



# 挑战 中考

· 齐平昌 主编

# 英语

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## 第一章 中考英语语法失分题分析

### 1 易错常考的名词用法

1. \_\_\_\_\_ said about the matter.

- A. A great deal have been      B. A great deal has been  
C. Many have been              D. Much have been

**解析** a great deal = a lot, much 用作名词或副词;  
与 of 并用时, 后接不可数名词。

**答案** B

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is needed in cold countries.

- A. A lot of clothes              B. Much clothing  
C. Many a cloth                D. Lots of clothes

**解析** clothes 统指衣服, 接复数动词。cloth 指布料, 不能加-s。

**答案** B

3. —What did you see?

—I saw \_\_\_\_\_ police there.

- A. many              B. much              C. little              D. the

**解析** police 为集合名词, 与定冠词 the 并用。指许多警察可用  
many policemen。  
much 是表量的形容词, 不能修饰 police。

【误】The police is standing at the street corner.

【正】The police are standing at the street corner.

**答案** D

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ we saw yesterday come out to the farm once in a

while.

- A. cow                      B. dog                      C. deer                      D. horse

**解析** two deer (两只鹿), deer 单复数同形。英语中单复同形的词还有 sheep(羊), Chinese(中国人)等。

**答案** C

5. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?

- A. What type of car                      B. What type of cars  
C. What a type of car                      D. What type of a car

**解析** [a type of + 单数名词] 一种类型的…… a type of car (一种小汽车)

- type = sort, kind(型, 式样, 类型)
- a blood type(血型); an old type(旧型号); a dangerous type(危险人物)

**答案** A

6. Biology is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. science of life                      B. science of the life  
C. the science of the life                      D. the science of life

**解析** [of + 抽象名词] = 形容词

**答案** D

7. Look! These are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. mouse's tails                      B. mices' tails  
C. mice's tails                      D. mice's tail

**解析** mouse 的复数为 mice, 其所有格为 mice's.

**答案** C

8. —Whose hat is it?

—It's \_\_\_\_\_ hat.

- A. somebody else's                      B. somebody else  
C. somebody's else's                      D. somebody's else

**解析** somebody, nobody, nothing 等词之后有 else 修饰时, 把-'s 加在 else 的词尾从而形成所有格。

**答案** A

9. —Do you usually take a vacation?

—Yes, I like to go away \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one time the year                      B. once a year  
C. one time in a year                      D. once in a year

**解析** [a (=per) + 名词] 之前有表示数量的词时, a 之后的名词也是副词性的名词。

**答案** B

10. Julie went to the \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a pair of shoes.

- A. shoes store                      B. shoe store  
C. shoe's store                      D. shoes' store

**解析** 有些名词没有相同意义的形容词形式, 因此常直接以该名词作形容词, 用来修饰另一名词。名词修饰名词用单数形式。

**答案** B

11. He is one of the most successful \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

- A. newspaper writer                      B. newspaper's writer  
C. newspaper's writers                      D. newspaper writers

**解析** 名词修饰名词用单数形式。

**答案** D

12. The table is only \_\_\_\_\_ high.

- A. two-foot                      B. two foot                      C. two-feet                      D. two feet

**解析** two feet 用作副词性短语修饰 high。

类例: Tom is a boy of \_\_\_\_\_ old.

- A. four year                      B. four-year                      C. four years                      D. four-years

**答案** D

#### 4 挑战中考——英语

13. They are \_\_\_\_\_ in name, but they are no longer in practice.

A. woman doctors

B. women doctors

C. lady doctors

D. ladies doctors

**解析** woman, man 用在另一个名词前作定语时,若表示复数概念,则两个名词都变成复数形式。如:men servants, women teachers 等。

**答案** B

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a big cheat.

A. That friend of James'

B. That friend of James

C. That James's friend

D. That James friend

**解析**

a(n)/this/these/that/those  
another/some/every/several } + 名词 + of + 所有格名词  
such/any/no/which/what }

**答案** A

#### 2 中考英语较难的冠词测试

1. She plays \_\_\_\_\_ violin fairly well and makes a living by teaching \_\_\_\_\_ violin.

A. the; /

B. /; /

C. a; /

D. a; a

**解析** piano 和 violin 作学科名称用,不加冠词。

**答案** A

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a most widely used language.

A. The English

B. The English language

C. An English

D. English language

**解析** [the + English/Chinese/Japanese/French + language] 语言名称后如有 language, 前面须加用冠词 the。

**答案** B

3. What \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather we are having recently!

- A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

**解析** weather 为不可数名词。

**答案** D

4. Did you have \_\_\_\_\_ at the party?

- A. a wonderful time                      B. wonderful time  
C. the wonderful time                      D. good time

**解析** have a wonderful time = enjoy oneself very much (过得愉快, 玩儿得痛快)

**答案** A

5. —How did the professor leave?

—He left \_\_\_\_\_ hurry.

- A. in a great    B. in great    C. in the great    D. great

**解析** 类似表达:

in a hurry(匆忙); once in a while(一会儿一次)  
for a while(一会儿); once upon a time(从前)  
tell a lie(说谎); do sb. a favour(帮助某人)  
make a face(作鬼脸); a number of = many(许多)

**答案** A

6. What \_\_\_\_\_ fun we had when we were at the seaside.

- A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

**解析** have (great/a lot of) fun(玩儿得开心); What fun! (多有意思啊! 多开心啊!) fun 为不可数名词任何时候不可与冠词 a 连用。

**答案** D

7. —What is he? —He is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a teacher and writer                      B. a teacher and a writer



C. teacher and writer

D. the teacher and writer

**解析** 连接词 and 后的名词前不用冠词,这是一个人具有双重身份的用法。

**答案** A

8. He came in \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ 100-metre race.

A. a second; the

B. second; the

C. second; /

D. the second; /

**解析** 序数词与 the 连用,但作副词用时,则不与 the 连用,如: I was chosen first. ; 表示所指的对象很清楚时用 the。

**答案** B

9. —What did Tom do?

—He turned on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. television

B. radio

C. a television set

D. the television

**解析** watch TV (看电视); turn on the TV (打开电视)

**答案** D

10. \_\_\_\_\_ birds can fly very high in \_\_\_\_\_ sky.

A. /; /

B. /; the

C. The; the

D. The; /

**解析** in the sky/world 世界上独一无二的物体前要用 the, 如: earth (地球)/sun/moon/universe (宇宙)。

**答案** B

11. Jim is not quite \_\_\_\_\_ as his sister.

A. good as a student

B. as good a student

C. as a good student

D. an as good student

**解析** [as/so/too/how + 形容词 + 冠词 + 名词] 请注意有形容词修饰的单数可数名词与 as/so/too/how 连用时,冠词 a 的位置。

**答案** B

12. The United States fought in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the World War II                      B. World War II  
C. World War the II                      D. Second World War

**解析** World War II = the Second World War**答案** B

13. Alice is fond of playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano while Henry is interested in listening to \_\_\_\_\_ music.

- A. /; the                      B. the; the                      C. the; /                      D. /; /

**解析** 乐器名词与 the 并用; music 为抽象名词, 故不与定冠词连用。**答案** C

14. I looked her in \_\_\_\_\_ face.

- A. a                      B. /                      C. the                      D. her

我凝视着她。(注意 look 的这种用法)

**解析** 这是所谓“大处着眼, 小处着手”的办法。身体的局部接受动作时, 不用“one's”, 而采用[介词 + the + 名词]的形式。

类例: The guard caught him by \_\_\_\_\_ arm.

- A. an                      B. /                      C. a                      D. the

**答案** C

15. Our teacher gives lessons in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. compositions                      B. a composition  
C. composition                      D. the composition

**解析** 学科名称不与冠词并用。**答案** C

16. —Talking about sports, what does John like best?

—I think he likes playing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. football                      B. a football

C. the football

D. football game

**解析** 三餐、球类运动、语言、颜色、家人和称呼前均无冠词。**答案** A

17. I bought a pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_.

A. at the half price

B. half at the price

C. at half the price

D. the half at price

**解析**

all/both/half/double

+ 冠词 the( + 形容词) + 名词

many/such/what/quite

+ 冠词 a

**答案** C**3 易错常考的代词用法**

1. The students are planning to go on a trip, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them will be staying with us.

A. any

B. few

C. some

D. none

**解析** some 可用于肯定句; 选项 B、D 均为否定词, 与句意不符。**答案** C

2. It is twelve o'clock. All the bells in the village churches were striking. \_\_\_\_\_ year has come.

A. Another

B. The other

C. Other

D. Other's

**解析** another = a different one

This is not good enough, show me another.

**答案** A

3. \_\_\_\_\_ of them understood the foreigner.

A. No one

B. None

C. Anyone

D. Nobody

**解析** [none + of them]; 其他选项均不可与 of 短语连用。**答案** B

4. Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ do hate \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I myself; myself      B. myself; myself  
C. I; me      D. I me; myself

**解析** (1) 反身代词作反身动词 seat, dress, pride 的宾语。第一个反身代词 myself 作主语 I 的同位语, 有加强语气的作用。hate 后用 myself, 是因为主语 I 的动作接受者是“I”自己。又如: She told herself to be more careful from then on.

(2) [及物动词 + oneself]

(3) [介词 + oneself]

**答案** A

5. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to answer these questions?

- A. that      B. it      C. very      D. yourself

**解析** 形式宾语 it 的用法

I + {	believe; make;	+ it + 宾语补足语 + to + v.
	consider; regard;	
	suppose; take;	
	feel; think;	
	find; imagine	

**答案** B

6. The house built of brick lasts longer than \_\_\_\_\_ built of wood.

- A. one      B. that      C. ones      D. those

**解析** those 代替复数名词; that 代替单数名词, 以避免重复。that 用于特指, one 用于泛指, 如 A laptop computer is easier to carry about than a desktop one.

**答案** B

7. I thought it was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. him                      B. himself                      C. his                      D. he

**解析** 人称代词作表语时,与动词前面的代词或名词同格,作主语补足语时为主格,作宾语补足语时为宾格

- (1) I was taken to be she.      A (主格) 是 B (主格)  
 (2) They took me to be her.      A (宾格) 是 B (宾格)  
 (3) I thought it to be her.      A (宾格) 是 B (宾格)  
 (4) It was thought to be she.      A (主格) 是 B (主格)

**答案** D

8. Most of the housework was done by two members of the family, my sister and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. me                      B. I                      C. myself                      D. mine

**解析** my sister and me 同为介词宾语 two members 的同位语,故选用宾格形式。

**答案** A

9. Please help \_\_\_\_\_ to some cake.

- A. you                      B. yours                      C. your                      D. yourself

**解析** 主语和宾语为同一人时,宾语应用反身代词。祈使句的主语常为 you,只是不说出来罢了。

**答案** D

10. —When can we come to visit you?

—Any time you feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. like it                      B. for it                      C. one                      D. so

**解析** Any time you feel like it. = Any time you feel like coming.  
 (什么时候你愿意来就什么时候来。)

**答案** A

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is always smiling.

- A. She                      B. Her                      C. Her face                      D. Her eyes

**解析** 人称代词依其在句中的作用分别使用主格、宾格和所有格

形式。

**答案**

A

12. \_\_\_\_\_ are good friends.

A. He, you and I

B. You, I and he

C. I, you and he

D. You, he and I

**解析**

两个以上的代词并用时，其排列次序为：

(1) 单数：通常按 2, 3, 1 人称排列。

Mary and I are classmates.

注意：如果和比自己身份低的人或动物并排时，说成 I and my children。

(2) 复数：通常按 1, 2, 3 人称排列。

① We, you and they have been invited to the party.

② Both we and they happened to be there.

(3) 第三人称男女两性并用时，男先女后。

He and she still do not quite agree to this plan.

(4) 承认过失，表示不吉祥的事，或有不好的意思时，单数按 1, 3, 2 人称排列，复数按 3, 2, 1 的人称排列。

① It was I and Tom that broke the window.

② I, he and you will be punished for being late.

③ They, you and we should leave there at once.

**答案**

D

13. My watch is out of order; I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it

B. a one

C. one

D. a new one

**解析**

(1) 若指特定名词时不用 one，而用 it，反之，则用 one。

(2) one 不可代替不可数的名词。

**答案**

D

14. \_\_\_\_\_ was thoughtful \_\_\_\_\_ John to send me this present.

A. It; for

B. He; for

C. It; of

D. He; of

**解析**

介词 for 和 of 的区分依前面的那个形容词而定。如果那个形容词指的是一种行为的性质,就要用 for;如果那个形容词指的是行为的性质,同时又指行为的人,就用 of。换句话说,单说行为的用“for”,如“necessary 必要的”一词,仅指“行为”,而无法指“行为者”;而说及行为者的用“of”,如“kind”一词,可以说“你的行为是亲切的”,也可以认为“行为者的你是亲切的”。

It is +	{	cruel/brave/rude	+ of + o. + to + v.
		kind/foolish/wise	
		stupid/polite/clever	

**答案**

C

**4 易错常考的形容词用法**

1. The weather is good today, except in the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. west-north

B. south-west

C. east-south

D. south-north

**解析**

注意英语中方位的表达与中文正好相反。south-west 西南; north-west 西北; south-east 东南。

**答案**

B

2. I can't get a good picture on my TV set. There is something \_\_\_\_\_ with it.

A. bad

B. the matter

C. matter

D. wrongly

**解析**

the matter 已形容词化,等于 wrong。

**答案**

B

3. She had \_\_\_\_\_ reason to be satisfied.

A. any

B. each

C. every

D. all

**解析**

every 和 each 都可指“每一个”,但 every 还可作“所有可能

的”解,如:

I have every confidence in him. (我完全信任他。)

each 则无此用法; any 用于否定,在肯定句中表示“任何一个”。[all + 复数可数名词]

**答案** C

4. Did you ever see a \_\_\_\_\_?

A. four-eye-fish

*two-year-old fish*  
B. four-eyes fish

C. four-eye fish

*two-leg desk*  
D. four-eyed fish

**解析** [数词 + (度量)名词]构成复合形容词

7 [数词 + (非度量)名词 + ed]构成复合形容词

如:(1) a five-storeyed building

(2) I have a C note in my wallet.

A. five dollars

B. five dollar

C. five-dollar

D. five-dollars

**答案** D

5. —How long did you wait?

—I waited there for ten minutes; that seemed \_\_\_\_\_ hours to me.

A. many

B. too many

C. as many

D. so many

**解析** 我在那儿等了10分钟,对我来说就像等了10个小时似的。

as many = the same number of; B选项 too many hours to me 若改为 too many hours for me,就能讲得通了。

**答案** C

6. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ when I think of my housework.

A. bad

B. badly

C. to be bad

D. to be worse

**解析** [feel/look/taste/smell/sound + adj.] 注意这几个动词作系

动词用,表示“感觉起来”,“看上去”,“吃起来”,“闻起来”,“听起来”之意时,后面跟形容词。

**答案** A



7. —What do you think of the Prime Minister's address(演讲) to the nation?

—I liked \_\_\_\_\_ of what he said.

- A. many      B. several      C. much      D. more

**解析** what he said 为不可数用法。

**答案** C

8. The buses run every \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

- A. few      B. a few      C. many      D. other

**解析** [every + few/four minutes] 意为每间隔数分钟/4 分钟 every 和 a 不可同时用来修饰一个名词,因此用了 every 就再用 a,这并不意味着 few 在这里表示否定意义。

**答案** A

9. —Have you traveled much?

—No, I've done \_\_\_\_\_ traveling.

- A. few      B. little      C. small      D. less

**解析** traveling 为抽象名词,不可数,可用 little 作其修饰语。

**答案** B

10. As the conversation went on, I found she was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. interested to talk      B. interested to talk to  
C. interesting to talk to      D. interesting to talk

**解析** 有关 interest 的几种表达方式:

- (1) be interested in + (动)名词 (对……有兴趣)  
(2) be interested + to + do it (动词完整) (有兴趣做某事)  
(3) be interesting to sb. (在某人看来有趣)  
(4) be interesting to + do (动词不完整)

The work is interesting to do. (这工作做起来有意思。)

**答案** C

11. I don't think that his watch is \_\_\_\_\_.