

高中英语
学习参考丛书

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英语单项填空 要点讲与练

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高中英语 学习参考丛书

- ★ 英语单项填空要点讲与练
- ★ 英语单项填空易错题详解
- ★ 英语完形填空评讲及能力培养
- ★ 英语阅读理解与应试技巧

- ★ 英语短文改错能力训练
- ★ 英语作文的捷径
- 从句型训练到连句成篇
- ★ 高考英语新题型点津与模拟试题精编

前 言

《英语“单项填空”试题要点讲与练》一书是针对 NMET 第一种题型“单项填空”的重点项目，即语法要点、情景会话、常用词汇、短语用法及辨异等内容编写的。

本书共分两个部分。第一部分主要是对近两年的 NMET 中的“单项填空”试题的简要分析，以及编著者在多年教学实践中总结出来的一些行之有效的解题技巧。第二部分是精选试题。这些试题是按语法功能、表意功能或交际功能分类的。各类试题均作了详细的分析和说明。

本书的主要特点是：1、构思独特，重点突出。本书与国内一般语法练习教材面面俱到的编写体系不同，重点对学生普遍感到棘手的重要项目进行了分类设计、选编指导。如主谓一致、情态动词、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、倒装句、特殊反意疑问句、情景会话及常用词汇、短语的应用及其辨异等。在这些重要项目中，又突出加强了“非谓语动词”、“情景会话”和“常用词汇、短语用法及辨异”部分。如“非谓语动词”部分又分为“分类测试题”和“综合测试题”两个部分；“情景会话”又按交际功能分了类；“常用词汇、短语用法及辨异”部分的试题则是按照高考考试大纲中的词汇表精心选编的，囊括了高考大纲的常用词汇和短语。2、立足根本，求

高求精。根据 NMET “单项填空”在命题形式和语言测试呈交际化、语境化和综合化的趋势，所编试题，既注意考查基础语法和词汇要点，又注意考查在多变的语境中，特别在交际语境中分析判断和综合运用语言知识的能力。3、分析说明，一书两用。本书对参考答案都做了详细的分析和说明。如果将分析和说明部分提前使用，本书则是一本实用的“语法手册”和“解疑手册”。

由于分类角度不同，有些试题难免有所重复，但这种重复有利于学生的巩固和提高。

本书由周伟和担任策划、统稿、试题分类、分析说明和审校。各部分试题的选编者：1、“主谓一致”：丁桂珍，2、“情态动词”：李晓霞，3、“非谓语动词分类测试题”：丁桂珍；“非谓语动词综合测试题”：张乐恒，4、“虚拟语气”：张乐恒，5、“倒装句”：丁桂珍，6、“特殊反意疑问句”：丁桂珍，7、“情景会话”：李晓霞，8、“常用词汇、短语用法及辨异”：孟素萍。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，不当和错误之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

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NMET“单项填空”试题分析及解题指导

(一)“单项填空”试题分析

1、测试内容：(1) 基础语法知识；(2) 语法知识的运用能力；(3) 词组的搭配及习惯用法；(4) 对句意词义的正确理解。

2、命题原则：“单项填空”基本属语言知识题。其命题原则是：(1) 保证覆盖面要广；(2) 尽可能增加综合化的因素；(3) 尽可能增加语境化的因素。

3、命题特点：

(1) 知识覆盖面广。30 道选择题几乎覆盖了中学阶段所有的语法内容。即：名词、代词、冠词、形容词、副词、连词、介词、动词、非谓语动词、简单句、并列句、复合句、倒装、主谓一致、虚拟语气等。此外，还有词义辨异、习惯用语、情景会话用语等。

(2) 测试重点突出。单项选择题尽管覆盖面广，但其测试重点集中于动词、连词、词语搭配、词语辨异等内容。如：动词及非谓语动词所占比例逐年增加，1993 年共 14 题，占 35%，1994 年共 17 题，占 42.5%；连词 1993 年共 4 题，1994 年增至 5 题；词语搭配及习惯用法 1993 年共 7 题，1994 年增至 8 题。

(3) 情景交际题目逐年增加。1993 年共 9 题, 1994 年增至 12 题, 而 1991 年仅有 2 题。

(4) 侧重考查语言运用。单项填空已不单纯考语言知识、语法条目, 而是通过语境考查运用语言知识, 语法的能力, 例如:

①Canada is larger than ____ country in Asia. (NMET 91)

A. any B. any other C. other D. another

在同一范围比较用 any other, 而此句受 “in Asia” 语境的限制, “Canada” 不属 “Asia”, 故选 A.

②If you keep on, you'll succeed _____. (NMET 93)

A. in time B. at one time

C. at the same time D. on time

“in time” 一般为 “及时”, 但在此题中作 “总有一天”; “最后”, “终于” 解, 故选 A.

③I don't really work here; I _____ until the new secretary arrives. (NMET 94)

A. just help out B. have just helped out

C. am just helping out D. will just help out.

从前句 “I don't really work here” 可判断出说话者并不是此处的职员, 又从后句中可看出, 在新秘书到来之前, 说话者只是临时帮忙在干, 答案为 C. 还有如 NMET 93 第 24 题, NMET 94 第 12 题等, 是通过交际性语言设置微型语境来考查语言的运用能力。

(5) 测试题增加了综合化因素。从考查单一语言点到揉合数个语言点于一题, 借以考查综合运用语言的能力。例如:

①In the street, there was not a single person ____ she would turn for help. (NMET 92)

A. to whom B. who C. from whom D. that

此题将词组“turn to sb. for help”放在定语从句中，既考查词语的搭配，又考了定语从句的结构，加大了试题容量和难度。选 A.

②If there were no examinations, we should have ____ at school. (NMET 94)

A. a more happier time B. the happiest time
C. a much happier time D. much happiest time

此题考查：a) 对虚拟语气的理解；b) 比较级与最高级的辨义；c) have a happy time 词组。选 C.

(二) “单项填空题”的解题指导

“单项填空”的命题特点如前所述有广泛性、多样性、综合化等，解题似乎无一定之规，其实不然，本书编著者在对 学生进行能力培养中逐渐摸索出一些解题窍门，使学生在解题过程中思维活动更具科学性和创见性。

1、语感印象法

通过中学阶段数年积累，学生已初具辨认一些常见搭配、习语的能力，或者说对词语构成的一般规律有了粗浅了解。同时，良好语感的形成是建立在进行大量语言实践基础之上的，其中吟读、背诵尤为根本手段。做某些单项选择题时，不妨默诵之，让语感引路。例如：

(1) The captain ____ an apology to the passengers for the delay caused by bad weather. (NMET 93)

A. made B. said C. put D. passed

“to make an apology”一吟读即得，故选 A。

(2) We've worked out the plan, and now we must put it into ____ (NMET 92)

A. fact B. practice C. reality D. deed

熟记“put...into practice”，辨别“turn...into reality”，即选 B。

2、类比联想法

开拓思路，展开联想也是常用的解题办法之一。有时凭记忆于事无补时，可根据平时观察和积累的经验对所给材料进行合理的类比联想，从字面意义上加以引申。例如：

I ran ____ this word while I was reading yesterday.

A. across B. by C. out D. over

从字面意义看，选项 A “across” 有“交叉”之意。常识告诉我们，两线交叉 (across) 成“点”，即为“相遇”，正合题意。同时将其他各项引申则无此意，故选 A。

3、消元排斥法

从所给四个选项中排除干扰项，接近正确选项，缩小范围，提高命中率也是做题常用手段，即四减二到二减一。例如：

(1) It's hot here, would you mind my ____ the door?

A. to shut B. to open C. shutting D. opening

先由 mind 只接动名词 (doing) 排除 A, B (四减二)，然后根据上文 “It's hot here” 的语意限制，在剩余的两项中选 D (二减一)。

(2) He made ____ mistakes because he didn't go through

the test paper carefully.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

由“mistake”为可数名词复数先排除C和D，然后根据下文“because……carefully”的意义在A、B中选B。

4、逆向判断法

逆向判断法是在多空选择题中常使用的一种解题技巧。

例如：

He always did things _____, He _____ in solving a problem, so we say he is a _____.

- A. successful; success; succeed
- B. successful; succeeded; success
- C. successfully; succeeded; success
- D. successfully; success; succeeded

遇到多空选择题时，除采用常规的“顺向判断法”之外，还可采用“逆向判断法”，即从最后一个空开始选择的办法解题。此题可先采用“顺向判断法”进行选择。由题干中的动词“did”，可确定第一个空应选副词“successfully”，故先排除A和B，然后再从C和D中选择。如果不知道“succeed in doing sth.”这个动词搭配，可采用逆向判断的方法，即将第二空暂时放下，先考虑最后一个空。由冠词“a”可断定应选名词“success”。这样可确定在C和D中选D。遇到一些多空选择题时，假如拿不准第一个空该选哪一项，干脆从最后一项起始进行排除，这样可能会取得意想不到的效果。

5、语境判断法

利用上下文的特定意义，找出“信息词”，缩小选择的范围，提高准确率。例如：

(1) John plays football ____, if not better than, David.
(NMET 94)

A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well
as

“If not better”为插入语，也是解题的关键信息，由此可判断选 B。

(2) We all write ____, even when there's no much to say. (NMET 94)

A. now and then B. by and by
C. step by step D. more or less

此题是在语境中考查副词词组的辨异，从句“even when ...”是理解的关键，选 A。

(3) Unfortunately, I had ____ money with me.

A. little B. a little C. enough D. a lot of

“Unfortunately”是关键的信息词，若无此词，四个答案均可用，但此句中只有 A 才对。

6、逻辑判断法

有些选择题从语法结构或用词等来看，是正确的，但结合上下文去分析，语义不合逻辑，此时则必须吃透题干意思，选择既符合语法或用词正确，又符合逻辑意义的选项。例如：

I can't help ____ housework at home because I am busy preparing for the entrance examination.

A. doing B. to do C. done D. with doing

此题正确答案是 B。可能会受“can't help doing sth.”固定表达支配而选 A，然而从全句意义考虑就会发现用 A 项后意思是“因为我忙于备考，我情不自禁地干家务。”不合逻辑。

选B则是：“因为我忙于准备入学考试，不能帮助干家务。”

7、比较对照

(1) She doesn't speak ____ her friend; but her written work is excellent. (NMET 93)

- A. as well as B. so often as
C. so much as D. so good as

此题可用比较对照来鉴别各选项的正确与否。如果单从语法角度考虑，A、B、C都可作为答案（D项因“good”词性不符句法应被排除）。但因受“but her written work is excellent”这一特定语境所限，只能选A。“as well as”表示“她虽然口语不如她的朋友，但书面语却很出色。”另两项中的“often”，“much”都不能与“excellent”构成相对比的词义。

(2) —Would you like to come to dinner tonight?

—I'd like to, ____ I'm too busy.

- A. and B. so C. as D. but

由“I'm too busy”，可判断出前后为对比语意，故选D。

8、逐项分析法

当对所给选项无法直接确定答案时，利用题干提供的语境研究上下文关系，将选项置于空内逐一分析，去伪存真，得到正确答案，例如：

The necklace was still no where to be found, ____.

- A. even if they would search B. but they would search
C. for they would search D. Search as they would search

分析可得，题干所指为“寻找未得”。而A项“even if”

引导的从句所言非事实，是“即使有此可能”之意，与题干相悖，不能成立；B项则构不成对前句的否定承转关系。C项是为前面句子提供附加说明，与题干意思不符；只有D项为表示既成事实的让步状语从句，意为“尽管找了，但仍然找不到”。通过逐项分析，逐一排斥的方法解题，即使不懂得D项的意思（此项为倒装结构），也可认定为D。

9、猜测机遇法

高考单项填空题对一般考生来说，总难免会有个别题无从下手选择，这时可利用选项中正确答案的序号一般较均等出现的规律，去猜选在答题中用得最少的选项序号。

总之，做题的方法技巧可灵活多变，但扎实的语言功底是万万不可轻看的，此是根本。

“单项填空”试题精选

一、主谓一致

I、语法一致

1. Ours ____ a great Party.
A. are B. is C. was D. were
2. Between the two windows ____ a desk.
A. stand B. stands C. standing D. are standing
3. Such ____ his advice
A. is B. are C. be D. were
4. Such ____ his ideas at that time.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
5. ____ is fond of popular songs.
A. Many student B. Many of students
C. Many a student D. A good many students
6. More than one person ____ that kind of experience.
A. has had B. have had
C. are having D. is having

7. Both he and I ____ surprised when we heard the news.
A. was B. were C. was being D. have been
8. Both bread and butter ____ in that shop.
A. was sold B. were sold
C. is on sale D. has been on sale
9. The worker and writer ____ in their factory.
A. to work B. working C. work D. works
10. A cart and horse ____ seen in the distance.
A. are B. was C. were D. have been
11. Every teacher and every student ____ to come to the classroom immediately.
A. has told B. have been told
C. has been told D. have told
12. Many a boy and many a girl ____ it.
A. has seen B. have seen
C. were reading D. are reading
13. The soldiers each ____ a gun.
A. have B. has C. is making D. was making
14. Li Hong, as well as I ____ going to the cinema.
A. is B. am C. are D. will be
15. The mother rather than the sisters ____ responsible for it.
A. are B. is C. ought to D. were

16. Nothing but two story-books ____ given to Mary, and she was very fond of them.

A. was B. have been C. were D. has been

17. Nobody but John and Peter ____ in the classroom.

A. are B. were C. has been D. was

18. Mr Li together with his two sons ____ near the Children's Palace

A. lives B. live C. are living D. have lived

19. A woman with her husband, both looking anxious, ____ the guard to let them through.

A. asks B. was asked
C. was asking D. were asking

20. I, not you, ____ the right man to carry out the experiment.

A. am B. are
C. was being D. are going to be

21. My trousers ____.

A. is being washed B. is washed
C. was washed D. are being washed

22. A pair of shoes ____ under the bed.

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

23. The photos that you are looking at ____ in the park.

A. took B. were taken
C. is taken D. was taken