

# 湘教考苑

XIANGJIAO KAOYUAN ZHONGKAO ZONGFUXI

# 中考总复习

● 本书编写组 编



英语

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# 写给同学

亲爱的同学,当你翻阅这本饱蘸浓厚深情、汇集中考一线名师多年复习理念的图书时,你是否意识到,你已经拥有了叩开中考大门的金钥匙呢?《湘教考苑·中考总复习·英语》由一线名师在系统分析各地市中考命题特点及题型设置的基础上,精心编撰而成。全书共分三编,以“三轮复习”为编写理念,以“课时学案”为复习模式,详解精析,巧妙点拨,透析中考,是中考备战的最佳选择,是圆梦的杠杆支点。

## 特色一 三轮一回返

借鉴杜郎口中学、昌乐二中等名校课改成功经验。一轮教材知识梳理,完善知识体系;二轮语法专题突破,对应考点,强化专题训练;三轮题型综合演练,提高知识运用能力;考前复习效果评估,提高学生应试技巧,提升学生考试能力。

## 特色二 课时复习案

采用“复习课案”模式进行编写。内容严格按照课堂环节、复习用时设置。归纳系统,剖析透彻,点拨精炼,选题经典,做到知识易明,问题易清,效果易升。

## 特色三 图书一本装

成书采用简洁一本装模式。成书,含前三轮复习过程,复习效果评估及答案;复习效果评估,题目新颖,题型紧扣中考;答案突出方法点拨、技巧提炼和学生规范答题意识的培养。

## 特色四 人性化设计

重点内容文本框标记;原白护眼纸,高仿真演练试题,充足的答题空间。人性化设计,让每一位学生从高品质教育图书中享受学习的快乐。



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# 第一编 基础梳理篇

## 七年级(上)

### Units 1-4

#### 基础整合

##### 【语境活用】

根据短文内容及首字母提示完成单词

Hello, my 1. n \_\_\_\_\_ is Gina. Here are two 2. p \_\_\_\_\_ of my family. My 3. f \_\_\_\_\_ are in the first photo. We are very happy. In the next picture is my 4. r \_\_\_\_\_. It's clean and tidy. There is a 5. c \_\_\_\_\_ and a notebook on the desk. I always do my homework online, and write down some mistakes in the 6. n \_\_\_\_\_.

My 7. f \_\_\_\_\_ is Jenny. We are very close friends. Her telephone 8. n \_\_\_\_\_ is 232-3299. Yesterday, I lost my notebook. I 9. c \_\_\_\_\_ her and asked her for help. She helped me find it. I 10. t \_\_\_\_\_ she is a nice person.

##### 【重点句型】

##### 1. 询问名字的疑问句

——你叫什么名字?

——艾伦。

—— \_\_\_\_\_ is your \_\_\_\_\_?

——Alan.

##### 2. 询问电话号码的特殊疑问句

你的电话号码是多少?

\_\_\_\_\_ your telephone number?

##### 3. 表示祝福的祈使句

祝你们过得愉快!

\_\_\_\_\_ good day!

##### 4. Where 引导的特殊疑问句

我的书包在哪里?

\_\_\_\_\_ my schoolbag?

#### 考点突破

##### 考点一 辨析 it 和 one

##### 【巧学妙记】

- one 作代词,代替上文提到的一个人或物;如果是两个或两个以上的人或物则用 ones 代替。如:I don't like red apples. Please give me green ones.  
我不喜欢红苹果,请给我青苹果。
- it 则指上文提到的同一个事物。如:  
I like your book. Where did you buy it?  
我喜欢你的书,你在哪里买的?

##### 【趁热打铁】

- May I use your calculator?  
—Sorry. I left \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. it      B. one      C. this      D. that
- What can I do for you?  
—I want \_\_\_\_\_ iPad for my daughter. She needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2013 衡阳)  
A. an; one      B. a; one      C. an; it

##### 考点二 辨析 find, look for, find out 和 discover

##### 【巧学妙记】

- find 强调找的结果,其宾语往往是某个丢失的东西或人。另外,find 可接复合结构,常用的有:find it+adj+to do sth. 发现做某事……
- look for 意为“寻找”,强调找的动作,是延续性动词词组。
- find out 意为“查明、发现、了解”,指经过认真观察、调查或研究把某事、某物查出来、搞清楚,多用于复杂而不容易直接查出的情况。
- discover 意为“发现、发觉”,指发现某种情况或发现早已存在而未为人知的东西。

##### 【趁热打铁】

- 大卫发现学好汉语不容易。  
David finds \_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_ learn Chinese well.  
(2013 永州)



2. —What are you doing?

—I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my English book. (2012 永州)

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

### 【考点三】 Thank you for... 的用法

**【巧学妙记】** thank you for... 表示“为……而感谢”，也可以说 thanks for, 后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。如：

Thank you for helping me.

= Thanks for helping me.

= Thanks for your help.

谢谢你帮助我。

### 【拓展延伸】

thanks to 意为“由于, 多亏”, 相当于 because of, 后接名词或动名词。如：

Thanks to your help, I finished my homework early. 多亏你的帮助, 我提前做完了作业。

### 【趁热打铁】

1. Thank you very much \_\_\_\_\_ everything you've done for me. (2013 衡阳改编)

- A. for            B. to            C. at

2. Thanks a lot for \_\_\_\_\_ (取回) me the notebook I left in the lecture hall. (2014 烟台)

3. Because of Sandy, I got the well-paid job. (改为同义句) (2015 原创题)

\_\_\_\_\_ Sandy, I got the well-paid job.

### 【考点四】 What about...? ……怎么样?

**【巧学妙记】** What about...? 意为“……怎么样?”, about 为介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词, 可用于询问情况及提出建议。如：

I like documentaries. What about you?

我喜欢纪录片。你呢?

What about going out for a walk?

出去散步怎么样?

### 【拓展延伸】

How about...? 与 What about...? 意思相同, 可以互换。如：

What about going shopping tomorrow?

= How about going shopping tomorrow?

明天去购物怎么样呢?

### 【趁热打铁】

1. —What about \_\_\_\_\_ a rest?

—Let's go for a walk. (2013 邵阳)

- A. to take    B. take    C. taking

2. —It's a fine day today. How about \_\_\_\_\_?

—Sounds great!

- A. going hiking                      B. go to hike

C. go hiking

### 【考点五】 must modal v. 必须

#### 【巧学妙记】

1. must 侧重说话者的主观看法, 认为有必要或有义务去做某事, 只有现在时一种形式。如：

We must go at once.

我们必须马上走。

其否定式 mustn't 意为“一定不要、不允许”。

2. must 表示很有把握的推测时, 意为“一定”“肯定”, 只用于肯定句, 其表示否定的猜测用 can't。如：

They must be very tired after a long walk.

长途步行之后, 他们一定很累。

3. must 引导的疑问句, 否定回答用 don't have to 或 needn't。

#### 【趁热打铁】

1. —Must I be in hospital for a week, doctor?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can go back home tomorrow. (2014 益阳)

- A. needn't                              B. mustn't

C. can't

2. —Dad, must we wait until the light becomes green?

—Yes, I'm afraid we \_\_\_\_\_. That's the traffic rule. (2013 河南)

- A. can                                      B. may

C. have to                                  D. need

### 【考点六】 I think it's in your grandparents' room.

我想它在你祖父母的房间里。

**【巧学妙记】** I think... 意为“我想……, 我认为……”, 后面可跟 that 引导的宾语从句, that 可以省略。

think 也可用于 I think so. 句型, 意为“我认为是这样的”, 其否定句为“I don't think so”。如：

—It is going to rain tomorrow.

——明天要下雨。

—I don't think so.

——我不这么想。

If winter comes, can spring be far behind? (P. B. Shelley, British poet)

冬天来了, 春天还会远吗? (英国诗人 P. B. 雪莱)

## 【拓展延伸】

1. sb. think(s)... 意为“某人认为……”,后跟 that 引导的宾语从句,从句表达否定意义时,形式上否定主句。主句中含有 think 时,变反意疑问句分两种情况:

(1) 主句主语是第一人称时,反问从句(主句若是否定形式,则反问句用肯定形式)

I think she is going to Beijing tomorrow, isn't she?

我认为她明天要去北京,不是吗?

(2) 主句主语是第二、三人称时,反问主句。如:

Tom thinks Lucy will help him, doesn't he?

汤姆认为露西将会帮助他,不是吗?

2. sb. think(s) it + 形容词 (+ for sb.) + to do... 意为“某人认为(某人)做某事……”

## 【趁热打铁】

1. —She always does her homework more carefully than her younger brother, doesn't she?

—\_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes she does but sometimes she does not. (2014 娄底改编)

- A. I think so  
B. I don't think so  
C. I'm afraid so

2. —You think grandpa and grandma will be late, \_\_\_\_\_?

—No, the train is usually on time. (2014 苏州)

- A. do you                      B. don't you  
C. do they                      D. don't they

3. —I think \_\_\_\_\_ good to study with a group.

—I agree with you. Groupwork makes us study better. (2012 郴州)

- A. that                          B. it  
C. its

## 【基础过关】

## I. 单项选择

1. —There is still a copy of this book in the library.

Will you go and borrow \_\_\_\_\_?

—No, I will buy \_\_\_\_\_ in the bookstore.

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

2. —I think your parents will go to the party next week.

—\_\_\_\_\_. They are going to New York for a business trip.

- A. They'd love to              B. I don't think so  
C. You're welcome          D. I'm afraid so

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher, I've made great progress in English study.

- A. Instead of                  B. Thanks to  
C. As well                      D. According to

4. Try to sing more English songs, and you will find it interesting \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language. (2012 衡阳)

- A. learning    B. learns    C. to learn

5. I bought a new shirt for John, \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't like it. (2012 湘潭)

- A. because                      B. and  
C. but

## II. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

6. Ann often \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some eggs and milk for breakfast.

7. —Is this your \_\_\_\_\_ (dictionary)?

—Yes, it is. It's an English-Chinese one.

8. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ on the table is broken. (glass) (2012 永州)

9. The little boy speaks English very \_\_\_\_\_. (good) (2012 永州)

10. If you don't tell me what the problem is, I can't \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you. (2013 南京)

## III. 完成句子

11. 谢谢你给我看你的全家福。

\_\_\_\_\_ showing me your family photo.

12. 请把这些书带给你的哥哥。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ these books \_\_\_\_\_ your brother.

13. 火警请拨 119。

\_\_\_\_\_ the police \_\_\_\_\_ 119 in case of fire.

14. 这个故事很有趣,让我们一起来读一读吧。

(2014 北京)

The story is very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_ read it together.

15. 早起锻炼,有益健康。

(2014 陕西)

It's good for your health to \_\_\_\_\_ early and exercise.

【中考过关】

I. 完形填空 (2014 张家界)

Hi, my name is Sam. I just got a wonderful 1 for my birthday! My parents gave me a *scooter* (滑板车). I'm so 2. A scooter is a lot of fun and it's *convenient* (方便的). But you 3 be very careful when you drive a scooter.

When I first learn to 4 a scooter, I didn't know anything about scooters. My friend taught me how to start the scooter. He showed me how to make the scooter go and how to make the scooter stop. Then I had to practice. 5, I was very nervous when I rode my scooter. But I kept practicing and I got 6. Now I think riding a scooter is fun and I drive 7.

When I am on my scooter, I really try to be safe. I 8 wear a *helmet* (头盔) when I am on my scooter. The helmet protects my 9 if I fall. I also follow all the traffic laws. These laws keep me safe. I really like riding my scooter around the city. I can get to places very easily and quickly. Do you 10 a scooter? Maybe one day we can go somewhere together on our scooters.

1. A. gift      B. tool      C. toy
2. A. sorry      B. happy      C. angry
3. A. can      B. may      C. must
4. A. start      B. stop      C. drive
5. A. In the beginning      B. In the middle  
C. At last
6. A. better      B. worse      C. faster
7. A. nowhere      B. everywhere      C. somewhere
8. A. never      B. seldom      C. always
9. A. head      B. knees      C. arms
10. A. want      B. have      C. like

II. 阅读理解

( A )

(2013 湘西)

Travel Information

Place of interest (景点)	Fenghuang Ancient Town	Mount Bamian (八面山)	Zhang Jiajie Forest Park
Location (位置)	Fenghuang County(县)	Longshan County	Zhang Jiajie District (地区)

续表

Phone Number	8228386	8323452	8572190
Price of Ticket	150 <i>yuan</i>	120 <i>yuan</i>	320 <i>yuan</i>
Famous sights	Old buildings by a beautiful Tuo River	The grassland on the top of the mountain	A famous forest park

11. You can visit a famous forest park in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Fenghuang      B. Mount Bamian  
C. Zhang Jiajie
12. If you don't know how to get to Mount Bamian, you can call \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 8228386      B. 8323452  
C. 8572190
13. If you want to visit Fenghuang Ancient Town, you need to pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 150 *yuan*      B. 120 *yuan*  
C. 320 *yuan*
14. Fenghuang Ancient Town is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. old buildings      B. the grassland  
C. a forest park
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most expensive of the three.  
A. Mount Bamian  
B. Zhang Jiajie Forest Park  
C. Fenghuang

( B )

(15 预测)

Everyone is willing to help others. Do you agree with me?

Are you looking for something fun and would you like to help others in your spare time? Then join us to be a volunteer! We're a *non-profit* (非盈利的) organization. We have volunteer jobs of all ages. Anyone, from twelve-year-old children to people in their seventies can become a volunteer.

You can help people in many ways. Schools need help with taking care of children while parents are working. Hospitals need volunteers to look after children while their parents are seeing a doctor. Animal lovers can help take care of those dogs and cats without homes. There is something for everyone.

Any message for him? 要留口信给他吗?  
I'll call him back. 我会再打电话给他的。



## 3. 询问年龄

—她几岁了? —五岁了。

—\_\_\_\_\_ is she?

—She is \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4. 询问最喜欢的学科

—你最喜欢的学科是什么?

—我最喜欢的学科是音乐。

—\_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ subject?

—My \_\_\_\_\_ subject is music.

## 5. 询问原因的疑问句

—你为什么喜欢星期五?

—因为第二天是星期六。

—\_\_\_\_\_ do you like Friday?

—\_\_\_\_\_ the next day is Saturday.

## 考点突破

### 考点一 look v. 看;看上去

**【巧学妙记】** look 指集中注意力地看,是有意的,强调“看”的动作。单独使用时,用来引起对方的注意;如果跟宾语,常用 look at;作系动词表示“看起来”,后接形容词作表语。如:

You look more beautiful in red.

你穿着红色衣服看上去更漂亮。

### 【拓展延伸】

#### 辨析 see, watch 和 read

- see 强调看的结果,意为“看见,看到”。常用词组: see the doctor 看病, see a film 看电影。
- watch 强调“专注地看”,有欣赏的意味,常用于看电视、看球赛等,常用词组: watch TV 看电视, watch a game 看比赛。
- read 指“阅读”,常用于看书、看报等。

### 【趁热打铁】

1. 汤姆下午在机场为他的朋友送行。

Tom will \_\_\_\_\_ his friend \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon in the airport. (2013 益阳)

2. —You look \_\_\_\_\_ today.

—Yes. I stayed up late last night to watch a talk show.

A. easily B. well C. tired D. smart

3. —Where is your father? (2014 重庆 A 卷改编)

—He \_\_\_\_\_ the World Cup in the living room.

A. is watching B. watches

C. is reading

D. reads

### 考点二 辨析 take, bring, get, fetch 和 carry

#### 【巧学妙记】

- take 有“拿,取”之意,常用 take... to... 表示把某物(人)从说话处带到别处。另外,在购物时, take 可以代替 buy, 表示买下。
- bring 意为“带来,拿来”, bring... to... 与 take... to... 所表示的方向相反,指把某物(人)从别处带到说话处。
- get 意为“取来,拿来”,口语用语,与 fetch 基本同义。
- fetch 意为“取来,拿来”,指一往一返,相当于 go and bring, 去取了东西或带人再返回到出发处,强调动作的往返。
- carry 意为“提,拿”,不强调方向性,有负重之意。

#### 【趁热打铁】

1. —Sam, my iPhone is in my bedroom. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ it for me?

—No problem.

(2013 荆州)

A. bring B. fetch C. take D. carry

2. —I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ my exercise book at home this morning.

—It doesn't matter. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ it here this afternoon. (2014 达州)

A. left; to take B. forgot; bringing

C. left; to bring D. forgot; to bring

3. Look! The police \_\_\_\_\_ the food onto the truck on the bank of the river. (2015 原创题)

A. am getting B. is taking

C. are carrying D. are fetched

4. The boats will \_\_\_\_\_ you to different places for swimming. (2013 长沙改编)

A. bring B. take C. fetch

### 考点三 need v. 需要

**【巧学妙记】** need 作行为动词时,有人称和数的变化,后面可接名词、代词、动名词及带 to 的动词不定式,可用于肯定句、疑问句和否定句中。如:

I don't need to see the doctor. 我不需要看病。

#### 【拓展延伸】

- need 作情态动词时,无人称或数的变化,后接动词原形,多用于否定句和疑问句中。
- 由 need 引出的一般疑问句,肯定回答常用 must 或 have to; 否定答语常用 needn't。
- 由 must 引出的一般疑问句,肯定回答用 must, 否定答语用 needn't 或 don't have to。

I'm not following you. 我听不懂你的话。

You made it worse. 你让事情变得更糟。

**【趁热打铁】**

1. —Must I start now?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. (2013 娄底)  
A. mustn't                      B. can't  
C. needn't
2. The left-behind children (留守儿童) need \_\_\_\_\_ (take) good care of. (2015 原创题)

**【考点四】 how much 多少**

**【巧学妙记】** how much 可询问价格,意为“多少钱”,也可询问不可数名词的数量、程度,意为“多少”。如:  
How much bread do you want? 你想要多少面包?  
How much do you love your country?  
你有多热爱你的国家?

**【拓展延伸】**

1. 提问价格常用句式  
① How much is/are sth. ?  
② How much do/does sth. cost?  
③ What's the price of sth. ?
2. 用 how much/how many 对数量提问  
How much+不可数名词+is+其他?  
How many+可数名词+are+其他?

**【趁热打铁】**

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your new schoolbag?  
—It's ¥30. (2014 永州)  
A. How many                      B. How much  
C. How long
2. There are fifty students in our class.  
\_\_\_\_\_ students are there in your class?

**【考点五】 Let's have strawberries and apples then.**

那么让我们吃草莓和苹果吧。

**【巧学妙记】** Let's do sth. 表示提建议,意为“让我们做某事吧”,反意疑问句为 shall we。如:  
Let's play the guitar, shall we?  
让我们弹吉他吧,好吗?

**【拓展延伸】**

表建议的方式有以下几种

1. Let us do sth. 表示请求第三者允许,意为“让我们做某事吧”,反意疑问句一般用 will you。  
2. Why not do sth. = Why don't you do sth. ? 为什么不……呢?  
3. Would you like to do sth. ...? 你想做……吗?

**【趁热打铁】**

1. China plans to let tourists \_\_\_\_\_ the Xisha islands in the South China Sea this year. (2012 临沂)  
A. visit                              B. visits  
C. visiting                          D. visited
2. When we are in a foreign country, let's do as the Romans do, \_\_\_\_\_? (2014 苏州吴江区模拟)  
A. will you                          B. shall we  
C. aren't you                        D. don't you
3. What a fine day! Why not \_\_\_\_\_ outside? (2013 湘西)  
A. having a walk                  B. to have a walk  
C. have a walk

**【考点六】 My birthday is on May 2nd. 我的生日是5月2日。**

**【巧学妙记】** May 是名词,意为“五月”,所有月份名词的首字母在任何情况下都要大写。月份前不用冠词,使用介词 in,若月份后面跟具体日期时,月份前要用介词 on。如:

January 一月    September 九月

**【拓展延伸】**

辨析介词 in, on 和 at

1. 介词 in 常与表示“一段时间”的名词搭配,表示世纪、年、季节、月和某一天的各部分。  
2. 介词 on 表示具体某一天或具体某一天的上午、下午或晚上。  
3. 介词 at 常与“钟点时刻”搭配,表示“在具体的某一时刻”。

**【趁热打铁】**

1. Li Yuchun is my favorite singer. I once met her \_\_\_\_\_ 2012 in Hunan. (2013 徐州)  
A. to                                  B. on  
C. at                                  D. in
2. I get up \_\_\_\_\_ 6:30 in the morning. (2014 永州)  
A. in                                  B. at  
C. on
3. Nanjing Lishui Strawberry Festival opened \_\_\_\_\_ March in Fujiabian Modern Agricultural Park this year. (2014 南京)  
A. on                                  B. at  
C. in                                  D. to




**沙场练兵**
**【基础过关】****I. 单项选择**

1. A ship sank off an island in R. O. Korea \_\_\_\_\_ April 16, 2014. (2014 怀化)  
A. on B. in  
C. at
2. —It's half an hour's walk from here to the airport.  
—Don't worry. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you there by my car.  
A. bring B. get  
C. take D. carry
3. —\_\_\_\_\_ is the red shirt?  
—It's 50 yuan. (2013 湘西)  
A. How much B. How many  
C. How old
4. —Meng Fei had his arm broken while recording *If You Are The One* in Beijing.  
—Really? Then perhaps he \_\_\_\_\_ host TV programs for some time.  
A. needn't B. mustn't  
C. shouldn't D. can't
5. —Why does Tina look so \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
—She's won the first prize in the English contest.  
A. happier B. happy  
C. happiest D. happily

**II. 用括号内所给单词或根据汉语提示完成句子**

6. The old man lives on the \_\_\_\_\_ (five) floor. (2013 永州)
7. He brushes his \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth) before sleep every night.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (she) favorite color is white.
9. The Internet is becoming a \_\_\_\_\_ (有用的) tool for students. (2014 安徽)
10. Taylor Swift held a concert in Shanghai on \_\_\_\_\_ (三月) 30, 2014. (2014 盐城)

**III. 完成句子**

11. 我想她是住在那里的, 但我不敢肯定。  
I think she lives there but I couldn't say \_\_\_\_\_.

12. 去西单购物再看场演出怎么样?

How about \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ a show in Xidan?

13. 从你办公室到银行有多远?

How far is it \_\_\_\_\_ your office \_\_\_\_\_ the bank?

14. —你多久回来?

—一个月以后。 (2014 宜宾)

—\_\_\_\_\_ will you come back?

—In a month.

15. 这是他第四次帮我摆脱困难。 (2014 陕西)

This is his \_\_\_\_\_ time to help me out of trouble.

**【中考过关】****I. 完形填空**

(2014 长沙)

This morning I got an e-mail from Roy. It seems that my boy really enjoys his new life at Harvard University.

The 1 made me think of the first day when we moved into this house.

Little Roy ran around the new house with great excitement and tried to move his own things into the house such as his toys, books and clothes. 2, his little hand knocked over(打翻) a bottle of paint on the shelf. The paint made the tidy floor and white wall a terrible mess(一团糟). "Oh, my God!" My wife rushed in angrily. I looked at my son, and his small face was filled with 3.

I 4 and held his hand, "Take it easy, Roy. Now let's do something to make it look 5." I took out a 6. "You see, Dad is a magician(魔术师), I can change it into a big tree."

His mother soon helped paint some butterflies and flowers on the wall.

We spent the whole afternoon 7 and laughing. The wall became a beautiful forest with plants, birds and small animals. Blue sky and white clouds were also painted by Roy. On that day, everybody in the house knew something 8 happened.

The night before Roy left for Harvard, he asked me if I still remembered the day when he had knocked

Do you have time this afternoon?

你今天下午有时间吗?

over the paint. "Since then I've 9 worried about making mistakes," he continued. "I believe I can always 10 ways to solve the problems."

1. A. call      B. e-mail      C. card
2. A. Suddenly    B. Luckily      C. Gladly
3. A. happiness    B. hope      C. fear
4. A. cried      B. smiled      C. shouted
5. A. nice      B. bad      C. wrong
6. A. drum      B. brush      C. clock
7. A. washing    B. cooking    C. painting
8. A. dangerous    B. boring      C. special
9. A. never      B. always      C. sometimes
10. A. put out    B. hand out    C. find out

II. 阅读理解 (2014 安徽)

"Make-A-Wish" is one of the world's most well-known charities (慈善机构). It makes wishes come true for children who have serious illnesses. It gives them hope and joy and helps them forget about their health problems and have fun.

It all started in 1980 in Phoenix, Arizona. Christopher was a 7-year-old boy who was very sick. He always dreamed of becoming a police officer. Tommy Austin and Ron Cox, two police officers, made his wish come true. They gave Christopher a tour of the city in a police helicopter and made a real police uniform (制服) for him.

There are four kinds of wishes children usually have:

**I wish to go.** Children usually want to travel or go to a concert, a game or a park.

**I wish to meet.** Children sometimes want to meet their favorite actors, singers or players.

**I wish to be.** Some children wish to become actors, singers or police officers.

**I wish to have.** They often want to have a computer, a game, a bike or many other things.

Let's hope more wishes will come true in the future. People who work in the charity always try for the best. Almost 25,000 volunteers help, work or give money. Will you be one of them?

11. "Make-A-Wish" is a charity to help \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sick children      B. serious officers  
C. famous actors      D. popular singers

12. What did the two police officers do for Christopher? ( )

- A. They gave him a computer.  
B. They gave him a tour of the city.  
C. They took him to a concert.  
D. They took him to the hospital.

13. Which kind of wishes does Christopher have? ( )

- A. **I wish to go.**      B. **I wish to meet.**  
C. **I wish to be.**      D. **I wish to have.**

14. The purpose of the last paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. explain what "Make-A-Wish" is  
B. encourage more people to join the charity  
C. tell us how Christopher's wish came true  
D. introduce different kinds of children's wishes

15. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage? ( )

- A. Sick children just wish to get well.  
B. Christopher and Tommy are two officers.  
C. A few people are working for "Make-A-Wish".  
D. "Make-A-Wish" has a history of over 30 years.

III. 完成对话 (2014 怀化)

毕业考试结束了,你想买一件新衣服去参加毕业晚会。请根据上下文,完成你与服务员之间的对话。

C=Clerk    Y=You

C: 16. \_\_\_\_\_

Y: Yes, please. I want a sweater.

C: What color do you want?

Y: 17. \_\_\_\_\_

C: What about this one?

Y: It's too big. Do you have a smaller one?

C: 18. \_\_\_\_\_

Y: 19. \_\_\_\_\_

C: 10 dollars.

Y: I'll take it. 20. \_\_\_\_\_

C: You are welcome.



# 七年级(下)

## Units 1-4

### 基础整合

#### 【语境活用】

根据短文内容填写单词的正确形式

There are too many rules in my home! At 6:00 a. m., my mom 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (say), "Get up now and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) your bed!" After breakfast, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (I) mom always says, "Don't leave the dirty 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (dish) in the kitchen!" After that, I run to school because I 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (can not) be late. At school, we have more rules—don't be 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (noise), don't eat in class.

My dad says I can't 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball after school because I must do my 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (homework). I can play only on weekends. After dinner, I can't relax either. I must read a book before I can watch TV. But I have to 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed before 10:00. Rules, rules, rules! It's 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (terribly)! What can I do?

#### 【重点句型】

##### 1. 询问能力的一般疑问句

—你会弹吉他吗? —是的,我能。

—\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar?

—Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

##### 2. what 引导的特殊疑问句

—你想参加什么俱乐部?

—我想参加象棋俱乐部。

—\_\_\_\_\_ do you want to join?

—I want to join the \_\_\_\_\_ club.

##### 3. what time 引导的特殊疑问句

—你通常几点洗澡?

—我通常六点四十洗澡。

—\_\_\_\_\_ do you usually take a shower?

—I usually \_\_\_\_\_ a shower at six forty.

##### 4. how 引导的特殊疑问句

—你怎么去学校? —我骑自行车。

—\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ to school?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ my bike.

##### 5. 祈使句的否定形式

上课不许吃东西。

\_\_\_\_\_ in class.

### 考点突破

#### 【考点一】 join v. 参加; 加入

**【巧学妙记】** join 指加入党派、团体、组织、俱乐部等, 成为其中的一员; 当 join 需要与一段时间连用时, 用 be in/be a member of 替换; join sb. 意为“与某人一起”。如:

Will you join us in playing football?

你跟我们一起踢足球好吗?

#### 【拓展延伸】

1. take part in 表示参加(群众性活动、会议等), 往往指参加者持积极态度, 起一份作用。如:

Thousands of athletes will take part in the 31st Olympic Games that will be held in Brazil.

数以千计的运动员将要参加在巴西举行的第三十一届奥运会。

2. attend v. 出席(会议), 到场, 指参加会议、婚礼、典礼, 听报告、讲座, 只强调人到场, 不强调起作用。如:

Why didn't you attend the meeting yesterday?

你为什么没有参加昨天的会议?

#### 【趁热打铁】

1. —Mary, could you tell me if your mother \_\_\_\_\_ our school sports meeting tomorrow?

—I think she will come to school if she is free.

(2014 南雅中学初三一模)

A. take part in                      B. takes part in

C. will take part in

2. 布朗先生不仅参加了聚会, 还为我们弹了钢琴。(not only... but also, attend) (2015 原创题)

3. —I want to know if Maria \_\_\_\_\_ us in the fashion show tonight.

—I believe if she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework, she will join us. (2014 咸宁)

A. joins; finishes                      B. will join; finishes

C. joins; will finish                      D. will join; will join

Shall we meet at 4:30 at the school gate?

我们 4:30 在校门口见好吗?



## 【拓展延伸】

1. both... and... 意为“……和……两个都,又……又……”,既要……又要……”,可以连接名词、代词、形容词、动词和介词短语等;当名词、代词作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。
2. neither... nor... 意思是“既不……也不……”,连接名词、代词、形容词、动词和介词短语等,当名词、代词作主语时,谓语动词须与 nor 之后的名词保持一致。

## 【趁热打铁】

1. —I'd like you to tell me something about Shennongjia.  
—I'm sorry, but neither Jack nor I \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
(2013 孝感)  
A. have been                      B. had been  
C. have gone                      D. has gone
2. —Would you like some juice or coffee?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I like green tea instead.      (2013 邵阳)  
A. Either    B. Neither    C. Both
3. You can take \_\_\_\_\_ of the two toy cars and leave the other for your brother.      (2014 安徽)  
A. both                      B. none  
C. either                      D. neither

## 【考点六】 between... and... 的用法

【巧学妙记】 between... and... 是介词短语,意为“介于……和……之间”,后接名词或代词宾格。如:  
The accident happened between 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.  
事故发生在晚上七点到九点之间。

## 【拓展延伸】

辨析 between, among 和 in the middle of

between	指介于两者之间,后接三者或三者以上的事物或人时,是把这些事物或人分别对待,指每两者之间,常与 and 连用
among	意为“在中间”,用于三者或三者以上的中间,通常表某个范围
in the middle of	意为“在……中间”,指在某事物中间,强调事物的两端的中间

## 【趁热打铁】

1. —What do you often do \_\_\_\_\_ classes to relax yourselves?  
—We often do eye exercises, listen to music or do some running around the school.      (2013 襄阳)

- A. in                                      B. among  
C. between                              D. through

2. —Deng Ziqi is quite popular \_\_\_\_\_ the young now.  
—So she is. She performed wonderfully \_\_\_\_\_ the night of the final.      (2014 泰兴西城中学一模)  
A. among; on                      B. with; at  
C. between; in                      D. among; in

## 【考点七】 Don't eat in class. 上课不许吃东西。

【巧学妙记】 Don't do sth. 是祈使句的否定形式,表示“禁止……,不要……”,反意疑问句中常用 will you。如:

Don't play soccer near the office, will you?  
不要在办公室附近踢足球,好吗?

## 【拓展延伸】

## 祈使句用法归纳

1. 祈使句的肯定形式都是以动词原形开头。
2. 否定式为 Don't do sth., 可以替换同义句 You shouldn't/mustn't do sth. 或 No+doing sth. 形式。
3. Don't do sth. 可以表示批评建议,答语常用: Sorry, I won't do that again. 等。如:  
Don't swim in the river.  
禁止在河里游泳。  
=No swimming in the river.  
=You mustn't swim in the river.

## 【趁热打铁】

1. \_\_\_\_\_ get off the bus before it stops. (2012 永州)  
A. Don't    B. Doesn't    C. Didn't
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ways to get on well with your classmates, or you will make yourself very lonely.      (2014 南京溧水二模)  
A. To find                      B. Find  
C. Finding                      D. Found
3. —Sorry I'm late.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ tell me the bus broke down again!  
(2014 广州)  
A. Never to                      B. Not  
C. Don't                      D. No

## 【考点八】 For many students, it is easy to get to school. 对许多学生来说,上学很容易。

【巧学妙记】 句中 it 是形式主语,动词不定式 to get to school 是句子的真正主语。如:  
It is important to learn English well.  
学好英语很重要。

When/Where shall we meet?

我们什么时候/在什么地方见面?

## 【拓展延伸】

辨析 It's+adj. +for sb. to do sth. 和 It's+adj. +of sb. to do sth.

- 若形容词是描述事物的特征、特点,如 difficult, easy, hard, important, dangerous, (im) possible 等,只能用 It's+adj. +for sb. to do sth. 句型。
- 若形容词是描述人物的性格、品德、主观感情、态度、品质等,如 kind, good, nice, right, wrong, clever, careless, polite, foolish 等,用 It's+adj. +of sb. to do sth. 句型。如:  
It's very nice of you to help me.  
你来帮助我,你真是太好了。

## 【趁热打铁】

- \_\_\_\_\_ is very important to learn English well. (2014 怀化)  
A. It      B. This      C. That
- It's nice \_\_\_\_\_ you to help me with my maths! (2012 常德改编)  
A. of      B. for      C. to
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ for me to follow the Australian guests because I am good at English. (2014 安徽)  
A. bad      B. easy      C. hard      D. right

## 【基础过关】

## I. 单项选择

- \_\_\_\_\_ you have to wear a uniform at school? (2013 湘西)  
A. Do      B. Does      C. Are
- It is polite \_\_\_\_\_ at the door before you go into the room.  
A. knock      B. knocking      C. to knock
- Do you want to be a volunteer?  
—If you want, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
A. enjoin      B. join  
C. take part in      D. attend
- Where are you going to stay when you get to Shanghai?  
—I may live \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel \_\_\_\_\_ in a friend's house. (2014 呼和浩特)  
A. both; and      B. either; or  
C. neither; nor      D. not only; but also
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ go, at least wait until the rain stops. (2013 苏州)

- A. can      B. may  
C. will      D. must

## II. 完成句子

- 他喜欢装扮成圣诞老人来给孩子们发礼物。 (2014 烟台)  
He likes to \_\_\_\_\_ as Santa Claus to give out presents to children.
- 你周日经常和母亲去购物吗? (2014 天津)  
Do you often \_\_\_\_\_ with your mother on Sundays?
- 图书管理员告诉我,这本书我能借一周。 (2014 达州)  
The librarian told me that I could \_\_\_\_\_ this book for \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- 因为下雨,我们决定将比赛推迟到明天。 (2014 重庆)  
Because of the rain, we decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the match until tomorrow.
- 在公共场合大声说话是不礼貌的。 (2014 宜宾)  
It's impolite to speak too loudly \_\_\_\_\_.

## 【中考过关】

## I. 完形填空

(15 预测)

Who designed the first helicopter? Who 1 the most famous picture in the world? Who knew more about the human body than most 2? There is an answer 3 all these questions—Leonardo da Vinci (达·芬奇).

Leonardo may have been the greatest genius (天才) 4 have ever known. He lived in Italy around the year 1500, but many of his inventions seem modern to us today. For example, one of his notebooks has drawings of a helicopter. Of course, he couldn't 5 a helicopter with the things he had. But scientists say his idea would have worked.

But Leonardo 6 an inventor. He was one of the greatest artists of his day. By the time he was twenty years old, he was called a master painter, and as he got older he became 7 more famous. Sometimes he drew a hand ten different ways 8 he was ready to paint.

Many of Leonardo's wonderful paintings are still with 9 today. You may know one of his most famous works—the 10 woman known as *the Mona Lisa*.

