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难题"通缉令"告读者

上辑难题通缉令栏目的嘉宾主持和幸运读者均已新鲜出炉，本栏目将从下辑开始陆续刊登其中的精彩内容。为回报大家的厚爱，我们特意为上辑来信的读者寄出了幸运礼品。基于版面有限，读者获奖名单将于即日起公布在天利考试信息网上并持续更新，敬请广大读者登陆 http://gkyj.tl100.com 查看并收取大奖。

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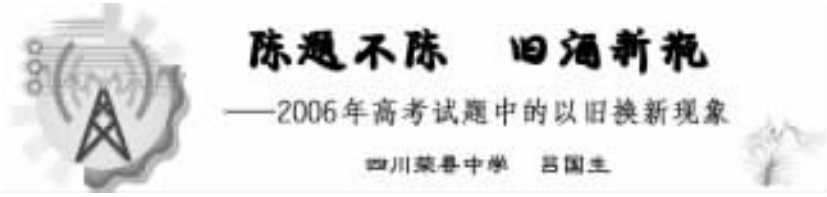

每届备战高考的考生在模拟练习中都会抱怨:又是陈题噢,没意思,高考不会考陈题的哟!但笔者经过研究,发现高考会考陈题,历年高考对难点,热点,易混点都从不回避,哪怕去年考过的知识点,今年只需稍作变化继续考查。甚至和10多年前陈题极其相似。如果考点是酒的话,那么题就是瓶。请看陈题不陈,旧酒新瓶。

一、冠词

(2005 山东卷 23) I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.

A. 不填;a　　B. a;the

C. 不填;the　　D. the;a

(2004 全国卷Ⅳ 35) —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you.

—I'm in _____ bath.

A. a;the　　B. the;a

C. a;不填　　D. the;不填

答案解析:不定冠词 a + 姓名,译为"一个叫什么什么的人",表示不确定对方的身份。题1:我认识一个叫 John Lennon 的,但不是著名的那个(双方都知道,所以用 the);题2:in the bath 为固定搭配,译为在浴室。故答案为 A。

备考点拨:解这类题的关键在于判断人物的身份确定与否,确定则不用任何冠词,否则就用不定冠词。

二、交际用语

(2005 安徽卷 23) —Shall we go to the art exhibition right away?

—_____.

A. It's your opinion　　B. I don't mind

C. It's all up to you　　D. That's your decision

(2004 浙江卷 27) —What do you want to do next? We have half an hour until the basketball game.

—_____. Whatever you want to do is fine with me.

A. It just depends　　B. It's up to you

C. All right　　D. Glad to hear that

答案解析:It's up to you 意为"你来定吧"。表示既不赞成,也不反对。

备考点拨:当对方提出某种建议时,如果欣然接受,常回答:(That's a) good idea. 或 Why not. 如果婉言谢绝,常回答:I'd like to, but... 如果既不赞成,也不反对则用 It's up to you. 解题的关键在于判断听建议者的态度。

三、动词不定式

(2005 广东卷 31) He hurried to the station only _____ that the train had left.

A. to find　　B. finding

C. found　　D. to have found

(2004 福建卷 27) The news reporters hurried to the airport, only _____ the film stars had left.

A. to tell　　B. to be told

C. telling　　D. told

答案解析:动词不定式前有 only, never 等副词时,通常作结果状语,常译作:"结果……"。

备考点拨:解这类题的关键在于留意 only, never 等副词,当然在确定用动词不定式之后也要注意其时态和语态。

四、it 的特殊句型1

(2005 山东卷 24) It was some time _____ we realized the truth.

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

(2004 福建卷 31) Scientists say it may be five or six years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.

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

答案解析:It is + 时间段 + before 句型的肯定式表示过多久……才、就;否定式表示不久……才/就。

备考点拨:①before 前面的时间是时间段,不是时间点。②可用上面两个知识点去判断,看是否符合用法。

五、倒装句

(2005 福建卷 32) Only after my friend came _____.

A. did the computer repair

B. he repaired the computer

C. was the computer repaired

D. the computer was repaired

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

(2004 重庆卷 34) I failed in the final examination last term and only then _____ the importance of studies.

A. I realized B. I had realized

C. had I realized D. did I realize

答案解析：only 引导的倒装句的结构是：

only + 副词/介词短语/状语从句 + 助动词 + 句子剩余部分。

备考点拨：①only 修饰主语时，不需要倒装；

②注意倒装是把助动词提前，而不是把整个谓语提前。同时考虑题的时态和语态；

③倒装是主句的语序倒装，only 修饰的状语从句和句子中的其他附属从句语序不变。

六、强调句

(2005 全国卷Ⅰ 30) It wasn't until nearly a month later _____ I received the manager's reply .

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

(2004 湖北卷 24) It was _____ back home after the experiment.

A. not until midnight did he go

B. until midnight that he didn't go

C. not until midnight that he went

D. until midnight when he didn't go

答案解析：强调句的结构是 it is (was) + 被强调部分 + that 从句。that 不能被省略。

备考点拨：若强调的是人，其后的 that 也可以换成 who。若强调的是物，则只能用 that。对于强调句型的判断，主要运用还原法对句子进行检验即可，把 it be 和 that 省略，把被强调的部分还原，如果句子完整，且句意正确，则为强调句型。否则，则是其他的句型。

七、it 的特殊句型 2

(2005 安徽卷 29) That was really a splendid evening. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.

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

(1993 MET22) —What was the party like?

—Wonderful. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.

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

(2005 北京春招 23) It is almost five years _____ we saw each other last time.

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

答案解析：考查 It is + 时间段 + since 的句型。

备考点拨：(1) 从过去的一个时间点延续至说话时的时间，通常主句使用现在完成时或一般现在时，而从句使用一般过去时。例如：

It has been three weeks since he arrived here. 他到这儿已经有三周了。

(2) 当从句的动词是延续性动词时，表示自从动作的结束以来有多长时间。例如：

It is two years since he lived in London. 自从他住在伦敦已经有两年了。

八、it 的特殊用法

(2005 全国卷Ⅲ 3) The doctor advised Vera strongly that she should take a holiday, but _____ didn't help.

A. it B. she C. which D. he

(1993 MET27) Tom's mother kept telling him that he should work harder, but _____ didn't help.

A. he B. which C. she D. it

答案解析：it didn't /doesn't help 的意思是不起作用。

备考点拨：注意类似结构 it didn't /doesn't work 的意思是出了毛病，故障。

九、情态动词 may/might

(2005 安徽卷 26) Helen _____ go on the trip with us, but she isn't quite sure yet.

A. shall B. must C. may D. can

(2004 湖北卷 26) —Excuse me . Is this the right way to the Summer Palace?

—Sorry , I am not sure . But it _____ be .

A. might B. will C. must D. can

答案解析：对某事的看法把握不大时，常用 may 或 might。

备考点拨：解这类题的关键在于寻找有没有像"I'm not sure"之类的语境暗示标志。

十、情态动词结构：can not . . . too

(2005 江西卷 34) —Must I turn off the gas after cooking?

—Of course . You can never be _____ careful with that.

A. enough B. too C. so D. very

(2003 北京春招 30) —I was riding along the street and all of a sudden, a car cut in and knocked me down.

—You can never be _____ careful in the street.

A. much B. very C. so D. too

答案解析：can / could not . . . too 是一个固定搭配，表示"无论怎样也不过分"如果 enough 放在 careful 后面也是正确的。

备考点拨：can / could not . . . too 表示"无论怎样也不过分"。例如：

You can never be too careful in performing an experi-

ment. 做实验越仔细越好。类似的结构还有 can / could not. . . enough 意为“无论怎么都不够”,表示强烈的肯定。例如:

I cannot thank you enough. 我对你感激不尽。

十一、考查形容词词序

(2005 北京卷 23) This _____ girl is Linda's cousin.

A. pretty little Spanish　　B. Spanish little pretty

C. Spanish pretty little　　D. little pretty Spanish

(2004 湖南卷 32) The _____ house smells as if it hasn't been lived in for years.

A. little white wooden　　B. little wooden white

C. white wooden little　　D. wooden white little

答案解析 和被修饰词关系越密切的词越靠近被修饰词。

备考点拨 可记住解题技巧“限定序基性状,大小长短高低,新旧颜色国籍,材料中心词”口诀。如后题 little“小”,white“颜色”,wooden“材料”,可判定答案选 A。

有比较才能有鉴别,希望考生在备战 2006 年高考中做到有的放矢,收到事半功倍的效果。

新春佳节

Spring Festival Words

(greeting season)

春节 The Spring Festival　**初一** the beginning of New Year

正月 lunar January;the first month by lunar calendar　**元宵节** The Lantern Festival

除夕 New Year's Eve;eve of lunar New Year　**农历** lunar calendar

(customs)

过年 Guo-nian;have the Spring Festival　**春联** Spring Festival couplets　**剪纸** paper-cuts

对联 poetic couplet:two successive rhyming lines in poetry　**年画** New Year paintings

敬酒 propose a toast　**灯笼** lantern:a portable light　**烟花** fireworks　**戏曲** traditional opera

买年货 special purchases for the Spring Festival;do Spring Festival shopping

杂耍 variety show;vaudeville　**灯谜** riddles written on lanterns　**灯会** exhibit of lanterns

爆竹 firecrackers (People scare off evil spirits and ghosts with the loud pop.)

红包 red packets (Cash wrapped up in red paper, symbolize fortune and wealth in the coming year.)

舞狮 lion dance (The lion is believed to be able to dispel evil and bring good luck.)

舞龙 dragon dance (to expect good weather and good harvests)　**守岁** staying-up

拜年 pay New Year's call;give New Year's greetings;New Year's visit　**禁忌** taboo

去晦气 get rid of the ill-fortune　**祭祖宗** offer sacrifices to one's ancestors

压岁钱 gift money;money given to children as a lunar New Year gift　**辞旧岁** bid farewell to the old year

扫房 spring cleaning;general house-cleaning　**年糕** Nian-gao;rise cake;New Year cake

祝你新的一年快乐幸福: Wish you happiness and prosperity in the coming year!

事业成功,家庭美满: Wish you success in your career and happiness of your family!

(Food names)

团圆饭 family reunion dinner　**糖果盘** candy tray　**饺子** Jiao-zi;Chinese meat ravioli

年夜饭 the dinner on New Year's Eve　**糖藕** candied lotus root-fulfilling love relationship

汤圆 Tang-yuan;dumplings made of sweet rice, rolled into balls and stuffed with either sweet or spicy fillings

八宝饭 eight treasures rice pudding　**什锦糖** assorted candies-sweet and fortune

金桔 cumquat-prosperity　**蜜冬瓜** candied winter melon-growth and good health

红枣 red dates-prosperity　**西瓜子** red melon seed-joy, happiness, truth and sincerity

糖莲子 candied lotus seed-many descendents to come　**花生糖** peanut candy-sweet

定语从句解题小贴士

定语从句是高考英语必考的语法项目之一，同时也是令广大高考考生头疼的知识点之一。本文结合近年高考实例对定语从句的测试重点及命题角度进行剖析，以期对广大考生有所裨益。

命题角度之一：that 和 which 引导的定语从句

命题角度透视：

在非限定性定语从句中只能用 which 不用能 that。用 that 不用 which 的情况有：a. 先行词为不定代词 anything，everything，all，nothing 等时；b. 先行词前有形容词最高级、序数词修饰时；c. 先行词被 no，the only，very 等修饰时；d. 先行词既有人又有物时。

典型例题：

1.（2003 年全国卷）The weather turned out to be very good，_____ was more than we could expect.

A. what　　B. which　　C. that　　D. if

解题小贴士：这道题的陷阱是在非限定性定语从句中，选用 which 还是 that 作为先行词。需要考生牢记的是：在非限定性定语从句中只能用 which 不能用 that。

答案：B

2.（2004 年天津卷）It is easy to do the repair. All _____ you need is a hammer and some nails.

A. the thing　　B. that　　C. what　　D. which

解题小贴士：此题考查的是非限定性定语从句中关系词的选用。句中不定代词 all 是先行词，关系词只能用 that，而不能用 which。

答案：B

命题角度之二："介词 + 关系代词"引导的定语从句

命题角度透视：

在英语中，"介词 + 关系代词"引导定语从句的现象很多，同时也较复杂，考生们应多多关注。浏览 2005 年高考英语试题，你会发现"介词 + 关系代词"引导的定语从句备受青睐，成了定语从句考查中的重头戏。

"介词 + 关系代词"引导定语从句的知识要点如下：1. 在定语从句中，当关系代词作介词的宾语时，可以把介词移到关系代词的前面，但为了使关系代词紧跟在它所修饰的先行词后面，也可以把介词放在从句中相关动词的后面。2. "介词 + 关系代词"结构中的关系代词只能用 whom 或 which，不可用 that。3. 关系副词 when，where，why 有时可以转化为"介词 + 关系代词 which"结构。4. 介词的选用是高考考查的热点，在"介词 + 关系代词"结构中，介词的选用可以依据以下几点：a. 介词和定语从句中的谓语动词是习惯搭配；b. 表示"所有关系"或整体中的一部分时常用 of；c. 介词与定语从句中的形容词一起构成固定搭配。

典型例题：

1.（2005 年山东卷）He was educated at a local grammar school，_____ he went on to Cambridge.

A. from which　　B. after that

C. after which　　D. from this

解题小贴士：根据句子的意思：他在当地一所语法学校毕业后去了剑桥，用 after 表示时间的先后。

答案：C

2.（1）（2005 年广东卷）Many people who had seen the film were afraid to go to the forest when they remembered the scenes _____ people were eaten by the tiger.

A. in which　B. by which　C. which　　D. that

（2）（2005 年江苏卷）The place _____ the bridge is supposed to be built should be _____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.

A. which；where　　B. at which；which

C. at which；where　　D. which；in which

解题小贴士：这两题考查的是"介词 + 关系代词"结构中介词的选用，根据习惯搭配，在某个情景中（in some scene）用介词 in，在某地（at some place）用介词 at。

答案：（1）A　（2）C

3.（2005 年江西卷）The schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the jobs _____ they are being trained.

A. in that　　B. for that　　C. in which　　D. for which

解题小贴士：看完题目迅速排除 A、B。为什么呢？因为在"介词 + 关系代词"结构中，关系代词只能选用 whom 或 which，不能用 that。根据句意"为了工作而接受的培训"，表示原因，用"for which"。

答案：D

4.（2005 年全国卷Ⅰ）I have many friends，_____ some are businessmen.

A. of them　　B. from which　　C. who of　　D. of whom

解题小贴士：这道题是说我的朋友中有几位是商人，表示所属关系，需用介词 of。

答案：D

5.（2005 年上海卷）If a shop has chairs _____ women can park their men，women will spend more time in the shop.

A. that　　B. which　　C. when　　D. where

解题小贴士：根据前面的分析，这道题中的 where 就相当于 on which。换一种思维方式，将从句部分还原为 women can park their men _____ chairs，你会发现，空格处缺少介词，所以要填相当于"介词 + 关系代

词”的关系副词。显然这里要填表示地点的 where。

答案 :D

6.(2005 年重庆卷) Mark was a student at this university from 1999 to 2003, _____ he studied very hard and was made Chairman of the Students' Union.

A. during which time B. for which time

C. during whose time D. by that time

解题小贴士 :本题考查的是非限定性定语从句中介词的选用。从句部分缺少时间状语,而先行词(1999 to 2003)是一个时间段,表示在某个时期内,用介词 during。

答案 :A

命题角度之三 :as 和 which 引导的定语从句

命题角度透视 :

由 as,which 引导的非限定性定语从句中,as 和 which 可代替整个主句,相当于 and this 或 and that。as 引导的定语从句可放在主句之前、之后或插在句中,而 which 引导的从句只能放在主句之后。

典型例题 :

1.(1)(2004 年北京卷) _____ is reported in the newspaper, talks between the two countries are making progress.

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

(2)(2004 年江苏卷) _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.

A. Which B. When C. What D. As

解题小贴士 :as 引导的非限定性定语从句,关系词置于句首,代替主句。

答案 :(1)B (2)D

2.(1)(2005 年湖北卷) Her sister has become a lawyer, _____ she wanted to be.

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

(2)(2005 年浙江卷) Jim passed the driving test, _____ surprised everybody in the office.

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

解题小贴士 :这两题都是由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句,which 只能放在主句之后。

答案 :(1)D (2)A

命题角度之四 :定语从句及其近似句型

命题角度透视 :

在备考中,我们常碰到一些在形式上酷似定语从句,但从语法结构上仔细分析却又不是定语从句的复合句 :1.强调句 ;2.同位语从句 ;3.并列句。

1.定语从句与强调句

判断一个句子是否是强调句,最简便的方法就是“还原法”。首先假设该句是强调句,然后把“It is/was...that/who...”去掉,判断所剩内容是否是一个完整的句子。若完整,则该句是强调句。

2.定语从句与同位语从句

同位语从句通常跟在某些名词的后面,如 doubt,decision,fact,idea,news,order,promise 等,用以说明或解释前面的名词。that 在引导同位语从句时不作句子成分,不可以省略。

3.定语从句与并列句

并列句一般由 and,but 和 so 等并列连词连接,或者中间用分号隔开。非限制性定语从句前面没有这些连词,只有逗号。

典型例题 :

1.(2005 年天津卷) It is what you do rather than what you say _____ matters.

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

解题小贴士 :本题考查的是定语从句与强调句的区别。根据还原法,把这个句子还原为 What you do rather than what you say matters.句子结构完整,因此这是一个强调句。

答案 :A

2.(2005 年浙江卷) Danby left word with my secretary _____ he would call again in the afternoon.

A. who B. that C. as D. which

解题小贴士 :本题考查的是定语从句与同位语从句的区别。题中 he would call again in the afternoon 是一个完整的句子,作 word 的同位语。

答案 :B

3.(1998 年全国卷) She thought I was talking about her daughter, _____ in fact, I was talking about my daughter.

A. whom B. where C. while D. which

解题小贴士 :本题考查的是定语从句与并列句的区别。在这个句子中,in fact 是插入语,while 连接两个分句,表示“而、却”,是一个并列句,而不是定语从句。

答案 :C

命题角度之五 :定语从句中的“马甲”

命题角度透视 :

在定语从句中使用插入语可以增加语言的灵活性,如 I believe,I think。我戏称插入语为“马甲”,意思就是使用插入语不影响句子的意思。在解题时,忽视插入语的存在,会使你的思路更加清晰。高三的模拟试题中经常有类似的题目,希望考生们在遇到穿“马甲”的题目时,有这样一种感觉 :小样,穿上马甲我照样认识你。

典型例题 :

1.(2005 年山东卷) The shopkeeper didn't want to sell for _____ he thought was not enough.

A. where B. how C. what D. which

解题小贴士 :做对这道题的关键是要明白“he thought”是插入语,解题时把“he thought”略去不看即可,发现从句中缺少主语,所以用 what。

答案 :C

2.(2004 年天津卷) Helen was much kinder to her younger son than to the others, _____, of course, made the others envy him.

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

解题小贴士 :在这个句子中,of course 是插入语,which 指代前句,引导非限定性定语从句。

答案 :D

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

紧扣语境暗示，破解“情态动词+have+p.p.”类型题

四川荣县中学 吕俊霖

有关“情态动词 + have + p.p.（past participle 过去分词）”的考题屡次出现在近年的高考试题当中。但是不管每年的题怎么变，有两点没变：1.测试点没变，肯定是以下七个方面的某一个类型；2.命题规律未变，每道题都有相应的语境暗示，有的语境暗示和往年的语境暗示惊人的相似。因此，考生在备考时应锁定这七个考点，重点突击，紧扣语境暗示，破解“情态动词 + have + p.p.”类型题。

一、must + have + 过去分词

考点解读：该结构用来表示说话者对已经发生过的事情或存在的状态进行的一种合乎情理的推断，或是有把握的推测，一般只用在肯定句中，可译作“准是已经……”“想必……了”“肯定已……了”等。例如：

（2005 江苏卷 31）—The woman biologist stayed in Africa studying wild animals for 13 years before she returned.

—Oh，dear！She _____ a lot of difficulties！

A. may go through

B. might go through

C. ought to have gone through

D. must have gone through

解析：锁定语境：“女生物学家在回国之前在非洲研究过 13 年的野生动物。喔，天啦！……”。语境暗示：作为一个女人，能在那个贫穷落后的地方研究 13 年，一定经历过不少的艰难困苦。所以正确的答案是 D。

（2005 江西卷 22）—Tom is never late for work. Why is he absent today？

—Something _____ to him.

A. must happen　　B. should have happened

C. could have happened　　D. must have happened

解析：锁定语境：“Tom 上班从不迟到，怎么今天缺席了呢？”语境暗示：从不迟到的人都缺席了，一定是有什么事情发生。所以正确的答案是 D。

思维误区：在否定结构中常用“can't + have + 过去分词”（表示“不可能……”）或“may not + have + 过去分词”（表示可能不……）。千万不能用“mustn't + have + 过去分词”如：

误：She mustn't have gone to Shanghai，for I saw her on the playground just now.

正：She can't have gone to Shanghai，for I saw her on the playground just now.

她不可能到上海去了，因为我刚才还在操场上看到她了。

误：He must not have known that I'm back. Let me give him a call.

正：He may not have known that I'm back. Let me give him a call.

他可能还不知道我已经回来了，让我给他一个电话吧。

二、may / might + have + 过去分词

考点解读：这个结构常用来表示说话者对过去可能已经发生的动作或存在的状态的推测或猜想，可译作“或许已经……”“可能已经……了”。相对来说，用 might 语气比较委婉，但可能性不如 may 大，但都不如 must 的肯定语气强。可用在肯定句中，也可用在否定句中。例如：

（1990 NMET25）. He _____ you more help，even though he was very busy.

A. might have given　　B. might give

C. may have given　　D. may give

解析：锁定语境：“就算他忙，他也有可能给你更多的帮助”语境暗示：was very busy 暗示当时很忙，当时有可能，但这种可能性并非百分之百。选 A。

（2000 北京春招 20）Sorry，I'm late. I _____ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.

A. might　B. should　C. can　D. will

解析：锁定语境：“对不起，我来晚了；我可能是关掉闹钟又睡着了。语境暗示：语气委婉，暗表歉意。选 A。

三、can't / couldn't + have + 过去分词

考点解读：这一结构表示说话者对过去的动作或存在的状态进行否定的推测，可译作“不可能……”“一定没有……”。可看作是 must + have + 过去分词

的否定形式。例如：

(2005 天津卷 14) I _____ have been more than six years old when the accident happened.

A. shouldn't　　B. couldn't

C. mustn't　　D. needn't

解析：锁定语境："当事故发生时，我不可能超过6岁"。语境暗示：显然是对过去的一个事故发生时的一个状态的猜测，其他的答案：本不应该有6岁；禁止有6岁；没有必要有6岁都不符合逻辑常理。选B。

(2005 湖北卷 32) —Do you know where David is? I couldn't find him anywhere.

—Well. He _____ have gone far—his coat's still here.

A. shouldn't　　B. mustn't

C. can't　　D. wouldn't

解析：锁定语境："知道 David 在哪吗？我到处都找不到他"。语境暗示：—his coat's still here. 他的外套在这，不可能会走远。选C。

四、could + have + 过去分词

考点解读：这一结构常用来表示过去本来有可能做到或能够做到，但是因为种种原因而实际上并没有做到，含有"劝告""责备"的意思。可译作"本来能够……""本来可以……"。例如：

(1998 NMET) —I stayed at a hotel while in New York.

—Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara.

A. could have stayed　　B. could stay

C. would stay　　D. must have stayed

解析：锁定语境："在 New York 的时候，我住的是旅馆；是吗？你本来是能和 Barbara 住在一起的。语境暗示：住旅馆没有必要。选A。

思维误区：(1) 表推测时，can 不能用在肯定句中，常用在疑问句或否定句中。例如：

误：He can be late again. 他有可能又迟到。

正：He is likely to be late again. 他有可能又迟到。

正：He can't be late again. 他不可能再次迟到。

正：Can he be late again? 他可能又会迟到吗？

(2) could 和 might 都可用来提出婉转的批评，有时二者可以互换。如：

You could / might have been more careful. 你本来可以再细心些。

You might / could have made greater progress. 你的进步本来是可以更大一些的。

You might at least have answered my letter. 你至少可以给我回信嘛。

五、should + have + 过去分词或 ought to + have + 过去分词

考点解读：这一结构常用来表示句子的主语过去应该做而实际上未做的事，常带有后悔、埋怨或责备的语气。可译作"本应该……"，两种结构多可以通用，不过 ought to 比 should 语气强。例如：

(2004 福建卷 32) —I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.

—You _____ her last week.

A. ought to tell　　B. would have told

C. must tell　　D. should have told

解析：锁定语境："明天我就告诉 Mary 工作的事。你本应该在上周就告诉她了。"语境暗示：暗含责备，怎么明天才告诉哇？选D。

(2004 全国卷Ⅲ 27) Mr. White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up.

A. should have arrived　　B. should arrive

C. should have had arrived　　D. should be arriving

解析：锁定语境："怀特先生本应该8点钟就到会，怎么还不出现？"。语境暗示：暗含责备，究竟在搞什么名堂。选C。

六、shouldn't / oughtn't to have + 过去分词

考点解读：这一否定结构表示过去本不该做而实际上却做了。可译作"本不应该……(但却)"。例如：

(2001 NMET33) I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.

A. mustn't leave　　B. shouldn't have left

C. couldn't have left　　D. needn't leave

解析：锁定语境："我真地很担心你。你本不应该一句话不说就走。语境暗示：实际他走了。选B。

(2002 上海春招 28) Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach. I _____ so much fried chicken just now.

A. shouldn't eat　　B. mustn't have eaten

C. shouldn't have eaten　　D. mustn't eat

解析：锁定语境："哦，我胃不舒服。我刚才本不应该吃那么多的炸鸡"。语境暗示：实际他吃了很多。选C。

七、needn't + have + 过去分词

考点解读：这一结构表示主语过去做了本来不需要做或不必做的事情，可译作"本来不必……""本来不需要……"等等。例如：

(2005 福建卷 31) —Catherine, I have cleaned the room for you.

—Thanks. You _____ it. I could manage it myself.

A. needn't do　　B. needn't have done
C. mustn't do　　D. shouldn't have done

解析 锁定语境："Catherine，我已经帮你打扫了房间。谢谢，你本来是没有必要打扫的。我自己能行"。语境暗示：但人家已经打扫了。选 B。

巩固练习

1.（1989 NMET21）I didn't hear the phone. I _____ asleep.
A. must be　　B. must have been
C. should be　　D. should have been

2.（1999 **上海卷** 14）There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You _____ come，but why didn't you？
A. must have　　B. should
C. need have　　D. ought to have

3.（1995 NMET15）—There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well.
—It _____ a comfortable journey.
A. can't be　　B. shouldn't be
C. mustn't have been　　D. couldn't have been

4.（2004 **全国卷** Ⅳ 22）—Tom graduated from college at a very young age.
—Oh，he _____ have been a very smart boy then.
A could　　B. should
C. might　　D. must

5.（2005 **北京春招** 27）I have lost one of my gloves. I _____ it somewhere.
A. must drop　　B. must have dropped
C. must be dropping　　D. must have been dropped

6.（1987 NMET6）There was plenty of time. She _____ .
A. mustn't have hurried
B. couldn't have hurried
C. must not hurry
D. needn't have hurried

7.（2000 **上海卷** 23）My sister met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon，so he _____ your lecture.
A. couldn't have attended　B. needn't have attended
C. mustn't have attended　D. shouldn't have attended

8.（2005 **辽宁卷** 26）This cake is very sweet. You _____ a lot of sugar in it.
A. should put　　B. could have put
C. might put　　D. must have put

9.（2005 **北京卷** 26）He _____ have completed his work；otherwise，he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.
A. should　　B. must
C. wouldn't　　D. can't

10.（2005 **重庆卷** 33）I was on the highway when this car went past followed by a police car. They _____ at least 150 kilometers an hour.
A. should have been doing
B. must have been doing
C. could have done
D. would have done

11.（1991 NMET33）Jenny _____ have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her mind.
A. must　　B. should
C. need　　D. would

12.（1994 NMET16）I told Sally how to get here，but perhaps I _____ for her.
A. had to write it out
B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out
D. ought to write it out

13.（1988 NMET5）We _____ for her because she never came.
A. needn't wait　　B. shouldn't have waited
C. mustn't wait　　D. mustn't have waited

参考答案

1～5　BDDDB　6～10　DADBB　11～13　BCB

A Grain of Sand

William Blake/**威廉·布莱克**

To see a world in a grain of sand，
And a heaven in a wild flower，
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand，
And eternity in an hour.

翻译：

一粒沙子

从一粒沙子看到一个世界，
从一朵野花看到一个天堂，
把握在你手心里的就是无限，
永恒也就消融于一个时辰。

高考对书面表达的具体要求有：(1) 是否涵盖了所有内容要点和信息；(2) 是否应用了较多的语法结构和词汇；(3) 语法结构和词汇方面的应用是否准确，是否能正确使用较复杂结构或较高级的词汇；(4) 是否能灵活使用语句的连接成分，全文结构是否紧凑。所以，要想在作文中得高分，一定要注意内容要点、语法结构及词汇的准确性并恰当使用连接词。另外，不可用错人称和时态等，下面以 2005 年湖北高考作文为例进行具体说明。

◈ 2005 **湖北**

你堂兄建华在国外学习，你们经常用英文通信。他即将完成学业，不久前来信就是否回国工作征求你的意见。请根据下列提示回信：

1. **建议他回国；**

2. **你的理由是：1) 学有所用，就业容易；**

2) 照顾父母。

注意：1. 词数 100 **左右；**

2. **行文连贯，内容应完整；**

3. **开头语与落款已为你写好。**

June 8th

Dear Jianhua,

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago.

Best wishes,

Minghua

◈ **名师点评**

【考生作文】(很好：21 ~ 25 分)

June 8th

Dear Jianhua,

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago. How wonderful it is that you'll graduate soon! From your letter I know what worries you most recently is whether to stay abroad or come back after graduation.

In my view, it's better for you to come back. Firstly, China has made rapid progress in economy, society and other fields. As far as I know, talent with advanced ideas like you is in great need. Secondly, your parents feel lonely during your stay abroad. They will feel better to be accompanied and taken good care of. So, why not come back?

Best wishes,

Minghua

【点评】本文得分为 25 **分。**

本文涵盖了所有内容要点，应用了较多的语法结构，如感叹句 (How wonderful it is that you'll graduate soon**!)，后置定语 (**talent with advanced ideas like you**) 等。尤其是“**From your letter I know what worries you most recently is whether to stay abroad or come back after graduation.**”一句写得极其精彩，宾语从句中含有主语从句和表语从句。**economy, field, talent, accompany **等较高级词汇的使用也为文章增色不少。文章中还恰当地**

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

使用了 in my view，firstly，as far as I know，secondly，so 等连接成分，读起来十分连贯。总之，此文语言地道、用词准确，句式灵活、过渡自然、层次分明、浑然一体，同时字里行间又饱含真情，实在是一篇上乘之作。

【考生作文】（好：16～20 分）

June 8th

Dear Jianhua，

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago. You asked whether you should come back to our country after graduation. In my opinion，you should go home. On one hand，you can put what you've learned to use. What's more，you parents need to take care. Our country is lack of a skilled person like you. With you come，you can make great contribution to our country. As a Chinese，we should do what we can develop our country and make it more strong. Of course，you should make a decision yourself. This is only my advice.

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.

Best wishes，

Minghua

【点评】本文得分为 18 分。

文章涵盖了所有主要内容，应用的语法结构能满足任务的要求且基本准确，如宾语从句（You asked whether you should come back to our country after graduation；put what you've learned to use，do what we can）等较复杂句式是文章的亮点。文章恰当地使用了过渡语及连接成分，如 in my opinion，on one hand，what's more，with，as，of course 等，读起来连贯、自然。be lack of，make a contribution to，make a decision，look forward to 等短语的运用十分贴切。

很明显，文章中有不少不足之处。考生用了 on one hand，下文却没有出现 on the other hand。you parents need to take care 应是 you parents need taking care of 或 you parents need to be taken care of。根据常识最好把 a skilled person 改为 skilled people。with 是介词，而不是连词，所以 with you come 应是 with your coming。make great contribution to 应改为 make a great contribution 或 make great contributions。a Chinese 与后面的主语 we 在单复数上不一致。此外，develop 前应加 to，但这主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构所致。more strong 应改为 stronger。

【考生作文】（适当：11～15 分）

June 8th

Dear Jianhua，

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago. You said you would graduate soon. Congratulation to you！I think you'd better return our country as possible as you can. You've learned a lot of knowledges abroad. You should put them into practice. In our country has many good jobs for you so that you can choose from which you like best. What's more，if you come here，you can take care of your parents. Your parents are often miss you when you are not at home. In a word，I want you come back.

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

Best wishes，

Minghua

【点评】本文得分为 14 分。

文章涵盖了所有内容要点，应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求，基本能表达自己的意思并完成试题规定的任务。you can choose from which you like best 一句是语法结构错误，但不影响理解。what's more，in a word 等过渡词语的使用也很恰当。

考生对基本词汇用法的掌握显然不牢固。congratulation 应是 congratulations。return our country 要改为 return to our country。as possible as you can 需改成 as soon as possible 或 as soon as you can。knowledge 是不可

数名词，下一句中的 them 也要相应地改为 it。文中还有不少汉语式英语，如 In our country has many good jobs（应是：In our country there are many good jobs）；Your parents are often miss you（应是：Your parents often miss you）；I want you come back（应是：I want you to come back）。此外，you can choose from which you like most 需改为：you can choose what you like best。

【考生作文】（较差：6～10 分）

June 8th

Dear Jianhua，

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago. You asked me whether you would come back. I suggest you come back. You went abroad to study. Now you are going to graduate. In China，it's easy to find a good work because your knowledge. You should do a lot of good things to our country. Our country needs you. On the other hand，your parents are very old，you must look them after well. If you come back，I will wait you at home. I can know what you did abroad and tell me about some interesting things.

Best wishes，

Minghua

【点评】本文得分为 8 分。

本文没有明确表达出"学有所用"这一内容要点，"You went abroad to study."及最后一句似乎与主题关系不密切。文章缺少必要的过渡词语，语句之间不连贯，读起来十分生硬。语法结构简单、词汇有限是文章的又一大弱点。最后一句将两句话杂糅，令人不知所云。当然，文中还有不少词汇用法错误，如 it's easy to find a good work because your knowledge（应是：it's easy to find a good job because of your knowledge）；you must look them after well（应是：you must look after them well；用在此处也不得体）；I will wait you at home（应是：I will wait for you at home）等。因而，文章未恰当地完成试题规定的任务。

【考生作文】（差：1～5 分）

June 8th

Dear Jianhua，

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago. You said that you didn't whether to go back or not. I think you come back. One hand our country development so quickly，you can find a work very easy. The other hand you can take care of your parents. Your parents in China. You can use all things what you have learned do your best. Of course you should have your meaning. In my opinion that you'd better return to country.

I welcome to come back. Do you think so？

Best wishes，

Minghua

【点评】本文得分为 4 分。

本文中"I think you come back."与"In my opinion that you'd better return to country."语意重复。句子结构不完整，严重影响了意思的表达，尤其是"You can use all things what you have learned do your best."一句令人无法理解。词汇比较有限，语法错误及词汇用法错误随处可见。语句间的连接成分不够，因而内容不连贯，信息未能传达给读者。

【考生作文】（0 分）

June 8th

Dear Jianhua，

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago. You make a lot of money at aboard. Find a work easy in China. Your parents old，you come.

【点评】本文得分为 0 分。

内容太少，无法评判。

编者按 :有专家曾言,英语高考在某种程度上是一种速度的竞赛。本栏目是配合英语高考的实际情况和总体容量设计的训练,包括选择题 (知识运用)、完形填空和阅读理解等,旨在促使学生瞬间接受信息,充分利用各种题型的技巧,并对照答案,反复揣摩作者意图和思路,形成持之以恒的自我阅读训练习惯,提高解题的正确率!

题不在多,而在于精,下面设计的各种题型题目旨在让大家体会求质量的效益!

选择题提升训练

Ⅰ (20 min)

1. At noon we reached _____ small village _____ east of _____ Summer Palace.

A. the ; the ; the　　B. a ; 不填 ; the

C. at ; the ; the　　D. a ; 不填 ; 不填

2. After the war against Iraq in 2003, most of the American soldiers returned home, _____.

A. safe but tired　　B. safely but tired

C. safe and tiring　　D. safely but happily

3. These two areas are similar _____ they both have a high rainfall during this season.

A. to that　　B. besides that

C. in that　　D. except that

4. The West-East gas pipeline project, _____ in July 2002, _____ China's longest gas pipeline, will be ready for a trial run soon.

A. beginning ; building　　B. begun ; to build

C. to begin ; built　　D. beginning ; built

5. —You'd better keep quiet in class.

—Sometimes I _____ . Yesterday, I was very quiet during my English class.

A. would　B. do　C. did　D. had

6. —You look sad. Are you homesick?

—Not really. I _____ of my friends back home.

A. was just thinking　　B. have just thought

C. am just thinking　　D. just thought

7. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.

A. didn't do　　B. wouldn't do

C. not to do　　D. not do

8. Under good treatment, she is beginning to _____ and will soon recover.

A. pick up　B. wake up　C. grow up　D. show up

9. —I've got _____ I am by hard work.

—No, you didn't. You got _____ with your father's money.

A. here ; there　　B. where ; there

C. there ; where　　D. there ; here

10. —How would you like your coffee?

—_____

A. It's well done.

B. Very nice. Thank you.

C. One cup. That's enough.

D. The stronger, the better.

11. These two horses look so much alike that we cannot _____ one from the other.

A. differ　　B. detail

C. distinguish　　D. defeat

12. If you want to see the chairman of the department, you'd better make a (n) _____ with his secretary first.

A. admission　　B. agreement

C. appointment　　D. profit

13. He worked seven days a week, six of _____ until one o'clock at night.

A. that　B. whom　C. which　D. them

14. The coal mine accident we are looking forward to seeing _____ should have attracted the government's attention.

A. solved　B. solving　C. solve　D. to solve

15. _____ at the news that I didn't know what to say to comfort her.

A. So sad she looked　　B. So sad did she look

C. So sadly she looked　　D. So sadly did she look

Ⅱ（18.5 min）

1.—I don't feel like going out. Why don't we just stay home and watch TV instead?

—_____ You promised to take me out for dinner and to the theatre on my birthday.

A. Great! B. Why me!

C. Come on! D. Not at all!

2. There is hardly an environment on earth _____ some species of animal or other have not adapted successfully.

A. to which B. in which

C. for which D. on which

3. When choosing a product, I sometimes try to figure out the meaning _____ to its brand name.

A. attaching B. having attached

C. to attach D. attached

4. Students who pass the test will be _____ to the next grade, as has been announced.

A. possessed B. promoted

C. proposed D. allowed

5. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it _____ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.

A. would be B. has been

C. had been D. would have been

6. _____ you are familiar with the author's ideas, try reading all the sections as quickly as you possibly can.

A. Now that B. Ever since

C. So that D. As long as

7. John didn't feel well yesterday; otherwise he _____ to see his friend off at the airport.

A. came B. would come

C. would have come D. should be coming

8.—Tom is so worried about the test that he said he was going to study all night.

—Tell him he should quit _____ and get some help.

A. to have worried B. to worry

C. worrying D. from worrying

9. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.

A. may we use B. we may use

C. we use D. do we use

10. William Shakepeare occupied a _____ position in English literature.

A. most unique B. unique

C. very unique D. least unique

11. Water, which seems to be so simple and common, is _____ makes life possible.

A. that B. which

C. what D. where

12. It is not easy to learn English well but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.

A. hang up B. hang about

C. hang on D. hang around

13. China Mobile has to face the problem that more and more people in China prefer to choose _____ cheaper wireless phone service known as _____ "Little Smart".

A. a; the B. a; 不填

C. the; 不填 D. the; the

14. Johnson King is a fine musician; it's a _____ to hear him play.

A. privilege B. consequence

C. destination D. convenience

15. Can you think of some cases where drivers obviously _____ the traffic rules but don't obey them?

A. have instructed in

B. have instructed

C. have been instructed in

D. are instructed

Ⅲ (16 min)

1. Having received _____ training of the MS. Company, he was offered _____ important position in management.

A. the; an B. /; an

C. the; / D. a; a

2. —The young man is good at a lot of things but you can't say he is _____ .

—I agree with you. Actually no one is.

A. wonderful B. splendid

C. perfect D. complete

3. Some women _____ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.

A. must make B. should have made

C. would make D. could have made

4. —May I have a talk with one of your sports reporters?

—Sorry, but all of them are out to _____ the main events of the day.

A. get B. find

C. cover D. search

5. —How much will it _____ my father and me to go to Chicago?

—It's $120 in all.

A. pay for B. take as

C. spend D. cost for

6. Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city .

A. set about B. set down

C. set out D. set up

7. —Should I talk to you in English or French?

—Do as you _____ . We understand both.

A. think B. feel like

C. care D. please

8. Fifty years ago, wealthy people liked hunting wild animals for fun _____ sightseeing.

A. rather than to go

B. more than going

C. other than going

D. than to go

9. —Would you lend me _____ paper to write _____ paper?

—Sorry, I haven't any.

A. any; some B. any; a

C. a; some D. some; a

10. The rainy season is coming and let's make full use of the _____ days to dry whatever is needed to dry before the next dry season.

A. few last sunny B. last few sunny

C. last sunny few D. sunny last few

11. So many directors _____, the board meeting had to be put off.

A. were absent B. been absent

C. had been absent D. being absent

12. The little boy is dirty from head to foot because he _____ in the mud all morning.

A. has played B. is playing

C. has been playing D. was playing

13. The new dictionaries are very useful. They _____ well and _____ already.

A. sell; have been sold out

B. sold; had sold out

C. sell; sell out

D. are sold; have been sold out

14. —We want someone to design the new art museum for us.

—_____ the young fellow have a try?

A. May B. Shall

C. Will D. Need

15. This is an illness that can result in total blindness _____ left untreated.

A. after B. if

C. since D. unless

Ⅳ (15 min)

1. —Would you like me to call a taxi for you?
—_____.
A. Would you? Please
B. I'd like to
C. Please do. Thank you just the same
D. No, it'll trouble you

2. —Can I give you a call on Sunday?
—Sure, but I _____ to the mountains, so call me on my cell phone.
A. is driving
B. drove
C. have been driving drove
D. will be driving

3. Tsunami, a Japanese word, translated as "harbor wave", is caused by _____ sudden rise or fall of part of the earth's surface under or near _____ ocean.
A. a; the B. 不填; the
C. a; 不填 D. a; a

4. It is not easy to describe a policeman's job. After all, a policeman has a number of jobs in _____ .
A. it B. one
C. his D. that

5. After a long walk, Mary's legs _____ and she couldn't run any further.
A. gave out B. broke out
C. tired out D. stuck out

6. —Are you happy about your present job?
—Why shouldn't I? I _____ as much, and I enjoy more.
A. am earning B. earn
C. earned D. have earned

7. He says men are more able than women and this is _____ I am really not for...
A. which B. where
C. what D. why

8. It is important to understand the crime's nature to prevent crime. As we know, most crimes are about things, not _____ the persons.
A. from B. on
C. to D. against

9. Nathan, studying abroad, was _____ to see his friend off at the airport.
A. a little more than sad
B. sad more than a little
C. more than a little sad
D. a little more sad than

10. —Oh? _____ you leave? Stay a bit longer.
—Sorry, I've got an early start tomorrow morning.
A. Must B. Can
C. May D. Would

11. —Do you think the Houston will beat the Dallas?
—To tell the truth, no matter _____ side wins, I shall be satisfied.
A. what B. whether
C. which D. whose

12. In the park, the number of the visitors is tightly _____ to avoid damaging the environment or putting stress on the animals.
A. limited B. intended
C. expected D. encouraged

13. While traveling, whether on business or for _____, you often need to stay in a hotel.
A. pressure B. pleasure
C. patience D. purpose

14. The general manager often looks through the sales _____ his men have kept records in different branch companies.
A. where B. which
C. of which D. when

15. Don't rush! The woman carrying the baby, come in first, _____?
A. will she B. doesn't she
C. don't you D. will you

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