

*zhuanti quancheng beikao congshu*



全国著名特高级教师编写

# 初中英语



张学文 姜颖 主编



# 全程备考

东北师范大学出版社



# 初中英语专题

## 全程备考

□主编 张学文

□东北师范大学出版社

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## 初中英语专题全程备考

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# 出版说明

初高中专题全程备考丛书，以服务中考、高考为目的，力求从不同角度寻求中考总复习和高考总复习的规律和方法。素质教育的推进，中高考内容的变化，更加注重考生能力和素质的考查；命题范围遵循中学教学大纲，但不拘泥教学大纲；试题设计增加应用性和能力型题目；命题要把以知识立意转变为能力立意，在考查知识的同时，注重考查学科的综合能力。根据这一形势的发展变化，东北师范大学出版社，以服务于基础教育为宗旨，特组织全国一线的特高级教师，编写了初高中专题全程备考丛书。

该套丛书包括初高中数学、物理、化学、英语、语文共10个分册。它以现行教学大纲和中考、高考考纲为依据；以系统掌握各科知识，强化综合能力，应对中考、高考为目的，强调知识的系统性、网络化，注重点、线、面的联系，明确每一知识点的内涵和外延，谋求以不变的知识应对多变的题型。

在编写体例上，突出专题特色，按知识的相对独立性和内在联系，划分成专题，注重知识的纵向联系，旨在提高学生的概括能力和系统化思维能力。

在使用方法上，以贯穿每一学科体系的专题训练为主，横向知识渗透为辅。教与学过程的终结，已使学生掌握了基本知识，形成了初步解题能力，但尚不能完成中考、高考所要求的综合能力，随着中考、高考能力要求的提高，专题备考的层次也逐步加深，在纵向专题复习的过程中，将

横向知识进行合理的渗透，有利于学生建立专题结构知识体系和立体知识结构体系，提高应对中考和高考的能力。

关爱广大考生是我们教育工作者义不容辞的职责，愿我们的工作能够为广大师生提供高容量、高质量的信息服务。

东北师范大学出版社  
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47. The \_\_\_\_ (man) come here with their \_\_\_\_ (wife).
48. "Please give my best \_\_\_\_ (wish) to your family!"
49. A group of \_\_\_\_ (policemen) caught the gang of the \_\_\_\_ (thief).
50. The poor child was saved by some PLA \_\_\_\_ (woman) doctors.
51. Can you tell the difference between \_\_\_\_ (Frenchman) and \_\_\_\_ (German)?
52. We work with our hands and walk with our \_\_\_\_ (foot).
53. The old farmer has some \_\_\_\_ (cow) and a few \_\_\_\_ (sheep) on his farm.
54. Can you see some \_\_\_\_ (lady) and \_\_\_\_ (gentleman) are having a meeting in the park?
55. There are a few \_\_\_\_ (Japanese) in our school.

备考札记

## (2) 把下列英语短语译成汉语

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1.a piece of news    | 2.a piece of bread     |
| 3.a piece of paper   | 4.a piece of chalk     |
| 5.a piece of meat    | 6.a bag of rice        |
| 7.a pair of trousers | 8.a piece of work      |
| 9.a piece of advice  | 10.a bottle of orange  |
| 11.a bottle of ink   | 12.a bottle of wine    |
| 13.a glass of milk   | 14.a glass of water    |
| 15.a glass of beer   | 16.a basket of flowers |
| 17.a drop of water   | 18.a bowl of rice      |
| 19.a bowl of chicken | 20.a plate of fish     |
| 21.a plate of salad  | 22.a basket of food    |

## 2. 名词的格

① 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏意思相同或相近的短语

- | A 栏                             | B 栏                            |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.the brother of Tom            | A.fifteen minutes' <u>rest</u> |
| 2.the shoes of the men          | B. <u>Thomas's</u> sister      |
| 3.the room of Li Lei and Li Bin | C.the two boys' mother         |
| 4.the rulers of Lucy and Lily   | D.five hours' <u>walk</u>      |

## 备考札记

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 5.the pencil of someone else | E.at the doctor's          |
| 6.in the room of a doctor    | F.someone else's pencil    |
| 7.a walk of five hours       | G.Lucy's and Lily's rulers |
| 8.the mother of the two boys | H.Li Lei and Li Bin's room |
| 9.the sister of Thomas       | I.the men's shoes          |
| 10.a rest of fifteen minutes | J.Tom's brother            |

② 把下列英语译成汉语

- 1.the legs of the desk
- 2.the daughter of a poor farmer
- 3.the clothes of the rich
- 4.the very long and nice tail of the old black cat

5.a friend of my brother's

6.that big nose of David's

7.a friend of your husband

8.a friend of your husband's

③ 指出下列名词的作用

1.The Chinese people are hard-working.

2.I love my mother.

3.The doctor is a good father at home.

4.They call him a "cow".

5.The wood wall has broken down.

6.Mr Zhang, an English teacher, is our headteacher.

7.He cleans his room every day.

8.Go and get some chalk, child!

④ 把下列短语译成汉语

1.Five-year plan

2.A million pound note

3.Lü Sun's works

4.the People's Republic of China

5.Teachers' Day

6.tomorrow's machine

7.ten minutes' walk

8.China's agricultural

G.Lucy's and Lily's rulers

H.Li Lei and Li Bin's room

I.the men's shoes

J.Tom's brother



9. the capital of our country \_\_\_\_\_

10. a piece of paper \_\_\_\_\_

备考札记

## 参考答案

1. (1) 1. potatoes, tomatoes

2, 4, 5, 9, 为 radios, zoos, photos, kilos. 词末为两个元音字母的词, 变复数时, 在词尾加-s, photos 为外来词。

3, 22, 33, 为 water, milk, meat, chickens, water, milk, meat 为不可数名词。Chicken 作为鸡肉讲为不可数名词, 作小鸡讲为可数名词。

6, 7, 8, 为 shelves, knives, halves, leaves, lives, 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词多数变 f 为 v, 再加-es, 这样的词还有 wife-wives.

10, 37, 38, 为 boxes, watches, classes, 以 s, x, ch, sh 收尾的词, 在词尾加-es.

11, 12, 13, 39, 为 Girls, boys, months, mooncakes, monkeys.

16, 17, 18, 19, 为 teeth, men, women, children, feet 这些名词的复数形式不规则, 它们中有些保存了英语中古旧的复数形式。

20. 为 Germans.

21, 25, 为 sheep, Chinese, 它们单复数同形, 这样的词还有 Japanese.

23, 24, 为 fish, fishes. fish 的复数形式为 fish, 但表示不同种类的鱼时, 可以加复数词尾。

26, 27, 为 glasses, trousers, 这两词经常以复数的形式出现, 因为它们是由两部分构成的。

28, 29, 为 Congratulations, Thanks. 它们经常以复数形式出现。

30, 31, 为 hair, hairs, fruit, fruits. hair 和 fruit 通常用作单数, 表示总体; 但若表示若干根头发, 若干种水果, 则需用这两个词的复数形式。

## 备考札记

32, 36, 为 factories, cities. factory, city 是以“辅音字母 + y”收尾的词, 变 “y” 为 “i” 再加-es.

34, 35, 为 people, police 经常用作复数形式。

40, 为 news, news 为不可数名词, 一条消息为 a piece of news.

有些东西在汉语里是可数的, 在英语中是不可数的, 如果要表示“一个”这类概念, 就加 a piece of 这类定语。

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46. 为 families, cities, countries. Children, candies, flies, libraries, 以辅音加 y 结尾的名词先变 y 为 i, 加 es.

47. men, wives

48. wishes 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词加 es 读 [iz]

49. policemen, thieves 以 f 结尾的词去掉 f 加 ves.

50. women, 当 man 和 woman 修饰的名词变复数时, man 和 woman 要随之变成 men 和 women.

51. Frenchmen, Germans

52. feet

53. cows, sheep. sheep 单数和复数形式一样。

54. ladies, gentleman

55. Japanese. Chinese 和 Japanese 变复数时词形不变。

(2) 1. 一条消息 2. 一片面包 3. 一张纸 4. 一根粉笔  
 5. 一块肉 6. 一袋大米 7. 一条裤子 8. 一项工作  
 9. 一条建议 10. 一瓶橘汁 11. 一瓶墨水 12. 一瓶  
 葡萄酒 13. 一杯奶 14. 一杯水 15. 一杯啤酒  
 16. 一篮花 17. 一滴水 18. 一碗米饭 19. 一碗鸡  
 肉 20. 一盘鱼肉 21. 一盘沙拉 22. 一篮食物

2. ① 1. J. Tom's brother. Tom's 是名词所有格在名词的词尾加 's, 多用于有生命的东西。

2. I. the men's shoes 不规则复数名词的所有格, 要加 's, 如 Children's Day.

3. H. Li Lei and Li Bin's room 表示共同的所有关系, 在最后一词的末尾加 's.

## 备考札记

4. G. Lucy's and Lily's rulers 表示各自的所有关系时，一系列的名词末尾均须加 's，意思是露西和莉莉各自的尺子。
5. F. someone else's pencil. 几个词作为一个单位时，'s 应加在最后一词的末尾。
6. E. at the doctor's. 在表示店铺、处所、某人家时，名词所有格后面，一般省略它所修饰的名词。
7. D. five hours' walk. 表示时间、距离、国家、城镇的无生命的名词，也可加 "'s" 表示所有格，另复数名词的所有格只需在词尾加 "'s"。
8. C. the two boys' mother 以-s 结尾的复数形式名词，末尾仅加 "'s"。
9. B. Thomas's sister 以-s 结尾的单数人名变为所有格时，一般应加 's.
10. A. fifteen minute's rest 同 7。
- ②1. 桌腿，无生命的名词的所有格用 "of" 结构来表示。
2. 一个贫农的女儿。's 的所有格和 of 所有格可通用。也可以说 a poor farmer's daughter.
3. 富人的衣服。of 所有格用于名词化的形容词。
4. 老黑猫又长又美的尾巴。of 的所有格用于名词的修饰语较多时。
5. 我兄弟的一个朋友。of + 's 两种结构结合起来，表示部分。
6. 大卫的那个鼻子。of + 's 双重所有格又具有感情色彩。
7. a friend of your husband 你丈夫的朋友和 a friend of your husband's 有所不同，后者是你丈夫的一个朋友（因为你丈夫不止一个朋友）。
- 注：在 5, 8 题中，所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词（如 a, two, some, any, no, few, this, that 等），可用双重所有格，of + 's，所属词前面有指示代词表示赞赏或厌恶等情况。如题 6。
- ③ 1. 主语 2. 宾语 3. 表语 4. 宾语补足语  
5. 定语 6. 同位语 7. 状语 8. 独立成分
- ④1. 五年计划 2. 百万英镑的钞票

## 备考札记

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 3. 鲁迅的著作       | 4. 中华人民共和国 |
| 5. 教师节         | 6. 未来的机器   |
| 7. (走)十分钟的路(程) | 8. 中国的农业   |
| 9. 我国的首都       | 10. 一张纸    |

## (二) 冠词

## (1) 完成下列短语

- |                                |                            |                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>a</u> bag                | 2. <u>an</u> arm           | 3. <u>a</u> "F"  |
| 4. <u>a</u> unit               | 5. <u>an</u> eye           | 6. <u>a</u> lake |
| 7. <u>a</u> month              | 8. <u>an</u> idea          | 9. <u>a</u> ball |
| 10. <u>an</u> object           | 11. <u>an</u> umbrella     |                  |
| 12. <u>a</u> university        | 13. <u>a</u> half          |                  |
| 14. <u>an</u> honest man       | 15. <u>an</u> empty bottle |                  |
| 16. <u>a</u> poor fisherman    | 17. <u>a</u> old house     |                  |
| 18. <u>an</u> interesting film | 19. <u>an</u> exciting boy |                  |
| 20. <u>a</u> Young Pioneer     |                            |                  |

## (2) 在需要的情况下填入适当的冠词

1. Can you turn off the light, please?
2. Where is the toilet?
3. For lunch, I had a sandwich and an apple. The sandwich wasn't very nice.
4. My grandma had a cat and two dogs. The cat was black and the dogs were white.
5. Last night after dinner I told my family the bad news. I got an "E" in the English exam.
6. The lion is the king of the animals.
7. The rain was over, there were stars in the sky.
8. The earth turns around the sun.
9. Here's a letter for you. This letter is from Kate's.
10. The report will be ready in a day or two.
11. We work eight hours a day.
12. Pass me a pencil, please.
13. A teacher should be strict with his students.

- A/ 14. The story was written by      farmer.
15. ~~The~~ horse is a useful animal.
16. Even a child can answer that question.
17. I'm going to ~~the~~ town.
18. There's no place like ~~the~~ home.
19. He was a sheet man with big ~~the~~ head, red ~~the~~ face.
20. He gets up early in      morning and goes to bed late in ~~the~~ evening.
21. She goes to ~~X~~ school by bike.
22. ~~X~~ China is in ~~the~~ Asia (亚洲).
23. He's from ~~the~~ United States.
24. They pulled her by ~~the~~ hair.
25. The island is to ~~the~~ south of Guangdong.
26. ~~X~~ Changjiang River is ~~the~~ largest river in China.
27. Oct. 1st is ~~X~~ National day.
28. ~~X~~ Greens live upstairs.
29. ~~X~~ knowledge begins with ~~X~~ practice.
30. What do you think of ~~the~~ music? I love ~~the~~ music very much.
31. It's a pleasure to talk with you.
32. We can't live without ~~X~~ air.
33. It's pleasant to walk in ~~X~~ soft snow.
34. Open the window. ~~the~~ air is so bad.
35. It's a wonderful tea.
36. What a heavy rain!
37. She likes playing ~~X~~ football.
38. If ~~X~~ winter comes, can ~~X~~ spring be far behind.
39. School begins in ~~X~~ September.
40. She came to Beijing in ~~the~~ September of 1965. ~~the~~
41. We had a very hot summer this year.
42. What did you have for ~~X~~ breakfast?
43. I had a wonderful lunch.
44. He sits in ~~X~~ front of me but at ~~the~~ back of Li Ming.

备考札记

## 备考札记

45. There was an accident this morning, and both ~~the~~ mother and ~~a~~ child are safe.
46. ~~The~~ boys and ~~the~~ girls like playing.
47. Nature must be controlled by ~~the~~ man.
48. He lives in ~~in~~ Shanghai.
49. She is ~~the~~ tallest girl in Class 2.
50. The ball hit him on ~~the~~ head.
51. We live on ~~the~~ third floor.

(3) 用 a, an 或 the 填空

**A. A Foolish Girl**

Mary was 1 foolish girl who thought only about beautiful clothes. One morning she was walking along 2 road with 3 basket full of ~~X~~ eggs. She was going to the city to sell them and to buy clothes with 5 money. She was walking in 6 middle of 7 road, thinking of 8 clothes she was going to buy. Suddenly 9 big car came toward her. Mary jumped out of the way, dropped 10 basket, and 11 eggs were broken.

**B. Use it in My Garden**

Once Mark Twain, 1 American writer, wanted to borrow 2 book from 3 friend of his. 4 friend told him that he never allowed anyone to take books from his library. If Mark Twain wanted to use 5 books, he must use them in 6 library. He could not take them home with him.

7 few days later, this same friend wanted to borrow 8 lawn mower (剪草机) from Mark Twain in order to cut his grass. Mark Twain said, though my lawn mower is 9 old one, I have never allowed anyone to take it from my home. you want to use 10 lawn mower, use it in my garden.

**参考答案**

- (1) 1.a    2.an    3.an    4.a    5.an    6.a    7.a  
     8.an    9.a    10.an    11.an    12.a    13.a    14.an