



丛书主编 孙金冠宇

绝对全面提升中考成绩



中考权威专家执笔

主编 杨福惊

绝对 中考

PATH TO HIGH SCHOOL

英语

充实而不冗余的完美，
是我们千锤百炼、积淀多年追求的结果。
绝对提升中考成绩的超高性价比的学习精品，
呈现ing……

山西出版集团 山西教育出版社

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2009中考题训练 —— 最新信息速递

三年中考题集结 —— 荟萃试题精华

ISBN 978-7-5440-2404-4



9 787544 024044

定价：26.00元

绝对全面提升中考成绩

2010

中考大突破

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

绝对中考 / 英语 / 孙金冠等主编. — 3 版. — 太原: 山西教育出版社, 2009. 9

ISBN 978-7-5440-2404-4

I. 绝… II. 孙… III. 英语课—初中—升学参考资料

IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 141277 号

绝对中考·英语

责任编辑 康 健

复 审 李 飞

终 审 刘立平

印装监制 贾永胜

出版发行 山西出版集团·山西教育出版社

(太原市水西门街馒头巷7号 电话: 4035711 邮编: 030002)

印 装 太原市海泉印刷有限公司

开 本 880×1230 1/16

印 张 13

字 数 522 千字

版 次 2009 年 9 月第 3 版 2009 年 9 月山西第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5440-2404-4

定 价 26.00 元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 请与印刷厂联系调换。电话: 0351-6071889

目 录

C O N T E N T S

第一部分 单项选择

一、名 词	1
经典题精讲	1
易错题例析	2
2009 中考题训练	3
三年中考题集结	3
二、代 词	4
经典题精讲	4
易错题例析	7
2009 中考题训练	8
三年中考题集结	9
三、形容词与副词	11
经典题精讲	11
易错题例析	13
2009 中考题训练	15
三年中考题集结	16
四、介 词	18
经典题精讲	18
易错题例析	19
2009 中考题训练	21
三年中考题集结	21
五、数词与冠词	23
经典题精讲	23
易错题例析	24
2009 中考题训练	25
三年中考题集结	25
六、动 词	26
经典题精讲	26
易错题例析	30
2009 中考题训练	39
三年中考题集结	41
七、短语搭配	47
经典题精讲	47
易错题例析	48
2009 中考题训练	49
三年中考题集结	49
八、主从复合句	51
经典题精讲	51
易错题例析	53
2009 中考题训练	55
三年中考题集结	56
九、并列句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句、倒装句	58
经典题精讲	58

易错题例析	60
2009 中考题训练	62
三年中考题集结	63
十、交际用语及常识	65
经典题精讲	65
2009 中考题训练	67
三年中考题集结	67

第二部分 完形填空

经典题精讲	71
2009 中考题训练	78
三年中考题集结	83

第三部分 阅读理解

经典题精讲	93
2009 中考题训练	100
三年中考题集结	105

第四部分 任务型阅读(综合阅读)

经典题精讲	118
2009 中考题训练	122
三年中考题集结	125

第五部分 补全对话

经典题精讲	131
2009 中考题训练	134
三年中考题集结	135

第六部分 词汇积累

经典题精讲	142
2009 中考题训练	145
三年中考题集结	146

第七部分 翻译句子及句型转换

经典题精讲	151
2009 中考题训练	153
三年中考题集结	154

第八部分 书面表达

经典题精讲	158
2009 中考题训练	161
三年中考题集结	164
答案全析全解	170

绝对中考 第一部分 单项选择

一、名词

经典题精讲

●考点1 微小语境中名词词义

【例1】 John always says that he likes apples of all the _____.

A. vegetables B. fruits C. drinks (2009 成都)

精讲

题干中出现了 he likes apples 他喜欢吃苹果, 下文中应是水果, 不能是 A. vegetables 蔬菜, 也不可能是 C. drinks 饮料。

【答案】 B

【例2】 _____ work is very important in a discussion.

A. Team B. House C. Farm D. School

精讲

team work 为“合作”之意, house work 为“家务”之意; farm work 为“农活”之意; school work “校务”; 再看本句意用 team work 才合情理。

【答案】 A

●考点2 名词单复数

【例3】 —What's in the cupboard?

—A few _____, but little _____.

A. apples, coffee B. coffee, apples
C. apple, coffees D. coffees, apple

(2009 沈阳)

精讲

apple 为可数名词, 复数形式为 apples; coffee 为不可数名词, 没有复数形式。a few 意为“几个”, 用来修饰可数名词复数; little 意为“少或几乎没有”, 用来修饰不可数名词。故由题意可知本题选 A。

【答案】 A

【例4】 British people eat _____ a lot, and they are usually cooked in different ways.

A. chicken B. beef
C. fish D. potatoes

(2008 青岛)

精讲

chicken, beef 和 fish 都是物质名词, 为不可数名词, 用代词指代时用 it 单数形式; 题干下文中用代词 they 为复数, potatoes 为可数名词复数, 故用 D 项正确。

【答案】 D

【例5】 All the _____ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th, because it was their own holiday.

A. man B. men C. woman D. women

(2007 重庆)

精讲

此题考查名词修饰名词的复数形式, teachers 为复数, 故前边实义名词也用复数形式, 故 women teachers 正确。一名男教师为“a man teacher”; 两名男医生“two men doctors”。另外, 此题说三八节, 故 D 正确。

【答案】 D

【例6】 How many _____ are there in the international village?

A. Chinese B. Russian C. American

(2006 广东课改区)

精讲

此题考名词复数形式, 这三个选项从意思上看放在此句中正确, 但此空需填一个名词复数形式, 因 How many 修饰的名词需复数形式, Chinese 为单、复数形式相同, Russian 和 American 变复数时应在其后加 s, 故用 Chinese 语法正确。

【答案】 A

●考点3 名词所有格形式

【例7】 Can you imagine what life will be like in _____ time?

A. 20 years' B. 20 year's
C. 20-years' D. 20-years (2008 河北)

精讲

本题考时间名词 year 复数所有格形式用 ' 形式。in 20 years' time 相当于 in 20 years; year 复数为 years 后有 s 形式, 故复数后只加 ' 形式即可。

【答案】 A

【例8】 This is my _____ book.

A. brother John B. brother's John
C. brother's John's D. brother John's

my brother 与 John 是同位语,要表示“我兄弟 John 的书”故在 John 后加表示所有格形式的's 即可。

精讲

【答案】 D

例 9 It's over _____ from Shijiazhuang to Beijing.

- A. three hours' drive B. three hour's drive
C. three hours' drives D. three hours drive

(2006 河北课改实验区)

名词所有格形式加“'s”,本题中时间名词所有格也用“'s”形式,因 hours 为复数形式,其所有格形式为 hours',“'”后不再用“s”。

精讲

【答案】 A

●考点 4 文化背景常识

例 10 English is spoken as the first language in _____.

- A. Japan B. France C. Canada D. Russia

(2006 黄冈课改实验区)

此题是通过四个国家名词“Japan 日本, France 法国, Canada 加拿大, Russia 俄国”来考查学生所掌握的文化背景知识,我们知道美国、加拿大、英国、新西兰、澳大利亚等是把英语作为第一语言的国家,因此此题答案为 C。

精讲

【答案】 C

例 11 —How can I see thick snow in most northern parts of China?

—You have to wait till _____ comes, Steve.

- A. summer B. autumn C. winter (2009 山西)

此题是考查学生常识,由上文问“我怎么能看到中国北部地区的厚雪”,可知一定是要等到冬季到来,故选 winter。

精讲

【答案】 C

易 错 题 例 析

英 语

●1. 不可数名词

例 1 Jenny gave us _____ on how to improve English.

- A. some advices B. many advices
C. some advice D. an advice

(2008 黄冈)

分析

advice 此处为不可数名词,“建议”之意,故不能出现 advices 和 an advice 形式。

【答案】 C

错题透析 要掌握好此类题型,只能牢记所学的不可数名词有哪些;另外,从给的干扰项中可看出 A. 一些建议, B. 许多建议, D. 一条建议可知,放到题干中意思都正确,此题又为单选题,用排除法也可知 C. some advice 为正确选择。再如: news, information 为不可数名词;物质名词,抽象名词等为不可数名词。

●2. 所有格形式错误

例 2 This is _____ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much.

- A. Lucy and Lily's B. Lucy's and Lily's
C. Lucy's and Lily D. Lucy and Lily

(2008 重庆渝中)

分析

A. 为 Lucy 和 Lily 共同拥有的房间; B. 为 Lucy 和 Lily 分别拥有的房间; C、D 为明显错误形式。从此题下文中可知 it 指一个房间,故为共同所有。

【答案】 A

例 3 Our school is just ten _____ walk from my home.

- A. minute's B. minutes' C. minute

分析

表示时间名词所有格形式为“'s”或“'s”形式。以 s 结尾的复数形式只能用“'”形式。如说“1 分钟步行的路程”即 a minute's walk。

【答案】 B

错题透析 要记牢名词所有格的几种形式,答以上题就迎刃而解了。

如表示几个人共有的一样东西,只需在最后一个人的名字后加“'s”即可,如果是几个人各自所有,则在每个名字后加“'s”形式。Jim and Mike's room 吉姆和麦克(共有)的房间; Jim's and Mike's rooms 吉姆和麦克(各自)的房间。

再如表示时间和距离的名词所有格形式用“'s”形式; tomorrow's homework 明天的作业; yesterday's newspaper 昨天的报纸; an hour's walk 一小时的路程; five weeks' drive 开车五周的路程。

2009

中考题训练

1. —Shall we go shopping now?
—Sorry. It's not the right _____, I'm too tired.
A. way B. weather
C. place D. moment (2009 安徽)
2. Look at the flowers! They are in different _____: red, yellow, pink....
A. colors B. sizes C. prices D. names
(2009 山西)
3. Shanghai World Expo (世博会) will open _____ a _____ time.
A. in, year's B. after, years
C. in, years' D. after, years' (2009 东营)
4. —Taking a walk in the evening is a good _____.
—So it is, it keeps us healthy.
A. habit B. hobby C. rule D. favor (2009 泰安)
5. Let's get some _____ about tourism on the Internet.
A. information B. message C. invention (2009 山西)
6. It's five years since we began to enjoy a _____ spring holiday each year.
A. ten-day B. ten day C. ten day's D. ten-days
(2009 杭州)

三年中考题集结

1. At the end of the volleyball match, our school _____ won by 3:1.
A. members B. group C. team D. fans
(2008 沈阳)
2. —I want to buy the book "Cold Mountain". Do you know its _____?
—Not really. Maybe three dollars.
A. cover B. size C. color D. price
(2008 宁波)
3. We have no _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.
A. vegetables B. eggs C. meat D. fruit
(2008 宁波)
4. —Do you like to listen to "Mozart"?
—Yes. Listening to _____ is my favorite.
A. songs B. music C. stories D. news
(2008 山东)
5. He didn't tell his parents he was going home because he wanted to give them a _____.
A. joy B. surprise C. shock D. happiness
(2008 山东)
6. After moving to their new house, the Lees bought some _____ in the mall nearby.
A. furniture B. chair C. table D. shelf
(2008 上海)
7. People in America eat much _____.
A. coffee B. onions C. beef D. iced water (2008 石家庄)
8. When I hurriedly got to the airport, the lady at the window told me that there were no _____ left on that plane.
A. places B. seats C. space D. room
(2008 河南)
9. —I plan to go out for a trip, but I'm afraid I don't know the _____.
—A map is helpful, I think.
A. price B. way C. time
(2008 厦门)
10. Betty likes _____ very much. She draws pictures every day.
A. art B. music C. sport D. science
(2008 北京)
11. The music made me think of the _____ of a running stream.
A. shout B. noise C. voice D. sound
(2008 安徽)
12. As a _____, he tries to give the firsthand information to the public as soon as possible.
A. secretary B. passenger C. professor D. reporter
(2008 大连)
13. All the students in my class decided to have the next meeting in one _____ time.
A. week B. weeks C. week's D. weeks'
(2007 沈阳)
14. _____ room is big and bright. They like it very much.
A. Tom and Sam B. Tom's and Sam
C. Tom and Sam's D. Tom's and Sam's
(2007 河北)
15. —Would you like some _____?
—No, thank you. I'm not hungry at all.
A. tea B. water C. bread D. coffee
(2007 西安)
16. I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th. So I've got two _____ holiday.
A. weeks B. week's C. weeks' D. week
(2007 临沂)

17. The PLA man saved three _____ lives in the accident.
A. children's B. children C. child D. child's
(2007 济南)
18. He is thirsty. Please give him some _____ to drink.
A. rice B. meat C. water D. oranges
(2007 济南)
19. —Look, the tall building looks very modern.
—Yes, and there is a garden on its _____. A garden in the air!
A. top B. ground C. side D. floor
(2007 河南)
20. Fen notes(分币) were not used often in our daily life. So since April, 2007, they are out of _____.
A. date B. work C. way D. use
(2007 山东)
21. —Would you like something to drink?
— _____, please.
A. Meat B. Rice C. Water D. Bread
(2007 北京课标卷)
22. —You didn't send me an e-mail last night, did you?
—Sorry. My _____ broken down. I couldn't get online.
A. computer B. car C. clock D. camera
(2007 安徽)
23. Mr White is _____ father. He loves his daughters.
A. Lucy's and Lily's B. Lucy's and Lily
C. Lucy and Lily's D. Lucy and Lily
(2007 巴中)
24. —What's your favourite _____?
—Oranges.
A. color B. fruit C. juice D. vegetable
(2007 芜湖)
25. My uncle likes _____, so he has brought back five street dogs.
A. books B. songs C. sports D. animals
(2007 北京大纲卷)
26. _____ can be downloaded from the Internet and seen on computers.
A. Jokes B. Films C. Songs D. News
(2007 大连)
27. —Come and see me in _____.
—With pleasure. That's what I'm expecting.
A. two or three days'
B. two or three day's time
C. two or three days' time
(2007 哈尔滨)
28. My mother bought some _____ for my birthday party yesterday.
A. apple B. banana C. orange D. meat
(2006 湘西自治州)
29. —Do you like fruit?
—Yes, I like _____ best.
A. yogurt B. chicken C. pears D. bread
(2006 莆田课改区)
30. The teacher said we needed to choose three _____ for the school concert.
A. farmers B. doctors C. drivers D. singers
(2006 重庆课改区)

英
语

二、代 词

经 典 题 精 讲

●考点 1 人称代词和指示代词的区别

- 例 1 —Look! What's _____ in the sky?
—It looks like a kite.
A. this B. that C. those (2009 山西)

精讲

指示代词 this(these) 一般用来指空间或时间上较近的事物, that(those) 一般用来指空间或时间上较远的事物。由回答“那看起来像个风筝”可知不能用表示复数意义的指示代词 those, 故选 that。

【答案】

B

- 例 2 —Have you heard the good news?
—No, what _____?
A. is it B. is there
C. are they D. are those
(2008 苏州)

精讲

此题通过对话:“你听到了那个好消息了吗?”下句说:“没有听到,什么好消息?”下句中要求用一个代词代替上文中 the good news, news 为不可数名词,所以指代 news 用 it 而不能用复数代词 they 或 those; is there 为 there be 某处有某物句型,此处语法,句意不符。故正确答案为 is it, 用 it 代替 news。

【答案】

A

- 例 3 —John, someone in your class phoned you this morning.
—Oh, who was _____?
A. he B. she C. it D. that
(2006 江西)

此题问“是哪一位?”时并不知是男是女,这时不能用 he,也不能用 she,只能用 it 来代替,也就是说在不知男女的情况下,只能用代词 it; that 为指示代词,在电话用语中问“您是哪位?”时才用 that,即 Who's that (speaking)? 本题不是打电话的用语,上文中说“John,你班有人早上给你打电话了。”下句问“啊,是谁?”。

精讲

【答案】 C

●考点 2 物主代词,人称代词主格、宾格的区别

例 4 —Excuse me, are these books _____?

—No, they are _____ classmate's.

A. his, he B. hers, hers C. your, mine D. yours, my

(2009 福州)

此题第一空单独使用要用名词性物主代词,第二个空修饰名词所有格,要用形容词性物主代词,故选 D。

精讲

【答案】 D

例 5 We like Mr Green because he often tells _____ funny stories in class.

A. we B. us C. our D. ours

(2008 重庆)

本句意为“我们喜欢格林先生,因为在课上,他总给我们讲有趣的故事。”tell sb. stories 给某人讲故事, sb. 这里是我们,宾格用 us 作宾语。we 主格,our, ours 分别为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

精讲

【答案】 B

例 6 —Mom, I want to ask grandpa a question.

—Oh, _____ is reading a newspaper upstairs.

A. He B. Him C. His D. Himself

(2007 重庆)

根据此题语境问:“妈妈,我要问爷爷问题。”母亲说“他在楼上读报纸”。故用 A. He 主格人称代词; B. Him 为宾格, C. His 为物主代词, D. Himself 为反身代词。

精讲

【答案】 A

例 7 Kate has lost _____ key. _____ asked _____ for help.

A. her, He, I B. his, He, me
C. his, She, I D. her, She, me

(2006 威海)

此题首先考表示“她的”her 物主代词, her key 正确,因前边出现女名 Kate; 然后考主格 she “她”, 然后根据句意和语法要求 asked 为谓语动词, 后需用代词宾格形式, me 为宾格, 故 D 正确。

精讲

【答案】 D

●考点 3 代词主格、宾格的区别

例 8 Sally is a cute and lively girl. We all like _____.

A. she B. her C. hers (2008 太原)

前句说“Sally 是个可爱活泼的女孩子, 我们都喜欢她”, 这里 like 为动词, 后加宾语, 代词需用宾格形式, she 为主格, her 为其宾格形式, 作宾语。

精讲

【答案】 B

例 9 There's a red car parking in our neighborhood. Do you know _____ it is?

A. what B. who C. whose D. whom

(2007 重庆)

根据前句话:“有一辆红色轿车……”, 问“你知道是谁的吗?” whose 为疑问代词“谁的”之意。 what 为“什么”; who 为“谁”; whom 为 who 的宾格形式。

精讲

【答案】 C

例 10 Li Yuchun is a super girl. We all like _____ very much.

A. she B. her C. him D. he

(2006 湘西自治州)

文中说“李宇春是超女, 我们都喜欢她”。我们知道李宇春是女生, 另外语法要求 like 动词后用宾格形式, 所以用 her 正确。

精讲

【答案】 B

●考点 4 定语从句中的关系代词

例 11 Sorry, we don't have the coat _____ you need.

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

(2009 河北)

此题为定语从句, 先行词 coat 是物, 既可用 which, 也可用 that, 因此 D 符合语法要求。

精讲

【答案】 D

例 12 —Do you know the girl _____ is standing under the tree?

—She is my little sister.

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

(2008 福州)

这是考宾语从句关系代词用法。 who 是系代词指人, 定语从句中作宾语、主语都可以; whom 是系代词指人, 只作宾语; whose 指人, 所有格形式; which 只指物, 不指人。句中先行词为 the girl, 关系代词在宾语从句中作主语, 故用 who 正确。

精讲

【答案】 A

例 13 He likes music _____ he could dance to.

A. who B. that C. whom D. what

(2006 莆田课改区)

此题为定语从句, 其先行词为 music, 指物, 故用 that 引导出 he could dance to 的定语从句修饰 music, 即作 music 的定语, who 是指人, whom 指人的宾格形式, what 为疑问代词。

精讲

【答案】 B

●考点 5 疑问代词和疑问副词的区别

例 14 The teacher has already told me but I'm still not clear _____ to do next.

A. how B. what C. why D. whether

(2009 泰安)

此题意为“老师已经告诉我了, 但我还不清楚下一步做什么”, 用疑问代词 what 作 do 的宾语, 故选 B。

精讲

【答案】 B

例 15 The Shutes haven't decided _____ to go there for a field trip this weekend.

- A. how B. why C. where D. what

(2008 青岛)

精讲

根据句意,本周末未定怎么去那儿郊游,句中有 go there,不能用 where 疑问副词,句中还有 for a field trip 表示目的、原因,故不用 why 疑问副词,what 疑问代词也不符合语法和句意要求,只用 how 疑问副词,表示方式“如何,怎样去”。

【答案】 A

例 16 —Do you know the man _____ is running along the street?

—Yes. He is our English teacher.

- A. who B. which C. whom

(2007 长沙)

精讲

本题考定语从句的引导词,who 指人,为主格;which 指物;whom 指人,为宾格形式。本题定语从句中先行词为 the man,故用指人的定语从句引导词,引导词又在定语从句中作主语,所以用 who 正确。

【答案】 A

例 17 —_____ is your maths teacher?

—The one in red.

- A. What B. Where C. Which D. How

(2006 宁波实验区)

精讲

此题是通过对话形式创设了一个微小语境,问“哪一位是你的数学老师?”因下边答语中说“穿红衣服的那位是。”故用 Which。

【答案】 C

例 18 —Are you going to buy a camera?

—Yes. But there are so many kinds that I can't decide _____ to buy.

- A. what B. which
C. how D. where

(2006 武汉课改区)

精讲

此句根据上文“你要买照相机吗?”下文说“是的,但如此多的种类我决定不了买哪一种。”故用疑问代词 which 作 buy 的逻辑宾语。

【答案】 B

●考点 6 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词的区别

例 19 Peter is a reporter, the tape recorder is _____.

- A. yours B. hers C. his D. mine

(2009 沈阳)

精讲

此句意为“Peter 是个记者,这个录音机是他的”,Peter 是男名,故用 his,不能用表示“她的”hers。

【答案】 C

例 20 This isn't my dictionary. I left _____ at home.

- A. my B. mine C. I

(2008 南充)

精讲

本题为“这不是我的字典。”“我的落家里了。”my 为形容词性物主代词,mine 为名词性物主代词,my dictionary 相当于 mine。故用 mine 正确。I 为主格形式。

【答案】 B

例 21 It used to be _____ apartment, but now it's _____.

- A. hers, mine B. her, mine
C. her, my D. hers, my

(2006 南宁)

精讲

此题第一个空需用形容词性物主代词,因后边有名词 apartment,所以用 her“她的”;第二个空后边没有名词,需用名词性物主代词,所以用 mine 代替 my apartment。

【答案】 B

●考点 7 不定代词用法

例 22 —Is there _____ in today's newspaper?

—Yes, our National Table Tennis Team won all the seven gold medals once more.

- A. something new B. anything new
C. somebody special D. anybody (2009 福州)

精讲

something, anything 用来指物;anybody, somebody 指人。something, somebody 用在肯定句中;anything, anybody 用在否定句,疑问句中,此题由上下文可知指物,故选 B。

【答案】 B

例 23 —Would you like chicken noodles or beef noodles?

—_____ I'd like tomato noodles.

- A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None

(2008 宁波)

精讲

either 为两者中任何一个;neither 为两者中任一都不;both 两者都;none 为 all 的全否定。根据问句中出现“鸡肉面”和“牛肉面”两者中选择,答语中说“我喜欢西红柿面”,显然对“两者”都不选择,故“鸡肉面”和“牛肉面”都不要,neither 为“两者”的全否定意思,符合本句意。

【答案】 B

例 24 This English newspaper is very easy for the students because there are _____ new words in it.

- A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

(2007 重庆)

精讲

此题考 little 与 a little 及 few 与 a few 不定代词语法上的区别。little 与 a little 修饰不可数名词, little 为“没有一点儿”之意,a little 为“有点儿”之意;而 few 与 a few 修饰可数名词复数,few 为“没有”;a few 为“有几个”之意。此题首先从语法上看只能用 few 或 a few,因 words 是可数名词复数形式,再根据题意,这份英语报对学生来说很容易,故判断报纸上生词少,故用 few 正确。

【答案】 C

例 25 —Which of the twin sisters is a doctor?

—_____ are.

- A. All B. Both C. Either D. Neither

(2007 福州)

此题考不定代词, all 指三者或三者以上“所有的……”; both 指“两者都”; either 指“两者中任何一个”; neither 指“两者都不”。前句中出现了 the twin sisters 指“孪生姐妹”为两者, 问 the twin sisters 两者中哪一个是医生, 答语中谓语动词又是 are, 故从语法上只能用 All 或 Both, 但又因 Both 为两者, 所以 B 项正确。如答语中 are 改为 is, 那么 C. Either, D. Neither 都正确。

精讲

【答案】 B

例 26 —Did your parents go to climb the Zijin Mountain last Sunday?

—No, they _____ went to see a film.

- A. both B. all C. either D. every

(2007 南京)

不定代词 both 指“两者都……”; all 指三者或三者以上所有的人(物); either 指两者中任何一个; every 为形容词性的不定代词, “每一个”之意。本题题干中出现 parents 父母, 肯定指两者, 下文中说他们俩都……故用 both 正确。

精讲

【答案】 A

例 27 —Is _____ OK, Lucy?

—No, my maths is not as good as English.

- A. everything B. something
C. nothing D. anything

(2006 浙江课改区)

本题考查不定代词用法, 一般来说 something 用于肯定句中, anything 用于疑问句、否定句中, 但不能见到疑问句就不加考虑地用 anything, 应先看句意, 本题意思是问“Lucy, 你什么都好吗? (指一切都好吗?)”因此用 A. everything。

精讲

【答案】 A

例 28 —Who helped you with your English?

—_____. I learned it all by myself.

- A. Nobody B. Anybody
C. Somebody D. Everybody

(2006 安徽课改区)

本题主要从上下文语境中判断用哪一个不定代词。上文问“谁帮助你学习英语?”下文回答中有

精讲

“我完全都是自学的。”从中可看出没有人帮助, 故用 Nobody。

【答案】 A

例 29 On _____ sides of the street are a lot of colorful flowers.

- A. each B. both C. either D. all

(2006 河北课改区)

此题考不定代词 each, both, either, all 的区别。each 作形容词性不定代词时表示“两者或两者以上的每一个”之意, 在句中意思正确, 但 sides 为复数, each 修饰单数名词, 故 each sides 错误; both 是“两者都”之意, 修饰名词复数, 说 both sides 正确; either 有“两者中任何一个”之意, 在句中意思也正确, 但 either 也是修饰名词单数形式的, 说 either sides 也是错误的; all 指“三者或三者以上的所有的”之意, all sides 语法没有错误, 但文中指的是街道两边, 也就是说街道只有两边, 故 all sides of the street 为错误。我们可以说 each side of the street (不说 every side of the street, 因 every 指三者或三者以上每一个, 街道只有两边); both sides of the street; either side of the street。

精讲

【答案】 B

●考点 8 反身代词用法

例 30 Millie gave _____ a baby cat yesterday that hurt _____ when it fell from the tree.

- A. me, it B. myself, itself
C. me, itself D. myself, it (2009 苏州)

由句意可知 Millie 送给我的一个小猫, 故第一空用代词宾格, 而不是反身代词, 第二个空为 hurt oneself, “伤了某人自己”之意, 故选 C。

精讲

【答案】 C

例 31 —What a lovely card! Where did you buy it?

—I made it by _____.

- A. me B. himself C. myself D. itself

(2007 福州)

此题通过两句对话考查反身代词用法。上文说: “多好的卡片啊! 你在哪儿买的?”下文说: “我自己做的。”by myself 正确。其他选项 himself, itself 及 me 都与句意不相符。

精讲

【答案】 C

易 错 题 例 析

例 1 My daughter wants a rabbit for long, but I have no time to buy _____ for her.

- A. it B. one C. the one D. that

(2009 东营)

分析

此题意思“我女儿想要一个兔子很长时间了,但我没有时间为她买一个”,故用 one 来指代上文提到的 rabbit,是泛指。

【答案】 B

错题透析 辨析 it, that 与 one

it 用来替代人和物,指可数名词或不可数名词。它替代的人或物就是被替代的名词本身,即上面提到人或物本身,相当于 the + 名词。

that 用来替代特定的可数名词或不可数名词,避免重复,当后面有 of 或 in 短语时,前面替代词一般用 that,用 that 替代单数或不可数名词,用 those 替代可数名词复数。

one 是替代名词,指同类中的一个,(指可数名词)不是特定的,相当于 an(an) + 名词。

例 2 —Which do you like best, coffee, water or juice?

—_____ . I only like tea.

- A. Both B. Either C. Neither D. None

(2008 石家庄)

分析

both 为“两者都”,指两者;either 指两者中任何一个;三者或三者以上用 any;neither 指“两者都不”是 both 的全否定意思;none 指三者或三者以上的全否定,即是 all 的全否定意思。本题上句问:coffee, water 和 juice 三者中你最喜欢哪一个,下句答语中有“我”只喜欢喝茶。不包括在所提三者之内,故 none 表示多者的全否定为正确。

【答案】 D

例 3 “Have _____ try, you are so close to the answer,” the teacher said to Eric.

- A. the other B. one another
C. other D. another

(2008 上海)

分析

本题意思“你再试一下”,没有确定试哪一个,故用 another,而 the other 指“两者中的另一个”之意。other 是“其他的”之意。

【答案】 D

例 4 There isn't _____ water in the glass. Let's go and get some.

- A. many B. lots C. any D. some

(2008 北京朝阳区)

分析

题意为:“没水了,去取吧!”water 为不可数名词, some 用于肯定句或疑问句中,表示能得到肯定回答;any 用于否定句、疑问句或条件句中。many 修饰可数名词复数形式;lots 后加 of 才表示“许多”。

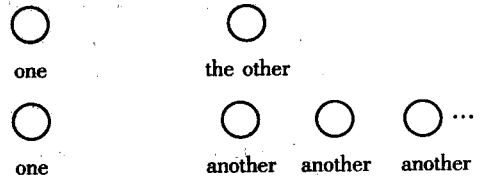
【答案】 C

错题透析 辨析 either, neither, none, any, some, other 与 another 等等。

either 作代词指两者中的任何一个;any 为三者或三者以上中“任何”之意。neither 作代词指两者中没有一个是 both 的全否定,意为“两者都不”,而 both...not 或 not both 是部分否定,为“并非两者都……”之意;none 为三者或三者以上全否定,为“都不……”之意;而 not all 或 all...not 为三者或三者以上的部分否定,为“并非所有的……”,为 some...some(other)...之意。

some 用于肯定句或疑问句中中表示能给予或希望给予肯定的回答句中,any 用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。

other 为“其他的”,the other 指“两个中的另一个”之意,常与 one 连用;而 another 指三个或三个以上中的另一个。看下图示:



2009

中考题训练

1. The young lady _____ we met yesterday is our new math teacher.

- A. what B. whose C. who D. which

(2009 东营)

2. Mom and Dad are _____ movie lovers. They have many hobbies in common.

- A. both B. either C. neither

(2009 山西)

3. —Which would you like, coke or tea?

—_____ . I prefer coffee.

- A. Neither B. Both C. Either D. None (2009 常州)

4. —_____ do you make a banana milk shake?

—Peel the banana first and blend it with milk.

- A. What B. When C. How D. Where

(2009 绵阳)

5. Disney is an amusement park _____ you can find all the normal attractions and Disney movies and characters.

- A. which B. where C. that D. when (2009 绵阳)

6. Make sure you've got the tickets and guidebook and _____ before you leave.

- A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

(2009 苏州)

7. —Do you want tea or coffee?

—_____ . I really don't mind.

- A. None B. Either C. Neither D. All (2009 苏州)

8. The letter from my uncle was short. There wasn't _____



- news.
A. many B. a few C. much D. few (2009 广州)
9. —Do you know Alice?
—Yes. I know _____ very well.

- A. she B. herself C. her D. hers (2009 杭州)
10. Paul has _____ friends here, so he often feels lonely.
A. few B. a few C. some (2009 黔东南州)

三年中考题集结

1. His name is James but he calls _____ Jim.
A. his B. himself C. him D. 不填
(2008 南京)
2. —The story is so amazing! It's the most interesting story I've ever read.
—But I'm afraid it won't be liked by _____.
A. everybody B. somebody
C. anybody D. nobody
(2008 南京)
3. —May I borrow your dictionary, Jim?
—Oh, sorry. It isn't _____.
A. his B. hers C. mine
(2008 厦门)
4. —Would you like some milk in your tea?
—Yes, please. But just _____.
A. little B. a little C. a few
(2008 厦门)
5. —I saw Tony at the party. But he didn't speak to me _____ evening.
—Maybe he didn't see you.
A. all B. every C. either D. another
(2008 河南)
6. Believe yourself. You're better than _____. You're the best. Wish you success!
A. anyone else B. someone else C. else anyone
(2008 哈尔滨)
7. Reading can increase your words. When you read, you will find words repeat (重复) _____ and build up your vocabulary quickly.
A. ourselves B. itself C. themselves
(2008 哈尔滨)
8. —Which do you like better, skating or skiing?
—_____ of them. I like running.
A. All B. Both C. Either D. Neither
(2008 福州)
9. There are many tall buildings on _____ sides of the street.
A. either B. all C. both
(2008 长沙)
10. I'm going skating. Would you like to go with _____?
A. me B. I C. my D. mine
(2008 北京)
11. I'm hungry, I want _____ to eat.
A. anything B. something

- C. everything D. nothing
(2008 北京)
12. —_____ did you buy for your mom for Mother's Day?
—Some flowers.
A. How B. Where C. When D. What
(2008 北京)
13. A lot of story books are on sale, but _____ are good ones.
A. any B. some C. few D. many
(2008 安徽)
14. —Who is singing in the next room?
—_____ must be Marie.
A. It B. She C. This D. There
(2008 安徽)
15. Some rules are almost the same _____ in the world, but rules of etiquette can be different from place to place.
A. somewhere B. anywhere
C. nowhere D. everywhere
(2008 绵阳)
16. David talked with a friend of _____ on the Internet for a long time yesterday.
A. he B. his
C. him D. himself
(2008 安顺)
17. —Where's Mrs Li taking Polly and Mickey?
—She's taking _____ across the street.
A. them B. us
C. you D. it
(2008 沈阳)
18. Did Mary visit that old town _____ last week?
A. her B. she C. hers D. herself
(2008 上海)
19. My father is a teacher. _____ saved four students from a falling building in the earthquake (地震).
A. He B. I C. She D. You
(2008 大连)
20. —Oh, there's someone in the room.
—_____ must be my brother.
A. He B. This C. It (2008 青海)
21. —Where's my watch?
—Sorry, I don't know. Maybe you put _____ on the table.
A. it B. her C. him D. them
(2007 台州)
22. —It's time to go. Is _____ here?
—No. Sam is still on the way.
A. no one B. everyone C. someone D. anyone
(2007 台州)

23. —There's _____ wrong with my chair. Can you mend it?
—No problem.
A. something B. nothing C. everything D. anything
(2007 北京大纲卷)
24. _____ is watching TV. Turn it off, will you?
A. Nobody B. Somebody C. Anybody D. Everybody
(2007 扬州)
25. —_____ are you going to the concert with this weekend?
—My cousin. I'm sure we will enjoy _____.
A. Whom, ourselves B. Who, us
C. Whom, myself D. Who, he
(2007 威海)
26. —Look! What's the postman giving Mrs Chen?
—He's giving _____ a letter.
A. it B. him C. me D. her
(2007 沈阳)
27. —Is this your e-dictionary?
—No. _____ is in the schoolbag.
A. His B. Yours C. Hers D. Mine
(2007 安徽)
28. —Who is the boy over there?
—_____ is my brother.
A. He B. His C. Him D. Himself
(2007 北京课标卷)
29. —Do you know about David?
—Yes, I know _____ very well.
A. he B. himself C. him D. his
(2007 武汉)
30. —There is enough food for the birds, isn't _____?
—No. We need to get some.
A. it B. there C. that D. this
(2007 武汉)
31. —You look sad, Kate.
—Yeah, I have made _____ mistakes in my report.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
(2007 武汉)
32. —Wow, so many new houses! I can't believe that. It used to be a poor village.
—Yes, _____ has changed here.
A. nothing B. something C. everything D. anything
(2007 河南)
33. Your football is under the desk. Where's _____?
A. her B. you C. us D. ours
(2007 济南)
34. I have _____ to do. Please give me _____ to read.
A. something, anything B. nothing, something
C. nothing, everything D. anything, nothing
(2007 济南)
35. —You look so happy. What happened?
—I have got an "A" in _____ PE test.
A. your B. her C. his D. my
(2007 西安)
36. Money is important in my life. But it isn't _____ to me.
A. everything B. something C. nothing D. anything
(2007 西安)
37. —Ruth, I want to have some milk.
—There's _____ left. What about orange juice?
A. few B. much C. none D. any
(2007 河南)
38. —Got any information about High School Examination?
—Well, I was trying to, but found _____.
A. one B. no one C. none D. some
(2007 武汉)
39. We need some more coffee. There is only _____ left.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
(2007 沈阳)
40. Mr Wu put some fruit on the table and asked me to help _____.
A. myself B. herself C. himself D. yourself
(2007 大连)
41. We need _____ salt but not any sugar in the soup.
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
(2007 长春)
42. —Harbin is really a beautiful city and there're many places of interest.
—So it is. Why not stay here for _____ two days?
A. other B. others C. another D. the other
(2007 哈尔滨)
43. The idea of "sunshine sport" makes it possible for kids to choose and do _____ about sport as long as one hour every day.
A. pleasant something
B. anything pleasant
C. nothing pleasant
D. something pleasant
(2007 哈尔滨)
44. Linda feels lonely in the new neighbourhood because _____ of her classmates live nearby.
A. both B. all C. none D. either
(2007 大连)
45. —Is this your son's sweater?
—No. _____ is on the chair behind the desk.
A. He B. Him C. She D. His
(2006 重庆课改区)
46. —What else do you want?
—_____ else. I think I have got everything ready.
A. Something B. Nothing
C. Anything D. Everything
(2006 重庆课改区)
47. —Is that Mary?
—Right. She's nice and I like _____ very much.
A. herself B. her C. hers D. she
(2006 武汉课改区)
48. —Here's coffee and tea. You may have _____.
—Thanks.
A. either B. each C. one D. it
(2006 武汉课改区)
49. _____ have finished the work can leave.
A. Those who B. Anyone C. The one who D. Who
(2006 广东课改区)

50. —Gina, is this your umbrella?
—No, it isn't. _____ is blue.

A. Yours B. Mine C. Hers

(2006 山西实验区)

三、形容词与副词

经典题精讲

●考点1 在微小语境中考词义区别

【例1】 —Does Alice often work until 2 am?
—No, she _____ does.
A. nearly B. certainly
C. seldom D. always (2009 沈阳)

本题上句问“Alice 经常工作到早晨2点吗?”, 回答前部分为“不”, 可知她很少这么做, 故选 seldom “不常, 难得”。A nearly “几乎”, B certainly “当然”, D always “总是”与题意不符。

【精讲】

【答案】 C

【例2】 My sister is 1.9 meters tall. It's very _____ to find clothes big enough for her.
A. important B. easy
C. difficult D. interesting (2009 沈阳)

由上文句意“我姐姐1.9米高”, 很容易判断出下文应为“对她来说买到足够大的衣服很难”, 故选 difficult “困难的”。important “重要的”; easy “容易的”; interesting “有趣的”, 不符合题意。

【精讲】

【答案】 C

【例3】 My sister is a _____ girl. She always makes mistakes whatever she does.
A. careful B. patient
C. serious D. careless (2008 辽宁)

根据句意“她不论做什么总是出错”, 所以说“My sister 是一个粗心的女孩子。”而 careful 是“细心的, 认真的”; patient 是“耐心的”; serious 是“严肃的、严重的”; 只有 careless 是“不认真的、粗心的”。故 D 正确。

【精讲】

【答案】 D

【例4】 It is _____ that some young people in China are starting to show interest in Peking Opera.
A. crazy B. sad C. useful D. nice (2008 大连)

本句是指“在中国一些年青人开始对京剧感兴趣是件好事。”It 代替的是 that some ... Opera 这个主语从句; 根据积极意义应用 nice 才正确。crazy 是“疯狂的”; sad 是“悲伤的”; useful 是“有用的”与句意不相符。

【精讲】

【答案】 D

【例5】 —I always listen to the teacher _____ in class.
—It's very clever of you to do that.
A. free B. freely
C. careful D. carefully (2007 重庆)

此题设立一个小语境, 从积极意义出发, 应是在课上认真听讲, 故下句话说“你那样做(认真听讲)是聪明的。”又因上句中需用副词作 listen 动词的状语, 故用 carefully 正确; careful 为形容词, freely 与题意不符。

【精讲】

【答案】 D

【例6】 —Would you like to go and see a film?
—Sure, the TV programmes are too _____.
A. surprising B. interesting
C. exciting D. boring (2007 南京)

通过上边两句对话这一微小语境考以下四个词意区别。surprising 为“令人吃惊的”; interesting “令人感兴趣的”; exciting “令人激动的”; boring “令人厌烦的, 令人感到没趣的”。本题上句问“你愿意去看电影吗?” 下句答“当然愿意了, 电视节目太没趣了。”故用 boring 正确。

【精讲】

【答案】 D

【例7】 Mary is _____ and she often makes her classmates laugh.
A. shy B. pretty C. busy D. funny (2006 北京海淀)

根据题意“她经常能使她的同学大笑。”可以判断 Mary 是一个“有趣的”人, 而 funny 正是此意。shy 是“怕羞的”之意; pretty 是“美丽的”之意; busy 是“忙的”之意。

【精讲】

【答案】 D

【例8】 They all looked _____ at the teacher when he told them the good news.
A. sadly B. happily C. carefully D. angrily (2006 安徽)