



全 品

# Champion

ZHONGKAO  
FUXI FANGAN

中国第一套立体化中考复习教材

# 中考复习

# 方案



英语

教师手册

北京全品教育研究所 组编

西苑出版社

QUANPIN ZHONGKAO FUXI FANGAN

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# 全 品 中 考

## 复 习 方 案

英语教师手册

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西苑出版社  
XIYUAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全品中考复习方案·英语/杨学兰、孙秀芹编. —北京:西苑出版社,2003.12

ISBN 7-80108-078-5

I. 全… II. ①杨… ②孙… III. 英语课—初中—升学参考资料 IV. G50.44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 023864 号

## 英 语

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编 者 全品教育研究所组编  
出 版 人 杨宪金  
出版发行 西苑出版社  
通讯地址 北京市海淀区阜石路 15 号 邮政编码 100039  
电 话 68173419 传 真 68173417  
网 址 www.xycbs.com E-mail ana@xycbs.com  
印 刷 三河新艺印刷厂  
经 销 全国新华书店  
开 本 850×1168 毫米 1/16 印张 19  
印 数 1—5000 册 字数 460 千字  
2003 年 12 月第 1 版 2003 年 12 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 7-80108-078-5/G·360

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定 价:21.00 元

(凡西苑版图书有缺漏页、残破等质量问题,本社负责调换)

## 上兵伐谋(代前言)

兵法有云,不战而屈人之兵,是为上策,上兵伐谋。可见一个好的谋略,好的方案是极其重要的。中考是人生的第一个转折点,怎样使对未来有着美好憧憬的孩子们轻松自信地实现理想,由北京全品教育研究所组织江苏国家级示范性中学名师们编写的《全品中考复习方案》,将给学海中遨游的莘莘学子们带来福音。

这些一线的特、高级教师在长期的教育科研中,积累了极其丰富的教学经验,形成了一系列卓有成效的训练、复习、应考的方法,毕业生中人才辈出,在社会上享有极高的美誉度。当前新一轮课改正如火如荼、日渐深入,老师们除了继承以往“双基”训练的精髓以外,教学中还与时俱进,凸现了新课程的理念和精神,使《方案》更具时代感。具体表现为:

一、注重情感、态度、价值观的熏陶,培养学生的健全人格。

《方案》中习题的设计大多遵循训练思维,进行美育、德育等情感元素渗透的原则,充分体现素质教育的要求。

二、强化对知识认知过程的调控,培养学生能力。

生活中问题无处不在,学习时仅仅记读书本的具体题目,只能培养高分低能型的“人才”。《方案》打通教学与实际生活的壁垒,关注知识认知的过程,设计一定比例的开放性题目,有利于培养学生解决实际问题的能力。

三、科学合理地编排训练梯度,培养学生的思维方法。

好的训练可以达到事半功倍的效果。“课前热身”唤起学生知识回忆;“典型例题解析”重在方法归纳;“课时训练”利于学生的知识巩固与延伸;“基础知识复习”、“专题复习”两大板块构成互补;“过关测试”利于培养学生的目标达成意识;“全真强化模拟”可以营造一个训练学生思维强度的有效氛围。训练的梯度是与良好的思维品质相适应的。

四、这套《方案》按照“课时”编写,真正走进课堂,既适合初中毕业班老师、学生使用,也可供家长参考使用,是全国第一套立体化中考复习教材。

这套以“上兵伐谋”为支撑点的丛书,共计15册,涵盖语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个学科,包括《教师手册》、《听课手册》、《中考强化模拟试卷》三个系列,其中《教师手册》配有同步课件,请于全品教育考试网 <http://www.edutest.com.cn> 下载。

编者

2003年11月

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# 第一部分 基础复习



## JB I 第一课时 Units 1—8



### 复习策略

FUXICE LUE

考生通过本课时的复习:

1. 通过对语言的复习, 让学生获得发音和拼读的技能。通过复习句子, 掌握句子重音和基本语调。

2. 掌握介绍朋友、朋友初次相见及告别时的日常交际用语, 学会“认人”和“认物”话题即说话人相互交换或了解人物的有关信息; 了解英美人的文化礼仪。

3. 学会使用打电话的一些日常用语。

4. 语法: 掌握 be 动词的用法、疑问句 (Yes - no question 与 wh - question) 的句法、肯定与否定答语的形式。

掌握代词(单、复数)、冠词的用法。

5. 辨别句型与词组, 如:

How do you do?

Nice to meet you. This is × × × . I'm × × × .  
be in 与 be at home 等。

KE QIAN  
课前



RE SHEN  
热身

- 你能拼写你的名字吗?  
Can you spell your name, please?
- 一加二等于几? 等于三。  
What's one plus two? It's three.
- 大家都到齐了吗?  
Is everyone here?

4. 你的朋友是男孩还是女孩?

Is your friend a boy or a girl?

5. 你们看上去很像。

You look the same.

6. 今天请你照看这对双胞胎。

Please look after the twins today.

7. 我们能把我们的外套放在这儿吗?

Can we put our coats here?

8. 我和露西·金是双胞胎姐妹。

Lucy King and I are twin sisters.

9. 我骑车上班。

I go to work on my bike.

10. At school I have two friends.

在学校我有两位朋友。

11. 欢迎到我们家来。

Welcome to our home.

12. 他是 14 中学的一名学生。

He is a student in No. 14 Middle School.



YAO DIAN KAO DIAN JU JIAO  
要点考点聚焦



- Sit down, please. 请坐。  
 { Have a seat, please.  
 { Take a seat, please.  
 { Goodbye!  
 { Bye!  
 { See you! 再见!  
 { See you later!

3. Excuse me 与 sorry

Excuse me 有“对不起,请原谅”等意思,用于引起对方注意或打扰他人之前所用的开头语,常位于句首。而 sorry 是“对不起,很抱歉”的意思。指做错事或忘记某事,向对方表示歉意或道歉时的用语。如:

- ① Excuse me! Are you Mr Green?  
 请问,你是格林先生吗?(为了引起对方的注意)  
 ② —Can you spell it, please? 你能拼写它吗?  
 —Sorry, I can't. 对不起,我不能。(表示歉意)

4. { How old are you? 你多大了?  
 { What's your age?

5. no = { nou a + 可数名词的单数  
 { not any + { 可数名词的复数  
 { 不可数名词

如:① I have no brother = I don't have a brother.

- ② There is no milk in the bottle  
 = There is not any milk in the bottle.

- ③ There are no classes on Sunday  
 = There aren't any classes on Sunday.

6. { What number are you? 你是几号?  
 { What's your number?

7. { What is this in English?  
 { What is the English for this? 这个用英语  
 怎么说?  
 { What is this called in English?

8. 冠词 a, an 与 the 的基本用法

① a, an 都是不定冠词,用在可数名词单数形式前,表示同一类事物中的任何一个,表示泛指。an 则限于用于元音音素开头的词前,即 an 后的词其音标以元音开头。

如:an apple, an hour

an “f”, a “u”等

② “the”是定冠词:

- a. 表示特定的人或物;  
 b. 双方心目中有数的人或物;  
 c. 上文已出现过的人或物,下文再次出现时用 the;  
 d. 在序数词和形容词的最高级前;  
 e. 在某些专有名词前,如 the Great Wall 等;  
 f. 在固定词组前用 the.

9. { That's all right. 不用谢。  
 { That's OK.  
 { It's a pleasure.  
 { You're welcome.

10. { be in 在家  
 { be at home 反义词组 be out

11. { Is everyone here today? 今天大家都来了吗?  
 { Are we all here today?

12. { Thank you very much.  
 { Thanks very much.  
 { Thanks a lot.

13. { come in  
 { come out  
 { come on  
 { come into...  
 { come to...

14. { Welcome to China.  
 { Welcome back home.  
 { Welcome back to school.  
 { You are welcome.

15. { I think he is at home, isn't he?  
 { I don't think he is right, is he?  
 { I think he isn't right. ×

注: I think 后常加上一个肯定式宾语从句,若表示否定,则在 think 前否定。

16. { banana trees  
 { twin sisters  
 { men teachers  
 { women drivers

17. { look, look at...  
 { listen, listen to...

18. { × × × and × × × look the same.  
 { × × × looks like × × ×.

19. { in the same class  
 { in different classes  
 { in a different class

20. Look { v. 看  
 { link v. 联想 smell/sound/feel...  
 { 后接 adj. { 无被动语态  
 { 不用进行时态

21. { Look after... well  
 { take (good) care of...

22. { go to school on my bike  
 { ride to school  
 { go to school by bike



DIAN XING LI TI 典型例题 解析

【例 1】 \_\_\_ India and China are of \_\_\_ same continent. [天津 2002]

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

【解析】 India and China 是专有名词,前面不需要





冠词;而 same 前必须加 the,这是固定用法。答案:A。

【例 2】 Miss Brown will teach \_\_\_\_\_ English next term.  
[上海 2002]

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

【解析】 teach 后面跟双宾语,teach sb. sth.。所以答案为:A。

【例 3】 —May I speak to Tom, please?  
—\_\_\_\_\_。 [辽宁 2001]

- A. Yes, I am
- B. I'm speaking
- C. Yes, you may
- D. This is Tom speaking

【解析】 这是一个固定的打电话用词,如果说“我是××”,应该用:This is ××× speaking。答案:D。

【例 4】 —\_\_\_\_\_ is your brother?  
—He is at home. [湖南 2002]

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

【解析】 这是一个特殊疑问句;通过它的答句 at home,就可以判断是对地点提问。答案:B。

【例 5】 The new student is in \_\_\_\_\_。 [2002 湖北]

- A. Class 2
- B. Class second
- C. 2 Class

【解析】 这是一个固定用法,凡是与阿拉伯数字一起用的,前面的名词必须大写,而且要用基数词表示,答案:A。

【例 6】 My blouse is blue. What about \_\_\_\_\_?  
[四川 2002]

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

【解析】 What about 后接 *n/pron.*,此处指“你的衬衫”,所以用名词性物主代词。答案:C。

【例 7】 —Your English is very good.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ [内蒙古 2002]

- A. Is that so?
- B. Oh, my English is very poor.
- C. Thank you, I'm glad you think so.
- D. Don't you think so?

【解析】 这是西方的习惯用法。对于别人的赞扬,西方人表示感谢,而中国人习惯上非常谦虚。所以

答案:C。



KE SHI XUN LIAN  
课时 训练

I. 句型转换

1. Is this a Japanese car? (复数句)  
Are \_\_\_\_\_ these Japanese cars?
2. Those aren't oranges.(改为单数)  
That \_\_\_\_\_ isn't an orange.
3. Lucy is my friend. (改为一般疑问句)  
Is \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy your friend?
4. Jim and Mike are my classmates. (改否定为)  
Jim and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ are't my classmates.
5. The cat is one year old. (对画线部分提问)  
How \_\_\_\_\_ old is the cat?
6. My teacher is a woman. (改为选择疑问句)  
Is \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher a woman \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ a man?
7. Ten plus thirteen is twenty-three. (对画线部分提问)  
What's \_\_\_\_\_ ten plus thirteen?

II. 单项选择

- (C)1. It's 9 o'clock a. m. Mr Wang isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
He is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for school; in home  
B. for home; in school  
C. at school; at home  
D. in home; at school
- (B)2. What are these? They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a banana tree      B. oranges  
C. an orange tree      D. an apple tree
- (D)3. Who's that in \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Picture one      B. the Picture One  
C. picture one      D. Picture One
- (B)4. The woman is forty. \_\_\_\_\_ is our teacher.  
\_\_\_\_\_ name is Miss Gao.  
A. She; her      B. She; Her  
C. Her; She      D. She; She's
- (A)5. Is this \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. an American car  
B. a American car  
C. cars  
D. a cars
- (C)6. Is this English boy in Class 2 or Class 3? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, he is.      B. No, he is in Class 2.  
C. He's in Class 3.      D. Yes, he isn't in Class 2.
- (A)7. Are these \_\_\_\_\_ bags? No, I think they are \_\_\_\_\_ bags.

- A. your, her                      B. you, he  
C. your, he                        D. he, her

(D)8. Hello! 5523781. \_\_\_\_\_ Liang Ling.

- A. I am                              B. Are you  
C. Is that                          D. This is

(C)9. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone here today? No. Li Lei and Liu Ying \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Are; are                        B. Is; are  
C. Is; aren't                      D. Are; aren't

(C)10. Who's that man over there? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. He's at home                  B. I don't  
C. It is Li Lei's father          D. He's OK

### III. 完形填空

My name is Wei Ming. I'm thirteen. I'm a middle school student. I'm   1   Class Four, Grade One. My English teacher   2   Mrs Zhang. She is   3   old teacher. I   4   a ruler, a pen and two   5   in my pencil-box. I have a bike,   6   \_\_\_\_\_.

Liu Liang is in my class. He's a boy. We   7   good friends. He is not   8   today. I think he is at home. Look! Here is a   9  . But it is not my book. I think it is   10   book.

- (A)1. A. in    B. at    C. on    D. of  
(A)2. A. is    B. are    C. am    D. /  
(A)3. A. an    B. a    C. this    D. very  
(D)4. A. am    B. think    C. know    D. have  
(B)5. A. boxes    B. pencils  
          C. buses    D. desk  
(A)6. A. too    B. or    C. much    D. very  
(C)7. A. have    B. am    C. are    D. all  
(C)8. A. right    B. where  
          C. at school    D. at home  
(A)9. A. book    B. licence    C. picture    D. map  
(C)10. A. Liu Liang    B. Liu Liangs  
          C. Liu Liang's    D. Liu Liangs'

### IV. 阅读理解

American boys and girls love to watch TV. Some children spend (花费) six hours a day in front of the TV set. Some children even watch TV for eight hours or more on Saturday. Many parents let their children watch only during certain hours (在特定时间).

TV shows are like books or films. A child can learn bad things from some of them and good things from others. Some shows help children to understand (理解) the news from Washington and other parts of the world. Some programs (节

目) show people and places from other countries or other times in history. With TV child does not have to go to the zoo to see animals or to the sea to see a ship. Boys and girls can see a play, a concert or a basketball game at home. Some programs even teach children how to look or how to use tools (工具).

It is fun (乐趣) to watch TV, but it is also fun to play games, to read a book or to visit friends.

- (D)1. American boys and girls spend \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. six hours at school on Saturday  
B. four or six hours on TV show on Saturday  
C. eight hours or more watching TV every day  
D. some more hours in front of the TV sets at the weekend

- (B)2. The parents of the boys and girls \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. let their children learn things from TV instead of going to school  
B. choose the time for their children to watch TV  
C. think that TV programs are better than their text books  
D. ask their children to watch what they like to

- (A)3. With TV boys and girls can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learn good things and bad things  
B. only learn interesting news and places  
C. learn from each other and play basketball games at home  
D. read books at home and see films in the cinema

- (D)4. Boys and girls like to watch TV because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they have nothing to do at home  
B. their parents choose certain hours for them  
C. they do not want to play games or visit friends  
D. it is fun

- (A)5. The writer's opinion (意见) is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boys and girls must spend some time both on TV and other things  
B. children shouldn't (不应该) watch TV shows  
C. parents mustn't buy TV sets  
D. children should stop watching TV

### V. 书面表达

用英文介绍自己(30—40词)

提示: 1. 姓名、年龄、性别

2. 班级、学校、国籍

3. 朋友的名字

4. 爱好

One possible version:

Name	Liu Yang
Date of Birth	December 5th, 1983
Place of Birth	The city of Shenyang
Present Address	30, Wenyi Road, Shengyang
Grade	Junior Middle School, third year
School	No. 86. Middle School, Sheng yang
<p>A Brief Introduction(介绍)</p> <p>Liu Yang is a good student. He has learned English for three years. He is good at it. He is doing well in all subjects. He is healthy. He likes kicking football.</p>	



FU LU

**A Joke**

A man took his son to a restaurant, and both ordered steak.

The boy heard his father say to the waiter, "Well done." "Why are you praising the waiter?" he asked. "He hasn't even brought the steaks yet."



## 第二课时 Units 9—16



### 复习策略

REVIEW STRATEGY

考生通过本课时的复习:

1. 能准确地介绍家庭成员之间的关系;学会说明事物的位置关系;掌握 There be 结构的一般疑问句及其答语和否定句,还有以 How many 引起的特殊疑问句。

2. 学会描述物品涉及到的内容:颜色、形状、性质(或特征、特点)以及物品的异同。

3. 能够根据语调变化识别句子所表达的不同意思,在非语言提示的帮助下,听懂清晰的话语和录音。能够识别话语中的关键词。能在图表或特定的情境下用这些用语进行交际。

4. 语法:①掌握单复数名词的所有格;

②熟练地运用方位介词;

③初步掌握情态动词 can 的用法;

④There be 与 have/has 的用法及区别;

⑤past 与 to 的用法。

5. 辨析词组与句型:wear; put on have (has) 与 there be, one 与 it;

It's time to do sth. .

KE QIAN  
课前



热身  
RE SHEN

1. 来见一下我的家人。

Come and meet my family.

2. 这是一间教室的图片。

This is a picture of a classroom.

3. 门是锁着的。

The door is locked.

4. 图片里有一些动物吗?

Are there any animals in it?

5. 他们正在工作。

They are at work.

6. 这件毛衣看起来很漂亮 我想买一件像这样的  
毛衣

It looks very nice. I want a sweater like this.

7. 请把它涂成绿色。

Colour it green, please.

8. 骑黑色自行车的那个人。

The one on the black bike.

9. 请穿上它。

Put it on, please.

10. 你要照顾好你自己的衣服。

You must look after your clothes.

11. 该睡觉了。

It's time to go to bed.

12. 把它交给胡老师。

Give it to Mr Hu.

13. 让我们回家吧。

Let's go home.

14. 脱下你的鞋子。

Take off your shoes.

15. 这是我的一张旧的全家福照片。

It's an old photo of my family.

16. 尽可能多问你的朋友问题。

Ask your friend as many questions as you can.



YAO DIAN KAO DIAN JU JIAO

要点考点聚焦



1. { family  
home  
house

2. 名词的所有格 { Lily's mother  
the student's books  
women's Day

{ Lily and Lucy's father  
Lily's and Lucy's bags  
the door of the room

3. have 与 has

如: { I have a sister.  
He has a pen.

4. 英语中人称的排列顺序为:

{ 第三人称 + 第一人称  
第二人称 + 第一人称  
第三人称 + 第二人称 + 第一人称

5. like v. 喜欢

prep 像……样

- be like *prep.* (长得)像
- look like *prep.* 看上去像
- look the same
- He likes (*v.*) English. 他喜欢英语。

6. Chinese *n.* 中国人, 汉语

*adj.* 中国人的

- I'm Chinese.
- We are Chinese.
- He's a Chinese boy.
- He speaks Chinese.

7.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{look} \\ \text{look at} \dots \\ \text{see} \end{array} \right\} \text{联想} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{read} \\ \text{watch} \end{array} \right.$

8.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{look for} \\ \text{find} \end{array} \right.$

- 情态动词  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{could} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{may} \\ \text{can} \\ \text{will} \\ \text{need} \\ \text{must} \end{array} \right.$

9. 方位介词  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{at} \\ \text{on} \\ \text{in} \\ \text{behind} \\ \text{beside} \\ \text{near} \\ \text{above} \\ \text{below} \end{array} \right.$

10.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{What's} + \text{地点?} \\ \text{There be} + n. + \text{地点} \end{array} \right.$

11.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have/has} \text{ 的区别} \\ \text{There be} \end{array} \right.$

12.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be locked} \\ \text{be closed/open} \\ \text{be worried/tired} \end{array} \right.$

13.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let me see.} \\ \text{Let me look.} \\ \text{Let me have a look.} \end{array} \right.$

14.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{let} \\ \text{make} \\ \text{see} \\ \text{hear} \\ \text{watch} \end{array} \right\} \text{sb. do sth.}$

15.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{come in 进来} \\ \text{come out 出来} \\ \text{come on 加油} \\ \text{come to} \dots \text{来到} \dots \text{(指方向)} \\ \text{come into} \dots \text{进入到} \dots \text{里面} \end{array} \right.$

16.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{some 可接可数名词的复数、不可数名词} \\ \text{和含有希望得到对方肯定回答的句式} \\ \text{any 用于一般疑问句和否定句} \end{array} \right.$

如: ① There is some money in the box.

② There are some pens in the pencil-box.

③ Would you like some bananas?

④ Are there any apples on the desk?

⑤ There isn't any milk in the bottle.

17. 介词短语修饰名词时, 放在修饰词的后面

如: ① The one in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the white car} \\ \text{the red coat} \\ \text{red} \end{array} \right.$

② The one  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{on the bike} \\ \text{under the tree} \\ \text{behind the tree} \end{array} \right.$

18.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be in} \dots \\ \text{be wearing} \text{ 强调穿的状态} \\ \text{put on} \text{ 强调穿的动作} \end{array} \right.$

19. one  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 作基数词“一”讲;} \\ \text{② 作代词, 用来代替单数的人或物,} \\ \text{以避免重复前面的名词, 它的} \\ \text{复数形式: ones.} \end{array} \right.$

20. colour

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \text{ 颜色} \\ v. \text{ 给} \dots \text{着色} \text{ colour sth. + 表示颜色的} \\ \text{形容词} \end{array} \right.$

21.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{put on} \text{ 穿上} \\ \text{put} \dots \text{away} \text{ 把} \dots \text{收起来} \\ \text{put} \dots + \text{方位介词} \text{ 把东西放在某地} \end{array} \right.$

22.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{What about} \dots \text{用于征求对方意见或询问情况,} \\ \text{How about} \dots \end{array} \right.$

其后必须接名词或代词(宾语), 或者动名词

23. a pair of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{trousers} \text{ 一条裤子} \\ \text{gloves} \text{ 一副手套} \\ \text{glasses} \text{ 一副眼镜} \end{array} \right.$

24. **past 介词** { 过了 half past thirty 6:30  
a quarter past seven 7:15  
经过 walk past the post office  
走过邮局
- 同音词**
- passed 分钟不超过半小时;分钟超过半小时的用下一个钟点缺几、分即:“所缺的几分+to+下一分钟点数.”  
如 7:45 a quarter to eight.

25. **pass** { give  
sth. to sb.  
show

- 联想** { get  
make } sth. for sb.  
buy

26. { It's time to do sth.  
It's time for sth.  
表示“该做……的时候了”  
It's time for sb. to do sth.

27. **限定词** { play games 做游戏  
play + 球类名词,名词前不能加冠词或其他  
play + 人 表示“与某人打比赛”  
play with sth. 表示“玩……东西”

28. **介词** { between...and 在两者之间  
among 在三者以上之间

29. { buy sth.  
go shopping  
do some shopping  
go to the shop

30. { tell  
speak  
say  
talk



DIAN XING LI TI 典型例题 **解析**

- 【例 1】—Who's the boy in the picture?  
—It's Jim.  
—Oh, it's \_\_\_\_\_. [湖北 1999]  
A. Jim's picture      B. a picture of Jim  
C. a picture and Jim

【解析】's 表示归属关系,因此 Jim's picture 可以理解为照片是归 Jim 所有,照片里的人不一定是 Jim; 而

a picture of Jim 指照片上的人是 Jim 本人。答案 B。

- 【例 2】\_\_\_\_\_ a book, two pens and a ruler on the desk.  
[上海 1999]

- A. There are      B. There is  
C. has      D. have

【解析】因为表示某地有某物,所以排除 C、D。判断 be 动词是 is 还是 are,根据最近的名词,所以用 is。答案为 B。

- 【例 3】—Who has a dictionary, children?  
—I have \_\_\_\_\_. [1999 河南]

- A. it      B. this      C. one      D. so

【解析】根据问句意思,答案 D 显然不合题意,而答案 A、B 所指代的是前面提到过的同一事物,是特指,答案 C 所代替的是同类事物中的一个,用于泛指。该问句中的 dictionary 是泛指。答案: C。

- 【例 4】—What's your friend like?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ [2000 江西]

- A. He is English      B. He is a teacher  
C. He is tall and thin      D. He likes sports

【解析】所选答案正确与否与对所提问题的理解有着直接的关系,而正确理解该问题的关键是 like 一词,即:是动词还是介词? 因问句中已有谓语动词 is,故 like 在句中作介词“像”解,即:“你的朋友长得怎么样?”答案: C。

- 【例 5】This is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. \_\_\_\_\_ is over there.  
[1999 广州]

- A. ours; their      B. our; Theirs  
C. our; Their      D. ours; Theirs

【解析】因名词前应选用形容词性物主代词,故第一空排除答案 A、D; 第二空在句中是主语,习惯上不重复前面的名词,因此应用名词性物主代词 Theirs (= their classroom)。答案: B。

- 【例 6】What about \_\_\_\_\_ to the park? [甘肃 1999]

- A. to go      B. go  
C. going      D. we

【解析】about 是个词,后面只能跟名词、代词的宾格或者动名词,依照题例只能用 going。答案: C。

- 【例 7】The Green family \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

- A. all is      B. are all  
C. all are      D. is all

【解析】副词 all 在句中常放在 be 动词、情态动词、助动词之后,行为动词之前,故答案 A、C 是错误的; family 可指“家庭”,这时把它看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数; family 也可作“家庭成员”讲,这时谓语动词用复数。本句的意思应该是“格林一家人都在家”。答

案:B。

【例 8】 My father was ill in bed. I must \_\_\_\_ him.  
[2000 北京]

- A. look after                      B. look like  
C. look for                         D. look at

【解析】 根据第一句意思“爸爸生病在床”，故 B、C、D 三项均不合句义。答案：A。

【例 9】 “Whose bike is it?” “It’s \_\_\_\_.” [2000 北京]

- A. John                                B. John’s  
C. Johns’                             D. Johns

【解析】 前句是对物主代词提问，其答句应为名词所有格形式。答案：B。

【例 10】 I found the bottle in \_\_\_\_ room. [1999 河北]

- A. Sara and Kate                    B. Sara’s and Kate’s  
C. Sara’s and Kate                 D. Sara and Kate’s

【解析】 这是一道考查名词所有格用法的综合题。由于句中 room 是单数，应为两人共同拥有。答案：B。



KE SHI XUN LIAN  
课 时 训 练

I. 词汇

A. 用括号里所给词的适当形式填空。

- They are women teachers. (woman)
- Whose is that cat? It’s Kate’s. (who)
- Please give the book to her. (she)
- Those are their desks. (they)
- It’s time to go (go) to bed.

B. 句型转换

- This is a picture of a classroom. (对画线部分提问)  
What picture is this?
- It’s about one twenty-five. (对画线部分提问)  
What’s the time?
- The girl under the desk is Lucy. (对画线部分提问)  
Which girl is Lucy?
- The blue shirt is mine. (对画线部分提问)  
Which shirt is yours?
- The name of Kate’s cat is Mimi. (同义句)  
The cat’s name is Mimi.
- It’s time to begin class. (同义句)  
It’s time for class.

II. 单项选择

- (B) 1. I can see \_\_\_\_ bird in the tree. \_\_\_\_ bird is white.

- A. a, A                                B. a, The  
C. the, The                            D. an, The

- (B) 2. That woman is \_\_\_\_ teacher.  
A. a English                         B. an American  
C. an Chinese                        D. Japanese
- (B) 3. Mary \_\_\_\_ Jane. I think they are twins.  
A. look like                         B. looks like  
C. looks the same                    D. looks at
- (C) 4. The twins are in \_\_\_\_ .  
A. same class                        B. different class  
C. different classes                 D. the same classes
- (B) 5. Can you find \_\_\_\_ in the map?  
A. chang sha                         B. Changsha  
C. Chang Sha                        D. changsha
- (D) 6. Mr Brown is Tom’s father. Tom is his \_\_\_\_ .  
A. brother                            B. sister  
C. daughter                         D. son
- (A) 7. A banana is \_\_\_\_ .  
A. yellow                             B. red  
C. white                                D. black
- (C) 8. \_\_\_\_ is your car? The white one.  
A. Whose                             B. What  
C. Which                              D. Where
- (D) 9. Whose trousers \_\_\_\_?  
A. is this                              B. are that  
C. is it                                 D. are those
- (B) 10. \_\_\_\_ here, please.  
A. Go                                  B. Come  
C. Go to                                D. Come to
- (C) 11. These are your sweaters. \_\_\_\_, please.  
A. Put it on                          B. Put on it  
C. Put them on                        D. Put on them
- (C) 12. What’s forty and sixteen? It’s \_\_\_\_ .  
A. fifty-six                          B. fifty-five  
C. fifty-six                          D. fifty-seven
- (C) 13. Bill \_\_\_\_ on duty today, but he \_\_\_\_ here.  
A. am, is                              B. is, am not  
C. is, isn’t                            D. is, is
- (B) 14. The woman is sixty, \_\_\_\_ she looks young.  
A. and                                 B. but  
C. or                                    D. is
- (A) 15. I can see my shoes \_\_\_\_ my hat.  
A. and                                 B. but  
C. too                                  D. or

III. 完型填空

My 1 is Chen Ming. I'm a Chinese boy. I'm twelve. I'm 2 Nanjing. Nanjing is a big city. I'm in No. 10 Middle School. 3 school is a very good school in Nanjing. I'm in Class 5, Grade 1. There are 52 students, 27 4 and 25 boys. Miss Helen is our English teacher. 5 is from America. She is nice 6 me. I like English very much and I'm good at it. Wei Hua 7 English, too. We are good 8. My father is a doctor. My 9 is a Chinese teacher. She 10 I are in the same school. We love our school.

- (C)1. A. e-mail                      B. address  
C. name                              D. number
- (A)2. A. from    B. at    C. on    D. to
- (D)3. A. Their    B. You    C. Mine    D. Our
- (B)4. A. boys    B. girls    C. women    D. men
- (B)5. A. He    B. She    C. They    D. You
- (C)6. A. like    B. for    C. to    D. with
- (A)7. A. likes    B. takes    C. like    D. take
- (D)8. A. workers    B. teachers  
C. parents    D. friends
- (B)9. A. father    B. mother  
C. brother    D. uncle
- (A)10. A. and    B. or    C. with    D. but

IV. 阅读理解

In England, people often talk about the weather because they can experience four seasons in one day. In the morning the weather is warm like in spring. An hour later black clouds come and then it rains hard. The weather gets a little cold. In the late afternoon the sky will be sunny, the sun will be sunny, and the sun will begin to shine, and it will be summer at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer in winter, or have winter in summer. So in winter they can swim sometimes, and in summer sometimes they should take warm clothes.

When you go to England, you will see that some English people usually take an umbrella(伞) or a raincoat with them in the sunny morning, but you should not laugh at them.

If you don't take an umbrella or a raincoat, you will regret(后悔) later in the day.

- (A)1. Why do people in England often talk about the weather? \_\_\_\_.
- A. Because they may have four seasons in one day  
B. Because they often have very good weather  
C. Because the weather is warm just like in spring  
D. Because the sky is sunny all day
- (B)2. From the story we know that \_\_\_\_ come and then there is a heavy rain.
- A. sunshine and snow    B. black clouds  
C. summer and winter    D. spring and autumn
- (A)3. "People can also have summer in winter" means "it is sometimes too \_\_\_\_ in winter".
- A. warm    B. cool  
C. cold    D. rainy
- (B)4. In the sunny morning some English people usually take a raincoat or an umbrella with them because \_\_\_\_.
- A. their friends ask them to do so  
B. it often rains in England  
C. they are going to sell them  
D. they are their favourite things
- (C)5. The best title (标题) for this passage is \_\_\_\_.
- A. Bad Seasons  
B. Summer or Winter  
C. The Weather in England  
D. Strange English People



A Joke

A man was buying a Rolls-Royce and wanted to pay cash, but he found he was 2p short of the £ 1500 needed. Outside the car showrooms he saw a man selling newspapers, and he went out and asked him:

"Could you lend me 2p? I want to buy a Rolls-Royce."

"Sure," replied the man. "But look—here's 4p. But one for me as well."

注: 2p = 2 pence    Rolls-Royce 劳斯莱斯汽车



# 初一上学期英语测试题

## I. 听力

- A. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。
- (D)1. A. Next Monday.      B. This Sunday.  
C. This Saturday.      D. Next Sunday.
- (C)2. A. No housework.      B. It's a fine day.  
C. No homework.      D. No class.
- (B)3. A. 5009066.      B. 5009906.  
C. 5500906.      D. 5009966.
- (A)4. A. The teacher needs help.  
B. The teacher is in the office.  
C. Someone is needing a book.  
D. Someone needs some books.
- (A)5. A. He is good at maths.  
B. He doesn't like history.  
C. He did very badly in the last exam.  
D. He did better in history than in maths.
- B. 听句子, 选出最佳答案。
- (D)6. A. He is good.  
B. Very well.  
C. Next year.  
D. Twenty.
- (A)7. A. Yes, please.  
B. Tea, please.  
C. Here you are.  
D. Sorry.
- (C)8. A. I feel great today.  
B. It's OK, mum.  
C. You too, mum.  
D. Yes, it's a nice day today.
- (B)9. A. Phone me at 5 o'clock.  
B. Yes, of course.  
C. Sorry, wrong number.  
D. Yes, it's my phone.
- (B)10. A. Last night.  
B. At lunch time.  
C. Sometimes.  
D. Two days ago.
- C. 对话理解, 听录音, 选择正确应答。
- (B)11. What are they talking about?  
A. Foreigners.      B. Foreign languages.

- C. Foreign countries.
- (C)12. What's the matter with the girl student?  
A. She has something important to do.  
B. She is going to do some shopping.  
C. she is late for class.
- (B)13. What's the boy doing?  
A. Reading in good light.  
B. Reading in poor light.  
C. Reading in the sun.
- (A)14. How much is the coat now?  
A. 30 yuan.      B. 60 yuan.  
C. 120 yuan.
- (C)15. Where's the boy?  
A. In a book store.      B. In a shop.  
C. In a school library.  
D. 短文理解 听录音, 选择正确应答。
- (B)16. \_\_\_\_\_ is very interesting.  
A. Listening to the radio  
B. Watching TV  
C. Reading English
- (C)17. Many children can see a lot and know many things \_\_\_\_\_  
A. by listening to the radio  
B. by listening to the tape  
C. by watching TV
- (C)18. TV can help children open their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. minds      B. eyes  
C. both minds and eyes
- (A)19. Watching TV too much is \_\_\_\_\_ for your health  
A. bad      B. good  
C. better
- (B)20. What's the passage(文章) about?  
A. Listening to the radio  
B. Watching TV  
C. How should children watch TV?
- ## II. 词汇(20分)
- (A) 根据所给首字母, 拼写单词。
- I'm a Chinese and he is a Japanese.
  - The two girls look the same. They're twins.
  - Eight plus four is twelve.