



金太阳系列丛书

丛书主编 陈东旭

# 热点重点难点 专题透析

—— 高考第二轮复习用书 (A版)



## 英语

江西金太阳教育研究所 编

江西高校出版社



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# 前言

本书为2008年高考第二轮复习专用。它与第一轮复习紧密衔接,根据教学实际,以专题归类的形式把高中各科主干知识的内容明晰化、条理化、概念化、规律化。各专题关注高考热点、重点、难点,“讲”、“练”结合,使同学们能针对不足,逐点突破,对第一轮复习中的薄弱部分进行补充,同时在训练中熟记考试内容,掌握应试技巧,提高综合素质。

本册为英语分册,本书为全国不含听力版,是根据最新高考考试说明和全国数百位名师的最新研究成果编写而成,是高考第二轮复习专用书。全书共分八大专题。

**【语音知识专题】**按照高考要求,精挑细选了8套语音知识题。

**【单项填空专题】**按照高考考查的知识内容分为纯语法结构类、词语固定搭配类、上下文语境类、情景交际类、逻辑推理类。每一类包括“基本特征与考查目标”和“专家支招”两个板块。该专题的“专项强化训练”部分为考生提供了15套针对性和模拟性极强的训练题。特点:着眼双基,注重交际,考点全面,难度适中。

**【完形填空专题】**按照完形填空的三类常考体裁(记叙文、说明文、议论文)和四种常考题型(词语搭配类、词义辨析类、推理判断类、主旨大意类)对考生进行具体而有效的指导,每一类常考体裁包括“试题特征”、“考查方向”、“专家支招”和“试题分析”四个板块。该专题的“专项强化训练”部分为考生提供了20篇具有针对性和前瞻性的训练题。特点:体裁多样,设空科学,指导得当。

**【阅读理解专题】**按照高考阅读理解常考的体裁(记叙文、应用文、说明文、议论文)和常考题型(细节理解类、猜词悟义类、主旨概括类、推理判断类)为考生提供破解阅读理解题的方法,每一类体裁和题型中均包括“考查方向”和“专家支招”两个板块。该专题的“专项强化训练”部分为考生精选了10套(50篇)高质量的训练题。特点:体裁多样,贴近生活,紧扣时代。

**【补全对话专题】**按照高考要求,精选了8套专项训练题。

**【单词拼写专题】**按照高考要求,细致筛选了一些重点单词,相信能有抛砖引玉的作用。

**【短文改错专题】**按照高考短文改错的要求,解题技巧指导包括“题型特点”和“设错方式及错误类型”两个板块,其中“设错方式及错误类型”板块分别从错词、多词和缺词三种错误类型入手,结合最新试题,全面剖析题型。同时“专项强化训练”部分还为考生精选了10篇训练题,针对性强,篇篇精彩,字字珠玑。

**【书面表达专题】**根据高考书面表达的要求,解题技巧指导按照中文提纲式、图表式、图画式和开放式四种高考书面表达常见命题形式编写而成。每一种形式由“试题特征”、“考查方向”、“专家支招”、“真题分析”和“典型剖析”五个板块构成。其中的“专项强化训练”部分为考生准备了15篇训练题,形式多样,内容丰赡,堪称经典。

在编写过程中,我们本着对读者负责的态度,章章推敲,层层把关,但由于受时间的限制,书中疏漏之处在所难免,在此我们恳请广大读者和有关专家不吝指正,使本书能以其卓越的品质为广大考生的高考之路奠定坚实的基础。

此书是我所研究员与数十位高考专家、特级教师经过呕心沥血、精益求精地编写,为百万学子奉献的一部经典力作。相信它会得到广大师生的好评和厚爱,给你人生最重要的渡口——高考——指点迷津,让你翩然登上理想的高等学府的神圣殿堂。

愿你——翻遍此书有益处,得分不枉费工夫。

愿你——乘风破浪高考时,心领秘招济学海。

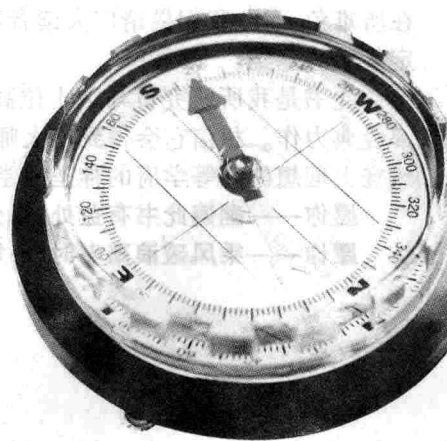
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# 高考二轮复习期心理问题指导

## 一、学会缓减心理压力

高三阶段,同学们进入到紧张的复习备考状态,你追我赶,激烈的竞争带来了巨大的压力。心理研究发现,保持适度的心理压力有利于学习效率的提高;但压力过大,会造成紧张、急躁心理。所以,同学们必须学会调节自身的心理压力。

首先,同学们应当认识到,随着高考的临近,抓紧时间复习、积极备考是正常的,正如军队临战前要练兵、运动员比赛前要训练一样。有了这样的认识,就能把压力变为动力。

其次,要在老师的指导下制定自己的复习计划,做到以“我”为主,紧而不乱,不要盲目地跟着别人跑。要把平时当考时,考时当平时,尽量以平静的心态来复习备考。

再次,还要注意搞好团结。同学间既竞争,又友好,互相帮助,共同进步。在一种宽松友爱的氛围中复习,会收到更好的效果,高考中也能发挥出自己的最高水平。

## 二、正确看待信心问题

一些同学由于付出的努力短时间内看不到效果,就对自己的能力产生怀疑,这是没有树立正确的归因理念所致。精神分析专家阿德勒在《超越自卑》一书中说:“事实上,每个人都是自卑的,只是程度不同而已。因为我们发现我们的现状都是可以进一步改善的。”从这个意义上来说,自卑也可以成为一个人进步的动力,人生正是在对自卑的不断超越中渐入佳境的。但是,持久的、过分的自卑感则容易造成心理疾患。在遭遇挫折时,建议同学们不妨尝试以下策略:

- 1.对自己有一个客观的、全面的评价。
- 2.善于将成功归结为自己的能力。
- 3.体验内心的喜悦感和成就感,要相信之所以失败是由于自己努力不够或无效努力。
- 4.制定阶段性目标,在不断达到目标的过程中体验成就感。
- 5.增强自信心。
- 6.乐观、平静地对待挫折,因为挫折对于成功同样是必要的。

## 三、如何缓解学业焦虑

1.学业焦虑往往体现在对考分的过分看重,说到底是对自己未来前途的焦虑。之所以如此,原因有三:一是由于群体效应,将分数作为衡量自己能力的唯一指标;二是不自觉地将获取高学历等同于自己的人生价值;三是渴望自我实现与现实学业成绩的不理想而导致的认知不协调。只有减轻心理负担与学习负担,才能减轻精神上和学习上的压力,才能健康愉快地成长。为了缓解和消除学业焦虑,同学们可以尝试以下几种方法:

- (1)选择适合自己的目标动机水平,过强或过弱的动机水平都容易产生失败体验而导致心理压力。
- (2)未来对于每一个人来说都是一个未知数,不要过多地担忧将来的事情,而应将自己的精力和时间投入到现实的生活和学习中去。
- (3)考前作好知识准备以及应付考试突发事件的心理准备,有备才能无患。
- (4)不妨采用“极限思维法”,想象你所焦虑的事件可能的最坏结果,你会发现现状还是值得乐观的。

2.学习动力不足也常常令学生苦恼。一方面同学们都有提高成绩的需要,而另一方面,又容易产生浮躁、厌烦情绪,导致学习无动力或动力不足。学习动机分内在(具有持久性)和外在(具有短暂性)两种,学习者只有“知学”、“好学”并且“乐学”,从价值上给自己的学习以较高的评价,才会产生持久的学习动机。当然,学习的外在动机也是必要的,只有二者和谐作用,才会相辅相成,相得益彰。

## 四、如何克服精力分散

中学生在学习常常会出现注意力不集中、精力分散、“走神”等现象。造成注意力分散的原因可能有以下几点:因单调刺激而引起的厌倦感,如学习繁重、枯燥;否定注意对象的价值导致意志努力失败或放弃努力;由精神疲劳而引起的疲劳效应。

“注意紧张状态”理论提出学习单元时间的概念。由于个性差异,每个人的学习单元时间可能不尽相同,有人认为一个人的最佳学习单元时间约为25分钟,通俗地讲,一个学习单元时间即是一个注意紧张状态,学习者应避免在一个既定学习单元时间内分心。

可以尝试以下克服注意力分散的三步控制法:

第一步,当出现某种滞涩情绪时,同学们应敏感地意识到,并提醒自己不能成为情绪的俘虏。

第二步,尽快着手按已定的复习计划学习。

第三步,继续学习,直到完成。

明白了上述道理,同学们就能够克服在一个学习单元时间内注意力分散的不良习惯,从而提高学习的效率。

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## 第一专题 语音知识

### 考查形式

本题以单项选择的形式进行考察。选择与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项,备选答案的划线处和所给单词划线处基本相同。2006年和2007年的试题中划线部分均为相同字母或字母组合。2005年高考题略有不同,例如:

surprise

- A. performance B. further C. work D. nurse

### 考查范围

本题所选单词均为大纲所要求掌握的且出现频率很高的单词,其中有些单词甚至在近几年高考中反复出现。

### 考查对象

1. 元音字母 a, e, i, o, u 的发音,考查重点是 a, o, u。
2. 元音字母组合 ea, ai, au, ou, ei, ie 的发音,考查重点是 ea, ai, ou。
3. 元音字母和辅音字母组合中, ear, or, er, ur, al, 考查重点是 ear, or, ur。
4. 辅音字母 n, s, c, x, g, b 的发音和不发音。如在 climb, comb, tomb 中,字母 b 不发音。考查重点是 n, s, c。
5. 辅音字母组合 th, ch, gh。
6. 辅音字母和元音字母组合 tion, ture。

### 应试策略

1. 通过对近几年的试题进行分析,我们不难发现,本题的难度并不大。旨在测试对常见单词的拼读是否准确。有些字母的读音难以辨析,例如,books 和 tables 中 s 的读音很难分辨,读音几乎相同;又如,[ə:]和[ə]在语音中,也很难辨析。规则动词的过去时加 ed 的读音在高考中就没有考查过。因此在复习时,应避免花大量的时间在这些练习上。

2. 多归纳,少辨析。

例如:字母 a 的发音,

[æ] bag hand black catch math

[ə] advance afraid asleep

[ei] hate classmate bathe

[e] many any anything

[i] necklace temperature fortunate

以这种方式对语音知识进行归纳总结更有利于备考。

3. 适当地对一些字母读音规则作归纳。如:字母 a 在重读闭音节中常读[æ],如 bag, hand, glad, maths;在开音节

中常常读[ei],如 hate, place, embrace;在非重读音节中常常读[ə],如 asleep, afraid,以及该字母在 w 的后面常读作[ɔ]。字母 u 在重读闭音节中常读[ʌ],如 bus, fun;在开音节中读[ju:],如 student, excuse, duty, Tuesday 或读[u:]如, blue, rule;在非重读音节中读[ə],如 upon。

归纳字母的特殊读音。如字母 o 发[u:]—lose, whose。又如字母 u 发[i]—busy, minute。

4. 多积累。在平常训练中加强对容易混淆或难以识别的单词进行记忆,如:south / southern, native / national, breath / breathe, hear / heard / heart,这几组单词中画线处的字母读音有很大区别,学生往往会因为词形基本相同而错误地判断其读音。

5. 对已作归纳的单词发音要多读,多对比。对已做过的题也要多读,多记。

## 专项强化训练

(一)

1. active

- A. abroad B. able C. almost D. actual

2. attend

- A. avenue B. develop C. below D. Chinese

3. cough

- A. plough B. through C. light D. laugh

4. group

- A. courage B. route C. pound D. pronounce

5. yesterday

- A. youth B. satisfy C. tidy D. army

(二)

1. possible

- A. postage B. totally C. topic D. hotel

2. flood

- A. mood B. cook C. blood D. noodle

3. busy

- A. cruel B. duty C. haircut D. minute

4. basic

- A. activity B. voice C. cancel D. cinema

5. almost

- A. half B. central C. calm D. also





## (三)

1. write  
A. tiny B. silver C. tourist D. little
2. wander  
A. cash B. quantity C. cave D. gather
3. though  
A. ought B. tough C. southern D. soul
4. breath  
A. these B. mouth C. breathe D. those
5. noise  
A. bank B. sink C. cinema D. sing

## (四)

1. village  
A. bank B. balloon C. damage D. cage
2. noble  
A. not B. something C. cock D. radio
3. horse  
A. corner B. visitor C. actor D. worker
4. question  
A. action B. protection  
C. suggestion D. education
5. extra  
A. examine B. exhibition C. example D. exactly

## (五)

1. wonder  
A. notebook B. brother C. comb D. proper
2. already  
A. beat B. league C. eat D. head
3. brush  
A. pupil B. ugly C. upon D. cubic
4. chimney  
A. rich B. machine C. chemistry D. Christmas
5. glad  
A. cage B. foreign C. grandpa D. generation

## (六)

1. pronounce  
A. communicate B. promise  
C. motherland D. popular
2. laugh  
A. naughty B. aunt C. pause D. Australia
3. warm  
A. car B. beggar C. quarter D. target

## 4. raise

- A. silent B. sink C. mouse D. easy

## 5. blackboard

- A. tomb B. comb C. combine D. climb

## (七)

1. chicken  
A. child B. middle C. outside D. minority
2. idea  
A. meat B. headache C. really D. easy
3. lose  
A. close B. host C. whose D. closet
4. through  
A. thousand B. these C. although D. with
5. teacher  
A. watch B. patient C. catch D. frontier

## (八)

1. many  
A. marry B. anything C. peasant D. action
2. heard  
A. heart B. nearly C. learn D. pear
3. lively  
A. deliver B. sunshine C. give D. difficult
4. ocean  
A. appreciate B. basic C. candle D. cancer
5. honesty  
A. humor B. honor C. hard D. hand

## 第二专题

## 单项填空

单项填空是高考英语试题中一个基本题型,旨在考查考生对英语基础知识(句法、词法等)的掌握情况和运用能力。随着自主命题省市的增加,单项填空的试题内容和形式也越来越丰富多样,精彩纷呈,呈现出百花齐放的景象。从句、时态、语态、非谓语动词等仍是各省市命题的主要考点;其次是短语动词、形容词、副词、代词、名词、情景交际类试题和情态动词等。但在复习备考时,一定要全面复习教学大纲中规定的各种考点,尽管高考只是对考点进行抽样检测。但不管怎样变化,这些试题都大致可以分成以下几类:

1. 纯语法结构类;
2. 词语固定搭配类;
3. 上下文语境类;
4. 情景交际类;
5. 逻辑推理类。

而且它们都以语境为依托,在具体的语境中设置选项。下面就对这五类题型的命题特点和考查目标分别进行分析,并向同学们提供一些可供操作的解题方法和指导思想。这些题的命题特点和考查目标有的可以相互包容,有的甚至有多种解题方法,这更反映了当今高考试题的复杂性和与之相应的解题手段的多样性。

### 纯语法结构类

#### 基本特征与考查目标

这类试题主要考查考生对基础语法知识的掌握情况和基本运用能力,包括对各种从句的辨别和使用能力,对各种句型的识别和运用能力,对基本时态在特定语言环境中的运用能力,对非谓语动词的基本性能和用法特点的掌握和使用能力,以及对各种习惯搭配的含义和用法的综合把握和使用能力等。事实上,这些所谓“纯语法结构”类试题,往往仍然被置于一定的语境中来考查,只是相对而言语法功能的特性更加凸现,常常根据语法知识便能正确解答。

#### 专家支招

针对其特点,解此类题时可从如下几方面考虑和着手:

1. 通过选项了解该题主要考查考生哪方面的知识。是简单句还是复合句,是强调句型还是定语从句等;
2. 浏览题干内容,快速把握题干大意;
3. 把选项与题干内容联系起来分析。此时要注意两点:
  - ① 千万不能脱离具体的语境;
  - ② 保持清醒的头脑,根据记忆排除干扰,依据题干确定符合内容的选项;
4. 这类题相对而言比较简单,所以考生很容易犯粗心大意的错误:要么草率行事,匆忙抉择,对某个似是而非的选项“一见钟情”,而不细读各个选项;要么忽略题干中的关键点,麻痹轻敌,以为胜券在握,轻易敲定选项。克服的办法是,对任何一个选项和题干中的内容都不放过,在比较中作出明智的选择;

5. 注意题干中的省略现象、插入成分以及倒装现象等,防止解此类题时与常规的命题等量齐观,用常规的办法来解答非常规试题,即克服思维定势的负面影响,应该在明确属于哪类现象后,分别采用补全法、排除法和还原法等手段进行处理。

#### 【第一招】对号入座法

1. I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I \_\_\_\_\_ there several years ago. [2007 全国卷 I]

- A. are going                      B. had been  
C. went                              D. have been

[答案与解析]C 本题考查动词时态。根据时间状语 *several years ago* 知其是一般过去时态的时间状语,因此,只能与一般过去时态对应。在解答时态题时,必须注意时间状语和上下文语境的暗示。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ he had not hurt his leg, John would have won the race. [2007 全国卷 II]

- A. If                                  B. Since  
C. Though                          D. When

[答案与解析]A 本题考查状语从句的连接词。先观察从句谓语用的过去完成时态,主句谓语用的 *would have done* 形式,这显然符合表示条件虚拟语气对过去情况的假定,即: *if* 从句谓语用过去完成时态,主句谓语用 *would have done* 形式。

3. He didn't make \_\_\_\_\_ clear when and where the meeting would be held. [2007 天津卷]

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

[答案与解析]C 本题考查代词的用法。根据题干句型知其为“*make+it+形容词/名词+不定式或从句*”结构,其中不定式或从句是真正的宾语, *it* 是形式宾语,指代其后的不定式或从句,它不能用其它词代替,故 C 项正确。

4. —How can I apply for an online course?

—Just fill out this form and we \_\_\_\_\_ what we can do for you. [2007 北京卷]

- A. see                                  B. are seeing  
C. have seen                          D. will see

[答案与解析]D 本题考查动词时态。从题干知这里构成“新使句+*and / then / or*+陈述句”特殊句型,这一句型中,陈述句通常用将来时态,因此, D 项正确。

#### 【第二招】还原法

为了加大英语试题的难度,命题人常常采用倒装等手段,将原本应该在一起的句子成分分开。这类题并没有什么特别之处,只要将倒装的成分再倒回来,便真相大白。例如:

5. You can't imagine what difficulty we had \_\_\_\_\_ home in the snowstorm. [2007 辽宁卷]

- A. walked                            B. walk  
C. to walk                            D. walking

[答案与解析]D 本题考查动词短语。我们学过 *have difficulty / trouble (in) doing sth* 结构,本题只是命题人为增



加试题难度将 *difficulty* 提前作了先行词,后接了定语从句 *we had*, 将其还原即为 *we had difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ home...* 这样答案就明显了,应该选 *walking*。

6. Though he started late, Mr. Guo played the piano as well as, if \_\_\_\_\_, Miss Liu. [2007 陕西卷]

- A. not better than      B. not better  
C. no better than      D. no better

[答案与解析]A 本题考查形容词比较级的用法。被考查的空格作插入语,将其提出,原句还原为: *Mr. Guo played the piano as well as Miss Liu.* 可知是一个 *as...as* 表示同级比较的结构。再结合句意知:如果 Mr. Guo 不比 Miss Liu 弹得好的话,还原即为: *if Mr. Guo doesn't play the piano better than Miss Liu.* 因此,省略主、谓、宾语后,即为 *if not better than* 结构,故 A 项正确。

### 【第三招】排除法

可将四个选项分别填入横线进行验证,然后对错误选项进行一一排除。这是解单选题最常用的方法。例如:

7. After two years' research, we now have a \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding of the disease. [2007 全国卷 II]

- A. very      B. far  
C. fairly      D. quite

[答案与解析]B 本题考查副词区别。从空格知所选副词用来修饰其后的比较级 *better*。选项中 A、C、D 均只能修饰形容词或副词的原级,只能排除,故 B 项正确。

8. The children went home from the grammar school, their lessons \_\_\_\_\_ for the day. [2007 重庆卷]

- A. finishing      B. finished  
C. had finished      D. were finished

[答案与解析]B 本题考查非谓语动词。如果选 C、D 项,就只能作谓语,构成句子,但两个句子均没有连接词,说明不能构成复合句,故排除这两项。再看 A、B 项是非谓语动词形式,而空格前的 *lessons* 与 *finish* 之间只能是被动关系,故又排除 A 项。

9. We live day by day, but in the great things, the time of days and weeks \_\_\_\_\_ so small that a day is unimportant. [2007 湖南卷]

- A. is      B. are  
C. has been      D. have been

[答案与解析]A 本题考查时态与主谓一致。从空格前可知 *of days and weeks* 是介词短语修饰 *time*, 因此 *time* 才是真正的主语,显然谓语应该用单数,故排除 B、D 两项。再根据题意知本句是陈述一般事实,应该用一般现在时态,故排除 C 项。

### 【第四招】补全法

补全法是高考难题命制的一种常用手段。我们可根据题意,把句子中被省略的成分补上,然后再分析句子结构,从而找出正确答案。例如:

10. Having checked the doors were closed, and \_\_\_\_\_ all the lights were off, the boy opened the door to his bedroom. [2007 湖南卷]

- A. why      B. that  
C. when      D. where

[答案与解析]B 本题考查名词从句的连接词区别。题干状语部分含两个宾语从句,由 *and* 连接,其中第一个宾语从句省略了连接词 *that*, 补全即为: *Having checked that the doors were closed*, 显然后面 *and* 连接的宾语从句应该与其一致,故一句用了 *that*, 后一句也一样。

11. The school's music group will be giving a big show to \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow night and two \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend. [2007 安徽卷]

- A. more      B. other  
C. else      D. another

[答案与解析]A 本题考查不定代词区别。根据题意知空格后省略了名词 *shows*, 补全即为: *two \_\_\_\_\_ shows*, 再根据 *more* 与 *another* 的用法可知:数词 + *more* + 名词 = *another* + 数词 + 名词, 故 A 项正确。

12. The flowers his friend gave him will die unless \_\_\_\_\_ every day. [2007 四川卷]

- A. watered      B. watering  
C. water      D. to water

[答案与解析]A 本题考查省略句型运用。根据题意可知本题省略了主语和系动词 *be*, 补全即为: *... unless they are watered*, 其中 *flowers* 与 *water* 之间是被动关系,省略 *they are* 后,只有 A 项正确。

## 词语固定搭配类

### 基本特征与考查目标

这类试题包括常见的习惯用语、固定搭配、词语辨析等,此类试题旨在考查考生掌握和区分各种常用词组和固定搭配的水平 and 能力。它们的共同特征是:

(1) 所有词组和固定搭配都有固定的基本含义,其中有些还具有多种含义;

(2) 这类试题一般以词义辨析的形式出现,即:四个选项要么是近义词,要么是含有同一动词、名词、介词等的一组词组。

### 专家支招

做这类试题时,可采用以下思考方法和解题技巧:

1. 弄清楚四个词组或固定搭配的基本词义,以便与题干中的语境对号入座;

2. 细读题干,明白语境,在缺词的情况下初步推断题干的大致含义;

3. 将初步选定的词组或固定搭配代入题干,看其是否符合语法和逻辑,如果符合,则是正确答案;

4. 注意词组和固定搭配的完整性,不可望文生义,采用了残缺不全或画蛇添足的词组,诸如 *in the common* “共有”(划线的是多余成分), *in the history* “历史上”, *as (a) result* “结果”(括号里是漏掉的成分), *of (my) own* “我自己的”等。

### 【第一招】直接代入法

在各个选项词组的意思都基本明确的情况下,可将它们分别代入空格处,然后看句子的意思是否符合逻辑;或者说代入题干后看其是否符合语法和逻辑。例如:



1. We shouldn't spend our money testing so many people, most of \_\_\_\_\_ are healthy. [2007 北京卷]

- A. that B. which  
C. what D. whom

[答案与解析]D 本题考查定语从句的引导词区别。根据题意为“介词+which / whom”结构,先行词为 people,直接代入 whom 即可。

2. \_\_\_\_\_, his idea was accepted by all the people at the meeting. [2007 重庆卷]

- A. Strange as might it sound  
B. As it might sound strange  
C. As strange it might sound  
D. Strange as it might sound

[答案与解析]D 本题考查倒装句。当 as 引导让步状语从句时,通常用倒装语序,其结构为:形容词/副词/名词/动词+as+主语+句子的其他成份,因此,直接代入该结构可知 D 项正确。

3. Between the two generations, it is often not their age, \_\_\_\_\_ their education that causes misunderstanding. [2007 全国卷 I]

- A. like B. as  
C. or D. but

[答案与解析]D 本题考查并列连词区别。从题干可知主体部分是一个强调句,但被考查部分是 not...but...结构,代入即知 D 项正确。

### 【第二招】排除法

根据题干内容,将那些明显不符合语境和逻辑的选项排除,然后再把剩下的代入空格,看其是否在语境和逻辑上讲得通。例如:

4. The little boy came riding full speed down the motorway on his bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_ it was! [2007 上海卷]

- A. What a dangerous scene  
B. What dangerous a scene  
C. How a dangerous scene  
D. How dangerous the scene

[答案与解析]A 本题考查感叹句。感叹句的构成为:① How+形容词+a / an+名词+主语+系动词或谓语! 由此排除 C、D 两项。② What+a / an+形容词+名词+主语+系动词或谓语! 由此排除 B 项,并确定 A 项正确。③ How+形容词/副词+主语+系动词或谓语!

5. As a result of the serious flood, two-thirds of the buildings in the area \_\_\_\_\_. [2007 陕西卷]

- A. need repairing B. needs to repair  
C. needs repairing D. need to repair

[答案与解析]A 本题考查主谓一致与非谓语动词。分数、百分数修饰名词时,谓语动词的单、复数取决于其修饰的名词,本题名词 buildings 是复数,因此,排除 B、C 两项。need 后接动词时,通常用 need doing=need to be done,意为“需要被做”,故排除 D 项,并确定 A 项为正确答案。

### 【第三招】词义辨析法

这是做词语固定搭配类试题的基本方法,即根据题干提供的语境,把四个选项进行比较和辨析,从中找出符合逻辑

的答案。对于那些选项含义相近,或者题干意思比较复杂的试题,可采用此法。例如:

6. A new \_\_\_\_\_ bus service to Tianjin Airport started to operate two months ago. [2007 天津卷]

- A. normal B. usual  
C. regular D. common

[答案与解析]C 本题考查形容词的区别。A 项意为“正常的、正规的、标准的”,形容人和物符合常态或常规;B 项“平常的、普通的”,指在时间或频度上经常发生,或符合习惯、常规制度;C 项意为“有规则的、有规律的、有秩序的”;D 项意为“普通的、平常的”,指常见的、不足为奇的。根据句意知是开通班车,故用 regular。

7. —Do you need any help, Lucy?

—Yes. The job is \_\_\_\_\_ I could do myself. [2007 福建卷]

- A. less than B. more than  
C. no more than D. not more than

[答案与解析]B 本题考查形容词比较级的用法。A 项意为“少于、亚于”;B 项意为“多于、超过”;C 项意为“只不过”;D 项意为“至多、不超过”。根据题意知:这项工作超过了我的能力范围,故 B 项正确。

8. Emergency line operators must always \_\_\_\_\_ calm and make sure that they get all the information they need to send help. [2007 湖北卷]

- A. grow B. appear  
C. become D. stay

[答案与解析]D 本题考查系动词的区别。四项均是系动词,其后接形容词作表语,但意思上有差别。A 项意为“(逐渐)变得”;B 项意为“看上去、似乎”;C 项意为“变成、成为”;D 项意为“保持”。根据句意知在急救中心的接线员必须总是保持镇静,故 D 项正确。

### 【第四招】待定法

先弄清楚题干已知部分的含义,再推测空格处应该或可能是什么意思,然后再看选项。如果选项中有你预期的选项,八九不离十它就是正确答案。这就是待定法,与代数中求未知数的“待定法”有异曲同工之妙。例如:

9. She's having a lot of trouble with the new computer, but she doesn't know whom to \_\_\_\_\_. [2007 重庆卷]

- A. turn to B. look for  
C. deal with D. talk about

[答案与解析]A 本题考查动词短语区别。题干大意为:她在新电脑的使用上遇到不少困难,但是她不知道向谁求助。恰好选项中 A 项意为“求助于”,故为正确答案。B 项意为“寻找”;C 项意为“处理、对付”;D 项意为“谈论”。

10. —Have you \_\_\_\_\_ some new ideas?

—Yeah. I'll tell you later. [2007 江苏卷]

- A. come about B. come into  
C. come up with D. come out with

[答案与解析]C 本题考查动词短语的区别。题干大意为:你想出新办法了吗?正好 C 项意为“想出、提出(意思、办法)”,故为正确答案。A 项意为“产生”;B 项意为“进来、得到”;D 项意为“发表、公布”。





## 上下文语境类

### 基本特征与考查目标

对于那些只根据语法或者选项本身的分析无法解答的题,必须认真分析语境,根据具体的语境和逻辑关系解题。这类试题旨在考查考生的语言基本功,特别是分析和解决问题的能力。近几年这类试题包括单项选择题的所有知识点,其命题特点是:

1. 不考纯粹的语法知识;
2. 有完整和比较复杂的句子结构和语境;
3. 乍一看似乎每个选项都可填入,如不仔细分析,考生往往容易误选答案。

### 专家支招

根据其命题特点,做这类试题时应该注意以下几点:

1. 先快速浏览各个选项,大致确定这是一道考查什么知识点的题;
2. 认真分析题干,把语境和选项结合起来进行思考;
3. 整体理解题干,找出关键词语。尤其是考查时态、语态、非谓语动词、词义辨析等类试题的命题很重视语境的设置。

### 【第一招】句子结构/语境分析法

【句子结构或者语境分析法指的是,结合选项、以分析题干内容为主要手段的答题方法。采用此法时,需要注意语法和语境两个方面。例如:

1. —Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?

—I       , but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do. [2007 全国卷 II]

- A. had to                      B. didn't  
C. was going to              D. wouldn't

【答案与解析】C 本题考查动词时态区别。A 项意为“不得不”;B 项意为“不”;C 项意为“本来打算做”;D 项意为“不愿意”。根据语境 *but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do.* 可知我是本来打算去的,但想起来还有作业要做,显然只有 C 项符合语境要求。

2. The field research will take Joan and Paul about five months; it will be a long time        we meet them again. [2007 安徽卷]

- A. after      B. before      C. since      D. when

【答案与解析】B 本题考查状语从句的连接词。根据题意知这里构成“*It will be + 一段时间 + before 从句*”习惯句型,意为“*还有多久就……*”,故 B 项正确。

3. —Where is my dictionary? I remember I put it here yesterday.

—You        it in the wrong place. [2007 江西卷]

- A. must put                      B. should have put  
C. might put                      D. might have put

【答案与解析】D 本题考查情态动词。根据语境知是昨天发生的事情,因此,对过去动作的猜测应该用“情态动词+*have done*”。B 项意为“本应该干某事而没有干”,显然不符合语境;D 项意为“可能干了某事”,符合语境要求。

### 【第二招】关键词语法

顾名思义,关键词语法就是找出和抓住题干中的关键词语或句子成分,联系选项的含义,从而作出正确选择。例如:

4. Some pre-school children go to a day care center,        they learn simple games and songs. [2007 全国卷 I]

- A. then      B. there      C. while      D. where

【答案与解析】D 考查定语从句的关联。本题的关键词是 *center*。从空格前的先行词 *a day care center* 可知表示地点,故用关系副词 *where* 引导表示地点的非限定性定语从句。

5. —Can I smoke here?

—Sorry. We don't allow        here. [2007 江苏卷]

- A. people smoking              B. people smoke  
C. to smoke                      D. smoking

【答案与解析】D 本题考查非谓语动词。本题的关键词是 *allow*, 它后接动词有两种用法: *allow doing sth* 意为“允许干某事”; *allow sb to do sth* 意为“允许某人干某事”,显然 D 项正确。

6. I have been living in the United States for twenty years, but seldom        so lonely as now. [2007 辽宁卷]

- A. have I felt                      B. I had felt  
C. I have felt                      D. had I felt

【答案与解析】A 本题考查倒装句的运用。本题的关键词是 *seldom*。我们知道当否定词用于句首时,主谓部分倒装,故排除 B、C 两项。再结合句意可知应该用现在完成时态,故 A 项正确。

### 【第三招】逻辑推理法

任何语言表达都是有语境和逻辑关系的,只要能弄清楚选项与题干内容之间的逻辑关系,就能选出正确答案。这里的所谓逻辑关系包括两种:语法逻辑和事理逻辑(即选项与句意的关系)。例如:

7. I won't call you,        something unexpected happens. [2007 全国卷 I]

- A. unless      B. whether      C. because      D. while

【答案与解析】A 本题考查状语从句的连接词。A 项意为“除非、如果不”;B 项意为“是否”;C 项意为“因为”;D 项意为“当……的时候;然而”。根据逻辑关系显然应该是:我不会打电话给你,如果没有意想不到的事情发生的话。只有 A 项符合逻辑关系。

8. —I saw Jane and her boyfriend in the park at eight yesterday evening.

—Impossible. She        TV with me in my home then. [2007 福建卷]

- A. watched                      B. had watched  
C. would watch                      D. was watching

【答案与解析】D 本题考查动词时态。题干中的时间 *then* 指的是 *at eight yesterday evening*, A 项指过去看了电视, B 项指过去之前就看了电视; C 项指过去将看电视; D 项指过去正在看电视。结合时间 *then* 知,只有过去正在看电视才能与上文在逻辑上相符合。

9. —Did Peter fix the computer himself?

—He       , because he doesn't know much about computers. [2007 安徽卷]



A. has it fixed

B. had fixed it

C. had it fixed

D. fixed it

**[答案与解析]**C 本题考查动词时态与短语理解。根据 *because he doesn't know much about computers* 可推知电脑不是 Peter 修理的, 其中 B、D 两项均指 Peter 自己修理。而 *have sth done* 意为“请某人干某事”, 符合本题逻辑。

## 情景交际类

### 基本特征与考查目标

情景交际类试题的目的是考查考生运用英语进行交际的基本知识。这类试题所包含的通常都是日常生活中常用的, 而且多是课本中所学过的, 当然有时也不排除个别较为灵活的会话内容, 但所采用的词语都是考生熟悉的。试题特点包括以下几点:

1. 多含两个话轮;
2. 所留空格一般都是一个完整的句子或者一个分句;
3. 一般不涉及语法知识。

### 专家支招

答题时, 以下几点值得注意:

1. 既然是交际类试题, 语境分析是答题的关键;
2. 由于题干是对话方式, 答题时一定要把说话双方的内容完整地结合起来理解, 切忌望文生义, 或者断章取义;
3. 有的题干或选项可能会采用省略现象, 必须先弄清楚被省略的成分后再选答案。

#### 【第一招】情景分析法

情景交际类试题, 必然有具体的语境。只要把语境理解清楚, 就不难选出答案。例如:

1. —Have you been wasting time on computer games again?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I've been studying a lot and I need a break.

[2007 山东卷]

A. No way

B. Not really

C. I don't agree

D. I couldn't agree more

**[答案与解析]**B 本题考查交际英语运用。根据情景 *I've been studying a lot and I need a break*, 知我不是在浪费时间玩电脑, 故只有 B 项符合情景。

2. —Can you read the sign, sir? No smoking allowed in the lift!  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

[2007 全国卷 I]

A. Never mind

B. Don't mention it

C. Sure, I don't smoke

D. Pardon me

**[答案与解析]**D 本题考查交际英语运用。根据情景 *Can you read the sign, sir? No smoking allowed in the lift!* 知对方是善意地提出批评, 显然做错事后应该道歉。A 项意为“没关系”; B 项意为“不客气”; C 项意为“当然, 我没有抽”, 显然是属于狡辩; D 项意为“对不起”。因此, 只有 D 项符合情景要求。

#### 【第二招】逻辑推理法

其含义和特点请参见“上下文语境类”中的第三招。例如:

3. —Was Martin sorry for what he'd done?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

It was just like him! [2007 安徽卷]

A. Never mind

B. All right

C. Not really

D. Not surprisingly

**[答案与解析]**C 本题考查交际英语运用。从 *It was just like him!* 这一语境可推知 Martin 没有道歉, 故用 *Not really* (并非如此)。

4. —I apologize for not being able to join you for dinner.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

We'll get together later. [2007 天津卷]

A. Go ahead

B. Not to worry

C. That's right

D. Don't mention it

**[答案与解析]**B 本题考查交际英语运用。从 *We'll get together later* 可推知是安慰对方, 因此, 只有 B 项符合逻辑。A 项意为“请吧”; C 项意为“对的”; D 项意为“不客气”。

#### 【第三招】文化背景分析法

有的口语和说法完全来源于英语国家人们的语言习惯, 是约定俗成的。做这样的题一定要摆脱母语的干扰, 而应根据英语国家人们的语言表达习惯答题。例如:

5. —Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the British Museum?  
—Sorry, I'm a stranger here.

[2007 辽宁卷]

A. Thanks, anyway

B. It doesn't matter

C. Never mind

D. No problem

**[答案与解析]**A 本题考查交际英语运用。按照中国人的习惯可能会误选 B、C 项。而根据西方人的习惯, 请求对方帮助时, 对方因种种原因不能提供帮助时, 应该说 *Thanks, anyway* 或 *Thanks all the same*, 意为“不管怎样, 还是要谢谢你”。

6. —Excuse me, do you have the time?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

[2007 福建卷]

A. Yes, I do

B. Of course, I have

C. A quarter to ten

D. No problem

**[答案与解析]**C 本题考查交际英语运用。如果按中国人的理解, 你有时间(表)吗? 可能就会误选 A、B 项。而 *Excuse me, do you have the time?* 是西方人问时间最常用的表达, 意为“请问几点了?”, 因此, C 项正确。

7. —You should apologize to her, Barry.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

but it's not going to be easy. [2007 浙江卷]

A. I suppose so

B. I feel so

C. I prefer to

D. I like to

**[答案与解析]**A 本题考查交际英语运用。根据题意知是道歉, 如果按中国人的理解, 就可能误选 B 项, 即“我感觉如此”。而西方人则用 *I think / suppose so*, 故 A 项正确。

#### 【第四招】关键词语法

请参见“上下文语境类”中的第二招。例如:

8. —It's a long time since I saw my sister.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ her this weekend?

[2007 全国卷 I]

A. Why not visit

B. Why not to visit

C. Why not visiting

D. Why don't visit

**[答案与解析]**A 本题考查交际英语运用。本题中关键词是 *why not*。“*Why not...*”用来表示建议时, 其后通常接动词原形, 故 A 项正确, 它相当于“*Why don't you...*”句型。



9. —Tony said he could fix my bicycle, but I really doubt it.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. He's very good at this sort of thing.

[2007 辽宁卷]

- A. Don't worry                      B. I couldn't agree more  
C. Of course                        D. A piece of cake

[答案与解析]A 本题考查交际英语运用。本题关键词一是 *doubt*, 二是 *good*。根据句意知应该是“别担心”才对。B 项意为“我完全同意”; C 项意为“当然”; D 项意为“十分容易”, 均不符合语境要求。

## 逻辑推理类

### 基本特征与考查目标

高考试题中, 有的题干意思比较复杂; 有的为正确答案提供的关键点或暗示不明显; 有的与选项之间的关系含糊不清、模棱两可。一般说来, 凡不是纯语法类试题, 都应该通过逻辑推理来找出正确答案。这类试题旨在考查考生分析和解决问题的能力, 以及明辨事理、逻辑推断的能力。

### 专家支招

解答此类试题时, 须注意以下几点:

1. 全面仔细分析题干的意思, 不放过每一个词语和细节;
2. 透过字面意思, 解读其深层含义;
3. 注意抓住关键词语与选项之间的逻辑联系;
4. 用排除法先将明显不恰当的选项排除, 减少对思考的干扰。

#### 【第一招】逻辑推理法

仔细分析题干, 全面整合语境中的所有信息, 然后根据语法知识和事理逻辑, 推断出句子想要表达的正确含义, 从而找出正确答案。例如:

1. —It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.  
—Oh, don't mention it. I \_\_\_\_\_ past your house anyway. [2007 北京卷]
- A. was coming                      B. will come  
C. had come                        D. have come

[答案与解析]A 本题考查动词时态区别。A 项表示过去正好经过; B 项表示将要经过; C 项表示过去之前就经过; D 项表示过去经过, 但对现在有影响。根据题意 *It was really...* 可推知动作已发生, 这样 B 项不合逻辑; 再结合下句“我也要经过你的房子”可知是当时正好经过才符合逻辑, 因此, 只能用过去进行时态。

2. Small sailboats can easily turn over in the water \_\_\_\_\_ they are not managed carefully. [2007 上海卷]
- A. though                      B. before                      C. until                      D. if

[答案与解析]D 本题考查状语从句的连接词。A 项意为“尽管”; B 项意为“在……之前”; C 项意为“到……为止”; D 项意为“如果”。本句意为: 如果不小心驾驶, 小帆船就容易翻入水中, 显然只有 D 项正确。

#### 【第二招】综合分析法

有的试题单凭逻辑分析还难以找出正确答案, 必须综合语法和事理逻辑进行分析, 甚至兼用排除法等方法, 才能解决问题, 这就是综合分析法。例如:

3. We all know that, \_\_\_\_\_, the situation will get worse. [2007 全国卷 I]

- A. not if dealt carefully with  
B. if not carefully dealt with  
C. if dealt not carefully with  
D. not if carefully dealt with

[答案与解析]B 本题考查省略与非谓语动词。根据句意知 *not* 应该否定非谓语动词, 其结构为: *not* + 非谓语动词; 再结合句意知这里 *if* 条件从句补全应该为: *if it is not carefully dealt with*, 综合两者可知 B 项正确。

4. The book was written in 1946, \_\_\_\_\_ the education system has witnessed great changes. [2007 山东卷]
- A. when                      B. during which  
C. since then                      D. since when

[答案与解析]D 本题考查定语从句的关联词。本题如果不认真分析就会误选 A, C 项。本题中 1946 是先行词, 逗号后为一个定语从句, 如选 A 或 B 项, 则从句应该用过去时态。而 C 项中 *since then* (从那以后) 尽管是完成时态的时间状语, 但两个句子缺少连接词, 不正确; 只有 *since when* 既引导定语从句, 又与后面从句的完成时态一致, 才是正确答案。

## 专项强化训练

(一)

1. —Can you repeat the address, please?  
—Number 10, Zhongshan Road.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Thank you.  
A. Forget it                      B. You mentioned it  
C. Got it                      D. It's a deal
2. The “Iron Roses” didn't \_\_\_\_\_ their fans down; they won 3 : 2 against Denmark in the FIFA Women's World Cup Group D opening match.  
A. put                      B. bring  
C. take                      D. let
3. —I try to be the best, \_\_\_\_\_ it's really too difficult for me, Dad!  
—I believe in you, dear.  
A. since                      B. so  
C. but                      D. or
4. \_\_\_\_\_ no money, I could not buy the book.  
A. Have                      B. Having  
C. To have                      D. Had
5. Your life tomorrow will be the \_\_\_\_\_ of your attitudes and the choices you make today.  
A. result                      B. benefit  
C. interest                      D. function
6. Mark Twain said, “I have been through some terrible things in my life, some of \_\_\_\_\_ actually happened.”  
A. them                      B. those  
C. what                      D. which
7. —If we take a plane, we'll of course have arrived in Paris by next weekend.



- Don't be sure, we should \_\_\_\_\_ the weather factor.  
What shall we do if it is foggy?  
A. leave alone                      B. allow for  
C. look over                        D. take advantage of
8. —You ought to have given John some advice.  
—So I \_\_\_\_\_, but do you think he cared what I said?  
A. was                                B. ought to  
C. did                                D. should have
9. The terrible accident \_\_\_\_\_ his carelessness.  
A. resulted in                      B. resulted from  
C. came about                      D. brought about
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ house smelled as if it hadn't been lived in for years.  
A. little white wooden            B. little wooden white  
C. white wooden little            D. wooden white little
11. —Sorry to have interrupted you. Please go on.  
—Where was I?  
—You \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't like your boyfriend's job.  
A. had said                        B. are saying  
C. were saying                      D. had been saying
12. How are you able to expect to learn English well \_\_\_\_\_ you never listen in class?  
A. when                              B. though  
C. unless                             D. in case
13. Beijing plans to control \_\_\_\_\_ number of vehicles on the road to ensure clean air for \_\_\_\_\_ 2008 Olympic Games.  
A. a; 不填                        B. a; the  
C. the; 不填                        D. the; the
14. Recently eco-travels \_\_\_\_\_, as reported, by people of different ages.  
A. will accept                      B. have been accepted  
C. will be accepted                D. have accepted
15. Only by bringing in new management, I guess, \_\_\_\_\_ our hotel going from bad to worse.  
A. we can prevent                B. we have prevented  
C. can we prevent                D. have we prevented

## (二)

1. —Surely you can turn to David for help.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ He is the last one you can rely on.  
A. No kidding!                    B. No problem.  
C. What a pity!                    D. I can't agree more.
2. To see the task \_\_\_\_\_ gives them a sense of satisfaction.  
A. finish                            B. finishing  
C. to be finished                  D. finished
3. They seem to be on good terms, but \_\_\_\_\_ they always speak ill of each other.  
A. actually                        B. fairly  
C. possibly                        D. hopefully
4. If there is any single factor that \_\_\_\_\_ success in living, it is the ability to learn from mistakes.

- A. gets across                      B. makes for  
C. attends to                        D. looks up
5. To a large degree, happiness is \_\_\_\_\_ by your state of mind.  
A. debated                        B. demanded  
C. determined                      D. devoted
6. If we work with a strong will, we \_\_\_\_\_ overcome any difficulty, however great it is.  
A. must                            B. need                            C. can                            D. would
7. When you leave the office, don't forget to close the windows, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't you                        B. do you  
C. shall you                        D. will you
8. Since you are \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, you'd better come up with your own.  
A. against                        B. beyond  
C. for                                D. in
9. The things you met today appeared \_\_\_\_\_ before, and only the slight details were somewhat different.  
A. happening                      B. to have happened  
C. having happened                D. to happen
10. Every student as well as some teachers who \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ asked to be at the school gate before 7:30 in the morning.  
A. are; are                        B. is; is  
C. are; is                        D. is; are
11. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ more time getting more information about the company, Miss Li might not have been cheated.  
A. Would; spend                    B. Should; spend  
C. Had; spent                        D. Has; spent
12. You can never be \_\_\_\_\_ careful when driving.  
A. very                            B. too                            C. so                            D. quite
13. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ today greenhouse gases are the largest human influence on global climate.  
A. whether                        B. that  
C. what                            D. if
14. —Perhaps an e-pal is someone I make friends with on the Internet. Am I right?  
—Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. guessed                        B. were guessing  
C. have been guessing              D. are guessing
15. The girl is so smart that she can speak English very well, \_\_\_\_\_ she's only been learning it for one year.  
A. now that                        B. even though  
C. in case                        D. if only

## (三)

1. —Julia, let's meet in the park this afternoon?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ In this weather?  
A. It's a pleasure.                B. Are you kidding?  
C. Is that so?                      D. Take your time.





2. —She will, \_\_\_\_\_, get into trouble.  
—I agree. I hope she will get rid of her bad habits.  
A. more or less      B. here and there  
C. sooner or later      D. just so-so
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ an answer on a test, only to find out later that your first answer was the right one?  
A. Were; changing      B. Did; change  
C. Have; changed      D. Had; changed
4. Don't worry about the trouble you have \_\_\_\_\_ with a foreigner when abroad.  
A. communicating      B. to communicate  
C. communicated      D. communicate
5. As is reported, the CPI (consumer price index) went up mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_ 18.2 percent rise in \_\_\_\_\_ food prices.  
A. 不填; 不填      B. an; the  
C. 不填; the      D. an; 不填
6. He spoke for quite a long time, but he threw no \_\_\_\_\_ on the main point.  
A. excuse      B. doubt  
C. light      D. detail
7. If you are feeling down, sometimes all it \_\_\_\_\_ is an encouraging talk with your best friend to cheer you up.  
A. takes      B. suggests  
C. occupies      D. admits
8. As is reported, workers fear that the company's reorganization will \_\_\_\_\_ lay-off.  
A. result from      B. result in  
C. bring in      D. bring up
9. \_\_\_\_\_ summer got closer, the hot weather in some countries became more and more unbearable.  
A. Once      B. When  
C. While      D. As
10. It was very considerate of you to let us know you were going to be late. Otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ for you all that afternoon.  
A. would have waited      B. could have waited  
C. should have waited      D. shouldn't have waited
11. The ship was on its way to Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ returning to their home villages.  
A. Chinese workers were on board  
B. which Chinese workers were on board  
C. with Chinese workers on board  
D. where Chinese workers were on board
12. A proper amount of exercise \_\_\_\_\_ to good health.  
A. concentrates      B. contributes  
C. constructs      D. conducts
13. Although advances in science and technology have been made, living on the moon \_\_\_\_\_ impossible right now.  
A. remains      B. is remaining  
C. remained      D. is remained
14. Parents are advised not to push their children too hard. On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_, not to leave them alone too much.  
A. moreover      B. therefore      C. besides      D. however
15. \_\_\_\_\_, David still insists on finishing his last two pictures.  
A. He is tired      B. As he is tired  
C. Tired as he is      D. Tired although he is
- (四)
1. Don't let anyone steal your dreams. Follow your dream, no matter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. who      B. how      C. which      D. what
2. If you go on like this, you will get \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fired      B. to fire  
C. firing      D. to be fired
3. Business is improving but much more hard work will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. called up      B. called on  
C. called at      D. called for
4. As is known, one of the most important functions of \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere is to keep \_\_\_\_\_ earth warm enough for all living things.  
A. the; an      B. the; the  
C. 不填; the      D. 不填; an
5. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ she gave the bigger share to her younger brother was \_\_\_\_\_ it was her duty to care for him.  
A. why; which      B. that; that  
C. why; that      D. that; why
6. \_\_\_\_\_ suffering hardships, I think doing voluntary work is worthwhile.  
A. But for      B. Beyond  
C. Though      D. Despite
7. To \_\_\_\_\_ good relationships with people around you, you should make people work with you rather than go against you.  
A. bring up      B. add up  
C. keep up      D. take up
8. —It took me five years to build up my business, and it almost killed me.  
—Well, you know what they say. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. There is no smoke without fire  
B. Practice makes perfect  
C. All roads lead to Rome  
D. No pains, no gains
9. The English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ that each student should buy an English-English dictionary for English learning.  
A. explained      B. suggested  
C. introduced      D. expected
10. When surfing the Internet, I have got \_\_\_\_\_ information and pictures about the 29th Olympic Games.  
A. plenty of      B. a great deal of