

冲刺名校



中考

ZHONGKAO DIANXINGTI  
JUYIFANSAN

典型题

举一反三

英语

精析考点，突破难点  
讲练结合，强化提高

●名牌学校试题研究组编写●

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初中升学必备

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● 名牌学校试题研究组编写 ●

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## 前 言

中考命题一般应适应三个有利于:即有利于全面推进素质教育,有利于体现九年义务教育的性质,有利于中学课程教学改革,培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,减轻学生过重的学业负担,促进学生生动活泼的学习。这是中考改革的大方向。

针对这一改革方向,在中学教学中,特别在初中中考复习时,要体现“精讲、精练、精评”的“三精”原则。只有这样,才能将教师、学生从繁重的应试教学、机械的解题训练中解放出来。“精讲”实际是学生将知识由厚变薄的过程,它是取得好成绩的前提;“精练”是知识运用的外显过程,它是取得好成绩的保证;“精评”是知识点的萃取提炼过程,它是取得好成绩的关键。可见,如何能够选择一本体现上述原则的复习资料非常重要。

为了帮助初中同学在有限的时间内提高复习效率,在多年研究中考命题的基础上,我们组织了一批有经验的一线老师和教学研究人员,编写了本套中考复习丛书。

为体现“精讲、精练、精评”的“三精”原则,本丛书编写的主要栏目有:

### 考什么——

参照最新课程标准,结合各地教材以及全国中考的命题热点,对重要的知识点进行梳理,分析以往试题的命题规律,对今后的命题趋势提出预测,解决复习中的“考什么”的问题。

### 怎么考——

这一栏目从方法层面归纳了应试的学科能力和技巧,它的切入点是以中考母题为载体,通过对典型题的分析,举一反三,由每个母题衍生出3~6个变式训练题,旨在通过一点多联、一例多拓来提高复习的针对性和效率。

### 高分缘——

精选各地的中考试题与模拟测试题,进行限时训练,帮助考生强化考前冲刺能力与“实战”能力,验证复习效果,达到较好的复习备考状态。

相信本套丛书一定能够帮助同学们到达理想的彼岸。

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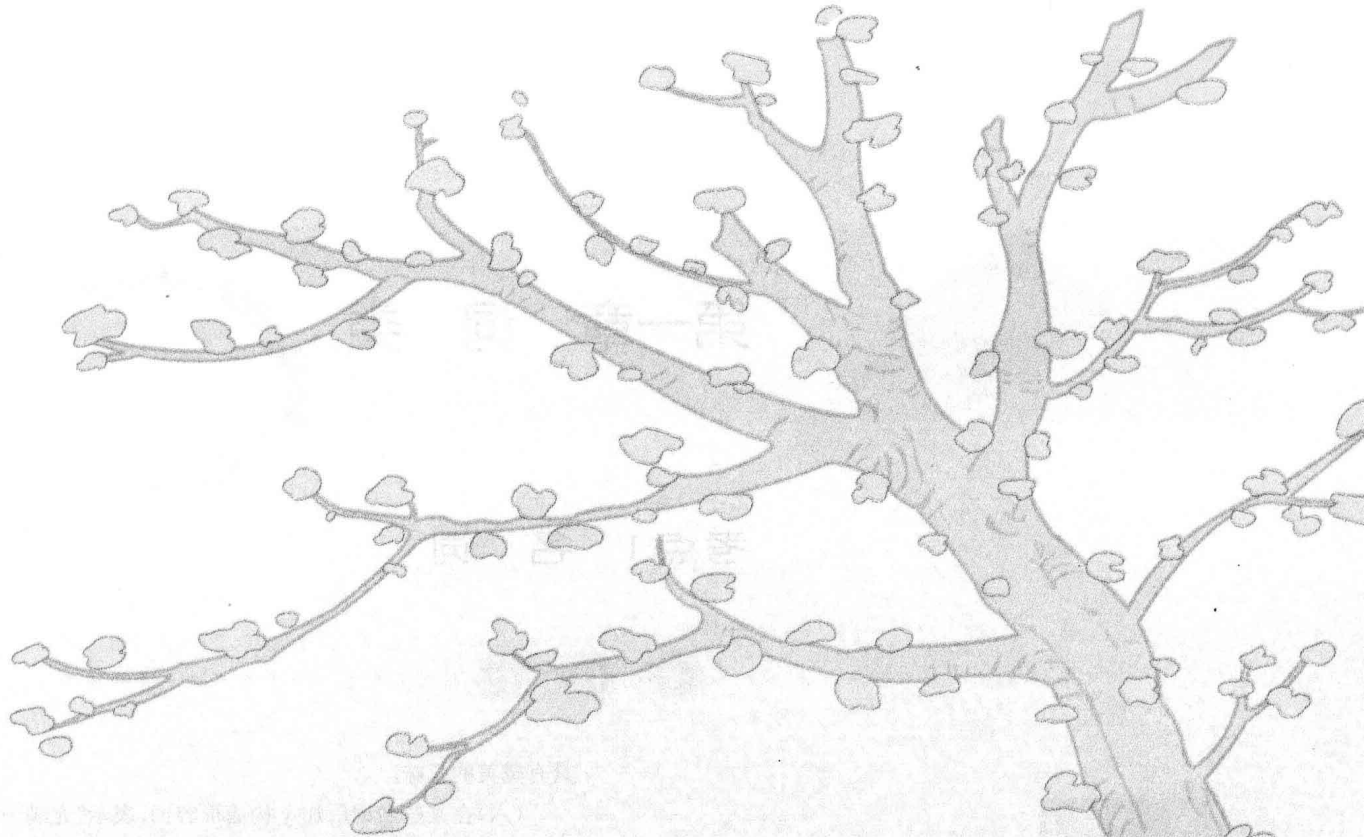
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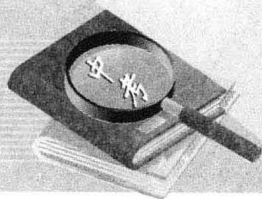
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# 第一轮

## 基础知识复习





# 第一章 词类

## 考点1 名词

### 考 什 么

#### 知识要点

##### 一、名词的复数

(一)名词变复数的规则形式。

1. 一般情况直接在词尾加-s。
2. 以辅音字母加-y 结尾的名词,先变 y 为 i 再加-es。
3. 以-s, -x, -sh, -ch 结尾的名词,在词尾加-es。

以-ch 结尾的名词中, ch 读[k]时,其复数应加-s。

4. 以-o 结尾的名词,多数直接在词尾加-s,初中阶段只有四个单词是加-es 的,但还有三个单词其复数可加-(e)s。

5. 以-f, -fe 结尾的名词,先把 f, fe 变为 v 再加-es,但有些以 f 结尾的名词也可直接加-s。

(二)少数名词的复数形式是不规则的。

(三)某国人变复数。

(四)单、复数相同的名词。

Chinese→Chinese, Japanese→Japanese, fish→fish, deer→deer, sheep→sheep。其中 fish 指鱼类时,其复数是 fishes。

(五)复合名词的复数形式。

##### 二、不可数名词的数量

在汉语中不少名词是可数的,但在英语中却是不可数的。

因而不能说 a news, a paper 等,如果要表示这些不可数名词的数量时,要用一类“可数”的词作定语来表示其量。

有些名词以-s 结尾,但它们不是复数。eg:

physics, maths, politics, news

##### 三、名词变形形容词

(一)在某些国名后加-ese 构成形容词,表示“……国的”。

(二)在某些地名或人名后面加-ian 构成形容词。

(三)在以元音结尾的地名加上-an 或-n 构成形容词。

(四)在名词后加-ful 构成形容词,表示“具有……性质的;充满的”。

(五)在表示人的名词后加-ly 构成形容词,这种形容词通常

具有赞美的意味。

(六)在某些名词后加-y 构成形容词,表示“充满……的”。

(七)在某些名词后加-less 构成形容词,表示“没有……的”。

(八)在物质名词后加-en 构成形容词。

(九)在某些名词后加-ous 构成形容词,表示“具有……性质的”。

(十)在部分表示学科的名词后加-al 构成形容词。

##### 四、名词的所有格

(一)名词所有格的构成。

1. 名词+'s(有生命的名词)。

(1)单数名词词尾或复数名词词尾没有 s 时,都要加's。

(2)表示几个人共有,只需在最后一个人的名字后加's;表示各自所有,则需在每个名字后加's。

(3)以-s 结尾的复数名词后,只加撇号(')。

2. 名词+of+名词(无生命的名词或有生命的名词)。

(二)名词所有格的用法。

1. 使用's 所有格的名词通常是表示人或动物的名词,但某些表示时间、距离、国家、城镇等无生命的名词也可用's 所有格。

2. 's 所有格可表示“家、店铺”等处所。

3. 双重所有格——“of+名词's”或“of+名词性物主代词”。

(三)名词所有格的作用。

名词所有格除表示所有关系外,有时还有以下几种作用:

1. 表示类别。

2. 表示动作的执行者,在逻辑上有主谓关系。

3. 表示动作的承受者,在逻辑上有动宾关系。

##### 五、名词作主语

名词在句子中能作很多成分,但作主语是它的主要用途之一。下面是名词作主语时的几种情况:

(一)名词本身是以-s 结尾,其谓语动词应为单数(切不可将 maths 误认为复数,再将动词错用成 are)。

(二)表示时间、金钱、距离的名词加-s 后,应视为一个整体,故谓语动词用单数。

(三)短语 neither... nor, either... or, not only... but also 连接主语,像 there be 一样应根据就近原则决定动词的形式。

(四)短语 a pair of+名词复数时,其主语是 a pair,故谓语动词应用单数。

(五)名词+介词(with, except...)+名词,其谓语动词应视前面的名词而定,与后面的名词无关。

(六)兼有双重身份的人作主语时,其谓语动词用单数形式。

#### 六、名词作定语

(一)名词作定语时,一般用单数形式。eg:

paper tigers(纸老虎), work places(工作的地方)

(二)名词作定语时,个别情况也用复数形式。eg:

goods train(货车), sports meet(运动会)

(三)名词作定语时,少数情况修饰词和被修饰词都用复数形式。eg:

woman teacher→women teachers

man doctor→men doctors

### 命题规律及趋势

随着新课改对英语的功能性、交际性的重视,名词考查已经淡化了语法,注重实际应用和情景交际,对于一些日常标志的含义,考查频率很高。



### 母题 1

(2006·盐城) Thomas Edison never gave up. During his lifetime, he had 1,093 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. instructions                      B. competition  
C. inventions                          D. injections

【解析】根据题中空格前的数词 1093,可知该空填可数名词的复数形式,又根据题意爱迪生应该是有发明,所以应填 inventions,故选 C。

【答案】C



### 变化场

变式 1 —Where are the \_\_\_\_\_?

—They're playing \_\_\_\_\_ football on the playground.

- A. boy students; the                      B. boys students; the  
C. boy student; /                          D. boy students; /

变式 2 —Can I help you?

—I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ for my twin daughters.

- A. two pair of shoe                      B. two pairs of shoe  
C. two pair of shoes                      D. two pairs of shoes

变式 3 (2006·山西) The text is very easy for us. There are \_\_\_\_\_ new words in it.

- A. some      B. few      C. many      D. lots of

变式 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ (woman) teachers had a good time on \_\_\_\_\_ (woman) Day.

变式 5 Beijing is one of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ (city) in China.



### 母题 2

(2006·南通) I can't buy the dress because I have just \_\_\_\_\_ money.

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

【解析】根据 money 是不可数名词,可知这里应选一个修饰不可数名词的不定代词,而 C、D 两个答案修饰可数名词,又因题意,这里不应选表否定意义的词修饰 money,故应选 B. just a little money,表示只有一点钱。

【答案】B



### 变化场

变式 1 (2006·济南) They have much coloured \_\_\_\_\_ . Let's go and ask for some.

- A. rulers      B. paper      C. erasers      D. sharpeners

变式 2 —Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ this old lady?

—Sure. Have my seat, please.

- A. take room for                          B. give a room to  
C. make room for                          D. have rooms with

变式 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ of an air ticket from Dalian to Guangzhou is about 1,800 yuan.

- A. price      B. money      C. pay      D. use

变式 4 I have a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ and some \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast every morning.

- A. breads; milk                          B. breads; milks  
C. bread; milks                          D. bread; milk

变式 5 \_\_\_\_\_ did their \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

- A. The Green; housework              B. The Greens; housework  
C. Mr Green; housework              D. Mrs Green; housework



### 母题 3

(2007·咸宁) \_\_\_\_\_ fathers are both scientists.

- A. Jim's and Bob                          B. Jim's and Bob's  
C. Jim and Bob's                          D. Jim and Bob



【解析】当两个人分别拥有时,要在每个人后都加名词所有格的标志“'s”来表达。吉姆的父亲和鲍勃的父亲不是一个人,所以分别加“'s”。

【答案】B



变化场

变式 1 A friend of my \_\_\_\_\_ (father) went to visit our family last night.

变式 2 This is \_\_\_\_\_ bedroom. How beautiful it is!

A. Helen's and Mary's      B. Helen and Mary's

C. Helen's and Mary      D. Helen and Mary

变式 3 Look! \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ bags are there. One is black. The other is blue.

A. Tom's; Jack      B. Tom's; Jack's

C. Tom; Jack      D. Tom; Jack's

变式 4 There are three \_\_\_\_\_ (student) reading-rooms in our school. They are clean and tidy.

变式 5 Bob told me that his next match was against \_\_\_\_\_ team from another school.

A. a girls'      B. girl's      C. the girls'      D. girls'



母题 4

One hundred dollars \_\_\_\_\_ enough.

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

【解析】表示时间、金钱、距离的名词加-s后作主语,谓语用单数,故选 A。

【答案】A



变化场

变式 1 (2006·兰州) There \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of shoes under the bed. The shoes \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

变式 2 Three hours \_\_\_\_\_ quite a long time for the students to play computer games every day.

A. is      B. were      C. was      D. are

变式 3 (2006·哈尔滨) Liu Xiang, 21, is an Olympic winner in the \_\_\_\_\_ hurdles(跨栏). We're proud of him.

A. 110-metre      B. 110-metres      C. 110 metre

高分缘

1. If H<sub>2</sub> burns(燃烧) in O<sub>2</sub>, we can get \_\_\_\_\_.

A. H<sub>2</sub>      B. H<sub>2</sub>O      C. O<sub>2</sub>      D. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

2. SARS(“非典”) is a new kind of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world today.

A. cancer      B. medicine      C. cough      D. disease

3. Today is September 10th. It's \_\_\_\_\_ Day. Let's go and buy some flowers for our teachers.

A. Teachers      B. Teachers'

C. the Teachers'      D. Teacher's

4. —Is it an animal?

—Right, it's a \_\_\_\_\_ of the cat family.

A. kind      B. number      C. member      D. piece

5. A sign with the words \_\_\_\_\_ is often found in a bus.

A. NO PHOTOS      B. NO SMOKING

C. NO PARKING

6. —How well she sings!

—Yes, she has a very sweet \_\_\_\_\_.

A. voice      B. sound      C. noise      D. mouth

7. Look at the front wall please. \_\_\_\_\_ means that this way is for a disabled person to go through.



A.



B.



C.



D.

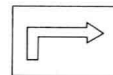
8. All of the following are traffic signs except \_\_\_\_\_.



A.



B.



C.



D.

9. (2006·汕头) Which of the following signs means “You mustn't stop your car here.”?



A.



B.



C.

10. (2006·哈尔滨) My school isn't far from here. It's only \_\_\_\_\_ walk.

A. fifteen minutes

B. fifteen minutes'

C. fifteen minute's

11. (2006·江西)—I want to go to different places, but I don't know the \_\_\_\_\_.

—A map is helpful, I think.

A. price      B. way      C. time      D. ticket

12. (2006·锦州) Which sign can you probably see beside a deep river?



A.



B.



C.



D.

13. (2006 · 陕西)Lao She is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Tea House(茶馆).

- A. doctor    B. actor    C. scientist    D. writer

14. (2006 · 天津)At the foot of the hill you could hear nothing but the \_\_\_\_\_ of the running water.

- A. shout    B. noise    C. voice    D. sound

15. (2006 · 重庆)—What's your favorite season?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. July    B. Morning    C. Spring    D. Wednesday

16. (2006 · 兰州)—Where can we go into the trade center?

—Haven't you seen the sign \_\_\_\_\_ over there?

- A. OPEN    B. CLOSED

- C. EXIT    D. ENTRANCE

17. (2006 · 兰州)—How's Joy's skirt?

—Her skirt is more beautiful than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. her sister's and Kate    B. her sister and Kate  
C. her sister and Kate's    D. her sister's and Kate's

18. (2006 · 昆明)—What do you have for breakfast?

—I often have \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. breads; noodles    B. bread; noodles

- C. breads; noodle    D. bread; noodle

19. (2006 · 温州)—I'd like something to read.

—OK. Here're some \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. CDs    B. pencils    C. photos    D. books

20. (2006 · 资阳)Mrs. Black is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mary's mother's    B. Mary's mother

- C. mother's of Mary    D. Mary mother's

21. (2006 · 安徽)Brian is so kind that he often gives me a \_\_\_\_\_ when I'm in trouble.

- A. reply    B. seat    C. hand    D. reason

22. (2006 · 福州)—Hello, may I speak to Tina, please?

—Sorry, you've got a wrong \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. name    B. way    C. number    D. telephone

23. (2007 · 宁波)—What sign is often found in museums?

—“\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. MENU    B. THIS SIDE UP

- C. PAUSE    D. NO PHOTOS

24. (2007 · 浙江)—Excuse me, what is your \_\_\_\_\_?

—NO. 7, King Street.

- A. e-mail    B. address    C. mail    D. way

25. (2007 · 济宁)—Look! The kites in the sky are in different \_\_\_\_\_ . Some are big and some are small.

- A. sizes    B. colors    C. prices    D. name

26. (2007 · 济宁)—Where can you see this notice?

JORDAN'S SWEATERS HALF-PRICE

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. In a bank    B. In a restaurant

- C. In a cinema    D. In a shop

27. (2007 · 连云港) Last week Lily's father bought her \_\_\_\_\_ MP4 as \_\_\_\_\_ birthday present.

- A. a; a    B. an; an    C. a; an    D. an; a

28. (2007 · 福州)—Excuse me, what's the time, please?

—Sorry. I don't have a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ with me.



A.



B.



C.



D.

29. (2007 · 牡丹江)My uncle will come to my house for dinner. I want to buy some \_\_\_\_\_ to make a vegetable salad for him.

- A. meat    B. tomatoes

- C. apple juice

30. (2007 · 安徽)—You didn't send me an e-mail last night, did you?

—Sorry. My \_\_\_\_\_ broke down. I couldn't get online.

- A. computer    B. car    C. clock    D. camera

31. (2007 · 临沂)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

32. (2006 · 湖北)How many \_\_\_\_\_ were lost in the fire?

- A. life    B. lives    C. lifes

33. (2009 · 武汉)—Do the dishes, Mike, or I will tell mum!

—Mind your own \_\_\_\_\_, Sue!

- A. action    B. duty    C. business    D. way

34. (2009 · 孝感)All the \_\_\_\_\_ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th, because it was their own holiday.

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

35. (2009 · 绍兴)—I hear you have to get up early every morning.

—Right. It's one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in my family.

- A. plans    B. orders    C. rules    D. suggestions

36. (2009 · 德州)Look at the flowers! They are in different \_\_\_\_\_ : red, yellow, pink...

- A. colors    B. sizes    C. prices    D. names

37. (2009 · 陕西)Mike and his friend are going to the \_\_\_\_\_ to see the new action movie tonight.

- A. book shop    B. restaurant    C. concert    D. cinema

38. (2006 · 黑龙江)Which of the following signs means "NO BIKES".



A.



B.



C.



D.

39. (2006 · 贵州)The sign "THIS SIDE UP" is often seen

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the street                      B. on a box  
C. at the police                        D. on a door

40. (2006 · 广东) The following are all traffic signs except \_\_\_\_\_.



A.



B.



C.



D.

41. (2006 · 湖南) We will have \_\_\_\_\_ holiday. What about going to the West Lake?

- A. two days    B. two-day    C. two-days    D. two day's

42. (2006 · 云南) —Can I just have a try?

—Sure. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ if you give me a wrong answer.

- A. matter    B. trouble    C. mind    D. care

43. (2006 · 青海) There was \_\_\_\_\_ on show in the museum.

- A. a quite mice cup                      B. quite nice cup  
C. quite a nice cup                        D. quite nice cup

44. (2008 · 海南) —Hurry up, Jack!

—Just give me five minutes to put my desk in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. time    B. line    C. order    D. shape

45. (2008 · 重庆) Yao Ming did a good job in the basketball match yesterday. He is my favorite \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. worker    B. teacher    C. dancer    D. player

46. (2008 · 黑龙江) There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.

They work very hard.

- A. woman teachers                      B. women teachers  
C. womans teachers

47. (2008 · 武汉) —Bill is ill. Do you know what's wrong with him?

—Poor boy. His illness is the \_\_\_\_\_ of eating unhealthy food.

- A. result    B. cause    C. reason    D. end

48. (2008 · 山东) —Do you like to listen to “Mozart(莫扎特)”?

—Yes. Listening to \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite.

- A. songs    B. music    C. stories    D. news

49. (2008 · 山东) He didn't tell his parents he was going home because he wanted to give them a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kiss    B. surprise    C. chance    D. gift

50. (2008 · 吉林) Of all the vegetables, I like \_\_\_\_\_ best.

- A. potatoes    B. eggs    C. milk    D. apples

## 考点2 冠词

### 考 什 么

#### 知识要点

##### 一、不定冠词的用法

1. 不定冠词 a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前面, an 用在以元音音素开头的词前面。

2. 指人或事物的某一类别。

3. 指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物。

4. 表示数量有“一”的意思,但数的概念没有 one 强烈,可以代替 one。

5. 表示“每一”。

6. 用于某些固定词组中,如: a few, a little 等。

7. 用于序数词前,表示“再一,又一”的意思。

##### 二、定冠词的用法

1. 特指某人或某物。

2. 用于表示方位的名词前。

3. 用在表示独一无二的事物的名词前。

4. 用于姓的复数名词前,表示“一家人或夫妇二人”。

5. 用于江河、海洋、山脉、群岛、沙漠等专有名词前。

6. 用于含有普遍名词的专有名词前。

7. 用于乐器名称前。

8. 用于部分形容词前,表示一类人。

9. 用于形容词最高级前。

10. 用于序数词前。

11. 用于一些固定词组。

##### 三、不用冠词的情况

冠词是英语中应用最广泛的一种词,但在下列几种情况下,名词前不可用任何冠词。

1. 棋类、球类、一日三餐名词前不加任何冠词。

2. 月份、星期、节假日名词前不加任何冠词。

3. 人名、地名、国家名前不加任何冠词。

4. 学科、语言、称呼的名词前不加任何冠词。

5. 复数名词表示类别时不加冠词。

6. 抽象名词、物质名词泛指时,其前不加冠词。

7. 名词前用了 this, that 等指示代词, my, their 等物主代词

和 some, any 等词时,不再加任何冠词。

8. 与 by 连用的交通工具名称前,不加冠词。
9. 在一些固定词组中不加任何冠词。
10. 新闻媒体交际语前不用冠词。

#### 四、冠词的倒置

(一)不定冠词的倒置。

1. 当名词被 many, half, such, what 等词修饰时不定冠词放在这些词之后。

2. 当名词前面的形容词有 how, however, so, as, too 等副词修饰时,不定冠词置于形容词之后。

3. 当单数可数名词前的形容词被 quite 修饰时,不定冠词放在 quite 之后。

(二)定冠词的倒置。

1. 当定冠词与 all, half, both, double 等词连用修饰名词时,定冠词应放在这些词之后。

2. 当定冠词与表示倍数、分数的词连用时,需要放在这些词之后。

3. 当 much, exactly 等词修饰 same 时, the 放在这些词之后。

#### 五、易混知识点

(一)不定冠词 a 和 an 的区别。

a 用在以辅音音素开头的单词前。

an 用在以元音音素开头的单词前。

注意: f, h, m, n, r, s, x 虽是辅音字母,但发音却是以元音开头的,当它们前面需加不定冠词时也要用 an。

(二)单数名词前加定冠词、不定冠词,复数名词不加冠词都可以表示“一类”。

A horse is a useful animal.

The horse is a useful animal.

Horses are useful animals.

马是一种有用的动物。

(三)有定冠词与无定冠词的区别。

1. go to school 上学(是学生)

go to the school 到学校去(不一定是学生)

2. go to bed 就寝,上床睡觉

go to the bed 向床边走去,走到床前(不一定是去睡觉)

3. in hospital 因病住院

in the hospital 在医院里(不一定是病人)

4. at table 吃饭

at the table 在桌子旁边

5. at school 在上学

at the school 在学校里

6. in class 在上课

in the class 在班级里

7. in future 今后

in the future 将来

8. in front of 在(……外面的)前面

in the front of 在(……内部的)前面

9. next year 明年

the next year 第二年

10. by sea 乘船

by the sea 在海边

(四)序数词前面用定冠词与不定冠词的区别。

“the+序数词”表示“第几……”。

“a+序数词”表示“又一,再”。

The cake is delicious, and I would like a second one.

蛋糕很好吃,我想再吃一块。

(五)a number of 和 the number of 的区别。

a number of 意思是“许多”,相当于 a lot of。

the number of 意思是“……的数目,……的数量”,作主语时谓语用单数形式。

### 命题规律及趋势

1. 近几年中考对冠词的考查重点在定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词的用法上。以单项选择题、完形填空题等形式出现,所占分值为 1~2 分。

2. 预计今后几年命题趋势将会在具体的语境中考查冠词的基本用法,命题多为复合选项,增加了试题的深度和广度。

【答案】B



### 变化场

变式 1 Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ eight-year-old boy, but he has learned over 1000 English words.

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

### 母题 1

Both of two rulers are broken.

I want to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ one.

- A. three      B. third      C. forth      D. /

【解析】根据“两把尺都坏了”,可知“我想再买一把”,“再一,又一”由不定冠词 a 加序数词 third 构成。

变式 2 \_\_\_\_\_ fine day! Let's go out to fly a kite.

- A. What    B. How    C. How the    D. What a

变式 3 —Did you enjoy your stay in Shanghai last year?

—Yes, I had \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful time.

- A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /

变式 4 He went to see his parents twice \_\_\_\_\_ month.

- A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /

变式 5 There is \_\_\_\_\_ girl waiting for you at the school

gate.

- A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /



母题 2

(2006·河北) —Remember, boys and girls. \_\_\_\_\_ you work, \_\_\_\_\_ result you will get.

—We know, Miss Gao.

- A. The better; the better    B. The harder; the better  
C. The hard; the better    D. The harder; the good

【解析】“the+比较级, the+比较级”结构表示“越……越……”,根据题意可知应选 B。

【答案】B



变化场

变式 1 (2006·重庆) Ted's mother hoped he could play \_\_\_\_\_ piano well.

- A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /

变式 2 It's Mid-autumn Festival. \_\_\_\_\_ moon is very bright.

- A. /    B. The    C. A    D. An

变式 3 I like \_\_\_\_\_ card with some flowers on it.

- A. /    B. a    C. an    D. the

变式 4 We must try our best to help \_\_\_\_\_ poor in the world.

- A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /

变式 5 (2007·哈尔滨) The new D-type trains can run at speeds(速度) of 200 to 250 kilometres \_\_\_\_\_ hour. The trip from Shanghai to Beijing only takes 10 hours now.

- A. a    B. an    C. the



母题 3

(2006·临沂) Pass me \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary next to the radio, and I also need \_\_\_\_\_ pen to write something.

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

【解析】第一空表特指,特指收音机旁边的那本词典,故第一空应填 the; 第二空表泛指,“我还需要一支钢笔写东西”,应填

a.

【答案】C



变化场

变式 1 (2006·天津) Jack bought \_\_\_\_\_ useful book. \_\_\_\_\_ book is also very interesting.

- A. an; The    B. a; The    C. an; A    D. a; A

变式 2 (2006·岳阳) \_\_\_\_\_ Whites are going to the park this Sunday. They are going for \_\_\_\_\_ walk now.

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

变式 3 This is \_\_\_\_\_ song I've told you about. Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful one?

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

变式 4 The population problem may be \_\_\_\_\_ greatest one of \_\_\_\_\_ world today.

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

变式 5 (2007·威海) —Is \_\_\_\_\_ English-Chinese dictionary on the desk yours?

—No, I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ English-Chinese dictionary. I use English-English dictionaries.

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



母题 4

We have three meals \_\_\_\_\_ day, we have \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 6:30 in \_\_\_\_\_ morning every day.

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

【解析】一天有三顿饭,此处应用 a day 表示“一天”。have breakfast 意为“吃早餐”,中间不加冠词,属于固定搭配。in the morning 意为“在早上”,固定搭配。

【答案】C



变化场

变式 1 What \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather we have these days!

- A. a    B. the    C. /    D. an

变式 2 \_\_\_\_\_ India and China are of \_\_\_\_\_ same continent.

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

变式 3 My friend Bob likes to play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball before \_\_\_\_\_ supper.

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

变式 4 After \_\_\_\_\_ supper, he stayed at \_\_\_\_\_ home and played \_\_\_\_\_ violin.

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

变式 5 (2007 · 河南) —Why did you laugh just now?

—Ted wanted to tell us \_\_\_\_\_ very funny story, but he forgot \_\_\_\_\_ end himself.

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



母题 5

(2007 · 临沂) There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ airport near where I live, \_\_\_\_\_ nearest airport is 110 kilometers away.

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

【解析】 本题考查冠词的用法。名词 airport 在句中第一次出现是泛指, 用 a 或 an, airport 是以元音音素开头的单词, 所以用 an; 第二次出现是特指, 用 the。

【答案】 C



变化场

变式 1 We must listen to the teacher carefully in \_\_\_\_\_

class. After \_\_\_\_\_ class, we shouldn't make any noise in \_\_\_\_\_ class.

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

变式 2 There is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher's desk in \_\_\_\_\_ front of our classroom, and there are many trees in \_\_\_\_\_ front of it.

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

变式 3 \_\_\_\_\_ second girl thinks the mooncake is very delicious. So she wants to eat \_\_\_\_\_ second one.

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

变式 4 \_\_\_\_\_ number of the students in our school is about 2,000 and \_\_\_\_\_ number of them like playing computer games.

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

变式 5 (2007 · 天津) —Will you get there by \_\_\_\_\_ train?

—No, I'll take \_\_\_\_\_ taxi.

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

高分缘

1. (2006 · 盐城) Bob is \_\_\_\_\_ eleven-year-old boy, but he knows a lot about Chinese history.

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

2. (2006 · 南京) Millie has \_\_\_\_\_ e-dog and its name is Hobo.

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

3. (2006 · 福州) What \_\_\_\_\_ exciting football match! Our team beat Tom's team at last.

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

4. It takes me \_\_\_\_\_ hour to do my homework.

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

5. —What does your father do?

—He is \_\_\_\_\_ art teacher.

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

6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ big table in the dining room.

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

7. —Are you having \_\_\_\_\_ good time?

—Yes, but I'm feeling a little tired. I want to have \_\_\_\_\_

rest.

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

8. James now is \_\_\_\_\_ engineer in a big office and his girlfriend works on \_\_\_\_\_ farm.

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

9. (2006 · 浙江) Look at \_\_\_\_\_ skirt, I bought it for Mum on Mother's Day. Isn't it nice?

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

10. (2006 · 兰州) —What about \_\_\_\_\_ speech?

—It was too tiring, you know, \_\_\_\_\_ speech for me.

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

11. (2006 · 温州) —Where's \_\_\_\_\_ key to my bike, Jim?

—It's in your bag.

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

12. (2006 · 南通) Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ answer to this problem? I can't work it out myself.

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

13. (2006 · 天津) —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ lady in blue?

—Yes. She is a teacher of a university.

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

14. (2009 · 兰州) There's \_\_\_\_\_ 800-metre-long road behind \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.

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

15. (2009 · 广州) After school we usually play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball for half an hour on \_\_\_\_\_ playground.

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

16. (2009 · 陕西) On \_\_\_\_\_ sunny afternoon, my parents and I had a good time on the beach.

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

17. (2009 · 绍兴) —What should I buy for Tom's birthday?

—How about \_\_\_\_\_ camera? He loves taking photos.

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

18. (2009 · 孝感) In Nanjing, we stayed at a very nice hotel. But I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ name of it.  
A. the B. a C. an D. /
19. She is one of \_\_\_\_\_ most popular teachers in this school.  
A. a B. the C. / D. much
20. (2006 · 汕头) People like to see films on \_\_\_\_\_ TV instead of going to \_\_\_\_\_ cinema.  
A. the; the B. /; the C. the; /
21. (2006 · 徐州) In the United States, Father's Day falls on \_\_\_\_\_ third Sunday in \_\_\_\_\_ June.  
A. the; / B. the; a C. /; the D. a; /
22. My uncle isn't \_\_\_\_\_ old man, and he likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
A. a; a B. an; an C. the; the D. an; /
23. Katy and Sandy live in \_\_\_\_\_ town, and they both get \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail a day.  
A. the; a B. the; an C. /; an D. /; the
24. Every year \_\_\_\_\_ Mother's Day is on \_\_\_\_\_ second Sunday in May.  
A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. /; /
25. \_\_\_\_\_ milk is white, and \_\_\_\_\_ sheep are white.  
A. The; the B. /; / C. /; a D. The; /
26. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor told him to take \_\_\_\_\_ medicine three times \_\_\_\_\_ day and stay in \_\_\_\_\_ bed, then he would be better soon.  
A. The; the; a; / B. A; /; a; /  
C. /; a; a; the D. A; the; the; /
27. Changjiang River is \_\_\_\_\_ longest river in \_\_\_\_\_ China, and one of \_\_\_\_\_ longest rivers in \_\_\_\_\_ world.  
A. /; /; the; the B. the; /; the; the  
C. the; /; /; the D. /; /; the; /
28. (2006 · 云南) \_\_\_\_\_ China is \_\_\_\_\_ old country with \_\_\_\_\_ long history.  
A. The; an; a B. /; an; a C. /; an; the D. /; the; a
29. (2006 · 河北) \_\_\_\_\_ young must look after \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
A. The; a B. The; the C. A; a D. A; the
30. (2006 · 浙江)—Mum, where is my CD player?  
—It's in \_\_\_\_\_ white bag on your desk.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
31. (2006 · 宁夏) There's \_\_\_\_\_ "h" in the word "hour".  
A. a B. the C. an D. /
32. (2006 · 广东)—What would you like for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, Mr Scott?  
—Three pieces of bread with \_\_\_\_\_ cup of black tea, please.  
A. a; a B. /; the C. a; the D. /; a

33. (2006 · 山东)—How do you like \_\_\_\_\_ TV play "Ren Changxia" ?  
—Oh, it's \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful one. It's one of \_\_\_\_\_ best TV plays I have ever seen.  
A. a; a; the B. the; the; the C. the; a; / D. the; a; the
34. (2006 · 甘肃) Oh, by \_\_\_\_\_ way, there is a telephone message for you.  
A. a B. the C. an D. /
35. (2006 · 内蒙古) Yao Ming, \_\_\_\_\_ NBA star, will continue \_\_\_\_\_ matches this season.  
A. an; the B. an; a C. a; the D. the; a
36. (2006 · 山西) It takes us about \_\_\_\_\_ hour to go to \_\_\_\_\_ Hainan Island by \_\_\_\_\_ plane.  
A. a; the; the B. a; an; / C. an; a; the D. an; /; /
37. (2006 · 天津) The Changjiang River is one of \_\_\_\_\_ longest rivers in \_\_\_\_\_ world.  
A. the; / B. /; / C. the; the D. the; a
38. (2006 · 湖北) London is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_\_\_ England.  
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; the D. the; /
39. My brother studies in \_\_\_\_\_ university. \_\_\_\_\_ university is very far from here.  
A. an; The B. a; The C. the; A D. a; A
40. (2007 · 潍坊) David comes from \_\_\_\_\_ European country and he is \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy.  
A. an; a B. a; an C. the; an D. a; the
41. (2007 · 成都)—Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ university student who is talking with Joe?  
—Yes, she's my cousin, Kate.  
A. a B. an C. the
42. (2007 · 浙江) What \_\_\_\_\_ interesting story! I want to read it a second time.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
43. (2007 · 福州)—Do you know Taiwan, Jenny?  
—Yes, of course. Taiwan is \_\_\_\_\_ island. It belongs to China.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
44. (2007 · 长春)—What's in your bag?  
—There's \_\_\_\_\_ English book in it.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
45. (2007 · 宁波)—What about \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary on the bookcase?  
—It's very useful, I think.  
A. a B. an C. the D. one
46. (2007 · 苏州)—I knocked over my tea cup. It went right over \_\_\_\_\_ keyboard.

—You shouldn't put drinks near \_\_\_\_\_ computer.

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

47. (2008 · 浙江) Look! There is \_\_\_\_\_ picture on the wall. How nice it is!

- A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /

48. (2008 · 河南) —How do you like your holiday in Mount Yuntai?

—We enjoyed it very much. \_\_\_\_\_ sight is very beautiful.

- A. A    B. An    C. The    D. /

49. (2008 · 吉林) I learned to play \_\_\_\_\_ piano at the age of four.

- A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /

50. (2008 · 南京) More and more foreign students come to China to learn \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.

- A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /

## 考点3 形容词

### 考 什 么

(二) 不规则变化。

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
many/much	more	most
bad/ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
far	farther(较远) further(进一步)	farthest(最远) furthest(最大程度)
old	older elder(较年长的)	oldest eldest(最年长的)

### 三、形容词原级用法

1. 说明人或事物自身的特征、性质或状态时用形容词原级。
2. 有表示绝对概念的副词 very, so, too, enough, quite 等修饰时用形容词原级。

3. 表示 A 与 B 在某一方面程度相同或不同时用形容词原级。

(1) 肯定句中的结构: “A+be 动词 +as+形容词原级+as+B”

(2) 否定句中的结构: “A+be 动词+not+as/so+形容词原级+as+B”

(3) 表示“A 是 B 的……倍”时, 用“A +be 动词 +倍数+as+形容词原级+as+B”结构。

### 四、形容词比较级用法

1. 表示两者进行比较时用形容词比较级, 其结构为“A +be 动词 +比较级+than+B”。

注意: 为了避免重复, 在从句中常用 the one, that, those 等词来替代前面出现过的名词。其中 the one 替代可数名词单数形式, the ones 或 those 替代可数名词复数形式, that 替代不可数名词。

2. 有表示程度的副词 a little, a bit, a few, a lot, much, even, still, far, rather, any 等修饰时, 用形容词比较级。

### 知识要点

#### 一、形容词的用法及位置

说明人或事物的特征、性质, 常用来修饰名词或不定代词的词叫形容词。

1. 作定语, 放在名词之前, 不定代词之后。
2. 作表语, 放在系动词之后。
3. 作宾语补足语, 放在宾语之后。
4. 某些形容词放在定冠词之后, 变成名词, 表示一类人。常见词有 good/bad, rich/poor, young/old, deaf/blind, black/white, living/dead 等。

#### 二、形容词比较等级的构成: 原级、比较级和最高级

(一) 规则变化。

类别	构成方法	原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词 和少数双 音节词	一般直接加 -er, -est	long tall	longer taller	longest tallest
	不发音 e 结尾时加 -r, -st	late large	later larger	latest largest
	辅音字母加 y 结尾 时把 y 变 i, 再加 -er, -est	easy happy	easier happier	easiest happiest
	重读闭音节结尾并且 只有一个辅音字母时, 双写最后的辅音字母, 再加 -er, -est	big hot	bigger hotter	biggest hottest
多音节词 和部分双 音节词	在原级前加 more, most	careful beautiful more beau- tiful	most care- ful most beautiful	



3. 表示两者之间进行选择“哪一个更……”时,用句型“Which/Who is+形容词比较级,A or B?”表示。

4. 表示“几倍于……”时,用“倍数+比较级+than”表示。

5. 表示“两者之间最……一个(of the two)”时,常用“the+比较级”结构。

6. 表示“越来越……”,用比较级重叠结构,即“比较级+and+比较级”,多音节词和部分双音节词时用“more and more+形容词原级”。

7. 表示“越……就越……”时,用“the+比较级,the+比较级”结构。

### 五、形容词最高级用法

1. 表示三者或三者以上的人或物进行比较时,用最高级形式。形容词最高级前必须加定冠词 the,句末常跟一个 in/of 短语来表示范围。

2. 表示在三者或三者以上的人或物进行选择时,用“Which/Who is +the+最高级,A, B or C?”结构。

3. 表示“最……的……之一”时,用“one of the+形容词最高级”结构,该形容词后面的名词要用复数形式。

4. 形容词最高级前面可加序数词,表示“第几最……”。

5. 形容词最高级前面可以有物主代词、指示代词、名词所有格等修饰,但此时不能再用定冠词 the。

6. 形容词比较级结构可以表示最高级含义。

Li Lei is the tallest student in his class. 李雷是班上最高的学生。

=Li Lei is taller than any other student in his class. 李雷比班上其他任何一个学生都高。

=Li Lei is taller than the other students in his class. 李雷比班上其他所有的学生都高。

=Li Lei is taller than anyone else in his class. 李雷比班上其他任何人都高。

### 六、易混知识点

(一)-ing 形容词和-ed 形容词。

-ing 形容词	-ed 形容词	例句
表示主动意义,多指事物对人的影响,一般修饰事物	表示被动意义,多指人对事物的感受,主语一般是人,常用于“sb.+ -ed 形容词+介词”结构	We are all interested in the interesting story.
surprising 令人惊讶的	surprised 感到惊讶的	This is a surprising story. I am surprised at the news.
interesting 有趣的	interested 感兴趣的	I have an interesting book. He is interested in science.
exciting 令人兴奋的	excited 感到兴奋的	Have you heard of the exciting news? We are excited about the travelling.
pleasing 令人愉快的	pleased 感到愉快、满意的	This is a pleasing trip. The teacher is pleased with our performance.

frightening 令人恐惧的	frightened 感到恐惧的	This is a frightening story. We are frightened of the ghost.
moving 令人感动的	moved 受感动的	Titanic is a moving film. We are moved by Hong Zhanhui deeply.
tiring 使人疲倦的	tired 感到疲倦的	The speech is very tiring. Are you tired of it?
fascinating 迷人的	fascinated 着迷的	What a fascinating voice! Many boys are fascinated by computer games.

(二)比较的对象不能相互包容。

牢记下列结构:

比较级+than+any other+单数名词

all (the) other+复数名词

any one/anybody else

any of the other+复数名词

the rest of+复数名词或不可数名词

注意:在同一范围内进行比较时,必须把主体排除在被比较的范围之外。

China is larger than any other country in Asia. 中国比亚洲其他任何一个国家都大。(同一范围内,只能和其他对象进行比较)

China is larger than any country in Africa. 中国比非洲的任何一个国家都大。(不同范围内,可以和其中任意一个对象进行比较)

(三)在两者进行比较,表示 A 不如 B 时,多音节和部分双音节形容词除使用“not... as/so+形容词原级+as”结构外,还可使用“less+形容词原级+than”结构。

I am not as careful as Lily. 我没有 Lily 仔细。

=I am less careful than Lily.

(四)许多形容词加-ly 可以构成副词,但有些以 ly 结尾的词不是副词,而是形容词。

friendly(友好), lonely(孤独的,孤单的), lovely(可爱的,有趣的), likely(有希望的), daily(日常的), lively(有生气的,活泼的)

### 命题规律及趋势

1. 近几年中考对形容词的考查重点在比较等级用法,作表语、宾语补足语和修饰不定代词时的用法。以单项选择题、用所给词的适当形式填空、句型转换、完成句子和完形填空等形式出现,所占分值为 3~7 分。

2. 预计今后几年中考热点仍集中在形容词的比较等级用法上,命题趋势将是在具体的情景交际中考查形容词的基本用法。