

湖北省黄冈重点中学特高级教师 编写

丛书主编 南秀全

# 考必通

## 中考三轮复习设计

本册主编 叶开颜

# 英语

1997-2002考点透视

知识归纳与能力提高

考题导析与追踪训练

2003中考模拟试题

辽宁师范大学出版社

湖北省黄冈重点中学特高级教师 编写

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## 编者的话



用中考试题作为学习新课时的同步辅导资料或中考总复习的资料是一种行之有效的学习方法,因为一年一度的中考试题是由各省、市优秀教育工作者和专家集体创作而成的,荟萃了他们的智慧和经验成果,它的突出特点是:紧扣教学大纲和教材,难度适中,覆盖面广,题型新颖多样,实用性强。这种方法既可以让考生通过对中考试题的学习和解答领会学习或复习时的达标要求,又可以使考生自始至终地避免走入题海的误区,陷入钻研偏题、难题,以收到事半功倍的效果。

基于此,我们特地组织了一批中考命题者、中考试题研究工作者和常年在毕业班任教的优秀教师,从近年来全国各地中考试卷中,精心选择了教学中经常作为例题和训练题的典型的、新颖的考题,加以分析与讲评,编写了《中考三轮复习设计》丛书。

丛书分语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、综合一(政治、历史)、综合二(生物、地理)九个学科,每册以“跳出题海,走出误区,远离标准化,提高综合能力,达到素质教育目的”的思想,按第一、二、三轮复习的要求进行编写。

⇒ **第一轮为基础篇**,根据各个学科的特点按章节或单

元编写。每节或每单元由以下几个栏目组成:

**【考点透视】** 主要阐述本节知识在各地中考试卷中的地位与作用,可能出现的题型,试题的难易程度,以及学习时应注意的一些问题。

**【考题导析】** 主要是对从近年来各地中考试卷中精选出来的重点、热点问题,加以分析和解答,以及对学生在解题中容易混淆或容易出现错误的地方加以剖析,以展示本节或本单元的主要内容、方法、技能和技巧。

**【追踪训练】** 主要配备了从各地中考试卷中精选出来的典型的试题,让学生通过对这些习题的练习,进一步巩固和深化本节的知识。

⇒ **第二轮为专题篇**,本部分按专题精选了颇具代表性和新颖性的考题,这种侧重某一专题的讲评和训练,有助于强化学生的专项能力。通过专题训练,最终还是要帮助学生全面提高自己的综合素质和综合解题能力。

⇒ **第三轮为冲刺篇**,根据教育部的最新精神和当前教学的需要,精心编排了三套模拟冲刺训练题,供学生及时检测,及时反馈,使自己置身于临考状态,从而训练自己的应试能力。

本册为英语分册,参加本册编写的有:叶开颜、段军、胡坤、胡乾、李玉阶、朱海静、段云归、舒畅、郝酷、段琴、李丽、王静仪、陈飞翔、李栋、陈哲、叶幼林、林敏、邓纯旭、柯洲、郑英。郑颖、姜玉琴、方靖、魏敏、方丹、邓柳枝、夏雨、刘洋、刘涛、周林丽。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,我们衷心希望广大教育工作者及应用本书的师生多提宝贵建议,以便我们及时修订,以弥补书中的缺陷,使这套丛书能真正成为适合师生需要,符合时代要求的参考资料。

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英语

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## 第一章

## Book I Unit1 ~ 16



## 中考考点透视

本章是中考内容中最基本的章节。主要考查内容有：

- 1) 元音字母在重读开音节、闭音节中的读音。
- 2) 常用的日常交际用语。
- 3) 人称代词、物主代词、指示代词及基数词。
- 4) 动词 be(am, is, are) 的用法及人称代词、名词的数的一致性。
- 5) 一些表示方位、地点介词的用法。
- 6) 名词所有格。
- 7) 冠词 a, an, the 的基本用法。
- 8) 以 What、Where、Who、Whose、Which、How 等引导的疑问句和一般疑问句以及它们的回答。

本章热门考点：

- 1) 人称代词和物主代词的运用。
- 2) 疑问词的正确运用。
- 3) be 与主语的数的一致性。
- 4) 介词的常见用法。



## 重点难点点拨

本章重、难点主要有：1) 代词的正确运用，疑问词的运用 be 的使用。在运用代词时，我们应从所替代名词的数、性别着手，并根据它在句中的位置来确定是主格还是宾格，是用名词性物主代词还是形容词性物主代词。具体来说，在主语的位置用主格；在动词、介词或副词后作宾语时，要用宾格。而形容词性物主代词后面要带名词。2) 疑问词的使用则要根据疑问词能作什么成分，是问时间、地点、颜色，人还是物等以及其答语来做出选择。3) be 的使用要看主语是单数名词、不可

数名词,还是复数名词来确定。



### 热点考题导析

【例1】(北京市海淀区,2001) This is my dress. That one is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mary                  B. Mary's                  C. sister                  D. mother

**思路分析** 此题考查名词的所有格,A、C、D不合题意和语法,故排除。选B。

**答案** 选B。

**解后反思** 英语中名词表示所属,在人名后加's,如两人共有一物,则在最后一人名后加's,若为两人各自所有的,则在两人名后分别加's。

【例2】(长沙市,2000) My parents are workers. \_\_\_\_\_ both work in the same factory.

- A. Them                  B. They                  C. He                  D. She

**思路分析** 此题考查代词的格的用法及代词在数上与替代的名词保持一致。My parents 是两人,C、D可以排除。由题意可知,该空在主语位置,应填主格代词,故选B。

**答案** 选B。

**解后反思** 在做与代词有关的题时,我们应先分析代词在该题中作什么成分,替代名词的数和性别,然后根据题意做出选择。要保证代词在格、数、性别上一致。

【例3】(贵阳市,2002) One of us \_\_\_\_\_ a new bicycle.

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

**思路分析** 此题考查主谓数的关系。由题意知,“我们中一个人有一辆新自行车”,强调“一个”人,又因为该句表主语拥有,故A、C、D不合题意。选B。

**答案** 选B。

**解后反思** 在英语中,主语的数决定谓语的数,谓语的数反映出主语的数。在解此类题时,要弄清主语是单数,不可数名词还是复数,一句话,句意是关键。另外要注意像neither...nor, either...or, there be等特殊用法。

【例4】(上海市,2000) A: \_\_\_\_\_ pencil-box is this, Patrick? B: It's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Whose, mine                  B. Who's, mine  
C. Whose, my                  D. Who's, my

**思路分析** 此题综合考查物主代词和疑问词的用法。whose 与 who's 同音,

但不同义, who's 是 who is 的缩写, 其义为“谁是”、“是谁”, 而 whose 为“谁的”, 其后带名词, 故 B、D 可排除, 又 my 为形容词性物主代词, 其后应接名词, 而名词性物主代词相当于一个形容词性的物主代词加上名词, 所以此题正确答案为 A。

答案 选 A。

解后反思 解决此类问题的关键在于: 1) 区别其义, 根据句意, 做出选择。

2) 根据代词的语法功能和意义做出选择。

【例 5】(北京市海淀区, 2002) “Can I get you a drink?” “That’s very nice of you. I’ve already got \_\_\_\_\_.”

A. it

B. one

C. that

D. this

思路分析 此题考查这四个指示代词的用法。当被替代的名词前有修饰语时, 要用 one 或 ones。当替代不可数名词时不能用 one, 只用 that。而 it 替代同类事物中的同一件事物。this 是近指, 往往替代即将要说的, 且 that, this, it 前均不带修饰语, 故此题选 B。

答案 选 B。

解后反思 略。

### 追踪强化训练

一、根据下列句子中的汉语提示, 在每句的空白处写出符合句意和语法的单词。

1. (河北省, 2001) Come on, Mary! You’ve spent one and a half \_\_\_\_\_ (小时) in such a small shop.
2. (贵阳市, 2001) Your radio is as good as mine (我的).
3. (贵阳市, 2001) He’s finished reading this book. (看)
4. (海南省, 2001) Mr Green’s daughter (女儿) draws very good pictures.
5. (宁夏, 2001) I’m going to my uncle (叔叔的) house this evening.
6. (大连市, 2002) My favourite season is spring. But hers (她的) is autumn.
7. (甘肃省, 1999) My uncle is going to buy a pair of new shoes (鞋) for me.
8. (内蒙古, 2000) March 8th is Women’s (妇女) Day.
9. (西安市, 2000) You’d better wash (洗) your hands before eating meals.
10. (大连市, 2000) Help yourself (自己) to some fruit, children!

二、单项选择。

( ) 11. (泉州市, 2002) This is my sweater. Where’s \_\_\_\_\_?

考必·英语基础篇

- A. you    ☒ B. yours    C. your    D. yourself
- ( ) 12. (北京市海淀区, 2000) "Whose bike is it?" "It's \_\_\_\_\_."
- A. John    ☒ B. John's    C. Johns'    D. Johns
- ( ) 13. (天津市, 2000) A: \_\_\_\_\_ pencil-box is this, Patrick? B: It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A. Whose, mine    B. Who's, mine    C. Whose, my    D. Who's, my
- ( ) 14. (哈尔滨市, 2000) May I borrow your pen, please? \_\_\_\_\_ is broken.
- A. My    B. Yours    ☒ C. Mine    D. Me
- ( ) 15. (哈尔滨市, 2000) September 10 is \_\_\_\_\_ Day.
- A. Teacher's    B. Teachers'    ☒ C. the Teachers'    D. the Teacher's
- ( ) 16. (重庆市, 2001) The colour of her skirt is different from \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.
- A. one    ☒ B. that    C. it    D. this
- ( ) 17. (长沙市, 2001) — \_\_\_\_\_ bag is this? — It's hers.
- A. Who    B. When    C. Whom    ☒ D. Whose
- ( ) 18. — \_\_\_\_\_? — It's eight.
- ☒ A. What day is it    B. What's five and three
- C. How old are you    D. What's your telephone number
- ( ) 19. (杭州市, 2001) Mr Green is our English teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ comes from Australia.
- ☒ A. He    B. She    C. It    D. They
- ( ) 20. (福州市, 2001) \_\_\_\_\_ book on the desk is \_\_\_\_\_ useful one.
- ☒ A. The, an    B. A, a    C. The, a    D. The, /
- ( ) 21. (北京市海淀区, 2001) It's six o'clock now. It's time \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. get up    B. got up    ☒ C. to get up    D. getting up
- ( ) 22. (金华市, 2002) — \_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer, dumplings or noodles?
- Neither. I like rice.
- A. Who    B. What    ☒ C. Which    D. Where
- ( ) 23. (南京市, 2001) What \_\_\_\_\_ that in the box? — A shirt.
- A. am    ☒ B. is    C. are    D. be
- ( ) 24. (南京市, 2001) — \_\_\_\_\_ is it? — It's red.
- A. What day    B. What number    C. What time    ☒ D. What colour
- ( ) 25. (北京市石景山区, 2002) They planted \_\_\_\_\_ trees on the farm last year.
- A. two hundreds    ☒ B. two hundred of

C. two hundreds of

D. hundreds of

三、情景交际。

( ) 26. (哈尔滨市, 2001) —What day is it? —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's a fine day

B. It's Tuesday

☒ C. It's June 26th

D. It's wet

( ) 27. (哈尔滨市, 2001) —Pass me the paper, please. —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Here you are

B. Here is it

C. Give it to me

D. Here it is

( ) 28. (哈尔滨市, 2001) —Excuse me, What's the time?

—Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. You're good

☒ B. I don't know

C. that's fine

D. let's look at the map

( ) 29. (哈尔滨市, 2001) —Hello! 467893. —Hello, is that Tom? —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, glad to meet you

B. Yes, I am

C. No, I'm not

☒ D. Yes, speaking

( ) 30. (哈尔滨市, 2001) —Happy New Year! —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Thank you

☒ B. The same to you

C. I've no idea

D. See you later

( ) 31. (甘肃省, 2001) —Help yourself to some fish! —\_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A. Yes, all right

B. That's all right

C. Yes, please

D. No, thank you

( ) 32. (甘肃省, 2001) —You look so young in red. —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. That's all right

B. Not at all

☒ C. Thank you

D. I don't mind

( ) 33. (甘肃省, 2001) —\_\_\_\_\_ your sister yesterday?

—She was not feeling well, so she didn't come to school.

A. What was

☒ B. How was

C. What is

D. How is

( ) 34. (哈尔滨市, 2000) —Hi, Jim. This is my brother Peter. —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. How are you?

B. Fine, thank you

☒ C. Nice to meet you

D. You are very kind.

( ) 35. (甘肃省, 2000) —Can I have a look at your new shoes, please?

A. Why not?

B. But you can't touch them.

C. Excuse me

D. I can't agree with you.

四、完形填空。先通读短文,然后选出最佳答案。

(北京市海淀区,2001)When someone asks me what business I am in. My face feels  
 36 . I envy(嫉妒) people who can say that they are writers, bookkeepers and doctors.  
 All these jobs speak for themselves.

I really do make a living by 37 , and a good one, too. I can laugh like a king or  
 like a school boy. It is a skill(技能) that I have learned, 38 the skill of mending shoes.  
 Whenever and however laughter is needed—I am asked to do 39 . I laugh like a bus  
 driver or a shopkeeper. I laugh 40 , kindly and happily.

I need 41 point out that a job of this kind is tiring. I spend most evenings in night-  
 clubs(夜总会). My job is to laugh during the 42 part of the show. My loud, hearty  
 laughter must be timed carefully. It must not come too soon, 43 neither must it be too  
 late.

I go through life quietly. I can 44 the laughter of others. I can laugh in many  
 different ways. But I'm not sure that I have ever heard the sound of 45 own laughter.

36 . A. warm

B. cool

C. hot

D. cold

37 . A. laughing

B. writing

C. speaking

D. working

38 . A. at

B. to

C. by

D. like

39 . A. one

B. it

C. those

D. these

40 . A. gladly

B. sadly

C. truly

D. suddenly

41 . A. clearly

B. easily

C. badly

D. hardly

42 . A. weaker

B. stronger

C. more terrible

D. more wonderful

43 . A. for

B. so

C. but

D. and

44 . A. get

B. make

C. copy

D. have

45 . A. their

B. my

C. her

D. his

五、阅读理解。(泉州市,2002)根据短文内容,判断短文后的句子是否正确,对的  
 在题前括号内打“√”,错的打“×”。

A

Swimming is a good sport and it's very popular. In summer people like swimming be-

cause water makes people feel cool. If they swim in a wrong place, it may not be safe. These years, some people died when they were enjoying themselves in water and most of them were students. These people were not careful in swimming. They often thought they swam so well that nothing would happen to them in water.

Summer holiday will be here again. If you go swimming, don't forget that better swimmers often died in water. They died because they were not careful, not because they could not swim. So don't get into the water when you are alone. Don't get into the water if there is a "No swimming" sign. If you remember these, swimming will be safe and it's good for your health.

- ( ) 46. People like to swim in summer because swimming makes them popular.
- ( ) 47. Swimming may not be safe if you swim in dangerous places.
- ( ) 48. These years some old people died in water.
- ( ) 49. Some swimmers died in water because most of them couldn't swim.
- ( ) 50. The writer wants to tell us that we must be more careful in swimming.

B

The football game began in England in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is the most popular sport in the world and it is played on the grass. It is the strongest sport in Europe(欧洲) and South America, but it is popular in Africa(非洲), too. The World Cup match holds every place every four years around the world.

The 17th FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan is the first time that the event(事件) has landed in Asia, and the first time it has ever been co-hosted(联合主办). China broke 44 years of bad luck and took another huge(巨大) step in her journey towards the World Cup.

Whichever team wins, this looks set to be a great World Cup. Who knows what surprises and sad we may see? But it's certain that we'll all enjoy the happiness brought by football.

- ( ) 51. The football game is the most popular sport in the world.
- ( ) 52. In Africa, the strongest game is football.
- ( ) 53. The World Cup match can hold in few years in one place.
- ( ) 54. Chinese football team is the first time to join the FIFA World Cup.
- ( ) 55. No other sporting event catches the world's imagination(想像力) like the FIFA World Cup.

六、写作(宁夏, 2000)。

## A

请你根据中文内容要点,以 My family 为题写一篇 40~50 字的英文短文。内容要点如下:

1. 全家有三口人,父亲是教师,母亲是工人,我是中学生。
2. 父亲非常关心爱护我,让我好好学习。
3. 我有一个幸福的家庭。

## B

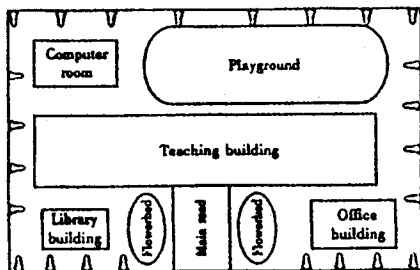
(泉州市,2002)根据所给的提示,按要求写一篇简单的短文。

这是一幅你们学校的平面图,请用简洁的语言介绍一下校园的分布,词数 80 左右。

注:1. 叙述要有条理,方位清楚,应包括图中的主要内容,可适当增减细节,使意思连贯。(但不得写出自己或学校的真实名称)

2. 句子开头已给出,请你接下去写。(flowerbeds 花圃;main 主要的)

This is a map of my school.





## 第二章

## Book I Unit17 ~ 30



## 中考考点透视

本章的主要考查内容:

- 1) 能灵活运用人称代词的主格和宾格。
- 2) 掌握可数名词和不可数名词的用法, 以及与其搭配使用的相关修饰词。
- 3) There be 句型以及与 have(has) 的运用及区别。
- 4) 动词的现在进行时和一般现在时的运用。
- 5) 祈使句的肯定、否定形式。
- 6) 常用的句型及交际用语。

本章的重点考查内容:

- 1) 人称代词主格和宾格的使用。
- 2) 可数名词和不可数名词的运用。
- 3) 常用的句型。
- 4) 现在进行时和一般现在时的使用。

本章热门考点:

- 1) 人称代词的主格和宾格。
- 2) 交际运用。
- 3) 现在进行时和一般现在时。

主要题型有: 用所给词的适当形式填空和交际运用。



## 重点难点点拨

- 1) 正确区分可数名词和不可数名词十分重要。不可数名词作主语时, 谓语要用单数, 而可数名词又有单复数之分。一般地, many, a few/few 只修饰可数名词, much, a little/little 只修饰不可数名词, 而 some, any, a lot of, lots of 两者均可修饰。
- 2) 现在进行时的使用关键在于其构成和依其常用的时态标志词, 如 look, listen,

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