

# 三年重庆高考 两年名校模拟

重庆高考自主命题规律探秘

重庆一中  
南开中学  
重庆八中  
重慶蜀中  
巴蜀中学  
育才中学  
西师附中  
外国语学校

高三集训场报告

## 英语

主编：张志建

万试无忧系列丛书

# 三年重庆高考 两年名校模拟

英 语

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# 前言

近年来,全国各省市纷纷命制高考试题,一套试卷一统天下的局面不复存在,取而代之的是精彩纷呈、各具特色的地方自主命制的试卷。到2006年,重庆自主命制语文、数学、英语试题已有3个年头,文科综合、理科综合也开始自主命题。如果说,2004年重庆自主命制的语文、数学、英语试题还仅仅是脱胎于全国卷的命题思路,那到了2006年,重庆考卷就已经逐步成熟,体现了重庆高考的特色。文科综合、理科综合的自主命题也仍然有同样的发展轨迹。重庆高考试题、重庆名校的模拟试题都是重庆的教育专家对重庆高考的一种探索,都是重庆高考的前沿信息。

这套书收集了重庆近三年的高考题,近两年重庆大型的诊断性考试题,重庆一中、重庆南开中学、重庆八中、重庆育才中学、重庆巴蜀中学、西南师大附中、川外附属外国语学校等名校近两年的模拟试题,由重庆市多年工作在高考一线的特级、高级教师把这些试题按考点分类整理解析,并指出针对某一考点的命题规律、趋势和一些应对方法。在答案解析部分还包含了一些解题思路和点拨。

## 总体来讲,这套书具有以下特点:

一、**全析重庆高考。**这套书的作者都是重庆各名校的教学骨干,有多年高考复习的指导经验。他们中,有的曾培养出重庆高考状元;有的是重庆市大型诊断考试的命制者;有的多次参与、负责本学科的高考阅卷工作。他们通过对重庆近三年高考的总体分析,全面、准确地把握了重庆高考的命题特点和发展趋势,为重庆考生提供了必知的高考信息。

二、**试题典型。**这套书中收录的诊断试题、模拟题都是很有代表性的试题。其中,名校的模拟试题是他们训练学生的法宝,被名校视为不传之密(作者对试题进行了精要的解析),同时也是重庆高考试题命制者不得不研究的对象,看完这些试题及作者的解析,你或许能了解这些学校之所以成为名校的一些原因。

三、**重点明确。**这套书不是简单的试题汇编,而是把这些试题按知识点分类整理,并总结了各个知识点的考查规律和趋势。这样的编写体例,让读者看完本书后,能够非常清楚地了解重庆高考和重庆名校模拟的重点,同时也可以明确自己的复习重点。

我们期望通过本书的出版,能够帮助重庆广大的高三老师和学生科学复习,笑对高考。

编者

2006年8月



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# 第一部分 单项选择

## 考点要览

分 值 年 份	考 点	时态 语态	非谓 语动词	情态 动词	词语 辨析	冠词	代词	交际 用语	形容 词	介词	并列 连词	状语 从句	定语 从句	名词性 从句	词序	祈使 句	倒装
2004		2	1	1	2	1	2	1			1	1			1	1	1
2005		3	1	1	1		1	2		1		1	1	1		1	1
2006		3	1	1	1	1	1	2				1	1	1		1	1

## 冠词 三年重庆高考

### ④ 试题再现

- (2004·重庆)The most important thing about cotton in history is \_\_\_\_\_ part that it played in \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial Revolution.  
A. /; /                      B. the; /  
C. the; the                  D. a; the
- (2006·重庆)Everywhere man has cut down \_\_\_\_\_ forests in order to grow crops, or to use \_\_\_\_\_ wood as fuel or as building material.  
A. the; the                  B. the; /  
C. /; the                    D. /; /

### ⑤ 考题解析

- C 第一空因后面有定语从句限制,是特指。第二空是普通名词前加定冠词构成专有名词。
- C 人类砍伐森林种庄稼是指一般情况,可数名词复数表泛指,不加冠词。第二空是指前面被砍伐的森林的木材,是特指,用定冠词 the。

### ⑥ 备考指要

冠词的用法相当复杂,除熟记规则外,更应注意具体情景下的变化,如抽象名词具体化、专有名词普通化以及修饰语引起的变化等。熟悉冠词基本用法,注意语境变化情况。

## 两年名校 模拟

1. (2005·重庆二诊)I hear that \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice is \_\_\_\_\_ healthy drink.  
A. /; a                      B. /; /  
C. an; a                     D. the; /
2. (2005·重庆信息题)—Really? Who will give \_\_\_\_\_ lecture? What is it about?  
—Professor Chen, \_\_\_\_\_ president of Beijing University. About pollution.  
A. the; a                    B. the; /  
C. a; the                    D. a; /
3. (2005·八中月考)—It is said that fighting will begin between America and Iran.  
—Wouldn't it be \_\_\_\_\_ peaceful world if all nations lived in \_\_\_\_\_ peace with one another?  
A. a; /                      B. the; /  
C. a; the                    D. /; /
4. (2006·南开月考)In face of \_\_\_\_\_ failure, it is the most important to keep up \_\_\_\_\_ good state of mind.  
A. /; the                    B. /; a  
C. the; the                   D. the; a
5. (2006·南开月考)There has been \_\_\_\_\_ huge growth in \_\_\_\_\_ number of teleworkers in recent years.  
A. the; /                    B. a; a  
C. a; the                    D. /; the
6. (2006·西师附中月考)Tom couldn't remember the exact date of the storm, but he knew it was \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday because everybody was at \_\_\_\_\_ church.  
A. a; /                      B. /; the  
C. /; a                      D. the; /
7. (2005·重庆联考)It's clear that \_\_\_\_\_ little money he earns can hardly support \_\_\_\_\_ family as large as his.  
A. the; a                    B. a; the  
C. /; a                      D. /; the
8. (2006·一中月考)Jumping out of \_\_\_\_\_ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite \_\_\_\_\_ exciting experience.  
A. /; the                    B. /; an  
C. an; an                   D. the; the
9. (2006·一中月考)—Do you think an advertisement is \_\_\_\_\_ help when you hunt for a job?  
—Well, it depends. Anyhow, it offers me more of \_\_\_\_\_ chance to try.  
A. a; a                      B. the; the  
C. /; the                    D. a; /
10. (2006·育才月考)If I drive in this city myself, I'll probably get lost, as I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ very good sense of \_\_\_\_\_ direction.  
A. a; /                      B. the; /  
C. a; the                    D. the; a
11. (2006·重庆模拟)—My son is lost. Did you see a boy passing by here?  
—I saw \_\_\_\_\_ boy hidden behind \_\_\_\_\_ tree over there. You may go and have a look.  
A. the; the                   B. a; a  
C. a; the                    D. the; a
12. (2005·重庆模拟)—How are you getting on with your studies in Britain?  
—Very well. With a lot of friends I've



- got \_\_\_\_\_ very practical knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ English language.
- A. the; the                      B. /; /  
C. a; the                        D. /; the
13. (2006·重庆联考) Do you know that \_\_\_\_\_ chairman of the meeting had announced that Mr. Hodge has been made \_\_\_\_\_ manager of this company?
- A. the; a                        B. /; the  
C. the; /                        D. a; the
14. (2005·巴蜀二诊)—You look tired after \_\_\_\_\_ search for the missing boy.  
—Yes. I prefer to head for \_\_\_\_\_ bed as soon as possible.
- A. a; the                        B. the; /  
C. the; the                      D. /; /
15. (2005·巴蜀月考)—Will my order be delivered free of \_\_\_\_\_ charge?  
—Yes, but only within \_\_\_\_\_ ten-mile limit.
- A. a; a                        B. the; a  
C. /; the                        D. /; a
16. (2006·巴蜀月考) Yasir Arafat, the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_ Palestinian Revolution for \_\_\_\_\_ independent state for some 40 years, died on Nov. 11 in a Paris hospital.
- A. /; the                        B. the; the  
C. /; an                        D. the; an
17. (2006·重庆联考)—Good evening, Mr. Pierce. I'm sorry to bother you. But it's the fourth of December today.  
—Oh, Mrs. Baxter, \_\_\_\_\_ rent! I'm sorry it's late. I'll write you \_\_\_\_\_ check right now.
- A. the; the                      B. a; a  
C. a; the                        D. the; a
18. (2005·重庆一诊) Mr. Arafat was honoured as \_\_\_\_\_ historic leader who led his people with \_\_\_\_\_ courage in all the stages of the national struggle.
- A. a; the                        B. the; the  
C. the; /                        D. a; /
19. (2006·重庆信息题)—This is \_\_\_\_\_ picture I told you about.  
—I see. Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful one?
- A. a; a                        B. the; a  
C. the; the                      D. a; the

## 代词

## 三年重庆高考



## @ 试题再现

1. (2004·重庆) I intended to compare notes with a friend, but unfortunately \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't spare me even one minute.
- A. they    B. one    C. who    D. it
2. (2004·重庆)—One week's time has been wasted.  
—I can't believe we did all that work for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. something    B. nothing  
C. everything    D. anything
3. (2005·重庆)—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. (2006·重庆)My grandma still treats me like a child. She can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ grown up.  
A. my    B. mine    C. myself    D. me

### 考题解析

1. A 上文说我想和朋友交换信息,但“他们”都很忙。上文的“朋友”并不指特定的某一个朋友,应是泛指。

2. B for 此处表交换,既然浪费时间,那就是白干。

3. B 本题考查不定代词的用法。Victor 太关心自己,而不关心“任何其他他人”做什么。

4. D 本题考查 imagine 的用法。“imagine+宾+补”这一结构中,代词作宾语当然用宾格,grown up 过去分词短语作宾补,不表被动,表完成。在这一结构中还可形容-ing、介词短语

作补语。如:Imagine yourself (to be) rich and famous. I can't imagine you doing anything disgraceful. Imagine yourself in his place.

### 备考指要

对于人称代词,考生应注意人称、性、数、格的用法以及人称的一致,同时也要注意反身代词与不同介词搭配时的不同含义。不定代词 all, each, any, every, none, no one 等用于指三者及三者以上;both, each, either, neither 等用于指两者。此外,还应注意人称代词的肯定或否定意义。使用 another, other, the other, the others 时,要分清泛指和特指以及单数和复数等。another 后直接跟单数名词,后接表复数的数词时可跟复数名词。注意 few, little 加上修饰语后的含义。quite a few (little), a good few (little), not a few (little) 表示“许多”;the few(little)表示特指。it 可代替前文提到的事物或笼统指上文谈到的情况,指代不清楚或不愿说出的人,指时间、天气、距离,作形式主语、形式宾语以及用于强调句中等。使用时弄清指代关系,分清数的限制,重点在不定代词。

## 两年名校模拟

1. (2005·重庆二诊) —Do you have the New Chinese-English Dictionary?  
—Yes, but no more than one copy. Would you like to take \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. some      B. them  
C. it      D. one
2. (2005·重庆信息题) —Did \_\_\_\_\_ get through the driving test?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_ did. A few failed.  
A. everybody; not all  
B. everybody; none

- C. anybody; not all  
D. anybody; no one
3. (2005·重庆信息题) —Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ trouble finishing the work?  
—The work is not so difficult as you think. We have finished it already.  
A. any      B. no  
C. much      D. some
4. (2005·八中月考) She doesn't know anyone here. She has got \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to.  
A. anyone      B. someone



- C. everyone                      D. no one
5. (2005·八中月考) I have done much of the work. Could you please finish \_\_\_\_\_ in two days?  
A. the rest                      B. the other  
C. another                      D. the others
6. (2006·八中月考) —There must be a dozen pens in this house but I can never find one when I need them. —Keep looking. \_\_\_\_\_ is sure to turn up.  
A. One                      B. It  
C. That                      D. This
7. (2006·南开月考) What was \_\_\_\_\_ that Frodo said about taking the ring to Mordor?  
A. this                      B. what  
C. that                      D. it
8. (2006·西师附中月考) Mr. Thompson, without \_\_\_\_\_ timely help finishing the task would have been out of the question, fell sick last week.  
A. his    B. him    C. what    D. whose
9. (2006·西师附中月考) —Your tea looks nice. —It's Long Jing from Hangzhou. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. any    B. little    C. it    D. some
10. (2005·重庆联考) When you go outing with your sisters, you must see to \_\_\_\_\_ that they are safe.  
A. everything                      B. it  
C. them                      D. yourself
11. (2006·一中月考) —What do you think of the film?  
—Wonderful, I think. Just as fine as \_\_\_\_\_ of the films we've seen.  
A. one                      B. another  
C. some                      D. any
12. (2006·一中月考) We would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ if you can keep an eye on our dog while we are away.  
A. it                      B. you  
C. that                      D. them
13. (2006·育才月考) —Johnson, there're a lot of chairs over there. Go and fetch \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
—Why \_\_\_\_\_? Mike is sitting there doing nothings.  
A. that; not he                      B. one; me  
C. it; not him                      D. some; I
14. (2006·育才月考) I asked all my friends the same question, and they \_\_\_\_\_ gave me a different answer.  
A. every                      B. each  
C. all                      D. none
15. (2006·南开段考) —I haven't found any money though I've searched the drawer bottom up.  
—Then, I'm afraid there is \_\_\_\_\_ left.  
A. nothing                      B. no one  
C. none                      D. neither
16. (2005·重庆模拟) —Would you please make a copy for everybody and \_\_\_\_\_ extra ones for the visitors?  
—I would like to.  
A. other                      B. many  
C. few                      D. some
17. (2006·一中月考) —Which share is meant for me?  
—You can take \_\_\_\_\_ half. They are exactly the same.  
A. this                      B. any  
C. each                      D. neither
18. (2005·巴蜀二诊) Teenagers are warned to be careful when making friends online, because when you can't see a

person, they could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. everybody      B. somebody  
C. anybody      D. nobody

19. (2005·巴蜀月考) \_\_\_\_\_ turned out that two black widows from Chechen set off the bombs.

A. What    B. It    C. They    D. As

20. (2006·巴蜀月考)—What shall I bring to dinner tomorrow?

—Oh, nothing but \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you      B. yourself  
C. yourselves    D. yours

21. (2006·重庆联考) \_\_\_\_\_ can help but be attracted by the world into which he is

taken by the interesting story.

- A. Everybody      B. Anybody  
C. Somebody      D. Nobody

22. (2005·重庆一诊)Europe may be wildly in love with China, but China—as \_\_\_\_\_ always has—is playing hard to get.

- A. what      B. one  
C. it      D. which

23. (2006·重庆联考)The new dam and the effect \_\_\_\_\_ brings about mean a lot to the ever flood-stricken areas.

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

## 名词、数词 三年重庆 高考

### ■ 备考指要

了解名词性、数、格的基本用法,注意名词

的确切含义、名词的搭配、冠词的连用以及主谓一致等。近年来,高考更多考查名词的辨析。掌握数词的基本用法,在阅读、书面表达中会用到。

## 两年名校 模拟

1. (2005·重庆信息题)It's no \_\_\_\_\_ that he didn't come.

A. difference      B. importance  
C. relation      D. matter

2. (2006·南开月考)—I've got an "A" in the test.

—That is a good \_\_\_\_\_. You will surely win a second.

A. idea    B. start    C. result    D. way

3. (2006·南开月考)Niagara Falls is a great tourist \_\_\_\_\_, drawing millions of visitors every year.

A. attention      B. attraction  
C. appointment    D. arrangement

4. (2006·西师附中月考)Teachers are not happy when they find in class their students sending \_\_\_\_\_ to their friends by mobile phone.



- A. letters                      B. messages  
C. notes                        D. informations
5. (2006·一中月考)Some girls are now busy preparing for the coming 2006 "Super Girls' Voice" competition, in hopes of getting a "Pass" card at their first \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. purpose                      B. performance  
C. attempt                       D. desire
6. (2006·南开段考)Public \_\_\_\_\_ of the problem will make the government take it seriously.
- A. awareness                      B. evaluation  
C. existence                       D. evidence
7. (2005·重庆模拟)I listened to Dr Johnson's lecture about the American history and culture, but I failed to get its key \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. words                        B. points  
C. notes                        D. messages
8. (2006·巴蜀月考)What he told us about the affair simply doesn't make any \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sense                        B. meaning  
C. idea                         D. sign
9. (2006·重庆信息题)She is in a poor \_\_\_\_\_ of health, which worries her mother much.
- A. position                        B. situation  
C. state                         D. condition
10. (2006·重庆联考)China Central Television today offers a great \_\_\_\_\_ of programmes to satisfy different needs and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. types; hopes                      B. number; smells  
C. variety; tastes                      D. kinds; market

## 动词 三年重庆高考

### ① 试题再现

(2004·重庆)They see you as something of a worrier, \_\_\_\_\_ problems which don't exist and crossing bridges long before you come to them.

- A. settling                      B. discovering  
C. seeing                        D. designing

### ② 考题解析

C 本题考查动词在具体语境中的灵活运用。前半句说有人把“你”看成一个杞人忧

天的人,把不是问题的看成问题;后半句也是重要提示,桥还没到就在过桥,也是无中生有。要解答本题不仅仅需要扎实的语言能力,还需要良好的思维品质,能进行正确的类比。若考生死记搭配很容易误选 A。

### ③ 备考指要

首先,了解常用词的基本含义、搭配,尤其是在具体情景下的运用。其次,注意一词多义、常见词的次常见意义、英汉差异以及特殊语境下的意义等。再次,要结合语境辨析词义。

## 两年名校模拟

1. (2005·重庆二诊)I think John will \_\_\_\_\_ a good monitor, so I'd like to vote for him.  
A. turn                      B. change  
C. elect                      D. make
2. (2005·八中月考)China, the world's most populous nation, \_\_\_\_\_ the WTO on November, 10, 2001, \_\_\_\_\_ China a new place at the table of nations.  
A. attended; given  
B. joined; offering  
C. joined; offered  
D. took part in; giving
3. (2006·南开月考)Public attention at the moment is \_\_\_\_\_ on the problem of how to create opportunities for the laid-off workers.  
A. given                      B. paid  
C. fixed                      D. attracted
4. (2006·西师附中月考)After a cheerful dance, the schoolmaster \_\_\_\_\_ the school art festival open.  
A. admitted                B. informed  
C. permitted                D. declared
5. (2006·西师附中月考)What \_\_\_\_\_ me most in 2003 was the success of Shen Zhou V and China's becoming the third nation to send a man into space, \_\_\_\_\_ all Chinese are proud.  
A. impressed; of which  
B. surprised; for which  
C. impresses with; of that  
D. surprise; for it
6. (2005·重庆联考)If you keep practicing your son in football, he \_\_\_\_\_ to be a famous player.  
A. wants                      B. hopes  
C. wishes                      D. promises
7. (2006·一中月考)An underground organization has \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for the booming in the theater last Wednesday.  
A. indicated                B. claimed  
C. assumed                D. predicated
8. (2006·育才月考)—I'd like to go to the cinema with you, Dad.  
—Sorry, my darling, but the film is \_\_\_\_\_ for adults only.  
A. promised                B. permitted  
C. admitted                D. intended
9. (2006·育才月考)I missed an interview yesterday and it \_\_\_\_\_ me a chance to get a high-pay job.  
A. took    B. cost    C. wasted    D. left
10. (2006·南开段考)The question then \_\_\_\_\_ .  
What are we going to do when we graduate from the university?  
A. raises                      B. arouses  
C. arises                      D. rises
11. (2006·南开段考)As members of a British team, they were the first to \_\_\_\_\_ it to the summit of Mount Qomolangma.  
A. get    B. make    C. reach    D. walk
12. (2005·重庆模拟)The pop song concert was so well \_\_\_\_\_ that before it started, all the tickets had been sold out.  
A. accepted                B. carried  
C. received                D. promised

13. (2005·巴蜀二诊) Always acting in a strange way, Einstein must have \_\_\_\_\_ to people around to be mad.  
A. shown                      B. imagined  
C. appeared                  D. thought
14. (2005·巴蜀月考) A man is being questioned in relation to the \_\_\_\_\_ murder last night.  
A. advised                      B. attended  
C. attempted                  D. admitted
15. (2005·重庆二诊) She was surprised to know that the doctor was \_\_\_\_\_ too much for the treatment he was giving her.  
A. affording                      B. costing  
C. offering                      D. charging
16. (2005·重庆一诊) Yesterday was a terrible day for me: nothing \_\_\_\_\_ right.  
A. did                              B. became  
C. grew                              D. went
17. (2006·重庆信息题) We trust you; only you can \_\_\_\_\_ him to give up smoking.  
A. suggest                      B. attract  
C. advise                        D. persuade
18. (2006·重庆联考) —Shall we meet at eight o'clock this evening?  
—OK. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you at exactly eight o'clock.  
A. bring                        B. expect  
C. wait                         D. agree with
19. (2006·重庆模拟) The newest satellite can \_\_\_\_\_ a thousand telephone conversations and a color TV program at the same time.  
A. carry                        B. bring  
C. extend                       D. take

## 动词短语

### 三年重庆高考

#### 试题再现

1. (2004·重庆) Before the war broke out, many people \_\_\_\_\_ in safe places possessions they could not take with them.  
A. threw away                  B. put away  
C. gave away                      D. carried away
2. (2005·重庆) His idea of having weekly family meals together, which seemed difficult at first, has \_\_\_\_\_ many good changes in their lives.  
A. got through                  B. resulted from

C. turned into                  D. brought about

3. (2006·重庆) —How are you managing to do your work without an assistant?  
—Well, I somehow \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get along                      B. come on  
C. watch out                      D. set off

#### 考题解析

1. B 战争爆发前, 人们把不能带走的东西收拾起来, 放在安全的地方。put away “收拾起来”正合题意。throw away “扔掉”, give away “赠送”, carry away “带走”均不合题意。

2. D brought about “引起, 导致”, 这个 idea 引起巨大的好的变化, 符合题意。resulted from “起因于……”, 因果颠倒了。其他几个更不合题意。

3. A 从语境看答话说“没人帮忙也可进行”。get along “进展, 进行, 相处”。come on “快, 赶快”。watch out “注意, 小心”。set off “出

发, 引爆”。

## C 备考指要

既要注意同一动词的不同搭配, 也要注意同一副词、介词与不同动词的搭配, 还要注意不同动词与不同动词的搭配。了解基本含义, 注意在情景、语境中的灵活运用。

## 两年名校模拟

1. (2005·重庆二诊)There was a big rock on the road, which \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic.  
A. set back                      B. stood back  
C. kept down                    D. held up
2. (2005·八中月考)It is certain that he will \_\_\_\_\_ his business to his son when he gets old.  
A. take over                      B. think over  
C. hand over                      D. go over
3. (2006·八中月考)The factory has \_\_\_\_\_ dozens of workers because of the drop in sales.  
A. laid off                        B. laid out  
C. laid aside                      D. laid down
4. (2006·南开月考)During holiday period, the railway will \_\_\_\_\_ another express train from Xi'an to Chengdu.  
A. put on                        B. Move on  
C. take on                        D. carry on
5. (2006·南开月考)Among the brilliant athletic achievements, a few records \_\_\_\_\_ because of the moving life stories behind them.  
A. stand out                      B. set up  
C. go on                            D. get through
6. (2006·西师附中月考)In our everyday life, computers have been used more and more \_\_\_\_\_ workers.  
A. to take the place of  
B. to take place  
C. to taking the place of  
D. to be taken the place of
7. (2006·西师附中月考)The boy was so careless that he \_\_\_\_\_ some figures in his calculation.  
A. left out                        B. put out  
C. put off                        D. left off
8. (2005·重庆联考)The falling of the new building \_\_\_\_\_ its soft base.  
A. resulted in                      B. suffered from  
C. led to                            D. lay in
9. (2006·一中月考)The sale of the company's new product is extremely good. It has \_\_\_\_\_ two million dollars so far.  
A. carried on                      B. kept up  
C. brought in                      D. consisted of
10. (2006·一中月考)Bill, often regarded as one of the best students in his class,



- \_\_\_\_\_ to be a student who cheated in the exam.
- A. came out      B. turned out  
C. sent out      D. let out
11. (2006·一中月考) We must \_\_\_\_\_ to all the people how important it is to protect the limited fresh water on the earth.
- A. get down      B. get through  
C. get over      D. get across
12. (2006·育才月考) Jack was walking slowly along the street when suddenly a car \_\_\_\_\_ beside him.
- A. pulled up      B. turned up  
C. broke up      D. held up
13. (2006·育才月考) Peter's sudden death was a great blow to Jane and it took her a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ the sorrow.
- A. put away      B. get over  
C. make out      D. break through
14. (2005·巴蜀二诊) The news was a terrible blow to her, but she will \_\_\_\_\_ the shock soon.
- A. get out      B. get through  
C. get off      D. get over
15. (2005·巴蜀月考) —Oh, what a large crowd of police! Why are they standing there?  
—Just to \_\_\_\_\_ rushing fans of the film star.
- A. put up      B. take back  
C. pick up      D. hold back
16. (2006·巴蜀月考) He wrote down the weight of each stone and then \_\_\_\_\_ all the weights.
- A. added up      B. added to  
C. added up to      D. added in
17. (2006·巴蜀月考) I don't think that your speech \_\_\_\_\_ to the crowd, for they appeared quite puzzled.
- A. got back      B. got across  
C. got through      D. got away
18. (2006·重庆联考) When you rewrite the paragraph, I advise you to \_\_\_\_\_ the last sentence as it is rather misleading.
- A. point out      B. make out  
C. leave out      D. put out
19. (2005·重庆一诊) People have not completely got used to the many changes computers have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. come about      B. brought about  
C. set about      D. carried about
20. (2006·重庆信息题) —Have you \_\_\_\_\_ any information?  
—No, I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ the business department.
- A. picked up; call at  
B. picked out; call on  
C. got; drop in on  
D. received; drop in
21. (2006·重庆联考) Once the price of the land has been \_\_\_\_\_, we can go ahead to build the house.
- A. agreed to      B. agreed at  
C. agreed on      D. agreed with
22. (2006·重庆模拟) It is reported that prices of medicines \_\_\_\_\_ for the benefit of the people.
- A. have been broken down  
B. have been brought down  
C. have put down  
D. have taken down



## 时态、语态、虚拟语气

### 三年重庆高考



#### 试题再现

- (2004·重庆) The crazy fans \_\_\_\_\_ patiently for two hours, and they would wait till the movie star arrived.  
A. were waiting      B. had been waiting  
C. had waited      D. would wait
- (2004·重庆) She \_\_\_\_\_ her hairstyle in her hometown before she came to Chongqing for a better job.  
A. would change      B. has changed  
C. changed      D. was changing
- (2005·重庆) —What's wrong with your coat?  
—Just now when I wanted to get off the bus, the man next to me \_\_\_\_\_ on it.  
A. sat      B. had sat  
C. had been sitting      D. was sitting
- (2005·重庆) —What are you going to do this afternoon?  
—I am going to the cinema with some friends. The film \_\_\_\_\_ quite early, so we \_\_\_\_\_ to the bookstore after that.  
A. finished; are going  
B. finished; go  
C. finishes; are going  
D. finishes; go
- (2005·重庆) Millions of pounds' worth of damage \_\_\_\_\_ by a storm which swept across the north of England last night.  
A. has been caused

- B. had been caused  
C. will be caused  
D. will have been caused
- (2006·重庆) I have to go to work by taxi because my car \_\_\_\_\_ at the garage.  
A. will be repaired      B. is repaired  
C. is being repaired      D. has been repaired
- (2006·重庆) Customers are asked to make sure that they \_\_\_\_\_ the right change before leaving the shop.  
A. will give      B. have been given  
C. have given      D. will be given
- (2006·重庆) I \_\_\_\_\_ in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China.  
A. lived      B. was living  
C. have lived      D. had lived

#### 考题解析

1. B 在过去的过去应用过去完成时, for two hours 强调连续不断, 所以用过去完成进行时更好。

2. C 照理说该用过去完成时, 但有 before 明确表示了先后时间顺序, 所以只用一般过去时。

3. D 有 when 从句提供的信息提示, 那个时候“坐在上面”。

4. C 从上下文看是指将来的情况, 排除过去时态。“电影完后去书店”, 更是指将来。

5. A “昨晚暴风雨席卷英国北部, 损失惨重”。应指对现在造成的影响。