


黄冈精典讲练

中考总复习·英语




第二部分

能力提高指导




第1讲 单项选择



能力点概览

1. 熟悉单项选择题的题型结构
2. 了解单项选择题的命题特点
3. 掌握其解题技巧



能力点精析


【能力点1】 题型结构

“单项选择”是由题干+空白再给出2-4个答案(即选项)组成的一种题型。题干中留有一处或数处空白,让考生从所给的答案中选择一个正确答案,而另外的几个选项为迷惑项。

“单项选择”的优点是,可以检测考生对所学知识的掌握是否准确,容量大,考查面广,便于阅卷和评分。缺点是束缚了考生的思路。(见例1,例2)


【能力点2】 命题特点

“单项选择”所考查的对象不同,其侧重点也就不一样。如



中考考向导航

单项选择题是考查各项基础知识的传统题型,过去侧重于考查语法,目前,它的考查范围和命题方式侧重于语境的创设,题目综合性增强,对语言知识的考查更灵活,更生活化。



实际应用举例

【例1】 The two new doctors in that hospital have already read _____ newspaper.

- A. today B. today's C. today's D. today's

【答案】 D

【点拨】 此题考查名词所有格的构成。

【例2】 Waikiki is one of the best beaches _____ surfing in Honolulu.

- A. with B. on C. to D. for

【答案】 D

【点拨】 此题考查介词的搭配。for表示“用于……”,由surfing所定。

【例3】 _____ fine weather it is today!

- A. How B. How a
C. What D. What a

【答案】 C

果是考查词汇,则主要涉及词类、词性、短语的构成、词语的用法以及同义词等;而针对日常交际题,则集中在交际的用语,多是一些句子。语法填空则主要考查动词的用法及时态、语态、形容词、副词、代词、介词、冠词、连词、名词等。具体来说,有以下两点:

(1) 有关语法知识的考查

有关语法知识的考查是单项填空的重点,在大部分省市的单项选择题中,它要占到70%左右的比例。这种题是针对要考查的重点设空,多为一个空,有时候要考查几个知识点,有可能设多个空,然后设置选项。

(见例3,例4)

(2) 有关常识性的题

由于中西文化背景的不同和习俗的差异,对问题的理解也就不一样。我们不能用中国人的方式去回答英语方面的问题,而要符合西方国家的习惯。以打电话为例,我们在听到对方在问“谁?”通常回答的是“我”,或“我是……”。如果我们用这种方式去回答英美国家的人问的“Who's that?”你的回答是“I'm...”。那就闹出了笑话。

(见例5)

(3) 题目重视语境的创设

答题时必须首先吃透语境,把握题干的全部信息,进行合理的推断,作深层的理解,并从词法、句法和惯用法以及习惯搭配各方面全方位考虑。

【点拨】 该题涉及两个知识点,一是确定用 How 还是 What 来表示感叹,另一个是用不用冠词。关键词 weather 为不可数名词,排除 B、D 选项。What 来修饰名词短语,排除 A。

【例4】 —Would you like _____ coffee?

—Yes just _____.

A. some a lit le B. any a lit le

C. some lit le D. any a lit le

【答案】 A

【点拨】 从问句内容来看,是向对方提建议,用 some,故排除 B、D。从答语“yes”可以看出,答话人想要一些咖啡,是肯定语气,故排除 C。

【例5】 Show your photos to _____, please.

A. I and Jenny B. Jenny and I

C. me and Jenny D. Jenny and me

【答案】 D

【点拨】 根据英语习惯,往往把 I 或 me 放在并列人称之后。

【例6】 (2002 上海) _____ nice flowers! Where did you pick them?

A. How B. What

C. What a D. How a

【答案】 B

【点拨】 nice flowers 为复数名词短语,用 what 表示感叹。

【例7】 (2002 沈阳) I don't like winter because it's _____ cold.

A. too much B. much too

C. for more D. much more

【答案】 B

(4) 强调在情境对话场合中考查语言知识,许多题目是由对话构成题干,使语言知识的考查更灵活,更生活化。

(5) 题目命题时注重干扰和迷惑,通过各种手段考查综合运用语言的能力。

(6) 题目综合性增强,同时考查两个或两个以上的知识点,有的题目设计了两个或两个以上的空格,有些题目虽然只有一个空格,但涉及多个考点。

(见例6,例7,例8)

【能力点3】 掌握其解题技巧

(1) 掌握固定搭配,熟记习惯用法。

固定搭配和习惯用法是一种约定俗成、不可随便更改的语言现象,要求要牢记某些固定搭配和习惯用法。(见例9)

(2) 抓住关键的词语和句子。

单项选择题题干的设计水平和灵活性在逐年提高,有关的信息,不一定在句子的表面,可能存在于某一个引人注目的单词或句子上,所以对此类题目首先要细读,吃透题干的含义,然后针对性地捕捉关键的词语或句子,进行深刻理解,准确判断。

(见例10,例11)

(3) 避免思维定势的干扰。

【点拨】 cold 是形容词原级,句中无比较可排除 C、D。too much 用来修饰不可数名词。

【例8】 There are many trees _____ of the road! And _____ of trees is growing larger and larger.

- A. on both side a number
B. on each sides a number
C. on both sides the number
D. on every side the number

【答案】 C

【点拨】 把选项分为 AB 和 CD 两组。根据 is 可排除 A、B。every 指三者或三者以上,与 road 不符。

【例9】 My wife often forgets _____ the door but she remembered _____ it when she left yesterday.

- A. closing close B. to close close
C. closing to close D. to close closing

【答案】 D

【点拨】 forget, remember 后都可接不定式和动名词,但意义不同。接不定式时,指“忘记(记住)去做某事”,接动名词时,指“忘了(记得)曾做过某事”。

【例10】 These pictures _____ when we took a trip to Mount Tai.

- A. took B. il take
C. ere taken D. il be taken

【答案】 C

【点拨】 此题考查有关动词的时态和语态。These pictures 是动作的承受者,应用被动语态,再根据从句时态,应用一般过去时态。

【例11】 This classroom was kept _____ yesterday.

- A. cleaned B. cleaning
C. to clean D. clean

思维定势是人的主观能动性的表现,利用其影响,可以大大提高我们认识和解决问题的能力。但是,如果我们不能正确地、灵活地运用经验,就容易犯经验主义错误。中考中往往注重考查学生的具体问题具体分析能力和应变能力,所以考生应避免思维定势的干扰。(见例 12)

(4) 分类比较,注意鉴别。

在题干中,有的选择题有两个空,同样,每一个选项也就有两个相应的选项。这种题比只留一个空的题相对来说要难一些,因为选择内容越多越容易混淆。我们可根据其共同特点将四个选项分成两组,从中选出一组拿得准的,这样就确定了正确答案的选择范围,然后再仔细分析比较,在这个范围内鉴别出正确答案。(见例 13)

(5) 利用排除法找出答案。

单项选择题每题提供四个选项,其中只有一个是正确答案,其他三个是干扰项。在许多情况下,四个选项都似是而非,迷惑性强,不易选择。这时应排除错误较明显的选择,然后把注意力集中到难以确定的选项上来,经过筛选、分析,仔细推敲出最佳答案。此时切忌将注意力分散在所有的选项中去挑选答案。(见例 14)

(6) 重视语境

语境一般指语段本身的环境(上下文),也指语言文字以

【答案】 D

【点拨】 此题易错选 B,其原因是套用 keep doing sth. 结构。

【例 12】 Shanghai is larger than _____ city in India.

- A. any other B. other
C. all other D. any

【答案】 D

【点拨】 此题易误选 A。原因是没有具体分析二者无从属关系。

【例 13】 I will give _____ students _____ minutes for them to finish their practice.

- A. the other, other two
B. the other, two more
C. other, another two
D. other, two other

【答案】 B

【点拨】 观察所给的四个选项,可分为 AB 和 CD 两组。other 表泛指, the other 表特指,可排除 CD; more 和 another 意为“又,再”,并和数词一块连用时,常用“数词 + more + 名词”或“another + 数词 + 名词”。故 B 为正确答案。

【例 14】 Please be quiet. I have _____ to tell you.

- A. important something
B. nothing important
C. important anything
D. something important

【答案】 D

【点拨】 形容词修饰不定代词时要位于其后,故可排除 A、C。再根据 please be quiet, 可排除 B。

【例 15】 Neither Joseph nor his cousin _____ to Canada, but they know the country very well.

外的时间、地点、人物以及社会文化环境。因此,做好此类题的关键是把握语境。(见例15)

- A. have visited B. is gone
C. has been D. has gone

【答案】 C

【点拨】 一是要区别 has been 和 has gone,前者意思是指“曾经去过某地”,后者意思是指“已经去某地了”。二是注意语境的提示,后半句的意思决定了选用 has been。

模拟训练

- () 1. Miss Zhang told the children to follow each other closely. She didn't want them to _____ in the park.
A. get wrong B. get lost
C. get away D. get ready
- () 2. —My watch doesn't work. Could you repair it, please?
—Of course. The worker here are very _____.
A. kind B. friendly
C. nice D. helpful
- () 3. The headmaster asked Ted _____ he was going to take Mr Brown's lessons instead and he said "No".
A. why B. how
C. whether D. when
- () 4. In the exam, the _____ you are, _____ mistakes you'll make.
A. careful, little
B. more careful, less
C. careful, few
D. more careful, the fewer
- () 5. _____ of the workers in this company is about two hundred. _____ of them are women workers.
A. The number, First three
B. The number, A third

思路创维点击

←考查 get 的四个短语动词的含义。

←考查四个形容词的辨析,结合语境。

←考查宾语从句的连接词,应抓住关键词 he said "No".

←考查形容词比较级的用法。

←考查“……的数目”这个短语及分数的表达法。

- C. A number ,Half
D. A number ,A quarter
- () 6. I didn't see anything during the flight because there _____ of a cloud cover.
A. is too much
B. was much too
C. were much too
D. was too much
- () 7. —Did Lucy remember to return the library book today ?
—Oh ,yes. She's _____ it for nearly one month.
A. kept B. had
C. borrowed D. keeping
- () 8. —The toy dinosaur cost him more than 100 yuan.
—It doesn't matter. Somebody _____ for it.
A. cost B. pay
C. paid D. spent
- () 9. Today ,the forests have almost gone People must _____ down too many trees.
A. stop to cut
B. stop from cutting
C. be stopped cut
D. be stopped from cutting
- () 10. “ Listen to me and you _____ the work well ,”said the man.
A. did B. have done
C. do D. will do
- () 11. With the medicine box _____ her arm. Miss Zhao hurried _____ to walk _____ the man.
A. under up for B. in off for
C. under off after D. in up , for
- () 12. Jane _____ her pen all morning but she didn't _____ it.

←辨析 much too 和 too much 的区别。

←考查短暂性动词的特殊用法。

←“ 支付钱买…… ”怎么说？

←考查被动语态。

←考查并列句“ 祈使句 + 并列连词 + 句子 ”。

←考查介词和副词的用法。

←考查 look for 与 find 的区别。

- A. found find
 B. looked for look
 C. was finding looked for
 D. was looking for find

() 13. He spoke very fast and very _____ people understood what he said.

- A. a little B. little
 C. few D. a few

() 14. But Hong Lin wasn't _____ to catch up with them.

- A. fast enough
 B. enough fast
 C. slowly enough
 D. enough slowly

() 15. Mr Green is _____ man.

- A. a eighty-years-old
 B. a eighty-year-old
 C. an eighty-years-old
 D. an eighty-year-old

() 16. The teacher said he couldn't answer that question at once. He needed to _____ it _____.

- A. look about B. think over
 C. think about D. go over

() 17. Excuse me, can you _____ me please?

- A. take room for
 B. make room for
 C. take a room for
 D. make a room for

() 18. More than a month _____ since the foreign friends came here.

- A. has passed B. have passed
 C. has past D. have past

() 19. _____ there a lot of good news in today's newspaper?

- A. Is B. Are
 C. Was D. Were

←要考虑前后两句的因果关系, 从而区别四个选项的区别。

←考查 enough 修饰形容词副词时的用法。

←考查合成形容词的结构。

←着重区别 think over 与 think about 的区别。

←“给某人让点地方”怎么说?

←考查主谓一致原则。

←同上题。

- ()20. Nobody except Mr Zhang and his children _____ to London before.
A. have been B. has been
C. have gone D. has gone
- ()21. Look ! Li Lei and Ling Feng _____ kites over there.
A. is flying B. are flying
C. fly D. flew
- ()22. If you _____ him tomorrow ,please ask him if he _____ to work on the farm with us.
A. see goes
B. will see goes
C. will see ,will go
D. see ,will go
- ()23. I first met Lisa three years ago when we _____ at a radio station together.
A. have worked
B. work
C. were working
D. are working
- ()24. Miss Yang works in a hospital and lives with _____ own parents.
A. his B. their
C. her D. my
- ()25. That bridge is almost broken. _____ is not safe to cross the bridge.
A. It B. She
C. This D. That
- ()26. The population of the USA is much smaller than _____ of China.
A. one B. those
C. it D. that
- ()27. My radio is as good as _____.
A. they B. their
C. them D. theirs
- ()28. He is taller than _____ in his class.

←同上题。

←同上题。

←考查主从句时态一致原则。

←同上题。

←考查指代一致 就是要
求题干中的人称代词 指
示代词等对句子某一部
分的替代必须准确。

←同上题。

←同上题。

←考查比较对象一致 就
是要求前后两者必须具
有可比性 不同类的东西
不能比较。

←同上题。

- A. anyone B. everyone
C. anyone else D. all
- ()29. The weather in Shenyang is colder than _____ Wuhan.
A. / B. in
C. of D. that in
- ()30. —What do you get from cows?
—_____.
A. Eggs and meet
B. Wool and cotton
C. Pork and milk
D. Beef and milk
- ()31. —I've got an "A" in the maths exam. What about you?
—I've got a "B". I did _____ than you.
A. better B. less
C. more D. worse
- ()32. The radio is too loud. Could you please _____ it _____?
A. turn up B. turn down
C. turn on D. turn off
- ()33. The girl was _____ afraid _____ she threw her bag away.
A. too to B. so that
C. too that D. such that
- ()34. It _____ me about half an hour to do these exercises yesterday.
A. used B. took
C. paid D. spend
- ()35. _____ do you _____ the tall building?
A. How think of B. what think
C. what like D. How like
- ()36. I don't know _____ to see me.
A. when he will come
B. when will he come

←同上题。

←考查逻辑关系一致,就是要求句子所表达的意思符合逻辑,不前后矛盾。

←同上题。

←同上题。

←考查句型结构一致,要求选项必须与题干的句型相吻合。

←同上题。

←同上题。

←考查语序一致。在主从复合句中,从句一定用陈述语序,中考题中常考

- C. when will come he
D. he will he come
- ()37. —What did he do just now ?
—He told me _____ .
A. how the machine to start
B. the machine how to start
C. how to start the machine
D. the machine to start how
- ()38. There is _____ with my bike. I hurt myself.
A. wrong something
B. something wrong
C. anything wrong
D. wrong anything
- ()39. He asked me _____ during the winter holidays.
A. where I had gone
B. where I had been
C. where I had gone
D. where I had been
- ()40. _____ from Beijing to Guangzhou !
A. How long way it is
B. What a long way is it
C. How long way is it
D. What a long way it is
- ()41. He wasn't _____ with the knife ! He cut himself.
A. careful enough
B. enough careful
C. carefully enough
D. enough carefully
- ()42. There's _____ for Li Lei playing at all the interesting places.
A. a long enough holiday
B. an enough long holiday
C. a holiday long enough
D. a long holiday enough

查宾语从句的语序。

←同上题。

←考查形容词的语序。形容向修饰不定代词时，应后置。

←考查宾语从句的语序。

←考查感叹句的语序，该题除考查 how 和 what 的用法区别外，主要考查感叹句的语序。

←考查副词的语序。enough 作副词用来修饰形容词时应后置。

←同上题。

- () 43. —I think I've caught a cold.
—You'd better _____ today.
A. not go to school
B. not to go to school
C. go not to school
D. to go not to school
- () 44. _____ box can not be lifted by a boy of five.
A. So heavy
B. So heavy a
C. A such heavy
D. Such heavy a
- () 45. —I watched TV with my parents last night.
—_____.
A. So I do B. So I did
C. So did I D. So do I
- () 46. Is it really true _____ Mr Black will go back to England soon for a holiday?
A. that B. wether
C. when D. how
- () 47. Alice wanted to know _____ her grandmother liked the bag.
A. that B. if
C. which D. what
- () 48. Can you tell me _____ you were born , Betty?
A. who B. what
C. when D. that
- () 49. Can you tell us _____ ?
A. when did he come B. when he come
C. when did he come D. he came when
- () 50. He asked his father _____.
A. when it happens
B. where did it happen
C. how it happened
D. how did it happen

←考查不定式否定结构的语序。

←考查固定搭配的语序。so 与 such 的词性不同，其各自的语序也不同。

←同上题。

←考查宾语从句的引导词。

←同上题。

←同上题。

←同上题。

←考查宾语从句的语序。

- ()51. —Could you tell me _____ ?
—Yes ,they _____ to the library.
A. where are the twins have been
B. where the twins are have gone
C. where were the twins have been
D. where the twins were have gone
- ()52. She asked me if I know _____.
A. whose pen is it
B. whose pen it was
C. whose pen it is
D. whose pen was it
- ()53. Miss Li wants to know _____ next week.
A. when my uncle leaves
B. when will my uncle leave
C. where my uncle will stay
D. where does my uncle stay
- ()54. —I guess she taught herself Japanese ;
_____ ?
—Yes.
A. don't B. did she
C. do I D. didn't she
- ()55. The pictures have been on show for _____ hour and _____ half.
A. an ,an B. a ,a
C. an ,a D. a ,an
- ()56. France is _____ European country.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
- ()57. —Pass me _____ pen please.
—Which one ?
— _____ black one.
A. a ,A B. the ,A
C. one ,A D. a ,the
- ()58. —Have you seen _____ pen ? I left it saw this morning.
—Is it _____ black one ? I think I saw

←同上题。

←考查宾语从句的时态。

←同上题。

←考查带宾语从句的反意疑问句。

←考查不定冠词 a ,an 用法上的区别。

←考查冠词。

←考查冠词用法中的特指与泛指。

←同上题。

it somewhere.

A. a the B. the the

C. the a D. a a

()59. —Could I borrow _____ eraser please ?

— _____ is broken.

A. your My B. yours Mine

C. yours My D. your Mine

()60. They'll go fishing if it _____ next

Sunday.

A. won't rain

B. isn't going to rain

C. don't rain

D. doesn't rain

()61. It takes _____ to go to Japan by air than

by ship.

A. little time B. less time

C. more time D. much time

()62. Stop talking ! I have _____ to tell you.

A. anything interesting

B. interesting something

C. something interesting

D. interesting nothing

()63. A man _____ John Smith asked you to

go there.

A. calling B. to call

C. calls D. called

()64. People usually eat mooncakes on

_____.

A. Teachers' Day

B. their birthday

C. New Year's Day

D. Mid Autumn Day

()65. Could you make her _____ laughing ?

A. stop B. to stop

C. stops D. stopped

()66. Go _____ the bridge you'll find the post

office on the left.

←考查物主代词。

←考查宾语从句的时态。

←考查句型结构一致。

←考查形容词修饰不定代词的位置。

←考查分词作定语。

←考查常识。

←考查动词不定式作使得动词的宾语补足语。

←考查“动词 + 介词”的用法。

- A. through B. across
C. crossed D. cross
- ()67. Lucy and Jim _____ English students.
A. are both B. both are
C. are call D. all are
- ()68. It's a(an) _____ question for her to work out(算出).
A. hard B. easy
C. bad D. good
- ()69. My daughter is only two years old. I can't leave her _____.
A. with herself B. by herself
C. by himself D. for himself
- ()70. _____ talk about your study of English ?
A. Why don't B. How about
C. What about D. Why not
- ()71. Today is September 10th. It is _____.
A. Teacher's Day
B. the Teacher's Day
C. Teachers' Day
D. the Teachers' Day
- ()72. Let me give you _____ to eat.
A. different something
B. something different
C. anything different
D. different anything
- ()73. Thank you for _____ me with my English.
A. help B. to help
C. helping D. helped
- ()74. It's cold outside. You'd better _____ your coat.
A. not take off
B. not put away
C. don't take off
D. not take care

←考查副词的位置,及 both; all 的区别。

←考查同义词。

←考查动词 leave 的固定用法。

←考查动词搭配。

←考查表示节日的专有名词,前带冠词与否,以及表人的集合名词其数和格的问题。

←考查形容词修饰不定代词时的位置。

←考查介词的用法。

←考查不定式否定结构的语序。

- ()75. There are so many kinds of CD players in the shop that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy.
A. what B. how
C. which D. where
- ()76. —_____ idea did you take ?
—John's.
A. What B. Who
C. Whose D. Where
- ()77. Just like the weather ,life is not beautiful _____.
A. all the time B. all over
C. all round D. all the best
- ()78. Jack always run faster than Peter ,but this time he _____ him.
A. went over B. fell behind
C. put off D. dropped off
- ()79. —Would you like some coffee ?
—Yes please. By the way ,do you have any milk ? I prefer coffee _____ milk.
A. from B. with
C. to D. for
- ()80. —Your English is very good.
—_____
A. Is that so ?
B. Oh my English is very poor.
C. Thank you. I'm glad you think so.
D. Don't you think so ?
- ()81. Your daughter is very ill. Have you _____ a doctor ?
A. sent for B. heard from
C. paid for D. looked after
- ()82. —Excuse me , how does this number 20 , 135 read ?
—It reads _____.
A. twenty thousands , one hundred and thirty five
- ←考查疑问词 + 不定式作宾语。
- ←考查问答呼应。
- ←考查词意辨析。
- ←考查短语辨析。
- ←考查句意理解。
- ←考查交际用语。
- ←考查短语辨析。
- ←考查数字的读法。

- B. twenty thousand one hundred thirty five
 C. twenty thousand , one hundred and thirty five
 D. twenty thousands , one hundred and thirty five
- ()83. —Excuse me ,will you please tell me the way to the railway station ?
 —Oh , sorry , but I don't know. You _____go and ask that policeman.
 A. may B. must
 C. would D. shall
- ()84. —Where's Tom ?
 —He's left a _____ saying that he has something important to do.
 A. excuse B. sentence
 C. news D. message
- ()85. —People now can know what is happening in the world quickly.
 —You're right. With the help of computers news can _____every corner of the world.
 A. get B. arrive
 C. return D. reach
- ()86. —Who did it better ,Kate or Ann ?
 —I think Kate did just _____Ann.
 A. as well as
 B. as good as
 C. as better as
 D. more badly than
- ()87. —_____you _____ a letter to your mother.
 —Yes. I wrote _____last Sunday.
 A. Have ,wrote it
 B. Have ,written one
 C. did ,write that
 D. Have ,written this
- ()88. —Hello ,you look tired today.

←考查词语辨析。

←考查固定短语。

←考查词的辨析。

←考查同级比较。

←考查时态及代词的辨析。

←考查时态。