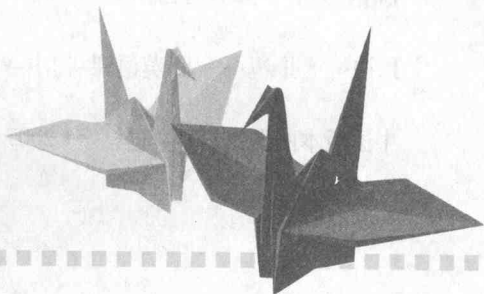


名校名师详解经典名题

根据新教纲新考纲编写



Omnipotent 100



初中英语

解题方法与技巧

明确命题趋势

掌握考点知识

遵循思维规律

注重过程方法

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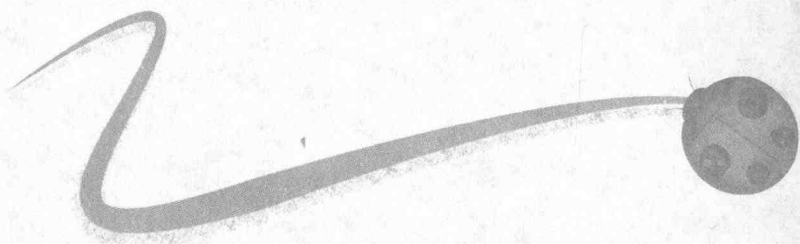
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丛书的编写来源于以下原因：

一、来源于对一本好参考书的认识

(1) 条理清晰、重点突出,讲解透彻明了

(2) 根据考试的方向,围绕考试的考查重点布局。

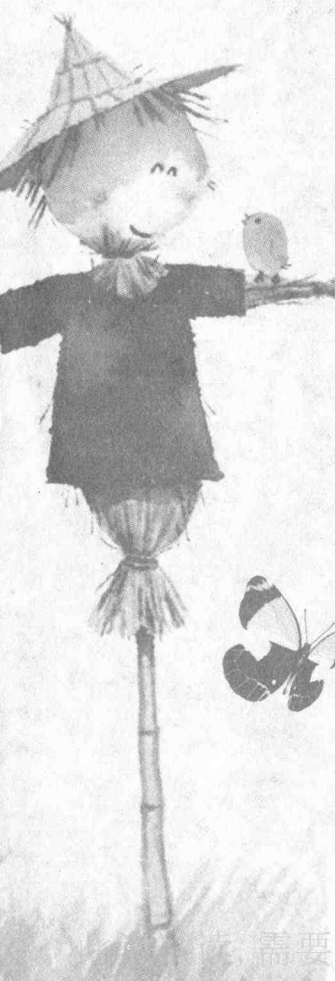
二、来源于对不同学生学习情况存在差异的认识

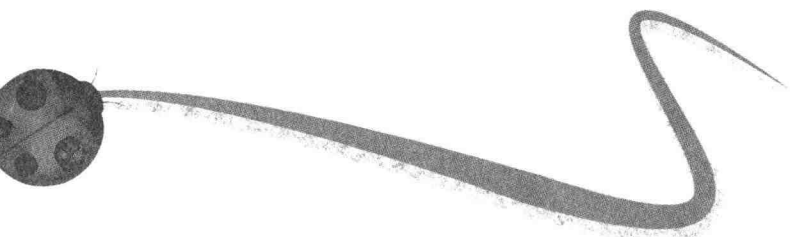
不同学生对某一知识版块或对不同知识板块的学习肯定存在差异,这就要求我们能将各学科的知识分成很多知识点分别加以总结和归纳,这样便于在某些知识板块学习有困难的同学能有针对性地查缺补漏。从而达到系统强化复习的目的。

对于丛书每一册的编写,力求做到以下几点:(需要说明的是,由于学科特点的差异,各科分册在结构体例上会略有变化)

第一,在知识讲解方面:着眼于把每个版块的基础知识讲透讲细,帮助学生理清知识脉络,牢固掌握知识点。

第二,在例题讲解方面:选用典型题目对相关知识点、易考点进行细致例析,学生只要认真阅读和揣摩就一定能收到举一反三的效果,形成较为





系统的解题方法和解题技巧。

第三,在针对训练方面:按照新课标的要求,根据不同层次学生的能力要求配备不同层次的训练题型。

1. 双基过关:巩固基础知识、基本方法和基本技能;既有一定综合性、展示知识间的联系,又体现方法与能力训练的完美结合。

2. 探究创新:贴近实际生活的应用题,充满挑战与创新的探究题,反映了时代对学生学与考的要求。

特别值得一提的是,丛书对有些训练题的答案,还做了详尽明晰的解析,这在同类型书中是较少见的。

总而言之,我们希望本丛书以较强的针对性、实用性、新颖性的优势特点,成为学生取得成功的金钥匙。



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第二板块

情景交际



命题分析

近年来,在各省市的中考英语试题中,以书面形式考查学生情景会话能力的题目在逐渐增多。根据《新课程标准》规定:情景交际考查学生的语言综合运用能力;凭借上下文的语境语义,考查学生的话题理解能力、逻辑推断能力、单词拼写能力等。考查的设置一般要体现出语言运用的得体性,要与学生的书面交际能力相结合。综观近年来的试题,每年考查话题都集中在打电话、看病、问路与指路、购物等功能意念项目方面,但又不集中考单一的一个话题,而是经常在同一话题中采用多个话题考查不同的交际项目。以下是近几年中考主要考查的题型:

1. 单项选择题。

要求从三个或四个选项中选出一个最佳答案完成对话。

2. 对话配伍。

一般五六个句子为一组,五六个答句为另一组,都把顺序打乱,要求选择正确的答案配对。

3. 选择型段落对话。

一般要求从七个句子中选出五个补全对话。

4. 选择填空补全对话。

该类型一般给出A、B两人对话,留出若干个空要求补全。

5. 完形填空补全对话。

该类型形式上与“完形填空题”类似,一般要根据上下文选择正确的答案或填上正确答案。

6. 排列顺序型补全对话。

一般五六个句子为一组,把顺序打乱,然后要求排列正确的顺序。

下面分别介绍其中几种题型。

一、单项选择题

题型特点

在单项选择中考查交际用语的命题方式以情景反应为主。情景反应常选择容易出现跨文化交际失误的交际项目,或者考查某一交际项目的常用法,一般是提供一个情景或通过上下文对话显示情景。新课程标准中出现的所有的功能项目都是常考内容,同学们务必记清、认准。这类试题常配有干扰性较强的选项,要求考生在特定的语境中判断并作出选择。解答此类题一般可以采用两种方法:规律筛选法和直接筛选法。

例题精析

典例 1 —You did a good job, boy. I'm proud of you.

—_____, Dad.

- A. Not at all
- B. Thanks a lot
- C. That's all right
- D. I'm really grateful

评析 B You did a god job. 是对人表示赞扬的话。受到了别人赞扬、赞赏要表示感谢,因此用Thanks a lot来回答。在需要表示感谢的场合还有:

- (1) 受到了别人的帮助时;
- (2) 收到了别人的礼物时;
- (3) 受到了别人的祝福(如生日祝福、节日祝愿等)或祝贺时;
- (4) 有时别人未能帮上忙,仍然要表示感谢,这时可说 Thank you all the same.

1. —Good luck to you!

—_____.

- A. Thank you
- B. I'm afraid not
- C. Sorry, I can't
- D. Yes I will

2. —Excuse me. Which is the way to the post office?

—Sorry, I'm new here.

—_____.

- A. Not at all
- B. Bad luck
- C. That's true
- D. Thank you all the same

答案 1. A 2. D

典例 2 —I'm sorry to trouble you, Miss Gao.

—_____.

A. The same to you B. Fine, thanks

C. That's right D. It doesn't matter

评析 D It doesn't matter意为“没关系”，是对某人道歉的应答句。类似的还有That's all right/Never mind.(没关系)That's nothing.(没什么)等。本题选D。

举一反三
①—I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

—_____. But tomorrow, please be on time.

A. It's a pleasure

B. You're welcome

C. It doesn't matter

D. That's right

答案 C

典例 3 —Hello. May I speak to Mrs Zhang?

—Who's calling, please?

—_____.

A. I'm Zhang

B. Zhang is here

C. This is Zhang speaking

D. Zhang is calling

评析 C Who's calling? 的答语为: This is...speaking.在打电话时常用this表示“我”，that表示“你”，如: Who's that? (你是哪一位?) This is Li Ming speaking. (我是李明。)故本题选C。

举一反三
①Hello! Is that Mr Wang speaking?

—Yes, _____.

A. Who's that? B. Who are you?

C. I'm speaking. D. I'm Mr Wang.

答案 A

典例 4 —Hello, may I speak to Henry, please?

—Sorry, he isn't here at the moment. _____

A. Can I take a message?

B. I will call you back.

C. You have the wrong number.

D. Hold on for a moment.

评析 A 在电话中说“请稍等”，要用Hold on for a moment或wait a minute. Can I take a message? 我可以(替你)捎个口信吗? 按照英美人士的生活常规与所提供的情景，A更符合情景。

举一反三
①—Hello. May I speak to Mike?

—_____. Please call back later.

A. Wait a minute

B. Hold on for a moment

C. Speaking

D. Sorry, he is out

答案 D

典例 5 —I was first in the girls' 400 metres.

—_____.

A. It's very kind of you

B. Bad luck

C. Congratulations

D. I'm sorry

评析 C 本题考查祝愿、祝贺的用语及其应答。英语中表示祝愿、祝贺的词组有:

(1) Good luck! 祝您好运。

(2) Best wishes. 祝你万事如意。

(3) Have a good time. 祝你们玩得开心。

(4) Have a nice trip. 祝一路顺风。

(5) Congratulations! 祝贺您!

(6) Happy New Year! 新年快乐。

(7) Merry Christmas! 圣诞快乐。

(8) Happy Teachers' Day! 教师节快乐。

(9) Happy birthday to you! 祝你生日快乐。

对于上面表示祝贺的用语一般用Thank you. 回答, 如果表示对方也一样, 也能共享就用原话或用the same to you.

① “Hi, Bill. Congratulations!” “_____.” 举1反③

- A. All right B. You are right
C. That's good D. Thank you

答案 D

典例 6 —I fell and hurt my leg just now.

- _____.
A. Be careful
B. It doesn't matter
C. I'm sorry to hear that
D. Nothing serious

评析 C 本题是考查交际功能项目中表示同情,表达遗憾的用法。当听到不好或不幸的消息时常用What a pity! (真遗憾!)来表示遗憾或说I'm sorry to hear that. (听到这事我很难过。)/ Bad Luck! (真糟糕!)以示同情。

—I lost my new watch yesterday. 举1反③

- _____.
A. Bad luck B. Never mind
C. That's all right D. Nothing serious

答案 C

典例 7 —Can I get you something to drink, Mr Smith?

- _____. I am thirsty.
A. Here you are B. No, thank you
C. You're welcome D. Yes, please

评析 D 考查交际功能项目中主动提供帮助及其应答用语的表达。提供帮助的用语有:

- (1) Can I help you? 我能帮助你吗?
(2) What can I do for you? 我能帮什么忙吗?
(3) Please let me help you. 请让我帮助您。
(4) Would you like some milk? 你要些牛奶吗?

肯定回答时用: Thank you. 谢谢。/

Yes, please. 好的。/ It's very kind of you. 你太好了。/ It's very nice of you. 你太好了。

否定回答时用: No, thanks. 不用, 多谢了。/ That's very kind of you, but I can do it. 你真是太客气了, 我自己能行。

—Can I get you a cup of orange? 举1反③

- _____.
A. It's very nice of you
B. With pleasure
C. You can, please
D. Thank you for the orange

答案 A

典例 8 —Do you mind me smoking here?

—_____. Look at the sign. It says, “No smoking.”

- A. It doesn't matter B. No, I don't
C. You'd better not D. Never mind

评析 C 本题考查交际功能项目中表示请求及其应答的项目。课程标准中要求掌握的请求常用语有:

- (1) May I come in, please? 我可以进来吗?
(2) May I use your pen? 我可以用一下你的钢笔吗?
(3) Could you help me, please? 你能帮助我吗?
(4) Would you please not do this? 请不要这么做好吗?

作肯定回答时用:

Of course. 当然。/ Certainly. 当然可以。
/ All right. 好的。/ Yes, please. 好的, 请吧! / No, I won't. 是的, 我不会的。

作否定回答时用:

I'm afraid not. 恐怕不行。I'm sorry but... 很抱歉, 可是……/ You'd better not... 你最好不要……

本题从Look at the sign. It says, “No smoking”看出是想作出否定回答, 因此选C。

● —Excuse me. May I use your computer?

— _____. It's broken.

A. Sure

B. Yes, here you are

C. With pleasure

D. I'm afraid not

举1反3

答案 D

典例 9 —Is Mr Green really ill?

— _____. He's in hospital now.

A. I don't think it is

B. No, he isn't

C. I hope so

D. I'm afraid so

评析 D 考查同意和不同意的常用语。英语中表示同意的常用语有:I agree (with you).我赞成(你的意见)。/ Good idea! 好主意! /Yes, I think so.是的,我认为是这样的。/You're right. 你说得对。/That's true.是真的。/OK.好,对。表示不同意的常用语有:I don't agree.我不同意。/ No, I don't think so.我想不是这样的。I'm afraid not.恐怕不行。/I really can't agree with you.我实在不敢苟同。

举1反3

● —Do you think the rain will stop tomorrow?

— _____. It has rained for half a month. It's too wet.

A. I hope that

B. I'm sure it will

C. I'm afraid it will

D. I hope so

答案 D

典例 10 —What's the date today?

— _____.

A. It's Thursday B. The third, I think

C. I'm 16

D It's a fine day

评析 B 考查交际项目中询问时间或日期的项目。

(1)问时刻、几点几分。

—What time is it? /What's the time, please? 请问几点了?

—It's eight thirty. 8点半了。

(2)问星期几。

—What day is it today /tomorrow? 今天/明天是星期几?

—It's Monday/Tuesday. 星期一/二。

(3)问几月几日,具体的日期。

—What's the date today? 今天是几号?

—It's October 20. 10月20号。

本题是问具体日期,因此选B。

举1反3

● —What day is it today?

— _____.

A. It's a cloudy day

B. It's November 23rd

C. It's Wednesday

D. It's very warm

答案 C

典例 11 — _____?

—I have got a cough.

A. What's your trouble

B. Have you taken your temperature

C. Are you better now

D. How long have you been like this

评析 A 本题是考查看病的交际功能项目。要求掌握的基本句型有:

问句:

(1)What's your trouble? /What's the trouble with you? 你怎么啦?

(2)What's the matter? 你怎么啦?

(3)What's wrong with you, young man? 小伙子,你哪里不舒服呀?

(4) Have you taken your temperature? 你量过体温吗?

(5) How long have you been like this? 像这样多久了?

答句:

(1) I've got a headache. 我头疼。/ I've got a pain here. 我这里疼。

(2) I have a cold. 我感冒了。/ I have a cough. 我咳嗽。

表示建议:

(1) Take this medicine three times a day. 这药一天吃三次。

(2) Have a good rest and drink more water. 好好休息,多喝点水。

(3) You'll be all right soon. 你很快就会好起来的。

本题由 I have got a cough 可知问句所问的是“有什么毛病”,故选A。

① — _____?

— Nothing serious, but a bit tired.

— Better have a rest now, dear.

A. Is that all

B. Is there anything else

C. What's this

D. What's the matter with you

举1反3

答案 D

典例 12 — _____

— It's very hot.

A. What bad weather!

B. It's a fine day, isn't it?

C. Do you like the day?

D. How is the weather in Chongqing?

评析 D 本题是考查天气的常用语。询问天气情况有两种常用的句型: What is/was the weather like...? 和 How is/was the weather...? 回答时常用 It's fine/rainy/sunny/cloudy/warm/hot 等。本题的突破口是答语 It's very hot. 根据答语可判断出语境是谈

论天气。由于选项C与答语无关,应先被排除;选项A是感叹语气,选项B反意疑问句也表示感叹语气,与答句不符。故选D。

举1反3

① — How is the weather today?

— It's _____.

A. sunny

B. Sunday

C. June 26

D. Seven o'clock

答案 A

典例 13 If you want to go out of a museum, you should choose the sign _____.

A. ENTRANCE

B. EXIT

C. PUSH

D. PULL

评析 B 本题考查交际用语中常见的标志语。ENTRANCE“入口”,EXIT“出口”,PUSH“推”,PULL“拉”。题意:如果你想走出博物馆,你应该选择的标志是_____。因此选B。课标要求掌握的标志语还有:BUSINESS HOURS(营业时间),OFFICE HOURS(办公时间),NO SMOKING(请勿吸烟),NO PHOTOS(请勿拍照),THIS SIDE UP(此面向上),OPEN(营业),CLOSED(下班),ON(开),OFF(关),Park(停车),DANGER(危险),FRAGILE(易碎),No Parking(禁止停车)等。

举1反3

① Which sign can be often seen on the box with glasses?

A. DANGER

B. NO PARKING

C. FRAGILE

D. ENTRANCE

答案 C



真题演练

► 1. (山西)—Don't make any noise in the movie theatre.

— _____.

A. Sorry, I can't

B. Sorry, I won't

C. Yes, I will

► 2. (沈阳)—The coffee is good. _____?



—Certainly. I am very glad you love it.

- A. Could I have another cup
- B. What about something else
- C. Why not have a taste
- D. Where did you buy it

➤ 3. (武汉)—What does the lady look like?
—_____.

- A. She's fine and well
- B. She's really a nice lady
- C. She's tall and thin
- D. She likes wearing skirts

➤ 4. (武汉)—How about going for a walk outside?

—_____.

- A. I would be B. I like
- C. I do D. I'd like to

➤ 5. (吉林)—I have good news to tell you.
—Shenzhou VI was sent up into space successfully.

—_____!

- A. Bad luck
- B. Don't worry
- C. Nothing serious
- D. Wonderful

➤ 6. (南宁)—It's hot. Let's go swimming!
—_____.

- A. Don't say that.
- B. That's nothing.
- C. It's a good idea.
- D. You're welcome.

➤ 7. (南宁)—Can you go shopping with me tomorrow?

—_____, but I have to study for my English test.

- A. I'd love to
- B. It's nothing
- C. Never mind
- D. It doesn't matter

➤ 8. (安徽)—_____?

—Size 8. Can I try one on?

- A. How much is it
- B. How many do you want
- C. What time is it
- D. What size do you want

➤ 9. (安徽)—It's hot today. How about going swimming after school?

—_____! Let's ask Daniel to go with us.

- A. That's OK B. Best wishes
- C. Good luck D. Good idea

➤ 10. (山东威海)—Nothing serious, mum?
—No._____.

- A. You are badly ill
- B. You should go to see the doctor now
- C. You will be OK soon
- D. You are in danger



答案解析

1. B 考查交际用语。如果答应别人以后不会了,就用 sorry, I won't. 若以后还会,则用 Yes, I will.

2. A 从“I am very glad you love it”推断出问句是“我想再要一杯”。

3. C 用What...look like来问长相,因此用C。

4. D I'd like to=I'd love to,表示同意对方的建议。

5. D 对听到的好消息评价、发表看法,用D。

6. C 表示同意对方的建议。

7. A I'd love to是接受别人的请求,而I'd love to, but...是一种委婉的拒绝。

8. D 从size 8可以看出问句是What size do you want? “你想要多大尺寸的?”

9. D 表示接受别人的意见时常用good idea。

10. C 句意:“妈妈,我没什么严重的吧?” “是的,你很快就会好的。”



二、对话配伍



题型特点

这类题型也是近年部分省市采用的一道题型,命题者提供两组选项,分别为对话的上下句,要求学生从一两组句子配成一段符合交际习惯,符合逻辑的对话。这类题的特点是:把考点置于简短的对话之中,仅仅创设了考点的考查与答题必须的简单情景,会话单句配对。考点设置比较灵活,考查考生对语言文化背景知识、习惯用语的掌握情况。这种题一般分为两栏,一栏给出5个句,另一栏给出7个句子。对于这类试题,要根据所学知识,结合语境先把明显的、最有把握的对应句找出来,然后逐个配对,一一对应。最后再检查答案。



例题精析

典例 1 从A—E五个选项中,选出能与下列各句正确匹配的答语。

- (1) Happy birthday to you.
- (2) Shall we have supper at six?
- (3) Can I go with you, too?
- (4) Could you look after her for me?
- (5) Goodbye!

- A. Sure! You're welcome.
B. See you later.
C. With pleasure!
D. Thank you.
E. No. Let's make it at half past six.

评析 (1)D 对于他人对我们的祝愿我们应表示感谢,故本题选D。

(2)E 所给选项中,只有E项涉及吃饭

的时间,故本题的答案应选E。

(3)A 本句询问是否可以一起去。从所给选项的含义看,只有A项与问句符合。故本题选A。

(4)C with pleasure 意为“非常乐意”,在含义上,与 Could you look after her for me 这一句最匹配。故本题选C。

(5)B 本句是一句告别用语。选项B也是一句告别用语,故本题应选B。

典例 2 从Ⅱ栏中选出Ⅰ栏正确的答语。

I

- (1) It's very kind of you to help me.
- (2) Is it too small?
- (3) Do you have to go now?
- (4) Could you answer the telephone?



(5) Would you like to come to supper?

(6) Shall we get some food?

II

A. I'd love to.

B. No. Let's have a drink.

C. That's all right.

D. OK. I'll get it.

E. No, it's just right.

F. I'm afraid so. It's getting late.

评析 (1) C 表示感谢, 回答感谢用 C。

(2) E 一般问句, E 符合题意。

(3) F 题意为: “你现在不得不走吗”
“恐怕是, 天很晚了。”

(4) D D 项意为: “好, 我去接。”

(5) A 肯定回答用 “I'd love to”

(6) B 答语题意: “不, 我们去喝点。”

解这类题可以从最简单的入手, 如第5题是用 Would you like to...? 用 I'd love to. 进行肯定回答。从简到繁从易到难, 相互对比、区别。切不可模糊猜测。对于中考题, 基本上可以说此类的题目是送分题。不能马虎、着急或大意失掉该得的分数。



真题演练

从 II 栏中选出 I 栏中每句话的正确答语。

一 (福建莆田)

I

1. What's the matter?
2. Welcome back!
3. What would you like to drink?
4. Happy New Year!
5. What does he look like?

II

- A. The same to you.
- B. I have a sore back.
- C. He is tall.

D. Coffee, please.

E. Thank you.

二 (福州)

I

1. How old are you?
2. What time is it?
3. Happy birthday!
4. I am hungry.
5. The wind won't last long, will it?

II

- A. Thank you.
- B. I am fourteen.
- C. You're welcome.
- D. Yes, I'm hungry.
- E. It's three thirty.
- F. So am I.
- G. No, it won't.

三 (福建宁德)

I

1. Where is the park?
2. Do you like action movies?
3. What's the matter with Julia?
4. How are you?
5. How much is the computer?

II

- A. No, they are boring.
- B. She has a fever.
- C. Fine, thank you.
- D. It's 1,000 dollars.
- E. It's next to the post office.



答案解析

一

1. B 由 What's the matter? 可知是问“出了什么毛病?”。

2. E 对别人的欢迎表示感谢。