



赢定
高考

上海高考考案

上海科技教育出版社

英语





赢定 高考

上海高考考案

为上海考生度身定制的
高考复习用书

考点完全解读：

梳理归纳，提纲挈领

综合能力构建：

传授秘诀，尽显技巧

考题剖析：

经典真题，深度剖析

针对训练提高：

考题预测，仿真演练

ISBN 7-5428-4201-3



9 787542 842015 >

易文网：www.ewen.cc

ISBN 7-5428-4201-3/G·2426

定价：21.90 元

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

赢定高考. 英语: 上海高考考案/张莹娥主编. —上海:
上海科技教育出版社, 2006. 8

ISBN 7-5428-4201-3

I. 赢... II. 张... III. 英语课—高中—升学参考
资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 049545 号

赢定高考——上海高考考案 英 语

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出版发行: 上海世纪出版股份有限公司
上海科技教育出版社
(上海市冠生园路 393 号 邮政编码 200235)

网 址: www.ewen.cc
www.sste.com

经 销: 各地 新华书店
印 刷: 上海市印刷三厂
开 本: 787×1092 1/16
字 数: 400 000
印 张: 16.5
版 次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 版
印 次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印 数: 1—5 000
书 号: ISBN 7-5428-4201-3/G·2426
定 价: 21.90 元

关于本书

本书依据《全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海卷考试手册》编写，涵盖《考试手册》中的全部内容。每一单元分“考点完全解读”、“综合能力构建”、“考题剖析”、“针对训练提高”四个部分，由浅入深，各个击破。本书是本市名校高三把关教师的经验结晶。

考点完全解读

这一部分内容提纲挈领，完全解读高考每一考点中的知识内涵，是对高中所学知识的系统梳理与归纳，是高中三年课本知识的浓缩与提炼。

考点1 代词 both, all, none, no one 的辨析

考点完全解读

1. both 的用法: both 意为“两者”，动词用复数形式。both 可作主语、宾语、定语和同位语。在句子中，both 的位置在行为动词之前，be 动词、助动词或情态动词之后。如：

Both of the young men are pop singers. (主语)

She got angry with both of them. (宾语)

Both the suggestions make good sense. (定语)

We were both young. (同位语)

2. all 的用法: all 用于三者或三者以上，既可接可数名词，也可接不可数名词，视情况而定。另外，the 只能放在 all

语、宾语、定语、同位语之前。

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of the

ual in

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ot.

he co

; non

指人

在

综合能力构建

1. both 修饰名词时，如果名词前面有 my, the, these, those 等词，both 必须放在这些词的前面。如：

Both those flowers are in bloom.

综合能力构建

这一部分内容针对本单元的一些综合性问题展开全方位的讨论，强调知识点的如何运用，突出运用某一规律解题时的注意事项，尽显答题技巧，详述解题秘诀，并配以具体的例题讲解。

考题剖析

例题④ I had to buy _____ these books because I didn't know which one was the best. (2004 年上海市高考试题)

A. both B. none C. neither D. all

答案 本题应选 D。

理由 both 和 all 可作定语，修饰名词时，名词前可有 my, the, these, those 等词，none 不可作定语，neither 作定语只能修饰单数名词，故 B 和 C 错误。从下文中的 the best 可以判断出有不止两本书，故选 D。

注意 在含有 both 的并列句中，both 须放在

关键 判断出是两本还是三本以上的书。

例题⑤ We couldn't eat in a restaurant because _____ of us had money on us.

any... no
no one... any

one 后面不能接 A，句子就变成“每个人都有钱”。

全否

the

every

either

预测题 3

those

预测

the past

those of the past

Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____

the past

those of the past

Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____

the past

those of the past

Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____

the past

those of the past

考题剖析

这一部分内容列举了历届高考上海卷的典型试题，并兼收了全国卷中适合上海考生做的考题，所有考题给予了详细解答。这些试题突显了各考点的冷热变化情况，考生能从中感悟出命题教师的命题思路。

针对训练提高

预测题 1. I prefer green tea to _____

A. black tea B. the black C. that black D. black one

预测题 2. He got the gold medal after hard training, and _____ was not easy.

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

预测题 3. With the development of science, we will live in cities quite unlike _____ of the present.

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

预测题 4. Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____ of the past.

A. those B. that of the past C. those past D. those past

预测题 5. Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____ of the past.

A. those B. that of the past C. those past D. those past

预测题 6. Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____ of the past.

A. those B. that of the past C. those past D. those past

预测题 7. Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____ of the past.

A. those B. that of the past C. those past D. those past

预测题 8. Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____ of the past.

A. those B. that of the past C. those past D. those past

预测题 9. Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____ of the past.

A. those B. that of the past C. those past D. those past

预测题 10. Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____ of the past.

A. those B. that of the past C. those past D. those past

针对训练提高

这一部分内容针对本考点编排了一定量的高考预测题。这些预测题是与高考考题相关的同类变形题或拓展提高题，较好地契合了当前课改的理念，注重了知识形成的过程、概念的深刻理解，可以较好地评价考生的思维品质和学习能力，落实了情感、态度、价值观的三维课程目标，展示了今后高考试题可能的发展方向 and 考查重点。

D. pair

h more than _____ made of artificial

D. one

as _____ at the art museum.

D. those

one 与 a (an) 的区别:

不定冠词 a (an) 表示“类别”，数词 one 表示“数量”。比较:

I want a book. (一本书，不是一本)



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使用建议

第一版块 考点完全解读

如果考生对高一高二的学习内容已经有点淡忘的话,这部分内容不可不看。如果考生对以前学习的内容烂熟于胸,也可以跳过这一部分内容,直接进入下一版块。

不可不看

第二版块 综合能力构建

这一部分是关于基础知识综合运用内容,也是考试中考生不容易得高分,普遍感觉头疼的地方,因而考生一定要看这部分内容并细加体会。只有对所学知识融会贯通,举一反三,考试时才能熟练运用书上介绍的方法应对试卷中的难题。

一定要看

第三版块 考题剖析

考生可以自己解答题目,或者看书上名师的分析后再行解答。但无论采取哪一种方式,这些考题不可不做。如果都能自己解答,那么你离高分不远了。如果不能独立完成,那就要抓紧了,更有必要努力完成下一模块“针对训练提高”了。

不可不做

第四版块 针对训练提高

考生可以根据自己对每一个知识点的实际掌握情况,灵活选做这些预测题。

灵活选做

第1章

语法与词汇

考点1 代词 both, all, none, no one 的辨析

考点完全 解读

1. **both** 的用法: both 意为“两者”, 动词用复数形式。both 可作主语、宾语、定语和同位语。在句子中, both 的位置在行为动词之前, be 动词、助动词或情态动词之后。如:

Both of the young men are pop singers. (主语)

She got angry with both of them. (宾语)

Both the suggestions make good sense. (定语)

We were both young. (同位语)

2. **all** 的用法: all 用于三者或三者以上, 既可接可数名词, 也可接不可数名词, 视情况而定。另外, the 只能放在 all 的后面。all 可作主语、宾语、定语、同位语和状语。如:

All are in favour of the proposal.
(主语)

All of them were in tears at the news. (主语)

The boy ate all of the apple. (宾语)

All men have equal rights. (定语)

The students all agreed to make a trip to the scenic spot. (同位语)

He died all for the country. (状语)

3. **none** 的用法: none 意为“没有一个人或物”, 既可以指人又可以指物, 用于三者以上的否定。在句中可以作主语和宾语。如:

综合能力构建

1. both 修饰名词时, 如果名词前面有 my, the, these, those 等词, both 必须放在这些词的前面。如:

Both those flowers are in bloom.

Both the children laughed.

2. both 同人称代词连用时, 常放在人称代词后面作同位语, 后接人称代词时须加 of (即 both of + 人称代词宾格)。

比较:

They both go to work by bike. (正)

Both they go to work by bike. (误)

Both of them go to work by bike. (正)

We were both very tired. (正)

We both were very tired. (误)

Both of us were very tired. (正)



None of them know(s) the answer. (主语, 指人)

None can be done. (主语, 指物)

He met none of his friends. (宾语, 指人)

4. no one 的用法: no one 相当于 nobody, 只能指人, 后面一般不跟介词 of 构成的短语。如:

No one knows the secret.

考题剖析

例题 1 I had to buy _____ these books because I didn't know which one was the best. (2004 年上海市高考试题)

A. both B. none C. neither D. all

答案 本题应选 D。

理由 both 和 all 可作定语, 修饰名词时, 名词前可有 my, the, these, those 等词, none 不可作定语, neither 作定语只能修饰单数名词, 故 B 和 C 错误。从下文中的 the best 可以判断有不止两本书, 故选 D。



{ They will both be at home tonight.
We must both go there at once.

注意: 在疑问句的缩略答句中, both 须放在 be 动词、情态动词、助动词的前面。如:

—Were both of the cups broken?

—Yes, they both were.

3. all 和 whole 的用法与区别:

all 和 whole 都表示“全部的”、“完全的”、“所有的”的意思, 不同之处是:

1) 词序不同: all 修饰名词时, 词序为 all + 冠词/物主代词 + 名词; whole 修饰名词时, 紧靠名词。词序为冠词/物主代词 + whole + 名词。如: all the students, his whole attention

2) 在单数可数名词和不可数名词之前多用 whole, 在复数可数名词之前多用 all。如: the whole building, the whole truth, all the cars, all the books

3) 在表示时间 (day, week, month, year)、季节 (spring, summer, autumn, winter) 及月份等名词前, 用 whole 和 all 均可。但是, hour 和 century 只用 whole 修饰。

比较:

关键 判断出是两本还是三本以上的书。

例题 2 We couldn't eat in a restaurant because _____ of us had _____ money on us.

A. all... no B. any... no
C. none... any D. no one... any

答案 本题应选 C。

理由 本题要注意 no one 后面不能使用 of 引导的成分; 如果选择 A, 句子就成为了部分否定: 不是每一个人都有钱。因此选 C。

关键 none of us 为全否定; all of us... not... 为部分否定。

例题 3 Nanjing is a beautiful city. On _____ sides of the streets are giant trees.

A. all B. every
C. both D. either

答案 本题应选 C。

理由 “街道的两旁”有两种表示方法: on both sides of the streets 和 on either side of the streets。

关键 要注意 side 是单数还是复数。

针对训练
提 高

选择题

- 预测题 1. Please take a photo of _____.
A. both us B. both he and I C. us both D. neither of us
- 预测题 2. —What did you see under the table? —_____.
A. No one B. None C. Nothing D. Neither

- 预测题 3. —How many books are there on the table? —_____.
A. No one B. No many ones C. Nothing D. None

- 预测题 4. _____ of the apples are not rotten. Some of them can be eaten.
A. Both B. Few C. All D. A few

- 预测题 5. I'm thirsty. I want to drink some water, but there was _____ in the bottle.
A. nothing B. none
C. not D. no

- 预测题 6. They know little about Paris, because _____ of them has _____ been to France.
A. all... never
B. any... never
C. none... ever
D. no one... ever

- 预测题 7. Sarabeth had spent _____ studying.
A. the whole day
B. the all day
C. altogether a day
D. entirely a day

- 预测题 8. _____ the students of the class passed the examination.
A. Almost all of
B. Most all of
C. Most of all
D. Almost the whole

- 预测题 9. I did not choose any of the offerings, because I found _____ satisfactory.
A. neither of them
B. no one of them

- all (the) month all (the) spring
the whole month the whole spring
all May
the whole May

4) 在“数词+时间名词”前,可用 all 或 whole。如: all five weeks, the whole five weeks

5) 物质名词和复数名词前通常用 all。但这时用 the whole of +... 也可以。如:

- all water (正)
the whole water (误)
the whole of water (正)
all his books (正)
his whole books (误)
the whole of his books (正)

6) all+地名表示“全……的人”,而 the whole of+地名表示“全……的地方”。如:

- all China 全国人民
the whole of America 全美国

4. all 作代词,指人时相当于 all people, 接复数动词;指物时相当于 everything, 接单数动词。如:

- All is well. (=everything, 后跟单数动词,指物)
All are well. (=we, 后跟复数动词,指人)

5. all 直接修饰无限定名词时,表示“所有的”、“一切的”的意思。

比较:



C. either of them

D. none of them

预测题 10. She was left alone, with _____ to look after her.

A. someone

B. anyone

C. not one

D. no one

预测题 11. Of all my friends _____ is so diligent as Tom.

A. none

B. no one

C. either

D. neither

预测题 12. The seaman held the rope tightly in _____.

A. his both hands

B. both hands

C. neither hand

D. either hand

预测题 13. This law may please some, but not _____.

A. all

B. at all

C. any

D. every

预测题 14. I have only two eyes; _____ are good, but if I had six, I should need _____ to watch those children properly.

A. both... them all

B. two... all theirs

C. both... them both

D. two... their all

预测题 15. I wrote to Hans and Fritz, but _____.

A. every one of them hasn't replied yet

B. neither of them has replied yet

C. none has replied yet

D. nobody has replied yet

All books are not worth reading. 并非所有的书都值得读。(泛指所有的书)

All the books are worth your reading. 所有这些书都值得你读。(特指某个地方所有的书)

6. 主语是 both, all 或主语由 both, all 修饰时, 谓语的否定为部分否定, 意为: “并非……都”、“并不是每个……都”、“两个……并不都”。全部否定用 neither, none, nothing, nobody, no one 等。如:

All of us can't understand the poem.

我们大家并不都能够理解这首诗。

Both answers are not right. 两个答案并不都正确。

7. all 构成的惯用语:

in all 总共

all at once 突然

all the same to 一样

once and for all 只此一次

of all 在所有中……最

at all 根本(用于疑问、否定和条件句)

all in all 最重要的人或事

after all 毕竟

中译英

预测题 16. 并非所有的科学家都是天才。

预测题 17. 这两篇文章都不令人满意。

预测题 18. 这所大学向这对双胞胎兄弟提供奖学金。

预测题 19. 骑自行车者没有任何汽车司机遇到的麻烦。

预测题 20. 我们中谁也不曾经历过现代战争, 对它一无所知。

考点 2 代词 it, that, one, the one 的用法及区别

考点完全解读

1. **one(ones)**只能代替可数名词,不能代替不可数名词。**one**用来代替单数可数名词,相当于“a+名词”,所指的名词与前面提到的为同一类,而非同一物,是同类中的任何一个,为泛指。**ones**指代复数名词,不能单独出现,前面应有形容词修饰。如:

I have lost my pen, I think I must buy another one.

If you haven't got fresh milk, I'll take some tinned milk. (不可数名词重复原词)

I'd like to have some big apples instead of small ones.

2. **the one** 表示特指的人或物。如:

She doesn't like this pen, she likes the one you lent to Jim.

3. **it** 所指的名词就是前面提到的同一物,相当于“**the(this, that, my...)** + 名词”,为特指。如:

This is my new bike, I bought it last week. (it 指 new bike)

4. **that** 可以代替可数名词或不可数名词,所指的名词与前面提到的为同一类,非同一物,相当于“**the+名词**”,为特指。如:

The climate of my native town is not so warm as that of Taiwan.

考题剖析

例题 ① — Why don't we take a little break?

— Didn't we just have _____?

(2000 年全国高考试题)

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

答案 本题应选 C。

综合能力构建

1. **one** 可以指代人或物, **it** 一般代替一个具体的事物, **that** 只能代替物, 不能代替人。

比较: The new plan is better than the old one. (物)

A young man and an old one are walking down the road. (人)

The performance was wonderful; I like it very much. (物)

The book is less interesting than that you lent me last month. (物)

注意: 泛指的 **one** 的复数形式不是 **ones**, 而是 **some**。如:

If there are any noble men, I have met some. (正)

If there are any noble men, I have met ones. (误)

2. 如果所代替的是指物的单数可数名词, 可以用 **that** 或 **the one**。

比较: She preferred the seat here to that near the window. (正)

She preferred the seat here to the one near the window. (正)



理由 句中的 a break 是单数可数名词,且为泛指,故用 one 来代替。

关键 it 和 that 为特指;one 为泛指。

例题② The Parkers bought a new house but _____ will need a lot of work before they can move in. (2001 年全国高考试题)

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

答案 本题应选 B。

理由 在本句中,a house 是单数可数名词,it 表示“房子”,不能用 they。而 one 只能用于表示非特指的事物。

关键 ①判断代词指代的为单数还是复数。②it 所指的名词就是前面提到的同一物。

例题③ —Who knocked at the door?

—I've no idea. I just pretended nobody was at home. So I didn't ask who



A wall made of bricks is much firmer than that of mud. (误,泛指不能用 that 代替)

A wall made of bricks is much firmer than one of mud. (正)

3. one 可用 the, this, that, any, some, each, every, which 和形容词修饰,但一般不可用序数词或某些指示词修饰;通常不说 these ones, those ones, either one, neither one, all ones, both ones, six ones。one 和 ones 不可直接与名词所有格、形容词性物主代词和数词连用,必须要其他修饰语,可以说 these black ones, some better ones, either large one, both long ones, six wounded ones。如:

Your new dictionary seems thicker than Mary's one. (误)

Your new dictionary seems thicker than Mary's old one. (正)

4. one 可以与定冠词或不定冠词连用,可以有前置定语或后置定语,that 不可有前置定语,但必须有后置定语。如:

She is looking for a house; she likes one with a garage.

The book is an easy one.

The paper she wrote is better than that he read.

_____ was.

A. he B. that

C. she D. it

答案 本题应选 D。

理由 在不知道别人性别时,只能用 it 作为代词出现。

关键 it 可用于指代事物、动物、婴儿或未知的人。

例题④ Mr Zhang gave the text books to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.

A. the ones

B. ones

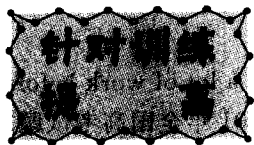
C. some

D. the others

答案 本题应选 A。

理由 本句中 the ones 指代文中特指的复数名词 the text books,并且后跟定语从句,此处 the ones 相当于 those。

关键 判断指代的名词是单数还是复数,是特指还是泛指。



选择题

预测题 1. I prefer green tea to _____.

- A. black tea B. the black C. that black D. black one

预测题 2. He got the gold medal after hard training, and _____ was not easy.

- A. which B. he C. it D. these

预测题 3. With the development of science, we will live in cities quite unlike _____ of the present.

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

预测题 4. Today's cinemas differ greatly from _____.

- A. the past B. that of the past C. those of the past D. those past

预测题 5. —May I help you with some shoes, sir?

—Yes, I'd like to try on those brown _____.

- A. one B. ones C. two D. pair

预测题 6. A sofa made of real leather costs much more than _____ made of artificial leather.

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

预测题 7. I never saw such wonderful oil paintings as _____ at the art museum.

- A. that B. ones C. these D. those

预测题 8. They are going to the dining hall as _____ will soon be breakfast time.

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

预测题 9. There are, of course, bad teachers as well as _____.

- A. good one B. some good C. good ones D. those good

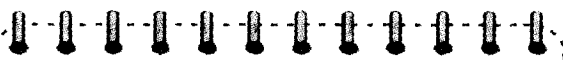
预测题 10. A good book is _____ for the benefit of readers.

- A. that B. the one C. one D. this

预测题 11. We need a more capable leader, _____ with strong will as well as good humour.

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

预测题 12. Jack has failed in the exam.



5. one 与 a (an) 的区别:

a) 不定冠词 a (an) 表示“类别”, 数词 one 表示“量别”。比较:

I want a book. (一本书, 不是一本杂志、字典等)

I want one book. (一本书, 不是两本或三本书等)

b) 以 one 开头的定语从句前不加介词, 以 a (an) 开头的定语从句前要加介词。比较:

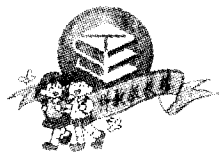
I met her one hot evening in August.

I met her on a hot evening in August.

6. 在下面的句子中, one 表示“某一个”, 相当于 a。如:

He met one Miss Jane on the way.

7. 在书面语中, 要用 that 和 those 代替 the one 和 the ones.



Have you heard about _____?

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

预测题 13. Even if they are on sale, these tables are equal in price to _____, if not more expensive than, at the other store.

- A. anyone B. the others C. that D. the ones

预测题 14. Is this a book on farming? If so, I want to borrow _____.

- A. this B. one C. it D. the one

预测题 15. When he was in Paris, he found _____ important to learn French.

- A. that B. it C. very D. how

中译英

预测题 16. 一个人不应该害怕别人指出他的错误。

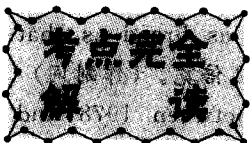
预测题 17. 如果你没有打字机,我可以借你一台。

预测题 18. 橱窗里的那顶帽子很美。我想试一试。

预测题 19. 你这张照片比你照相册里的那张好得多。

预测题 20. 我的鞋和你昨天穿的一样。

考点 3 倍数的表达



1. 英语中“2 倍、3 倍”等的表示法。
2. 倍数比较的表示法。
3. 分数或百分数用于表示倍数。
4. 其他倍数表示法:

1) increase (rise, go up, grow) + by + 数字百分比或倍数,表示增加了百分之……, 如:

The output of steel went up by three times over the previous year. 钢产量比上一年增加了 3 倍。

2) decrease (drop, fall, reduce, go down) + by + 数词, 如:

The cost of TV sets has dropped by 50%. 电视机的成本下降了 50%。

3) 倍数 + what + 从句, 如:

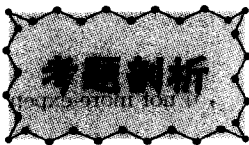
The industrial output in the factory is more than 30 times what it was in 1970. 这家工厂的工业产量是 1970 年的 30 多倍。

综合能力构建

1. 2 倍常用 twice, double 表示,译为“翻一番”或“为……的 2 倍”;3 倍及 3 倍以上常用基数词 + times 表示,如 three times, 译为“增加 2 倍,增至 3 倍”或“为……的 3 倍”。如:

You are twice her age. 你比她的年龄大 1 倍。

The driver demanded double the usual fare. 司机要了比平常多 1 倍的车费。



例题① The number of the employees has grown from 1,000 to 1,200. This means it has risen _____ 20 percent.

(1999年上海市高考试题)

- A. by B. at C. to D. with

答案 本题应选 A。

理由 此题考核 rise + by + 百分数, 表示增加了 20%。

关键 注意介词 by 与表示增加或减少这类词汇搭配时的用法。

例题② Americans eat vegetables per person today _____ as they did in 1910.

(2002年上海市春季高考试题)

- A. more than twice
B. twice as many
C. twice as many as
D. more than twice as many

答案 本题应选 B。

理由 此题在题干中有 as, 考查“X times + as + 形容词或副词原级 + as”的倍数表示法。

关键 要注意选项与题干的正确搭配。

例题③ The house rent is expensive. I've got about half the space I had at home and I'm paying _____ here.

(2003年上海市高考试题)

- A. as three times much
B. as much three times
C. much as three times
D. three times as much

答案 本题应选 D。

理由 此题是考查倍数表示法: X times + as + 形容词或副词原级 + as, 故选 D。

关键 要掌握倍数正确的表达方法。

例题④ At a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain.

(2005年上海市高考试题)

- A. three times the size as
B. the size three times of
C. three times as the size of
D. three times the size of



He has paid three times the usual price.
他付了正常价格 3 倍的钱。

2. double 用于表示 2 倍, 可作名词、形容词、副词和动词。如:

He is double her age. 他的岁数比她大 1 倍。(作形容词)

Ten is the double of five. 10 是 5 的 2 倍。(作名词)

This river is double as broad as that one. 这条河有那条河的 2 倍宽。(作副词)

The price doubled between 1978 and 1990. 在 1978 至 1990 年间, 价格上涨了 1 倍。(作动词)

3. double(包括 twice, three times 等)表示倍数时, 要放在定冠词、形容词性物主代词或名词所有格前。如:

double the output, twice his strength, three times John's usual cost

4. 倍数比较的表示法有三种:

1) X times + as + 形容词或副词原级 + as 表示 A 是 B 的 X 倍(或净增加 X-1 倍); 减少 (X-1)/X。如:

Room A is twice as wide as Room B.
A 房间的宽度是 B 房间的 2 倍。(即 A 比 B 宽 1 倍)