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第一轮 单元复习

课时1 七年级(上) Units 1—3



一、语法要点

1. 代词

人称代词(Personal pronouns)

| 人称 | 单数 | | 复数 | |
|------|-----|-----|------|------|
| | 主格 | 宾格 | 主格 | 宾格 |
| 第一人称 | I | me | we | us |
| 第二人称 | you | you | you | you |
| 第三人称 | he | him | they | them |
| | she | her | | |
| | it | it | | |

物主代词(Possessive pronouns)

| 人称 类型 | 单数 | | | | | | 复数 | | |
|----------|------|-------|------|------|-----|--|------|-------|--------|
| | 第一人称 | 第二人称 | 第三人称 | | | | 第一人称 | 第二人称 | 第三人称 |
| 形容词性物主代词 | my | your | his | her | its | | our | your | their |
| 名词性物主代词 | mine | yours | his | hers | its | | ours | yours | theirs |

2. 可数名词的复数

(1) 一般情况在词尾加-s。map—maps, key—keys

(2) 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词, 在其后面加-es。
class—classes, box—boxes, watch—watches, brush—brushes

(3) 以-y 结尾, 且-y 前是辅音字母的名词, 变 y 为 i, 再在词尾加-es。city—cities, family—families; y 前是元音字母的名词, y 不变, 直接加-s。boy—boys, day—

days

(4) 以-o 结尾的名词, 有的加-s, 有的加-es。
radio—radios, piano—pianos, photo—photos, zoo—zoos, tomato—tomatoes, potato—potatoes

(5) 以-f, -fe 结尾的名词, 变 f, fe 为 v, 再加-es。
knife—knives, leaf—leaves (但有例外, 如 roof—roofs。)

(6) 不规则变化: man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, mouse—mice, child—children, deer—deer, sheep—sheep, fish—fish/fishes

二、短语句式

1. first name 名字

2. telephone/phone number 电话号码

3. last/family name 姓氏

4. thank you 谢谢你

5. in English 用英语

6. lost and found 失物招领

7. a set of 一套; 一副

8. thanks for 为……而感谢

9. very much 很; 非常

10. Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。

11. What's your phone number? 你的电话号码是多少?

12. Is this your eraser? Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. 这是你的橡皮吗? 是的, 它是。/ 不, 不是。

13. These are my parents. 他们是我的父母。

14. How do you spell watch? 你怎么拼写手表?



考点坐标

人称代词、物主代词和名词的用法在历年的中招考试中出现率还是很高的, 考生应在理解其用法的同时, 在平时的练习和运用中有意识地正确使用, 在考试时认真分析, 一般都是能够答对的。代词应注意分清主格、宾格、所有格, 名词应注意分清可数与不可数名词。



专题例析

【例1】—Are there any _____ on the farm?

—Yes, there are some.

- A. horse B. sheep
C. duck D. chicken

(2005·温州)

【解析】题中 there are 说明所空的名词应为可数名词的复数, A, C, D 均是单数名词, 而 sheep 的复数形式仍是原形。故正确答案为 B。

【例2】Jack caught a big fish this afternoon. Now he is cooking _____ for dinner.

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

(2005·河南)

【解析】it 是代替前面出现的单数名词 a big fish, 它们是指同一事物, 而 one 指某事物或人中的一个, 不是指同一人或事物。故正确答案是 A。



课时训练

一、单项选择

- () 1. —Thank you.
—_____.
A. That's all right B. Right
C. That's all D. All right
- () 2. —Your English is very good.
—_____.
A. Thank you B. No, I'm not
C. That's right D. That's great
- () 3. Jack bought _____ useful book. _____ book is also very interesting.
A. an, The B. a, The
C. an, A D. a, A
- () 4. Thanks _____ your help.
A. to B. with
C. for D. by
- () 5. —Does Mr Wang often talk with you _____ English?
—Yes, very often. He speaks _____ English very well.
A. in, in B. in, /
C. with, in D. in, with
- () 6. —_____ water plants can you see in the picture?
—Sorry, I can't see any.
A. How many B. How much
C. How long D. How far

- () 7. Mary's ruler is much longer than _____.
A. our B. their
C. mine D. her
- () 8. —Hello! I haven't seen you for years.
—Oh, John. _____?
A. How are you B. How do you do
C. How about you D. What are you
- () 9. —Excuse me, is there a repair shop near here for MP3?
—Well, turn left at the crossing, then you will find _____.
A. that B. any
C. this D. one
- () 10. "Mr" is often used after a man's _____.
A. first name B. middle name
C. last name D. given name
- () 11. —Mum, where is my CD player?
—It's in _____ white bag on your desk.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
- () 12. They have much colored _____. Let's go and ask for some.
A. rulers B. paper
C. erasers D. sharpeners
- () 13. There are about twenty _____ in the room. They are having a party there.
A. people B. child
C. worker D. person
- () 14. When we got to the city center, _____ shops were still open, but most of them were closed.
A. the B. some
C. many D. /
- () 15. —Can I help you?
—I'd like _____ for my twin daughters.
A. two pair of shoes B. two pairs of shoe
C. two pair of shoe D. two pairs of shoes

二、完形填空

An old friend was going to spend a few days with me, and he called from the airport to tell me he had arrived. I was not able to 1 the office, but I had prepared for his arrival. After telling him my new 2 address, I told him that I had 3 the key under the doormat (门前的擦鞋垫). I knew it would be quite late 4 I could get back. He could make 5 at home and eat any food that was in the refrigerator.

Two hours later he 6 me from the house. At the

moment, he said he was listening to some of my 7 after having a meal. He had found the 8 and cooked some fish and had also helped himself 9 some juice. He hoped I would 10 him soon. I asked him if he had any difficulty in finding the house. He answered the 11 problem was that he couldn't find the key under the doormat, but 12, the living-room window by the apple tree was 13 and he had climbed in through the window. I listened to all this in great 14. There are no apple trees outside my windows, but there 15 only one by my neighbor's house!

- () 1. A. leave B. close
C. keep D. lock
- () 2. A. office B. house
C. work D. e-mail
- () 3. A. forgot B. left
C. missed D. shut
- () 4. A. as B. while
C. before D. if
- () 5. A. him B. myself
C. me D. himself
- () 6. A. visited B. asked
C. wanted D. phoned
- () 7. A. books B. records
C. sound D. calls
- () 8. A. pan B. sugar
C. fork D. food
- () 9. A. by B. for
C. at D. to
- () 10. A. see B. agree
C. join D. protect
- () 11. A. terrible B. only
C. most D. one
- () 12. A. luckily B. luck
C. badly D. bad
- () 13. A. awake B. open
C. alone D. tidy
- () 14. A. interest B. pleasure
C. safety D. surprise
- () 15. A. is B. are
C. was D. were

三、阅读理解

I live in a small town near Xing'an in Guilin. You can't see it on the map of China, because it's too small. The air here is fresh. There are not many tall buildings in our town. The best building is in our school. There are four hundred students and twenty-five teachers in our school. In

the front of the school, there is a playground. I often play basketball with my classmates on it. There is a little garden behind our school. And we can grow beautiful flowers and plant trees in the garden. Next to the garden, there is an orange orchard (果园). You can hear birds singing everywhere. There is a river not far from our school. In summer, we usually go swimming with our teachers in it. We study Chinese, English, math, and other subjects at school. The teachers are very nice. We love our school.

- () 1. The writer lives _____.
A. in a small town
B. in the city of Guilin
C. in a village
D. in a tall building
- () 2. There is _____ in the front of our school.
A. a river B. a tall building
C. a playground D. a garden
- () 3. The students often _____ in summer.
A. play basketball B. plant trees
C. grow flowers D. go swimming
- () 4. People can hear _____ singing here and there.
A. students B. birds
C. cows D. teachers
- () 5. What is the best title of the passage?
A. The Garden B. A Small Town
C. Our School D. The Best Building

四、补全对话

Tom: Ah, it's you, Peter. Glad to meet you. Take a seat, please.

Peter: 1 _____. How are you?

Tom: 2 _____. But I've got bad news about Bill.

Peter: 3 _____?

Tom: He hurt his feet badly. And he's in the People's Hospital.

Peter: 4 _____. How long will he stay there?

Tom: He'll be there for two weeks. 5 _____.

Peter: I think so. But I don't know the way to the hospital.

Tom: Don't worry. I know the way there.

五、书面表达

假如你叫王英,你校新来的外教明天将到你班上课,现要求每位同学写一段自我介绍。请根据下面提示做好书面准备,80词左右。

| | | | |
|--------|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Name | Wang Ying | Age | 15 |
| Hobby | Playing volleyball, listening to music | The subjects you like best | English, Music |
| Father | Policeman | Mother | Doctor |

课时2 七年级(上) Units 4—6



一、语法要点

1. 表示地点的介词

初中阶段应掌握的表示地点的介词有: at, in, on, above, over, under, below, across, through, along, near, by, beside, between, among, around, behind 等。

(1) 表示方位的介词 in, on, to

A is in the ... of B 表示 A 在 B 的范围之内。

Beijing is in the north of China. 北京在中国的北方。

A is on the ... of B 表示 A 和 B 相邻。

Russia is on the north of China. 俄罗斯在中国以北。

A is to the ... of B 表示 A 在 B 的范围之外。

Japan is to the east of China. 日本在中国以东。

(2) at, in 表示地点的用法

at 通常指小地方, in 通常指大地方, in 还表示“在……里”。

at school, at the station, in Beijing, in China, at/in the park

(3) 表示“在……之上(下)”的介词 over, under, above, below, on

over 表示“在……正上方”, 其反义词为 under。

The sky is over our heads and the land is under our feet. 天空在我们头上, 大地在我们脚下。

above 在……上方(不一定垂直), 其反义词为 below。

The plane is flying above the clouds. 飞机在云上飞行。

on 表示“在……之上”, 两者是接触的。

There are some books on the desk. 桌子上有一些书。

(4) 表示“前后”的介词或介词短语 in front of, in the front of, before, at the back of, behind

in front of = before, 指在范围之外的前面。behind 是 in front of 的反义词。

There is a tree in front of (before) our classroom. 我们的教室前有一棵树。

He puts his shoes behind the door. 他把鞋放在门后。

in the front of 表示范围之内的前面。其反义词为 at the back of。

Li Lei sits in the front of our classroom. 李磊坐在我们教室的前面。

There is a blackboard at the back of our classroom. 我们教室的后面有一块黑板。

(5) 表示“穿过”的介词 across, through

across 表示“穿过一个平面”, through 表示“穿过某一空间”。

When you go across the road, you must be careful. 当你过马路的时候, 一定要小心。

The river runs through the city. 这条河流过这个城市。

2. have 的用法

(1) 表示“拥有”, 一般现在时第三人称单数形式为 has, 过去式和过去分词为 had。

I have a big family. 我有一个大家庭。

—Does he watch TV every day? —No, he doesn't. 他每天看电视吗? 不, 不是。

(2) 表示“吃、喝等”。

What do you have for breakfast? 你早饭吃什么?

We have an English lesson every day. 我们每天上一节英语课。

They had a meeting yesterday. 他们昨天开会了。

(3) have + sb + 动词原形, 表示“让某人做某事”。
have + sth + 过去分词, 表示“请某人做某事, 让某事被做”。

She had her son go instead. 她让她的儿子去了。

We had the photos taken in the square. 我们请人在广场拍了照。

(4) have to do 必须做(客观上),而 must do 表示主观上必须那样做。

He has to get up early every morning. 他不得不每天早起。

(5) there be 和 have 的区别:there be 表示“某地(时)有某人(物)”,是存在关系,句子结构为“*There be + 某人(物) + 某时(地)*”;have 表示“某人(物)所有”,是“所属关系”,句子结构为“*某人(物) + have (has) + 某物(人)*”。

There isn't a cat under the table. 桌子下面没有猫。

She doesn't have a brother or a sister. 她没有兄弟姐妹。

3. like 的用法

(1) 作动词,表示“喜欢”,后跟 *v-ing* 形式或 *to do* 形式。

He likes playing soccer. 他喜欢踢足球。

We like to stay at home today because it is not fine. 今天我们喜欢呆在家里,因为天不好。

(2) 作介词,表示“像,比如”。

He enjoys fruit like apples and pears. 他喜欢水果,比如苹果和梨。

(3) look like 看起来像……

Mary looks like her mother. 玛丽长得像她的妈妈。

二、短语句式

1. next to 在……旁边

2. watch TV 看电视

3. play sports 做运动

4. every day 每天

5. running star 赛跑明星

6. lots of 许多

7. Where's my backpack? It's under the bed. 我的背包在哪里? 在床下面。

8. Do you have a tennis racket? Yes, I do. 你有网球拍吗? 是的,我有。

8. Does she have a soccer ball? No, she doesn't. 她有足球吗? 她没有。

9. Let's play baseball. 让我们打棒球吧。

10. That sounds boring. 那听起来很无聊。



介词是英语中最活跃的词之一,也是中考的热点词汇之一,在各种题型中都可能出现,考生在注意常用介词用法的同时,要理解、记忆由介词搭配成的短语词组及其用法。

have 和 like 的用法是中考的重要考点,应注意 have 在考题中是实义动词,还是助动词;like 是动词,

还是介词。



专题创新

【例1】The sign “@” in *tzjoy@hotmail.com* means

- A. a B. to C. at D. on

(2005·泰州)

【解析】这是一个生活常识题,也考查了介词的用法,@ 在此处就是指“在某一网址”,故正确答案应为 C。

【例2】—You have made great progress in English.
— _____. That's why I got an A in the English exam.

- A. So I have B. So have I
C. So I do D. So do I

(2005·扬州)

【解析】此题中的 have 是助动词,和过去分词构成了现在完成时,故回答时不应再加助动词 do,因此不应选 C、D;从句意知应回答“的确如此”,“So + 主语 + 助动词”表示此意,所以正确答案为 A。



课时训练

一、单项选择

- () 1. The boy _____ a white jacket is waiting at the bus stop.
A. on B. in
C. of D. for
- () 2. The boy sitting _____ Tina was so tall that she couldn't see the film clearly.
A. behind B. in front of
C. beside D. next to
- () 3. The story _____ boring.
A. likes B. are
C. sounds D. hears
- () 4. I know _____ animal names, such as snake, sheep, horse and so on.
A. lot of B. a lot
C. much D. lots of
- () 5. Let's _____ TV now.
A. look at B. see
C. look D. watch
- () 6. Do you like _____ bananas?
A. eat B. eats
C. to eat D. eating
- () 7. Thank you for _____ my grandpa when I was away.
A. looking after B. look over
C. looking at D. look for

- () 8. — _____ skirt? Is it yours, Linda?
 — No. I think mine is on the back of the chair.
 A. Who's B. Who is
 C. Whose D. Who has
- () 9. I want to travel to many countries _____
 Australia, England and France.
 A. likes B. like
 C. look like D. looks like
- () 10. — All right, and what about some melons and
 grapes?
 — Oh, yeah. _____ of us likes them.
 A. Every one B. All
 C. No one D. Most
- () 11. — _____ I have to show the school report
 to my parents, Miss King?
 — Yes, you do.
 A. Must B. Do C. Can D. May
- () 12. I'm thirsty. Would you bring me _____,
 please?
 A. some bread B. some water
 C. some cakes D. some eggs
- () 13. — What do you think of his surfing?
 — Oh, no one does _____.
 A. good B. well C. better D. best
- () 14. He is _____ his father, and he _____
 watching TV, too.
 A. likes, likes B. like, like
 C. like, likes D. likes, like
- () 15. There was no time _____ breakfast be-
 cause I got up late.
 A. having B. have
 C. to have D. has

二、完形填空

In China, Spring Festival is the most important of all the holidays in the year. Two important things 1 to make this holiday different from all others: giving presents and spending it 2 the family.

Many weeks 3 Spring Festival, we know it is coming. In the 4 goods for this special holiday appear and outside them the special New Year decorations. The advertisements 5 all the newspapers tell us that there are "Only five 6 shopping days to Spring Festival". 7 you go, you will realize that Spring Festival, which comes "only 8 a year", is coming again.

Giving 9 to one's family is a very sweet custom (风俗). The spirit behind the present matters most, not the present 10. It is good at Spring Festival to

11 to the family home and meet parents, grandparents and as many aunts, uncles and cousins as possible.

In the past, 12 New Year's Eve, all the members of the family 13 stay at home making dumplings together. 14 many people enjoy watching TV. During the day, children wear their new clothes. The evening is usually spent in games, talking, more eating and 15.

- () 1. A. help B. want
 C. get D. hope
- () 2. A. in B. on
 C. at D. with
- () 3. A. after B. before
 C. during D. at
- () 4. A. towns B. schools
 C. shops D. restaurants
- () 5. A. on B. in
 C. from D. above
- () 6. A. other B. fewer
 C. another D. more
- () 7. A. Where B. Wherever
 C. Whatever D. How
- () 8. A. a time B. twice
 C. one D. once
- () 9. A. money B. presents
 C. wishes D. cards
- () 10. A. itself B. themselves
 C. by itself D. either
- () 11. A. go B. come
 C. return D. turn
- () 12. A. in B. at
 C. on D. by
- () 13. A. would B. might
 C. could D. have to
- () 14. A. Now B. But
 C. And D. So
- () 15. A. sleeping B. playing
 C. running D. drinking

三、阅读理解

Train Timetable

| Leeds—London | | | | Monday to Saturday | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fare | | | | CF | CF | CF | CF | CF |
| Day | | MF | | MF | S | | S | MF |
| Leave | 06:45 | 07:25 | 07:40 | 08:45 | 09:10 | 09:45 | 10:30 | 10:45 |
| Arrive | 09:08 | 09:45 | 10:14 | 11:12 | 12:19 | 12:12 | 14:56 | 13:12 |

Notes: CF = cheap fare (车费) MF = Monday to Friday

C = change at Poncaster S = Saturday only

- () 1. There are no trains from Leeds to London on _____.
A. Monday B. Friday
C. Saturday D. Sunday
- () 2. There are _____ trains to go from Monday to Saturday.
A. one B. two
C. three D. four
- () 3. Of all the MF trains, the _____ train takes the least time to get to London.
A. 10:45 B. 09:10
C. 08:45 D. 07:25
- () 4. If you want to get to Poncaster from Leeds, you can go there on _____.
A. Monday B. Saturday
C. Thursday D. Friday

四、补全对话

A: Tom, may I know which is your favorite, sports, music or art?

B: I like sports. I _____, Peter?

A: None. I just like making things.

B: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. But taking exercise can make us strong and healthy.

A: 2 _____. But...

B: Look out of the window, please. The weather is so fine.

How are you going to spend the afternoon? Don't you like to go boating?

A: Oh, sorry. I have to do my work first.

B: 3 _____?

A: I'm afraid so.

B: Let me help you. If we do it together, 4 _____. Then we can still have enough time to enjoy ourselves.

A: But you have never done such work before.

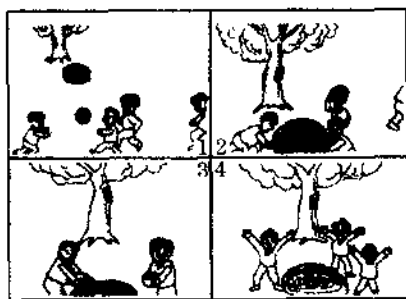
B: Well, 5 _____.

A: Good idea. Shall we begin our work right now?

五、书面表达

根据图画内容和所给词语写一篇英语短文, 80 词左右。

所给词语: Saturday, afternoon, boys, playground, soon, something wrong, happen, Jim, kick, a hole, under, get, enough water, go up, happy



课时 3 七年级(上) Units 7—9



一、语法要点

1. 名词所有格

(1) 名词所有格表示名词之间的所有关系, 有两种表示形式, 一种是-'s 所有格, 另一种是 of 所有格。

Beijing is China's capital. / Beijing is the capital of China. 北京是中国的首都。

(2) 用 and 连接两个并列的单数名词表示共有关系, 这时只在最后一个名词后加-'s。

This is Mary and her sister's bedroom. 这是 Mary 和她妹妹的卧室。

(3) 用 and 连接两个并列名词, 分别拥有各自的物品时, 两个名词都在词尾加-'s 表示所有关系。

These are Tom's and Mary's bags. 这些是 Tom 和 Mary 的书包。

(4) 单数名词加-s 或-es 构成复数, 表示所有关系时, 只在 s 后加-'s。

She is the two boys' mother. 她是那两个男孩的母亲。

2. 询问价格

常用的询问价格的表达方式有:

How much is + 可数名词单数/不可数名词?

How much are + 可数名词复数?

What is the price of ... ?

How much does it cost? / How much do they cost?

二、短语句式

1. how much 多少(接不可数名词)
2. come down to 到达;从一处来到另一处
3. have a look at/look at 看一看,看一眼
4. how old 多大年纪;几岁
5. school day 学校上课日(指非假日)
6. go to a movie 去看电影
7. what kind 何种
8. stay at home 呆在家里
9. a lot 大量;许多
10. for the reason 因为
11. in a word 一句话;简言之
12. in fact 事实上;实际上
13. Here you are. 给你。
14. You're welcome. 不用谢;不客气。
15. I'm sorry. 对不起。
16. How are you? 你好吗?
17. What's on? 发生了什么事?
18. How much is this blue T-shirt? It's seven dollars. 这件蓝T恤衫多少钱? 7美元。
19. How much are these black pants? They're ten dollars. 这条黑裤子多少钱? 10美元。
20. I will take it. 我要买下它。

★ 考前坐标

名词所有格形式是中考考试的重要考点之一,考生应尤其注意用所有格表示时间、距离的用法和双重所有格的用法。如:ten minutes' drive, a friend of my father's。

购物常以补全对话的形式出现,考生应注意记住常用表达语。

★ 命题预测

【例1】—How long does it take to get to the station?
 —It's _____ walk.

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

(2005·南宁)

【解析】此题考查名词所有格表示时间、距离等的用法。名词 minute 变为复数形式后直接加“'”构成所有格,表示“几分钟的路程”。正确答案为 C。

【例2】—Your MP3 is so nice. How much is it?
 —It _____ me ¥500.

- A. bought B. paid C. spent D. cost

(2005·浙江)

【解析】表示“某物花费某人多少钱”用 sth cost sb money 表示。pay 和 spend 的主语都是某人, sb pay money for sth/sb spend money (time) on sth; bought 是 buy 的过去式,意思是“买”,此句也可表达成 I bought it for ¥500. 正确答案为 D。

★ 课时训练

一、单项选择

- () 1. She is _____ teacher.
 A. Tom and Jim's B. Tom's and Jim
 C. Tom's and Jim's D. Tom and Jim
- () 2. Bill said they would have _____ holiday.
 A. a two-month B. two months
 C. two-months D. two month's
- () 3. I like comedies, _____ my sister doesn't like _____.
 A. and, they B. but, them
 C. or, them D. because, they
- () 4. He eats _____ healthy food.
 A. lot of B. a lot of
 C. any D. a lots of
- () 5. —Let's play basketball.
 —_____.
 A. You are welcome. B. That's all right.
 C. That sounds well. D. That sounds good.
- () 6. _____ have \$100. What can you buy?
 A. Each you B. You each
 C. You of each D. Every you
- () 7. Chen Xin wants _____ a T-shirt after school.
 A. buy B. buys
 C. to buy D. buying
- () 8. This pair of shoes is nice. Can I _____?
 A. put on them B. put up them
 C. try them on D. turn them on
- () 9. —How much is your house _____?
 —It's 300,000 yuan.
 A. cost B. and
 C. pay D. worth
- () 10. —Excuse me, could you help me carry the heavy box?
 —_____.
 A. Yes, I could B. It doesn't matter
 C. With pleasure D. Don't mention it
- () 11. —You look so _____, don't you?
 —Yes, I've got a birthday present.
 A. sad B. happy

- C. tired D. worried
() 12. The number of _____ in our class _____ fifty.
A. student, is B. the students, are
C. the students, is D. students, are
() 13. —Does he work hard?
—Yes, he has read _____ since he got to the office this morning.
A. several papers B. several paper
C. a piece of paper D. a paper
() 14. —_____ is a ticket for the film *Hacker II*?
—About forty yuan.
A. How old B. How many
C. How much D. How often
() 15. I can't say _____ I want to see you again. It's a year since I last saw you.
A. how often B. how long
C. how much D. how soon

二、完形填空

Joe wanted a computer. He asked his 1 for the money and they said he must get it himself. But how did he get it? He 2 about this when he walked home. Not many people wanted to ask children to work for them. Maybe he could clear away snow for the neighbors. But it was not 3. He had to wait a long time for that. He couldn't cut grass for their gardens 4 he had no tools to do the work with.

Then he saw one of his classmates, Dick, delivering 5. "I could do that," he thought. "Maybe I could even get a computer 6 away. I could pay 7 it a little each week." He ran to 8 up with Dick. Joe asked him a lot of questions. He learned that it was 9 to get twenty-five dollars each week. He learned that the job took 10 three hours each night. Dick 11 him the phone number of the newspaper manager.

Joe almost flew home. After he had told his mother 12 he thought, she 13. "I think it is 14," she said. "I'll call the newspaper."

"Wait, Mum," John said. "I'll call, after all, I'm going to be a businessman now."

Joe's mother smiled 15.

- () 1. A. classmates B. teachers
C. friends D. parents
() 2. A. thought B. told
C. said D. spoke
() 3. A. spring B. winter
C. summer D. autumn

- () 4. A. because B. after
C. when D. while
() 5. A. newspapers B. bikes
C. tools D. computers
() 6. A. now B. only
C. right D. just
() 7. A. for B. to
C. on D. of
() 8. A. catch B. take
C. get D. carry
() 9. A. kind B. wrong
C. possible D. friendly
() 10. A. at B. after
C. before D. about
() 11. A. gave B. made
C. taught D. asked
() 12. A. that B. what
C. when D. where
() 13. A. smiled B. told
C. cried D. shouted
() 14. A. large B. bad
C. big D. great
() 15. A. sadly B. happily
C. politely D. angrily

三、阅读理解

| Name | Personal information |
|----------------|--|
| Norman Bethune | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in 1890 in Canada • A doctor • Died in 1939 in China • Came to China in 1938 |
| Celine Dion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in Montreal, Canada • In 1997, sang <i>My Heart Will Go On</i> for the film <i>Titanic</i> • A singing star |
| Thomas Edison | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in 1847, Kentucky, the USA • Made over 1,000 inventions • Died in 1931 |
| Bill Gates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in 1955 in the USA • Wrote <i>Business @ the Speed of Thought</i> • Owns Microsoft Company |

| Name | Personal information |
|------------|--|
| Mark Twain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in 1835 in the USA • A writer • Died in 1910 • Wrote <i>Tom Sawyer</i> |

- () 1. _____ is from Canada.
A. Bill Gates B. Mark Twain
C. Thomas Edison D. Celine Dion
- () 2. The _____ was born in 1835.
A. inventor B. singer
C. doctor D. writer
- () 3. *My Heart Will Go On* is the name of a _____.
A. book B. song
C. story D. film
- () 4. Dr Bethune worked in China for about _____ years.
A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
- () 5. Which of the following is true?
A. Mark Twain wrote *Business@ the Speed of Thought*.
B. Bill Gates started working for Microsoft Company in 1955.
C. Thomas Edison made over 1,000 inventions.
D. Celine Dion stopped singing in 1997.

四、补全对话

Kate: 1 _____ ?
Meimei: I'd like some running shoes.
Kate: Over there, please. Something like these?
Meimei: No, I don't like red shoes.
Kate: 2 _____ ?
Meimei: Much better. How much are they?
Kate: 39.95 dollars.
Meimei: Don't you have something cheaper?

Kate: How about these? They're 19.90 dollars a pair.
Meimei: That's OK.
Kate: 3 _____ ?
Meimei: Thirty-seven.
Kate: (Puzzled) 4 _____ ?
Meimei: Oh, that's a Chinese size. You go by different size, don't you?
Kate: (Bring several sizes) Try this on and see how it feels.
Meimei: 5 _____. Could I try on the next size larger?
Kate: Here you are. Try this on.
Meimei: That's better. I think I'll take this pair.

五、书面表达

假如你叫王萍,是某电视台英语频道“School English”栏目的忠实观众。请根据下列信息给该栏目的主持人 Cathy 写一封英文信,并表达你对这个栏目的良好祝愿。80 词左右。

| | |
|----|---|
| 优点 | 内容丰富(有故事、游戏、英文歌曲等),有利于提高英语水平(词汇量、听说能力),能了解更多的外国文化 |
| 不足 | 语速有点快;每周只播出两次 |

October 26th, 2005

Dear Cathy,

I like your program very much. _____

Yours sincerely,

Wang Ping

课时 4 七年级(上) Units 10—12



一、语法要点

1. 情态动词 can 的用法

(1) 情态动词 can 没有人称和数的变化,后面跟动

词原形。

My father can write books. 我父亲会写字。

(2) 带情态动词 can 的句子变为一般疑问句时,将 can 提前;变否定句时,在 can 后加 not。

Can he paint? No, he can't. 他会画画吗? 不,他不会。

We can't speak Spanish. 我们不会说西班牙语。

(3)表示“能力”,同义词为 be able to。

Can you drive? /Are you able to drive? 你会开车吗?

(4)表示“可能性”,常用于否定句和疑问句中。

They can't be so busy. 他们不可能这么忙。

Can it be true? 它可能是真的吗?

(5)表示“请求、允许”。

Can I borrow your book? 我可以借借你的书吗?

(6)can的过去式为 could,同时 could 还可以表示“可能性”和委婉客气的请求和建议。

Could you play the piano when you were ten? 你10岁的时候会弹钢琴吗?

It could be better to stay here. 呆在这儿可能更好些。

Could you please take the photos to the room? 请把照片拿到屋子里好吗?

2. 特殊疑问句

用疑问词引导的疑问句叫做特殊疑问句。其句子结构为:疑问词+一般疑问句? 回答特殊疑问句时不能用 yes 或 no。疑问词分为:疑问代词 what, who, which, whose, whom; 疑问副词 when, where, why, how。

What club do you want to join? 你想加入什么俱乐部?

What time do you usually get up? 你通常几点钟起床?

Why do you like PE? 你为什么喜欢体育?

Who is your math teacher? 谁是你的数学老师?

二、短语句式

1. summer camp 夏令营

2. talent show 天才表演

3. a little 少量;稍许

4. fill out/in 填充;填出

5. what time 几点;什么时候

6. go to school 去上学

7. get up 起床

8. put on 穿上

9. go to work 去上班

10. get to 到达

11. listen to 听

12. go to bed 上床睡觉

13. do homework 做作业

14. go home 回家

15. year(s) old岁

16. Can you dance? Yes, I can. /No, I can't. 你会跳舞吗? 是的,我会。/不,我不会。

17. What club do you want to join? 你想加入什么俱乐部?

18. When does Alicia take a shower? Alicia 什么时候冲淋浴?



专题训练

情态动词的用法和特殊疑问句都是英语学习中的重点和难点,也是中招考试的热点。情态动词中应注意情态动词的基本用法和 can, may, must 表示猜测时的用法;特殊疑问句应注意区别相近的疑问词,如:how much, how many, how long, how soon, how often 等的用法。



专题例析

【例1】—Could you tell me _____ you'll be away?

—Only one week.

A. how much

B. how soon

C. how often

D. how long

(2005·沈阳)

【解析】how much 用于询问价格,how soon 表示多长时间以后,how often 表示频率,how long 表示多长时间。题中询问“你要离开多长时间”,故应选 D。

【例2】“Mr Li, may I go home now?” “No, you _____. You should sweep the floor first.”

A. can't

B. must

C. needn't

D. can

(2005·贵阳)

【解析】May I do...? 的回答为 Yes, you may. 或 No, you can't. /No, you mustn't. 表示“你不可以”。故不选 C, 而 B、D 不符合题意。所以正确答案为 A。



课时训练

一、单项选择

() 1. You _____ worry about him. He will get well soon.

A. needn't

B. can't

C. mustn't

D. may not

() 2. Ted can't play the guitar, the trumpet _____ the violin.

A. or

B. and

C. but

D. with

() 3. —Look! Mr Hu is on the other side of the street.

—It _____ be him. He has gone to Lanzhou.

A. mustn't

B. can't