

中考总复习系列丛书

丛书主编 陈东旭
周应龙

跨越中考

——中考总复习用书

英语

江西金太阳教育研究所 编

【新课标·译林版】

江西高校出版社

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江西高校出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

跨越中考:新课标·英语/江西金太阳教育研究所
编.—南昌:江西高校出版社,2008.1

(中考总复习系列丛书/陈东旭主编)

ISBN 978-7-81132-217-0

I. 跨… II. 江… III. 英语课—初中—升学参考
资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 009654 号

出版发行	江西高校出版社
社 址	江西省南昌市洪都北大道 96 号
邮政编码	330046
电 话	(0791)8504319, 8521923
网 址	www.juacp.com
印 刷	江西金太阳印务有限公司
照 排	江西金太阳教育研究有限公司照排部
经 销	各地新华书店
开 本	787mm × 1092mm 1/16
印 张	74
字 数	2220 千字
版 次	2008 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷
印 数	1 ~ 50000
书 号	ISBN 978-7-81132-217-0
定 价	90.00 元(全套共 8 册)

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致莘莘学子

亲爱的朋友,当您打开这本书时,您已经来到一个全新的世界。

或许您还在为题海的浩繁而茫然无措,或许您还在为自己的基础不牢而紧锁眉头,或许您还在为不能准确把握中考的脉搏而忧心忡忡……

那么就选择金太阳教育研究有限公司为您量身定制的《跨越中考》吧。

选择她,就是选择了一座知识垒起的城堡。

选择她,就是选择了迷雾蒙蒙时指点航向的灯塔。

我们无意于给嶙峋的书山增添一方风景,我们只想在您奋勇攀登时悄悄递上一根支撑的手杖;我们无意于给浩渺的题海多添一瓢海水,我们只想为您提供一叶穿越题海的轻舟。

因为**实用**,它一定能使您疲惫的行程活力如初,让您的航行从此从容不迫。

因为**导向**,它一定能催生您昂扬的斗志和顽强的毅力,让迷途的学子重新舒展眉头。

因为**新颖**,它一定能激励您发挥出无穷的智慧和活力,让年轻的心灵再次心花怒放。

本书熔铸了全省数十名专家全部的心血和宝贵的经验,寄托着对全省百万名师生拳拳的期望与浓浓的深情。

亮点视角 立足课标,瞄准中考,解读考点,关注热点。

案例导学 指点迷津,排忧解难,娓娓道来,诲人不倦。

我们坚信,随着您与《跨越中考》的相识相知,您一定会发现,她犹如一幅幅淡淡的水墨画,以朴实平淡的文字展现着自己的美丽。像大树的美丽,展现在它负势向上高耸入云的蓬勃生机中;像雄鹰的美丽,展现在它搏风击雨如苍天之魂的翱翔中;像江河的美丽,展现在它波涛汹涌一泻千里的奔流中。

我希望默默地被您注视着,也默默地注视着您;我渴望深深地被您爱着,也深深地爱着您!

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第1讲 七(上) Units 1~3



考点视角

短语集训

下面的重要词组你掌握了吗? 试试写出每个词组的中文含义吧, 祝你成功!

1. come from _____
2. be good at _____
3. wake up _____
4. get up _____
5. go to school _____
6. watch TV _____
7. go to bed _____
8. be nice / good to sb. _____
9. have a good time _____
10. all the time _____
11. do one's homework _____
12. talk with _____
13. be good for _____
14. get ready for _____
15. dress up _____
16. knock on _____
17. cut out _____
18. make... out of _____
19. on the other side of _____
20. put... in... _____

说词解语

【考点1】too much

用法: too much 意为“太多”, 修饰不可数名词。其同义短语为 too many, 修饰可数名词。如:

I drink too much orange juice today.

We ate too many apples this morning.

辨析: too much; much too

too much 意为“太多”, 用于修饰不可数名词, 作定语, 而 much too 是程度副词短语, 用于

作状语修饰形容词或副词, 放在形容词、副词之前, 其意为“太; 非常”。相当于 quite too。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

1. Look! There's _____ ice on the lake.
- A. much too B. too much
C. many too D. too many

【考点2】wear

用法: 作动词, 意为“穿, 戴(鞋、帽子等)”, 常指穿的状态。如:

Mary is wearing a blue dress today.

辨析: wear; put on; be in; have on; dress

(1) wear 指穿的状态, 不仅指穿衣, 还可表示戴饰物等。

(2) put on 是指“穿上, 戴上”, 强调动作。

(3) be in 是表状态, 后可接颜色或衣服。

(4) have on 是指“穿着, 戴着(状态)”, 和 wear 类似。如:

It's a pretty hat you have on.

(5) dress 意为“给……穿衣裳”, 后常接的是人。

如:

The child was too young to dress himself.

搭配: wear out “穿破, 穿烂”

活学巧用: 单项填空。

2. —Miss Liu, must we _____ our school clothes on weekends?
- No, you needn't.
- A. put on B. wear
C. dress D. are dressed in

【考点3】borrow

用法: borrow 意为“(向别人)借用, 借”, 对于主语来说是指借进。如:

I borrowed a car yesterday.

注意: lend 是“借, 借给”的意思, 但它对于主语



来说是借出。如:

He often lends his dictionary to me.

keep 意为“保存,保留”,它是个延续性动词,而 borrow/ lend 是短暂性动词。

搭配: borrow... from... “向某人借某物”。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

3. —Could I _____ your bike, Millie?

—Sure. Here you are.

A. borrow B. lend

C. keep D. be

【考点 4】say

用法: say 意为“说,讲”,着重说话的内容,它的宾语可以是名词,代词或宾语从句。

辨析: say; speak; tell; talk

(1) say 用法如上。

(2) speak 意思也是“说,讲”,强调说的动作,不强调所说的内容。作及物动词时,常以某种语言作宾语。作不及物动词时,常见的搭配形式有: speak of something / somebody 谈到某事(某人) speak to sb. 跟某人讲话,此外 speak 还可用于在较为正式的场合,表演讲或演说。

(3) tell 意为“讲述,告诉”,动词常跟双宾语。tell sb. sth. = tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某事。

(4) talk 一般为不及物动词,意思是“交谈,谈话”,着重强调两者之间的相互说话。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

4. —How do you _____ that in English?

—Sorry, I don't know.

A. speak B. tell

C. talk D. say

【考点 5】except

用法: except 意为“不包括,除……之外”,后跟名词或代词作宾语,强调从整体中除去部分,即 except 后的部分不包括在整体之内。相当于 but。如:

All of them went out for a walk except

John.

注意:

(1) besides 相当于 as well as, 意为“除了……以外还有……”,即“除去一部分还有另外一部分”的意思,表示 besides 后面的部分包括在整体之内。如:

Does Tom know any other foreign language besides French?

(2) except for... 是“除了因为……;要不是……;除去……一点外”的意思,表示“对一个人或事物,先做一个整体评价,然后再就局部提出一点看法”。即一部分被肯定,另一部分被否定。如:

It was dark in the city except for a few weak lights.

城里除了一点微弱的灯光外,都是黑的。

Your composition is very good except for a few spelling mistakes.

你的作文除了一些拼写错误外,都很好。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

5. Mr. Green usually goes to work by bus _____ it rains.

A. besides B. except when

C. except what D. beside

【考点 6】if

用法: if 有“如果,假如”的意思,可引导条件状语从句,主句用将来时,if 从句常用现在时表示将来;if 还有“是否”的意思,引导的是宾语从句。如:

He will come if you invite him.

I wonder if she is ill.

辨析: whether 也是“是否”的意思,引导宾语从句,当与 or not 连用,前面有介词时,在动词 discuss 的宾语从句中只能用 whether, 在不定式前也是用 whether。如:

He asked whether or not I wanted to insure my luggage.

It depends on whether he is ready.

We discussed whether we should make a



change in our plan.

He doesn't know whether to stay or not.
活学巧用: 单项填空。

6. —We'll go even _____ it rains.

—OK.

- A. if B. whether
C. when D. while

句型盘点

【考点7】Is it time for breakfast? 是吃早餐的时间吗?

用法: It is time for sth. 意为“该做某事的时候了”, 和 “It is time to do sth.” 的意思相同。如:

It is time for class.

It is time to go to school.

活学巧用: 句型转换。

7. It is time to have a break. (同义句)

It is time _____.

【考点8】I spend about two hours a day doing my homework. 我每天大约花费两个小时做我的家庭作业。

用法: sb. spends / spent + some time / money (in) doing sth. 意思是“某人花费时间/金钱做某事”。sb. spends / spent + some time / money on sth. “某人在做某事上花费多少时间/金钱”。如:

I spent half an hour working out the math problem last night.

They spent fifty million yuan building the library.

He spent much money on books.

活学巧用: 用括号里的词适当形式填空。

8. He spent about one hour _____ (do) washing.

语法清单

一般现在时点击

一般现在时, 表示现在的状态, 经常性或习惯性的动作和主语所具的品质。常与时间状语

always, usually, often, every day 等连用。当主语是第三人称单数时, 动词要变化, 规则是: 一般情况是在动词词尾直接加-s; 如果是以 s, x, ch, sh 及 o 结尾的动词加-es; 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词要把 y 变 i 后再加-es。如:

My mother gets up at six every day.

Uncle Huang often goes to work by bus.

Jim has a good friend here.

一般现在时的否定句有三种情况, 含有 be 动词的直接在其后加 not, is 和 are 可以缩写为 isn't 和 aren't, 含有情态动词的和前者类似; 其他行为动词要借助助动词 do / does, 构成 don't / doesn't。如:

They aren't my teachers.

She can't play the guitar.

He doesn't like eating apples.

一般现在时的一般疑问句, 含有 be 动词和情态动词的, 只要把 be 或情态动词置于句首, 句末用问号就行。如果是行为动词, 要将助动词 do / does 置于句首。如:

Is she your mother?

Must we go now?

Does Mary like China?

活学巧用: 用动词的适当形式填空。

9. There _____ (be) some water in the bottle.

10. Can they _____ (work) it out?

11. The dog _____ (like) playing with the ball.



案例导学

【真题连连做1】(2007年重庆市中考题)

Many sportsmen are getting ready _____ the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

()

- A. to B. with
C. for D. on

[点拨] get ready for 是一个固定词组, “为……做准备”。由此答案选 C。



【真题连连做 2】(2007 年北京市(大纲卷)中考题)

My parents gave _____ a nice toy dog for my birthday. ()

- A. I B. me
C. my D. mine

【点拨】give 后面接双宾语,人称代词需要用宾格形式。由此答案选 B。

【真题连连做 3】(2007 年金华市中考题)

—I hear Jay Chou will come to our city.
—Really? _____ he comes, Helen will be very happy because she is a big fan of Jay. ()

- A. If B. Until
C. Unless D. Before

【点拨】根据“Helen will be very happy because she is a big fan of Jay”,因为海伦是大名星 Jay 的“追星族”,所以 Jay Chou 会来的话,她将会很高兴。这是个假设情况,所以用 if。由此答案选 A。

【真题连连做 4】(2007 年济南市中考题)

Don't forget to _____ “Thank you” when someone has helped you. ()

- A. speak B. tell
C. say D. talk

【点拨】后面接了说的内容“Thank you”,所以要用 say。由此答案选 C。

【真题连连做 5】(2007 年金华市中考题)

—Look at my new digital camera. I bought it _____ June 1, Children's Day.
—Wow, how nice! ()

- A. on B. in
C. at D. for

【点拨】这里是指具体的某天,要用 on。由此答案选 A。

【真题连连做 6】(2007 年河北省中考题)

_____ 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

【点拨】此题要用名词所有格,意为“……的”,谓语动词是 is,说明两人共用一间房间。因此答案选 C。

【真题连连做 7】(2007 年福州市中考题)

—Do you know Taiwan, Jenny?
—Yes, of course. Taiwan is _____ island. It belongs to China. ()

- A. a B. an
C. the D. 不填

【点拨】此题是泛指“台湾是个岛屿”,确定用不定冠词,元音音素开头的单词前用“an”,由此选答案 B。

【真题连连做 8】(2007 年南安市中考题)

—I'm _____ my pet dog. Have you seen it?
—No, I haven't. ()

- A. looking up B. looking for
C. looking after

【点拨】从 Have you seen it?,“你看见它了吗?”说明是在找宠物狗,所以用 look for。由此答案选 B。

【真题连连做 9】(2007 年潜江市中考题)

My friend, Darren, is coming to visit us. I'm looking forward _____ him. ()

- A. meet B. meeting
C. to meet D. to meeting

【点拨】look forward to 是一个词组,意思是“盼望,期待”,这里的 to 是介词,后面要接名词、代词或动名词。由此答案选 D。

【真题连连做 10】(2007 年宜昌市中考题)

—How was your visit to Tibet?
—_____. The scenery is amazing! ()

- A. It was wonderful
B. It was hard to say
C. I didn't enjoy it
D. It was unpleasant

【点拨】这是由 how 开头的句子,问情况,通过 The scenery is amazing! “风景让人惊叹!”,说明风景好,所以旅游玩得开心。由此答案选 A。



第2讲 七(上) Units 4~6



考点视角

短语集训

下面的重要词组你掌握了吗? 试试写出每个词组的中文含义吧, 祝你成功!

1. keep fit _____
2. not... at all _____
3. in front of _____
4. a cup of _____
5. not... any more _____
6. be free _____
7. go shopping _____
8. look for _____
9. as... as _____
10. the same as _____
11. kinds of _____
12. pay for _____
13. try on _____
14. see a film _____
15. talk about _____
16. be made of _____

说词解语

【考点1】how often

用法: how often 意为“多久……一次; 多长时间进行一次”, 用来对某一特定的时间进行某个动作的次数提问, 答语通常是 never, seldom, always, usually, often, sometimes, twice a day 等。如:

—How often do you get to school very early?

—Usually.

辨析: how often; how long; how soon

(1) how often 用法如上。

(2) how long 意为“多久; 多长时间”, 主要是对一段时间进行提问, 答语通常是 (for) three days / weeks / months 等时间段, 它可用于

各种时态。

(3) how soon 意为“还要多久”, 是对从某个基本时间到将来某动作结束或某动作发生这段时间提问, 常用在一般将来时态的句子中, 其答语通常是“in + 时间段”。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

1. —_____ does your school have sports meeting?
—Once a year.
A. How often B. How soon
C. How long D. How many times

【考点2】health

用法: 作名词, 意为“健康”。常用作主语或宾语。如:

Good health is more important than wealth.

Is smoking bad for our health?

healthy 是其形容词形式, 常用作表语或定语。如:

You look very healthy.

构词: healthy *adj.* 健康的; healthily *adv.* 健康地; unhealthy *adj.* 不健康的

搭配: to be in good health (= keep / stay healthy) 身体健康

活学巧用: 词形转换。

2. The more exercise you take, the _____ you'll be. (health)

【考点3】there be

用法: there be 结构意为“某处存在某物/人”。如:

There is a bag of rice here.

拓展: have (第三人称单数为 has) 的意思也是“有, 拥有”。但其强调所属关系, 主语一般为“人”, 如:

I have a new book.

活学巧用: 根据汉语意思完成句子。



3. 下星期三下午将有一场足球赛。

_____ a football match next
Wednesday afternoon.

【考点 4】carry

辨析: carry; take; bring; get

- (1) carry 意为“运送, 手提, 搬运”。不管移动方向是朝向说话者, 还是离开说话者。
- (2) take 意为“拿走, 带走”, 指把某物或某人从谈话人所在的地方带到别的地方。
- (3) bring 意为“带来, 拿来”, 它的方向与 take 的方向正好相反, 指把某物或某人从别的地方带到说话人所在的地方。
- (4) get 意为“拿来, 取来”, 指到某处把某物拿来或把某人请来, 语气较为随便, 常用于口语中, 强调的是动作的往返。和 fetch 的用法类似。

搭配: carry out 执行; carry on 继续

活学巧用: 汉译英。

4. 你能帮我提水吗?

【考点 5】cost

辨析: cost; take; spend; pay

- (1) cost 用于表示花费时间或金钱, 主语是“物”。
- (2) take 用于表示花费时间, 主语常为形式主语 it。It takes sb. + some time + to do sth. 意为“做某事花了某人多少时间”。
- (3) spend 用于表示花费时间或金钱, 主语必须是“人”。常用: spend... on sth.; spend... (in) doing sth. 结构。
- (4) pay 意为“付款”, 主语是“人”。后常接介词 for, 构成 pay for sth.。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

5. The new car _____ me 350,000 yuan.
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A. cost | B. spent |
| C. took | D. paid |

【考点 6】enough

用法:

- (1) 用作代词, 可以作主语或宾语。如:

Enough has been said on this subject.

- (2) 作形容词时, 充当定语或表语。enough 修饰名词时, 放于名词前后皆可。
- (3) 用作副词, 修饰形容词或副词表示程度, enough 一般放于形容词或副词之后。
- (4) 用作副词修饰动词时, 放于动词之后。

活学巧用: 同义句转换。

6. He is so strong that he can carry the heavy bag.

He is strong _____ to _____ the heavy bag.

【考点 7】also

辨析: also; too; either

- (1) also 常用于肯定句或疑问句, 但一般位于句中。
- (2) too 常用于肯定句或疑问句, 通常位于句末, 并用逗号隔开, 表示“也”。
- (3) either 意为“也”时是副词, 常用于否定句句尾。

拓展: not only... but also... 意为“不但……而且……”, 它可以连接两个相同的成分, 连接的并列成分应保持一致, 谓语动词的数应与 but also 后的主语保持数保持一致, 即“就近原则”。如:

Not only I but also Tom and Mary are fond of watching television.

活学巧用: 用所给词的适当形式填空。

7. Not only you but also my friend _____ (learn) English well.

【考点 8】hope

用法: 意为“希望, 愿望”, 作动词时, 后可以接不定式, 也可以接从句, 但不能接双宾语。

注意: wish 作及物动词时, 可接名词或代词作宾语, 或接双宾语表示祝愿。还可以接复合宾语。如:

I wish you success. (✓)

I hope you success. (×)

构词: hopeful adj., 充满希望的

活学巧用: 根据汉语意思完成句子。

8. 我希望我能够成功。



I _____ succeed.

句型盘点

【考点9】It's very easy for me to get tired when I dance. 当我跳舞时,我很容易疲惫。

用法:It+be+adj.+for sb.+to do sth. “做某事对于某人来说很……”,it 作形式主语,真正的主语是不定式 to do sth.。如:

It is easy for Yao Ming to play basketball.

活学巧用:用所给词的适当形式填空。

9. It is important for me _____ (pass) the exam this time.

【考点10】I'm sure they will look cool on anyone. 我敢确定它们穿在任何人身上都很酷。

用法:be sure to do sth. 意为“做某事有把握”。be sure of doing sth. 意为“对做某事有把握”。sure 也可以接 that 从句。如:

I'm sure to win the match.

He's sure of passing the exam.

I'm sure that their team will win the football game.

活学巧用:根据汉语意思完成句子。

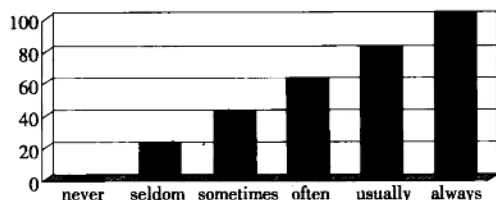
10. 我敢确定你是对的。

I _____ you're right.

语法清单

频度副词,你了解了吗?

never, seldom, sometimes, often, usually, always 都是频度副词,但所表示的频度大小以及在句中所处位置略有不同。除 sometimes 之外,其他的位置都位于 be 动词、助动词或情态动词之后,行为动词之前。sometimes 位置比较灵活,可以位于句首、句尾或句中。



(1) never 意为“从来;未曾”,频度为零。如:

We are never late for school.

(2) seldom 频度比 never 大,约为 20%。如:

The little girl seldom cries.

(3) sometimes 意为“有时;不时”,表示动作偶尔发生,频度约为 40%。如:

Sometimes they play basketball on Tuesday afternoon. = They sometimes play basketball on Tuesday afternoon. = They play basketball on Tuesday afternoon sometimes.

(4) often 意为“经常;常常”,频度约为 60%。如:

He often goes for a walk after supper.

(5) usually 意为“通常”,频度约为 80%。如:

What do you usually do on Sunday?

(6) always 是频度最高的词,意为“总是;一直”,表示动作重复进行无间断,频度为 100%,其反义词是 never。如:

She is always coming late.

活学巧用:单项填空。

11. She always finishes her homework on time. She _____ leaves it for tomorrow.

- A. always B. never
C. usually D. sometimes

12. —I hate vegetables. I _____ eat them.
—But they're good for your health! You should often eat them.

- A. seldom B. often
C. usually D. always

13. —I'm not sure _____ Mr. Wang goes to see his parents.

—Seldom.

- A. how long B. how often
C. how soon D. how many



案例导学

【真题连连做1】(2007年台州市中考题)

—How often were you late for school last term, Tom?

—_____. I got to school early every day.

()

- A. Always B. Usually
C. Sometimes D. Never



[点拨]由答语 I got to school early every day. 可确定 Tom 上学期从没有迟到过。由此答案选 D。

【真题连连做 2】(2007 年北京市中考题)

Look! There _____ some apples in that tree. ()

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

[点拨]Look! 是提示词,说明时间是现在,后面的 some apples 是可数名词复数,所以用 are。由此答案选 C。

【真题连连做 3】(2007 年安徽省中考题)

—What's _____ date today?
—It's June 26th. ()

- A. 不填 B. a
C. the D. that

[点拨]询问日期用:What's the date? 询问星期几用 What day is it? 故答案选 C。

【真题连连做 4】(2007 年邢台市中考题)

How much does the ticket _____ from Shanghai to Beijing? ()

- A. cost B. take
C. spend D. pay

[点拨]主语 the ticket 是“物”,应用 cost。由此答案选 A。

【真题连连做 5】(2007 年淄博市中考题)

—The shoes are very nice. I'll take them.
—But you must _____ first. I think the size is a bit small for you. ()

- A. pay for them B. try them on
C. put them on D. take them off

[点拨]“我认为对于你来说尺寸有点小”,所以是提醒先试穿一下,代词要置于“try on”的中间。由此答案选 B。

【真题连连做 6】(2007 年宜昌市中考题)

—Would you like some more rice?
—No, thanks. _____. ()

- A. Just a little
B. It doesn't matter
C. I'd love to
D. I've had enough

[点拨]通过上句 more rice,说明是吃了一

些米饭, No, thanks. 是“不,谢谢”表示拒绝,所以后面是拒绝的原因。enough 此时是作代词,说明吃的够多了。由此答案选 D。

【真题连连做 7】(2007 年南安市中考题)

—It is important for us _____ our environment clean.

—I agree with you. ()

- A. to keep B. keeping
C. keep

[点拨]这是“it is + adj. + for sb. + to do sth.”句型。由此答案选 A。

【真题连连做 8】(2007 年北京市中考题)

It's too dark here. Please _____ the light. ()

- A. turn back B. turn down
C. turn on D. turn off

[点拨]前一句 too dark 说明是光线不好,所以需要开灯。由此答案选 C。

【真题连连做 9】(2007 年云南省中考题)

—Can I help you, sir?
—_____. I need some books about western culture. ()

- A. Yes, please B. No, thanks
C. Yes, you can D. No, you can't

[点拨]后一句“I need some books about western culture.”说明是需要帮忙,所以是肯定回答。由此答案选 A。

【真题连连做 10】(2007 年重庆市中考题)

—_____ is your new watch?
—It's only twenty yuan. ()

- A. How B. How long
C. How much D. How many

[点拨]通过后面的回答可知是问价钱,所以应用“how much”。由此答案选 C。



第3讲 七(下) Units 1~3



考点视角

短语集训

下面的重要词组你掌握了吗? 试试写出每个词组的中文含义吧, 祝你成功!

1. next to _____
2. more than _____
3. at least _____
4. chat with _____
5. at once _____
6. be different from _____
7. at the same time _____
8. by underground _____
9. show sb. around sth. _____
10. never mind _____
11. drive to _____
12. push... into... _____
13. look forward to _____
14. not... at all _____
15. go through _____
16. get out of _____

说词解语

【考点1】would like

用法: 意为“想要”, 相当于 want, 语气较委婉, I'd = I would. 如:

- She would like to go shopping with us.
—That's too wonderful.

辨析: would like; want

would like 和 want 都意为“想, 想要”。但有明显区别: would like 相当于情态动词, 无人称和数的变化, 表示一种委婉语气, 常构成短语: would like to do sth., would love to do sth., 而 want 为实义动词, 有人称和数的变化。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

1. —Would you like _____ shopping with me, my dear friend?

—With pleasure.

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

【考点2】like

用法: 作动词, 意为“喜欢”, 反义词为 dislike; 作介词, 意为“像……一样”, 反义词为 unlike. likely 作副词, 意为“可能”。

拓展:

(1) look like 意为“看起来像”, 其中 look 为系动词, like 为介词。前面也可用副词修饰, 该短语后面可接名词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

- What does Simon look like?
—He is tall and thin.

(2) look the same 单独使用, 后面一般不接宾语等成分, 运用时常把两个相像的内容用 and 连接作主语。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

2. —The black cat _____ Lucy's hat.
—I think so.

- A. look like B. looks the same
C. looks like D. look as

【考点3】other

用法: 意为“其他, 另外”, 用作形容词时可以修饰单数或复数名词。如:

I study Chinese, English and other subjects.

拓展:

(1) the others 意为“另外一些……, 别的……”, 后面不能再接名词, the others = the other + 可数名词复数形式。如:

Some pens are in the box. The others (= The other pens) are on the desk.

(2) “one..., the other...”意为“一个……, 另一个……”, the other 指两者中的“另一个”。如:



I have two sisters, one is a teacher, the other is a nurse.

辨析: other; else; another

other 意为“(两者中)另一个,另一些,其他的”,作名词或形容词,在句中可作主语、宾语、定语; else 意为“其他的,别的”,作形容词,往往放在不定代词 anybody, everything, somewhere 等和疑问词 who, what, where 等之后; another 可作定语,意为“另一个,又一个”。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

3. — You want _____ sandwich?
— Yes, I usually eat a lot when I'm hungry.
A. other B. another
C. others D. the other

【考点 4】sound

用法: sound 是个表特征的系动词,意为“听起来”,其后接形容词作表语,常构成短语 sound like “听起来像”,类似这种用法的词还有: feel, taste, smell。如:

It sounds like the singing of birds.

辨析: sound; sound like

都有“听起来”之意,前者为连系动词,后接形容词。sound like 为动词短语,后接名词。如:

The piece of song sounds very beautiful.

It sounds like the click of rails.

活学巧用: 单项填空。

4. — Do you like the music the Moonlight Sonata?
— Yes, it _____ really beautiful.
A. feels B. sounds
C. listens D. hears

【考点 5】none

用法: 意为“(三个或三个以上之中)没有人或没有任何东西”。none 后接 of 短语表示范围,接名词复数形式时,可视为复数,也可视为单数,如果接的是不可数名词则视为单数,即谓语动词用单数形式。

辨析: none; no one

none 用于三者或三者以上,none 表示全部

否定,可指人,又可指物,它用于回答 how many, how much 问句; no one 用于三者或三者以上,只可指人,表示全部否定,它用于回答 who, whom 问句, no one 后不可接介词 of。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

5. — Did your parents go to the film yesterday evening?
— Yes, _____ us stayed at home.
A. none B. no one
C. none of D. no one of

【考点 6】until

until 在肯定句中意为“直到……为止”,在否定句中意为“直到……才”,“在……以前还不……”,此时与 before 同义。

辨析: until; till

until 与 till 意义一样,意为“直到……”,not... until 与 not... till... 结构一致,都意为“直到……才”。在 not... till 与 not... until... 句型结构中, till / until 前所接句子的动词必须是瞬间性动词。如:

I won't leave here till / until you come back.

如果用于肯定句,则 till / until 前所接句子的动词必须是延续性动词。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

6. The dinner didn't start _____ all the friends arrived.
A. when B. while
C. until D. whether

【考点 7】take

用法:

(1) 意为“拿走,取走”。如:

Mike, take the football to the classroom.

(2) 意为“花费”,常构成: It takes sb. some time to do sth. 的结构。意为“花费某人多长时间做某事”。

(3) 意为“做(行为、动作)”。如:

Let's take a walk.

(4) 意为“乘坐”。如:

She doesn't take a bus home.



(5)意为“拍照”。如:

They are taking photos in the park.

辨析: take; bring

take 与 bring 都有“拿走”之意,所不同的是 take 是从近处拿到远处,从这到那,而 bring 是从远处带到近处,从那到这。如:

—Bring me today's newspaper.

—All right.

We can take you to other shopping malls.

活学巧用: 词形转换。

7. It usually _____ (take) my mum half an hour to drive to her company.

【考点 8】by

用法: by + 交通工具,意为“乘”,by 表示“乘坐交通工具”时不与冠词连用。

辨析: by; take; catch

三者都有“乘”之意,by + 交通工具为介词词组,且 by 后不得有限定词,交通工具用单数形式。而 take, catch 为动词,take 表示“搭乘(交通工具)”,catch 后接交通工具时表示“赶上”,带有一种偶然性。

活学巧用: 单项填空。

8. —How are you going to London?

—_____ air.

A. By

B. On

C. Catching

D. Taking

【考点 9】sure

用法: 作形容词,意为“确信的,肯定的”。如:

I'm sure that I put the money in the box.

辨析: be sure; make sure

be sure 意为“确定,肯定”,其后可跟介词 of / about,也可跟不定式或宾语从句。be sure 常因主语的人称不同而意义不同,当主语是第一人称时,表示主语本人的确定或肯定。如:

I'm sure of success.

当主语为第二、三人称时,则表示说话人的意见。如:

He's sure to come again.

be sure 后可接 that, when, how, where, if, whether 等引导的宾语从句,意为“确信某事”,

常用于第一人称。如:

—I'm not sure if they will come tomorrow.

—Maybe you are right.

make sure 意为“查明,弄清楚”,make sure to do sth. 意为“务必”。如:

Make sure to turn off the light before you go out.

活学巧用: 词形转换。

9. She is sure _____ (write) to you because she is your good friend.

句型盘点

【考点 10】Millie's home is on the ninth floor.

Millie 的家在第九楼。

用法: on + 序数词 + floor 表示“在几层楼”。如:

—Which floor do you live on?

—On the twelfth floor.

活学巧用: 单项填空。

10. —When is Teachers' Day?

—Teachers' Day is on _____ of September.

A. ten

B. tenth

C. the ten

D. the tenth

【考点 11】Let's go on an outing! 让我们去郊游吧!

用法: “go on + 名词”结构常表示“去参加……; 去进行……”,单独使用时意为“进行,进展”。如:

The students are busy preparing going on a picnic.

—How are things going on there?

—Very well.

活学巧用: 单项填空。

11. —What will you plan to do on your winter holiday?

—We _____ a trip to Beijing.

A. will go

B. are going to

C. will go on

D. are going on with