
黄冈精典讲练

中考总复习·英语



第13讲 Book III Unit 1—Unit 2



考点概览

1. 能听、说、读、写以下单词和词组：

already, knowledge, step, pay, sadly, encourage, none, especially, possible, fit, practice, business, among, used to, pay for, come up with, think of, no matter, give up, come true, not only... but also...

2. 掌握并熟练运用下列句型：

Excuse me, have you got...?

Yes, I think I've got one. (Sorry, I haven't.)

Have you seen it anywhere?

Yes, I think I have. (Sorry, I haven't.)

Have you ever been to...?

He has gone to... on business.

No matter what the weather is like, you can always find surfers out riding the waves.

3. 掌握并运用现在完成时：

构成及用法

现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

already, still, yet 辨析



考点精析

【考点1】 knowledge *n.* 知识、学问 $\xrightarrow{vt.}$ know.

如：

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

(见例1)



中考考向导航

1. 现在完成时态是中考的重点时态之一。考查方式主要有动词应用、完成句子、改写句子，有时也在完型填空题中出现。随着单一考查语法过渡到考查综合能力，今后将主要出现在完成句子和完型填空题中，书面表达也会涉及到。

2. have/has been to 与 have/has gone to 也常在不同类型的题目中进行用法辨析。



实际应用举例

【例1】用所给词的正确形式填空

_____ (know) can make a person clever.

【答案】 Knowledge

【点拨】 名词作主语。

【考点2】 already, still, yet 已经 还。

already :一般用于肯定的陈述句中。放在助动词后或句末。如 :

I have already finished writing my composition.

我已经写完了我的作文。

Tom has been there already, he doesn't want to go there again.

yet 与 already 同义,常用于否定句和疑问句,一般放在句末。如 :

Have you read the book yet?

你读过那本书了吗?

I haven't visited Beijing yet.

我还没有参观过北京。

still :一般放在主要动词之前,多用于肯定句。强调某人动作或状态仍在进行中。如 :

The tea is still hot.

茶仍然热。

The boy is still standing there.

那个男孩还站在那里。

(见例 2)

【考点3】 used to 过去常常。只用于过去时态。如 :

Mr Green used to be a history teacher.

格林先生曾是个历史老师。

I used to live in Shanghai.

过去我曾住在上海。

其否定形式为 usedn't to 或 didn't use to。如 :

Tom usedn't to drink tea.

汤姆过去不饮茶。

You usedn't to swim, did you?

你过去不游泳, 是吗?

(见例 3)

【考点4】 pay *v.* 支付, 花费, 给……报酬。过去式 paid, 过去分词 paid。如 :

pay the doctor 酬谢医生

pay a bill 支付账单

可构成短语 pay for (sth.) 为……付钱,

【例2】 I've already written to my father. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you written to your father _____ ?

【答案】 Have, yet

【点拨】 这是一个带有 already 的现在完成时句子, 改为疑问句, 助动词 have 提前, already 改为 yet 置于句末。

【例3】 His grandfather used to be a soldier. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ his father _____ to be a soldier?

【答案】 Did, use

【点拨】 used to 是情态动词, 其疑问形式有两种: ①句首加 Did, used 恢复原形 use。②把 used 提前置于句首。

【例4】 Tom spent two dollars on the book.

(改为同义句)

Tom _____ two dollars _____ the book.

pay sb. for sth. 因某事付给某人钱。如：
Have you paid for these school things?
这些文具你付钱了吗？

I paid two dollars for the book.
我花了10美元买这本书。

(见例 4)

【考点 5】 none *pron.* 没有人 没有任何东西。
既可指人也可指物,可与 of 短语连用,可视为单数或复数。如：

—Did any of them come to see me this morning?
今天早晨他们中谁来找我？

—None.

没有什么人。

None of them have/has been to Beijing.
他们中没有人去过北京。

—How many books do you have?

你有几本书？

—None.

一本也没有。

区别 none 与 no one

no one 用于指人 = nobody,作主语时,谓动词使用单数形式。如：

No one has been to that place.(不用 none)
没有人去过那个地方。

(见例 5)

【考点 6】 step *n.* 步 脚步 *v.* 走 举步。如：

He walked a few steps and stopped.

他走了几步便停了下来。

Our teacher stopped on to the platform.

我们的老师走上了讲台。

【考点 7】 encourage *vt.* 鼓励。可构成短语 encourage sb. to do sth. 如：

My father encourages me to study hard.

我父亲鼓励我努力学习。

He encouraged me to have a try.

他鼓励我试一试。

(见例 6)

【答案】 paid...for

【点拨】 花钱买某物的两种表达法：

spend...on.../

pay...for

【例 5】 There are forty-five students in our class. _____ of us is a League member.

A. Both B. No one

C. None D. All

【答案】 C

【点拨】 根据上下文可知 A、D 选项是错误的。再根据介词 of 可知 B 选项不合适。

【例 6】 根据释义完成单词

e _____ give sb. hope to do sth.

【答案】 encourage

【例 7】 你全都想到了。

You _____ every thing.

【答案】 think of

【考点8】 think of 想起,考虑。of 是介词,其后跟名词、代词、动名词。如:

I thought of an good idea when I saw the boy.
看到这个男孩我想出了一个好主意。

I can't think of his name right now.

我一下子想出不他的名字。

(见例7)

区别 think about 与 think of

think about 主要指回想过去发生的事或想到某人;有时也有“考虑一件未做的事”的意思。

think of 通常指想出、想到某人、某事、某主意等。如:

We needn't think about this thing any more.

我们不需要再考虑这件事了。

We are thinking about leaving tomorrow.

我们在考虑着明天动身。

Looking at the broken car, he though of the accident. 看着那辆坏了的车,他想起了那次事故。

(见例8)

【考点9】 no matter 不管。后常接从句,包括 no matter how(what, where, who, whether...)无论怎样(什么,何时,哪里,谁,是否.....)。如:

No matter what he says, don't trust him.

不论他说什么,都不要相信。

You will fail in this experiment no matter how hard you try.

无论你怎么想办法,这个实验都会失败的。

No matter where you go, I'll follow you.

无论你去哪儿,我都跟随你。

No matter who does it, he will finish it on time.

无论谁做这件事,都会按时完成。

(见例9)

【考点10】 not only... but also... 不但.....而且.....

后面跟相同的成分。可以连接主语、谓语、表语、宾语和状语,连接主语时,谓语动词须和邻近的主语保持一致。如:

【例8】 You must _____ this important thing, or you'll fail to win the match.

A. think about

B. think of

C. think

D. think out

【答案】 A

【点拨】 think about 意为考虑、慎思。think of 想到、想起。think out 想出、想通。

【例9】 No matter where the key is, I'll find it sooner or later. (改为同义句)

_____ the key is, I'll find it sooner or later.

【答案】 Wherever

【点拨】 no matter where 意为“无论.....哪里”。与 wherever 意思相同。

【例10】 The twins' names are Lily and Lucy, they are both good at English. (改为同义句)

Not only he but also I am good at swimming.
他和我都擅于游泳。

He not only said it , but also did it.
他不但说了 , 而且也做了。

Mr Wang is not only a teacher but also a friend.
王老师不但是个老师而且是个朋友。

Miss Smith teaches not only English but also history. 史密斯小姐不但教英语而且教历史。

We students should study hard not only at school but also at home.

我们学生不但在校而且在家中都要努力学习。

(见例 10)

【考点 11】 现在完成时态 :

1. 构成 :

由“助动词 have (has) + 动词的过去分词”构成。

2. 用法 :

(1) 表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。如 :

We have already finished our homework.
我们已经完成了作业。

其中 already 常用于肯定句中 , 变否定句或疑问句时应改为 yet。

(2) 表示过去开始的动作一直持续到现在。常与 for , since 引导的时间连用。如 :

We have learned English for about three years.

Lily _____
Lucy _____ good at English.

【答案】 Not only , but also , is

【点拨】 原句中 twins 和 both 是关键词 , 使人联想到 not only... but also , 再根据就近原则 , 确定动词为 is。

【例 11】 Mr Smith's plane _____. Let's wait for him here.

- A. hasn't arrived
- B. didn't arrive
- C. doesn't arrived
- D. couldn't arrive

【答案】 A

【点拨】 从意思上把握全句 , 知道该句主要强调结果——未到。所以应用现在完成时态。

【例 12】 The Greens _____ China for two years. They like China very much.

- A. have been to
- B. have gone to
- C. have been in
- D. has been to

【答案】 C

【点拨】 四个选项均为完成时态。The Greens 指格林一家人 , 此处应看作复数 , 故 D 错误。A、B 分别表去过和去了都不能与一段时间连用 , 而 C 意

我们学英语大约三年了。

Mr Green has lived in Beijing since 1998.

格林先生自从1998年以来一直住在北京。

(说明“居住”的动作从1998年一直持续到现在。)

(3) have(has) been to 与 have/has gone to 的区别:

have(has) been to 表示(以前)“曾经去过某地”不强调人现在在何处。如:

Tom has been to Beijing twice.

汤姆去过北京两次了。

have(has) gone to 表示“去了某地”,说明人在某地或途中。如:

—Where's your father?

你爸爸在哪里?

—He has gone to Hainan Island.

他去海南岛了。

(4) 关于瞬间动词(非延续性动词)的注意事项:

瞬间动词可以用于现在完成时的句中,但不能与 for... since... 引导的时间状语连用。常见的这类动词有: come, go, leave, buy, borrow, begin, die, join 等。这类动词如果在现在完成时中使用,须改成对应的延续性动词或表状态的动词。如:

I have had this book for several months.

这本书我买了几个月了。

(此句中“买”不用 buy, 而用 have)

How long have you been away from Shanghai?

你离开上海多长时间了?

(此句中“离开”不用 leave, 而用 be away)

5. 现在完成时态与一般过去时态的区别:

现在完成时: 强调过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果, 与现在存在联系, 主要说明现在的情况, 不和表过去的时间状语连用, 如 last year, in 1990 等。

一般过去时: 单纯强调动作发生在过去某一时间, 不和现在发生联系, 常与表过去的时间状语

为来或去, 可与时间段连用。

【例 13】 Tom _____ writing a letter, he _____ it last night.

A. finished, wrote

B. has finished, has written

C. has finished,

连用。如：

I went to Beijing last month. 上个月我去北京了。

(只强调上个月“去”北京这个动作。)

I have been to Beijing. 我去过北京。

(我了解北京的一些情况。)

He lived here in 1998. 1998年他住在这儿。

(不涉及现在是否住在这儿。)

He has lived here since 1998. 自从1998年以来，他一直住在这里。(说明现在仍住在这里。)

(见例12, 例13, 例14)

模拟训练

一、根据句意和首字母完成单词

- How many people have been there? N _____ of us has.
- Meimei enjoys reading. She s _____ much money on books.
- I've looked for my pen everywhere but I can't find it a _____.
- Who is that man a _____ those people.
- You can come here at six tomorrow morning if p _____.

二、单项选择

- () 1. The film _____ for half an hour.
A. has begun
B. has gone out
C. has been on
D. has been
- () 2. Sorry, we haven't got any rulers _____ the moment.
A. for
B. of
C. in
D. at
- () 3. Have you ever travelled _____ a train?
A. in
B. on
C. by
D. with
- () 4. —Has Mrs Brown come back yet?

wrote

D. finished, has

written

【答案】 C

【点拨】 last night 表过去的时间状语, 所以 B、D 错误, 从前后句意方面看, finish 要强调结果。

思路创维点击

←特别关注 of 与 has。

←怎样“花钱买东西”?

←把握句意。

←介词短语作后置定语。

←这个要求一点都不难为人哟!

←根据句意, 也要注意时间状语 for half an hour。

←要掌握介词的固定搭配。

←乘交通工具的固定搭配。

←留心时间状语!

—Yes, she _____ back a moment ago.

- A. comes
B. has come
C. came
D. is coming

() 5. I _____ her two weeks ago, but I _____ her again since then.

- A. met ,didn't see
B. met ,haven't seen
C. have met ,didn't see
D. have met ,haven't seen

三、句型转换

1. They don't have any music books now.(改为同义句)

They _____ any music books _____.

2. Tom has already read the novel twice.(改为否定句)

Tom _____ read the novel twice _____.

3. I have been here since last Friday.(对划线部分提问)

_____ have you been here ?

4. Have you just been to the computer room?(作否定回答)

_____.

5. Tom has finished the homework. I have finished, too.(合并为一句)

_____ Tom _____ I have finished the homework.

四、根据汉语完成句子

1. How many songs has she learned _____ (到目前为止)?

2. His dream _____ (实现) on May 17, 2003.

3. _____ (无论怎么) he is busy, he goes to visit his parents every week.

4. _____ (我们中没有)

←留心时间状语!

←表'拥有'除了 have 还有什么? now 呢?

←already 是关键词!

←划线部分是时间段吗?

←注意此句中时态的构成。

←想一想有关的连词。

人)has been there.

5. These new books _____ (看起来令人兴奋).

五、补全对话

A : Hello ! I've 1 a book about sports from the school library.

B : 2 you read it yet ?

A : Yes. I finished 3 it last night. I went to bed too late.

B : So you look 4 , 5 you ?

A : Yes. What 6 you doing last night ?

B : I was 7 a letter to my friend in America. But it didn't 8 me long. You'd 9 go to bed as early as you 10 later.

←根据句意。

←结合上下文。

←it 代指 book。

←根据上文。

←时态结构。

←固定搭配。



参考答案及点拨

- 一、1. None 根据问句 How many...? 问多少人, none 表“没有一个人”。
 2. spends spend... on... 表“花钱买...”或“花时间干...”
 3. anywhere 表任何地方。
 4. among 表“多者之中”。
 5. possible if possible 表“可能的话”。
- 二、1. C 此题要求掌握电影、电视、戏剧等)开演了多长时间应用 be on(表状态)而不用 begin 或 start。
 2. D 构成介词短语 at the moment, 意为“目前、现在”。
 3. B 介词短语“乘火车”有两种表达方式: by train, on a (the) train. 用 by 时, 交通工具前不能有冠词。
 4. C a moment ago 表过去的时间, 所以动词应用一般过去时。
 5. B 前半句为一般过去时, 后半句为现在完成时。
- 三、1. haven't got, at the moment 2. hasn't yet 3. How long 4. No, I haven't
 5. Not only, but also
- 四、1. so far 2. came true 3. No matter how 4. None of us 5. look exciting
- 五、1. borrowed 构成短语 borrow... from 从.....借。
 2. Have 根据上下句, 此句应为现在完成时态。
 3. reading finish doing sth. 表“干完某事”。
 4. tired
 5. don't 构成反意疑问句, 助动词使用 do。
 6. were 强调过去动作的进行。
 7. writing 与问句时态保持一致。
 8. take 表花费时间, 其句式为: It takes/took sb. some time to do sth.
 9. better
 10. can as... as sb. can 尽某人的可能。



本讲测试

(时间 90 分钟 满分 100 分)

一、单项选择(20 分)

- () 1. —Who will win the girls' 400 relay race?
—I'm not sure. Just _____ and see.
A. run B. shout C. stay D. wait
- () 2. —I found your lost bike half an hour ago.
—I'm so glad. _____?
A. Where have you found it B. Where are you doing
C. How were you doing D. Who were you doing
- () 3. —How much did you _____ the apples?
—Six yuan.
A. pay for B. return to C. spend for D. look for
- () 4. —Won't you stay here for a few more days?
—I'm _____ I can't.
A. sure B. clear C. glad D. afraid
- () 5. All of us know maths _____ very important.
A. has B. were C. is D. are
- () 6. We haven't seen her _____ afternoon.
A. all B. the all C. the whole D. whole
- () 7. —Do you know where Li Lei is?
—He _____. He wants to borrow books.
A. has been to the library B. has gone to the library
C. went to the library D. goes to the library
- () 8. We are very proud _____ our school.
A. about B. in C. of D. to
- () 9. The money for the books _____ in my pocket.
A. am B. are C. is D. has
- () 10. _____ the man is very old, _____ he has never stopped studying.
A. Though, but B. Though and
C. Though, then D. Though, /
- () 11. Do you know _____?
A. how using a computer
B. how to use a computer

- C. how a computer to use
D. how used a computer
- ()12. My father used _____ there.
A. to working B. to work C. worked D. working
- ()13. It was late ,but my teacher was still _____ her desk.
A. sitting on B. working at C. reading on D. work
- ()14. When _____ you _____ a foreigner ?
A. have , spoken with B. did , speak with
C. do , speak with D. are , speaking with
- ()15. I'm sure he _____ it.
A. lose B. has got C. loses D. is lost
- ()16. Hurry up ! _____ you'll not catch the train.
A. When B. And C. Or D. Until
- ()17. She said she _____ for a bus at that time yesterday.
A. was waiting B. waited
C. is waiting D. had waited
- ()18. The story makes us _____ .
A. to laugh B. laughing C. laugh D. laughed
- ()19. —Could you help me carry the water ?
— _____ .
A. With pleasure B. My pleasure
C. It's a pleasure D. Here you are
- ()20. _____ interesting book it is !
A. How a B. How C. What a D. What an

二、完形填空(10 分)

There was a robbery near Harry's home one night. Harry was looking out of his window 21 . He saw a robber run out of a shop and he saw the robber 22 his mask (面具). He saw his face.

Harry told his father what he had seen. When the police came , Harry and his 23 went to talk to them. " I saw the robber , " Harry told the police. " I can 24 him. He was about fifty years old. He 25 a big nose. His ears were big. He was quite tall and thin. He had 26 wrong with his right leg. "

" 27 do you know that ? " one of the policemen asked Harry.

" He limped (跛行) , " Harry said.

" What was he wearing ? " the other policeman asked.

" He was wearing black trousers and a shirt , " Harry said. " His mask was a lady's stocking. His shoes were white sports shoes. "

- B. he was hot their friend
 C. he was always making a lot of trouble
 D. he suddenly stopped travelling with them
- () 33. One of the travellers called the young man back to tell him _____ .
 A. to take what he had left on the train
 B. that people didn't like him
 C. to get on the train again
 D. that he had got off at a wrong place
- () 34. Which of the following is true ?
 A. The young man got on well with other travellers.
 B. He had left one of his bags on the train.
 C. The travellers enjoyed travelling with the young man.
 D. The young man left a bad impression to the people on the train.
- () 35. What does the word "impression" mean in Chinese ?
 A. 印刷 B. 印象 C. 版图 D. 观念

B

A man heard that an office wanted a clerk(职员), so he wrote and asked for the position(职位). But while he was waiting for an answer , a friend of his introduced him to the head of the office , and he was at once given the job.

A few months later , while the man was working in the office , he got a letter. It was sent on to him from his old address. This letter said :

" Dear Sir ,

We are sorry to tell you that we can not offer you work in this office because we do not think that you could do the job well. . . "

The man laughed , but when he looked at the letter more carefully , he saw that he signed(签发) it himself !

- () 36. The man got the job because _____ .
 A. he wrote a letter to the head of the office
 B. his friend was the head of the office
 C. his friend helped him
 D. he was a friend of the head
- () 37. The letter that the man got was written by _____ .
 A. the man himself B. his friend
 C. the head D. his wife from the old address
- () 38. According to the letter the man _____ .
 A. could get the job
 B. could do the job well

- C. could not get the job
 D. should offer the job to another man
- () 39. The man laughed because _____ .
 A. the letter told him good news
 B. the letter was signed by his friend
 C. he had already got the job
 D. he would be given the job
- () 40. From the letter itself we can see that the man _____ .
 A. was a good clerk
 B. was a careful man
 C. did his job well
 D. was a careless man

C

Australia is nearly as large as the United States , but most of it is too dry for people to live in. Around this dry part are large sheep and cow farms. A few of them are as large as the smallest states in America. Often the nearest neighbours are several hundred kilometres away.

The two-way radio is very important to people who live on these great Australian farms. It works much like a telephone. A person can listen to someone else talk and then give an answer. For example , people on the large farms could talk to a doctor far away. They could tell the doctor about someone who was ill , and the doctor could let them know how to look after the sick person.

As the large farms were so far from towns , the children could not go to school. Radio schools were started for them in some places. At a certain time each day , boys and girls turn on their radios and listen to teachers in cities far away.

Families on the large farms wanted to give news to their neighbours. The programme " Round Robin " talks by radio were started to keep families in touch with (保持联系) each other. They could talk about who was going away and who was ill. The men could talk about their sheep and cows and how much money the markets would pay for them. In many ways the radio became a newspaper for the farm people of Australia.

- () 41. In the passage above the two-way radio is _____ .
 A. important to Americans
 B. useful for children only
 C. used as a telephone
 D. only used by doctors
- () 42. The word " sick " in the second paragraph means _____ .
 A. ill B. poor C. kind D. healthy
- () 43. The children on the large farms far away _____ .

- A. always went to school together
 B. could have lessons on the radios
 C. listened to teachers at school
 D. built radio schools with teachers

() 44. Which of the following is NOT true in the passage ?

- A. The two-way radio is like a telephone for Australian farmers.
 B. Families on large farms could keep in touch with each other by radios.
 C. The two-way radio is like a newspaper for Australian farmers.
 D. All the Australians live on dry places , and they use radios in many ways.

() 45. The best title(题目) of this passage is _____.

- A. Austratian Families B. Australian People
 C. A Useful Radio D. A Telephone Call

四、根据句意和所给的第一个字母写出单词(5 分)

1. She often borrows books from the school l _____.
2. I have already won first prize in the city surfing c _____.
3. It's raining outside. Take an u _____ with you.
4. Surfing will be an e _____ of the Olympic Games.
5. A big c _____ of people were waiting for him on the beach.

五、用所给词的适当形式填空(5 分)

1. Have you _____ your dictionary yet?(find)
2. He _____ (be) in Honolulu ever since.
3. I _____ (arrive) two days before you.
4. You can put the book on any of the _____ (shelf)
5. Ben couldn't find his computer game _____ .(somewhere)

六、根据要求改写句子(10 分)

1. Have you got any books about sports?(改为同义句)
 _____ you _____ any books about sports ?
2. He has already finished the work.(一般疑问句)
 _____ he finished the work _____ ?
3. I saw him five minutes ago.(对划线部分提问)
 _____ you _____ him ?
4. He has bought a new computer. Eli has bought a new one , too.(改为同义句)
 He has bough a new computer. _____ Eli.
5. He hasn't surfed. I think.(合并为一句)
 I _____ think he _____ surfed.