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备战高考

二轮复习

英语

联合打造

湖北长江出版集团
湖北教育出版社

超级TM 考生



备战高考

二轮复习

英语

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前言

高考理论与实践表明,高考在测试考生的一般心理能力的基础上,着重考查考生的学科知识学习与掌握情况和继续学习的潜力(即学术倾向能力)。近几年高考已向社会昭示:高考命题已顺利从知识立意转向以能力立意,更多地在知识的交汇点处命题,尽可能地体现学科教育改革的成果,更好地反映课程改革的精神和要求。近几年高考命题的改革和变化,对高中教学工作尤其是高三备考提出了新的、更高的要求和挑战。如何加强教学研究,如何创新课堂教学设计,如何开展有效的针对性训练,如何进行及时反馈诊断和监控分析,如何培养学科思维能力,如何实施以人为本的具有实效性的心理调节和疏导等,已引起教学研究部门和高中学校的高度关注和重视。

为了加强高考复习的针对性,优化高三课堂教学,切实有效培养学生的学科思维能力和综合能力,也是为了提高学习效益,降低高三复习备考成本,我们会集名校名师之研究成果和成功经验,为广大高三师生编撰这套重视学科基础、突出学科主干知识和思想方法、凸显学科能力培养的备考方略丛书。该丛书立足学科基础,强化学科思想方法学习与训练,渗透创新意识和探究能力培养,体例科学实用,立意新颖,既体现了国家考试中心各科考试大纲的考查要求,又反映了湖北地区名校名师研究的最新成果。此套丛书由武汉市教育科学研究院牵头,资深学科教研员共同策划,湖北省各城市教研机构共同参与编写,是“湖北省城市间教学资源开发与共享联合体”在高中教学领域资源开发的一次新的探索和尝试。我们希望此套丛书能切实帮助广大师生解决“高考考什么,怎样复习好,如何去备考”的问题,正确引导广大师生备战高考,决胜高考。

超级考生·备战高考丛书编委会

编写说明

本书特点:资料权威,讲解精当,训练高效,使用方便。

编写依据:依据教育部《高中英语教学大纲》、《高考大纲》和《高考考试说明》,参考教育部考试中心《高考试题分析(英语卷)》编写。

本书内容:全书共分为两大部分:

第一部分 知识运用:按照考试大纲内容复习“语法与词汇知识”中的重难点。包含以下三项内容:

1. 列举出近年高考试卷中的典型实例,指出考点所涉及的语法项目,目的在于帮助考生明确语法概念,运用于理解与表达;根据涉及内容所占比重,一个语言点可能给出一个或多个“实例解析”。
2. 结合实例所涵盖的语法内容,精辟讲解语法要点,补充来自权威资料的例句,帮助考生体会语法规则,其中可能涉及课本内容,以突出复习重点,减少单一地重复地复习教材内容。
3. 选编相关内容的练习,每项内容1—3大题,1—30小题;数量根据需要而定,不只是“单项填空”形式,也包括“表达”方式的题型,例如:完成句子、词形填空、汉译英等,以求得最佳训练效果。

第二部分 能力训练:逐一讲解高考英语卷中的六大题型,即:1)听力;2)单项填空;3)完形填空;4)阅读理解;5)短文改错;6)书面表达。每种题型中包含以下四方面内容:

1. 依据考试中心相关资料内容,结合近年来的全国卷和湖北卷,讲解考试大纲对于该题型的考查要求及试题反映出来的命题思路以及题型特征等。
2. 精选近两年来高考卷中最能反映以上特征的典型试题。
3. 简单分析答案思路,必要时对于主要干扰项不能成立的原因作出解说。
4. 提供一定数量的该题型训练题,选编以能否代表命题方向为原则。

编者

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第一板块 知识运用

专题 1 名 词

1.1 可数名词和不可数名词

1.1.1 wood 还是 woods

【实例解析】This table is made of _____.

- A. wood B. woods
C. a wood D. some woods

本题考查对 wood 一词的用法掌握情况。

【要点提示】wood 意为“木、木材”，[U] (with indef art. and pl. only when meaning kind, sort, variety) hard solid substance of a tree below the bark. wood 表示“树林”，[C] (often pl.) area of land covered with growing trees. 例如：

Put some more wood on the fire.

He was chopping wood for the fire.

Let's go for a walk in the woods.

本题中 wood 表示“木材”，作物质名词，不可数。此类物质名词还有 bread, butter, juice, milk, meat, rice, rubber, paper, chicken, fish 等。

本题答案为 A。

1.1.2 glass 还是 glasses

【实例解析】All of the _____ are made of _____.

- A. glass; glass B. glasses; glass
C. glass; glasses D. glasses; glasses

本题考查对 glass 一词的用法掌握情况。

【要点提示】glass 表示“玻璃”，[U] hard, brittle substance (as used in windows), usu. transparent. glass 表示“玻璃杯”，[C] article made of this substance, drinking vessel or its contents. 例如：

bottles made of glass; drink a glass of milk

本题中第一空指“玻璃杯”，为可数名词，由 are 可知应用 glasses；第二空指“玻璃”，属不可数名词，用 glass。此类可用作个体名词的物质名词还有：paper(纸)→a paper(一张报纸/一份文件/一篇论文/一份试卷)；iron(铁)→an iron(一个熨斗)；room(空间)→a room(一个房间)；chicken(鸡肉)→a chicken(一只小鸡)；coffee(咖啡)→a coffee(一杯/份咖啡)；drink(饮料)→a drink(一杯饮料)；hair(头发)→a few gray hairs(几根白发)。

本题答案为 B。

1.1.3 stone 还是 stones

【实例解析】This bridge is made of _____.
There are over 8,000 _____.

- A. stone; stone B. stone; stones
C. stones; stone D. stones; stones

本题考查对 stone 一词的用法掌握情况。

【要点提示】第一空指物质名词“石头”，不可数；第二空指可数名词“石头”，由 are 可知应用 stones。

本题答案为 B。

1.1.4 time 还是 times

【实例解析】She has been late _____ this month.

- A. four time B. four times
C. time D. the time

本题考查对 time 一词的用法掌握情况。

【要点提示】time 表示“时、时间”，[U] all the days of the past, present and future. time 表示“次数、次、回”，[C] occasion. 一次；once；两次；twice；三次；three times……例如：

The world exists in space and time.

Time will show who is right.

I've told you a dozen times not to do that.

本题答案为 B。

【实例解析】

There was _____ when I hated to go to school.

A. time B. times C. a time D. the time

(2004 湖北卷)

本题考查对 time 一词的用法掌握情况。

【要点提示】本题题干意思是“曾经有一段时间我讨厌上学。”time 表示“时、时间”，本来是不可数名词，但表示“一段时间”，常用 a time。例如：

have a good time

What a hard time they have!

此类可与不定冠词 a/an 连用的抽象名词表示具有某种特性、状态、感情、情绪的人或事，这一现象称为抽象名词的具体化。又如：beauty(美、美丽)→a beauty(美人/事)；pity(遗憾)→a pity(憾事)；pleasure(高兴)→a pleasure(乐事)；success(成功)→a success(成功的人/事)；surprise(惊讶)→a surprise(一件令人惊讶的事)；honor(荣誉)→an honor(一件引以为荣的事)；experience(经验)→an experience(一次经历)；youth(青春)→a youth(一个青年人)。

本题答案为 C。

1.2 名词的复数形式

1.2.1 leafs 还是 leaves

【实例解析】_____ turn green in spring.

A. Leaf B. Leafs C. Leaves D. Leave

本题考查对 leaf 一词的单、复数掌握情况。

【要点提示】一般情况下，以 -f、-fe 结尾的名词，复数形式变 -f、-fe 为 -ves，例如：half, shelf, knife, thief, leaf, wife, self, wolf, calf, life, loaf, sheaf, elf 等，复数形式均为变 -f、-fe 为 -ves。但有些词例外，例如：belief, roof, chief, safe, gulf, serf，这些词复数形式直接在词尾加 -s。

本题答案为 C。

1.2.2 tomatos 还是 tomatoes

【实例解析】I went to the supermarket and bought some _____ and _____.

A. tomatos; potatoes B. tomatos; potatos
C. tomatoes; potatos D. tomatos; potatoes

本题考查对 tomato, potato 的单、复数掌握情况。

【要点提示】一般情况下，以 -o 结尾的名词，复数形式直接在词尾加 -es，例如：echo, hero, potato, tomato, Negro 等，复数形式均直接在词尾加 -es。

但在以下情况下，复数形式直接在词尾加 -s：

(1) 以元音 + -o 或双 o 结尾的名词：bamboo, kangaroo, radio, studio, video, zoo。

(2) 缩写词：kilo (kilogram), photo (photograph), auto (automobile)。

(3) 意大利音乐术语：piano (钢琴), concerto (协奏曲), solo (独奏曲), soprano (女高音)。

(4) 专有名词：Eskimo (艾斯基摩人), Filipino (菲律宾人)。

本题答案为 A。

1.2.3 furnitures 还是 pieces of furniture

【实例解析】Before we moved into the new house, we bought many _____.

A. furniture B. furnitures
C. pieces of furniture D. pieces of furnitures

本题考查对 furniture 的单、复数掌握情况。

【要点提示】不可数名词不能直接变复数，但可以用某些修饰不可数名词的限定词表示数量的多少，例如：much, a great deal of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, an amount of, amounts of, a quantity of, quantities of, a little, a bit of, several pieces of, ... bottles of 等。例如：

two pieces of advice

several pieces (sets) of furniture

本题答案为 C。

1.2.4 sons-in-law 还是 son-in-laws

【实例解析】The old man has three _____.

A. sons-in-law B. sons-in-laws
C. son-in-laws D. son-in-law

本题考查对复合名词的单、复数掌握情况。

【要点提示】一般情况下，复合名词的复数形式通常在主干词上加 -s 或 -es，例如：looker-on → lookers-on (旁观者)；son-in-law → sons-in-law (女婿)；commander-in-chief → commanders-in-chief (总司令)。

如没有主体名词，则在最后一个词尾加 -s 或 -es，例如：grown-up → grown-ups (成年人)；go-between → go-betweens (中间人)；good-for-nothing → good-for-nothings (无用之人)。

以“名词 + 名词”、“动名词 + 名词”构成的复合名词的复数形式通常在词尾加 -s 或 -es。例如：boyfriend → boyfriends；flower shop → flower shops；frying pan → frying pans。

个别由“man, woman + 名词”组成的复合名词，其复数形式要求构成部分都作相应的变化，例如：a woman doctor → women doctors；a man teacher → men

teachers。

本题答案为 A。

1.2.5 sheep 还是 sheeps

【实例解析】There are _____ on the hill.

- A. sheep B. sheeps
C. a sheep D. one sheep

本题考查对 sheep 一词的单、复数掌握情况。

【要点提示】有些名词的单、复数相同,要根据上下文的意义来确定其单复数形式,例如: sheep, means, aircraft, spacecrafts, Chinese, Japanese, series, species, deer, crossroads, fish, headquarters, works 等。本题中,由动词 are 可知要用复数形式的 sheep。

本题答案为 A。

1.3 所有格

1.3.1 anyone else's 还是 anyone's else

【实例解析】His work is better than _____ in the office.

- A. anyone's else B. anyone else
C. anyone else's D. anyone else'

本题考查对 anyone else 的所有格掌握情况。

【要点提示】一般来说,表示有生命的东西的名词所有格是在所有者的名词后面加-'s 构成,表示所属关系或类别,例如: father's chair; John's home; a child's dream。注意:以-s 结尾的复数名词的所有格构成方式为直接在其后加-',如: Teacher's Day。本题中指“任何其他人的(工作)”,应为 anyone else's。

本题答案为 C。

1.3.2 sister's-in-law 还是 sister-in-law's

【实例解析】My _____ father is a teacher.

- A. sister's-in-law B. sister-in-law's
C. sister's-in-law's D. sister-in-law'

本题考查对复合名词的所有格掌握情况。

【要点提示】复合名词的所有格应在词尾加-'s 或-',例如: looker-on's; commander-in-chief's; man-of-war's。这一规则也适用于称号,例如: Henry the Fifth's son (亨利五世的儿子); the Secretary of State's visit (国务卿的访问)。

本题答案为 B。

1.3.3 John's brother's 还是 John's brother

【实例解析】He is a friend of _____.

- A. John's brother B. John's brother's
C. John brother's D. John brother

本题考查对双重所有格的掌握情况。

【要点提示】-'s 结构也可用于 of 结构之后,称

为双重所有格。双重所有格所修饰的名词前往往有一个表示数量的不定代词(如 a, any, some, few, several)或指示代词(如 this, that, those, these),但不用 the, 表示部分概念或某种感情色彩,如: those remarks of theirs; a book of mine; several students of Mr Gao's。

本题答案为 B。

1.3.4 two weeks' 还是 two week's

【实例解析】I'll have _____ holiday next month.

- A. two week's B. two weeks'
C. two weeks D. two-week

本题考查对所有格的掌握情况。

【要点提示】一般来说,表示无生命的东西的名词所有格是与“of”构成短语,表示所属关系或类别,例如: the color of the dress; the title of the film; the top of the house。但表示国家、城市等地方的名词及表示自然现象、时间、距离、度量、金钱的名词,也可用-'s 或-' 的形式表所有格,例如: the city's center; China's development; two days' trip; three pounds' weight。

本题答案为 B。

巩固训练

Fill in the blanks, using the correct forms.

- There are several _____ (bench) in the park.
- I like taking _____ (photo) and eating _____ (tomato).
- I can see two _____ (man) and three _____ (child) standing there.
- There are two baskets of _____ (apple) on the floor.
- You often make a lot of _____ (mistake) in spelling.
- There are _____ (leaf) on all _____ (roof).
- He doesn't like these _____ (glass).
- How many _____ (radio) have you found?
- Forty _____ (family) live in this building.
- A cow has four _____ (stomach).
- Three _____ (sheep) are eating grass.
- There is something wrong with my _____ (tooth).
- All arguments should have firm _____ (basis).
- These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you all the _____ (information) you need.
- I found my mother had a few white _____

(hair).

16. —Oh, there isn't enough _____ (room) for us on the bus.

—It doesn't matter. Let's wait for the next.

17. September 10 is _____ (teacher) Day.

18. My father will have a ten _____ (day) holiday

next month. He will take me to Qingdao.

19. You should do more _____. Please don't do your _____ all the time. (exercise)

20. A student of my _____ (brother) lives in the town.

专题 2 代 词

2.1 代词 it

2.1.1 先行“it”

【实例解析】The chairman thought _____ necessary to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting.

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

(2005 全国卷 I)

本题考查对于人称代词的掌握情况与运用能力。本题中 it 作形式宾语,指代后面的不定式短语(真正的宾语)。

【要点提示】think, find, suppose 动词之后,动词不定式或从句作宾语,后又有宾语补足语时,常用 it 作形式宾语,把真正的宾语——不定式或从句移到句子的最后面。例如:

I suppose it wrong to tell lies. (不定式)

Jim thinks it funny that I've taken up yoga. (从句)

本题答案为 B。

【实例解析】I like _____ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright.

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

(2004 全国卷 I)

本题考查对 it 用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】it 可用于 enjoy, hate, like, love 等动词之后作先行词,然后再跟从句,该从句作 it 的同位语。例如:

I don't like it when you shout at me.

I hate it when people talk with their mouths full.

本题答案为 C。

2.1.2 it 代表前面整个句子或前面某部分表

示的意思

【实例解析】The doctor advised Vera strongly that she should take a holiday, but _____ didn't help.

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

(2005 全国卷 III)

本题考查对于人称代词的掌握情况与运用能力。本题中 it 代表前面整个句子。

【要点提示】it 可代表前面整个句子或前面某部分表示的意思。例如:

John hates children, and it is strange.

He learns music, and it will take him many years.

本题答案为 A。

2.1.3 it 表示指代

【实例解析】

—Do you like _____ here?

—Oh, yes. The air, the weather, the way of life.

Everything is so nice.

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

(2004 全国卷 I)

本题考查对代词用法的掌握情况。对话中代词并没有明确的指代,应该用 it。

【要点提示】有时 it 指代并不太明确,需从上下文推断方可得知,或指代 speaker 和 listener 双方都不宜的情况。例如:

How's it going, John? I haven't seen you for years.

And the worst of it is that he's late again.

本题答案为 D。

2.2 人称代词

2.2.1 she 还是 her

【实例解析】He loves music more than _____.

A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

本题考查对人称代词主格与宾格的掌握情况。

【要点提示】在 as 和 than 等表示比较的词后面,当 as 和 than 作介词用时,往往用宾格代词,尤其是代词后有 all 时;但 as 和 than 作连词用时,即当它们后接一个从句时,则用主格代词。例如:

She's as old as me / I am.

He is wiser than us all.

本题答案为 B。

2.3 物主代词

【实例解析】This is not _____ pen. That one is _____.

A. me; my B. my; mine
C. mine; my D. my; me

本题考查对形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词的掌握情况。

【要点提示】形容词性物主代词 my, your, his, her, its, our, their 等是限定词,必须始终放在名词之前。名词性物主代词 mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs 不能放在名词之前,并且在说话时要加强语气,它们指人或指物,单数或复数都一样。its 不作名词性物主代词用。名词性物主代词可放在句首。例如:

These are my children.

These children are mine.

I can't find my pen. Can you lend me yours?

Ours is a great Party.

本题答案为 B。

2.4 反身代词

【实例解析】He absented _____ without leave for two days.

A. him B. himself
C. his D. his own

本题考查对反身代词的掌握情况。

【要点提示】下列动词 absent, avail, pride, amuse, enjoy, blame, cut, dry, hurt, dress, introduce 等常接反身代词作宾语。当主语和宾语为同一个人时,宾语要用反身代词,表示反指。例如:

I cut myself while shaving this morning.

We really enjoyed ourselves last night.

本题答案为 B。

【实例解析】You will find as you read this book

that you just can't keep some of these stories to _____.

You will want to share them with a friend.

A. itself B. yourself
C. himself D. themselves

(2005 湖南卷)

本题考查对反身代词的掌握情况。

【要点提示】当主语和宾语指同一个人时,在介词或动词后不用宾格代词而用反身代词。例如:

Mary is very pleased with herself.

本题答案为 B。

2.5 指示代词

2.5.1 this 还是 that

【实例解析】The picture I am referring to is _____ one here.

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

本题考查对指示代词的掌握情况。

【要点提示】this 和 these 通常表示近指(也可表示时间,相当于“现在”),可与 here 连用。that 和 those 通常表示远指(也可表示时间,相当于“那时”),可与 there 连用。例如:

The books I meant are these here.

本题中因为 one 为单数,要用 this,答案为 A。

2.5.2 that 还是 one

【实例解析】I'm moving to the countryside because the air there is much fresher than _____ in the city.

A. ones B. one C. that D. those

(2005 江苏卷)

本题考查对指示代词 that 的掌握情况。

【要点提示】that 和 those 有时可分别用来代表前面提到的不可数名词或可数名词单数和复数名词以避免重复,经常采用“that (those) + of 短语”或其他定语形式。例如:

Washing machines made in Wuhan are as good as those made in Shanghai.

The population of China is larger than that of Japan.

而 one 只可代替可数名词,此处 air 为不可数名词,本题答案为 C。

2.6 不定代词

2.6.1 some-/any-/no-/every-构成的复合代词

【实例解析】We haven't enough books for _____;

some of you will have to share.

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

(2005 全国卷 I)

本题考查对句子含义的理解和对不定代词的掌握情况。

【要点提示】some-构成的不定代词常用于肯定句;any-构成的不定代词常用于否定句,如用于肯定句,表示“任何……”。everybody 指“每一个人”,强调总体。从句子含义看,只有 C 项中的 everybody 可以填入空缺处,意为“我们没有足够的书给每一个人。”类似用法如:

Everybody knows what they have to do, don't they?

A piece of cake. Everybody can answer such a question.

本题答案为 C。

2.6.2 all 还是 that

【实例解析】That's an unpleasant thing to say about your father after _____ he's done for you.

- A. something B. anything
C. all D. that

(2005 全国卷 I)

本题考查对题干中句子结构和含义的理解和对不定代词的掌握情况。

【要点提示】由句子含义和结构看,只有 C 项中的 all 可以填入空缺处,意为“你父亲为你做的一切”。类似用法如:

I'll do all I can to help you.

It's easy to do the repair. All you need is a hammer and some nails.

本题答案为 C。

2.6.3 it 还是 one

【实例解析】We needed a new cupboard for the kitchen. So Peter made _____ from some wood we had.

- A. it B. one C. himself D. another

(2004 全国卷 III)

本题考查对代词 one 用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】前一个句子中提到了需要 a new cupboard,后一个句子中可以用一个代词指代 a new cupboard(并非某个具体的),以避免名词词组的重复。在一定语境中代词 one 常可代替一个以不定冠词开头的名词词组,one 指代单数,ones 指代复数,所替代的是同名异物,表示泛指,可有前置定语或后置定语,也可单独使用。特指时必须加定冠词 the。而

it 指代的是已谈及的具体的、已知的事物,常指同名同物。例如:

Meeting my uncle after all these years was unforgettable moment, one I will always treasure.

This pen doesn't write well. I won't use it any more. I think I have to buy a new one.

本题答案为 B。

2.6.4 不定代词 + else

【实例解析】First, it is important to recognize what kind of person you are and which special qualities make you different from _____.

- A. everyone else B. the other
C. someone else D. the rest

(2005 湖北卷)

本题考查对“不定代词 + else”用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】“不定代词 + else”可表示“另外”或“不同的”。例如:

We need one more helper. Can you find anyone else?

Take this back and exchange it for something else.

本题句意为“与任何其他不同”,需用“everyone else”,答案为 A。

2.7 疑问代词

【实例解析】_____ of the two is to blame?

- A. Who B. Which C. What D. Whom

本题考查对疑问代词用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】who 和 which 都可用来代替人,但 who 对人数未加限制,which 对人数有限制,指一定对象中的哪一个(常接“of 短语”)。what 通常问职业、地位等。例如:

Who are you talking about?

What is the woman in red?

Which of the two do you prefer?

本题答案为 B。

2.8 关系代词

2.8.1 介词 + 关系代词

【实例解析】The English play _____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.

- A. for which B. at which
C. in which D. on which

(2004 全国卷 I)

本题考查对“介词 + 关系代词”用法的掌握

情况。

【要点提示】关系代词有时需要一定的介词才能使意思完整。具体选择什么样的介词或关系代词,主要取决于上下文,要么与先行词的搭配有关,要么与后面的动词搭配有关。此时关系代词常用 which 和 whom。例如:

The pen with which I write is on the table.

He is the man from whom I learned a lot.

本题中 which 所引导的定语从句修饰的是主句中的 play。该句意思是:我的学生在新年晚会上演出的英语话剧获得了巨大成功。而“在剧中扮演角色”,应该用 acted in the play 表达。

本题答案为 C。

【实例解析】The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, _____ the sailing time was 226 days.

- A. of which B. during which
C. from which D. for which

(2004 全国卷 III)

本题考查对“介词 + 关系代词”用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】非限定性定语从句中的 which 指代的是主句中的 nine months。而表达“在这九个月之中”,应该用介词 of (nine months)。

本题答案为 A。

【实例解析】I have many friends, _____ some are businessmen.

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

(2005 全国卷 I)

本题考查对“介词 + 关系代词”用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】非限定性定语从句中的 whom 指代的是主句中的 many friends。而表达“在许多朋友之中”,应该用介词 of (many friends)。

本题答案为 D。

【实例解析】There are two buildings, _____ stands nearly a hundred feet high.

- A. the larger B. the larger of them
C. the larger one that D. the larger of which

(2004 湖北卷)

本题考查对“介词 + 关系代词”用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】非限定性定语从句中的 which 指代的是主句中的 two buildings。而表达“在两幢大楼之

中”,应该用介词 of (two buildings)。

本题答案为 D。

2.8.2 that 还是 which

【实例解析】Her sister has become a lawyer, _____ she wanted to be.

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

(2005 湖北卷)

本题考查对 that 和 which 用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】本题中先行词为 a lawyer,而从句中缺少的是表语,本来应该用关系代词 that (who 不能在定语从句中用作表语),但由于 that 不能用来引导非限制性定语从句,只能用 which 代替。例如:

I saw a film last night, which was about love and friendship.

He lent me a book, which was very interesting.

本题答案为 D。

2.9 连接代词

【实例解析】The poor young man is ready to accept _____ help he can get.

- A. whichever B. however
C. whatever D. whenever

(2005 全国卷 III)

本题考查对 whatever 和 whichever 用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】whatever 表示“任何……的事物;每一……的事物”(= anything or everything that); whichever 表示“……的那一个”(= the one that)。例如:

Do whatever you like.

Take whichever you like best.

本题答案为 C。

巩固训练

Choose proper words to fill in the blanks.

all, both, some, any, someone, anyone, everyone, something, anything, everything, none, no one, nobody, neither, either

- I invited Joe and Linda to dinner, but _____ of them came.
- I had to buy _____ these books because I didn't know which one was the best.
- Do you want tea or coffee?
—_____. I really don't mind.
- When shall we meet again?

- Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
5. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.
6. He asked me if I had _____ books in my desk.
7. _____ book will do. I just want _____ to read on the train.
8. I need _____ to help me, but there is _____ here.
9. I need _____ to eat, but there is _____.
10. I need _____ students to help me, but there is _____ here.

11. She doesn't know _____ here. She has got _____ to talk to.
12. —Shall he make you _____ to eat?
—Yes, please. I've had hardly _____ for a day.
13. He ran too fast for _____ to catch up with.
14. —Which of your parents is a doctor?
—_____. They're _____ teachers.
15. There are quite a few old books on the shelf, but _____ of them is useful to me.

专题 3 数 词

3.1 基数词

【实例解析】_____ people in the world are sending information by e-mail every day.

- A. Several million B. Many million
C. Several millions D. Many millions

本题考查对基数词的掌握情况。

【要点提示】hundred, million, thousand, billion, dozen 等前有具体的数字或 several 等词时,要用单数形式。many 一般不与 million 等连用,表示“数百万”用 millions of。例如:

three thousand people
tens of thousands of people

本题答案为 A。

3.2 序数词

【实例解析】

Don't lose heart. You should try a _____.

- A. two times B. twice
C. second time D. second times

本题考查对序数词的掌握情况。

【要点提示】序数词表示人或事物的次序,常与定冠词 the 连用。但如果序数词与不定冠词 a/an 连用,则表示“又一次、再一次”。例如:

He decided to try a third time.

The first day of June is Children's Day.

本题答案为 C。

3.3 倍数

【实例解析】It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe.

- A. as twice B. twice much
C. twice much as D. twice as much

(2004 全国卷 III)

本题考查对倍数表达方式的掌握情况。

【要点提示】“两倍于……”用 twice as much as 或 twice as many as 表示。energy 是不可数名词,因此正确答案为前者。倍数的表达方式如下:

... twice/three times as... as...

... twice/three times the size/length/height/weight... of...

... twice/three times more... than...

例如:

This room is twice as large as that one.

We got three times as many people as we expected.

本题答案为 D。

【实例解析】What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is _____ it is long.

- A. half not as wide as
B. wide not as half as
C. not half as wide as
D. as wide as not half

(2005 湖北卷)

本题考查对倍数表达方式的掌握情况。

【要点提示】“一半宽”用 half as wide as 表示,

否定词 not 应与系动词 is 连用。

本题答案为 C。

3.4 分数

【实例解析】_____ of the land in that district
_____ covered with trees and grass.

- A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are
C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are

本题考查对分数表达方式的掌握情况。

【要点提示】分数的表达方式为：分子用基数词，分母用序数词，如果分子大于 1，分母后加-s。
“五分之二”为 two fifths。例如：

one third; three fourths (three quarters); one and three fifths.

又因为当分数和百分数作主语时，谓语动词的形式取决于分数和百分数后的名词，而本题中 land 为单数，所以谓语动词要用 is covered。

本题答案为 C。

巩固训练

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words in the brackets.

1. 如果你想要换一个双人间，你必须再付 10 美元。(another)
2. 这所学校是我们学校的两倍大。(as...as)
3. 玛丽下车后又上了另一辆火车。(a second)
4. 篮子里有两打鸡蛋。(dozen)
5. 他是我们班身高第四的学生。(tallest)
6. 她的房间总是乱七八糟的。(at sixes and sevens)
7. 我听说一两天之后他就会回来。(a day or two)
8. 当他开始学英语的时候，已经 60 多岁了。(in his sixties)
9. 地球上四分之三的表面被水覆盖。(three fourths)
10. 请翻到第 2 页看第 2 行。(two, second)

专题 4 介词

4.1 by + oneself

【实例解析】

No one helped me. I did it all _____ myself.

- A. for B. by C. from D. to

(2005 全国卷 I)

本题考查对句子含义的理解和对介词用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】“by + 反身代词”的意思是“无援助”或“独自地、亲自地 (= without help)”。例如：

He lives by himself.

Susie made this doll's dress all by herself.

本题答案为 B。

4.2 介词短语

【实例解析】We hadn't planned to meet. We met _____ chance.

- A. of B. in C. for D. by

(2005 全国卷 I)

本题考查对句子含义的理解和对介词短语用法

的掌握情况。

【要点提示】固定短语 by chance 意为“偶然 (= by accident, not by design or on purpose)”。

本题答案为 D。

4.3 介词 + 关系代词

【实例解析】There are altogether eleven books on the shelf, _____ five are mine.

- A. on which B. in which
C. of which D. from which

(2004 全国卷 IV)

本题考查对句子意思的理解和对介词用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】非限定性定语从句中的 which 指代的是主句中的 (the) eleven books。而表达“在这些……中”，应该用介词 of。

本题答案为 C。

4.4 but, except, besides 还是 except that

【实例解析】I don't mind picking up your things

from the store. _____, the walk will do me good.

- A. Sooner or later B. Still
C. In time D. Besides

(2005 全国卷 I)

本题考查对题干中两个句子含义和关系的理解及对 besides 用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】besides 常用作介词, 意思是“in addition to: 除……之处(还有)”。但也可用作副词, 表示“in addition; also; moreover; furthermore: 而且、此外”。由本题含义看, 两个句子为递进关系, 后者作补充说明: 我不在乎去……, 走路还有好处呢! 四个选项中只有 Besides 可以表示递进和补充关系。例如:

I don't want to go; besides, I am too tired.

This is my favourite suit; I have some besides.

本题答案为 D。

【实例解析】I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from Beijing.

- A. except B. except for
C. except that D. besides

本题考查对句子含义的理解及对 except 用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】except 意为“not including: 除……之外(不再有)”, 可接名词、动名词、代词、动词原形、副词、介词短语、when/that 从句等。例如:

He has always been in high spirits except recently.

He has always been busy except when it is Sunday.

It's a good composition except that there are several spelling mistakes.

本题答案为 C。

4.5 across 还是 through

【实例解析】He suddenly saw Sue _____ the room. He pushed his way _____ the crowd of people to get to her.

- A. across; across B. over; through
C. over; into D. across; through

(2005 湖南卷)

本题考查对 across 和 through 用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】across 意为“横穿、穿越”, 表示运动发生在物体的表面, 与 on 有关; over 意为“跨过、越过”, 表示运动发生在物体的上方; through 意为“穿过、通过”, 表示运动发生在物体的空间内, 与 in 有关。例如:

He traveled across deserts and through valleys.

本题答案为 D。

【实例解析】There were a lot of people standing at the door and the small girl couldn't get _____.

- A. between B. through
C. across D. beyond

(2006 全国卷 II)

本题考查对介词用法的掌握情况。

【要点提示】between (两者之间); across (从一边到另一边, 横过); beyond [在那边(往往指较远的那一边)]; through (穿过)。根据题意, 本题答案为 B。

4.6 be patient with 还是 be patient for

【实例解析】

—You know. Bob is a little slow _____ understanding, so...

—So I have to be patient _____ him.

- A. in; with B. on; with
C. in; to D. at; for

(2005 重庆卷)

本题考查对 be patient with 和 be patient for 的掌握情况。

【要点提示】be patient with sb. 意为“having or showing patience: 有耐心、忍耐、容忍”; be patient of 意为“be able to endure something patiently; admit: (对某事)能忍受、容许有”。be slow in 意为“迟缓、缓慢”。例如:

You should be patient with such a naughty boy.

I can't be patient of it.

本题答案为 A。

巩固训练

Fill in the blanks, using proper prepositions.

1. More careful and you could find the key _____ the door _____ the corner of the room.
2. These books are _____ Tom. Please give them _____ him.
3. —What would you do _____ the broken glasses?
—I would ask my parents to pay for another pair _____ me.
4. The weather here is different _____ that _____ Shanghai.
5. Jane was _____ my home _____ that snowy night.
6. We see _____ our eyes and hear _____ our ears.
7. English is widely used _____ a national language in the world _____ most people.