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丛书主编 王朝银



步步高



二轮专题复习



英语 全国 II • 学生用书

延边人民出版社

English

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Preface

前

言

二轮专题复习是高三复习备考环节中的重要一环,与一轮基础知识的复习紧密衔接,因此学生在二轮专题复习中要熟记考点精髓,掌握应试技巧,提高综合素质。

多年来,广大师生期待着,期待着对教与学都有系统指导作用的专题教辅用书的问世,今天,本套专题系列丛书——《步步高》迎着朝阳,沐着春风,应运而生了,这对于“吾将上下而求索”的莘莘学子无疑是雪中送炭。

本丛书经命题专家指导,由来自教学第一线的骨干教师编写。他们站在考试权威信息的最前沿,最能把握考试动态,对高考命题规律也最富洞察力,他们本着精益求精的精神,把多年的成功经验、教学心得融入本丛书中,使其具有以下几个特色:

【考情预测务实】 本丛书紧密结合课程改革的发展动向和高考命题的特点与趋势,深入解读考试大纲,直接瞄准高考动态,对各专题命题趋向作出精确的预测,使本丛书真正成为学生的复习导航。

【专题整合科学】 本丛书在专题体系整合上有其独到之处,编者对整体知识进行精心梳理,使知识体系形成“点—线—面”的网络框架,以近几年高考模式中较为稳定的考点划分专题,结合专题复习特点,采用小专题、大综合的模式,使知识体系的精华一目了然。

【题目选材经典】 考点通过考题来体现,编者选择题目以专题所涉及的基本知识点为依据,以全国各地最新经典考题或模拟题为例,多角度、全方位考查知识点,既使知识系统化,又便于知识点的各个击破,有助于培养学生的跳跃性思维 and 实际运用知识的能力,是综合性较强的实战演练习题。

《步步高》系列丛书与时俱进,讲求创新,吸取了新的教育教研成果,符合学生的认知发展规律。在成书过程中,虽然编者呕心沥血,缜密探究,层层推敲,但是书中仍难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大师生不吝指正。

《步步高》丛书编委会

Contents

目 录

努力
每天
一天

成绩
步步
高

模块一 单项填空	1
专题 1 名词与冠词	1
专题 2 代词与数词	6
专题 3 介词与介词短语	11
专题 4 形容词与副词	15
专题 5 动词及其时态、语态	20
专题 6 非谓语动词	25
专题 7 情态动词与虚拟语气	31
专题 8 主谓一致	37
专题 9 名词性从句	41
专题 10 定语从句	46
专题 11 连词与状语从句	51
专题 12 倒装、省略及其他	56
专题 13 情景交际	61
模块二 完形填空	66
模块三 阅读理解	81
模块四 语音知识	106
模块五 单词拼写	109
模块六 补全对话	111
模块七 短文改错	114
模块八 书面表达	118
参考答案	137

努力
每天成绩
步步高

模块一 单项填空

专题1 名词与冠词

【考点关注】 1. 名词的词义辨析 2. 名词作定语 3. 名词的数、格 4. 抽象名词具体化 5. 名词与冠词、介词、动词等的搭配
6. 冠词的一般用法及特殊情况 7. 零冠词的运用 8. 固定搭配中的冠词运用

热点透视

► 热点1 名词的数

分清不可数、可数名词及其复数变化形式。

常考词汇: fun, news, weather——不可数名词;

passer-by, grown-up——复数 passers-by, grown-ups;

means, works(工厂、作品)——单复数同形;

people, police, cattle——只看作复数。

例1: It is _____ great fun to go camping in such _____ good weather.

A. a; a B. /; a C. /; / D. a; /

答案 C

解析 fun, weather 皆为不可数名词, 其前不用冠词。

例2: Some _____ doctors are handing out health care booklets to the _____.

A. woman; passers-by B. women; passers-by
C. woman; passer-bys D. women; passer-bys

答案 B

解析 名词修饰名词时, 作定语的名词常用单数, 但 man, woman 除外, 这两个词修饰名词复数时, 自身也要变为复数形式; passer-by 的复数形式为 passers-by。

► 热点2 名词的格

三种所有格形式: $n. + 's$; $of + n.$; $of + n. + 's$ 。

常考点: 以-s 结尾的复数名词所有格——只加“'”;

两人共有所有格——只在后一人名后加“'s”, 如: Tom and Mike's room;

无生命的物体所有格—— $of + n.$, 如: the door of the room;

双重所有格—— $of + n. + 's$, 如: a friend of $\begin{cases} \text{my father's} \\ \text{mine} \end{cases}$ 。

例1: —Whose room is this?

—It's _____ room.

A. Tom's and John's B. Tom and John's
C. Tom and John D. Tom's and John

答案 B

解析 依据上文“this”, 可知为一个房间, 故此房间为两人共有, 只在后一人名后加所有格。

例2: —Is this a book of your _____?

—No, it is somebody _____.

A. father; else B. father's; else
C. father; else's D. father's; else's

答案 D

解析 $of + n. + 's$ 为双重所有格形式; somebody else 别人, 依据句意应为“别人的”书, 故亦用所有格形式。

► 热点3 名词作定语

名词作定语在逻辑上表示中心词的用途、材料、来源等, 多用单数名词, 个别可用复数名词修饰名词复数, 如 men doctors, women teachers。

例1: He broke his _____ cup at the _____ gate.

A. coffee's; school B. coffee; school's
C. coffee; school D. coffee's; school's

答案 C

解析 coffee cup 与 school gate 皆为名词修饰名词结构, 表示用途, 不表示所属, 因而不用所有格。

例2: I saw some _____ students talking with their _____ teachers on _____ Day.

A. girl; women; Women's B. girls; women; Women
C. girl; woman; Woman's D. girls; woman; Women's

答案 A

解析 girl students 女学生, 名词修饰名词时, 作定语的名词一般用单数, 如: stone wall, telephone number, evening dress, shoe shop 等, 但 man, woman 除外。Women's Day 妇女节, women 与 day 为所属关系, 故用所有格, 此节日是所有妇女的节日, 故用复数。

► 热点4 名词词义辨析

考查近义词、同义词、近形词在特定语境中的应用。

解题指导: 做此类题时, 要注意使用“语境分析法”, 即分析说话人处的语言情境, 通过上下句意弄清此人要表达的意图, 对各个选项进行比较对照, 确定最佳选项。当然, 对选项中各词义的掌握是解题的必备条件。

例1: —You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?

—Taking plenty of exercise every day. (2007·福建·31)

A. power B. strength C. force D. energy

答案 D

解析 本题考查名词词义辨析。power 权力, 势力; strength 力气, 优势; force 力, 武力; energy 精力; be full of energy 指“精力旺盛”, 符合题意。

例2: I can't say which wine is best—it's a(n) _____ of personal taste. (2007·山东·27)

A. affair B. event C. matter D. variety

答案 C

解析 It's a matter of... 意为“是……的问题”。

► 热点5 名词与其他词的固定搭配

最常见的是名词与冠词、介词及动词的搭配。

例1: Despite such a big difference in _____ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special. (2007·湖北·23)

A. point B. idea C. attitude D. sight

答案 C

解析 point 点, 意义; idea 主意, 念头; attitude 态度, 看法; sight 视力。句意为: 尽管一个人对饮食的态度有着很大的不同, 但是毫无疑问西方人把中国的饮食看作是某种特殊的东西。

例2: It is said that dogs will keep you _____ for as long as you want when you are feeling lonely.

A. safety B. company C. house D. friend

答案 B

解析 考查名词与动词的固定搭配。keep sb. company 使……有人/物陪伴, 为固定搭配。其他词无此搭配且不合题意。

► 热点6 抽象名词具体化

有些抽象名词, 在指具体的人或物时可转化为可数名词。

常考词汇: surprise, failure, success, honour, danger, must 等。

例1: We have every reason to believe that _____ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be _____ success.

(2007·江苏·21)

A. /; a B. the; / C. the; a D. a; a

答案 C

解析 第一个空特指2008年北京奥运会, 故用定冠词the; a success 一件成功的事, success 此时为可数名词。

例2: Though we are now out of _____ danger, the broken bridge is still _____ great danger to car drivers.

A. a; a B. /; / C. a; / D. /; a

答案 D

解析 out of danger 脱离危险, 其中danger为抽象名词, 是不可数名词; be a great danger to sb. 对某人是极大的危害/险, 其中danger是抽象名词具体化, 指对人或物构成危害的事物。

► 热点7 集合名词(集体名词)

集合/体名词若强调整体看作单数, 若强调个体看作复数。

常考词汇: family, group, audience, class, team 等。

例1: His family _____ very big and all his family _____ watching TV when I arrived.

A. was; were B. was; was
C. were; were D. were; was

答案 A

解析 第一个空用单数表示整体“一个大家庭”; 第二个空用复数表示其家庭成员“全家人”。

例2: Our class _____ talking about the news that Class 3 _____ won the first place.

A. is; has B. is; have C. are; have D. are; has

答案 D

解析 第一个空用复数表示“班里的学生”在讨论这个消息; 第二个空用单数是因为“Class 3”是作为一个整体获得第一名。

► 热点8 一日三餐前是否加冠词

表示一日三餐的名词前通常不加冠词, 如: have breakfast, before supper 等。但是, 当这类名词前有形容词、分词等修饰

语时, 则需加冠词。

例1: _____ walk is expected to last all day, so bring _____ packed lunch. (2007·山东·21)

A. A; a B. The; / C. The; a D. A; /

答案 C

解析 第一个空格处表特指, 即预料到这次步行要花费一整天的时间, 所以就带了一份盒饭作为午饭。表示一日三餐的名词前通常不加冠词, 但当与形容词连用时, 则需要加不定冠词。

例2: He treated me to _____ lunch and it was _____ wonderful lunch indeed.

A. a; a B. /; a C. /; / D. a; /

答案 B

解析 treat sb. to lunch 请某人吃午餐, lunch 为不可数名词, 不加冠词; a wonderful lunch 一顿豪华大餐, lunch 前有修饰语, 需加冠词。

► 热点9 用于形容词或分词前的定冠词

有些形容词或分词前加定冠词the表示一类人, 作主语时视为复数, 如: the poor 穷人, the rich 富人, the injured 受伤者等。

例1: The rich _____ to get happiness with money while the poor _____ willing to get both.

A. wants; are B. wants; is
C. want; are D. want; is

答案 C

解析 the poor, the rich 都指一类人, 视为复数。

例2: The wounded in the battle _____ sent to _____ front hospital.

A. was; a B. were; the C. was; the D. were; a

答案 B

解析 the wounded 为the加过去分词, 指一类人“伤员”; 第二个空用the指双方皆知的医院或特指“战地医院”。

► 热点10 有无冠词, 含义不同

有些名词前, 特别是用在短语中时, 其前可以加冠词, 也可以不加冠词, 但含义不同。试比较: go to school 去上学; go to the school 到学校去; in prison 服牢役、蹲监狱; in the prison 在监狱(不一定服牢役); 也就是说, 此类词若无冠词, 指“从事相关活动”; 若有冠词, 仅指动作的去向或场所。

例1: George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church. (2007·重庆·24)

A. /; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; a

答案 C

解析 at church 在做礼拜; at the church 在教堂。因为大家在做礼拜, 所以是星期天。因此排除A、D两项。此处a Sunday 表示“某个星期天”。

例2: —Who is in _____ charge of the job?

—Oh, I know. The job is in _____ charge of Bob.

A. /; the B. /; / C. a; the D. the; /

答案 A

解析 in charge of... 控制/掌管/负责……; in the charge of... 被……控制/掌管/负责。

► 热点 11 用于姓氏前的冠词

定冠词用于姓氏复数前,表示夫妇二人或一家人;不定冠词用于姓氏前,表示“某个名叫……的人”。

例:—Could you tell me the way to _____ Johnsons, please?

—Sorry, we don't have _____ Johnson here in the village. (2007·全国Ⅱ·19)

- A. the; the B. the; a
C. /; the D. the; /

答案 B

解析 the 姓氏的复数形式,表示“夫妇”或“一家人”; a Johnson 表示“一个名叫约翰逊的人”。

► 热点 12 职务、头衔之前有无冠词

职务、头衔之前常不用冠词,尤其是当此名词作表语、补足语时,但作主语时常加定冠词。

例 1: People of America made Bush _____ president of the USA that time.

- A. the B. a C. / D. an

体验高考

1. _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head. (2008·浙江·2)

- A. An; the B. The; the C. An; / D. The; /

2. I ate _____ sandwich while I was waiting for _____ 20:08 train. (2008·陕西·10)

- A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a

3. In many places in China, _____ bicycle is still _____ popular means of transportation. (2008·重庆·27)

- A. a; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the

4. My neighbor asked me to go for _____ walk, but I don't think I've got _____ energy. (2008·辽宁·24)

- A. a; / B. the; the C. /; the D. a; the

5. —I am so sorry to have come late for the meeting.

—It is not your fault. With _____ rush-hour traffic and _____ heavy rain, it is no wonder you were late.

(2008·江西·30)

- A. a; a B. the; the C. /; / D. /; a

6. Dogs have a very good _____ of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake. (2008·浙江·15)

- A. sense B. view C. means D. idea

7. The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly _____. (2008·湖北·22)

- A. atmosphere B. state
C. situation D. phenomenon

8. We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent.

(2008·江苏·21)

- A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. /; /

9. Students should be encouraged to use _____ Internet as

答案 C

解析 president 为官衔,在此作宾语补足语,常不用冠词修饰。

例 2: _____ president of the USA is to visit China.

- A. The B. A C. An D. /

答案 A

解析 president 在此作主语,且有定语 of the USA 修饰,故前需用定冠词。

► 热点 13 冠词用于固定搭配

固定搭配中的冠词,定冠词、不定冠词皆有,不可互换,也不可遗漏,需要同学们多积累。

常考词汇: in a hurry, come to a stop, have a rest, all of a sudden, on the other hand 等。

例: How about taking _____ short break? I want to make _____ call. (2007·四川·22)

- A. the; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; a

答案 D

解析 take/have a break/rest 休息一会儿; make a call 打电话。

_____ resource. (2008·山东·21)

- A. /; a B. /; the C. the; the D. the; a

10. I bought a dress for only 10 dollars in a sale; it was a real _____. (2008·山东·34)

- A. exchange B. bargain C. trade D. business

1. 答案 A

解析 第一个空指一个苹果,是泛指;第二个空考查 hit sb. in/on the 十部位,表示“击打某人的某个部位”。

2. 答案 C

解析 sandwich 是可数名词,且在句中首次出现,表示泛指,其前须加不定冠词;而“二十点零八分的火车”是特指的惟一的概念,故其前须加定冠词 the。

3. 答案 C

解析 the 十名词表一类;后面用 a 修饰,指一种……的方式。

4. 答案 D

解析 句意为:我的邻居叫我去散步,但我认为我没有(那样的)力气。第一个空 go for a walk 为固定短语;第二个空特指散步用的力气。

5. 答案 B

解析 句意为:——开会来晚了我非常抱歉。——这不是你的错,这正是上下班的高峰期而且又下了大雨,难怪你来晚了。第一个空特指高峰时间拥挤的交通;第二个空特指双方所指的大雨。

6. 答案 A

解析 a sense of smell 嗅觉。句意为:狗嗅觉灵敏,经常被用来搜寻地震中的幸存者。

7. 答案 A

解析 句意为:这两个国家的最高领导人在友好的气氛中进行交谈。atmosphere 气氛,氛围;state 状态;situation 形势,

局面;phenomenon 现象。

8. 答案 B

解析 by sea 经海路,by the sea 在海边;表示大陆、大洋等的名词前通常加定冠词 the。

9. 答案 D

最新模拟

(一)

温馨小贴士:只需 8 分钟,轻松小测试!

1. (2008·个旧一中月考)As the medicine took _____, the patient became quieter.

A. force B. power C. effect D. part

2. (2008·苏、锡、常、镇四市高三教学调查)The tour will provide _____ unique opportunity for you to live with a British family for a week in _____ hope that you will have a better understanding of the UK.

A. a;/ B. an;/ C. a;the D. an;the

3. (2008·重庆一中月考)If you stand where I am, you can get a much better _____ of the lake.

A. sight B. view C. scene D. scenery

4. (2008·合肥高三第二次质检)I'm sorry. I can't give you the telephone number without Mr. Smith's _____.

A. permission B. allowing C. agreement D. performance

5. (2008·兰州一中高三诊断考试)The Chinese people will enjoy _____ longer time for holiday. But making good use of _____ time is not easy for most of them.

A. a;a B. a;the C. the;/ D. the;a

6. (2008·贵州两校高三联合考试)—Would you mind giving me advice on how to improve my record?

—If you make _____ most of your potential, there will be _____ rise in your achievement.

A. /;/ B. the;a C. /;a D. the;/

7. (2008·石家庄质量检测)—Do you have anyone particular in _____ for the job?

—In my opinion, Tom is the right person.

A. head B. heart C. mind D. brain

8. (2008·唐山一中强化考试)When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.

A. /;a B. /;the C. a;the D. the;the

9. (2008·中卫中学第一次模拟)What he told us about the situation simply doesn't make any _____.

A. sense B. idea C. meaning D. mistake

10. (2008·济宁高三质量监测)While _____ music is just so-so, _____ story in this TV play is quite moving.

解析 the Internet 因特网,为固定搭配;as a resource 作为一种资源,此处用 a 表示泛指。

10. 答案 B

解析 bargain 用作名词时,意为“廉价货,便宜货”,a real bargain 意为“真便宜”。

A. the;the B. /;/ C. the;a D. /;the

11. (2008·临沂高三教学质量检查)It is a night view of _____ National Stadium, called _____ “Bird's Nest”, in Beijing.

A. /;the B. the;/ C. a;the D. /;/

12. (2008·临沂高三教学质量检查)The successful launch of Chang'e I is a powerful _____ to our country's achievements, which has _____ our country's status in the world.

A. evidence;submitted B. witness;promoted C. abundance;increased D. insurance;improved

13. (2008·山西实验中学高三第五次月考)As _____ mountains beyond our village are becoming greener and greener, they have become home to _____ large amount of wildlife.

A. the;/ B. /;a C. /;the D. the;a

14. (2008·云南高三第一次统一检测)The result of the test shows that most of the students have made much _____.

A. progress B. increase C. movement D. attempt

15. (2008·安庆高三第二次模拟)Young as he is, David has gained _____ rich experience in _____ society.

A. the;the B. a;/ C. /;/ D. /;the

错题统计

在做错的题号下画“×”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

(二)

温馨小贴士:再用 8 分钟,过关斩将!

1. (2008·大连高三双基测试)—What do you think of _____ suggestion?

—Well, _____ most splendid one indeed.

A. /;the B. /;a C. the;a D. the;the

2. (2008·江苏百所高中样本分析)Tell me, Mr. Mentakis, was Mrs. Smith one of your _____ customers?

A. regular B. common C. average D. usual

3. (2008·通州高三第二次统一测试)Whoever spits in public in Beijing will be fined up to 50 yuan in _____ effort to

- improve citizens' behavior ahead of _____ Olympics.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. an; the
4. (2008 • 通州高三第二次统一测试) —Does that make any _____?
—Yes, it matters a great deal.
A. money B. sense
C. difference D. trouble
5. (2008 • 常州第一学期期末教学质量调研) All the Chinese are looking forward to our country's first _____ to land on the moon after the successful trip of Chang'e to it.
A. practice B. purpose
C. attempt D. act
6. (2008 • 东北育才、天津耀华、大连育明、哈三中四校联考) —Did you get _____ job that you were interviewed for?
—No. John was _____ lucky dog.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; /
7. (2008 • 南通高三第二次调研测试) It is widely accepted that _____ beautiful is always _____ joy to everyone.
A. a; a B. /; the C. the; / D. the; a
8. (2008 • 江西重点中学高三联考) In our school, every student had free _____ to the library.
A. access B. chance C. right D. use
9. (2008 • 东北三省四市(长春、哈尔滨、沈阳、大连)联考) Tom, Jack and Rose were named as assistant professors. Believe it or not, _____ three of them were of _____ age.
A. /; an B. /; the
C. the; an D. the; the

10. (2008 • 广州、深圳、中山、珠海、惠州五校高三联考) In 1778, Joseph Banks was elected _____ president of the Royal Society, _____ position he held for 42 years.
A. the; the B. a; a C. /; a D. a; /
11. (2008 • 江苏高考全真模拟试卷 1) A person who has _____ final say in an international company is usually _____ influential one.
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; an D. a; an
12. (2008 • 江苏高考全真模拟试卷 1) Our former teacher has changed so much that she is out of our _____.
A. sight B. impression
C. memory D. recognition
13. (2008 • 江苏高考全真模拟试卷 4) —What do you think about _____ dress in the shop window?
—Oh, it's beautiful. Linda will be pleased if she can have it as _____ birthday present.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
14. (2008 • 青岛高三教学质量检测) Don't mind too much about _____ mistakes. They are _____ natural part of learning.
A. /; / B. the; a C. /; a D. the; the
15. (2008 • 青岛高三教学质量检测) There is an obvious _____ between the cultures of the West and East.
A. contract B. contrast C. content D. contact

错题统计

在做错的题号下画“x”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

努力
每一天

成绩

高步

专题 2 代词与数词

【考点关注】 1. it 作形式主语、形式宾语及构成习惯句式的考查 2. 替代词 it, one, ones, that, those 的用法 3. 人称代词主格与宾格的选用 4. 不定代词 each, every, none 等词的用法 5. 数词 dozen, score, hundred, thousand 等的用法 6. 含基数词的合成词作定语的用法 7. 年代及年龄段的表达法 8. 数词、代词作主语时的主谓一致

热点透视

► 热点 1 it 作形式主语、形式宾语

it 作形式主语、形式宾语常代替下文的不定式、动名词短语或从句,以避免头重脚轻现象。

例 1: _____ felt funny watching myself on TV.

(2007·全国 II·7)

A. One B. This C. It D. That

答案 C

解析 it 为形式主语,真正的主语为动名词短语 watching myself on TV.

例 2: He didn't make _____ clear when and where the meeting would be held. (2007·天津·1)

A. this B. that C. it D. these

答案 C

解析 句意为:他没有把何时何地召开会议搞清楚。句中 when and where the meeting would be held 为 make 的真正宾语, it 为形式宾语, clear 为宾补。

► 热点 2 it 构成的习语或习惯句式

例 1: If I can help _____, I don't like working late into the night.

A. so B. that C. it D. them

答案 C

解析 此题考查 it 的特殊用法。it 可用于某些动词的后面,无确切含义,构成习语。此处 If I can help it 意为“如果我有办法的话”。有时我们也可以说 It can't be helped. 或 There is no help for it. 表示“实在没有办法”。

口语中带 it 的惯用语:

1. (You've/I've) got it. 懂了/明白了。
2. Forget it. 算了吧,别提它了;休想,不可能。
3. Don't mention it. (别人道谢时回答)不客气。
4. Take it easy. 别着急,慢慢来;放松,别过分劳累。
5. make it 办得到,做成功;准时到达
6. “make it+时间”把……定在(某时)

例 2: He was told that it would be at least three more months _____ he could recover and return to work.

(2007·江西·29)

A. when B. before C. since D. that

答案 B

解析 由 It+be+时间段+before 从句“要过多久才……”可知,此处用 before。句式“It is/has been+时间段+since 从句”,表示“自从……以来已有……”。

► 热点 3 it 用于强调句型

强调句型:It is/was+被强调部分(通常是主语、宾语、状语)+that/who+句子的其他成分。强调句型只是把句子中某些词(被强调部分)的位置改变,如果把强调结构(It is/was... that/who...) 去掉之后,句子还是完整的。

例 1: I don't mind her criticizing me, but _____ is how she does it that I object to. (2007·江西·34)

A. it B. that C. this D. which

答案 A

解析 本题考查强调句型。It is+被强调部分+that+其他成分,强调句可去掉 it is 与 that 还原句子。本句相当于...but I object to how she does it. 被强调部分是宾语从句,因此,用 it 引导该句式。

例 2: I just wonder _____ that makes him so excited.

A. why it does B. what he does
C. how it is D. what it is

答案 D

解析 该题考查强调句的特殊疑问句式。what 为宾语从句的连接词且在从句中作主语。改成非强调句为:I just wonder what makes him so excited.。

解题指导:做此类题注意要用“还原法”。依据强调句型的特点,去掉 it is/was 及 that 还原句子,分清被强调部分在原句中所作的成分,特别要注意强调句型的特殊疑问句的语序。

► 热点 4 人称代词主格与宾格的选用

一般情况下,人称代词作主语用主格,作宾语用宾格,但在某些语境中,如在简略答语中单独使用,口语中作表语常用宾格。

例 1: To save class time, our teacher has _____ students do half of the exercises in class and complete the other half for our homework. (2007·湖南·27)

A. us B. we C. our D. ours

答案 A

解析 has 后跟复合宾语,其宾语为 us,宾补为 do..., 句中 students 作 us 的同位语。

例 2: —Who can drive a car?

—_____.
A. I B. Me C. My D. I am

答案 B

解析 在简略答语中单独使用,习惯上用宾格。如果带谓语,则用主格。如:—Who can drive a car? —I can.

► 热点5 it, one, that 作替代词的区别

one 表示泛指, that 和 it 表示特指。that 与所指名词为同类, 但不是同一个, 可指代可数与不可数名词。而 it 与所指名词为同一个, 用于指代同类或者上文出现过的事物。one 用于指代同类异物, 表示泛指, 相当于“a+名词”; 在句子中, 有时用作同位语, 后接修饰成分。

例 1: Little joy can equal _____ of a surprising ending when you read stories. (2007·四川·32)

A. that B. those C. any D. some

答案 A

解析 joy 为不可数名词, 用一个代词代替时, 须用 that, that 代替不可数名词, 且要有后置定语。

例 2: —Have you heard the latest news?
—No, what _____? (2007·全国 I·21)

A. is it B. is there C. are they D. are those

答案 A

解析 用 it 来指代上文出现过的 the latest news。

例 3: —There is still a copy of the book in the library.
Will you go and borrow _____?

—No, I'd rather buy _____ in the bookstore.

(2007·陕西·16)

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

答案 A

解析 本题考查代词。第一空指代前面的 a copy of the book, 就那一本, 为同类同物, 用 it; 而第二空指到书店去买一本, 泛指某一本, 为同类异物, 用 one。

► 热点6 不定代词 none, no one

(1) no one 单独使用, 只用于指人, 也可以回答 who 提出的问题。如:

—Who will go and get some water? —谁去取点水来?

—No one. —没有人。

(2) none 一般与 of 短语连用, 指人或物。它可以回答 how many, how much 提出的问题, 可单独使用。

例 1: —What do you think of the performance today?

—Great! _____ but a musical genius could perform so successfully. (2007·江西·28)

A. All B. None C. Anybody D. Everybody

答案 B

解析 本题考查代词的应用。none but... “除……之外没有别人”, 因此肯定了 but 后的词 a musical genius “音乐天才”。

例 2: _____ of them knew about the plan because it was kept in a secret.

A. Each B. Any C. No one D. None

答案 D

解析 A、B 项不符合句意。C 项 no one 后不接 of 短语, 故根据上下文语义知选 D 答案。

► 热点7 不定代词 anything, something, nothing, everything

这几个词主要从词义上区别。anything 表示“一些东西”, 用于否定句、疑问句; 用在肯定句中指“任何东西”; something 表示“一些东西”, 用于肯定句; nothing 表示“没什么东西”; everything 表示“一切、所有东西”。因此在做题时要注意分析语境, 弄懂句意。

例 1: The book is of great value. _____ can be enjoyed

unless you digest it.

A. Nothing B. Something
C. Everything D. Anything

答案 A

解析 本题考查代词。句意为: 这本书很有价值。除非你认真读了, 要不然你欣赏不到什么(只有你认真读了, 你才能欣赏到一些东西)。unless “如果不; 除非”, 与前面否定的复合不定代词 nothing 构成双重否定表肯定。

例 2: Jim sold most of his things. He has hardly _____ left in the house. (2007·重庆·21)

A. anything B. everything
C. nothing D. something

答案 A

解析 否定句中用 anything。

► 热点8 it 的特殊用法

谓动词 appreciate, dislike, hate, like, love, make (按时到达; 成功) 等后接由 if 或 when 等引导的从句时, 往往在从句前加 it。只需牢记这几个特殊词汇, 此类题便是“小菜一碟”。例: The boy likes it when he's praised before guests. 这个男孩喜欢在客人面前受表扬的时刻。

例 1: I hate _____ when someone speaks with his mouth full.

A. that B. it C. this D. anyone

答案 B

例 2: I would appreciate _____ if you could help me out.

A. that B. this C. you D. it

答案 D

► 热点9 基数词 dozen, score, hundred, thousand 等用法

(1) 此类词与数词或 many, several 等连用时, 不加-s, 后也不加 of (score 可加 of)。例如: 3 dozen eggs, 2 thousand people.

(2) 但表示“……中的……”, 用在 the, these, those, them, us 等词前时, 后要加 of。例如: a dozen of the eggs, 3 hundred of these people.

(3) dozens of (数打, 许多), scores of (许多, 数十个), hundreds of... 等只表示笼统数目, 意为数量多。

例: It is reported that the floods have left about _____ people homeless. (2007·浙江·2)

A. two thousand B. two-thousands
C. two thousands D. two thousands of

答案 A

解析 本题考查数词的用法。hundred, thousand, million, billion, dozen, score 等指具体数字时, 不用复数形式; 指大约数字时, 常用复数形式。如: one hundred, two thousand, three million, hundreds/thousands/millions/billions/dozens/scores of.

► 热点10 年代及年龄段表达法

(1) 表示“在几十年代”用“in the 加逢十的数词复数或数词所有格形式”。例如: in the 1990s 或 1990's (20 世纪 90 年代)。

(2) 表示“在某人几十多岁”用“in one's 加逢十的数词复数”。例如: in his twenties (在他二十几岁时)。

例 1: In _____, he went to America and settled there.

A. the thirties B. his thirties
C. his thirty D. the thirtieth

答案 B

解析 表示“在某人几十多岁”时, 用 in one's + 整十的复数形

式,不可用定冠词 the 替换 one's。

例 2: Computer technology developed rapidly in _____.

A. 1980's B. the 1980 C. 1980s D. the 1980's

答案 D

► 热点 11 含基数词的合成词作定语

在与基数词合成的定语中,名词用单数。例如: a three-month-old baby, a five-year plan, 注意加连字符号,此类词只可作定语,不可作表语。

例: He got a gold medal in the _____ and was given a _____ holiday.

A. 100-metre race; 3-day
B. 100-metres race; 3 days
C. 100 metres' race; 3-day
D. 100-metres-race; 3 days'

答案 A

解析 在与基数词合成的定语中,名词用单数不用复数,也不用所有格形式。

► 热点 12 数词、代词作主语时的主谓一致

(1)由 neither... nor, either... or, not only... but also, or 等词连接的两个主语,谓语动词的单复数取决于靠近谓语的主语,即“就近一致原则”。

(2)and 连接的两个单数名词作主语,被 each, every, no 等修饰

时,谓语动词用单数形式。

(3)“more than one+单名”大多接单数谓语;“more+复名+than one”接复数谓语;“more than two/three...+复名”接复数谓语。

(4)“many a+单名”接单数谓语;“a good/great many+复名”接复数谓语。

例 1: Every minute and every second _____ important to the patient that day.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

答案 C

解析 every 连接两个单数名词,谓语动词用单数形式,排除 B、D; 依据下文“that day”可知用过去时态。

例 2: More than one _____ wanted to get the job but more applicants than one _____ turned down by the company.

A. applicants; were B. applicant; were
C. applicants; was D. applicant; was

答案 B

解析 区分 more than one... 与 more... than one。二者都表示“许多,不止一个”,但 more than one 后跟单数名词,谓语动词常用单数形式; more+名词+than one 中,该名词应为复数形式,谓语动词也依据该名词用复数形式。

体验高考

- I'd like some more cheese.
—Sorry, there's _____ left. (2008·浙江·9)
A. some B. none C. a little D. few
- He doesn't have _____ furniture in his room—just an old desk. (2008·陕西·12)
A. any B. many C. some D. much
- Could we see each other at 3 o'clock this afternoon?
—Sorry, let's make it _____ time. (2008·重庆·24)
A. other's B. the other C. another D. other
- Could you tell me how to get to Victoria Street?
—Victoria Street? _____ is where the Grand Theatre is. (2008·辽宁·26)
A. Such B. There C. That D. This
- Our neighbors gave _____ a baby bird yesterday that hurt _____ when it fell from its nest. (2008·湖南·21)
A. us; it B. us; itself
C. ourselves; itself D. ourselves; it
- The two girls are getting on very well and share _____ with each other. (2008·安徽·21)
A. little B. much C. some D. none
- It was hard for him to learn English in a family, in which _____ of the parents spoke the language. (2008·北京·25)
A. none B. neither C. both D. each
- Which of the two computer games did you prefer?
—Actually I didn't like _____. (2008·全国 I·30)
A. both of them B. either of them

- C. none of them D. neither of them
- The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from _____ spoken in England. (2008·全国 I·33)
A. which B. what C. that D. the one
- Make sure you've got the passports and tickets and _____ before you leave. (2008·山东·27)
A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing
- 答案 B
解析 根据答语“Sorry”可知 cheese 没有了。a little 表肯定,“有一点”; few 表否定,但用来修饰可数名词。
- 答案 D
解析 由于破折号后出现了 just an old desk, 表示肯定含义,且 furniture 为不可数名词,故空格处用 much。
- 答案 C
解析 another day 改天; another time 改个时间。
- 答案 C
解析 句意为:——你能告诉我怎么去维多利亚大街吗?——维多利亚大街?那是 Grand Theatre 所在的地方。用 that 替代上文的 Victoria Street。
- 答案 B
解析 句意为:昨天我们的邻居给了我们一只雏鸟,这只雏鸟从窝里摔下来时受了伤。第一空给“我们”,应用 us; 第二空“鸟伤到了自己”,故用反身代词 itself。
- 答案 B
解析 句意为:这两个女孩现在相处得很好,她们互相分享很

多东西。much 作代词时,意为“许多”,而 some 只是“一些”。

7. 答案 B

解析 由于 hard 表示“困难的”,而 parents 又暗示空格处所填代词应表达的数量概念是“两个”,故空格处用 neither 表示否定含义。

8. 答案 B

解析 考查部分否定与全部否定。I didn't like either of

them. 相当于 I liked neither of them.

9. 答案 C

解析 that 用来代替前面出现的 the English.

10. 答案 C

解析 句意为:在你离开之前,确保你带好护照、票以及所有的一切。something 指某件东西;anything 任何一件东西,强调个体;everything 强调整体,由句意可知 C 项正确。

最新模拟

(一)

温馨小贴士:只需 8 分钟,轻松小测试!

1. (2008·辽宁实验中学模拟) It's a little surprising that a house made of wood or bamboo may stay up in an earthquake while _____ made of steel and concrete may fall down.

A. one B. that C. it D. what

2. (2008·合肥教学质量检测) When was _____ the government decided to move the citizens out of the downtown area?

A. that what B. that which

C. it that D. it which

3. (2008·唐山一中第二学期强化考试) —Victor certainly cares too much about himself.

—Yes. He's never interested in what _____ is doing.

A. no one else B. anyone else

C. someone else D. nobody else

4. (2008·唐山一中第二学期强化考试) Liu Xiang's breaking the world record was an exciting moment, _____ all of us will never forget.

A. that B. one C. it D. what

5. (2008·唐山一中第二学期强化考试) Much to my surprise, I invited twenty friends to the dinner, but _____ came.

A. twice as many as B. as many as twice

C. twice as many D. twice more than

6. (2008·通州第二次统一测试) —Have you ever heard of the new brand of computer, Miller?

—Yes, of course, but I haven't decided whether to buy _____.

A. it B. one C. this D. that

7. (2008·南京调研) Little Anna's parents walked slowly, one after _____, through the shallow water of a stream to search for her lost bag.

A. another B. other C. others D. the other

8. (2008·济南统一考试) The language used in advertisements differs from _____ used in ordinary readings.

A. which B. what C. that D. it

9. (2008·福建高中毕业班质检) —Do you have the Harry Potter books by JK Rowling in your shop?

—Sorry, there is _____ left at the moment.

A. nothing B. no one C. none D. not one

10. (2008·潢川高三下学期模拟) _____ is our belief that improvements in health care will lead to a stronger, more prosperous economy.

A. As B. That C. This D. It

11. (2008·黄冈中学 9 月模拟) Where unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that _____ is due to the former.

A. the second B. the later

C. the last one D. the latter

12. (2008·仙桃、沔城高中期末考试) The company had about 20 notebook computers but only one-third _____ used regularly. Now we have 60 working all day long.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

13. (2008·浙江五校联考) She bought her son two _____ pencils.

A. dozen of B. dozens

C. dozen D. dozens of

14. (2008·合肥教学质量检测) _____ people in the world are sending information by email every day.

A. Several million B. Many millions

C. Several millions D. Many million

15. (2008·友谊中学月考试题) Will you see to _____ that the luggage is brought back?

A. me B. yourself C. it D. them

错题统计

在做错的题号下画“×”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

(二)

温馨小贴士:再用 8 分钟,过关斩将!

1. (2008·银川一中第二次月考) —Does it matter if I give up the exam this time?

—It does if you do. You won't have _____ chance.

A. the second B. the other

C. a second D. the others

2. (2008·山西实验中学高三第五次月考) If you need help, for example, money or _____, let me know, will you?

A. something B. anything

C. everything D. nothing

3. (2008·山西实验中学高三第五次月考) _____ disappeared as time went on that he was afraid of climbing high mountains.
A. It B. That C. What D. Which
4. (2008·杭州学军中学第二次月考) Of all the books on the desk, _____ is of any use for our study.
A. nothing B. no one C. neither D. none
5. (2008·河南普通高中高三教学质量评估) Chinese think less of money when _____ comes to educating their children.
A. one B. he C. that D. it
6. (2008·苏、锡、常、镇四市教学情况调查一) _____ of the people on the net _____ China's economy is among the strongest in the world.
A. Four-fifth; believes B. Four-fifth; believe
C. Four-fifths; believe D. Four-fifths; believes
7. (2008·云南毕业生复习统一检测) Are there any books on animal cloning? If so, I want to borrow _____.
A. them B. one C. it D. that
8. (2008·云南毕业生复习统一检测) _____ is often the case, my mother has the final say in the argument.
A. It B. That C. What D. As
9. (2008·合肥第三次教学质量检测) —Who knocked at the door?
—I've no idea. I just pretended nobody was at home. So I didn't ask who _____ was.
A. he B. that C. she D. it
10. (2008·泰安高考模拟) Depend on _____, he will pass the examination.
A. that B. this C. it D. one
11. (2008·石家庄高三复习质量检测二) —Where is Mr. _____?

- Black now? Is he still in India?
—No. He is living at _____ place in Africa.
A. other B. any C. another D. some
12. (2008·兰州高三诊断考试) —Mum, have you seen my cellphone?
—_____ you bought last week? I'm afraid I haven't seen _____.
A. The one; it B. The one; one
C. One; it D. One; one
13. (2008·唐山一中第二学期强化考试) —Have you got used to the Chinese food, Robert?
—Yes, but I don't like _____ when a host keeps serving me the food I don't like.
A. this B. that C. it D. those
14. (2008·友谊中学11月月考) —What did the girl come to your factory for?
—She wanted a job, _____ she has never experienced before.
A. that B. one C. what D. the one
15. (2008·仙桃、沔阳高中期末考试) She collected _____ I did for the Hope Project the other day.
A. three times as many money as
B. three times much money than
C. three times more money than
D. three times many more money

错题统计 在做错的题号下画“×”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

(二)

1. (2008·福州一中高三第二次月考) I found _____ the exam this time.
A. the second B. the other C. the others D. the second
2. (2008·山西实验中学高三第五次月考) _____ exam is more difficult than the other.
A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

3. (2008·唐山一中第二学期强化考试) Much to my surprise, I invited twenty friends to the dinner at _____.
A. twice as many as B. twice as much as
C. twice as many D. twice as much
4. (2008·通州第二中学统一测试) —Have you ever heard of the new brand of computer, Midea?
—Yes, of course, but I haven't decided whether to buy _____.
A. it B. one C. this D. that
5. (2008·南京调研) Little Anna's parents walked slowly, one after _____, through the shadow water of a stream to search for her lost bag.
A. another B. other C. others D. the other
6. (2008·海淀第一测试) The language used in advertisements often _____ need in ordinary readings.
A. which B. what C. that D. the
7. (2008·福建高中毕业班联考) Do you have the Harry Potter books in English or in Chinese?
—Sorry, there are _____ at the moment.
A. nothing B. no one C. none D. not one

努力每一天

成绩

高步

专题3 介词与介词短语

【考点关注】 1. 易混介词的辨析 2. 固定的介词短语与短语介词 3. 介词与名词、动词、形容词等的搭配 4. “介词+关系代词”在定语从句中的运用 5. 分词形式的介词

热点透视

► 热点1 on, at, in 的区别

三个介词如果指时间概念, on 用在具体的某一天的前面, at 用在具体的时刻前面, in 用在时间段的前面; 三个介词如果表示地点, on 表示在物体的表面, at 表示一个小的地点, in 表示在物体的内部; 三个介词还可以表示“在……方面”, 主要是从语境的角度去区别。

例1: The accident is reported to have occurred _____ the first Sunday in February.

A. at B. on C. in D. to

答案 B

解析 本题考查日期前介词的用法。一般牵涉到具体的某一天或特定的某一天时, 前面用介词 on。

例2: My uncle lives _____ 103 Chaoyang Street in Beijing. His flat is _____ the tenth floor.

A. at; on B. on; at C. in; on D. of; to

答案 A

解析 在……街道, 用介词 at; 在第几层楼上则用介词 on。

► 热点2 with, by, in 表示“用”

(1) with 通常指“用”具体的或有形的工具、器官等。有时也表示“用”某种手段、音调等。

(2) by 作介词, 表示“用”方式、手段等, 后面常接动名词, 后接名词时, 该名词前面一般不加修饰语。

(3) in 指“用”语言、字体、墨水、体裁、风格、方式、现金、顺序等。

例: I hope you can answer the paper _____ ink, not _____ a pencil.

A. in; with

B. with; in

C. in; in

D. with; with

答案 A

解析 ink 前需用“in”, 而 pencil 为具体的、有形的工具, 故前用 with。

► 热点3 in, after 表示“在……之后”

(1) in 表示“一段时间后”, 常用在一般将来时或过去将来时, 后跟时间段, 表示“过多久就……”。

(2) ① after 表示“某一时刻后”, 常用在一般将来时或过去时, 其后常跟表示“时间点”的词或词组。

② 表示“在某一段时间以后的某时刻”。常用于一般过去时, 其后常跟表示“一段时间”的词或短语。

例: Please wait for me here. I'll be back _____ 20 minutes, that is, _____ two o'clock.

A. in; in

B. after; after

C. after; in

D. in; after

答案 D

解析 用于将来时时, in 后跟时间段, after 后跟时间点。

► 热点4 besides, except, except for, but, apart from 表示“除……之外”

(1) besides 表示“除……之外(还有)”, 其宾语包括在内。

(2) except 表示“除了”, 其宾语不包括在内。

(3) except for 强调整体中的细节, 意思是“只是”, 前后的事物不属于同类。

(4) but 常可与 except 互换, 强调“不在其中”, 通常与 all, every, everybody, nobody, nothing 等不定代词连用。

(5) apart from 意为“除……之外”, 它既可以表示 besides 的意思, 也可以表示 except 或 except for 的意思。

例1: Some people choose jobs for other reasons _____ money these days. (2007·全国Ⅱ·16)

A. for B. except C. besides D. with

答案 C

解析 句意为: 如今一些人选择工作时, 除了钱的原因还有其他原因。besides 除了, 包含除去的; except 除了, 不包含除去的。根据题意 besides 符合题意。

例2: I know nothing about the accident _____ what I read in the newspaper.

A. except

B. besides

C. except for

D. except that

答案 A

解析 except “除了……之外, 别无其他……”, 表示被列举的事物与其他事物截然不同; besides “除了……之外(还有)”, 表示被列举的事物包含在总体之中; except for 强调整体上不错, 但细节上不足; except that 与 except for 有相同含义, 但 except that 后要接从句, 而非名词作宾语。

► 热点5 介词短语的辨析

例1: _____ fire, all exits must be kept clear.

(2007·天津·4)

A. In place of

B. Instead of

C. In case of

D. In spite of

答案 C

解析 句意为: 万一发生火灾, 所有的出口必须保持畅通无阻。in place of 代替; instead of 而不是; 代替; in case of 万一; 以防; in spite of 尽管。

例2: I have offered to paint the house _____ a week's accommodation. (2007·山东·28)

- A. in exchange for B. with regard to
C. by means of D. in place of

答案 A

解析 in exchange for 作为交换; with regard to 至于, 关于; by means of 通过……的方式; in place of 代替。句意为: 我提出愿意粉刷房子, 条件是让我免费吃住一周。

► 热点6 复合介词(短语介词)的考查

英语中的复合介词是考试中经常涉及到的内容, 只要能够在具体的语境中理解它的意思, 就能够正确作答。

例1: _____ the weather, the sports meet will be held on time.

- A. Instead of B. In relation to
C. On behalf of D. Regardless of

答案 D

解析 此题考查了 regardless of 的具体含义。regardless of 的意思是“不顾, 不考虑”, 符合题意, 故选 D。

例2: _____ your advice, I would have been caught in the traffic and I wouldn't have been there on time.

- A. In spite of B. But for
C. Because of D. As for

答案 B

解析 此题考查短语介词的辨析。in spite of 尽管, 不管; but for 若非, 要不是; because of 由于; as for 至于, 依据句意可知 B 项恰当。

► 热点7 介词与名词、动词、形容词等的搭配

例1: How different my hometown is _____ what it was ten years ago!

- A. from B. at C. with D. by

答案 A

解析 different from 意为“……与……不同”。这是一个感叹句, 此处是把这个短语拆开使用了。

例2: Scientists are convinced _____ the positive effect of laughter _____ physical and mental health.

(2007·江西·23)

- A. of; at B. by; in C. of; on D. on; at

答案 C

解析 be convinced of sth. 坚信……; the effect on sth. 对……的影响; 由此搭配形式可知 C 项正确。

解题指导: 对于介词与其他词的搭配, 除了要掌握一些常见的搭配外, 要善于从句中找出搭配形式, 特别是分割开了的搭配形式; 要注意还原短语, 选出需用介词。例: The difficulty that he had _____ solving the problem is... had 后要填什么介词呢? 如果还原出 have difficulty _____ doing..., 则不难看出填 in。

► 热点8 “介词+关系代词”在定语从句中的运用

例: The author _____ Beijing University _____ all of us are familiar will pay a visit to our company.

- A. from; whom B. in; to whom
C. from; with whom D. in; who

答案 C

解析 第一个空表示“来自于”要用介词 from; 第二个空由词组 be familiar with sb. 可得知答案选 C。

解题指导: 注意“介词+which”引导的定语从句的用法, 介词的选择应依据和先行词的搭配。

► 热点9 分词形式的介词

此类介词常考的有: considering 就……而论; given 如果有……, 考虑到……; including 包括; concerning 关于。

例1: _____ his old age, he is healthy enough.

- A. Considered B. To consider
C. Considering D. Consider

答案 C

解析 considering 可作介词或连词, 意为“就……而言/论”。句意为: 就他这么大年纪来说, 他还算非常健康。

例2: _____ his support, I think we will win the election.

- A. If B. Given
C. Giving D. Have

答案 B

解析 given 如果有, 在此为介词。句意为: 如果有他的支持, 我想我们会在选举中获胜的。

体验高考

- Elizabeth has already achieved success _____ her wildest dreams. (2008·陕西·19)
A. at B. beyond C. within D. upon
- A great man shows his greatness _____ the way he treats little men. (2008·福建·23)
A. under B. with C. on D. by
- You have no idea how she finished the relay race _____ her foot wounded so much. (2008·福建·34)
A. for B. when C. with D. while
- When did you last hear _____ Jay?
—He phoned me this morning, and we agreed _____ a time and place to meet. (2008·湖南·27)
A. of; to B. about; with
C. from; with D. from; on
- Fred entered without knocking and, very out of breath, sank _____ a chair. (2008·安徽·23)

- A. on B. off C. into D. to
- Let's learn to use the problem we are facing _____ a stepping-stone to future success. (2008·全国 I·24)
A. to B. for C. as D. by
- Modern equipment and no smoking are two of the things I like _____ working here. (2008·全国 II·15)
A. with B. over C. at D. about
- If you really have to leave during the meeting, you'd better leave _____ the back door. (2008·北京·33)
A. for B. by C. across D. out
- Everything was perfect for the picnic _____ the weather. (2008·浙江·17)
A. in place of B. as well as
C. except for D. in case of
- I like Mr. Miner's speech; it was clear and _____ the point. (2008·辽宁·33)
A. at B. on C. to D. of