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中考英语命题趋势与总复习策略

一、2006 年中考英语命题趋势

1. 命题依据。

2006 年中考命题将以《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准》(以下简称《课程标准》)或教学大纲为命题依据,而不是某一版本的教材,这一理念成为了各地中考命题的重要原则。具体包括以下几点:

- (1)根据《课程标准》或大纲来确定考查内容与标准,不拘泥于教材;
- (2)着重考查学生的综合语言运用能力;
- (3)充分考虑学生实际生活和身心发展水平;
- (4)切实考虑学生的英语语言实际使用情况;
- (5)确保试题的信度和效度,杜绝繁、偏、旧的试题,控制题量;
- (6)根据试题考查目的和考查重点,科学、合理地制定评分标准。

2. 试卷结构与试题类型。

从近几年全国中考评价工作的情况来看,中考英语学科优秀试卷的试卷结构与试题类型有以下几方面的趋势:

- (1)英语学科的考试时间一般为 120 分钟;
- (2)试卷满分为 120 分的情况居多;
- (3)试卷结构比较简约、清晰,一般由口语考试、听力考试、语言知识运用、阅读理解和书面表达等五部分组成;
- (4)试题数量比较合理,大题数一般在 6~8 个之间,小题数在 80~90 个之间;
- (5)根据教育部初中升学考试课题组建议,具体试卷结构、参考题型与分值比例见表 1、表 2:

表 1 (含口试)

试题部分	题 型	分值比例
口语考试	对话、访谈、复述、描述讨论、角色扮演等	15%
听力考试	单项选择、填空、配伍等	18%
语言知识运用	单项选择、完形填空等	22%
阅读理解	单项选择、填空、简答、任务型阅读等	30%
书面表达	看图写话、应用作文等	15%

表 2 (不含口试)

试题部分	题 型	分值比例
听力考试	单项选择、填空、配伍等	20%
语言知识运用	单项选择、完形填空等	25%
阅读理解	单项选择、填空、简答、任务型阅读等	30%
书面表达	看图写话、应用作文等	15%
口语表达或其他	补全对话或其他	10%

3. 课程改革与中考命题走向。

2005 年国家基础教育课程改革实验区英语专业学科考试命题所遵循的原则仍将是 2006 年命题的发展趋势:

- (1)通过实际情景和语言环境考查学生对基础知识的理解和运用;
- (2)选题选材结合社会热点,注重教育性;
- (3)试题紧密联系实际,注重考查学生综合运用语言解决实际问题的能力;
- (4)采用开放性试题考查学生的语言综合运用能力。

二、应试策略

1. 了解考试范围和考试要求。

(A)考试范围:以国家教育部颁布的《英语教学大纲》为依据,覆盖初中阶段三年所学内容。

(B)考试要求:

听

- (1)能听懂教材上所学过的词或词组组成的句子、对话、短文,并做出相应的反应,如能回答各种问题、判断各种句子,做出正

确选择等。

(2)能听懂基本上没有生词、浅于所学语言知识的英语国家人士录音的材料;语速为每分钟 90~100 个词左右;听三遍,理解正确率不低于 70%。

说和读

(1)能流畅地阅读课文或与课文内容难度相当的短文。生词率不超过 2%,阅读速度为每分钟 40~50 个词,理解正确率不低于 70%;

(2)能回答所学教材的课文中的问题;

(3)能就《大纲》中规定的 30 个交际功能项目进行简单的对话,如:看图回答问题、看图说话等;

(4)能整齐、清晰地书写试卷,注意字母大小写、笔顺、连笔、词距、标点正确;

(5)能听写出没有生词的句子或对话与短文中所缺的词或句子,语速为每分钟 90~100 个词左右。

词汇

(1)能掌握初中教材所列的 600 个常用词和 200 条习惯用语及固定搭配,并能在口、笔头中正确运用,还能认读 400 个左右单词及其相关的习惯用语和固定搭配;

(2)能熟练地运用所学的拼读规则,拼写单词;

(3)能根据所学的构词法判断和记忆派生词及合成词的词义和词类。

语法

(1)掌握所学单词的形态变化。理解基本的构词方法;

(2)掌握简单的五种基本句型,口头笔头练习基本正确;

(3)理解含有状语从句和宾语从句的复合句以及 and, but 等引导的并列句;

(4)掌握五种基本时态(一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、现在完成时)的基本用法。理解过去进行时、过去完成时和过去将来时的基本用法;

(5)掌握一般现在时、一般过去时以及含有情态动词的被动语态的基本用法;

(6)理解动词不定式做宾语、宾语补足语和状语的用法,做主语和定语的用法只要求理解;

(7)掌握名词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、冠词、介词、连词的基本用法;

(8)掌握陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句的基本用法。

2. 研究并找出学习中的问题并改进学习方法,制定切实可行的学习计划,系统复习,扎扎实实练好基本功,打好英语基础。

复习中注意结合教材中的句子,进一步熟悉消化教材,努力做到词不离句、句不离词。例如:首先应把 1~3 册的词汇系统复习 1~2 遍,复习时边读边默写,易错不熟的词要做上记号,过一段时间后再默写一遍。对语法知识,以课本内容为主。对不懂易错的题,除弄懂之外,还应做些归纳整理,此外应多做练习,只有进行一定量的练习,才能有质的转变。语言规律的掌握,只有在大量反复的实践过程中,才能加深印象,领悟精华。此外要依据 1~3 册教材的知识点、重难点针对自己薄弱的部分,有意识地重点复习。一般应先从第 1 册复习到第 3 册,逐册复习;在此基础上,再进行中考前的综合性复习,从而对自己所学的知识有一个深入细致同时又全面综合的了解,不仅知其然还能知其所以然,这样复习的效果才明显。

3. 重视教材中课文、对话的再阅读、再理解。

许多中考试题都来源于教材,不少内容都是把教材中的内容略加改编而成的。对教材的再阅读,可以提高自己对教材理解与认识的水平,从而提高灵活运用语言的能力,同时也能进一步熟悉教材,帮助自己弥补过去学习中疏漏的问题。

4. 加强对重点难点的反复训练,同时做好归纳整理工作。

1~3 册的内容很多,而且又不是孤立存在的,而是交织在语言现象中,只有在中考前的综合复习阶段考生才能发现自己的很多问题,因此要在复习的过程中归纳整理。本书在各部分对如何归纳、整理所学知识都做了讲解。希望对使用本书的学生有所启发。

5. 加强对重点的反复训练,提高语言的理解能力。

阅读理解在中考中所占比例约在 25%~40%之间,这是衡量每个考生英语水平的重要标志。平时应该加强阅读训练,在阅读的过程中应注重提高速度和做题的准确性。对文章的选择体裁要广,各种类型的题都要做。只有在大量的练习中才能摸索出做各种题的方法与技巧,才能加深对知识的印象,弄清活用所学知识,特别是找到适合自己的阅读方法。

6. 考试前注重调整好心态。

一个学生能否在升学考试中考出应有水平,涉及平时知识积累、考前的复习、临场发挥等一系列的问题,其中决定性的问题有三个:

(1)学习因素即知识与能力的水平;

(2)心理因素即情绪、意志等情况;

(3)学习方法因素,即会不会应考的问题,因此考前的心理调整要做到:

①以积极的态度做好复习准备工作;

②考前、考试中应保持镇静,遇到问题不慌,沉着应战,树立信心;

③劳逸结合,保证足够睡眠,以充沛的精力迎接考试。

做到以上几点,就一定能在考试中取得好成绩。

第一单元 基础知识解析

重、难、疑、热点趋向与应试对策

重、难、疑、热点趋向

一、中考重难点

1. 掌握可数名词复数的变化规则,不可数名词的数量的表达方法以及名词所有格的构成及用法。
2. 掌握冠词 a, an 和 the 的用法,熟悉不用冠词的情况。
3. 掌握人称代词,物主代词的运用及区别;了解反身代词和指示代词,掌握其句法功能和固定搭配;掌握不定代词的用法;了解关系代词和疑问代词并能正确运用。
4. 掌握基数词及序数词的用法。
5. 掌握主要介词和连词的用法。
6. 掌握形容词和副词的比较等级及其用法,了解形容词、副词的基本句法功能。
7. 了解动词的种类,掌握其各种时态和语态及其非谓语形式;动词不定式,掌握易混动词的用法。
8. 了解主谓一致性原则。
9. 了解句子种类并能运用陈述句,疑问句,祈使句及感叹句。
10. 了解掌握简单句的五种基本句型,there be 结构及 so + 倒装句结构。
11. 掌握并列句及其并列连词的用法。
12. 掌握复合句:①状语从句,②宾语从句,③定语从句的结构及用法。

二、考题疑点

1. 英语基础知识,如:各种词的用法、句法及语法,是主要考查内容,年年必考,但在具体做题时,往往很难弄清考题所留的空格在句子中的作用,是主语、谓语、宾语还是其他成分,这是同学们做题时常出现的疑点之一。
2. 给出一定的情景,要求我们结合学习的英语知识来确定正确答案,有的同学只注意语法知识,而忽视中西方文化的差异。

三、热点趋向

随着教育的持续发展,考试制度的不断革新,中学英语的考试的形式和指导思想也在不断发生变化。中考英语单项选择题的命题指导思想已不单纯停留在考查学生对英语知识的掌握上,而是朝着以考查考生对英语基础知识掌握情况的基础上,向侧重于考查学生综合运用英语的能力方向发展。分析近年来各省市英语中考试题,不难发现都是从语言的应用角度强调了语法功能作用,使英语学习真正达到交际的目的,通常是从以下几个方面进行考查:句意理解、语境理解、英语情景、日常标志等,这几个方面无疑都是以考查学生运用英语进行交际为基础的。与此同时,许多省市中考题中还注重了英语学科和其他学科之间的联系。

(一)中考热点

1. 句法、词法、语法看似淡化,但在情景中考查,更是它们的重要性,如名词所有格与物主代词的联合考查,动词的各种时态、语态的考查,疑问词与动词不定式连用的考查,以及复合句的综合考查,都是各地历年中考中的热点。
2. 不定代词的用法,连词的用法的考查也非常灵活,是中考中的焦点。
3. 易混的名词、数词、动词、形容词、副词、介词、代词的考查,也是越来越普遍,也是词类的综合运用的考查。
4. 在句中,情景中考查时,更注重关键句子的运用区别。

(二)对动词的考查不可缺少

中考中对动词的时态的考核特别是对现在完成时为重点,另外还要注意时间和条件状语从句的主将从现这一现象。中考对情态动词的考查集中在情态动词的肯定,否定答语的考查;情态动词表示“推测”的用法考查。在中考试题中,非谓语动词的考查占有一定的比例。

(三)对句法的考查,年年依旧

①对反意疑问句和感叹句的考查还是重点,特别注意反意疑问句的句子结构及答语。②在考查状语从句时特别要注意其主句,从句的时态,注意 because, since 以及 as 的用法区别,so...that 引导的结果状语从句和 so that 引导的目的状语从句的用法区别。③注意宾语从句中从句的语序、时态、人称等的变化。

(四)对其他知识点的考查,不离不弃

对名词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、形容词及副词的考查,不再只注重覆盖面,而是做到实用,更贴近生活,具有本年度的时代感。

应试对策

1. 分清各种词的词类、词性和它们的不同的用法;
2. 熟悉简单句的五种基本句型及用法,它是学习掌握好复合句的前提和基础,特别注意句子的主谓、时态、人称、单复数的一致性;
3. 注意动词各种时态的结构特点和语态的构成形式;
4. 注意中考题的题目要求,并在平时进行反复练习。

考点 1

名 词

●考纲解读

1. 掌握名词的复数。其规则的变化形式和不规则的变化形式。
2. 会表示不可数名词的量。这个“量”实际就是可数名词,如:a glass of milk 一杯牛奶,two kilos of beef 两千克牛肉。
3. 掌握构词法:名词变形形容词。
4. 掌握名词所有格的用法。特别要注意双重所有格和名词复数所有格的用法。
5. 掌握名词的句法功能。作为主语时与谓语的变化关系。作为定语时的用法。

●思维拓展

一、名词的分类

	类别		例词
专用名词	人名、地名、国名等		Lucy, Shanghai, China
	组织、团体、机构等		the United Nations
	语言、星期、月份等		English, Friday, March
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	man, desk, pen
		集体名词	family, people, police
	不可数名词	物质名词	snow, air, water
		抽象名词	friendship, knowledge

注意:

1. 专有名词前一般不加定冠词,并要大写单词的首字母。如:Japanese, January, Africa 等。
2. 由普通名词构成的专有名词,其前一般要加定冠词 the (表节日的词除外),并大写其中实词的首字母。如:the Great Wall, the Communist Party of China 等。

二、名词复数的构成规则及读音

(一)

种类	变化	读音	例词
一般情况	在词尾加-s	在清辅音 后读 /s/	book-books, map-maps
		在浊辅音 和元音后 读 /z/	mouth-mouths, brother-brothers
以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾	在词尾加 -es	/iz/	box-boxes, bus-buses, watch-watches
以辅音字母 + y 结尾	变“y”为 “i”加-es	/iz/	city-cities, family-families
以 f 或 fe 结 尾	变 f/fe 为 v, 加-es	/vz/	knife-knives, leaf-leaves

(二)少数名词的复数形式是不规则的。eg:

man→men, woman→women, child→children, foot→feet, tooth→teeth, policeman→policemen, Frenchman→Frenchmen

(三)某国人变复数。

1. 中国人 a Chinese→Chinese (复数)

日本人 a Japanese→Japanese (复数)

2. 英国人 an Englishman→Englishmen

法国人 a Frenchman→Frenchmen

3. 美国人 an American→Americans

阿拉伯人 an Arab→Arabs

埃及人 an Egyptian→Egyptians

德国人 a German→Germans

澳大利亚人 an Australian→Australians

(四)单、复数相同的名词。eg:

Chinese→Chinese, Japanese→Japanese, fish→fish, deer→

deer, sheep→sheep 其中 fish 指鱼类时,其复数是 fishes。

(五)复合名词的复数形式。

1. 复数通常体现在里面的主体词上。eg:

passer-by→passers-by (过路人), sister-in-law→sisters-in-law (嫂子), runner-up→runners-up (亚军), looker-on→lookers-on (旁观者)

2. 无主体名词,复数体现在最后一个词上。eg:

go-between→go-betweens (媒人)

3. 第一个名词是 man 和 woman 时,两个组成部分都有复数。eg:

man doctor→men doctors (男医生)

woman teacher→women teachers (女教师)

有些名词既是可数名词,又是不可数名词,但意义有所不同。eg:

work (工作)—a work (著作,工事)

glass (玻璃)—a glass (玻璃杯)

paper (纸)—a paper (报纸、证件、试卷)

tea (茶)—a tea (一种茶)(表示种类)

wood (木头)—a wood (小森林)

room (余地)—a room (房间)

(六)字母、数字、引语或缩略(词)语的复数形式是在其后加 's 或 s。eg:

1. There are two "f"s in the word "office".

单词 office 里有两个 f。

2. Many VIPs are coming to our city.

许多重要人物将到我们市来。

三、不可数名词量的表示方法

1. 在汉语中不少名词是可数的,但在英语中却是不可数的;因而不能说 a bread, a news, a paper 等,如果要表示这些不可数名词的数量时,要用一类“可数”的词做定语来表示其量,即用“计量词”+ of 表示。eg:

a piece of news 一则新闻

a piece of advice 一条建议

a piece of bread 一块面包

a piece of work 一件工作

a bottle of ink 一瓶墨水

2. 用 much, a little, little, a lot of 等表示多少。eg:

I have a little time left. 我还剩下一点时间。

There is much water in the lake. 湖里有很多水。

有些名词后以 s 结尾,但它们不是复数。eg:

physics, maths, politics, news

四、名词变形形容词

(一)在某些国名后加 ese 构成形容词,表示“……国的”。

eg:

Japan→Japanese (日本的), China→Chinese (中国的)

(二)有某些地名或人名后面加 ian 构成形容词。eg:

Egypt→Egyptian (埃及的), Dickens→Dickensian (狄更斯的)

(三)在以元音结尾的地名上加上 an 或 n 构成形容词。

eg: Hungary→Hungarian (匈牙利的), Australia→Australian (澳大利亚的)

(四)在名词后面加 ful 构成形容词,表示“具有……性质的”,“充满的”。eg:

use→useful, care→careful (小心的), help→helpful (有帮助的), joy→joyful (十分喜悦的)

(五)在表示人的名词后加 ly 构成形容词,这种形容词通常具有赞美的意味。eg:

friend→friendly (友好的), brother→brotherly (兄弟般的), comrade→comradely (同志般的), love→lovely (可爱的)

(六)在某些名词后面加 y, 表示“充满……的”。eg:

cloud→cloudy (多云的), wind→windy (有风的), sun→sunny (阳光充足的), rain→rainy (有雨的) dirt→dirty (脏的)

(七)在某些名词加 less 构成形容词,表示“没有……的”。

eg:

hope→hopeless (无助的), use→useless (无用的), care→careless (粗心的), fear→fearless (无畏的)

(八)在物质名词后面加 en 构成形容词。eg:

wood→wooden (木制的), wool→woolen (羊毛的), earth→earthen (土制的)

(九)在某些名词后面加 ous 构成形容词,表示“具有……的性质的”。eg:

danger→dangerous (危险的), fame→famous (著名的), courage→courageous (英勇的)

(十)在部分表示学科的名词后加 al 构成形容词。eg:

physics→physical (物理的), politics→political (政治的)

五、名词所有格的构成

名词情况	构成方法	举 例
有生命的单数名词	+ 's	Jack's father, Tom's pen
有生命的复数名词	以 s 结尾 + '	the Teachers' Office
	不以 s 结尾 + 's	the Children's homework
表示时间、距离、国家等的名词	只在最后一个词后 + 's	half an hour's walk (步行半小时的路程)
表示几个人共同拥有的名词		Mike and John's desk (两人共有)
表示每个人各自拥有的名词	在每个名词后 + 's	Mike's and John's desks (每个人都有, desk 用复数)
表示无生命的名词	of + 名词	the legs of the desk

注意

1. 名词所有格修饰的名词,如果前面已经提到,这个名词往往省略,以免重复。eg:

This dictionary is not mine; it's Lucy's.

2. 名词所有格后面跟表示住宅、学校、店铺等名词时,这些名词习惯上可省略。eg:

go to uncle Wang's (去王叔叔家)

at the doctor's (在医务室)

3. 双重所有格。's 结构也可以用于 of 结构之后, eg: a friend of my father's (我父亲的一位朋友), a play of Shakespeare's (莎士比亚的一部戏剧)。这种形式叫做双重所有格。

六、名词在句中的作用

名词的作用	例句
主语	My father teaches English.
表语	He is a student.
宾语	She borrowed a book from the library.
宾语补足语	They called him Uncle Wang.
定语	Can you come to my birthday party?
同位语	Miss Gao, our English teacher, is very young.
状语	I have told you many times.

强调:(一)做主语

名词在句中能做很多成分,但做主语是它的主要用途之一。下面我们应注意名词做主语时的几种情况:

1. 名词本身是以 s 结尾。其谓语动词应为单数。eg:

They think maths is very easy to learn.

他们认为数学很容易学。

(切不可将 maths 误认做复数,再将动词错用成 are。)

2. 表示时间、金钱、距离的名词加 s 后,应视为一个整体,故谓语动词用单数。eg:

Two hours is enough for us to get there.

对我们来说两个小时足够到达那儿的。

3. 短语 neither... nor, either... or, not only... but also 连接主语时,像 there be 一样应根据就近原则决定动词的形式。eg:

(1) There is a truck and two cars on the road.

路上有一辆卡车和两辆小汽车。

(2) Neither he nor I am a Frenchman.

他和我都不是法国人。

4. 短语 a pair of + 名词复数时,其主语是 a pair,故谓语动词应用单数。eg:

A pair of shoes is under the bed. 一双鞋在床下面。

5. 名词 + 介词 (with, except...) + 名词,其谓语动词应视前面的名词而定,与后面的名词无关。eg:

The teacher with the students is planting trees on the hill.

那位老师和同学们正在山上种树。

6. 兼有双重身份的人做主语时,其谓语动词用单数形式。

eg:

A worker and writer is going to give us a talk this afternoon.

今天下午一位工人作家要给我们做报告。

(二)做定语

1. 名词做定语时,一般用单数形式。eg:

paper tigers (纸老虎), work places (工作的地方)

2. 名词做定语时,个别情况也用复数形式。eg:

goods train (货车), sports meet (运动会)

3. 名词做定语时,少数情况修饰词和被修饰词都有复数形式。eg:

woman teacher → women teachers

man doctor → men doctors

中考真题 · 考题拓展

五年中考真题类编

一、根据句意或英文单词释义,拼写不完整的单词

- (2001 · 南通) Thirty minutes is half an hour and fifteen minutes is a _____.
- (2002 · 福州) Here is a birthday card for you with our best _____. (wish)
- (2003 · 北京海淀区) People can always get help from s _____ in the army in time of danger.
- (2003 · 泉州) May 12th is the International N _____ Day. Let's say "Thanks" to them for their work in the fight against SARS.
- (2004 · 佛山) The man with _____ (眼镜) is a visitor to our college.
- (2004 · 佛山) China stands in the east of _____ (亚洲), which develops quickly.
- (2004 · 烟台) Shall we meet at the e _____ of the cinema at 8?
- (2004 · 烟台) After a careful d _____, they decided to put off the meeting.
- (2004 · 沈阳) Yao Ming has become famous in NBA, which is short for National _____ Association.

同类变式考题拓展

一、根据句意及所给首字母或音标写出完整正确的单词

- China joined WTO at the b _____ of the 21st century.
- Titanic* is one of the most interesting m _____.
- When we say weekend, we mean S _____ and Sunday.
- It's going to rain. You'd better take an u _____ with you.
- Roy quickly pushes the _____ /bɔ:l/ to Paul.
- Last week we saw many old things on s _____ in the museum.
- Jim is an English boy. He's from E _____.
- There are three members in my f _____. They are my father, mother and I.
- The policeman asked her to give a d _____ of the man who grabbed her handbag.
- The poor people who received money from Bill Gates thanked him for his g _____.
- In autumn most tree l _____ turn yellow and fall down to the ground.
- Computers can work out difficult _____ (/ˈprɒbləmz/) very quickly.

10. (2005 • 盐城) In autumn the leaves of most trees turn y ____.
11. (2005 • 盐城) Edison n _____ gave up trying out his ideas no matter how hard it was.
12. (2005 • 盐城) After supper his grandparents often go for a walk a _____ this road.
13. (2005 • 盐城) Beethoven's music was so beautiful that all of us lost o _____ in it.
14. (2005 • 盐城) "C _____ your mistakes, and you're still a good boy," Mrs. Li said to Jack.

二、根据句意或汉语提示写出各词的正确形式

1. (2004 • 温州) The computer is one of the _____ (奇迹) of modern science.
2. (2004 • 荆门) Nothing is difficult if you put your _____ (心) into it.
3. (2004 • 荆门) Last _____ (星期天) I went to climb the Jianglang Mountain with some friends.
4. (2004 • 绍兴) It's a _____ (遗憾) that you can't come.
5. (2004 • 泰安) What's the _____ (温度) today?
6. (2004 • 泰安) His uncle can speak several _____ (语言).
7. (2004 • 宁夏) _____ (安全) is the most important while we are travelling.
8. (2003 • 大连) We've got a lot of new _____ (杂志) in our school library.
9. (2003 • 河北) Our teachers often search the _____ (互联网) for useful information.
10. (2005 • 盐城) The _____ (党) has done a lot to improve the life of the farmers in the past few years.
11. (2005 • 盐城) He made up his mind to something _____ (有用的) for the society in the future.
12. (2005 • 盐城) He does everything by himself _____ (虽然) he is only 15 years old.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. (2004 • 南通) The _____ was amazed at what he said. (library)
2. (2004 • 泰州) Do you know the _____ between the two words? (different)
3. (2004 • 襄樊) My uncle is a very good _____. I will learn surfing from him. (surf)
4. (2004 • 新疆) March 8th is _____ Day (woman).
5. (2004 • 上海) The New Year _____ are so beautiful that everyone is looking forward to the party in the hall this afternoon (decorate).
6. (2004 • 青海) The _____ in our school library look very old. (shelf)
7. (2005 • 四川) One day a box with cards on the streets _____ with "Tr" fell out of her window and landed on top of a bus. (begin)
8. (2005 • 泰州) They played so _____ that they lost the football match. (care)
9. (2005 • 四川) Tsunami (海啸) attacked South-east Asia. Many people died and a number of children became _____. (home)

13. — Shall we go on a p _____ on the hill this Sunday?
— Good idea. I'll take some food and drink.
 14. A lot of people often search the I _____ for the information.
 15. _____ is the seventh month of the year.
- ## 二、根据句意或汉语提示写出名词的正确形式
1. Close the _____ (门) behind you, please.
 2. There are many _____ (树) around our school.
 3. Mary has collected many Chinese _____ (邮票) since she came here.
 4. Class Four is the _____ (获胜者) in the relay race.
 5. Yesterday the _____ (航班) to London was put off because of the bad weather.
 6. Please turn to another _____ (频道), I don't like this show.
 7. He showed us all the _____ (照片) he took in Australia.
 8. Many people regard their pets as members of their _____ (家庭).
 9. What's the _____ (价格) of this English-Chinese dictionary?
 10. With the help of many _____ (专家), we soon found a way out.
 11. It's only about an _____ (小时) flight from Qingdao to Beijing by air.
 12. How beautiful the _____ (书签) is!
 13. The supermarket also sells different kinds of _____ (蔬菜).
 14. After three _____ (月) study, the scientists worked out the physics problem.
 15. You should read the _____ (说明) before you use the medicine.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. At the end of the last lap, all the _____ (run) were neck and neck.
2. Miss Wu, today is September 10th. Happy _____ (teacher) Day to you!
3. They worked there all their _____ (life).
4. Many people flew kites to wish the Beijing Olympics good _____ (lucky).
5. Look at the apple trees on the hill. Mr Hill, a _____ (farm), grew them last year.
6. Newspaper reports say that some more _____ (country) have become E. U. (欧盟) members this year.
7. The doctor's _____ (dead) made all of them sad.
8. It is a _____ (please) for me to stay with you.
9. Someday you'll find a foreign language a bridge to a lot of _____ (know).
10. Father bought two _____ (watch) for the twins on Children's Day.

四、单项选择

1. It is said that two _____ and three _____ are going to visit our school next week.
A. German; Japaneses B. Germany; Japan
C. Germanys; Japans D. Germans; Japanese

10. (2005 • 泰州) Your present is in one of the _____. Can you guess? (box)

四、单项选择

1. (2003 • 哈尔滨) Kate won the _____ race in the summer sports meeting.
A. 100-metre B. 100-metres
C. 100 metre D. 100 metre's
2. (2003 • 武汉) —Could you move over a little and make some _____ for me?
—Sure. Please.
A. place B. seat C. room D. ground
3. (2003 • 兰州) —Where do you come from?
—I come from _____. I'm an _____.
A. Japan; Japanese B. America; American
C. England; English D. Australian; Australian
4. (2003 • 杭州) My school is about twenty _____ walk from here.
A. minute B. minutes' C. minute's D. minutes
5. (2003 • 海南) —Look at the telephone message. Whose number is 65336247?
—It's _____.

Telephone message

From: Sally To: Sam

Date: June 1st Time: 2:30

Message: Please ring her. Her telephone number is 65336247

Lucy

- A. Sam's B. Lucy's
C. Sally's D. Sam and Sally's
6. (2004 • 天津) Please keep quiet. If you make a lot of _____, you may disturb others.
A. voice B. noise C. sound D. singing
7. (2004 • 黄冈) It's _____ ride from my home to the factory.
A. two hours and half's B. two and half hours'
C. two and a half hours' D. two hour and a half's
8. (2004 • 大连) Most students can go to college for further _____ in our city.
A. education B. information
C. technology D. science
9. (2004 • 安徽) Football is a popular _____ around the world.
A. match B. goal C. game D. play
10. (2004 • 呼和浩特) "I don't think that's a good _____ for parking in the wrong place. You'll have to pay the fine (罚金; 罚款)," said the policeman.
A. idea B. excuse C. reason D. thought
11. (2005 • 安徽) _____ work is very important in a discussion.
A. Team B. House C. Farm D. School
12. (2005 • 武汉) —I want to have a _____ with you about the problem.
—Sure.
A. fun B. word C. play D. rest

2. There're _____ students in our grade.
A. hundreds of B. three hundreds of
C. three hundreds D. three hundred of
3. After playing football for more than half an hour, the students took _____ rest.
A. a few minute's B. a few minutes'
C. a little minute's D. a little minutes'
4. —Who made a phone call for me just now, David?
—I don't know, but it was a girl's _____.
A. sound B. number C. answer D. voice
5. Which sign can be seen on the box with glasses?
A. DANGER B. NO PARKING
C. FRAGILE D. ENTRANCE
6. We should have _____ in ourselves and we will make it if we have a try.
A. success B. confidence
C. progress D. knowledge
7. Excuse me, waiter. We're leaving. Can you bring me the _____, please?
A. money B. note C. bill D. list
8. She has been in Tianjin for ten years. Tianjin has become her second _____.
A. family B. house C. home D. room
9. John is an active language learner. He always takes a _____ with him.
A. story B. sentence C. dictionary D. conversation
10. The sign "BUSINESS HOURS" can be seen in a _____.
A. shop B. school C. park D. museum
11. Lucy tried her best to find a good job in the city, but she had no _____.
A. trouble B. idea C. luck D. time
12. The Englishman, Stephenson (史蒂芬孙), invented _____.
A. the ship B. the car C. the plane D. the train
13. If you don't take more _____, you'll get fat.
A. medicine B. lessons C. exercise D. photos
14. —Dad, when will you be free? You agreed to go to the seaside with me four days ago.
—I am sorry, Jean. But I think I will have a _____ holiday soon.
A. four-days B. four-day C. four days D. four day
15. Twelve _____ were hurt, but no _____ were lost in that accident.
A. person; life B. people; lives
C. peoples; lives D. persons; life

13. (2005 • 济南) They have much coloured _____. Let's go and ask for some.
A. rulers B. paper C. erasers D. sharpeners
14. (2005 • 盐城) This is Elizabeth Tina Brown, our new teacher. You may call her _____.
A. Mr Brown B. Miss Brown
C. Mrs Tina D. Mr Elizabeth
15. (2005 • 成都) _____ mother is cooking.
A. Sandy's and Sue B. Sandy and Sue's
C. Sandy's and Sue's

● 命题规律

对名词的考查在近五年的中考试题中出现的概率高,测试内容涉及名词的数、量的表达、名词变形容词、所有格及名词在句中做主语、定语等,2004年天津、长沙、黄冈、武汉、重庆、烟台、四川等省市均有一道选择题出现,分别涉及名词的单复数,所有格及量的问题,可见名词在中考中也是一个必考内容。

● 命题趋势

名词是历年中考中重点测试内容,已是中考必考题,主要以填空和单项选择等形式出现,它考查的主要内容有:

- (1) 名词所有格。
- (2) 名词的单复数以及不规则名词复数形式。
- (3) 不可数名词及其量的表达。
- (4) 名词做主语。

考点 2

冠 词

● 考纲解读

1. 掌握不定冠词 a, an 的用法。
2. 掌握定冠词 the 的用法。
3. 熟悉不用冠词的情况。

● 思维拓展

一、不定冠词的用法

1. 不定冠词 a 用在读音是辅音开头的词前, an 用在读音是元音开头的词前。eg:

a man 一个男人 a one-eyed man 独眼龙
a useful machine 一种有用的机器
an apple 一个苹果 an umbrella 一把雨伞
an honest man 一位老实人 an "s" 一个"s"字母

2. 指人或事物的某一种类。eg:

A dog is a faithful animal. 狗是忠实的动物。

3. 指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物。eg:

There is a boy over there. 那边有一个男孩。

4. 表示数量有“一”的意思,但数的概念没有 one 强烈,可以代替 one。eg:

Rome was not built in a day. 罗马非一日建成。

5. 表示“每一”。eg:

He comes home twice a month. 他每月回家两次。

6. 用于某些固定词组中。如: a few, a little 等。

7. 用于序数词前,表示“再一,又一”的意思。eg:

The man tried a second time. 那人又试了一次。

The teacher told us a third story. 老师又给我们讲了个故事。

二、定冠词 the 的用法

用 法	例词或例句
特指某(些)人或某(些)事物	The girl in a red hat is my sister.
指谈话双方都知道的人或事物	Open the door, please.
指上文已经提到的人或事物	There is a book on the desk. The book is Jim's.
用在方位名词的前面	The sun rises in the east.
用在乐器名称的前面	He often plays the violin after school.
用在复数姓氏的前面表示一类人或夫妇	The Greens are watching TV.

续表

用 法	例词或例句
用在序数词和最高级的前面	The third truck carries the fewest of all.
用在习惯用语中	in the morning, at the foot of, in the evening
用在独一无二的事物名词前	the moon, the sun, the earth, the world.
用于江河、海洋、山脉、群岛、沙漠等专有名词前	the Yellow River, the Great Wall, the Qiongzhou River
用于部分形容词前,表示一类人	the rich, the poor, the sick, the old.

三、不用冠词的情况

不用冠词的情况(零冠词)	举 例
名词前已经有做定语用的物主代词、指示代词、不定式代词或所有格修饰时	This is my book. That is Jim's book.
名词复数表示类别时	They are workers.
在球类、学科和三餐的名词前	We often play basketball or learn Chinese after breakfast.
在某些专有名词前,如国名、人名、地名等	America, Mr. Brown, Beijing
当不可数名词表示一般概念或类别时	Paper is made from wood.
在星期、季节、月份等名词前	Spring comes after winter.
在称呼、头衔、职务前	Where's my bag, Mum?
在公共节日、假日名称前	New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Women's Day

续表

不用冠词的情况(零冠词)	举 例
在表示交通手段的介词短语中	Did you come by train or by ship?
在一些习惯用语中	go to school, at home, in time, at night
新闻语体交际题前	Fire broke out at midnight

注意:

1. 在表示一个民族的独有的节日前,往往要加定冠词 the。eg: the Spring Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival。另外,如果三餐前有形容词修饰时,也可以加冠词。eg: She went to school after a quick lunch.

2. 单数名词加定冠词或不定冠词,复数名词不加冠词,都可以表示“一类”。eg: 马是一种有用的动物。可译为: A horse is a useful animal. 或 The horse is a useful animal. 或 Horses are useful animals.

3. 有些名词前用 the,或不用 the,其意义有所不同。eg:

at school 上学	at the school 在学校里
at table 在吃饭	at the table 在桌旁
in bed (睡、病、躺)在床上	in the bed (某物)在床上
in hospital 住院	in the hospital 在医院里
by sea 乘船	by the sea 在海滨
in front of	在……前面(外部)
in the front of	在……前面(内部)
on earth 究竟	on the earth 在地球上

中考真题 · 考题拓展

五年中考真题类编

一、单项选择

- (2004 • 北京海淀) We often have sports after class, and I like to play _____ basketball.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
- (2004 • 天津) What _____ fine weather we have these days!
A. a B. the C. / D. an
- (2004 • 广州) Mr Smith always gives me _____ hand when I am in trouble.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
- (2004 • 威海) _____ boy hurt his leg. He is in _____ hospital now.
A. A; a B. The; a C. The; the D. The; /
- (2004 • 烟台) I think you have dropped _____ “r” in writing “merry”.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- (2004 • 江西) This is _____ song I’ve told you about. Isn’t it _____ beautiful one?
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
- (2004 • 湖南) _____ Blacks are going to the park this Sunday. Why don’t we go for _____ walk?
A. A; a B. An; / C. The; a D. /; a
- (2003 • 杭州) —Did you enjoy your stay in Hangzhou?
—Yes. I had _____ wonderful time.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- (2003 • 福州) —Did you see the football match last night?
—Yes, I have never seen _____ exciting match before.
A. such a B. so a C. such an D. so an
- (2004 • 兰州) Although he is _____ old man, he can go to _____ university for the old.
A. an; a B. a; an C. a; a D. an; an
- (2004 • 绍兴) —What’s on the screen?
—Is there _____ ad for a new film?
A. a B. an C. the D. /

同类变式考题拓展

一、单项选择

- _____ twenty-fifth of December is _____ Christmas Day.
A. The; a B. The; the C. A; the D. The; /
- Nicky from _____ United States lives in _____ Fifth Street.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
- Jim and I are in _____ same class. We both like _____ maths.
A. /; / B. a; / C. the; / D. /; the
- I want to join the music club. I can play _____ drums, _____ guitar and _____ piano.
A. /; a; a B. /; the; the C. the; the; the D. the; a; a
- _____ car goes faster than _____ truck.
A. The; a B. /; / C. A; a D. A; the
- _____ Yellow River is _____ second longest river in China.
A. The; the B. A; a C. The; a D. /; /
- Shanghai is in _____ east of China and it is one of _____ largest cities in China.
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; the D. the; /
- She was told to take _____ medicine three times _____ day.
A. /; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; /
- Bowling is very popular these days. I think it is good for _____ young and _____ old.
A. /; / B. the; the C. a; an D. /; the
- Mike is _____ of the two.
A. youngest B. the youngest C. younger D. the younger
- Black broke his leg. He has just had _____ X-ray examination. _____ doctor said he needed _____ operation.
A. a; The; an B. a; A; an C. an; A; an D. an; The; an
- The cartoon “Mulan” is _____ interesting film and _____ story happened in China.

12. (2004 • 江苏) Taiwan is _____ island to the south of East China Sea. It's _____ largest in China.
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; / D. /; a
13. (2004 • 浙江) —Hello, Li Ming, have you got _____ e-mail address?
—Oh, yes, I've got one. It's qzlm@hotmail. com.
A. an B. a C. / D. the
14. (2004 • 广东) Are you going to learn _____ second language in _____ third grade?
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; the D. the; a
15. (2005 • 临沂) —Do you often listen to _____ radio?
—No. In fact I haven't _____ radio.
A. a; an B. /; the C. an; / D. the; a
16. (2005 • 温州) —Ann! What's that over there?
—It's _____ ruler, Grandma.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
17. (2005 • 成都) It takes me _____ hour to do my homework.
A. a B. an C. the

二、用适当的冠词填空

- What _____ important news!
- _____ horse is _____ useful animal.
- There is _____ third boy. There is _____ eighth man.
- There is _____ old man in the village. _____ old man is seventy.
- _____ earth turns round _____ sun.
- _____ girl in the red skirt is my friend, Lucy.
- _____ poor were working day and night in the old days.
- Miss Li are playing _____ violin in the room.
- The man hit Jim on _____ head.
- _____ Mr Smith came here just now.

- A. a; the B. an; the C. the; a D. an; a
13. _____ India and China are of _____ same continent.
A. /; the B. The; the C. /; / D. /; a
14. It takes us _____ hour or more to go to my hometown by _____ train.
A. an; a B. a; an C. an; / D. a; /
15. A spaceship flies at about eleven kilometers _____ second.
A. / B. the C. a D. an
16. More college graduates would like to work in _____ west part of our country _____ next year.
A. the; the B. /; / C. /; the D. the; /
17. —How many 5-star hotels are there in your city?
—Two. Ours is one of them, and _____ other is Parkston Hotel.
A. an B. the C. a D. /

二、在下列各句的横线上填入必要的冠词

- Is that _____ bike your father bought for you as a present?
- You should take this medicine twice _____ day.
- She is one of _____ most popular teachers in our school.
- Our teacher's office is on _____ second floor.
- He goes to _____ school in _____ morning.
- It's eight o'clock. It's time for _____ class.
- There is _____ glass on the table. _____ glass is full of water.
- This is _____ useful book for us.
- This white building is on _____ left of the street.
- _____ Browns went to the museum this _____ weekend.

命题规律

冠词的考查历年中考都在出现测试内容涉及序数词、形容词最高级或姓氏前使用定冠词等。2004年江苏、浙江、北京、杭州、江西、山东等均有选择题出现,涉及冠词用法、不定冠词用法、不用冠词用法等。看来,冠词还是历年中考的常客。

命题趋势

冠词是中考中的必考题,主要以单项选择、填空、改错等形式出现,主要考查内容有:

- (1)和姓氏连用时,谓语动词的形式。
- (2)形容词最高级前。
- (3)常见用法的比例较大。

考点 3

代 词

● 考纲解读

1. 理解并掌握人称代词、物主代词的用法。区别运用人称代词的主格及宾格,掌握名词性物主代词相当于形容词性物主代词+名词。
2. 理解指示代词并知道其单复数,了解反身代词有人称和数的变化,掌握其句法功能和固定搭配。
3. 掌握不定代词的用法。
4. 了解关系代词,疑问代词,并能正确运用它们。

● 思维拓展

一、人称代词、物主代词、反身代词的分类及作用

分类	词性	人称代词		物主代词		反身代词
		主格	宾格	形容词性	名词性	
第一人称	单数	I	me	my	mine	myself
	复数	we	us	your	yours	ourselves
第二人称	单数	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	复数	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
第三人称	单数	he	him	his	his	himself
		she	her	her	hers	herself
		it	it	its	its	itself
	复数	they	them	their	theirs	themselves
作用		主语	宾语、表语	定语	主语、表语、宾语	宾语、表语、同位语

注意:

1. 当几个不同的人称代词做主语时,他们的排列顺序通常是:

1) 单数为: you, he/ she and I, 即 2、3、1 型。eg:

You, she and I are good friends. 我、你和她都是好朋友。
Mary and I are in Class One. 我和玛丽在一班。

2) 复数为: we, you and they, 即 1、2、3 型。eg: We, you and they all enjoy music. 我们、你们和他们都喜欢音乐。但如果是做错了事,当事人应承担任时,通常把第一人称放在最前面。eg: —Who broke the window? —I and Mike.

这正是: 单数人称 2、3、1, 复数人称 1、2、3。麻烦事情“我”站前,其他人称没意见。

2. 反身代词在实际运用中,可构成许多固定词组。eg:

help oneself to (随便吃), enjoy oneself (过得很愉快), teach oneself (自学), devote oneself to (献给), make oneself at home (别拘束), by oneself (亲自), for oneself (为自己)。

3. it 还有一些特别的用法:

1) 用作形式主语,常用于“It's + adj. + to do”句型中。

2) 用在句型: “It seems that...”中。

3) 用在句型: “It's one's turn to do”中。

4) 用在句型: “It's time to do/ for / that...”中。

5) 用在句型: “It's + adj. + that 从句”中。

6) 用作形式宾语,用以代替动词不定式或从句,常用在动词 make, find 等后。

7) 有时用 it 代替小孩和婴儿。eg:

—Who is this boy in the picture? —It's me.

8) 不知姓名或是谁时,也可以用 it 代替人。eg:

—Who is it? —It's Jim.

4. 人称代词宾格在句中做动词短语的宾语时,如果动词短语是“动词+介词”型的则宾语放在介词后,如果动词短语是“动词+副词”型的则宾语放在动词和副词之间。

二、指示代词

单数	复数	用法 1	用法 2
this	these	近指: This is my book. This is Tom speaking.	指下文将要提及的事。eg: Please remember this: “No pains, no gains.”
that	those	远指: That is her bike. Is that Jim speaking?	指前面刚刚提过的事。eg: He was ill. That was why he didn't go to school.

注意

it, one, that 做代词的区别

it 特指上下文提到的同类同物。eg: The book is mine. It's very interesting.

one 泛指上下文提及的同类事物中的一个。eg: I have some apples. You can have one.

that 常用于比较结构中,代替前面提到的名词,以免重复。eg: The weather in Moscow is colder than that in Beijing.

三、不定代词

(一) 表示“一些、许多”的不定代词的用法

用 法	词或词组	例 名
只修饰可数名词	many	Many students are reading English.
	a great/ large number of	A great number of students are planting trees over there.
	the number of	The number of the students in our class is sixty-two.
	a few	Don't worry. There're a few minutes left.
	few	There're few minutes left. Hurry up !
只修饰不可数名词	much	He hasn't got much time to go over his lessons.
	a little	Don't worry. I have a little money here.
	little	There is little salt in the bag. You'd better buy some.
	a bit of	Why don't men do a bit of housework ?
可数名词、不可数名词都修饰	some	I have some paper. I also have some books.
	any	He hasn't any ink. He hasn't any pens, either.
	a lot of = lots of	She has a lot of money. She also has lots of friends here.

1. some 和 any

一般地, some 用于肯定句中, any 则用于疑问句或否定句中。但应注意下面几种情况:

(1) 在一些表示建议、请求或希望对方作出肯定回答的疑问句中应用 some, 而不能用 any。

(2) any 可用在肯定句中表示“任何的”之意。而且在条件状语从句中一般也常用 any。

2. many, much 和 a lot of

many 用以修饰可数名词复数, much 用以修饰不可数名词, a lot of 也常写成 lots of, 它可修饰可数名词复数, 也可修饰不可数名词。但 a lot of 通常用在肯定句中, many 和 much 则可用于各种句型, 特别地, 在否定句和疑问句中必须用 many 和 much。

3. few, a few, little 和 a little

few 和 a few 用以修饰或代替可数名词, 其中 a few 表示肯定, 意为“有一些”, few 表示否定, 意为“几乎没有”。little 和 a little 则用以修饰或代替不可数名词, 其中 a little 表示肯定, 意为“有一点”, little 则表示否定, 意为“几乎没有”。

4. a number of + 名词复数做主语时, 后面的谓语动词用复数。the number of + 名词复数做主语时, 后面的谓语动词用单数。eg: A great number of students in our class are girls. The number of the students in our class is sixty-two.

(二) 表示“三三、两两”的不定代词

词义	指两人或两物	指三者或三者以上的人或物
每一个	each	every
任何一个	either	any
另一个	the other	another
都	both	all
都不	neither	none

1. both 和 all

both 指“两个人(或事物)都……”, all 则指“三个或三个以上的人(或事物)都……”。它们在句中均放在 be 动词、情态动词或助动词之后, 其他动词之前。当它们用在名词前时, 一般放在名词前的冠词、指示代词或形容词性物主代词之前, 且后面的名词应用复数形式。

2. either, any, each 和 every

either 和 any 均表示“任一个”之意, either 一般指两个人或事物; 而 any 则指三个人或事物。它们后面若跟名词需用单数形式。它们在句中做主语时谓语动词也应用第三人称单数形式。

each 和 every 均表示“每一个”之意, each 强调个别情况, 相当于汉语中的“各个”, 可在句中做主语、定语或宾语。当其做主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。every 强调整体情况, 只可用做定语, 其后跟单数名词, 它修饰名词时谓语动词也要用单数形式。另外, each 可用以指两个或两个以上的人或事物, 而 every 只可指三个或三个以上的人或事物, 而不用以指两个人或事物。

3. one, the other, another, others 和 the others

one 用做不定代词时可代替上文中出现的人或物, 用以指上文中所出现的事物类中的一个, 不一定是该事物本身(如指该事物本身则应用 it)。它也可以用来泛指人或物。

the other 可用来表示“(两个人或物中的)另一个”, 它含有特指的意味。它的后面也可接复数名词, 表示特指“其他的……”之意。another 表示没有明确范围内的“另一个”, 它具有泛指的意味。

others 和 the others 均表示“其余的”之意, 它们的后面都不可接名词。others 常与 some 对比使用, 泛指“其他的(人或物)”, 但并非全部。the others 则特指“其他的(所有人或物)”。

4. neither, no one 和 none

neither 指“两个都不”, 是 both 的完全否定形式, neither, “neither + 单数名词”或“neither of + 复数名词”在句中做主语时谓语动词应用单数形式。no one 和 none 都用以表示“三个或三个以上都不”, 其中, no one 仅指“没有一个人”, 而 none 则可指“没有一个人”或“没有一个东西”。

(三) 复合不定代词

指 人			指 物		
肯定句	否定句或疑问句	通用	肯定句	否定句或疑问句	通用
someone		everyone			
somebody	anyone	everybody	something	anything	everything
everyone	anybody	nobody			nothing
everybody		no one			

1. something, anything, nothing 和 everything 及 somebody, anybody, nobody 和 everybody

这些不定代词均为复合不定代词, something, anything,

nothing 和 everything 指物,它们在句中做主语时谓语动词应用单数形式。something 和 anything 指“某物”,它们的区别与 some 和 any 的区别相同。nothing 表示否定含义。而 everything 则表示“每件事情”。somebody, anybody, nobody 和 everybody 用以指人。它们中的 body 均可改为 one,它们的用法与 something, anything, nothing 和 everything 的用法相同。

2. 形容词或 else 修饰复合不定代词时,要放在后面。eg:

I have nothing important to tell you.

我没有什么重要的事情告诉你。

I don't know anything else about it.

关于这件事的其他情况,我就知道了。

四、疑问代词和关系代词的分类

	主格	宾格	所有格
指人	who	whom	whose
指物	what		whose
指人或物	which		whose

(一)疑问代词

1. 疑问代词主要有 who, whom, which, what, 用来构成特殊疑问句,放在句子开头。

2. 疑问代词用法

(1)who, whom 都表示“谁”,做主语时用 who,做宾语时用 whom。who 在特殊疑问句中可以代替 whom,当疑问词做介词宾语,且介词又置于句首时,只能用 whom。eg:

Who is standing there? 谁正站在那儿?

Who (Whom) are you waiting for? 你在等谁?

With whom did you talk just now? 你刚才和谁谈话了?

(2)which, what 在特殊疑问句中做定语时,后面必须紧跟一个名词。eg:

I'm in Class Three. (就画线部分提问)

Which class are you in?

This is a map of China. (就画线部分提问)

What map is this?

(二)关系代词

1. 关系代词主要有 who, whom, that, which, whose, 它们被用来引导定语从句。

2. 关系代词用法

(1)who, whom, whose 引导定语从句时,其先行词必须是人。who 在从句中做主语,whom 在从句中做宾语,可以省略,whose 在从句中做定语。eg:

This is the doctor who came here yesterday.

这就是昨天来的医生。

The man (whom) you saw last week has left the town.

你上周看见的那个人已经离开城镇了。

I know the woman whose husband is a doctor.

我认识的那个妇女,她的丈夫是个医生。

(2)that 引导的定语从句,其先行词既可以指人,也可以指物,which 引导的定语从句,其先行词只用来指物。eg:

The man that is standing by the door is her brother.

正站在门旁的那个男人就是她的哥哥。

This is the film that you talked about last week.

这就是上周你们谈论的那部电影。

The room which you can see by the river is a reading room.

你们在河边看到的那间房子是阅览室。

中考真题 · 考题拓展

五年中考真题类编

一、单项选择

- (2003 · 南京) The cars made in Japan are much cheaper than _____ made in America.
A. ones B. those C. that D. it
- (2003 · 安徽) If you want to book a round-trip ticket, you'll have to pay _____ \$ 30.
A. more B. other C. the other D. another
- (2003 · 上海) Shanghai Waihuan Tunnel is already open to traffic, so it will take us _____ time to go to Pudong International Airport.
A. a few B. fewer C. a little D. less
- (2003 · 河南) That place is not interesting at all. _____ of us wants to go there.
A. Neither B. Both C. All D. Some
- (2003 · 北京海淀) —You want _____ sandwich?
—Yes, I usually eat a lot when I'm hungry.
A. other B. another C. others D. the other
- (2003 · 贵阳) We found _____ necessary to protect the environment.
A. it B. this C. that D. what

同类变式考题拓展

一、单项选择

- _____ do you like better, this one or that one?
A. What B. That C. Which D. It
- Do you know _____ handwriting is the best in your class?
A. what B. this C. whose D. which
- We are classmates. She sits _____.
A. between John and I B. among John and I
C. between John and me D. among John and me
- His watch is newer than _____.
A. I B. mine C. me D. my
- He found _____ very difficult to get to sleep.
A. that B. it C. this D. himself
- Help _____ to some fish, boys and girls.
A. you B. your C. yourself D. yourselves
- There isn't _____ paper in the box. Will you go and get _____ for me?
A. any; some B. any; any
C. some; some D. some; any
- There is _____ in today's newspaper.
A. interesting nothing B. nothing interesting
C. interested nothing D. nothing interested

7. (2003 • 河南) We decided to go for a field trip with some friends of _____.
A. us B. our C. ours D. ourselves
8. (2004 • 甘肃) — _____ ?
—It's a bit wet.
A. What's the date B. What's the weather like
C. What is it D. Is it wet
9. (2004 • 长沙) — _____ does your cousin look like ?
—He's tall and thin.
A. What B. Where C. Who D. Which
10. (2004 • 天津) Do you know the boy sitting between Peter and _____ ?
A. she B. I C. his D. me
11. (2004 • 上海) Merry Christmas, George ! Here is a card for _____, with _____ best wishes.
A. you; our B. us; your
C. you; your D. us; our
12. (2004 • 沈阳) —Did you enjoy _____ at the party, Jimmy ?
—Yes, Mum. I enjoyed _____ very much.
A. yourself; ourselves B. yourselves; myself
C. yourself; myself D. yourselves; ourselves
13. (2004 • 安徽) —Where is my pen ?
—Oh, sorry. I have taken _____ by mistake.
A. yours B. his C. mine D. hers
14. (2004 • 南昌) —You look so happy !
—Jack says I am pretty. _____ has ever told me that before.
A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Everybody D. Nobody
15. (2004 • 北京) —What's on TV tonight ? Is there _____ interesting ?
—I'm afraid not.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
16. (2004 • 江西) —A latest English newspaper, please !
—Only one copy left. Would you like to have _____, sir ?
A. it B. one C. this D. that
17. (2004 • 宁夏) —Would you like a cup of tea or coffee ?
— _____. I'd like a glass of water.
A. Neither B. Both C. None D. Either
18. (2004 • 乌鲁木齐) A lot of girls have tried, but _____ have passed the exam.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
19. (2004 • 广州) —Who is the man _____ was walking to our English teacher ?
—Oh ! It's Mr. Baker, our new maths teacher.
A. he B. that C. whom D. which
20. (2004 • 天津) —When shall we meet again ?
—Make it _____ day you like. It's all the same to me.
A. one B. any C. another D. all
21. (2005 • 江西) —Have you heard of the accident about Lucy and her father ?
9. Tom's parents _____ doctors.
A. all are B. are all
C. both are D. are both
10. The river is very dirty, so _____ people swim there.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
11. There are fifty students in our class. Fifteen of them are girls and _____ are boys.
A. other B. others C. the other D. the others
12. We study Chinese, English, and some _____ subjects at school.
A. another B. other C. the other D. others
13. These shoes are too small for me. Would you show me _____ ?
A. the other B. other
C. the other one D. another pair
14. Lots of trees are planted on _____ side of the road.
A. both B. all C. every D. either
15. Is there _____ milk in the bottle ?
A. some B. a lot C. any D. lots
16. Where are _____ ? _____ are in _____ pencil-boxes.
A. their; Their, they B. they; They, their
C. their; They, they D. they; Their, their
17. —Do you want an apple or a pear ?
— _____. I really I don't mind.
A. Neither B. Both C. Either D. None
18. Lucy has two aunts. _____ of them are nurses.
A. Each B. Both C. All D. Some
19. There are many tall trees on _____ sides of the street.
A. both B. all C. either D. neither
20. Don't lose _____ in computer games, boys.
A. yourself B. yourselves
C. himself D. themselves
21. The old woman kept one black dog and two white _____.
A. one B. ones C. those D. one's
22. —When shall we meet again ?
—Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
A. one B. another C. some D. any
23. Mike's words are different from _____. We really can't agree with _____.
A. ours; him B. ours; he's
C. us; him D. us; his
24. —Dad, I've just seen only one copy of FOOTBALL at the newsstand.
—Go and buy _____ back, Bob.
A. one B. other C. it D. this
25. There are lots of rivers in China, and the longest of _____ is the Changjiang River.
A. they B. them C. their D. theirs
26. He is not a kind-hearted man. _____ people can get on well with him.
A. Few B. A little C. Quite a few D. Little