_\_\_\_\_ a cold winter morning. ( C )

A. in

B. at

C. on

D. for

【解析】考查表时间的介词。在上午用in,但指具体的某一天或具体某一天的某个时间段,用on。选C。

【例5】

We \_\_\_\_\_ football tomorrow afternoon.

( B )

A. play

B. are going to play

C. plays

D. is going to play

【解析】 tomorrow afternoon 短语很明显表示将来,所以应用一般将来时态,其构成为 be going to + 动词原形。又因句子主语为 we,表示复数,故应选 B。

## 【例 6】

There's going to be a football match \_\_\_\_\_ Monday afternoon. ( C )

- A. in B. at  
C. on D. for

【解析】 表示具体的某一天的下午要用介词 on。选 C。

## 【例 7】

Do you often \_\_\_\_\_ a football match on TV? ( C )

- A. see B. look at  
C. watch D. read

【解析】 表示看球赛、看电视要用动词 watch。选 C。

## 【例 8】

Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ bananas? ( A )

- A. some B. any  
C. much D. a little

【解析】 would you like sth. 表示询问某人想要什么,虽然是一般疑问句式,但 some 不需要变成 any。选 A。

## 【例 9】 (2009 年·浙江嘉兴)

My father is not good at cooking. He often asks my mother \_\_\_\_\_. ( A )

- A. to help him B. to be helped  
C. not to help him D. how to help him

【解析】 考查 ask sb. to do sth., 根据上下文得知需要帮助,故选 A。

## 【例 10】 (2008 年·黑龙江)

—Would you like some bread for breakfast?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'm full. ( C )

- A. Yes, please B. Sure. I'd love to  
C. No, thanks D. No, thank

【解析】 考查交际用语,回绝吃某食物时的用语,用 No, thanks. 选 C。

## 基础训练

- ( ) 1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the zoo.  
A. two kinds B. two kinds of  
C. two kind of D. many kinds  
( ) 2. The last day of the week is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sunday B. Monday  
C. Saturday D. February

- ( ) 3. Li Lei usually does \_\_\_\_\_ homework at 8 in the evening.  
A. him B. his  
C. he D. himself  
( ) 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of tea.  
A. would like B. could like  
C. can like D. am like  
( ) 5. School is over. Let's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go to home B. go home  
C. go to the home D. to home  
( ) 6. He goes to the park \_\_\_\_\_ a rainy morning.  
A. in B. at  
C. on D. during  
( ) 7. The man \_\_\_\_\_ his coat as soon as he walked into the warm room.  
A. took away B. took down  
C. took off D. took on  
( ) 8. I often \_\_\_\_\_ at seven in the morning.  
A. have breakfast B. have a breakfast  
C. have the breakfast D. have lunch  
( ) 9. When do you \_\_\_\_\_ school and \_\_\_\_\_ home?  
A. get to, get B. go to, go to  
C. get, get to D. go, go to  
( ) 10. —\_\_\_\_\_ the twins from America?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. They're from Canada.  
A. Are, No B. Are, Yes  
C. Do, No D. Do, Yes  
( ) 11. Han Mei likes reading and reads \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
A. a lot B. a lots of  
C. lots of D. lot  
( ) 12. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in our school.  
A. two thousand B. two thousands  
C. thousand of D. two thousands of  
( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ students in our class join the League.  
A. Ten more B. Much more  
C. More any D. More ten  
( ) 14. —Who is your \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Li Lei is.  
A. computer B. keyboard  
C. monitor D. mouse  
( ) 15. The film is \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.  
A. / B. at  
C. on D. be



## 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

16. I have two new \_\_\_\_\_ (dictionary).  
 17. —What can you see on the wall?  
 —I can see some \_\_\_\_\_ (photo).  
 18. What colour \_\_\_\_\_ (be) they?  
 19. Let \_\_\_\_\_ (we) play the piano.  
 20. We are from China. We are \_\_\_\_\_ (China).  
 21. This monkey \_\_\_\_\_ (be) from Yunnan Province.  
 22. This is a bird. It \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Africa.  
 23. My brother can \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) across the river.  
 24. These \_\_\_\_\_ (Europe) can speak a lot of Chinese.  
 25. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you water the flowers.

## 三、单词拼写

26. Have you ever collected waste paper and glass for \_\_\_\_\_ (回收)?  
 27. A washing \_\_\_\_\_ (机器) can help us wash clothes.  
 28. I like singing and \_\_\_\_\_ (跳舞) very much.  
 29. Man is doing a lot of bad things to \_\_\_\_\_ (损害) the environment.  
 30. We know much English now. So I think we can \_\_\_\_\_ (打) phone calls in English.  
 31. Some students are in the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_ (其他) are not.  
 32. The people in the shop are very \_\_\_\_\_ (友好) and helpful.  
 33. Have you ever talked to a \_\_\_\_\_ (外国人)?  
 34. We \_\_\_\_\_ (也) want to have a computer room.  
 35. You must look after your mother and give her \_\_\_\_\_ (药) at the right time.

## 四、根据中文完成句子

36. 我想去电影院。  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the cinema.  
 37. 让我们打排球去吧!  
 \_\_\_\_\_ play volleyball!  
 38. 现在他在电影院。  
 He is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
 39. 我们班有六十个学生。  
 \_\_\_\_\_ sixty students in our class.  
 40. 图书室与体育馆紧挨着。  
 The library is \_\_\_\_\_ the gym.  
 41. 你会骑马吗?  
 Can you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 42. 她今年十六岁了。  
 She is sixteen \_\_\_\_\_.  
 43. 狮子来自非洲。  
 Lions \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.

44. 你最喜欢的动物是什么?

What's your \_\_\_\_\_?

45. 可乐不是健康的食品。

Coke isn't a \_\_\_\_\_.

## 五、用所给动词短语的适当形式填空

have lunch, get up, have supper, leave home,  
take off, go to bed, begin class, have breakfast

46. It's nine thirty in the evening. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 47. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the day.  
 48. —On weekdays, what time \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —At 6:30.  
 49. Every morning Ann \_\_\_\_\_ at 6:00 and then she washes.  
 50. —Look at the girl! Where is she going?  
 —She is going to school. She \_\_\_\_\_ now and she is saying "goodbye" to her mother.  
 51. Stop talking, class. It's time \_\_\_\_\_.

## 提高训练

## 一、完形填空

One Saturday afternoon, Kate went to buy something for her sister and herself.

As Kate was coming out of a 1, a young lady walked towards her. She said she was Miss Green—a good friend of Kate's sister. Kate 2 her. Then she called a taxi to send Kate home. She 3 the driver where he should go. Kate was 4 that it was not in the direction of her home.

"5?" Kate asked. The lady smiled.

When they came to a quiet road, a big rough man 6 on the road. He stopped the taxi driver, knocked him down, and threw him out of the 7. At the same time, Miss Green took out of a knife and 8 it at Kate. She asked Kate to keep 9. The man then started the taxi.

"Oh, my God! I'm being kidnapped(绑架)," Kate said to herself.

She tried to escape, but not 10. Suddenly an 11 came to her. She took out a lipstick(口红) from her pocket, wrote "SOS" on the window, and covered the word with her 12.

A few minutes later, a police car 13 and the policeman saw the sign. When the kidnappers saw the policeman they stopped the taxi, jumped into the grass, and ran away.