



主精于勤，贵于路：行成于思，毁于随。

OK! 弟子已经收到! OK! OK!



专题一

听力

一、高考英语听力测试的命题特点

1. 强调口头语高的真实性

听力测试的材料一般源于现实生活中真实材料，具备真实的语境、真实的动机、真实的情感/情绪、真实的交际策略。材料多为日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、时事、人物、科普等。

2. 强调对材料的整体理解

听力测试的目的是考查考生在语篇层面对听力材料的理解能力，这种理解必须建立在语篇的整体理解上。因为无论是对话，还是独白，没有整体的感知，是不可能确切理解的。

3. 强调对材料的具体把握

在整体理解的基础上，要求考生把听的重点放在有目的的获取信息上。在获取信息的过程中，考生应在语篇整体理解的前提下把各种具体信息联系起来，对材料有一个整体感知。

4. 强调听力技能的熟练运用

听力测试不仅要求考生能迅速准确的听懂内容，而且还要对获取的信息作出分析、归纳，乃至由表及里作出推理，另外，还要求有一定的速记能力以及对单词的准确拼写。由于高考语料的真实性，这就要求考生非常熟练地使用各种听的技能。

二、高考英语听力应试技巧

1. 快速浏览试题及选项，预测材料内容和答案，做到心中有数

由于听力测试本身的特点，根据所听到的信息进行答题，这就要求考生在听的时候注意力要高度集中，尽量捕捉到与题目相关的重要信息，想要全部听懂或记下朗读内容是不容易的。所以，快速浏览试题及选项，并借此预测材料内容是至关重要的。

预先猜题，就是分析试题所给的三个选项，利用其相同部分来判断材料所涉及的话题或中心，然后再利用选项的不同之处来确定所听材料的重点，以

缩小听录音时捕捉主要信息的范围。

2. 抓住关键词句，找主要意思，有的放矢

在听的过程中，要将所有的注意力集中在正确捕捉关键词句上。

(1)对于简短的对话和补充完整信息题，要根据问题的类型在听的过程中捕捉关键词句。

(2)长段对话或独白往往句子长内容多，关键词句既多又散，捕捉关键信息存在一定的困难。但要记住，并不是材料中的每个词都十分重要，个别词甚至有些句子听不懂，并不会影响到对全文的理解。高考听力测试常常考查的是一些重要的信息，如人物(who)、事件(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、方式(how)、程度(how long, how soon, how much)、数字(how many/how much)、选择(which...)等。要根据试卷上的内容来确定关键词、句，千万不要把太多的时间花在某个生词和难句上。另外，与选项无关的信息可以放过不予理睬。

3. 边听、边记、边做，快速准确答题

因为听力材料朗读的速度和平时说话语速相近，听的次数仅一遍或两遍，有些内容比较复杂(如进行数字计算)，脑子里可能一下子反映不过来，这时不妨以速记或者简写的形式把重要的信息记下来，这对后面的答题会有很大的帮助。对于放两遍的材料，边听边记不但可以防止已听到的信息立刻忘记，而且还可以把第二次听到的信息与第一次的对照核实，做出必要的修改，最后敲定答案。

除了上述主要技巧外，在做听力题时良好平稳的心态也是很重要的，千万不能因个别词句没听清楚而紧张慌乱，导致大脑产生抑止，结果什么也听不明白。

任何一种好的方法和技巧都必须通过大量的实践方能真正掌握并运用自如，所以平时和考前一定要进行足量的听力实战训练。





主精于勤。善于疑：行成于思，毁于随。

OK！弟子已经收到！OK！OK！



第一节 如何了解主旨大意

点击目标

——提出复习的重难点！

任何一段对话或独白总会围绕一个主旨或一个中心展开。这类题目考查考生是否具备听懂录音材料的主要内容和主题思想的能力。

解读例题

——透视命题诀窍！

你将看到：

What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Exam results. B. Time for the exam.
C. Changes of class hours.

你将听到：

M: Right class. There're some changes to your exam timetable. Your maths exam will be changed to the next day.

W: You mean the 18th?

M: Yes, and the exam will start and end one hour earlier.

解析：男士一开始就说明了他讲话的主题：“你们的考试时间表有些变化”，随后的对话内容都是围绕这一主题展开的。

答案：B.

该类题目的特点是有时主旨和大意较明确，只需快速捕捉；有时会贯穿整个对话或独白，需要考生听完材料之后快速归纳、概括。问题多为 what-question 形式。

常见的提问形式有：

- What are the two speakers talking about?
What is the talk mainly about?
What is the main idea / topic of the talk?
What does the talk mainly discuss?
What is the woman doing?

体验方法

——品味专家提供的练习！

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A child. B. A room.

C. A present.

录音稿：

W: Bill, that's a loving painting in your living room.

M: I'm glad you like it. It's a Christmas gift from my son.

W: Well, it's beautiful. Your son has a good taste.

解析：会话的双方一直在谈论一幅画——男士的儿子作为礼物送的画。

答案：C.

2. What are they talking about?

- A. Homework. B. Computer.

C. Books.

录音稿：

M: Wow! Your homework looks great.

W: Thanks. I did it on my computer.

M: But come to think of it, didn't Mrs Sawyer tell us we had to write it in our books?

W: Oh, no. You are right. Oh, what time am I going to do it now?

解析：从信息句 “Your homework looks great.” 可得出答案。

答案：A.

3. What are the speakers probably talking about?

- A. A telephone. B. An automobile.

C. A refrigerator. D. An elevator.

录音稿：

W: Oh, that's too bad. It's out of order again!

M: Sorry, madam, but you have to walk up the stairs today.

解析：从信息 “out of order” 和 “walk up the stairs” 可得出答案。

答案：D.

4. What's the woman doing?

- A. Making suggestions.

B. Making up excuses.

C. Making requests.

录音稿：

M: Hi, Linda. Do you want to have dinner with me tomorrow night?

W: Tomorrow night? I'm really sorry, but I can't. I have to stay home and study.

M: Oh, that's too bad. How about Friday night then?

解析：从信息句 “I'm really sorry, but I can't. I have to stay home and study.” 可得出答案。

答案：B.



坐轿不动，轿子摇；行成于思，毁于随。



OK! 弟子已经收到! OK! OK!



5. What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. A football player. B. A football team.
C. A football match.

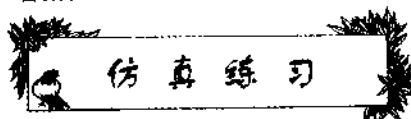
录音稿:

W: Do you know that Michael Owen has won France's football golden ball prize?

M: Not a surprise. He has scored 20 goals this season.

解析: 对话双方一直在谈论 Michael Owen 这个人: 得奖、射进 20 个球。

答案: A.



仿真练习

A 级

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. What is the man doing?
A. He is making a telephone call.
B. He is looking for a company.
C. He is applying for a job.
- () 2. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Their past. B. Their hometown.
C. A TV play.
- () 3. What are they doing now?
A. They are having a rest.
B. They want to keep something.
C. They are climbing a hill.
- () 4. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. How to take photos.
B. The weather.
C. Father's promise.
- () 5. What are they talking about?
A. Writing English.
B. Reading English.
C. Learning English.
- () 6. What is the man doing?
A. He is asking the way.
B. He is doing some shopping.
C. He is seeing a doctor.
- () 7. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Movies. B. Races.
C. Countries.
- () 8. What are they talking about?
A. Their new room.
B. The polluted air in the room.
C. The school.
- () 9. What are the man and woman doing?

- A. They are seeing a film.
B. They are playing baseball.
C. They are watching TV.

- () 10. What are the two speakers doing?
A. Walking down the hill.
B. Climbing stairs.
C. Discussing a trip.

B 级

听下面 10 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后都有 1 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读这个小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

- () 1. What is the dialogue about?
A. A robbery. B. An accident.
C. A library.
- () 2. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A flight timetable.
B. The way to Union Street.
C. Hiring a taxi.
- () 3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Plans. B. Films.
C. Shopping.
- () 4. What are the boy and the girl talking about?
A. Their school life.
B. Their summer vacation.
C. Their trips back home.
- () 5. What is main topic of the talk?
A. They'll be late for class.
B. They must cut ahead.
C. Everyone must obey the rules.
- () 6. What are they discussing about?
A. How to spend the weekend.
B. Where to go that evening.
C. What to do on Sunday evening.
- () 7. What are Jane and Mary talking about?
A. Cooking.
B. The Capital Building.
C. The fire of the Capital Building.
- () 8. What is the dialogue mainly about?
A. An exam. B. A volleyball game.
C. A play.
- () 9. What are they talking about?
A. The program DISCOVERY.
B. A football game.
C. Things to do tonight.
- () 10. What is the main purpose of the speech?
A. Saying goodbye to their schoolmates.
B. Expressing their hope for the future.
C. Thanking their parents and teachers.



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OK! 茅子已解出到! OK! OK!



第二节 如何获取具体事实或细节

点击目标

——提出复习的重难点!

具体事实或细节是为了说明和解释主旨，如时间、地点、人物、原因、目的、结果、数量、价格、比较等，把握具体事实或细节是对语段主旨理解不可缺少的内容。获取具体事实或细节题在听力考试中较多，它要求考生在理解整个语段的基础上，听懂语段中的某个具体事实或具体细节。

解读例题

——透视命题诀窍!

你将看到:

What will the woman probably do tonight?

- A. See a film. B. Go to a concert.
C. Do some shopping.

你将听到:

M: What are you doing tonight, Rosy? Will you go to the concert with me?

W: I don't really know. I was supposed to meet Jack in the cinema but I don't feel like going now. I think I'll go shopping instead.

解析: 对话谈论的是女士今晚要做的的事情, 里面有一个关键词语“go shopping instead”, 把握该词语, 很快就能获取“她要‘Do some shopping’”这一事实。

答案: C.

就具体事实或细节提问, 常见的问题是五个 W、一个 H (即 who, when, where, which, why 及 how)。考生要抓住对话或独白中用以说明和解释主旨的一些具体信息, 如: 时间、地点、人物、原因、结果、目的、数量、价格以及发生了什么事、如何发生的、发生了什么变化、怎么变化的等。材料往往出现较多的信息, 要求考生善于分辨, 排除干扰, 很多情况下要对所听到的信息做简单的处理。

这类题目解题关键是要能准确地捕捉到语段中所提供的关键词句, 把握了关键词句, 对于迅速、准确地答题起着非常重要的作用。

体验方法

——品味专家提供的练习!

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从

题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What time is it now?

- A. 2:30. B. 2:20.
C. 2:10.

录音稿:

M: Have you got the right time? I think my watch is wrong.

W: Em..., it's 2:30.

M: Ahh. My watch says twenty past.

W: Well, it's ten minutes slow then.

解析: 该题要求对所时间进行判定。会话中有两个关键信息“it's 2:30”和“my watch says twenty past”, 据此可得出答案。

答案: A.

2. Why will the woman stay home in the evening?

- A. To wait for a call.
B. To catch a ball game on TV.
C. To have dinner with a friend.

录音稿:

M: We could go to a ball game this evening or would you rather eat in a restaurant and then see a film?

W: To tell the truth, I can't really go anywhere this evening, because I'm expecting an important phone call.

解析: 通过表示原因的 because 从句可知原因。

答案: A.

3. Where will the woman first go after work?

- A. The cinema. B. The market.
C. The restaurant.

录音稿:

M: Are you and Ann going straight to the restaurant from work tonight?

W: Actually I am leaving work early because I need to do some shopping in the market, and after that, I am going to meet Ann outside the cinema. She doesn't know where the restaurant is, you know.

解析: 听清“Actually I am leaving work early because I need to do some shopping in the market”就能够很快得出答案。另外, 还可通过“after that”来印证答案。

答案: B.

4. How is the woman going to the airport?

- A. By taxi. B. By train.



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C. By bus.

录音稿:

M: How are you going to the airport on Wednesday, Betty?

W: I'm going to take the bus. I can get off just outside the airport. A taxi is too expensive.

解析: 从信息句 "I'm going to take the bus." 可知答案。

答案: C.

5. What gift will the woman probably get for Mary?

A. A schoolbag. B. A record.

C. A theatre ticket.

录音稿:

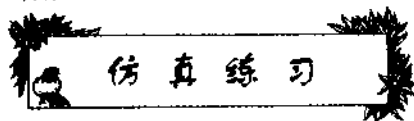
W: Have you got any idea what to buy for Mary's birthday?

M: Well, I'll get her a new schoolbag, and I promise to take her to a film. What about you?

W: Oh, I haven't decided yet. I'll probably buy her that new music record, as she likes it so much.

解析: 从信息句 "I'll probably buy her that new music record" 可知答案。

答案: B.



仿真练习

A 级

听下面10段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. How much is the yellow cap?
A. £ 15. B. £ 12.
C. £ 24.
- () 2. When did John go to Washington?
A. Monday. B. Tuesday.
C. Wednesday.
- () 3. Why didn't Sandy accept the invitation?
A. She's afraid to go out at night.
B. She had to do some baking.
C. She wanted to get ready for a plane trip.
- () 4. How did the woman know it would be fine the next day?
A. She had heard the weather report on TV.
B. Tom had told her about it.
C. She had learned it from the radio.
- () 5. How is the woman going to the Student Centre?
A. By bus. B. By taxi.
C. On foot.

() 6. Who is going to watch the programme?

A. The man. B. The woman.

C. They both.

() 7. What's the woman's problem?

A. She can't decide how to go.

B. She can't drive herself.

C. She doesn't like travelling by train.

() 8. What will the woman do this evening?

A. Meet her mother at the airport.

B. Say good-bye to her Mum at the airport.

C. Fly to another city together with her Mum.

() 9. What did Paul do this morning?

A. He had a history lesson.

B. He had a chemistry lesson.

C. He attended a meeting.

() 10. Where is the lake?

A. To the east of the village.

B. To the north of the village.

C. To the west of the village.

B 级

听下面10段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后都有1个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有5秒钟的时间阅读这个小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

- () 1. What will the woman do first?
A. Clean the office. B. Type something.
C. See the man off.
- () 2. Why couldn't the woman find the repair shop?
A. She missed the right turn.
B. The man gave her the wrong direction.
C. She was a bad driver.
- () 3. Why did Mary Call?
A. To put off an appointment.
B. To make an appointment.
C. To check an appointment.
- () 4. How will the man go to the place?
A. By bus. B. On foot.
C. In his car.
- () 5. Where did the woman come from?
A. Britain. B. London.
C. Australia.
- () 6. Who carries more according to the conversation?
A. The woman. B. The man.
C. We don't know.
- () 7. How much will the man pay for the apartment each year?



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OK! OK!



- A. 600 dollars. B. 7,200 dollars.
C. 3,000 dollars.

- () 8. What will they do after the people they are expecting arrive?
A. They will have a birthday party for Linda.
B. They will have dinner together.
C. They will go for a picnic.
- () 9. What time does the man suggest the woman start off?
A. Two hours before the plane takes off.
B. Two and a half hours before the plane

takes off.

- C. Three hours before the plane takes off.
- () 10. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. The shop assistants see to the safety of the supermarket.
B. You should wait for your turn to be served.
C. It's necessary to carry things they want to buy with a basket.

第三节 如何进行推理与判断

点击目标

——提出复习的重难点!

推理与判断类题是听力测试中难度较大的题。它分为两类:

1. 判断人物身份和人物之间的关系:根据听力内容所提供的人物言谈和行动,或根据听力内容中所提供的人物相互间的活动交往及语言交流,判断对话发生的背景、地点、人物的身份以及人物之间的关系。

2. 辨别说话人的意向、暗示、观点、态度、要求等:这类题往往在谈话或独白中没有直接提到,而是隐含在字里行间,需要根据听到的内容进行推理、判断,然后选出正确答案。

解读例题

——透视命题诀窍!

你将看到:

【例1】What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Clerk and guest.
B. Nurse and patient.
C. Manager and secretary.

你将听到:

M: Excuse me, there's a problem with my room.

W: And what is the problem?

M: I asked for a non-smoking room and I don't have one. My room smells like a cigarette's smoke. Could you change my room, please?

W: Let me see. I'm sorry. But we don't have any more non-smoking rooms. We won't charge

you for your room tonight.

解析:该题要求对会话中的男士和女士的身份作出判断,可从女士的话“we won't charge you for your room tonight”得出答案。

答案:A.

做判断对话发生的背景、地点、人物身份以及人物关系题时,首先要快速浏览问题和三个选项,激活三个选项中的二类(种)人物有关的场景和词语,预测对话的内容是与背景、地点、人物的职业、身份有关,还是与对话者的关系有关,然后集中注意力捕捉能够表明人物职业或关系的关键词或语句,“顺藤摸瓜”,以便快速作出判断。

有关人物身份和人物关系的常见提问方式:

What is the (possible/probable) relationship between the speakers?

Who are the speakers?

Who is the man they are talking about?

Who do you think the man is?

What does the man do?

What's the man's job?

Who did it?

你将看到

【例2】What do we learn about the man?

- A. He slept well on the plane.
B. He had a long trip.
C. He had a meeting.

你将听到:

W: Good morning, Mr. Li. Did you sleep well last night after your long flight?

M: Good morning. Yes, I did. I feel totally rested and now I am ready for our meeting.

解析:从信息词语“after your long flight”可推断答案。本题很容易错选A项,这里要特别注意的是所提问题“What do we learn about the man?”(我们从男士那儿得知什么?)而不是问“What did he do?”



主精于勤。莫于疏：行成于思，毁于随。

OK! 弟子已经收到! OK! OK!



回答前者是对话中没有直接提到的信息，而回答后者是对话中已直接提到的。另外，从A项的状语on the place, 也能排除此项。

答案:B.

推理判断题就是对所提供的信息进行综合、归纳，最后作出推断。这类题目所问的必定是言外之意，这就决定了此类题目中的原词一般不作正确答案。因此，做该类型的题目，应尽力不去选择含有原词的选项。这类题目的难度较大，是因为这类题的提问角度必然意味着发生替换，意味着对对话原文到字面要绕很多圈子。只有真正听懂了所给材料的意思，理清思路，才能正确的判断、合理的推测，选出正确的答案。

推理判断类题常见的主要提问形式有：

What do we learn from the conversation?

What does the conversation tell us?

What does the man mean?

What can we conclude from the man's reply?

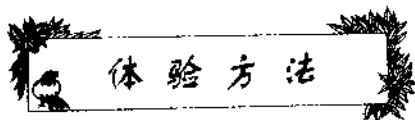
What's their opinion of Linda's brother?

Why can't the woman find the book?

What is the man doing?

What happened to the woman?

What will the weather be like?



——品味专家提供的练习!

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Who is Chris Paine?

A. A computer engineer.

B. A book seller.

C. A writer.

录音稿：

M: I like to read Chris Paine.

W: So do I. I hear he writes on his computer. And his new book will come out next week.

M: Great! I'll get one as soon as it's out.

解析：可从女士话中的“he writes on his computer. And his new book will come out next week”得出结论。

答案:C.

2. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. He's anxious to see his sister.

B. He wrote to his sister last month.

C. He's expecting a letter from his sister.

录音稿：

M: I haven't heard from my sister since last month.

W: Don't worry, Charlie. Letters from the United States can be slow sometimes.

解析：从信息句“I haven't heard from my sister since last month.”和“Don't worry.”推知。

答案:C.

3. What do we know about the man?

A. He is making coffee.

B. He has a pain in his hands.

C. He is busy painting.

录音稿：

W: I love a cup of coffee, would you make some please, Bob?

M: Well, I like to, but I haven't finished painting the door yet. I'm afraid there is a paint all over my hands.

解析：从对话中得知，女士要男士泡杯咖啡，男士说门还没漆完，手上到处都是漆，由此可以推断男士忙于油漆。

答案:C.

4. What can we learn from this conversation?

A. The woman does not get along well with the man.

B. The woman does not get along well with her roommate.

C. The man will talk with the woman's roommate.

录音稿：

M: Sue, how is your new roommate?

W: She really makes me angry.

M: What happened?

W: She's always making loud noises at midnight. When I remind her she is always rude.

解析：从信息句“When I remind her she is always rude.”可以推断出答案。

答案:B.

5. What does the man think of the play?

A. He thinks highly of it.

B. He doesn't like it.

C. He didn't go to watch the play.

录音稿：

W: What do you think of the play last night?

M: I should have stayed home.

解析：对话中用了一个虚拟语气结构 should have stayed home(本该待在家里)，这就是说，说话者后悔去看演出了，可见他并不喜欢这个演出。

答案:B.



主精于勤，莫于惰：行成于思，毁于随。

OK! 茅子已经收到! OK! OK!



仿真练习

A 级

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. Who is the woman talking to?
A. A house painter. B. A mailman.
C. A cook.
- () 2. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Mother and son.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Husband and wife.
- () 3. What is Lily?
A. A secretary. B. A manager.
C. A vice president.
- () 4. What is John now?
A. A salesman. B. A store manager.
C. A bank clerk.
- () 5. What are the speakers?
A. Students. B. Workers.
C. Teachers.
- () 6. How does the man feel about the woman?
A. She should be careful about her money.
B. She shouldn't buy the green suit.
C. She should find another job to make money.
- () 7. What does the man want the woman to do?
A. Open the window a little bit.
B. Leave the window closed.
C. Tell her how he's feeling.
- () 8. What does the man mean?
A. She can use his car.
B. She can borrow someone else's car.
C. She can't borrow his car.
- () 9. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man couldn't find a parking lot.
B. It was hard to find a place to park.
C. The woman was worried about her late arrival.
- () 10. What do we learn from this conversation?
A. The woman can't decide whether to go to New Orleans or to stay at home.
B. The woman's experience during her last trip was not very pleasant.
C. The man enjoys traveling a lot.

B 级

听下面 10 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后都有 1 个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读这个小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

- () 1. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Classmates.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Strangers.
- () 2. Who is the woman most probably speaking to?
A. A passenger. B. A railway man.
C. A conductor.
- () 3. What's the relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Boss and clerk.
B. Customer and waitress.
C. Manager and secretary.
- () 4. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. They are close friends.
B. They are customer and cameraman.
C. They are reader and writer.
- () 5. Who's Jake?
A. Tina's brother. B. Tom's friend.
C. Tina's boyfriend.
- () 6. What does the woman think of the price?
A. Expensive. B. Reasonable.
C. Cheap.
- () 7. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man is making complaint to the woman.
B. The man is making some suggestions to the woman.
C. The man is satisfied after talking to the woman.
- () 8. What's the result of the dialogue?
A. The policeman punished David.
B. Nobody saw him, so he drove away.
C. He stopped in front of the traffic lights.
- () 9. Why does the man want to have a leave?
A. His mother needs to be looked after.
B. He wants to study at home.
C. His mother asks him to be with her.
- () 10. Why won't they be able to see Swan together?
A. They haven't booked seats yet.
B. Jack will have to leave London.
C. They will have to leave for the airport.



主精于始。善于终：行成于思，毁于随。

OK! 弟子已经收到! OK! OK!



第四节 如何补充完整信息

点击目标

——提出复习的重难点!

补充完整信息题型是根据所听到的材料内容，每空用不超过三个单词完成所给的表格。解题的关键是在理解材料的大意的基础上，能准确地捕捉到所需要的信息补充完整所给表格。

(一)

(湖南 2005 高考说明样题) 听下面一段材料，将第 18 至第 20 三个小题的信息补充完整，每小题不超过三个单词。听材料前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 15 秒钟的作答时间。本段材料读两遍。

Learning from Adventure

Purpose

to improve 18 skills

Activities

lectures and 19 activities

Form of test

a full report on performance

Time arrangement

12 days in July

Charge

20

录音稿:

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I want to take a little of your time to let you know about a short training program the company is now planning. The program is called "Learning from Adventure" and it is designed to develop your leadership skills. There will be lectures on public relations and management as well as outdoor activities such as mountain climbing, distance running and camping. At the end of the program the company will receive a full report on your performance. You'll sure improve your ability to help others to realize their goals and deal with difficult tasks under difficult conditions. The program will last 12 days in July, and you don't have to pay for it. If you are interested, please write your name on this piece of paper after the meeting. Thank you.

解析:

18. 根据信息句 "...it is designed to develop your

leadership skills." 答题。答案: leadership.

19. 根据信息句 "There will be lectures on public relations and management as well as outdoor activities such as mountain climbing, distance running and camping." 答题。答案: outdoor.

20. 根据信息句 "...and you don't have to pay for it." 归纳答案并填写。因为题目要求每空不超过三个单词，故不能按听力材料原文填写。答案: free / pay for nothing.

(二)

(上海 2004 高考题) You will hear the following conversation. The conversation will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet. (注: 该说明有改动)

What does the man want to rent? A one - bedroom apartment with a 21. How much does the man intend to pay? 22 dollars. How can the man go to the university? By 23. What two factors may decide the rent? The 24.

录音稿

W: Hi, what can I do for you?

M: Yes, I've come to inquire about renting a university apartment.

W: What sort of apartment are you looking for?

M: Ur, an apartment with a bedroom and a small bathroom.

W: Well, that shouldn't be any problem. What sort of price were you thinking of?

M: Could you give me some idea?

W: Certainly. It ranges from \$ 240 to \$ 480 a month.

M: Oh, I see. If I pay \$ 240 a month, what kind of apartment can I have?

W: You need to share with 2 other students and travel 3 miles to the university.

M: Three miles on foot?

W: You don't have to. There's a subway station just in front of the apartment.

M: That sounds OK to me. I'll take that one. By the way, what kind of facilities does it have? I mean, is there any television or refrigerator?

W: I'm afraid not. The service and facilities depend



主料干点。 辅料：行成干点，干子随。

OK! 干子已经收到! OK! OK!



on how much you pay.

M: OK. I understand. Thank you very much for your information.

解析:

21. 根据信息句 "... an apartment with a bedroom and a small bathroom." 答题。答案: small bathroom。

22. 根据信息句 "If I pay \$240 a month, what kind of apartment can I have?" 答题。答案: 240。

23. 根据信息句 "There's a subway station just in front of the apartment." 答题。答案: subway。

24. 根据信息句 "The service and facilities depend on how much you pay." 答题。答案: service and facilities。



解 读 例 题

——透视命题诀窍!

(湖南 2005) 听下面一段材料, 将第 18 至第 20 三个小题的信息补充完整, 每小题不超过三个单词, 听材料前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 15 秒钟的作答时间。本段材料读两遍。

BRIGHTON TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE

Working hours

(Monday—Friday): 9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

Information on: hotels, restaurants & 18 in the city
City tours: from Churchill Square, around 19

Tours cost: £ 5.00

Tickets from: 20

录音稿:

Welcome to the historic and beautiful city of Brighton. Thank you for calling the Brighton Tourists Information Office. I'm afraid the office is closed at the moment. Our normal working hours are from Monday to Friday from nine o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening. On Saturday and Sunday we open at the later time at 10:30 and close at the earlier time at 3:30. From our office, you can get information about hotels, restaurants and museums in the city. Why not take a bus tour? There're bus tours of the city every day, which start at 10 o'clock. They start from

Churchill Square. Tours take about 2 hours and go around the historical city center. The cost of the ticket is 5 pounds. Tickets can be bought from the bus driver. You can get off the bus at 6 places of interests and continue your journey later. Thank you for calling. We hope you enjoy your stay.

解析:

18. 在录音材料中听到 "you can get information about hotels, restaurants and museums in the city." 表中缺少 museums 这一信息, 故填 museums。

19. 在录音材料中听到 "They start from Churchill Square. Tours take about 2 hours and go around the historical city center." 表中缺少 the historical city center 这一信息, 故填 (the) city center / (historic) city center。

20. 在录音材料中听到 "Tickets can be bought from the bus driver." 表中缺少 the bus driver, 故填 (the) bus driver。

解补充信息题, 首先要仔细浏览题目, 做到两个心中有数, 一是看清表中所给的题目, 对材料的大致内容心中有数。如上示例, 标题是 "BRIGHTON TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE", 内容应和 BRIGHTON 旅游信息部有关; 二是要对要填写哪些信息心中有数。听材料的时候, 在听懂大意的的前提下, 着重捕捉所需要的信息。

该题型除了听的能力外, 还应具备下列能力:

一、速记能力

听力材料的语速和平时讲话的语速相近, 听的次数只有两遍, 快速、准确地记下要填的单词是完成该题型的一项必不可少的技能。因为语速较快, 长的单词一下写不下来, 可在试题卷上写出该词的前一个或前两个字母, 听完后, 再写完整。

二、对信息的归纳能力

大多数情况下, 所要填的信息即单词, 原材料中会出现。但有时候要自己归纳。

另外, 对词汇和语法的要求。单词书写要正确, 名词的单复数、动词形式等要正确。如出错, 都会扣分。如上示例, 第 18 题把 museum 拼为 musuem 不给分, 不加 "s" 扣 0.5 分。



仿 真 练 习

听下面一段材料, 将第 18 至第 20 三个小题的信息补充完整, 每小题不超过三个单词, 听材料前,



主精手動。萬手操：行成手思。領手隨。



OK! 牙子已經收到! OK! OK!



你將有時間閱讀各個小題，每小題 5 秒鐘；聽完后，各小題將給出 15 秒鐘的作答時間。本段材料讀兩遍。

(一)

Cinerama and Excellent Films

Cinerama

located on First Avenue 18 _____ Mon-trose and Park

Cinema 1

to show Good - bye My Love, a love story for 19 _____

Cinema 2

to show Audrey Cooper and Simon Statler In Night Work

Tickets

five dollars for adults and two - fifty for children under 20 _____

(二)

Mr Scott And the Bank Clerk

Mr and Mrs Scott

They opened a bank account in 18 _____ in the new town.

Mr Scott

It was always she who went to the bank when they needed money.

Mr Scott

He went to the bank to get some money but the clerk 19 _____ give him any money because she didn't know him.

At last

Mr Scott showed one of his wife's 20 _____ to the clerk and made himself believed in.

(三)

Life in the Past

Getting up

to get up at 18 _____

Washing

to wash in cold water

Schooling

to walk to school with the little sister 19 _____ miles a day

On Sundays

to go to church 20 _____

Life

poor but happy and safe

(四)

Sport

In the beginning

Sport was regarded as something that people did in their 18 _____.

Later

Sport meant hunting wild animals and birds.

A hundred years ago

Sport was first used for 19 _____.

Professional sportsmen

A few people are 20 _____ the sport they play.

(五)

Telephone Hot Lines

In the past

People got advice from 18 _____.

At present

People can get advice from radio shows, TV programs and telephone hot lines. Most hot lines are usually free, even if the calls are 19 _____. All the advisers listen to people and help them 20 _____.

独立思考的收获:

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专题一 听力



要精于勤，莫于惰；行成于思，毁于随。

OK! 弟子已拜收到! OK! OK!



专题二

单项填空

第一节 认真分析语境,准确理解和把握信息词

点击目标

——提出复习的重难点!

在一定的语境中进行语法知识的考查,是近几年高考英语试题中常见的题目。此类题可采用推断法。在单项填空,一些词或词组常常含有某个特定的信息,而这些信息往往对分析问题、解决问题起着决定性的作用。这就要求考生一定要根据上下文的语境,判断填空所依据的信息,确定信息所提供的答题要求。解题时,首先要读懂题义,然后结合信息词,认真分析语境内容,揣摩命题人的设题意图,找准突破口,结合相关知识选出最佳答案。

解读例题

——透视命题诀窍!

采用“推断法”的情况最常见的有下面几种:

1. 利用语境考查动词时态

例如:(05年湖南卷30.)

—If the traffic hadn't been so heavy, I could have been back by 6 o'clock.

—What a pity! Tina _____ here to see you.

- A. is B. was
C. would be D. has been

解析:此题的句意为“若不是交通繁忙,我本来是可以打车6点到的。”“真遗憾! Tina 当时在这儿想见你的。”第一个说话者使用了虚拟语气,是对过去事实的虚拟;第二个说话者说当时第一个说话者没到时 Tina 在这儿想见他的事实,所以用过去时态;答案是 B。

2. 利用语境考查语言知识的应用

例如:(05年湖南卷24.)

—Lucy doesn't mind lending you her dictionary.

—She _____. I've already borrowed one.

- A. can't B. mustn't
C. needn't D. shouldn't

解析:根据答语中的 I've already borrowed one.

说明 Lucy 没必要借我字典,所以答案是 C。

3. 利用语境考查字面意义相近的答语与交际功能的对应

例如:(04年福建卷25)

—Go for a picnic this weekend, OK?

—_____. I love getting close to nature.

- A. I couldn't agree more.
B. I'm afraid not
C. I believe not
D. I don't think so.

解析:此题是征求对方意见;I can't agree more / I don't agree. 两者都属于“同意与不同意”话题,虽然两者都含有“not”一词,但前者含义为“我非常赞同”,后者却表示“我不同意”,意思正好相反;根据答语 I love getting close to nature. 答案是 A。

4. 利用语境考查常见动词及动词短语在口语中特定含义的识别

例如:(04年天津卷21.)

—How often do you eat out?

—_____, but usually once a week.

- A. Have no idea B. It depends
C. As usual D. Generally speaking

解析:根据答语 but usually once a week 可推断前面是一种含糊其辞的回答 It depends 意为“视情况而定”,所以答案是 B。



主精于勤。善于练：行成于思，毁于随。

OK! 弟子已领教!



体验方法

——品味专家提供的练习!

根据上述解题方法,做下面的练习:

- () 1. —I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.
—_____!
- A. Cheers B. Good luck
C. Come on D. Congratulations
- () 2. Now that she is out of work, Lucy _____
_____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.
- A. had considered
B. has been considering
C. considered
D. is going to consider
- () 3. —How are the team playing?
—They're playing well, but one of them _____ hurt. (2002 春京蒙皖卷)
- A. got B. gets
C. are D. were
- () 4. —Do you mind if I open the window?
—_____ I feel a bit cold.
- A. Of course not.
B. I'd rather you didn't.
C. Go ahead.
D. Why not?
- () 5. Robert is said _____ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.
- A. to have studied
B. to stay
C. to be studying
D. to have been studying

请看习题解析:

1. 此题的信息为“明天我要参加驾照考试”,所以对方祝“我”好运,因此B项为正确答案。而A项是在一定场合中“欢呼,喝彩”,C项表示说话者的劝说,激励,不耐烦,可译为“来!快!得啦!”。D项则表示对成功者的“祝贺”。

2. 试题句意为:露茜现在没有工作,她考虑返回学校读书,但还没有作出最后的决定。后半句表明这个“决定”现在还在考虑之中。完成进行时表示一个正在持续进行的动作,故正确答案应选B。

3. 虽说对话的情景是现在进行时,但 get hurt 是

个瞬间动作,在运动过程中有人受伤,显然表明这个动作已经发生,故选A。

4. 因为“我有点感冒”(I feel a bit cold.),此话示意对方不要打开窗户,所以便给予了婉言阻止的答复(I'd rather you didn't.)答案是B。

5. 根据 studied 可确定过去 Robert 在国外学习,因此应用不定式的完成时。答案是A。

仿真练习

- (A)
- () 1. —You couldn't have chosen any gift better for me.
—_____.
- A. Oh, don't you like it?
B. That's all right. I'll give you a better one next time.
C. I'm glad you like it so much.
D. You have a gift for music, don't you?
- () 2. —What were you doing when Tony phoned you?
—I had just finished my work and _____ to take a shower.
- A. had started B. started
C. have started D. was starting
- () 3. —Who is the girl standing over there?
—Well, if you _____ know, her name is Mabel.
- A. may B. can
C. must D. shall
- () 4. —_____, we move the picture over there? Do you think it'll look better?
—I can't agree with you more.
- A. What you think B. What if
C. Even if D. Only if
- () 5. She looked pale, for she just _____ a terrible dream and awoke.
- A. made B. got
C. dreamed D. told
- () 6. I bought a new house last year, but I _____ my old house yet, so at the moment I have two houses.
- A. did not sell B. have not sold
C. had not sold D. do not sell
- () 7. _____ straight on and you'll see a church. You won't miss it.
- A. Go B. Going



主精于勤，兼于嬉：行成于思，毁于随。



OK! 弟子已经收到! OK! OK!



- C. If you go D. When going
- () 8. Jumping out of ___ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite ___ exciting experience.
A. /; the B. /; an
C. an; an D. the; the
- () 9. Few pleasures can equal ___ of a cool drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any
C. that D. those
- () 10. ___ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.
A. Having suffered B. Suffering
C. To suffer D. Suffered
- () 11. ---The meeting has begun and ____ he will come.
---Of course, he is sure to come. He'll speak at the meeting.
A. I believe B. I hope
C. I think D. I doubt if
- () 12. The Smiths have three sons, one a baby, ___ twins of thirteen.
A. another B. other
C. the other D. the others
- () 13. ___ nice, the food was sold out soon.
A. Tasted B. Tasting
C. To taste D. Being tasted
- () 14. ___ he is and ___ he is, he will be punished if ___ break the law.
A. No matter who; whatever; anyone
B. Anyone who; whatever; whoever
C. Whoever; whatever; whoever
D. Whatever; whoever; no matter who
- () 15. Tom ___ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.
A. should B. must
C. wouldn't D. can't
- () 16. I made a call to my parents yesterday. To my disappointment, ___ of them answered it.
A. either B. neither
C. none D. no one
- () 17. ---Betty, I have washed the dishes for you.
---Thanks. You ___ it. I could manage it myself.
A. can't do B. needn't have done

- C. mustn't do
D. shouldn't have done
- () 18. ---Why didn't you buy the MP3 you had longed for?
---I had planned to. But I was £ 80 ____
A. fewer B. less
C. cheap D. short
- () 19. ---I'm sorry to keep you waiting. I'll make shorter work of this.
--- ____, I'm not in a hurry.
A. Take it easy B. Take your time
C. Not at all D. Do as you please
- () 20. ---Is Bob still performing?
---I'm afraid not. He is said ___ the stage already as he has become an official.
A. to have left B. to leave
C. to have been left D. to be left
(B)
- () 1. ---Will you go home tomorrow evening?
---No. I'm going to a lecture, or at least I'm planning _____.
A. so B. to
C. it D. that
- () 2. Jim is _____ tall, if not taller than her.
A. so B. very
C. fairly D. as
- () 3. We were going further into the cave. ____ a goat ran out by us, which frightened us a lot.
A. Immediately B. Once
C. All of a sudden D. In a short while
- () 4. A new hospital was to _____ in this district, but the money wasn't collected yet.
A. build B. be built
C. have built D. have been built
- () 5. This kind of wood is as good as that, but ____ expensive. So I took some.
A. more or less B. much more
C. still more D. much less
- () 6. Out _____ when the class was over.
A. did the children run
B. rushed the children
C. the children rushed
D. the children were rushing
- () 7. Can you make a sentence to _____ the meaning of the phrase?
A. show out B. bring out
C. turn out D. work out



主精开勤。黄子峰：行成于思，毁于随。



OK! 弟子已经收到! OK! OK!



- () 8. The pupil is searching _____.
A. his rubber in his schoolbag
B. his schoolbag for the rubber
C. for his rubber in his schoolbag
D. in his schoolbag for his rubber
- () 9. It was _____ I saw my wallet _____ her words.
A. after; I believed in
B. not until; did I believe
C. not until; that I believed
D. when; did I believe
- () 10. _____ a reply, he decided to write again.
A. Not receiving
B. Receiving not
C. Not having received
D. Having not received
- () 11. On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with _____ score of 4: 1. (05 江苏卷 21)
A. a; a B. 不填; the
C. a; 不填 D. the; a
- () 12. Listening to the lectures given by the famous professors is an exciting moment, _____ I am looking forward to.
A. what B. that
C. it D. one
- () 13. He tried many times to climb over the fence after evening class, _____ each time by the guards in our school.
A. only to be caught
B. having been caught
C. being caught
D. to be caught
- () 14. Li Hua is always late with her homework, _____ of course makes her teacher angry.
A. who B. what
C. whom D. which
- () 15. If you are _____ about the history of Indian, why not refer to the works by Professor Lee?
A. interested B. worried
C. upset D. curious
- () 16. Remember to send me a photo of us next time you _____ to me.
A. are writing B. will write
C. has written D. write
- () 17. Don't bother to look for my dictionary — it _____ some day.
A. turns up
B. has turned up
C. will turn up
D. is going to turn up
- () 18. Every minute is made full use of _____ at our lessons.
A. to work B. working
C. having worked D. being worked
- () 19. The Smiths have three sons, one a baby, _____ twins of thirteen.
A. another B. other
C. the other D. the others
- () 20. _____ he will leave for Beijing.
A. It will not be long before
B. It is before long that
C. It is before long
D. It was before long that
- () 21. As your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.
A. so does B. so will
C. such does D. such will
- () 22. _____ the maths problem is rather hard, _____ Tom worked it out all by himself.
A. Although; / B. Though; and
C. Though; but D. Although; but
- () 23. Frankly speaking, I like _____, but I don't like _____ today, because of the bad weather.
A. to swim, swimming
B. swimming, to swim
C. swimming, swimming
D. to swim, to swim
- () 24. — It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.
— My God! _____
A. So did I B. So I did
C. So were you D. So did you
- () 25. Little Tommy was reluctant to tell the schoolmaster _____ he had done the day before.
A. that B. how
C. where D. what
- () 26. — What did she think of the film Titanic?
— She said she _____.
A. had never seen a better one
B. had never seen so better one



主精开勤。黄开路：行成于思，毁于随。

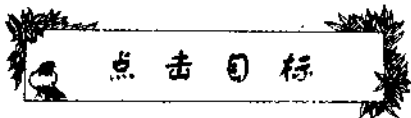
OK! 弟子已经收到! OK! OK!



- C. has never seen a so good one
D. has never seen such a good one
- () 27. —Huanghua Airport, please. I have to be there by 9:00.
—_____, but I'll do my best.
A. No problem B. O. K.
C. I can't do that D. I can't promise
- () 28. —I'm sorry I broke your mirror.
—Oh, really? _____
A. It's OK with me.
B. It doesn't matter
C. Don't be sorry.

- D. I don't care.
- () 29. The pen I _____ I _____ is on my desk, right under my nose.
A. think; lost
B. thought; had lost
C. think; had lost
D. thought; have lost
- () 30. —Isn't that Ann's husband over there?
—No, it _____ be him. I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses. (NMET04 全国卷)
A. can't B. must not
C. won't D. may not

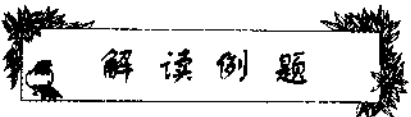
第二节 简化句子结构, 去掉次要信息



点击目标

——提出复习的重难点!

本节介绍的方法是“简化法”，顾名思义，就是去掉句子中的某些成分，使其变得简单、直接，从而快速便捷地找出正确答案的一种方法。当句中有插入成分，或修饰语太长，或由于某种语法形式的需要而使该句中原本应连在一起的成分被分裂开时，宜用“简化法”。将这些插入成分或修饰成分暂时排除后，便可使分裂的成分连接起来，这样思维障碍便可消除。



解读例题

——透视命题诀窍!

采用“简化法”的情况最常见的有下面几种：句子中有插入语；句子中有定语从句；句子中有伴随状语等。

(1) 句子中有插入语。如 I think, I suppose, I believe 等

例如：He can't read or write. Who do you think he _____ this letter?

- A. has write B. has wrote
C. has written D. has to write

解析：本题的插入语是 do you think，排除后，还必须弄清楚两点：一是前一句提供的语境 (He can't read or write.)，暗示这封信必为他人所写；二是空格处所在句子的 who 是宾语 (因为句子已有主语 he)，可见 who 即指写信的人。再加上“转化法”，将 who 置于谓语 has 后面，便可得知句干成分的本来关系是：he has sb. (这里是 who) write this letter。所以答案是 A。

(2) 句子中有定语从句。在题干中插入定语从句，将句子成分分裂，这是考试中最常见的命题方法之一

例如：(05 全国大联考卷 29)

Mr. Reed made up his mind to devote all he had to _____ some schools for poor children.

- A. set up B. setting up
C. have set up D. having set up

解析：不少考生看到“he had to”就迅速选 A。其实 he had 是定语从句，修饰先行词 all，将其去掉，这道题的结构为 devote all to doing sth. 正确答案为 B。

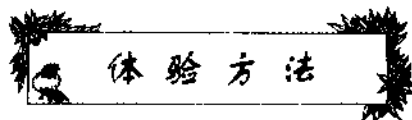
(3) 句子中有伴随状语。这些伴随状语常跟在主语后面

例如：(05 上海卷 31)

Professor Smith, along with his assistants _____ on the project day and night to meet the deadline.

- A. work B. working
C. is working D. are working

解析：题干中的 along with his assistants 在句子中作伴随状语，而有的考生很容易将它当作主语而误选 D。懂得这一点后，将其去掉，这道题就变得再简单不过了，正确答案为 C。类似的伴随状语还有“together with/as well as/besides/including/but + 名词”构成的短语



体验方法

——品味专家提供的练习!

根据上述解题方法，做下面的练习：

- () 1. John plays football _____, if not better than, David.
A. as well B. as well as
C. so well as D. so well



主精于勤，苦于钻：行成于思，毁于随。



OK! 房子已经收到! OK! OK!



- () 2. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.
A. is playing B. have played
C. are playing D. play
- () 3. This is the main use that the scientists make _____ of natural resources.
A. it B. which
C. use D. /
- () 4. —I haven't heard from Henry for a long time.
—What do you suppose _____ to him?
A. was happening B. to happen
C. has happened D. had happened
- () 5. _____ some of this juice—perhaps you will like it.
A. Trying B. Try
C. To try D. Have tried

请看习题解析：

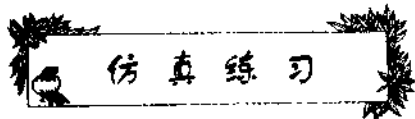
1. if not better than 是插入语，将其去掉，答案十分明显；so well as 只用于否定句中。正确答案为 B。

2. 题干中的 as well as telephones 在句子中作伴随状语，将其去掉，可知这道题的主语是 E-mail；答案为 A。

3. 不少考生看到 make ... of 就会选 C 或 A 或 B；其实 make 的宾语 use 已被提前做了定语从句的先行词，因此 make 后无需再加宾语，正确答案为 D。

4. 空格处所在的句子有插入语 do you suppose，只要将它暂时排除，主语 what 与空格处的句子成分之间的关系便可一目了然：主谓关系。同时根据对话的语境。答案为 C。

5. 去掉破折号后面的信息部分，便可以看出是新使句了。答案为 B。



仿 真 练 习

(A)

- () 1. Mr. Li, together with his students _____ the Palace Museum this afternoon.
A. is visiting B. are visiting
C. have visited D. has visited
- () 2. He hasn't come yet. What do you consider _____ to him?
A. happens B. has happened
C. happening D. to happen
- () 3. The manager decided to give the job to _____

_____ he believed had a strong sense of duty.

- A. whoever B. whomever
C. who D. those

- () 4. Mary as well as her sister _____ Chinese in China.
A. are studying B. have studied
C. studies D. study
- () 5. He made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science.
A. which I think is
B. which I think it is
C. which I think it
D. I think which is
- () 6. The soldiers had to sleep in their wet clothes, _____ most uncomfortable.
A. which I think it was
B. which I think was
C. which I think
D. that I think was

- () 7. When they were in trouble, I was always doing what I could _____ him.
A. helping B. helped
C. help D. to help
- () 8. Although you are not satisfied with me, I have done _____ you.
A. all I can help
B. what I can help
C. all that I can to help
D. all what I can to help

- () 9. _____ be sent to work there?
A. Who do you suggest should
B. Why do you suggest that should
C. Do you suggest who should
D. Do you suggest whom should
- () 10. Alec asked the policeman _____ he worked to contact him whenever there was an accident.
A. with him B. who
C. with whom D. whom

- () 11. The chance he looked forward to _____ at last.
A. come B. came
C. coming D. being come
- () 12. —Must I give the letter to the boss?
—No, you may give it to _____ you think is on duty in the office.
A. whoever B. no matter who
C. whoever D. that