

2010

辽师金牌

中考必备

中考考点分类解析

王玉岗 陈红辉 主编

英语

辽宁师范大学出版社

2010 中考 必备

中考考点分类解析

主 编:王 玉 岚 陈 红 辉

编 者:李 杰 杨 轩 梦 迪 陈 馨

王 磊 舒 灵

— 英 语 —

■ 辽宁师范大学出版社

· 大连 ·

©王玉岚 陈红辉 2009

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2010 中考必备, 中考考点分类解析, 英语/王玉岚, 陈红辉

主编. -大连: 辽宁师范大学出版社, 2009. 8

ISBN 978-7-5652-0034-2

I. 1. 2… II. ①王… ②陈… III. 英语课—初中—解题—升学参考资料
IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 150746 号

出 版 人: 程培杰

责任编辑: 陈伟荣 李荷君

责任校对: 丁志杰 王丽娟

封面设计: 方力颖

版式设计: 王尚楠

出 版 者: 辽宁师范大学出版社

地 址: 大连市黄河路 850 号

邮 编: 116029

营销电话: (0411)84206854 84215261 84259913(教材)

印 刷 者: 大连华伟印刷有限公司

发 行 者: 全国新华书店

幅面尺寸: 210mm×285mm

印 张: 11.5

字 数: 381 千字

出版时间: 2009 年 8 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5652-0034-2

定 价: 19.00 元

销售热线: 江南: (0411)84259105 84206854 江北: 84215261 84259915

编者的话

中考是一次竞争十分激烈的选拔性考试,为了帮助广大师生了解中考对考生在知识和能力方面的具体要求及各学科的考查重点,熟悉最新的考题形式,提高应试能力,我们编写了这套《2010 中考必备·中考考点分类解析》丛书。

本套丛书分为语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个分册,以专题的形式编写,完全参照中学各学科《课程标准》所规定的课程目标,以课改区中考的新题型、新成果为主,适当结合非课改区的实际情况,体现现代的教育理念。在内容上,兼顾各版本教材,紧密结合各地的《考试说明》,既注重知识体系的完整性,又突出题目的典型性,在梳理知识点的基础上全面提升考生的实践动手能力、创新思维能力和解决问题能力,全力提高考生中考考分。这套丛书适宜全国各地的考生使用。

本套丛书的内容大体分为三大部分:

1. 知识点与考点概述。各学科均采用图表形式展现知识体系,使考生在总复习时能理清知识点之间的关系,便于记忆和查找;各学科根据《课程标准》列出相关的考点,帮助考生较全面地掌握中考考点的核心知识,大体把握中考的命题趋势。

2. 中考试题分类解析。精选全国各地近三年的中考典型真题加以评析,注重方法与技巧的归纳与阐发,揭示出每一学科不同知识块中各考点的冷热变化状况,引导考生找出解题的捷径,把握中考命题的变化轨迹,抓住中考命题方向及考题类型,减少教师 and 考生在复习迎考中的盲目性,加强复习的针对性,减轻学生的负担,提高复习效率。

3. 中考试题精练。从全国各地近三年的中考试题和模拟试题中选出具有代表性的试题作为习题,帮助考生巩固相关的知识,并提供中考试题的同类变形题或拓展提高题,贴近考点并高于考点,供考生集中测试和单独练习,以提高其解题的应变能力,帮助考生从整体上了解中考试卷结构,强化应试技巧的训练。

本套丛书的主编均是多年从事中考辅导、考题研究及多次参加中考命题、中考阅卷的高级或特级教师,书中融入了他们多年积累的丰富经验和研究心得,因此具有很强的针对性和实用性。

希望本套丛书能为考生提供切实有益的帮助,并祝愿各位考生在中考中取得好成绩。

编者

2009年8月

第一单元 基础知识	1
第一部分 词法	1
第一章 冠词	1
第二章 名词	5
第三章 代词	10
第四章 形容词和副词	15
第五章 动词的分类与情态动词	21
第六章 非谓动词	26
第七章 动词的时态	30
第八章 动词的语态	37
第九章 介词	42
第十章 连词/状语从句	46
第十一章 数词	50
第十二章 中考热点词组	53
第十三章 交际用语	58
第二部分 句法	64
第一章 简单句的分类及反意疑问句	64
第二章 感叹句	66
第三章 复合句的分类及宾语从句	68
第四章 定语从句	72
第二单元 完形填空	76
第三单元 阅读理解	94
第四单元 书面表达	132
第五单元 2010 年中考模拟试题	144
模拟试题(一)	144
模拟试题(二)	149
模拟试题(三)	154
模拟试题(四)	159
模拟试题(五)	165
参考答案	170

第一单元 基础知识

第一部分 词法

第一章 冠词

考点解读

◆考点归纳

冠词	不定冠词	a	基本用法	用于辅音音素开头的单词前
		a	必背内容	1. a useful book 2. a European country 3. a one-month holiday 4. 以 uni- 开头的单词前常用冠词 a; 如: university, uniform, unit, unique 5. 和 a 连用的字母: Bb, Cc, Dd, Gg, Jj, Kk, Pp, Qq, Tt, Uu, Vv, Ww, Yy, Zz
	an	an	基本用法	用于元音音素开头的单词前
		an	必背内容	1. an honest man/an hour/an honour 2. an ugly girl/an urgent e-mail 3. an eight-year-old boy/an eleven-year-old girl 4. 以 un- 开头的单词前常用冠词 an; 如: uncle, unusual, unlucky, unhappy, unhealthy, unfortunate, unforgettable, untidy, unpleasant, uncommon, unknown, uncomfortable, unnecessary 5. 和 an 连用的字母: Aa, Ee, Ff, Hh, Ii, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Rr, Ss, Xx
定冠词	the	the	基本用法	1. 特指双熟悉(特指某人或物/谈话双方都知道的人或物) 2. 上文已提及(上文已经提到的人或事物) 3. 世上独一无二(指世界上独一无二的事物) 4. 序数形最高(用在序数词、形容词最高级前) 5. 普通专有名(用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前, 如: the Great Wall) 6. 姓氏和乐器(用在姓氏复数形式前, 表示“全家人”, 如: the Smiths; 用在乐器名称前, 如: play the piano) 7. 方位一类人(用在方位词前, 如: on the left; 用在某些形容词前, 表示某一类人, 如: the rich 表示“富人”)
		the	必背内容	下列情况不用定冠词: 1. 在学科名称、三餐和球类运动名称前 2. 在星期、月份、季节、节日前 3. 可数名词前已有作定语的主代词 my, your, his, her 等; 指示代词 this/these, that/those; 不定代词 some, any 等以及所有格限制时 4. 复数名词表示一类人或事物时 5. 某些固定词组中不用冠词。如: by bus, by car, by bike, by train, by air, by ship, at home, at noon, on foot

◆要点精析

中考冠词考查重点排行榜

排行榜	2009	2008	2007
1	考查冠词 a	考查冠词 a	考查冠词 an
2	考查定冠词 the	考查定冠词 the	考查冠词 a
3	考查不填冠词的情况	考查不填冠词的情况	考查定冠词 the
4	考查冠词 an	考查冠词 an	考查不填冠词的情况

中考冠词考查点详表

考点	2009	2008	2007
冠词 a	1. a sunny afternoon 2. take sb. for a walk 3. a cup of milk 4. a big dinner 5. have a look at 6. a university student 7. a popular one	1. a funny story 2. a wonderful time 3. a bad cold 4. a third try	1. a funny story 2. a special day 3. a 5-year-old child 4. a European country 5. a university student 6. take a taxi 7. catch a bad cold
冠词 an	1. an e-dictionary 2. an eight-year-old boy	1. an apple tree 2. an engineer	1. an hour 2. an honest boy 3. an interesting story 4. an 11-year-old boy 5. an easy job 6. an English-Chinese dictionary
冠词 the	1. the book you lent 2. play the piano 3. the Greens 4. the Great Wall 5. the man behind sb.	1. play the piano 2. the most wonderful movie 3. in the centre of 4. the umbrella on the desk	1. the woman in red 2. forget the end 3. on the wall 4. play the guitar (violin) 5. the Great Wall
不带冠词的情况	1. for breakfast 2. play soccer 3. stay in bed	1. What nice weather! 2. listen to music 3. useful advice	1. after school 2. play football 3. stay in bed 4. by train

典题解析

一、考查 an/a+以元音/辅音音素开头的词(不是以元音字母开头的词)

【例 1】(2009 年天津市中考试题)

My English teacher has _____ 8-year-old girl called Mary.

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

答案 A

解析 在单词 eight 中,字母 e 是以元音开头的单词,所以要和 an 连用。

【例 2】(2009 年陕西省中考试题)

On _____ sunny afternoon, my parents and I had a good time on the beach.

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

答案 C

解析 sunny 的首字母 s 是以辅音音素开头的,所以要和 a 连用。

【拓展】除了上面这两个例子,我们还要注意下面这些易考点。

考点 1: a useful book, a university, a uniform, a unit, a unique machine

考点 2: an honest man, a European country, an hour, an honour

考点 3: a one-month holiday, an eight-year-old boy, an eleven-year-old girl

考点 4: an uncle, an unusual thing, an unlucky girl,

an unhappy boy

考点 5: an urgent e-mail, an ugly girl

考点 6: a news story, an MP3, an English-Chinese dictionary

二、考查定冠词 the 的用法

【例 1】(2009 年河北省中考试题)

I really like _____ book you lent me yesterday.

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

答案 C

解析 在 book 前加 the, 表示特指“你借给我的那本书”。

【例 2】(2009 年福州市中考试题)

—Do you play _____ piano in your free time?

No, I like sports. I often play _____ soccer with my friends.

A. /; the B. the; / C. the; the D. a; a

答案 B

解析 play the piano (弹钢琴) 和 play soccer 都是固定词组。在乐器前要加 the, 但在球类和三餐前则不可加 the。

【拓展 1】注意下面的易考点:

考点 1: play the piano, play the violin, play the guitar

考点 2: play football, play basketball, play volleyball, play soccer

考点 3: have breakfast, have lunch, have supper

考点 4: by train, by bus, by ship, by air, by bike, on foot

考点 5: at work, at last, at first, in time, on time

考点 6: in the morning, the day before yesterday, in the end

考点 7: the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth

考点 8: the rich, the living

考点 9: the first floor, the most delicious food, the taller of the two

考点 10: the Greens, the Wangs

考点 11: the Great Wall, the Olympic Games

考点 12: the woman in red, the dictionary on the shelf

【拓展 2】注意下面的常见易考词组:

考点 1: go for a walk, have a good time, stay in bed, catch a bad cold, have a look

考点 2: after school, after class, at school, in the school

考点 3: in hospital, in the hospital

考点 4: What bad weather!

考点 5: It's excellent advice.

真题精练

冠词自测练习(1)

- Mary has _____ e-dictionary. She got it from her uncle. (2009 · 杭州)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- Sandy often takes her dog for _____ walk around the lake after supper. (2009 · 南京)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- I just have _____ cup of milk for _____ breakfast.
—That's not enough. (2009 · 成都)
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; /
- _____ Greens had _____ big dinner last Monday. (2009 · 天津大港区)
A. The; / B. /; a C. /; the D. The; a
- _____ Great Wall is very famous in the world. (2009 · 桂林)
A. A B. An C. The D. /
- Can I have _____ look at the photo of your pen friend? (2009 · 上海)
A. a B. an C. / D. the
- _____ old man behind Mary is _____ university teacher. (2009 · 广东)
A. An; an B. A; the C. The; a D. The; an
- Kung Fu Panda is _____ popular movie. It's really interesting. (2009 · 长春)
A. the B. an C. a D. /
- Mary has a bad cold. She has to stay in _____ bed. (2009 · 长沙)
A. a B. / C. the
- There's _____ 800-metre-long road behind _____ hospital. (2009 · 兰州)
A. an; an B. a; a C. an; the D. a; the
- How was _____ dinner at Mike's house?
—It was great. Mike's mum is _____ wonderful cook. (2009 · 通化)
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; an
- We can see _____ full moon on the evening of August _____ 15th every year. (2009 · 绵阳)
A. the; a B. a; a C. a; the D. the; the
- What should I buy for Tom's birthday?
—How about _____ camera? He loves taking photos. (2009 · 绍兴)

- A. a B. an C. the D. /
14. In Nanjing, we stayed at a very nice hotel. But I can't remember _____ name of it. (2009 • 孝感)
A. the B. a C. an D. /
15. —What would you like for _____ afternoon tea?
—Two pieces of bread and _____ cup of coffee, please. (2009 • 广州)
A. an; a B. /; a
C. a; the D. /; the
16. —How about _____ charity show?
—I should say it was _____ success. (2009 • 苏州)
A. the; a B. the; / C. a; a D. a; /
17. I want to go to Paris where I can learn _____ French language. (2009 • 沈阳)
A. / B. a C. an D. the
18. —How do you go to _____ work?
—I usually take _____ bus. (2009 • 深圳)
A. the; a B. /; a C. a; a D. the; /
19. —Do you have _____ QQ number?
—Sorry. I don't have one. (2009 • 济南)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
20. —Do you want to go to _____ action movie?
—No, I don't want to. (2009 • 黄冈)
A. a B. an C. /

冠词自测练习(2)

1. It is said that _____ umbrella was invented over four thousand years ago by Chinese people. (2008 • 杭州)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. Tony is _____ honest boy. And he is very sunny. (2008 • 桂林)
A. an B. a C. / D. the
3. Last night I saw _____ UFO flying in the sky and took some pictures of it. (2008 • 大庆)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
4. Linda always takes _____ active part in sports after school. (2008 • 上海)
A. / B. a C. an D. the
5. I looked under _____ table and found _____ pen I lost yesterday. (2008 • 苏州)
A. the; a B. the; the C. /; the D. the; /
6. —Are you good at playing _____ basketball or playing _____ piano?
—Both. (2008 • 深圳)

- A. a; a B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
7. More and more foreign students come to China to learn _____ Chinese. (2008 • 南京)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
8. There is _____ big square in _____ centre of our city. (2008 • 成都)
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the
9. Jack enjoys watching TV, while Tom is interested in listening to _____ music. (2008 • 天津)
A. the B. / C. a D. an
10. Liu Changchun is _____ first Chinese to join the Olympics. (2008 • 大连)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
11. —Do you know _____ university student who is talking with Joe?
—Yes, she's my cousin, Kate. (2007 • 成都)
A. a B. an C. the
12. Eric has _____ e-dog and its name is Hobo. (2007 • 山西)
A. a B. an C. the
13. _____ woman in a purple skirt is Betty's mother. (2007 • 河北)
A. The B. A C. An D. /
14. Don't talk to Simon like that. He is only _____ eleven-year-old boy. (2007 • 南京)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
15. —Will you get there by _____ train?
—No, I'll take _____ taxi. (2007 • 天津)
A. /; a B. a; the C. /; / D. the; /
16. *Harry Potter III* is _____ interesting story and we all like it. (2007 • 北京)
A. a B. an C. the D. /
17. My father usually reads morning papers before going to _____ work. (2007 • 上海)
A. the B. a C. an D. /
18. Peter likes playing _____ football very much, but he doesn't like _____ football I bought for him. (2007 • 兰州)
A. the; the B. /; / C. the; / D. /; the
19. —What's the matter with you?
—I caught _____ bad cold and had to stay in _____ bed. (2007 • 呼和浩特)
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; a D. a; /
20. —Why did you laugh just now?
—Ted wanted to tell us _____ very funny story,

but he forgot _____ end himself.
(2007·河南)

A. a; an B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the

第二章 名词

考点解读

◆考点归纳

名词	专有名词		指人、地、团体、机构等专有名称	
	普通名词	可数名词	基本概念	表示单个的人和事物
			必背内容	physics, maths 总是作为整体出现, 谓语用单数 pants, trousers, glasses 总是以复数形式出现
			名词复数	1. month—months; mouth—mouths 2. potato—potatoes; tomato—tomatoes 3. foot—feet; tooth—teeth 4. mouse—mice; child—children 5. knife—knives; wife—wives; life—lives; leaf—leaves 6. Chinese; Japanese; sheep; deer 7. German—Germans 8. a man teacher—men teachers 9. a boy student—boy students 10. an apple tree—apple trees
		集体名词	基本概念	表示一群人或一些事物的名称(只有单数形式)
			必背内容	1. 常见集体名词有: people, family, police, class, team 2. people 作“民族”讲时, 可用复数形式 peoples
		不可数名词	物质名词	基本概念 表示物质或不具备确定形状和大小的个体的物质
			必背内容	1. news, information, advice, room 是易考点 2. water, milk, rice, tea, air, rain, snow 是常见不可数名词 3. room 作“房间”讲时, 有复数形式
		抽象名词	基本概念	表示动作、状态、品质或其他抽象概念
			必背内容	在一些固定词组中, 抽象名词可用作可数名词, 如: have a cold 感冒; have a rest 休息; have a good time 过得愉快
名词的格	基本概念	有生命的	单数名词词尾/复数名词词尾如果没有 s	末尾 + 's
			复数名词末尾已有 s	末尾 + '
	必背内容	无生命的	用“名词 + of + 名词”的结构表示所有关系	
			1. Tom's and Sam's books (两者分别拥有), Tom and Sam's book (两者共同拥有) 2. a two days' holiday, a two-day holiday 3. in two or three days' time, in a few years' time, half an hour's time 4. on Mother's Day, on Women's Day 5. at the barber's, at my uncle's	

◆要点精析

中考名词考查重点排行榜

排行榜	2009	2008	2007
1	考查单数名词	考查单数名词	考查不可数名词
2	考查不可数名词	考查名词复数	考查名词所有格
3		考查名词所有格	考查单数名词
4			考查名词复数

中考名词考查点详表

考点	2009	2008	2007
名词所有格	two hours' drive	1. in 20 years' time 2. a two-thousand-word story 3. a friend of Jack's mother's	1. 7 minutes' walk 2. in one week's time 3. in two or three days' time 4. Tom and Sam's room 5. on Mother's Day
名词复数	five kilos of oil	1. potatoes 2. vegetables 3. lots of women teachers	1. the women teachers 2. teeth/feet 3. writers
单数名词	1. problem 2. way 3. cinema 4. computer 5. winter 6. information 7. rule 8. business 9. choice 10. price 11. flower 12. moment 13. fish 14. fruit	1. surprise 2. result 3. ground 4. copy 5. sound 6. knife 7. accent	1. shape 2. computer 3. library 4. camera 5. physics
不可数名词	1. bread 2. chicken 3. information 4. advice	advice	1. water 2. chicken 3. room 4. paper 5. information 6. news

典题解析

中考中名词的常见考查点集中在下面四点：

一、考查名词的含义

【例1】(2009年长春市中考试题)

—Where are you going?

—I'm going to the _____ to fly a kite.

- A. park B. library
C. museum D. post office

答案 A

解析 中考试题中对名词考查的一个方面,就是根据句子意思来确定单词的选项。A项意思是“公园”,B项意思是“图书馆”,C项意思是“博物馆”,D项意思是“邮局”。根据题意“我要去公园放风筝”,选择A。

【拓展】类似的名词类考查项目,考查的是对词汇的理

解和粗略记忆。这要求同学们在日常学习中多阅读。同时,在阅读过程中,不要过分依赖词典,应凭借对句意的理解大胆猜测。

【例2】(2009年广东省中考试题)

—It's really hot today. What drinks do we have in the fridge?

—We have some _____.

- A. noodle B. cheese
C. sausages D. lemonade

答案 D

解析 这道中考题也是考查名词的含义。本题给出的四个选项分别是:“面条、奶酪、香肠、柠檬汁”,根据题中“What drinks...”中 drinks 的限制,答案只能是D。

二、考查名词的所有格

【例题】(2009 年杭州市中考试题)

It is five years since we began to enjoy a _____ spring holiday each year.

- A. ten-day B. ten day
C. ten day's D. ten-days

答案 A

解析 “一个为期 10 天的春假”的英语表达应该是 “a ten-day spring holiday” 或 “a ten days' spring holiday”, 所以选择 A。

【拓展】类似的考点还有:

考点 1: an eight-kilometre walk, a two-thousand-word story, two hours' ride

考点 2: a 32-kilometre-long bridge, a five-month-old baby

考点 3: a friend of Jack's mother's

考点 4: Tom's and Sam's books (两者分别拥有), Tom and Sam's book (两者共同拥有)

三、考查名词的可数和不可数形式

【例题】(2009 年天津大港区中考试题)

There isn't any _____ in the corner to put the desk.

- A. room B. floor C. place D. ground

答案 A

解析 room 有两种含义。作可数名词时,意思是“房间”;作不可数名词时,意思是“空间”。句意为“角落里没有空间摆放桌子了”,考查的是 room 作为不可数名词的用法。

【拓展】下面这些不可数名词也不能小看啊!

考点 1: a piece of news, a piece of good advice

考点 2: fine weather, useful information

考点 3: not any room/space

如: What bad weather it is!

This is good news. We are all excited.

There is no enough room for us to live in.

四、考查名词的复数形式

【例题】(2009 年兰州市中考试题)

You should tell _____ possible to support your ideas.

- A. as many information as B. as much fact as
C. as many facts as D. as many news as

答案 C

解析 这道题的命题思路很巧。在考查 as...as 的同时,也考查了 many, much, 可数名词复数以及不可数名词搭配使用的语言点。注意 information 和 news 是不可数名词,不能和 many 连用。

【拓展】注意要熟记下面这些常考的名词复数形式:

考点 1: two months' holiday, seven months

考点 2: three women teachers, ten boy students

考点 3: two feet and twenty teeth

考点 4: twelve sheep, four deer, many people

真题精读

名词自测练习(1)

1. — You look worried. What's your _____?

— I have trouble learning English. (2009 · 南昌)

- A. name B. question
C. problem D. job

2. — I don't know the _____ to the science museum. What shall I do?

— A map is helpful, I think. (2009 · 青岛)

- A. price B. way
C. time D. place

3. Mike and his friend are going to the _____ to see the new action movie tonight. (2009 · 陕西)

- A. bookshop B. restaurant
C. concert D. cinema

4. — I want to send an e-mail at once. But I can't find a _____.

— Don't worry. There is one in my office. (2009 · 太原)

- A. CD player
B. telephone
C. computer

5. — How can I see thick snow in most northern parts of China?

— You have to wait till _____ comes, Steve. (2009 · 山西)

- A. summer
B. autumn
C. winter

6. Let's get some _____ about tourism on the Internet. (2009 · 山西)

- A. information
B. message
C. invention

7. — Why do you get up so early in the morning, Tarcy?

— I generally make it a _____ to be up by 7 to read English. (2009 · 武汉)

- A. plan B. wish
C. secret D. rule

8. —Do the dishes, Mike, or I will tell Mum!
—Mind your own _____, Sue! (2009 • 武汉)
- A. action B. duty
C. business D. way
9. —Oh, my God! We have missed the last bus. What shall we do?
—I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi. (2009 • 南京)
- A. choice B. decision
C. reason D. information
10. —I want to buy the book *Cold Mountain*. Do you know its _____?
—Not really. Maybe three dollars. (2009 • 宁波)
- A. cover B. size
C. colour D. price
11. Mr. White has a beautiful garden with many _____ in it. (2009 • 重庆)
- A. flowers B. grass
C. villages D. water
12. —Shall we go shopping now?
—Sorry. It's not the right _____. I'm too tired. (2009 • 安徽)
- A. way B. weather
C. place D. moment
13. I like _____ a lot, and my mother usually cooks it in different ways. (2009 • 河南)
- A. fish B. butter
C. potatoes D. noodles
14. John always says that he likes apples of all the _____. (2009 • 成都)
- A. vegetables B. fruits C. drinks
15. His favourite _____ is the Beatles and he's got lots of CDs. (2009 • 天津)
- A. film B. singer
C. band D. concert
16. In summer, ladies wear _____ to keep the sun off their eyes. (2009 • 昆明)
- A. sweaters B. sunglasses
C. skirts D. shorts
17. Sonia eats two _____ and a glass of milk every morning. (2009 • 昆明)
- A. bread B. chicken
C. eggs D. lettuce
18. —How far is your cousin's home from here?
—It's about two _____ drive. (2009 • 重庆)

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

19. —Good morning, madam. Can I help you?
—Sure, I'd like _____ for cooking vegetables. (2009 • 黄冈)
- A. two cups of coffee
B. three pieces of bread
C. one bowl of dumplings
D. five kilos of oil
20. We need to come up with a/an _____ and make a decision at once. (2009 • 通化)
- A. information B. advice
C. idea D. news

名词自测练习(2)

1. Can you imagine what life will be like in _____ time? (2008 • 河北)
- A. 20 years' B. 20 year's
C. 20-years' D. 20-years
2. My friend Dave helped me a lot by giving me _____ on English learning. (2008 • 成都)
- A. advices
B. many advice
C. some advice
3. —What did you see just now?
—I saw two _____ doctors _____ out of the house. (2008 • 深圳)
- A. woman; come B. woman; came
C. women; coming D. women; to come
4. British people eat _____ a lot, and they are usually cooked in different ways. (2008 • 青岛)
- A. chicken B. beef
C. fish D. potatoes
5. —We have no _____ in the fridge.
—Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages. (2008 • 宁波)
- A. vegetables B. eggs
C. meat D. fruit
6. The music made me think of the _____ of a running stream. (2008 • 安徽)
- A. shout B. noise
C. voice D. sound
7. Everyone needs to have at least _____ a night. (2008 • 昆明)
- A. eight hours' sleep

- B. three meals
C. two hours' rest
D. some time
8. When I hurriedly got to the airport, the lady at the window told me that there were no _____ left on that plane. (2008 • 河南)
A. places B. seats
C. space D. room
9. —Hi, Tom. Could you help me cut up the meat for dumplings?
—OK, Mom. But where is the _____? (2008 • 山西)
A. knife B. fork C. spoon
10. As a _____, he tries to give the firsthand information to the public as soon as possible. (2008 • 大连)
A. secretary B. passenger
C. professor D. reporter
11. There is good _____ for you. I've found your lost watch. (2007 • 广东)
A. news B. ideas
C. messages D. thoughts
12. —I don't know how to use this machine.
—It doesn't matter. Here is the _____. (2007 • 江西)
A. instruction B. direction
C. information D. advertisement
13. —Would you like some _____?
—No, thank you. I'm not hungry at all. (2007 • 陕西)
A. tea B. water
C. bread D. coffee
14. _____ room is big and bright. They like it very much. (2007 • 河北)
A. Tom and Sam
B. Tom's and Sam
C. Tom and Sam's
D. Tom's and Sam's
15. —Would you like to have a look at some pants?
They may fit you well.
—Well, I'd like to try those blue _____. (2007 • 黄冈)
A. pairs B. one
C. pant D. pair
16. —Excuse me, is the supermarket far from here?
—No, it's about _____. (2007 • 宁波)
A. 7 minutes walk
B. 7 minute walk
C. 7 minutes' walk
D. 7 minute's walk
17. Li Feng bought his mother a nice handbag on _____ Day. (2007 • 桂林)
A. Mother B. mother
C. Mother's D. mother's
18. All the students in my class decided to have the next meeting in one _____ time. (2007 • 沈阳)
A. week B. weeks
C. week's D. weeks'
19. They got much _____ on the Internet. (2007 • 天津)
A. photo B. ideas
C. message D. information
20. Here is a photo of _____. His family _____ in front of Eiffel Tower. (2007 • 青岛)
A. Mr. Shute; were
B. Mr. Shute's; are
C. Mr. Shute; was
D. Mr. Shute's; is

第三章 代词

考点解读

◆考点归纳

代词	人称代词	变化	人称	第一人称: I		第二人称: you			第三人称: he, she, it			
			数	单数	I	you	he, she, it					
				复数	we	you	they					
			格	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
		宾格		me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them	
	必考内容	1. teach sb. (宾格) English 2. it/one 在句中的不同用法; 在“Who is it?” 中, it 指心目中的人 3. you, he and I, 注意英语中“我”的位置										
		物主代词	种类	形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
	名词性			mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs	
	指示代词	必背内容	1. a friend of + 名词性物主代词 2. 注意 his/its 的形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词形式一致									
			基本概念	this	复数形式为 these	指在时间上或空间上离说话的人较近的人或物						
		that		复数形式为 those	指在时间上或空间上离说话的人较远的人或物							
		反身代词	必背内容	1. 打电话用语中, 表示“我是……时”, 表达是: This is... speaking. 表示“你是……吗?”表达是: Is that... speaking? 表示“你是谁?”表达是: Who is it? 2. The weather here is... than that... 3. The apples here are... than those...								
基本概念	myself			yourself	himself, herself, itself							
	ourselves		yourselves	themselves								
不定代词	必背内容	1. help oneself to sth. 2. teach oneself/learn by oneself 3. enjoy oneself/say to oneself/look at oneself in the mirror 4. by oneself										
		基本概念	常见的不定代词有: 1. all, none, no, both, neither, either, each, every, one 2. (a) little, (a) few 3. some, any, many, much 4. other, others, the other, the others, another 5. somebody, something, anybody, anything, nobody, nothing, everybody, everything									
	必背内容		1. 不定代词前置 something bad, anything special 2. Would you like something to eat? 3. another + 数字 = 数字 + more 4. on either side of... on both sides of... 5. a few, few, a little, little, only a little(a few), just a little(a few) 6. either of, neither of, both of, all of, none of									

◆要点精析

中考代词考查重点排行榜

排行榜	2009	2008	2007
1	考查 neither, either, both, little	考查不定代词前置	考查不定代词前置
2	考查人称代词宾格	考查 either, neither, few, little	考查 neither, none, few, little, both
3	考查名词性物主代词	考查代词宾格	考查名词性物主代词 mine, his
4	考查不定代词前置	考查反身代词	考查代词宾格、反身代词

中考代词考查点详表

考点	2009	2008	2007
不定代词前置	something special	1. nothing left 2. something cool	1. anything special 2. nothing unusual
不定代词	1. neither 2. both 3. another 4. other	1. Neither is OK. 2. few/a few 3. a little/little 4. everything 5. some 6. one	1. Neither is OK. 2. none 3. few/a few 4. a little/little 5. both 6. one
物主代词	1. mine 2. your 3. yours 4. her	1. mine 2. his	1. his 2. mine
人称代词	1. it 2. her 3. me	1. it 2. me 3. them	1. him 2. he
反身代词	1. yourself 2. myself	himself	myself

典题解析

代词主要考查的是人称代词(主格和宾格)、物主代词(形容词性和名词性)、不定代词(不定代词前置)、反身代词、指示代词。

一、考查形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词

【例 1】(2009 年山东青岛市中考试题)

Don't worry about your broken pen. You can use _____.

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

答案 B

解析 形容词性物主代词后必须修饰相应的名词,而名词性物主代词却是可以单独使用的。这里的 mine 相当于 my pen。

【例 2】(2009 年桂林市中考试题)

This is _____ desk. Mine is over there.

A. you B. your
C. yours D. yourself

答案 B

解析 因为题中横线后面有名词,所以应该使用形容词性物主代词。

【例 3】(2009 年湖北黄冈市中考试题)

—The toy dog in your hand is very nice. Is it _____?

—Yes, but I'll give it to my friend Lucy as _____ birthday present.

A. you; her B. yours; hers
C. yours; her D. you; hers

答案 C

解析 在中考测试中,对形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词同时考查的场合很多。例如这道题中,上句用yours,表示你的玩具狗 your toy dog;下句则使用形容词性物主代词 her, 因为其后面紧跟着名词 birthday present。

【拓展】在名词性物主代词的使用中,要注意:

1. a friend of + 名词性物主代词
2. Your pen is better than mine.
3. 注意 his/his 既是形容词性物主代词,又是名词性物主代词

二、考查人称代词主格和宾格

【例 1】(2009 年山东青岛市中考试题)

—A latest football magazine, please!

—Only one copy left. Would you like to take _____, sir?

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

答案 B

解析 中考考查代词时, it/one 的考查频度很高。it 强调“只剩下唯一的……”,而 one 强调“多选一”。这道题的关键点是 Only one copy left, 所以选择 B 答案。

【例 2】(2009 年杭州市中考试题)

—Do you know Alice?

—Yes. I know _____ very well.

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

答案 B

解析 her 既是人称代词宾格,又是形容词性物主代词。这道题中的 her 是人称代词宾格形式,作动词 know 的宾语。

【拓展】注意下面这些关于人称代词主格和宾格的考查点:

1. teach sb. (宾格) English
2. it/one
3. find it + 形容词 + to do sth.

三、对 neither, either, other, few, little 等的考查

【例 1】(2009 年重庆市中考试题)

—Who will send you to the new school, your mom or your dad?

—_____. I'll go there alone.

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

答案 C

解析 表达“两者都不选择”时,使用 neither; 如果“两者中选其一”,则要用 either。本题根据“I'll go alone.”知道“两者都不选”,所以选择答案 C。

【例 2】(2009 年山西省中考试题)

Mum and Dad are _____ movie lovers. They have

many hobbies in common.

- A. both B. either C. neither

答案 A

解析 both 表示“两者都……”或者“两者都选择”。在这道题中,强调“两者都……”,所以选择答案 A。

【例 3】(2009 年重庆市中考试题)

We don't have enough nurses to look after the patients. At least _____ are needed.

- A. ten another nurses B. more ten nurses
C. other ten nurses D. another ten nurses

答案 D

解析 考查 other, another, the other, the others 等在 2009 年的中考中比重有所增加。这道题的考查点是 another ten = ten more, 所以答案选 D。另外, one... the other... (一个……, 另一个……); some... the others... / some... others... (一些……, 其他……); the other forty people (另外的 40 人)。

【拓展】下面这几个考点是中考测试的高频点,在复习时要注意它们。

考点 1: on either side of... / on both sides of...

考点 2: either of / neither of / each of + 单数谓语

考点 3: both of / all of / none of + 复数谓语 (none 的谓语可用单数,也可用复数)

考点 4: every / every one of

考点 5: few / little / a few / a little

考点 6: only / just (a few, a little)

考点 7: too much / much too

四、考查不定代词

【例 1】(2009 年宁波市中考试题)

—Do you have anything important to say for yourself?

—_____ except sorry.

- A. Something B. Nothing
C. Anything D. Everything

答案 B

解析 考查不定代词时,主要依赖于对句意的理解。这道题的意思是:“你有什么重要的要说?”答句则是:“除了抱歉,我无话可说。”只有 B 选项 nothing 有此含义。

【例 2】(2009 年湖北黄冈市中考试题)

—Could you please tell me _____ in today's newspaper?

—Sorry, _____.

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