



1年

WUNIAN
ZHONGKAODIUFENTI

中考真题分题

教材考点
专项对接

英语

JIAOCAIKAODIAN

ZHUANXIANGDUIJIE

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提炼经典

省时省力

有的放矢

高效提分

效果明显

为了给广大初中毕业生提供一套科学的、实用的升学复习使用的教辅图书，我们专门组织各地中考命题人员、多年从事初中毕业班教学有丰富经验的名师和资深的教育专家进行多次座谈研讨，对市场上销售的各类中考复习图书进行了深入细致的研究。在编写这套丛书时，避免了以往复习题陈旧、涵盖知识不够全面、习题内容缺少梯度、题型大量重复等现象，力求做到有的放矢地学习，使中考复习省时、省力、高效，达到举一反三、事半功倍的效果。

梳理巩固

验收过关

画龙点睛

避免丢分

中考变化

提前预测

本丛书以课程标准和考试说明为依据，按专项知识分块编写。主要意图是通过对所学知识的梳理巩固，达到验收过关；通过对近五年全国各地中考题型试题的全面分析，准确把握当前中考的题型变化；通过对丢分试题的解读，使学习得法，避免丢分、少走弯路；通过对明年中考试题的早预测，提前掌握考题发展变化和命题趋势。

考点全面

贴近中考

科学实用

便于教学

便于自学

便于辅导

本丛书考点全面，贴近中考，内容新颖，重点突出，详略得当，知识分布合理，实用性较强。既便于教师在课堂上教学，又便于学生自学，同时也满足了家长对孩子进行辅导的需求。

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知识模块

模块一 基础知识

专项1 名词



课标考点

1. 可数名词及其单复数
2. 不可数名词
3. 专有名词
4. 名词所有格



应知应会

一、名词的分类：

名词即表示人或事物名称的词，它分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。

二、可数名词的复数形式

名词按其表示事物的性质分为可数名词与不可数名词。可数名词有单数与复数形式。

1. 名词复数的规则变化是：在词尾加 s，如 car—cars；以字母 s, sh, ch, sh, x 结尾的单词变复数时，其后直接加 es，如：bus—buses；以辅音字母+y 结尾的词去 y 加 ies，city—cities；以 f, fe 结尾的词去 f, fe 加 ves，如：knife—knives；以 o 结尾的词，有的加 es，如：tomato—tomatoes；hero—heroes，有的加 s，photo—photos；不规则变化的词有：man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children 等。
2. 有些名词单复数同形，如：sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, people 等。
3. 复合名词前面是 man, woman 变复数时，构成复合名词的两个名词都要变成复数形式；如果是其它词，变复数时，只需把后面的名词变复数。如：man driver—men drivers, boy student—boy students

三、不可数名词数的表示方法

不可数名词需要计量时，用“数词或冠词+量词+of+不可数名词”这样的结构来表示，量词可以是单数也可以是复数，但 of 后的名词只能用原形。如：

a piece of paper 一张纸 a glass of water 一杯水 a piece of advice 一条建议 two glasses of water 两杯水

四、名词所有格

在英语中有些名词可以加 's 来表示所有关系，带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格，如：a teacher's book。名词所有格的构成规则如下：

1. 单数名词词尾加 's，复数名词词尾没有 s，加 's，如 the boy's bag 男孩的书包，Children's Day 儿童节
2. 若名词已有复数词尾 s，只加 '，如：ten minutes' walk 十分钟步行
3. 凡不能加 's 的名词，都可以用“名词+of+名词”的结构来表示所有关系，如：the name of the song 歌的名字
4. 在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人的家时，名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词，如：the barber's 理发店
5. 如果两个名词并列，并且分别有 's，则表示“分别有”；如：John's and Mary's rooms 约翰与玛丽的房间（两间），只有一个 's，则表示“共有”。如：Tom and John's friend 汤姆与约翰的朋友（一个）
6. 复合名词或短语，'s 加在最后一个词的词尾。如：a month or two's absence 一两个月的缺席
7. 双重所有格 a picture of my mother's 我妈妈的一张照片，（所有照片中的一张）

五、名词的转化

1. 某些名词后面加-y 构成形容词, 表示“充满……的”, 如:

sun—sunny (晴天的) rain—rainy (多雨的)

2. 某些名词后面加-ful 构成形容词, 表示“具有……性质的”, 如:

care—careful (小心的) help—helpful (有帮助的)

六、名词的用法

名词在句子中主要作主、宾、表、主补、宾补和同位语, 还可以作定语、状语和呼语。

1. 作主语 如: Cake is a kind of food.
2. 作宾语 如: He has bought a new computer.
3. 作表语 如: He became a driver.
4. 作主补 如: She was elected monitor.
5. 作宾补 如: I found him an honest man.
6. 作同位语 如: We students must study hard.
7. 作状语 如: The meeting lasted three days.
8. 作定语 如: There are a lot of banana trees on the island.

注: 在多数情况下, 名词作定语一般要用单数形式, 如: banana trees 香蕉树; 含有连字符的复合名词作定语, 只能用单数形式, 如: three-leg table 三只脚的桌子

易丢分题精析

例 1 —How far is your cousin's home from here?

—It's about two _____ drive.

- A. hour's B. hours C. hours' D. hour

【错选】选择 A 或 B

【错误分析】此题是考查名词的所有格。错选 A 的同学是忽略了“两个小时”的路程中“两个小时”应为复数形式; 错选 B 的同学是忽略了“两个小时的”路程, 应用复数名词的所有格形式。

【正确答案】C

【点拨】复数名词的所有格形式是在名词的复数形式后加's。

例 2 —What's in the cupboard?

—A few _____, but little _____.

- A. apples, coffee B. coffee, apples
C. apple, coffees D. coffees, apple

【错选】选择 B 或 C

【错误分析】此题考查的是可数名词与不可数名词及其修饰语的用法。错选 B 或 C 的同学是弄混了 coffee 与 apple 可数与不可数的问题。apple 为可数名词, coffee 为不可数名词; a few 修饰可数名词 little 修饰不可数名词。

【正确答案】A

【点拨】a few 用于修饰可数名词复数形式; little 用于修饰不可数名词。

例 3 The PLA man saved three _____ lives in the accident.

- A. children's B. children C. child D. childs'

【错选】选择 B 或 D

【错误分析】此题是考查名词的所有格的表示方法。“三个孩子”为 three children, 那么它的所有格形式为复数名词的所有格, 错选 B 的同学是不明确“三个孩子的性命”是要用所有格的; 而选 C 的同学是忽视了“三个孩子”应该用复数形式。

【正确答案】A

【点拨】不以 s 结尾的复数名词, 其所有格形式是在复数名词后加's。

例 4 Can you imagine what life will be like in _____ time?

- A. 20 years' B. 20 year's C. 20-years' D. 20-years

【错选】选择 B 或 C

【错误分析】此题考查的是名词的所有格作定语的用法。表示时间、距离等无生命的名词的所有格形式, 可在名词后加's 构成。“数字+名词+所有格+名词”, 20 年为复数, 故在名词后加's。错选 B 的同学是忽略了 20 年应为复数; 错选 C 的同学是误用了复合形容词形式, 复合形容词中的名词不用复数。

【正确答案】A

【点拨】名词的所有格作定语, 常用形式为“数字+名词(s)+所有格”; 表示时间、距离等无生命的名词的所有格在名词后加's。

例 5 —What do you have for breakfast?

—I often have _____ or _____.

- A. breads, noodles B. bread, noodles
C. breads, noodle D. bread, noodle

【错选】选择 A 或 C

【错误分析】此题是考查名词的数。bread 为不可数名词, 没有复数形式; noodles 为可数名词, 常用复数形式。错选 A 和 C 的同学正是弄混了这一点。

【正确答案】B

【点拨】可数名词有复数形式, 不可数名词没有复数形式。

例 6 Mr. White is _____ father. He loves his daughters.

- A. Lucy's and Lily's B. Lucy's and Lily
C. Lucy and Lily's

【错选】选择 A 或 B

【错误分析】此题是考查名词的所有格, 当表示两个人共同所有的在后一个名词后加's; 如果表示的是两个人分

别所有的,在两个名词后分别加's。"露西与丽丽的爸爸",句中 father 为单数,故为两个人共同所有的,'s 放在后一个名词后。错选 A 或 B 的同学是弄混了这一点。

【正确答案】C

【点拨】如果两个名词并列,并且分别有's,则表示"分别有";只有后边的那个后有's,则表示"共同所有"。

例 7 —How well she sings!

—Yes, she has a very sweet _____.

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

【错选】选择 C 或 B

【错误分析】此题考查的是名词词义的辨析。错选 C 或 B 的同学是弄混了这几个词的意思。

【正确答案】A

【点拨】voice 指人发出的声音;sound 指任何声音,不论人还是自然界的声音;noise 为噪音;mouth 为人说话的器官——嘴。

例 8 —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

【错选】选择 A、B 或 C

【错误分析】此题是考查名词的量的表达。错选 A、B 或 C 的同学是错用了名词的复数。two pairs of shoes "两双鞋",其中 pair 和 shoe 均是可数名词,此句中"两双,四只"都应该用复数形式。

【正确答案】D

【点拨】可数名词其量大于 1 时,要用其复数形式。

例 9 I'm hungry. Can you give me _____?

A. some slice of bread
B. some slices of bread
C. some breads

【错选】选择 A 或 C

【错误分析】此题考查的是不可数名词的数的表示方法。错选 A 的同学是忽视了 slice 这个量词为可数名词,且其前有 some "一些"修饰,slice 是要用复数的。错选 C 的同学是不明白 bread 为不可数名词。

【正确答案】B

【点拨】不可数名词的数的表示方法:不可数名词需要计量时,用"量词+of+不可数名词"这样的结构来表示,量词可以是单数也可以是复数,但 of 后的名词只能用原形。

例 10 Look! The kites in the sky are in different _____.

Some are big and some are small.

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

【错选】选择 B 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是名词词义的辨析。错选 B 或 D 的同学是忽略了语境(下文:一些大,一些小),或弄混了这几个词的意思。

【正确答案】A

【点拨】sizes 型号;colors 颜色;prices 价位;names 名字,句中 Some are big and some are small. 可看出说的是 sizes 型号,故选 A。



5 年全国中考易丢分题精选

() 1. Mr. White has a beautiful garden with many _____ in it. (09 重庆)

A. flowers B. grass
C. villages D. water

() 2. —I hear you have to get up early every morning.

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

(09 绍兴)

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

() 3. —Good morning, madam. Can I help you?

—Sure, I'd like _____ for cooking vegetables.

(09 黄冈)

A. two cups of tea
B. three pieces of bread
C. one bowl of dumplings
D. five kilos of oil

() 4. —I want to buy the book Cold Mountain. Do you know its _____?

—Not very clearly. Maybe fifty yuan.

(08 绍兴)

A. cover B. size C. color D. price

() 5. Betty likes _____ very much. She draws pictures every day. (08 北京)

A. art B. music
C. sport D. science

() 6. —Do the dishes, Mike, or I will tell mum!

—Mind your own _____, Sue! (09 武汉)

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

() 7. At the end of the volleyball match, our school _____ won by 3:1. (08 沈阳)

A. members B. group C. team D. fans

() 8. Jack is interested in reading very much, so his parents often take him to the _____.

(08 太原)

A. library B. concert C. cinema



- () 9. —Excuse me, is the supermarket far from here?
—No, it's about _____. (07 宁波)
A. 7 minutes' walk B. 7 minute walk
C. 7 minutes' walk D. 7 minute's walk
- () 10. They got much _____ on the Internet. (07 天津)
A. photo B. ideas
C. message D. information
- () 11. The music made me think of the _____ of a running stream. (08 安徽)
A. shout B. noise
C. voice D. sound
- () 12. As there were not enough chairs in the park, they had to sit on the _____. (08 杭州)
A. ground B. earth
C. land D. field
- () 13. —I plan to go out for a trip, but I'm afraid I don't know the _____.
—A map is helpful, I think. (08 厦门)
A. price B. way C. time
- () 14. —Would you like some _____?
—Yes, please. I'm a little thirsty. (07 宁波)
A. bread B. meat
C. beef D. orange
- () 3. Please remember to give the horse some tree _____.
A. leafs B. leaves
C. leaf D. leave
- () 4. —Can we have some _____?
—Yes, please.
A. banana B. oranges
C. apple D. pear
- () 5. On the table there are five _____.
A. tomatos B. piece of tomatoes
C. tomatoes D. tomato
- () 6. They got much _____ from those new books.
A. ideas B. photos
C. information D. stories
- () 7. He gave us _____ on how to keep fit.
A. some advices B. some advice
C. an advice D. a advice
- () 8. In a few _____ time, those mountains will be covered with trees.
A. year B. years'
C. year's D. years
- () 9. He is hungry. Give him _____ to eat.
A. two breads B. two piece of bread
C. two pieces of bread D. two pieces of breads
- () 10. I would like to have _____.
A. two glasses of milk B. two glass of milk
C. two glasses of milks D. two glass of milks
- () 11. _____ room is big and bright. They like it very much.
A. Tom and Sam B. Tom's and Sam
C. Tom and Sam's D. Tom's and Sam's



中考试题早预测

- () 1. What big _____ the tiger has!
A. tooth B. teeth
C. tooths D. toothes
- () 2. We need some more _____. Can you go and get some, please?
A. potato B. potatos
C. potatoes D. potatoe

专项2 代词



课标考点

1. 人称代词
2. 物主代词
3. 反身代词
4. 指示代词
5. 不定代词
6. 疑问代词



应知应会

代词大致可分为八类：人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、连接代词和关系代词。

一、人称代词

表示“我”、“你”、“他”、“我们”等的词叫人称代词，它有人称、数和格的变化，其形式列表如下页所

示:

人称 \ 数/格	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		

人称代词有主格和宾格之分,主格用来作主语,宾格用来作动词或介词的宾语。

如: She gave me a red apple. 她给了我一个红苹果。
(She 作主语, me 作动词宾语)

Kathy is near him. 凯西靠近他。(介词 near 的宾语)

二、物主代词

表示所有关系的代词称为物主代词,也称代词所有格。它可分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。其列表如下所示:

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

1. 形容词性物主代词后必须跟它所修饰的名词。如: their mother, his shoes

2. 名词性物主代词相当于一个名词,在句中可作主语、宾语等,后面不能再接名词。如: I left my book at home. You can use hers (=her book). (作宾语)

3. “of+名词性物主代词”属双重所有格的一种形式。

如: a cat of hers 她的一条狗, a friend of yours 你的一个朋友

三、反身代词

表示反射(指一个动作反射到该动作执行者本身)或强调(即用来加强名词或代词的语气)的代词叫反身代词。其形式列表如下:

人称 \ 数	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself	themselves
	herself	
	itself	
	oneself	

1. 反身代词在句中可作同位语,起强调作用,也可作动词或介词的宾语。

如: I ask the teacher himself about it. (作同位语)

She taught herself English. (作动词宾语)

He's not worried about himself. (作介词宾语)

2. 带有反身代词的常用短语:

teach oneself 自学

help oneself to 随便吃些……吧

say to oneself 自言自语

learn...by oneself 自学……

enjoy oneself 过得愉快

leave one by oneself 把某人单独留下

hurt oneself 伤了自己

dress oneself 自己穿衣服

come to oneself 苏醒过来

四、指示代词

表示“这个”、“那个”、“这些”、“那些”等指示概念的代词叫指示代词。主要有: this, that, these, those, such。

1. 指示代词有单复数之分,既可指物,也可用于介绍人。

如: This is an apple tree, and that is an orange tree.

These are my friends, and that is my sister.

2. 指示代词可用来指上文中提到的事情。

如: Steve had a bad cold. This/That was why he didn't come to school yesterday.

五、不定代词

代替任何特定的名词或形容词的代词叫不定代词。不定代词有:

普通不定代词: some, any; many, much; little, few; every, each; both, either, neither; all, none; other, another; no, one

合成不定代词: somebody, someone, something

anybody, anyone, anything

everybody, everyone, everything

nobody, no one, nothing



掌握以下不定代词的基本用法:

1. some 一些, 常用于肯定句, 可修饰可数名词和不可数名词。

any 一些, 任何。常用于任何否定句, 疑问句和条件句中, 可指代可数名词和不可数名词。

如: There are some boys in the classroom.

I don't have any English books.

Is there any water in the cup?

If you have any questions, stand up, please.

some 一般用于肯定句, 但在表示请求、建议、反问等的疑问句中, 多用 some。

如: Would you like some beer?

Why didn't you buy some fruit? (You should have bought...)

2. many 指代复数名词, 表示“许多/很多”。

much 指代不可数名词, 表示“许多/很多”。

如: Many of the students are from Class One.

Thanks, it's too much for me.

3. few 指代复数名词, 表示“没多/很少” (表否定)。

little 指代不可数名词, 表示“没多/很少” (表否定)。

如: There were few lights in the street last night.

I am very worried that I have little time to do my homework.

a few 指代复数名词, a little 指代不可数名词, 表示“有一些/有几个” (表肯定)。

如: I can see a few oranges and a little bread in the fridge.

注意: quite a few 表示“相当多”

如: There are quite a few foreigners over there.

4. every 不可单独使用, 强调整体, 用于三者或以上的情况, 只能作形容词用。

如: Every student reads carefully in our class.

each 可单独使用, 强调个体, 用于两者或两者以上的每个人或物, 可作名词和形容词使用。

如: Each of us has a book.

5. both, either, neither

both 表示两者“都” (强调全体)。

如: Her parents are both doctors.

Both of them would like to have a try.

They both come back.

either “两者之一”, 用于两者 (强调个体)。

如: Either of the brothers knows music very well.

neither “两个都不”, 用于否定两者。

如: Neither of them wants to stop for a rest.

6. all, none

all “全体/大家/一切” 用于三者以上, 也可接不可数名词。

如: All agree to my idea.

All of us want to become football players.

All the homework has been done.

none “没有一个人/物” 用于否定三者或三者以上的可数名词。

如: None of them ever come/comes to see you.

I like none of the books.

7. other, another

(the) other “(两个中) 另一个、另一些、其他的”, 作名词或形容词。作名词时, 可构成 the other (两个中) 另一个人, others (其他) 和 the others (其他全部)

如: Some students like traveling, others (other students) like watching TV at home.

one...the other 表示两个人或两件东西中的“一个……另一个”。

如: He has two daughters. One is in China, the other is in America.

another 表示“再/又” 时既可接单数名词, 也可接数词+复数名词。

如: The book is too difficult to me. Please give me another.

one...another 表示不定数目中的“一个”与“另一个”。

如: I don't want this one, please give me another.

one...the others 强调在一定范围中的“一个”与“其余的”。

如: In my class, one of the students is American, the others are Chinese.

some...the others 表示许多人或物, 不在一定范围中的“一部分”与“其余的全部”。

如: Some students are reading, the others are drawing pictures.

8. no

no (=not any/not a) “没有” 可接可数名词单复数, 也可接不可数名词。

如: I have no brothers or sisters.

A clock has no mouth, but it can talk.

There is no fire without some smoke.

9. one

one 指人或物, 表示“一个”之意。它有反身代词 oneself 和物主代词 one's 等形式。one 在句中作主语或宾语, one's 在句中作定语。

1) one 代替前面提到过名词以避免重复, 这时它

的复数形式是 ones。

如: There are two skirts, the old one is mine.

That's not their chair, theirs is a wooden one.

- 2) one 泛指人, 表示“一个人, 人人”之意。

One should do one's best to work hard.

One ought to know a lot about music.

- 3) 被 of 短语所限制, 表示一类人或事物中的一个。

He is one of the best teachers in our school.

- 4) one, ones 和 no one 的用法

one 代替前面提到过名词以避免重复。

复数 ones 用来代替前面提到的一些物或一些人;
no one 表示否定。

如: —Would you please pass me the science book?
递我那本科学书好吗?

—Which one? 哪一本?

—The one on my shelf. 我书架上的那本。

I want large ones, not small ones. 我想要大的, 不要小的。

No one has traveled farther than to the moon. 没有人旅行远过月球。

10. 合成不定代词: somebody, someone, something; any-

body, anyone, anything; everybody, everyone, everything; nobody, no one, nothing

- 1) 合成不定代词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

如: Someone is knocking at the door.

- 2) 修饰复合不定代词的形容词或其它词要放在其后, 即定语后置。

如: There is something interesting in the book.

- 3) 合成不定代词变否定句时, 要否定主语:

如: Something is wrong. (变为否定句)

Something isn't wrong. (错误)

Nothing is wrong. (正确)

- 4) Somebody, someone, something 一般用于肯定句; anybody, anyone, anything 一般用于否定句、疑问句及条件句。

如: There is something new in the park.

Do you have anything interesting to tell us?

- 5) 当 somebody, someone 等用于疑问句时, 表示肯定、请求、建议或反问; anybody, anyone 等用在肯定句中, 表示“任何人”。

如: Is someone coming this afternoon?

You may ask anybody here for help.

六、疑问代词

用于表示疑问或构成疑问句的代词叫疑问代词。疑问代词有:

who/whom, whose, which, what

1. who/whom 谁 (指人)

1) 作主语 如: Who is singing over there?

2) 作宾语 如: Who/Whom are you talking about? (作介词 about 的宾语)

如: Who/Whom do you want to meet?
(作动词 meet 的宾语)

3) 作表语 如: Who/Whom are they?

2. whose 谁的 (指人)

1) 作定语 如: Whose shirt is this?

2) 作表语 如: Whose is this shirt?

3. which 哪一个, 哪一些 (指物) (指人)

1) 作定语 如: Which girl is your sister?

2) 作表语 如: Which is the boy's pen?

4. what 什么 (指物)

1) 作主语 如: What's on the table?

2) 作宾语 如: What are you doing?

3) 作表语 如: What is he?

4) 作定语 如: What class are you in?



易丢分题精析

例 1 My parents and I couldn't get into the house because _____ of us had a key.

A. all B. neither C. any D. none

【错选】 选择 B

【错误分析】 此题考查的是不定代词的用法。错选 B 的同学是没有注意到 My parents and I 实为三个人。neither 用于否定两者; all 用于三者以上; any 不符合题意。

【正确答案】 D

【点拨】 当指三个或三个以上人没有时用 none。

例 2 —Let me help you to carry the box.

—No, thanks. I can do it by _____.

A. me B. my C. mine D. myself

【错选】 选择 A

【错误分析】 此题考查的是反身代词的用法。错选 A 的同学是只注意到了介词后用代词的宾格; 主语是动作的执行者时, 要用反身代词。

【正确答案】 D

【点拨】 do sth. by oneself, “独立做某事”, 固定词组; 在句中, 当主语是动作的执行者时, 要用反身代词。

例 3 —Have you been to the new Sports Center _____ is just opened in town?

—No, not yet.

A. where B. who C. that D. when

【错选】 选择 A 或 B

【错误分析】此题考查的是定语从句关系代词的使用。错选 A 的同学是没有看出 Sports Center 作定语从句的主语，而不是地点状语。

【正确答案】 C

【点拨】that 用来指代人或物，在从句中作主语或宾语；where 在定语从句指代作状语的地点。

例 4 —Walt, we have few vegetables for dinner. Could you go and buy _____?
—Yes, sure. But I don't have _____ money.

- A. any, any B. some, any
C. any, some D. some, some

【错选】选择 A、C 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是不定代词的用法。错选 A、C 或 D 的同学是混淆了 some, any 的用法。

【正确答案】 B

【点拨】any 常用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中；some 一般用于肯定句，但在表示请求、建议等的疑问句中，多用 some。

例 5 —Sonia, is this your dictionary?

—Oh, no, it's not _____. Ask Li Lei, he is looking for _____.

- A. me, hers B. mine, him C. my, her D. mine, his

【错选】选择 B 或 C

【错误分析】此题考查的是物主代词的用法。错选 B 和 C 的同学是没能区分开名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词的用法区别。

【正确答案】 D

【点拨】名词性物主代词相当于形容词加名词，其后不再接名词；形容词性物主代词相当于形容词，其后得加名词。

例 6 Can you hear the strange noise from the washing machine? _____ must be wrong with it.

- A. Anything B. Nothing C. Something

【错选】选择 A 或 B

【错误分析】此题考查的是不定代词 something, nothing, anything 的用法。错选 A 的同学是没有掌握好 anything 用在否定、疑问句中；错选 B 的同学是没有读懂题意——机器出怪声，一定是出了毛病了。

【正确答案】 C

【点拨】something 一般用于肯定句，anything 一般用于否定句、疑问句及条件句。

例 7 You should express your thanks by returning the kindness when you get help from _____.

- A. other B. another C. others D. the other

【错选】选择 A、B 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是不定代词的用法。错选 A 的同学是没有读懂题：从其他人处得到帮助；选 B 的同学是没明白 another 指“另一个”；D 项 the other 指两个人中的另一个。

【正确答案】 C

【点拨】other，作定语，“另一个、另一些、其他的”，作名词或形容词，作名词时，可构成 the other “(两个中)另一个人或物，others (其他，泛指一部分，并非全部)和 the others (其他全部)；another 指与某一个不同的“另一个”，“又一个”，不定数目中的“另一个”。

例 8 —Would you like to tell your trouble to your mother or your father?
—_____. I usually keep it deep in my heart.

—You'd better tell your parents and they may help you.

- A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None

【错选】选择 A、C 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是不定代词的用法。either 任一，表示选择，“两者中任何一个”；both “两者都”；none “三个或三个以上都不……”，错选 A、C 或 D 的同学是没有弄清这几个词的区别。

【正确答案】 B

【点拨】neither 表示“两者都不”

例 9 Your MP4 is quite cheap. Where did you buy _____?
I want to buy _____, too.

- A. one, one B. it, it C. it, one D. one, it

【错选】选择 A、B 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是不定代词和人称代词的用法。错选 A、B 或 D 的同学是没能区分开这两词的。it 用于指代前面出现的同一名词；one 代替前面提到过的名词以避免重复。你在哪儿买的(你的)MP4? it 指的就是 Your MP4；而我想买一台中的 MP4 肯定不是你的那台，只是你的那种 MP4 中的一个。

【正确答案】 C

【点拨】it 用于指代前面出现的同一名词；one 用于指代前面出现过的同种物品或人中的一个。

5 年全国中考易丢分题精选

() 1. —Excuse me, are these books _____?
—No, they are _____ classmate's. (09 福州)

- A. his, he B. hers, hers
C. your, mine D. yours, my

() 2. —Is there _____ in today's newspaper?

—Yes, our National Table Tennis Team won all

the seven gold medals once more. (09 福州)

- A. something new B. anything new
C. somebody special D. anybody special

() 3. —This isn't my key. Is it yours, Lisa?

—No. _____ is in my pocket. (06 云南)

- A. Yours B. His C. Hers D. Mine

() 4. —Who will send you to the new school, your mom or your dad?

—_____. I'll go there alone. (09 重庆)

- A. Both B. Either
C. Neither D. None

() 5. —Which would you like, Coke or tea?

—_____. I prefer coffee. (09 常州)

- A. Neither B. Both C. Either D. None

() 6. —Linda, help _____ to some fruit.

—Thank you. (09 重庆)

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

() 7. —What would you like, orange juice or coffee?

—_____, I'd like a glass of water. (09 锦州)

- A. Neither B. All
C. Either D. Both

() 8. —Have you found your lost mobile phone?

—No, I haven't found _____, but I bought _____ this morning. (09 扬州)

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

() 9. —Do you live alone, Mr. Wang?

—Yes. I have two children. But _____ of them lives with me. They are now studying in England. (05 哈尔滨)

- A. both B. none C. neither

() 10. —Did Tom tell you _____ about it?

—No. He said _____. (06 云南)

- A. something, everything
B. anything, something
C. anything, nothing
D. everything, anything

() 11. —Could you please tell me _____ in today's newspaper?

—Sorry, _____. (09 黄冈)

- A. something special, special nothing
B. special something, special nothing
C. anything special, something special
D. something special, nothing special

() 12. Jack caught a big fish this afternoon. Now he

is cooking _____ for dinner. (05 河北)

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

() 13. My cousin is very busy with his work. He has _____ time to read newspapers. (05 北京)

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

() 14. —Who taught _____ French?

—Nobody. She learnt all by _____. (05 天津)

- A. herself, her B. she, herself
C. her, herself D. her, she

() 15. —Why not tell Jane to use _____ own dictionary?

—She said _____ was lost. (05 沈阳)

- A. her, hers B. hers, hers
C. her, she D. hers, she

() 16. —When shall we go to the park, this morning or this afternoon?

—_____ is OK. I'm free the whole day.

(05 沈阳)

- A. Either B. Neither
C. None D. Both

() 17. We find _____ impossible to get there before 8 o'clock. (05 甘肃)

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



中考试题早预测

() 1. Though it rained heavily, _____ were still playing on the playground.

- A. they B. them
C. their D. themselves

() 2. Who's that at the door? _____ is the postman.

- A. She B. This C. It D. He

() 3. What time is _____ now?

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

() 4. The bird built _____ nest in the tree.

- A. it's B. her's C. hers D. its

() 5. —_____ is the boy standing there?

—He is my brother.

- A. Which B. What C. How D. Who

() 6. You are twelve now. _____ must look after _____.

- A. You, yourself B. Your, yourself
C. You, your D. You're, yourself

() 7. —Have you a computer?

—Yes, I have a good _____.

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

- () 8. _____ of the four roads will take you to the hospital.
A. Neither B. Either
C. Both D. Any
- () 9. Can I have _____ bottle of orange, please?
A. another B. other
C. others D. the others
- () 10. There are forty-four students in Class One.
Nineteen of them are boys, _____ are girls.

- A. the other B. the others
C. others D. some others
- () 11. _____ of them has an English dictionary.
A. Every B. All
C. Both D. Each
- () 12. _____ of them is good at singing.
A. Both B. All
C. No one D. Neither

专项3 数词



课标考点

1. 基数词的基本用法
2. 序数词的基本用法



应知应会

表示数目多少或顺序先后 的词叫数词。

一、基数词 在英语中表示数目的词称为基数词。

1. 基数词的构成

1) 1—20

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty

2) 21—99 先说“几十”，再说“几”，中间加连字符。 23→twenty-three, 34→thirty-four, 45→forty-five, 56→fifty-six, 67→sixty-seven, 78→seventy-eight, 89→eighty-nine, 91→ninety-one

3) 101—999 先说“几百”，再加 and，再加末两位数或末位数；

586→five hundred and eighty-six, 803→eight hundred and three

4) 1,000 以上，先从右往左数，每三位数加一个“,”，第一个“,”前为 thousand，第二个“,”前为 million，第三个“,”前为 billion (美式) 或 thousand million (英式)，然后一节一节地表示。

1,001→one thousand and one

9,785→nine thousand, seven hundred and eighty-five

18,423→eighteen thousand, four hundred and twenty-three

6,260,309→six million two hundred and sixty thou-

sand three hundred and nine

750,000,000,000→seven hundred and fifty billion (美式)
seven hundred and fifty thousand million (英式)

2. 基数词的用法

1) 作主语、作宾语、作表语、作定语、作同位语

如：Four of them come from America.

—How many books would you like?

—I would like two.

Seven minus two is five.

There are three people in my family.

You two will go swimming with us.

2) 表具体数字时，hundred、thousand、million 用单数。

如：There are six hundred students in our grade.

3) 表不确定的数字时，数词用复数。若带名词，再加 of，hundreds of (数百，成百上千的)，thousands of (数千，成千上万的)，millions of (数百万)

如：They ate in twos and threes.

4) 表示“……十”的数词的复数可以表示人的岁数或年代。

如：He is in his early thirties.

This took place in the 1930s.

5) 表示时刻。

如：He goes to school at seven every day.

二、序数词 在英语中表示顺序、次序的词称为序数词。

1. 序数词的构成

1) 一般在基数词后加 th

如：four→fourth, thirteen→thirteenth

2) 不规则变化

one→first, two→second, three→third, five→fifth,

eight→eighth, nine→ninth, twelve→twelfth

- 3) 以 y 结尾的十位整数, 变 y 为 ie 再加 th, 如:
twenty→twentieth, forty→fortieth, ninety→ninetieth
4) 从二十一后的“第几十几”直至“第几百几十几”或“第几千几百几十几”只将个位的基数词变为序数词。

twenty-first, two hundred and forty-fifth

2. 序数词的用法

- 1) 序数词作定语时, 一般要与定冠词或物主代词连用。

如: Tom is their second son.

He is the first one to come here.

- 2) 序数词有时可与不定冠词连用, 表示数量上“又一”, “再一”。

如: He tried a second time.

Shall I ask him a third time?

- 3) 序数词的缩写形式为: 阿拉伯数字加上这个词的末尾两个字母。

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd

- 4) 表示年、月、日时, 年用基数词, 日用序数词。

2009 年 8 月 15 日: (英) 15, 8, 2009=15th, August, 2009; (美) 8, 15, 2009=August 15th, 2009

三、基数词和序数词都可以用来编号

No.1 (1 号), No.5 bus (5 路公共汽车), Room 203, (203 号房间), The Second Lesson=Lesson Two (第二课)

四、分数词的表达

分子用基数词, 分母用序数词, 分子大于 1 时, 分母加 s。

如: $1/3$ —one third; $2/5$ —two fifths

五、数学运算的表达

如: $3+5=8$ Three plus/and five is eight.

$9-2=7$ Nine minus two is seven.

$6 \times 5 = 30$ Five times six is thirty/Six unutilized five is thirty.

$8 \div 2 = 4$ Eight divided by two is four.



易丢分题精析

例 1 —Excuse me. Where is Mr. Green's office?

—It's on _____ floor.

- A. seven B. the seven
C. the seventh D. seventh

【错选】选择 A、B 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是基数词与序数词的基本用法。错选 A 的同学是没能弄明白题意: 格林先生的办公室在

哪儿? 七楼, 是指第七层, 其后名词是单数, 数词用序数词选 B 的同学也是同样的错误; 错选 D 的同学是没有在序数词前加定冠词。

【正确答案】C

【点拨】表示第……层用序数词, 其后名词用单数。序数词前加定冠词。

例 2 Dick, it is the _____ time in _____ days that you've made the same mistake.

- A. two, three B. second, three
C. two, third D. second, third

【错选】选择 A、C 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是基数词与序数词的基本用法。错选 A 的同学是说明白 time 此处是“次”的意思, 第几次, 要用序数词; 错选 C 的同学也是同样的错误, 并且没注意到 days 的复数形式; 错选 D 的同学也是没注意到 days 的复数形式, 其前只能用基数词, 三天 three days。

【正确答案】B

【点拨】第几次, 要用序数词; 三天, three days 用基数词。

例 3 _____ Guangdong Sports Games was held in Foshan last November.

- A. The twelve B. Twelfth C. The twelfth

【错选】选择 A 或 B

【错误分析】此题考查的是基数词与序数词的用法辨析。错选 A 的同学是误用了基数词表示第……次; 注意此句中动词为 was, 是单数形式; 错选 B 的同学是没注意到序数词前需加定冠词。

【正确答案】C

【点拨】表示第……次, 要用序数词; 序数词前需加定冠词。

例 4 The farmer keeps _____ cows on his farm.

- A. hundred B. hundred of
C. hundreds D. hundreds of

【错选】选择 A、B 或 C

【错误分析】没有掌握好数词用法。

【正确答案】D

【点拨】hundred, thousand, million 前有基数词时用原形, 后面不加 of; 当它们后面有 of 加复数名词时, hundred, thousand, million 后均加 s, hundreds of... “数以百计的……” thousands of... “成千上万……”, millions of... “数百万……”

例 5 The road is over _____ meters long.

- A. six hundred and fifty-two

- B. six hundreds and fifty-two
C. six hundred, fifty-two
D. six hundred, fifty and two

【错选】选择 B 或 C

【错误分析】此题考查的是数字的表达，错选 B 的是没注意到 six hundreds 后不该加 s；错选 C 的是不明白百位与十位之间要用 and。

【正确答案】A

【点拨】652 的正确表述是 six hundred and fifty-two。百位与十位之间要用 and，十位与个位之间要用连字符。

例 6 The old man began to learn to drive a car at the age of _____.

- A. sixty B. the sixtieth C. sixty years old D. sixties

【错选】选择 B、C 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是基数词表示年龄。错选 B 和 D 的同学是没有掌握好 at the age of... 这一短语的用法。

【正确答案】A

【点拨】at the age of... 意为“在……岁时”，of 后为基数词。

例 7 —How old is your daughter?

—_____. We had a special party for her _____ birthday last week.

- A. Ninth, ninth B. Nine, nine
C. Ninth, nine D. Nine, ninth

【错选】选择 A、B 或 C

【错误分析】此题考查的是基数词与序数词的用法。年龄九岁用基数词，第九个生日用序数词。错选 A、B 或 C 的同学是没有掌握好它们的用法或审题不仔细造成的。

【正确答案】D

【点拨】年龄用基数词，第……个，用序数词。

例 8 The Sutong Highway Bridge, a _____ bridge, is already open to traffic.

- A. 32 kilometre long B. 32-kilometre-long
C. 32 kilometres long D. 32-kilometres-long

【错选】选择 A、C 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是数词构成的合成形容词。错选 A、B 或 C 的同学是没有用好合成形容词，不知此处应用“32 米长”作定语。

【正确答案】B

【点拨】32 米长作修饰语，定语，基数词与名词间要有连字符，用连字符合成的形容词，其中名词用单数。

例 9 There were about six _____ students in the school building during the earthquake, and _____ of them didn't run out.

- A. hundred, two third B. hundred, two thirds
C. hundreds, two thirds D. hundreds, two third

【错选】选择 A、C 或 D

【错误分析】此题考查的是数字的表达，分数的表达。“六百学生”，表具体数字时，hundred 用单数；2/3，分母用序数词，分子大于 1，分母加 s。错选 A 的同学是分数的表达不对，缺 s；错选 C 的是“六百学生” hundred 后错加了 s；错选 D 的同学是分数的表达掌握得不好。

【正确答案】B

【点拨】分子用基数词，分母用序数词，分子大于 1 时，分母加 s。



5 年全国中考易丢分题精选

() 1. About _____ of the workers in the factory were born in the _____. (09 兰州)

- A. two-thirds, 1970 B. two-thirds, 1970s
C. two-third, 1970 D. two-third, 1970s

() 2. Paul likes reading very much. He has _____ books. (09 锦州)

- A. two hundred of B. hundreds of
C. hundred of D. hundreds

() 3. Liu Xiang, 21, is an Olympic winner in the _____ hurdles (跨栏). We're proud of him. (05 哈尔滨)

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

() 4. Harbin is a beautiful city. _____ people come here to visit the Sun Island every year. (05 哈尔滨)

- A. Thousands B. Thousand of
C. Thousands of

() 5. —Which class won the match in the end?
—I'm not quite sure. Maybe _____ did. (05 吉林)

- A. Class Third B. Class three
C. third Class D. Class Three

() 6. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, _____ book of the series, will be for sale on July 21, 2007. (07 怀化)

- A. seventh B. the seventh C. seven

() 7. All the teachers live on _____ floor. (08 长沙)

- A. the second B. two C. second

() 8. —Excuse me, how many students are there in your art club?

- There are _____. (08 山西)
A. twelve B. twelfth C. the twelfth
- () 9. The _____ letter in the word “develop” is “v”. (08 厦门)
A. second B. third C. fifth
- () 10. —Peter, how old is your father this year?
—_____. And we just had a party for his _____ birthday last weekend. (08 陕西)
A. Fortieth, forty B. Forty, forty
C. Forty, fortieth D. Fortieth, fortieth
- () 11. —Have you seen the CCTV news on TV?
—Yes, _____ children had a good festival on the _____ Children’s Day. (09 黄冈)
A. millions of, sixty
B. ten million, sixty
C. millions of, sixtieth
D. ten millions, sixtieth
- () 12. Ten and five is _____. (06 吉林)
A. five B. fifty C. fifteen
- () 13. This is a big class, and _____ of the students are girls. (05 河北)
A. two third B. second three
C. two thirds D. two three
- () 14. I’ve read _____ sports news about F1 race today. (05 上海)
A. two B. pieces
C. two pieces D. two pieces of
- () 15. —How long is the new bridge? (05 济南)
—It’s about _____ metres.
A. nine hundreds and fifty-two

- B. nine hundred fifty and two
C. nine hundred and fifty-two
D. nine hundred fifty two



中考试题早预测

- () 1. In our city, _____ middle school students want to work as a teacher in the future.
A. thousand B. thousand of
C. thousands of D. two thousand of
- () 2. The accident happened on _____.
A. nine day of March
B. the nine day of March
C. nine days of March
D. the ninth of March
- () 3. _____, Coca-Cola began to enter China’s market.
A. In 1970’s B. In 1970s
C. In the 1970s’ D. In the 1970s
- () 4. Tom was _____ to get to school and I was _____.
A. first, ninth
B. a first, a ninth
C. the first, the ninth
D. the second, the ninth
- () 5. Now let me have _____.
A. the third B. a third try
C. third try D. this third try
- () 6. My sister is a student of _____.
A. the First Class B. Class One
C. One Class D. Class First

专项4 介词



课标考点

介词与介词短语的基本用法



应知应会

介词又叫做前置词，表示它后面的名词或代词（或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句）与其他句子成分的关系。

一、介词的种类

1. 简单介词 如：in, on, to, with, by, for, at 等。

2. 合成介词 如：into, within, throughout, inside, outside 等。

3. 重叠介词 如：from among（从……当中），from behind（从……后面），until after（直至……之后），at about（在大约……），after about（在大约……之后等）。

4. 短语介词 如：according to, because of, in addition to, in front of, in spite of 等。

二、介词短语及其用法

介词和它的宾语合在一起构成的短语叫做介词短语，它在句中作定语、状语和表语。

如：The boy in red stand on his hands is an actor.

(定语)

Can you talk in English? (方式状语)

I'll be here in an hour. (时间状语)

He is in Class One. (表语)

I am from a farmer's family. (表语)

The English dictionary is on my desk. (表语)

三、常用介词的主要用法

1. 表示时间

表示时间的介词有: at, in, on, after, before, during, for, in, through, within, from, since, by, till, until

1) at

①接具体时间: at six, at half past two, at ten to twelve

②表示“在……时刻”: at noon, at midnight

2) in

①表示“在(某段时间)之间”: in January, in a month, in spring, in 2009

②在将来时中, 表示“在某段时间之后”, In ten years, I think I'll be a reporter.

3) on

表示在具体的某一天或某一天的上午、下午或晚上等。

on Monday, on Tuesday afternoon, on May 4th, on the morning of July 6th

4) during 在……期间

During the summer, I swim every day.

5) for 达, 计

He worked at the factory for ten years.

6) over 在……期间, 过完 (一段时间)

We had a good time over the weekend.

7) throughout 贯穿……期间

It rained hard throughout the night.

8) before 在……之前

Will you visit me before Monday?

9) after 在……之后

He began to work after school.

10) since 自从……

He has lived in Shenyang since 1985.

11) until/till 直到

He didn't leave the shop until closing time.

12) between 在……之间

He was a teacher between 1997 and 2003.

13) by 到……时为止

By the end of last term, they had learned 4000 words.

在时间状语中, 有两种情况不用介词:

①表示“去年”、“上个月”、“上周”、“今年”、“这个月”、“本周”、“明年”、“下个月”、“下周”、“每年”、“每月”、“每周”等概念时, 如:

They are going to Beijing next month.

②用 all 表示整个“年、月、星期、天”等概念时, 如:

He wrote the postcards there all afternoon.

2. 表示方位

表示位置的介词有 at, on, in, above, across, after, against, among, (a)round, before, behind, below, beside, beyond, by, from, in front of, inside, near, outside, over, under 等

1) at 在(某一点), 在(某物)旁:

at the shop 在商店 at the station 在车站

2) on 在……之上 (尤指在某物的表面上)

on the desk 在桌子上

3) above 在……上头, 高出 (着重上下位置)

The bird is flying above the tree. 那只鸟从树上飞过。

4) across 在……对面, 在……那一边

The museum is just across the street.

5) after 在……后面

He often plays football after school.

6) against 靠着

He stood with his face against the wall.

7) among 在……中间 (三者或三者以上)

We can find bees among the flowers.

8) around 在……周围

She lives around Norfolk.

9) before 在……前面

He was sitting before the pond fishing.

10) behind 在……后面

Our teachers were sitting behind the flowers.

11) below 在……下面, 低于 (着重上下位置, 反义词是 above)

The plane was flying below the cloud.

12) beside 在……旁边, 靠近 (与 by 意思相近)

The man sitting beside Harry is Mr. Wang.

13) between 在……之间 (常指二者之间)

He is sitting between his parents.

14) by 在……旁边, 靠近 (与 beside 意义相近)

He sat down just by the door.

15) from 离开

Our house is far from the airport.