

贯彻新课标，狠抓三类题  
解析与训练有机结合  
传授防错秘方、突破技巧与释疑诀窍

# 高考 智取三关

## 英语

丛书主编 喻选芳  
本册主编 邓大学

易错题防错与过关训练  
重点题突破与闯关训练  
难解题释疑与攻关训练  
高考真题演练  
综合检测



金盾出版社  
JINDUN CHUBANSHE



高考智取三关

# 英 语

丛书主 编 喻选芳  
本册主 编 邓大学  
副主编 郑 琦 戴应亮 夏邦燕

金 盾 出 版 社

## 内 容 提 要

“高考智取三关”中的“三关”，指易错题关、重点题关、难解题关。考生只要过此三关，做好这三类题，就能夺取高分。本丛书按照高考大纲将考试内容细编为五部分：1. 易错题防错与过关训练；2. 重点题突破与闯关训练；3. 难解题释疑与攻关训练；4. 高考真题演练；5. 综合检测。本丛书指出易错点、重点、难点，分析易错点的防错秘方，重点的突破技巧，难点的释疑诀窍，将例题解析与训练有机结合，是高考复习、应试不可缺少的长销教辅书。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考智取三关·英语/邓大学主编. —北京:金盾出版社, 2007. 1  
ISBN 7-5082-4255-6

I. 高… II. 邓… 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 104350 号

### 金盾出版社出版、总发行

北京太平路 5 号(地铁万寿路站往南)

邮政编码:100036 电话:68214039 83219215

传真:68276683 网址:www.jdcbs.cn

封面印刷:北京大天乐印刷有限公司

正文印刷:北京外文印刷厂

装订:永胜装订厂

各地新华书店经销

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:20 字数:678 千字

2007 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印数:1—8000 册 定价:29.00 元

(凡购买金盾出版社的图书,如有缺页、  
倒页、脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)

## 前 言

高考备考怎样复习才能快速高效呢?湖北省著名重点中学——黄冈中学、孝感高中、郧阳中学、襄樊五中、仙桃中学、荆门龙泉中学及武穴中学的部分名师,经过反复探讨,一致认为:在第一轮全面复习考点的基础上,狠抓易错题、重点题和难解题,可以收到事半功倍的复习效果。为了帮助广大考生快速高效地备考复习,我们编写了这套《高考智取三关》丛书。

这套丛书的鲜明特色,主要体现在三方面。

**一、丛书实用性强。**《高考智取三关》中的“三关”,指易错题关、重点题关、难解题关。易错题,即看起来不难,做起来却容易出错的题;重点题,即抓住教材的重点或在高考卷中占分较多的题;难解题,即抓住教材中的难点或在高考卷中比较难解的题。高考时,考生主要是对付这三种题,做好了这三种题,就能夺得高分。

**二、丛书体例科学。**本丛书备分册均按高考大纲将考试内容分为几大块,每大块一般编写五部分:

1. 易错题防错与过关训练;
2. 重点题突破与闯关训练;
3. 难解题释疑与攻关训练;
4. 高考真题演练;
5. 综合检测。

前三部分先分别找出易错点、重点和难点,再

分析易错点的防错秘方、重点的突破技巧、难点的释疑诀窍,并示例解答易错题、重点题、难解题的思路与方法,然后分别进行训练;第四部分演练题,都是从近几年高考卷中挑选的有代表性的易错题、重点题、难解题;第五部分检测题,也都是些易错题、重点题、难解题。这样设计,既找出了易错点、重点和难点,又分析了防错、突破或释疑的方法,并将例题解析与训练有机结合,无疑是非常科学的。

**三、编写质量高。**本丛书的编写者,都是省级重点中学(高考升学率一般在95%左右,上重点线的人数占上线人数70%以上)既有丰富备考复习经验,又有很强研究能力的特级、高级教师,他们在编写中力求做到两点:

1. 准确地把握好易错题、重点题和难解题,而且拟题以创造为主,尽量少用旧题,即使选用比较典型的旧题,也要加工改造,使其有新意。

2. 尽量将本校和本人的备考复习经验通过分析防错秘方、突破技巧 and 释疑诀窍,以及例题的解析、训练题的答案与提示等多种方式浓缩在书中,给人以耳目一新的感觉,顿开茅塞的启示,振聋发聩的效果。

总之,《高考智取三关》是一套狠抓易错题、重点题、难解题的高考备考复习用书,能帮助考生智取易错题关、重点题关、难解题关,让他们轻松跨越高考彩虹桥。

作 者

2005. 6

# 目 录

## 第一部分 单项填空

一、易错题防错与过关训练	(1)
易错点1 名词和冠词	(1)
易错点2 代词	(5)
易错点3 形容词和副词	(10)
易错点4 倒装、强调和省略	(13)
易错点5 祈使句、反意疑问句和并列句	(18)
易错点6 交际用语及其他	(21)
二、重点题突破与闯关训练	(24)
重点1 动词的时态和语态	(24)
重点2 定语从句、状语从句和名词性从句	(31)
重点3 非谓语动词	(37)
三、难解题释疑与攻关训练	(43)
难点1 情态动词和虚拟语气	(43)
难点2 动词和动词短语	(49)
四、高考真题演练	(53)
易错题	(53)
重点题	(59)
难解题	(65)
五、综合检测	(68)
六、答案与解析	(73)

## 第二部分 完形填空

一、易错题防错与过关训练	(105)
易错点1 动词选用	(105)
易错点2 连词选用	(106)
易错点3 词性选择	(106)
易错点4 语态选择	(107)
二、难解题释疑与攻关训练	(116)
难点1 正确判断句子意思	(116)
难点2 正确选择连词或副词	(117)
三、高考真题演练	(125)
易错题	(125)
重点题	(135)

四、答案与解析	(146)
---------	-------

## 第三部分 阅读理解

一、重点题突破与闯关训练	(174)
重点1 细节理解题	(174)
重点2 词义猜测题	(185)
二、难点题释疑与攻关训练	(192)
难点1 推理判断题	(192)
难点2 主旨概括题	(201)
三、高考真题演练	(211)
重点题	(211)
难点题	(220)
四、综合检测	(229)
五、答案与解析	(239)

## 第四部分 写 作

第一节 短文改错	(248)
一、易错题防错与过关训练	(248)
易错点1 多词	(248)
易错点2 缺词	(250)
二、重点题突破与闯关训练	(253)
重点 错词	(253)
三、高考真题演练	(256)
四、综合检测	(261)
第二节 书面表达	(265)
一、易错题防错与过关训练	(265)
易错点1 记叙文	(265)
易错点2 说明文	(267)
二、重点题突破与闯关训练	(270)
重点1 图表作文	(270)
重点2 应用文	(275)
三、难点题释疑与攻关训练	(279)
难点1 开放作文	(279)
难点2 议论文	(281)
四、高考真题演练	(284)
五、综合检测	(288)
第三节 答案与解析	(291)



## 第一部分 单项填空


### 一、易错题防错与过关训练


#### 易错点1 名词和冠词

##### 【防错秘方】

1. 遇到名词, 首先应考虑该名词是可数还是不可数, 用单数还是用复数以及与之对应的行文逻辑、主谓一致等问题。
2. 明确名词泛指、特指概念及其与冠词的关系。
3. 既要注意抽象名词的具体化、物质名词的个体化(此时名词前要用冠词或以复数形式出现), 如: a pleasure, foods, waters 等。又要注意具体名词的抽象化(此时名词前不用冠词), 如: go to school, in bed, at table 等。
4. 名词作为实词, 具有自身的意义。对于名词词义辨析题, 应根据不同场合及上下文语境做出具体分析, 准确理解。
5. 对一些涉及名词固定搭配和固定短语中名词前冠词的有无应加强记忆。

【例1】2003·北京春季 The manager has a good business \_\_\_\_\_ so the company is doing well.  
A. idea                      B. sense                      C. thought                      D. thinking


 错解 可能会错选 A。


 误区 受常见短语 have a good idea“有一个好主意”的影响, 考生很自然地选择 A 项。事实上, 只有一个好主意不足以让公司运转良好。have a good business sense“有好的商业意识”。

【正解】选 B。


 启示 名词词义辨析题, 应根据不同场合及上下文语境做出具体分析, 准确理解。

【例2】2003·湖北八校联考 If you want to see a doctor, you fix a date with him ahead of time. That is a common \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA.  
A. sense                      B. practice                      C. rule                      D. reality

 错解 可能会错选 A 或 C。


 误区 common sense“常识”。考生都知道此短语的含义, 但却没注意到它是不可数的; rule“习惯, 惯例”虽然可数但一般不与 common 连用。a common practice“惯例, 老规矩”。


【正解】选 B。

 启示 学习名词时应知道该名词可数还是不可数及有关的习惯搭配。

【例3】2003·辽宁 This book tells \_\_\_\_\_ life of John Smith, who left \_\_\_\_\_ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.

A. the; the                      B. a; the                      C. the; 不填                      D. a; 不填

 错解 可能会错选 A。

 误区 school 是单数可数名词, 前面需要限定词。

【正解】选 C。





**启示** 有些个体名词有时可以具有抽象意义,这时前面通常不用冠词,leave school“辍学”,类似的短语有:go to bed/ hospital/ church/ prison, by train/ bus/ boat/ plane/ car, in bed/ school/ prison/ class, at table/ school/ sea 等。

【例4】2004·全国卷Ⅱ - John, there is \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you.

- I'm in \_\_\_\_\_ bath.

- A. a; the      B. the; a      C. a; 不填      D. the; 不填



**错解** 可能会错选 C。



**误区** 考生受 go to school, in prison, in hospital, at table 等短语的影响,想当然地认为 in bath 的意思是“在洗澡”,而事实上 in the bath = in the bathroom。

【正解】选 A。

**启示** 有些个体名词前不加冠词表示抽象含义,但并非所有名词都是如此,如:go to the cinema “看电影”,go to the hotel “住酒店”等。

【例5】2004·浙江 The Wilsons live in \_\_\_\_\_ A-shaped house near the coast. It is \_\_\_\_\_ 17<sup>th</sup> century cottage.

- A. the; 不填      B. an; the      C. 不填;the      D. An; a



**错解** 可能会错选 B。



**误区** the 17<sup>th</sup> century “十七世纪”,序数词前面用 the,但此处应用不定冠词 a 与 17<sup>th</sup> century 一起修饰 cottage,表示“一”的概念。

【正解】选 D。

**启示** 注意分析句子结构,同时要记住在有些情况下序数词前面不用定冠词,如:有时前面加不定冠词表示“再一”,“又一”的意思;first, second 等还可用作副词,He came out first. “他得了第一名”。

【例6】2005·山东卷 I know \_\_\_\_\_ John Lennon, but not \_\_\_\_\_ famous one.

- A. 不填;a      B. a; the      C. 不填;the      D. The; a



**错解** 可能会错选 A 或 C。



**误区** 人名 John Lennon 属于专有名词,前面不用冠词。

【正解】选 B。

**启示** 在个别情况下,人名前也可加冠词,加不定冠词表示“一个”;当人名前有一个描绘性定语修饰时,加定冠词表示一时的特点,如:“Tell Betty to hurry up”, said the eager George.

【例7】2004·福建 It is \_\_\_\_\_ world of wonders, \_\_\_\_\_ world where anything can happen.

- A. a; the      B. a; a      C. the; a      D. 不填;不填



**错解** 可能会错选 A。



**误区** 有些考生认为同一名词第二次出现时固定地用定冠词表特指。

【正解】选 B。

**启示** 当普通的单数可数名词在句中作表语或同位语对前面的名词进行解释时,一般与不定冠词连用。


【例8】2003·北京海淀 As \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find \_\_\_\_\_ work.

- A. the; 不填      B. 不填;不填      C. an; the      D. the; the




**错解** 可能会错选 A。



 误区 有些同学认为不可数名词与可数名词一样,在句中出现时前面必须有限定词。

【正解】 选B。

 启示 不可数名词和复数名词表泛指时前面不用冠词,表特指要加定冠词。记住下列名词在任何情况下都不与不定冠词连用:work(工作),fun, advice, information, weather, news, progress等。

### 【过关训练】

- Recently the newspapers have reported several \_\_\_\_\_ of the coal mines happening in different provinces.  
A. accidents                      B. events                      C. happenings                      D. incidents
- ¥148, but that is my last offer.  
-OK, it is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cost                      B. price                      C. reward                      D. deal
- Where did you stay last night?  
-At \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr. Green's                      B. The Greens                      C. Greens                      D. The Mr. Green's
- Where's Mr. Smith?  
-He's gone on a business \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. travel                      B. trip                      C. journey                      D. tour
- There's no \_\_\_\_\_ from my bedroom window except for some factory chimneys.  
A. view                      B. scene                      C. sight                      D. look
- The village is far away from here indeed. It's almost \_\_\_\_\_ ride.  
A. a four hour                      B. a four hour's                      C. four hours                      D. four hours'
- Teachers are not happy when they find in class their students sending \_\_\_\_\_ to their friends by mobile phone.  
A. letters                      B. messages                      C. notes                      D. informations
- Tom, keep your \_\_\_\_\_ on your studies.  
-Sure, mum. I'll keep that in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mind; mind                      B. heart; head                      C. brain; mind                      D. heart; brain
- Would you change the large note for me?  
-Sorry. I'm myself short of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a change                      B. changes                      C. change                      D. the change
- It was an unpleasant \_\_\_\_\_ to tell John he no longer had a position in the company.  
A. duty                      B. work                      C. means                      D. task
- \_\_\_\_\_ it is to have a cold drink on such a hot day!  
A. What a fun                      B. How fun                      C. What fun                      D. How a fun
- I had a look at the cottage and a talk with her mother over a \_\_\_\_\_ of teas.  
A. cup                      B. couple                      C. kettle                      D. pair
- Come along now and sit down. Tom, can you make some \_\_\_\_\_ for Peter?  
A. place                      B. room                      C. seat                      D. area
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.  
A. bicycle's shop                      B. bicycle shop                      C. bicycles shop                      D. bicycles' shop
- Last night, we had a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nine-course dinner                      B. nine-courses dinner                      C. nine-coursed dinner                      D. nine-course-dinner
- It is important for us to employ a word or a phrase according to the \_\_\_\_\_ in language studies.  
A. situation                      B. condition                      C. translation                      D. expression



17. I've listened to Professor Black's talk about medicine, but I still haven't got a good understanding of its key \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. notes                      B. information                      C. words                      D. points
18. Pop music is loved by lots of young people, but it is not to everyone's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smell                      B. taste                      C. sound                      D. favor
19. - Would you be so kind as to give me a \_\_\_\_\_? I'm too tired to walk any further.  
- I'm so sorry, but the car's too crowded.  
A. seat                      B. lift                      C. drive                      D. place
20. Enough of it! Nobody here thinks what you are saying should make any \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. excuse                      B. sense                      C. use                      D. value
21. Drivers who listen to music on \_\_\_\_\_ road are more likely to have \_\_\_\_\_ accidents, a science magazine said recently.  
A. a; the                      B. the; 不填                      C. 不填; 不填                      D. 不填; the
22. In \_\_\_\_\_ City of Paris, \_\_\_\_\_ most ancient one, stands \_\_\_\_\_ famous Eiffel Tower.  
A. 不填; the; a                      B. the; a; 不填                      C. the; the; a                      D. the; a; the
23. Though they are \_\_\_\_\_ people of different sorts, they always buy dresses of \_\_\_\_\_ style.  
A. the; a                      B. 不填; the                      C. the; the                      D. 不填; a
24. In 1854 Pastor was made \_\_\_\_\_ head of \_\_\_\_\_ department of science at the University of Lille.  
A. the; the                      B. a; a                      C. 不填; the                      D. 不填; a
25. The Koala is \_\_\_\_\_ tree climbing animal which lives in \_\_\_\_\_ Australia.  
A. a, the                      B. the, the                      C. 不填, 不填                      D. a, 不填
26. Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phone is \_\_\_\_\_ popular means of communication.  
A. the, a                      B. a, 不填                      C. the, the                      D. a, the
27. He came out \_\_\_\_\_ first in the English Language competition, and he felt on \_\_\_\_\_ top of the world.  
A. the; a                      B. the; 不填                      C. 不填; 不填                      D. 不填; a
28. We stood at the top of the mountain \_\_\_\_\_ east of the city, watching \_\_\_\_\_ burning sun rising.  
A. 不填; a                      B. the; a                      C. the; the                      D. 不填; the
29. The warmth of \_\_\_\_\_ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of \_\_\_\_\_ wool used.  
A. the; the                      B. the; 不填                      C. 不填; the                      D. 不填; 不填
30. - \_\_\_\_\_ teacher of my grandfather's will come tomorrow.  
- I'm wondering how old \_\_\_\_\_ man he should be.  
A. The; a                      B. A; a                      C. A; the                      D. The; the
31. Most Irish people go to \_\_\_\_\_ church every Sunday and \_\_\_\_\_ church plays an important part in people's life.  
A. 不填; the                      B. the; 不填                      C. the; the                      D. 不填; 不填
32. The soldier was wounded in \_\_\_\_\_, but he caught the enemy officer by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the knee; the arm                      B. his knee; his arm                      C. his knee; the arm                      D. the knee; his arm
33. Jumping out of \_\_\_\_\_ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite \_\_\_\_\_ exciting experience.  
A. 不填; the                      B. 不填; an                      C. an; an                      D. the; the
34. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have \_\_\_\_\_ third one because \_\_\_\_\_ second one is rather too small.  
A. a; a                      B. the; the                      C. a; the                      D. the; a
35. \_\_\_\_\_ Chicago is a beautiful city. But \_\_\_\_\_ Chicago of the 1920s was a dirty place.  
A. The, the                      B. 不填, 不填                      C. A, the                      D. 不填, the
36. - Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ pen? I left it here this morning.



- Is it \_\_\_\_\_ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.  
A. a; the                      B. the; the                      C. the; a                      D. a; a
37. For a long time they walked without saying \_\_\_\_\_ word. Jim was the first to break \_\_\_\_\_ silence.  
A. the; a                      B. a; the                      C. a; a                      D. the; 不填
38. Child, Don't worry too much about \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes. They're \_\_\_\_\_ natural part of learning something.  
A. the; the                      B. 不填; the                      C. the; 不填                      D. 不填; a
39. - The news that she divorced her husband last week is spreading from mouth to mouth.  
- Yes, it's become \_\_\_\_\_ talk of \_\_\_\_\_ town.  
A. a; a                      B. the; 不填                      C. the; the                      D. a; 不填
40. Many \_\_\_\_\_ athlete in China wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ Liu Xiang.  
A. the; a                      B. an; a                      C. 不填; a                      D. 不填; 不填
41. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ speaker of \_\_\_\_\_ English language has great difficulty in learning Chinese?  
A. the; the                      B. a; the                      C. 不填; the                      D. a; 不填
42. More and more people in China prefer to choose \_\_\_\_\_ cheap wireless phone service know as \_\_\_\_\_ Little Smart.  
A. a; the                      B. a; 不填                      C. the; the                      D. the; 不填
43. Most of us love \_\_\_\_\_ history because it gives us \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of past events.  
A. the; a                      B. 不填; a                      C. a; a                      D. 不填; 不填
44. I earn 10 dollars \_\_\_\_\_ hour as \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket cashier on Saturdays.  
A. a; an                      B. the; a                      C. an; a                      D. an; the
45. - I hear that his mother died the other day.  
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ news came as \_\_\_\_\_ shock to all of us.  
A. the; the                      B. a; 不填                      C. the; a                      D. 不填; a
46. I don't like talking on \_\_\_\_\_ telephone; I prefer writing \_\_\_\_\_ letters.  
A. a; the                      B. the; 不填                      C. the; the                      D. a; 不填
47. This dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ to me, but that one is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of great help; helpful                      B. a great help; of little use  
C. important; of few importance                      D. very helpful; of no any use
48. It's bad \_\_\_\_\_ for a man to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.  
A. behavior                      B. action                      C. manner                      D. movement
49. "I don't think it's my \_\_\_\_\_ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all", said the boy.  
A. error                      B. mistake                      C. fault                      D. duty
50. If the boss wants to fire somebody, he has to give him two months' \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. information                      B. advice                      C. message                      D. notice

## 易错点2 代词

### 【防错秘方】

1. 人称代词有人称、数和格的变化。在口语中,人称代词孤立用于不带谓语的句中做主语或在 not 之后时,通常用宾格形式。

2. 英语中有些动词习惯带反身代词作宾语。如:hide, seat, dress, express, teach, enjoy 等。

3. 弄清 both / either / neither / all / none / each / every / any 表示数的差异及不同的语法功能。此外与不定代词有关的部分否定与全部否定的问题。



4. 注意区别 another / the other(s) / other(s) 以及 another / other / more 与数词连用时的位置差异。

5. 注意 that / those / it / them / one(s) 替代用法的差别。

【例1】NMET 2002 Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, \_\_\_\_\_ I will always treasure.

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

错解 有可能会错选 D。

误区 有些考生误以为 what 能够引导非限制性定语从句, 或者认为这里用 what 来引导一个同位语从句。分析句义和句子结构可以判断这里 one 替代了 a moment 作 an unforgettable moment 的同位语, one 后面是一个省略了关系代词的定语从句。

【正解】选 B。

启示 what 不能引导定语从句, 改为 which 则可以。

【例2】NMET 2000 - Why don't we take a little break?

- Didn't we just have \_\_\_\_\_?

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

错解 可能会错选 B。

误区 因为 a little / little 修饰不可数名词, 所以认为 break 是不可数名词, 替代不可数名词用 that。事实上 break“休息”是可数名词, a little break = a short break, 替代 a + 可数名词用 one。

【正解】选 C。

启示 little“很少的, 几乎没有的”, 置于不可数名词前, 但当它用作“小的”或“(距离、时间)短的”时, 修饰可数名词, 如: a little bird, take a little walk, wait a little while 等。

【例3】2004·北京卷 There's \_\_\_\_\_ cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the corner store and get \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. little; some                      B. little; any                      C. a little; some                      D. a little; any

错解 可能会错选 C 或 D。

误区 误认为 a little 表示的量一定比 little 多, 或 some 不用于疑问句和否定句中。

【正解】选 A。

启示 a little 和 little 之间的不同不在于量的多少, 而在于语气的肯定与否。a little 往往表达肯定的语气“有”, 而 little 表示否定的语气“几乎没有”。从下文中“去商店买一些”判断出应用 little。此外, 即使形式上是疑问句, 说话者心中的肯定意识较强时, 或实际上表请求或劝诱时用 some。

【例4】2003·湖北八校联考 - Will you see to \_\_\_\_\_ that all the papers should be handed in after class?

- All right.

- A. this                      B. it                      C. me                      D. 不填

错解 有可能会错选 D。

误区 动词短语 see to 接 that 引导的从句作宾语。

【正解】选 B。


启示 短语 see to 应先接 it 作形式宾语, 再接 that 引导的宾语从句。动词 like, hate, appreciate, take(认为)等用法相同。

【例5】2005·全国卷 We haven't enough books for \_\_\_\_\_; some of you will have to share.


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



 错解 可能会错选 B。

 误区 any 以及由 any 构成的不定代(副)词 anything, anybody, anywhere 等用于否定句或疑问句中。


【正解】选 C。


 启示 any 以及由 any 构成的不定代(副)词 anything, anybody, anywhere 等用于否定句时,表示全否定, I don't agree with anything = I agree with nothing, 与前文不符。all, every 以及 every 构成的合成词与 not 连用表部分否定。

【例 6】NMET 2003 - Susan, go and join your sister cleaning the yard.


- Why \_\_\_\_\_? John is sitting there doing nothing.

- A. him                      B. he                      C. I                      D. me

 错解 可能会错选 C。

 误区 Why I? 是疑问句 Why should I go and join my sister cleaning the yard? 的省略, 省略与上文相同的部分, 保留主语。

【正解】选 D。

 启示 人称代词孤立用于不带谓语的句中做主语或在 not 之后时, 通常用宾格形式, 如: Me, too.

### 【过关训练】

- I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ if you would turn the radio down.  
A. that                      B. it                      C. this                      D. that
- The best job is \_\_\_\_\_ that uses your skill in doing something together with your interest in the subject.  
A. that                      B. it                      C. the one                      D. one
- Can I help you?  
- I'd like to buy a present for my mother's birthday, \_\_\_\_\_ at a proper price but of great use.  
A. that                      B. one                      C. anyone                      D. everything
- If you can make what the teacher teaches \_\_\_\_\_, you'll make rapid progress.  
A. yours                      B. yourself                      C. you                      D. you
- Why don't you bring \_\_\_\_\_ to his attention that you are too busy to do it?  
A. this                      B. what                      C. that                      D. it
- Do you have anything in mind \_\_\_\_\_ you'd like for supper?  
- Well, \_\_\_\_\_ is okay with me.  
A. that; anything                      B. which; everything                      C. what; whatever                      D. where; something
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ who did that.  
A. he and I                      B. him and me                      C. he and me                      D. him and I
- Between \_\_\_\_\_, he got a lot of money from somewhere.  
A. you and me                      B. I and you                      C. me and you                      D. you and I
- To the finalists, \_\_\_\_\_, the last weight-lifting was the most exciting as well as the most difficult.  
A. John and I                      B. I and John                      C. John and me                      D. me and John
- \_\_\_\_\_ Young Pioneers should be strict with yourselves and also should keep fit, study and work well.  
A. Your                      B. You                      C. The                      D. Our
- Neither Rose nor Robert did \_\_\_\_\_ homework last night, for there was a football match on TV.  
A. their                      B. his                      C. her                      D. theirs



12. Jack is one of those students who I am sure always do \_\_\_\_\_ best even in the most difficult situations.  
A. his                      B. your                      C. their                      D. one's
13. Students should be encouraged to finish their homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of themselves          B. of their own              C. for their own              D. on their own
14. The story goes that Elizabeth of England liked \_\_\_\_\_ more than being surrounded by clever and high qualified noblemen at court.  
A. not                      B. nothing                      C. nobody                      D. none
15. Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge, I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where                      B. there                      C. which                      D. that
16. I read about it in some book or other, does it matter \_\_\_\_\_ it was?  
A. where                      B. what                      C. how                      D. which
17. \_\_\_\_\_ has taken my glasses by mistake?  
A. Who of you              B. Who you                      C. Whom of you              D. Which of you
18. Who can you turn to in time of danger, if not \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. any                      B. us                      C. we                      D. ours
19. Correct the mistakes in each line if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so                      B. not                      C. any                      D. some
20. - Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?  
- I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ day is possible.  
A. either                      B. neither                      C. some                      D. any
21. Both teams were in hard training, \_\_\_\_\_ was willing to lose the game.  
A. either                      B. neither                      C. another                      D. the other
22. It is impossible for all the people to get the job, because \_\_\_\_\_ of them are not fit for it.  
A. every                      B. none                      C. all                      D. everyone
23. - You know Mr. Green has been ill for days?  
- Yes, I wonder if he is \_\_\_\_\_ better now.  
A. some                      B. much                      C. any                      D. no
24. - When shall we meet again?  
- Make it \_\_\_\_\_ day you like; it's all the same to me.  
A. one                      B. any                      C. another                      D. some
25. He cares so little about his meals that \_\_\_\_\_ will do so long as it fills his stomach.  
A. anything                      B. everything                      C. nothing                      D. something
26. - Which of the vases do you like best?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. They are both expensive and of little use.  
A. None                      B. Nothing                      C. Neither                      D. Either
27. - I'd like some more cakes.  
- I'm sorry there is \_\_\_\_\_ left.  
A. none                      B. any                      C. nothing                      D. no
28. The Smiths have three sons, one a baby, \_\_\_\_\_ twins of thirteen.  
A. another                      B. other                      C. the other                      D. the others
29. - What's under the bed?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. none                      B. no one                      C. nothing                      D. no
30. - Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ more soup?  
- No, thank you. I've had too \_\_\_\_\_ already.



- A. any, many      B. any, much      C. some; many      D. some; much
31. Have you finished your report yet?  
No, I'll finish in \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.  
A. another      B. other      C. more      D. less
32. If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 15.  
A. another      B. other      C. more      D. each
33. The thieves ran away separately, \_\_\_\_\_ carrying a bag.  
A. all      B. each      C. every      D. either
34. To some life is pleasure, but to \_\_\_\_\_ it is suffering.  
A. the others      B. others      C. other ones      D. those
35. Grandpa is not a pop fan and to him one pop song is very much like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the other      B. others      C. another      D. the others
36. - Are the new rules working?  
- Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ books are stolen.  
A. Few      B. More      C. Some      D. None
37. - Would you like some wine?  
- Yes, just \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. little      B. very little      C. a little      D. little bit
38. Every \_\_\_\_\_ meters along the Great Wall there are some watch towers.  
A. a few hundreds      B. few hundreds      C. a few hundred      D. few hundred
39. Some people didn't like the idea of opening a new library, but \_\_\_\_\_ support it.  
A. much more      B. many more      C. any more      D. no more
40. Let's not waste \_\_\_\_\_ time we have.  
A. little      B. a few      C. the little      D. a little
41. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of an artist.  
A. anybody      B. somebody      C. anything      D. something
42. - Is she good at cooking?  
- I'm afraid not. She is \_\_\_\_\_ but a good cook.  
A. anybody      B. anything      C. all      D. something
43. The Foreign Minister said, "\_\_\_\_\_ our hope that the two sides will work towards peace."  
A. This is      B. There is      C. That is      D. It is
44. - He was nearly drowned once.  
- When was \_\_\_\_\_?  
- \_\_\_\_\_ was in 1988 when he was in middle school.  
A. that; It      B. this; This      C. this; It      D. that; This
45. He had a bad cold. \_\_\_\_\_ is why he didn't come.  
A. It      B. This      C. That      D. There
46. For quite \_\_\_\_\_ students, their teacher's advice is more important than \_\_\_\_\_ of their parents'.  
A. few; one      B. a few; that      C. a little; some      D. a lot; many
47. Use your head. Nothing taught by others can have the same effect on you as \_\_\_\_\_ learned by yourself.  
A. those      B. what      C. that      D. the one
48. Few pleasures can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a cool drink on a hot day.  
A. some      B. any      C. that      D. those
49. The Parkers bought a new house but \_\_\_\_\_ will need a lot of work before they can move in.  
A. they      B. it      C. one      D. which





50. Computers must be of great use to \_\_\_\_\_ doing the scientific research.  
A. these B. whoever C. those D. whomever

### 易错点3 形容词和副词

#### 【防错秘方】

1. 弄清形容词与副词在句中充当的不同的语法功能,注意形容词作定语时的词序和位置。
2. 熟练掌握有关形容词与副词的比较等级的句型结构。
3. 结合语境辨析词义。

【例1】2005·湖北卷 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



错解 可能会错选 A、B 或 D。



误区 不能准确把握倍数词修饰比较结构时的词序。

【正解】选 C。



启示 分数词、倍数词应置于比较结构(as...as...和比较级+than)前面。此外要注意保证比较结构的完整性。

【例2】2005·北京卷 This \_\_\_\_\_ girl is Linda's cousin.

- A. pretty little Spanish B. Spanish little pretty C. Spanish pretty little D. little pretty Spanish



错解 可能会错选 B、C 或 D。



误区 不清楚多个形容词一起修饰名词时要注意它们的语序。

【正解】选 A。



启示 多个形容词一起修饰名词时要注意它们的语序:限定词(冠词、物主代词、指示代词、不定代词)+数词(序数词、基数词)+描绘性形容词(如:good, fine, nice, beautiful, interesting, etc.)+表示大小、长短、高矮的形容词+形状类(如:round, square, etc.)+年龄新旧类+颜色类+国籍(地区)+物质材料+用途+中心名词 如:a charming small round old brown French oak writing desk.

【例3】NMET 2000 \_\_\_\_\_ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.

- A. Brave enough students B. Enough brave students  
C. Students brave enough D. Students enough brave



错解 可能会错选 A。



误区 一般考生都掌握了 enough 应置于形容词、副词后面这一知识点,但没有意识到这里是 brave enough to do 结构作定语。

【正解】选 C。



启示 形容词短语作定语一般后置,往往相当于一个定语从句。

【例4】NMET 2002 Boris has brain. In fact, I doubt whether anyone in the class has \_\_\_\_\_ IQ.

- A. a high B. a higher C. the higher D. the highest



错解 可能会错选 D。



误区 三者或者三者以上相比,用 the + 最高级的结构表示。

【正解】选 B。



启示 比较级前有时需要用冠词,表示两者之间较突出者时,应加定冠词,以示特指;若比较级只是用来修饰可数单数名词,表示“一个比较...的”时,应加不定冠词。