

ZHONG
KAO

2009年

中考复习 指南

本书编写组 编写

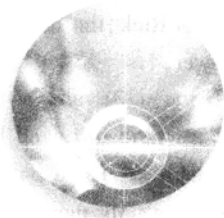
英语

四川出版集团·四川科学技术出版社

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第一章 初一至初三教材全程复习

初一年级（上）



知识梳理

（一）重点短语

a little
a set of
come down
do homework
find out
get to
get up
go home
have a look (at)
listen to
lots of
look at
talk about
take a shower
thank for
what kind
wake up
wait for
in English

ask for
go on a picnic
a group of
on sale
from...to...
a piece of
write down
learn about
on weekend
think of
speak English
play chess
play the guitar
put...in order
help...with...
take turns
tell...about...
write to
line up

（二）重要句型

1. Thanks for the photo of your family.
2. Please take these things to your brother.
3. Can you bring some things to school?
4. How much is this sweater?

5. What's this in English?
6. Please call John at 495-3539.
7. We sell pants for only ¥ 30.
8. It's very exciting to have a Chinese

friend.

9. That sounds good.

10. She has chicken and tomatoes for dinner.

11. We have sweaters at a very good price.

(三) 交际用语

1. Good morning, Miss/Mr...

2. Hello! Hi!

3. Nice to meet you. Nice to meet you, too.

4. How are you? I'm fine, thank you/thanks.

And you?

5. See you. See you later.

6. Thank you! You're welcome.

(四) 重要语法

1. 动词 be 的用法;

2. 人称代词和物主代词的用法;

3. 名词的单复数和所有格的用法;

4. 冠词的基本用法;

5. There be 句型的用法。

12. They want people to do the things for the school music festival.

13. One student is Rick, the other student is the interviewer.

7. Goodbye! Bye!

8. What's your name? My name is...

9. Here you are. This way, please.

10. Who's on duty today?

11. Let's do...

12. Let me see.



名师讲解

1. in/on

在表示空间位置时, in 表示在某个空间的范围以内, on 表示在某一个物体的表面之上。例如:

There is a bird in the tree. 树上有只鸟。

There is a picture on the wall. 墙上有张图。

2. this/that/these/those

(1) this 常常用来指在时间、地点上更接近讲话人的人和事, these 是 this 的复数形式。that 常常用来指在时间、地点上离讲话人更远一点的人和事。

those 是 that 的复数形式。例如:

You look in this box and I'll look in that one over there. 你看看这个盒子, 我去看那边的那个盒子。

I want this car, not that car. 我想要这辆小汽车, 不是那一辆。

Take these books to his room, please. 请把这些书拿到他房间去。

This is mine; that's yours. 这个是我的, 那个是你的。

These are apples; those are oranges. 这些是苹果, 那些是橘子。

(2) 在打电话的用语中, this 常常指的是我, that 常常指的是对方。例如:

This is Mary speaking. Who's that? 我是玛丽。你是谁?

3. There be/have

There be “有”, 其确切含意为“某处或某时存在某人或某物。”其结构是: There be + 某人或某物 + 表示地点或时间的状语。There be 后面的名词实际上是主语, be 动词的形式要和主语在数上保持一致, be 动词后面的名词是单数或不可数名词时用 is, 名词是复数时用 are。例如:

(1) There is a big bottle of coke on the table. 桌上有一大瓶可乐。

(2) There is a doll in the box. 那个盒子里有个玩具娃娃。

(3) There are many apples on the tree. 那树上有许多苹果。

总之, There be 结构强调的是一种客观存在的“有”。have 表示“拥有, 占有, 具有”, 即: 某人有某物 (sb. have/has sth.)。主语一般是名词或代词, 宾语与主语是所属关系。例如:

(4) I have two brothers and one sister. 我有两个兄弟, 一个姐姐。

(5) That house has four rooms. 那所房子有四个房间。

4. look/see/watch

(1) look 表示“看、瞧”, 着重指认真看, 强调看的动作, 表示有意识地注意看, 但不一定看到, 以提醒对方注意。例如:

Look! The children are playing computer games. 瞧! 孩子们在玩电脑游戏。

Look! What's that over there? 看! 那边那个是什么?

Look 单独使用是不及物动词, 如强调看某人/物, 其后接介词 at 才能带宾语。例如:

He's looking at me. 他正在看着我。

(2) see 强调“看”的结果, 着重的是 look 这个动作的结果, 意思是“看到”, see 是及物动词, 后面直接跟宾语。例如:

What can you see in the picture? 你在图上看到了什么?

Look at the blackboard. What did you see on it? 看黑板! 你看到了什么?

(3) watch “观看, 注视”, 侧重于场面, 表示全神贯注地观看、观察或注视某事物的活动, 强调过程, 常用于“看电视、看足球、看演出”等。例如:

Yesterday we watched a football match on TV. 昨天我们从电视上看了一场足球比赛。

5. put on/in

put on 意为“穿上, 戴上”。主要指“穿上”这一动作, 后面接表示服装、鞋帽的名词。

in 是介词, 表示“穿着”强调状态。在句中可以做定语、表语和状语。例如:

It's cold outside. Put on your coat. 外面冷, 穿上你的外衣。

He puts on his hat and goes out. 他戴上帽子, 走了出去。

The woman in a white blouse is John's mother. 穿白色衬衣的那个妇女是约翰的妈妈。

6. house/home/family

house “房子”, 指居住的建筑物; home “家”, 指一个人同家人共同经常居住的地方; family “家庭”, “家庭成员”。例如:

Please come to my house this afternoon. 今天下午请到我家来。

He is not at home. 他不在家。

My family all get up early. 我们全家都起得很早。

7. fine/nice/good/well

四者都可用作形容词表示“好”之意, 但前三者既可作表语又可作定语, 而后者仅用作表语。主要区别在于:

(1) fine 指物时表示的是质量上的“精细”, 形容人时表示的是“身体健康”, 也可以用来指“天气晴朗”。例如:

Your parents are very fine. 你父母身体很健康。

That's a fine machine. 那是一台很好的机器。

It's a fine day for a walk today. 今天是散步的好时候。

(2) nice 主要侧重于人或物的外表,有“美好”,“漂亮”的意思,也可用于问候或赞扬别人。

例如:

Lucy looks nice. 露西看上去很漂亮。

These coats are very nice. 那些裙子很好看。

Nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。

It's very nice of you. 你真好。

(3) good 形容人时指“品德好”,形容物时指“质量好”,是表示人或物各方面都好的普通用语。例如:

Her son is a good student. 她儿子是一个好学生。

The red car is very good. 那辆红色小汽车很好。

(4) well 只可用来形容人的“身体好”,但不能作定语,它也能用作副词作状语,多放在所修饰的动词之后。例如:

I'm very well, thanks. 我身体很好,谢谢。

My friends sing well. 我的朋友们歌唱得好。



考点扫描

1. 动词 be 的用法;
2. 人称代词和物主代词的用法;
3. 名词的单复数和所有格的用法;
4. 冠词的基本用法;
5. There be 句型的用法;
6. 本册学过的词汇、短语和句型;
7. 本册学过的日常交际用语。

考试形式可以是单项填空、完形填空、短文填空和完成句子。



真题再现

1. We like Mr. Green because he often tells _____ funny stories in class. (2008 · 重庆)
- A. we B. us C. our D. ours

【解析】 答案:B。该题考查的是人称代词和物主代词的用法。本题中动词 tell 后面跟双宾语,空白处应填入人称代词的宾格 us 作宾语。

2. _____ woman in a purple skirt is Betty's mother. (2007 · 河北邢台)
- A. The B. A C. An D. 不填

【解析】 答案:A。该题考查的是冠词的基本用法。因为是特指穿着紫色裙子的妇女,所以用定冠词 the。

3. There _____ a talk show on CCTV-4 at nine this evening. (2007 · 河北邢台)
- A. will have B. is going to be C. is going to have D. is having

【解析】 答案:B。该题考查的是 There be... 句型和动词 have 用法区别。There be 句型本身就表示“在某个地方存在某个人或物”,不能和动词 have 混在一起用。



能力拓展

单项选择

1. —What colour is the bike?

—It's _____ orange.

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

2. That isn't her bag. It's _____.
A. my B. I C. mine D. me
3. —Oh, your kite is very nice. — _____.
A. That's right B. No, it's not nice
C. Yes, it is D. Thank you
4. The woman is sixty, but she _____ young.
A. is B. sees C. looks D. watches
5. It's time _____ lunch. Let's go home.
A. to B. in C. for D. on
6. — _____ is your coat?
—The black one.
A. What B. Where C. Which D. How
7. — _____ is the toy?
—It's on the bed.
A. Who B. Where C. What D. Whose
8. The shoes are too old. Put _____ over there.
A. it B. they C. their D. them
9. Excuse me. Can you _____ my watch, please?
A. look B. look like C. look after D. look at
10. Look _____ the blackboard and listen _____ the teacher.
A. /; / B. at; to C. after; / D. on; after
11. _____ room is big and bright. They like it very much. (2007·河北邢台)
A. Tom and Sam B. Tom and Sam's C. Tom's and Sam D. Tom's and Sam's
12. The girl _____ the purple coat is his sister.
A. at B. in C. on D. with
13. There are many birds _____ the tree.
A. in B. on C. to D. of
14. There are many _____ in our school.
A. woman teachers B. woman teacher
C. women teacher D. women teachers
15. —Is there a ball under the desk?
— _____.
A. Yes, it is B. Yes, there's C. No, there isn't D. No, there is
16. There _____ some books and a pencil on the desk.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
17. —Let me help you.
— _____.
A. You're welcome B. Thank you very much
C. Don't worry D. Yes, thanks
18. _____ old man is _____ English teacher.
A. The; an B. An; an C. The; the D. A; a

19. —What _____ five plus six?

—It's eleven.

A. am B. is C. are D. /

20. —What _____ you see in the picture?

—I can see some flowers.

A. must B. can C. are D. do

初一年级(下)



知识梳理

(一) 重点短语

be from = come from 来自…

go to the movies 去看电影

on weekends 在周末

at the end of 在…结束的时候

arrive at/

in front of 在…前面

between…and… 在…和…之间

on the right/left 在右边/在左边

turn right/left 向右/左转

take a walk 散步

have fun 玩得开心

go through… 穿过…

wait for 等待;等候

talk about 谈论……

at school 在学校

be with 和…一起

in the tree 在树上

on vacation 度假

be surprised 惊讶的

be relaxed 放松

(二) 重要句型

1. What's the weather like?

2. It was kind of boring

3. would like sth.

4. would like to do sth.

(三) 交际用语

1. —Thanks very much.

—You're welcome.

2. Put it/them away.

have a good time 玩得很痛快

Some…others… 一些…另一些…

look like 看起来像……

a little bit 一点儿……

have a new look 呈现新面貌

go shopping 去购物

would like 想要

as well as 而且

in the corner 在角落

kind of boring 有点无聊

be lost 迷路

think of 认为

how about… …怎么样? = what about…

in fact 事实上

break the rules 违反规章制度

after school 放学后

have to do 不得不做

too many 太多

get up 起床

make dinner 做饭

5. What about something to eat?

6. It is time to do sth.

7. May I borrow…?

8. That sounds good.

3. What's wrong?

4. I think so. /I don't think so.

5. Don't worry.

6. Do you want a go?
 7. That's right. / That's all right. / All right.
 8. Do you have a dictionary/any dictionaries?
 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
 9. —What day is it today/tomorrow?
 —It's Monday.
 10. —May I borrow your colour pens, please?
 —Certainly. Here you are.
 11. —Where are you from? —From Beijing.
 12. What's your telephone number?

(四)重要语法

1. 人称代词的用法;
 2. 祈使句;
 3. 现在进行时的构成和用法;

13. —Do you like hot dogs?
 —Yes, I do. (A little. / A lot. / Very much.)
 —No, I don't. (I don't like them at all.)
 14. —What does your mother like?
 —She likes dumplings and vegetables very much.
 15. —When do you go to school every day?
 —I go go school at 7:00 every day.
 16. —What time does he go to bed in the evening?
 —He goes to bed at 10:00.

4. 动词 have 的用法;
 5. 一般现在时的构成和用法;
 6. 可数名词和不可数名词的构成和用法。



名师讲解

1. That's right. / That's all right. / All right.

That's right 意为“对的”,表示赞同对方的意见、看法或行为,肯定对方的答案或判断。例如:

I think we must help the old man. 我想我们应该帮助这位老人。

“That's right.”或“You're right.”“说得对。”

That's all right. 意为“不用谢”、“没关系”,用来回答对方的致谢或道歉。例如:

—Many thanks.

—That's all right.

—Sorry. It's broken.

—That's all right.

All right. 意为“行了”、“可以”,表示同意对方的建议或要求。有时还可以表示“身体很好”。例如:

—Please tell me about it. 请把此事告诉我。

—All right. 好吧。

Is your mother all right? 你妈身体好吗?

2. make/do

这两个词都可以解释为“做”,但含义却不同,不能混用。make 指做东西或制东西,do 指做一件具体的事。例如:

Can you make a paper boat for me? 你能为我做个纸船吗?

He's doing his homework now. 他正在做他的作业。

3. say/speak/talk/tell

say 是最口语化的、最普通的一个词,意为“说出”、“说道”,着重所说的话。例如:

“I want to go there by bus”, he said. 他说,“我要坐汽车到那里去。”

Please say it in English. 请用英语说。

speak“说话”,着重开口发声,不着重所说的内容,一般用作不及物动词(即后面不能直接接宾语)。例如:

Can you speak about him? 你能不能说说他的情况?

I don't like to speak like this. 我不喜欢这样说话。

speak 作及物动词解时,只能和某种语言等连用,表达在对话中恰当使用词汇的能力。例如:

She speaks English well. 她英语说得好。

talk 与 speak 意义相近,也着重说话的动作,而不着重所说的话,因此,一般也只用作不及物动词,不过,talk 暗示话是对某人说的,有较强的对话意味,着重指连续地和别人谈话。例如:

I would like to talk to him about it. 我想跟他谈那件事。

Old women like to talk with children. 老年妇女喜欢和孩子们交谈。

tell“告诉”,除较少情况外,一般后面总接双宾语。例如:

He's telling me a story. 他在给我讲故事。

tell a lie 撒谎

tell sb. to do sth. /tell sb. not to do sth.

Miss Zhao often tells us to study hard.

4. do cooking/do the cooking

do cooking 作“做饭”解,属泛指。do the cooking 特指某一顿饭或某一家人的饭。cooking 为动名词,不能用作复数,但前面可用 some, much 修饰。从 do some cooking 可引出许多类似的短语:

do some washing 洗些衣服

do some writing 写些东西

do some shopping 买些东西

do some fishing 钓鱼

do some reading 读书

从以上短语可引申出另一类短语,不能用 some, much 或定冠词:

go shopping 去买东西

go boating 去划船

go fishing 去钓鱼

go swimming 去游泳

5. like doing sth. /like to do sth.

like doing sth. 与 like to do sth. 意思相同,但用法有区别。前者强调一般性的爱好或者表示动作的习惯性和经常性;后来表示一次性和偶然性的动作。例如:

He likes playing football, but he doesn't like to play football with Li Ming. 他喜欢踢足球,但是他不喜欢和李明踢。

6. other/others/the other/another

other“其余的,别的”。

Have you any other questions? 你还有其他问题吗?

others“别的人,别的东西”。

In the room some people are American, and the others are French.

在屋子里一些人是美国人,其他的是法国人。

the other“另一个(二者之中)”。

One of my two brothers studies English, the other studies Chinese.

我两个哥哥中的一个学习英文,另一个学中文。

another“三者以上的另一个,另一些”。

There is room for another few books on the shelf. 书架上还可以放点书。

7. in the tree/on the tree

in the tree 与 on the tree 译成中文均为“在树上”,但英语中有区别。in the tree 表示某人、某事(不属于树本身生长出的别的东西)落在树上;表示树的枝、叶、花、果等长在树上时,要使用 on the tree。例如:

There are some apples on the tree. 那棵树上有些苹果。

There is a bird in the tree. 那棵树上有只鸟。

8. some/any

some 和 any 既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词。但有以下两点需要注意:

(1) some 常用于肯定句中,any 常用于否定句和疑问句中。例如:

There is some water in the glass. 杯子里有水。

Is there any water in the glass? 杯子里有水?

There isn't any water in the glass. 杯子里没有水。

(2) 在说话者希望得到肯定答复的一般疑问句中,或在表示请求、邀请的疑问句中,我们依然用 some。例如:

Would you like some tea? 喝点茶吗?

9. tall/high

(1) 说人,动物,树木等有生命的东西,主要用 tall,不用 high。例如:

a tall woman 一个高个子妇女 a tall horse 一匹高大的马

(2) 说一个不与地面接触的人和物的高时,要用 high,而不用 tall,比如人站在桌子上时,飞机飞上天时。例如:

He is high up in the tree. 他高高地爬在树上。

The plane is so high in the sky. 飞机在空中这么高。

(3) 指建筑物、山时用 tall 或 high 都可以,不过 high 的程度比 tall 高。

(4) high 可作副词,tall 不能。

(5) tall 的反义词为 short,high 的反义词为 low。

10. can/could

(1) can 表示体力和脑力方面的能力,或根据客观条件能做某种动作的“能力”。例如:

Can you ride a bike? 你会骑自行车吗?

What can I do for you? 要帮忙吗?

Can you make a cake? 你会做蛋糕吗?

(2) can 用在否定句和疑问句中时有时表示说话人的“怀疑”“猜测”或不肯定。例如:

Where can he be? 他会在什么地方呢?

Can the news be true? 这个消息会是真的吗?

It surely can't be six o'clock already? 不可能已经六点钟了吧?

You can't be hungry so soon. Tom, you've just had lunch.

汤姆,你不可能饿得这么快,你刚吃过午饭。

What can he mean? 他会是什么意思?

在日常会话中,can 可代替 may 表示“允许”,may 比较正式。例如:

You can come in any time. 你随时都可以来。

—Can I use your pen? 我能用你的钢笔吗?

—Of course, you can. 当然可以。

You can have my seat, I'm going now. 我要走了,你坐我的座位吧。

(3) could

could 是 can 的过去式,表示过去有过的能力和可能性(在否定和疑问句中)。例如:

The doctor said he could help him. (能力)医生说他能帮助他。

Lily could swim when she was four years old. (能力)当丽丽四岁的时候她就会游泳。

At that time we thought the story could be true. (可能性)那时我们以为所说的可能是真的。

在疑问句中 could 可代替 can 表示现在时间的动作,但语气较为婉转。例如:

Could I speak to John, please? 我能和约翰说话吗?

Could you? 在口语中表示请求对方做事,回答用 can。例如:

—Could you wait half an hour? 请你写半个小时好吗?

—Yes, I can. 好的。

Could you please ring again at six? 六点钟请你再打电话好吗?

(4) can 的形式

只有现在式 can 和过去式 could 两种形式。能表示一般现在和一般过去两种时态,有时也能表示将来。所有其他时态(包括将来时)须用 be able to 加动词不定式来表示。例如:

They have not been able to come to Beijing. 他们没有能到北京来。

11. look for/find

look for 意为“寻找”,而 find 意为“找到,发现”,前者强调“找”这一动作,并不注重“找”的结果,而后者则强调“找”的结果。例如:

She can't find her ruler. 她找不到她的尺子。

Tom is looking for his watch, but he can't find it. 汤姆正在寻找他的手表,但没能找到。

12. be sleeping/be asleep

be sleeping 表示动作,意思是“正在睡觉”;be asleep 表示状态,意思是“睡着了”。例如:

—What are the children doing in the room? 孩子们在房间里做什么?

—They are sleeping. 他们正在睡觉。

The children are asleep now. 现在孩子们睡着了。

13. often/usually/sometimes

often 表示“经常”,sometimes 表示“有时候”,在表示发生频率上 often 要高于 usually, usually 要高于 sometimes。这三个词表示的是经常性,一般性的动作或情况,常与一般现在时连用,常位于主要谓语动词的前面,其他谓语动词(be 动词,情态动词和助动词)的后面,有时也可位于句尾。如果要加强语气,则放在句首。例如:

We usually play basketball after school. 我们通常放学后打篮球。

Sometimes I go to bed early. 有时,我睡觉很早。

He often reads English in the morning. 他经常在早晨读英语。

14. How much/How many

how much 常用来询问某一商品的价格,常见句式是 How much is/are...? 例如:

How much is the skirt? 这条裙子多少钱?

How much are the bananas? 这些香蕉多少钱?

how much 后加不可数名词,意为“多少”,how many 后加可数名词的复数形式。例如:

How much meat do you want? 你要多少肉呀?

How many students are there in your class? 你们班有多少人?

15. be good for/be good to/be good at

be good for 表示“对……有好处”,而 be bad for 表示“对……有害”;be good to 表示“对……友好”,而 be bad to 表示“对……不好”;be good at 表示“擅长,在……方面做得好”,而 be bad at 表示“在……方面做得不好”。例如:

Doing eye exercises is good for your eyes. 做眼保健操对你的眼睛有好处。

Eating too much is bad for your health. 吃得太多对你的身体有害。

Miss Li is good to all of us. 李老师对我们所有的人都很好。

The boss is bad to his workers. 这个老板对他的工人不好。

Li Lei is good at drawing, but I'm bad at it. 李雷擅长画画,但是我不擅长。

16. each/every

each 和 every 都有“每一个”的意思,但含义和用法不相同。each 从个体着眼, every 从整体着眼。each 可用于两者或两者以上, every 只用于三者或三者以上。例如:

We each have a new book. 我们每人各有一本新书。

There are trees on each side of the street. 街的两旁有树。

He gets up early every morning. 每天早晨他都起得早。

each 可以用作形容词、副词和代词; every 只能用作形容词不与 of 连用,也不能作同位语。例如:

Each of them has his own duty. 他们各人有各人的义务。

They each want to do something different. 他们每个人都想做不同的事情。



考点扫描

1. 动词一般现在时和现在进行时的用法,人称代词的用法,可数名词和不可数名词的构成和用法;

2. 本册学过的交际用语;

3. 本册学过的词组和短语。

考试形式往往是单项填空、完形填空、短文改错和短文填空。



真题再现

1. —Hurry up! We're all waiting for you.

—I _____ for an important phone call. Go without me.

(2004 · 安徽)

A. wait

B. was waiting

C. am waiting

D. waited

【解析】 答案:C。表示现在正在进行的动作,用现在进行时。

2. I am a student. _____ name is Tom.

(2008 · 北京朝阳区)

A. My

B. Your

C. His

D. Her

【解析】 答案:A。考形容词性物主代词作定语,根据句意应用 my。

3. Dr. White can _____ French very well.

(2004 · 长春)

A. speak

B. talk

C. say

D. tell

【解析】 答案:A。说什么语言常用动词 speak。

4. English is spoken by _____ people.

(2004 · 黄冈)

A. a lot

B. much many

C. a large number of

D. a great deal of

【解析】 答案:C。只有 a large number of 能用来修饰复数可数名词 people。



能力拓展

单项选择

- There is some _____ on the plate.
A. cakes B. meat C. potato D. pears
- Uncle Wang wants _____ the machine like a bike.
A. ride B. riding C. rides D. to ride
- Tom usually goes to bed _____ ten o'clock in the evening.
A. at B. in C. on D. of
- _____ picture books in class, please.
A. Not read B. No read C. Not reading D. Don't read
- The box is too heavy. Let _____ help you to carry it.
A. we B. us C. ours D. our
- Hurry up, _____ we'll be late for the meeting.
A. and B. but C. then D. or
- People usually _____ "hello" to each other when they make a phone call.
A. say B. speak C. tell D. talk
- Look! She _____ a kite for her son.
A. makes B. is making C. make D. making
- These shoes are yours. Please _____.
A. put on them B. put on it C. put them on D. put it on
- She often gets _____ very late.
A. home B. at home C. to home D. in home
- I think the shop is closed _____ this time of day.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- I want _____ of meat, please.
A. half kilo B. a half kilo C. half a kilo D. a kilo half
- Is this black ruler _____?
—No. It's _____.
A. yours, his B. your, his C. yours, him D. you, he
- _____ book on the desk is a useful one.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
- Grandma is ill. We have to take her to the _____.
A. farm B. post office C. hotel D. hospital
- Liu Mei often helps her mother _____ housework.
A. does B. do C. doing D. to doing
- We watch evening news on _____ at 7:00 in the evening.
A. CCTV B. CAAC C. WTO D. MTV
- There _____ a box of apples on the desk.
A. are B. is C. has D. have
- Would you like _____ with me?

- A. go B. to go C. going D. goes
20. Sometimes his brother _____ TV after supper.
- A. watch B. sees C. watches D. is watching

初二年级（上）



知识梳理

(一) 重点短语

on weekends 在周末
surf the Internet 上网冲浪
twice a week 一周两次
once a month 一月一次
three times a day 一天三次
be good for 对……有好处
how often 多久一次
look after 照看
as for 就…而言
stay/keep healthy 保持健康
have a sore throat 喉咙痛
see a dentist 看牙医
be stressed out 压力大
a balanced diet 平衡饮食
go to bed 上床睡觉
for vacation 度假
babysit sb. 照顾(婴儿)

(二) 重要句型

1. It's important to eat a balanced diet
2. Why don't you...? Why not...?
3. How far is it from your home to school?
4. How long does it take you to get from home to school?
5. It's good for my health.
6. Not all students take the bus to school.

(三) 交际用语

1. Welcome back to school!
2. Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.
3. It doesn't matter.
4. Happy Teachers' Day!
5. That's a good idea.

how long 多久
go sightseeing 去观光
get to school 到达学校
how far 多远
from...to... 从……到……
take the bus 坐公共汽车
be different from 与……不同
depend on 依靠, 依赖
have to 不得不
next to 在……附近
grow up 长大
at the same time 同时
the day before yesterday 前天
half an hour ago 半小时前
just now 刚才
all the time 一直

7. be friendly to sb.
8. You'd better do sth.
9. ask sb. for sth.
10. Sure. I'd love to
11. Good luck (with sb)!
12. have fun doing sth.
13. How long are you staying?
6. What are you going to do?
7. Where are we going?
8. What are we going to do?
9. I'm good at...
10. It's not far from...
11. Are you free tomorrow evening?

12. Would you and Lily like to come over to my home for Mid-Autumn Festival?
13. I'm glad you can come.
14. Thanks for asking us.
15. How about another one?
16. May I have a taste?
17. Let me walk with you.
18. What do you have to do?
19. Do you live on a farm?
20. Which do you like better, the city or the country?
21. Which do you like best, dogs, cats or chickens?
22. —Shall we go at ten?
—Good idea!
23. —Let's make it half past one.

(四)重要语法

1. be going to 的用法;
2. 形容词的比较级、最高级;

—OK.

24. —Why not come a little earlier?
—All right.
25. Excuse me. Where's the nearest post office, please?
26. It's over there on the right.
27. I'm sorry I don't know.
28. You'd better...
29. Thank you all the same.
30. Which bus do I take?
31. Go along this road.
32. What day was it yesterday?
33. I'm sorry to hear that.
34. I hope you're better now.
35. Why did you call me?
36. I called to tell...

3. 形容词和副词的比较;
4. 一般过去时。



名师讲解

1. on the street/in the street

表示“在街上”时, on the street 和 in the street 都可以, 在美国多用 on the street, 在英国多用 in the street。例如:

We have a house in the street. 我们在街上有座房子。

I met him on the street. 我在街上遇见了他。

2. would like/like

would like 和 like 含义不同。like 意思是“喜欢”, “爱好”, 后接 to do/doing/或名词; 而 would like 意思是“想要”, 后接 to do/sb. to do/或名词。试比较:

I like beer. = I'm fond of beer. 我喜欢喝啤酒。

I'd like a glass of beer. = I want a glass of beer. 我想要一杯啤酒。

Do you like going to the cinema? 你喜欢看电影吗?

Would you like to go to the cinema tonight? 你今晚想去看电影吗?

3. another/the other

(1) another 通常用于三个或三个以上或不确定数量中的任意一个人或物。例如:

May I have another apple, please? 请再给我一个苹果好吗?

This coat is too small for me. Please show me another.

这件外套我穿太小, 请再给我拿一件看看。

(2) the other 通常指两者中的另一个。例如:

He has two rulers. One is short, the other is long. 他有两把尺子, 一把短, 另一把长。

I have two brothers. One works in Xi'an, and the other works in Beijing. 我有两个兄弟, 一个在

西安工作,另一个在北京工作。

4. have to/must

(1) have to 和 must 都可以用来谈论义务,但用法略有不同。如果某人主观上觉得必须去做而又想去做时,常用 must。如果谈论某种来自“外界”的义务,常用 have to。例如:

I must stop smoking. 我必须戒烟。(自己想戒烟)

They have to work for the boss. 他们不得不为那个老板工作。(条件逼得他们去工作)

(2) have to 可用于多种时态, must 只能用于一般现在时。例如:

I'll have to get up early tomorrow morning. 明天早晨我必须早早起床。

We had to work long hours every day in order to get more money. 为了多挣钱,我们不得不每天长时间地工作。

(3) 用于否定句时, mustn't 意思是“决不能”,“禁止”;而 don't have to 意思是“不必”,相当于 needn't。例如:

You mustn't be late again next time. 下一次你决不能再迟到。

You don't have to go there today. You can go there tomorrow. 你今天不必到那里去了。你可以明天去。

5. hear sb. or sth. doing sth. /hear sb. or sth. do sth.

hear sb. or sth. doing sth. 意思是“听到某人或某物在做某事”;而 hear sb. or sth. do sth. 意思是“听到某人或某物做过某事”。试比较:

I hear him singing an English song. 我听见他在唱英文歌。

I heard him sing an English song. 我听见他唱了一首英文歌。

类似 hear 这种用法的还有 see, watch, listen, feel 等感官动词。

6. hear/listen to

listen to 和 hear 都有“听”的意思,但含义有所不同。Listen to 强调“听”的动作,hear 强调“听”的结果。例如:

Listen to me, please! I'm going to tell you a story. 请听我说! 我给你们讲个故事。

Listen! Can you hear someone crying in the next room? 听! 你能听见有人在隔壁房间里哭吗?

I listened, but heard nothing. 我听了听,但什么也听不见。

hear 后面如果接宾语从句,常常表示“听说”。例如:

I hear some foreign students will visit our school. 我听说一些外国学生将要访问我们学校。

I hear there is going to be a film in our school this evening. 我听说今晚我们学校要放映一场电影。

7. Let's.../Let us...

Let's... 和 Let us... 都表示“让我们……”。Let's... 包括听话人在内,附带问句用 shall we; Let us... 不包括听话人在内,附带问句要用 will you。例如:

Let's go shopping, shall we? 我们去购物好吗?

8. take/bring/get/carry

这四个动词都有“拿”和“带”的意思,但含义有所不同。take 意为“带走”,“拿走”,bring 意为“带来”,“拿来”,get 表示“到别的地方把某人或某物带来或拿来”,carry 不强调方向,带有负重的意思。试比较:

My parents often take me there on holidays. 我父母常常带我到那里去度假。