

新课标



根据教育部最新教材编写

高中英语

全程突破

语法

丛书策划 盖海员
丛书主编 龙之源

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BOOK

前言

PREFACE PREFACE

高中学生学习英语的目的除了把它当作交际的工具外,还有一个目的不言而喻,就是在高考中取得优异的成绩。一本新颖实用的语法书,不仅能帮助考生总结语言规律,提高运用语言交际的能力,而且能够提高学习效率,收到事半功倍效果。多年来,笔者参阅了大量的语法专著和有关论述高考命题原则和方法、以及评析高考试题的文章,在分析考题、指导考生高考中收到了显著效果。现在把历年来总结的规律和理论贡献出来和各位同仁以及广大考生共享,已达到共同提高之目的。

本书将语法和重要语言现象分为二十章。讲解努力做到简明扼要,新颖实用,旨在帮助读者轻松掌握中学英语语法的重点和难点以及高考常考的知识点,以提高解题能力,真正起到点拨的指导作用。

【写在卷首】编者根据单项选择的特点写了两组解题技巧,旨在指导考生解题的方法;

【高考考点归纳】旨在指导考生迅速掌握考点;

【高考真题精析】再现了历届真题并从知识到能力到考查的角度进行了详尽的分析;

【聚焦考点】针对各个语法项目命题,内容全面,重点突出,覆盖面广,有利于巩固所学知识,提高应试能力

【强化训练】就各个考点全面巩固可考点内容。

另外,本书还附有不规则动词表和综合检测,以便考生在整体上提高自己的应试能力。

本书在编写过程中,参考了大量的有关论述高考命题原则和方法以及评析高考试题的文章和专著,由于太多,无法一一列出,在此向这些作者和专家表示谢意!

由于编写时间仓促,水平有限,书中欠妥之处,在所难免,敬请批评指正。

编者

2006年4月

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写在卷首

一、单项填空题的解题方法和技巧

1. 把握准题目设计意图

命题人在设计单项选择题时都有考查的目的和意图,因此在解题时,我们应当从题目的内容出发,仔细揣摩命题人在设计题目时的意图和目的,把握准其考查内容,这样就能很快地找到解题思路,选择出最佳答案。

例如: The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.

- A. don't make
- B. not make
- C. not making
- D. not to make

从所提供的四个选项一眼就能看出该题命题人在设计题目时的意图和目的,考查非谓语动词否定的用法。非谓语动词否定是用 not 来构成,ask 后接不定式构成复合宾语,即 ask sb to do sth 或者是 ask sb not to do sth,故选答案 D。题意:老师叫我们不要大声喧哗。

例如: York, _____ last year, is a nice old city.

- A. that I visited
- B. which I visited
- C. where I visited
- D. in which I visited

从题干上一眼就看出该题命题人在设计题目时的意图和目的,考查定语从句的用法。先行词 York 后面有逗号,故后面是非限制性定语从句,不能选 that,在定语从句中关系代词作动词 visited 的宾语,因此该题选择答案 B。题意:去年我访问过纽约,纽约是一个美丽的古城。

2. 捕捉准信息词

许多单项填空题题干本身就带有解题信息,如果你认真分析,就能捕捉到这些信息,从而正确判断考查内容,做出最佳选择。

例如: At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic.

- A. we're going to fly
- B. we'll be flying

C. we'll fly

D. we're to fly

从答案我们一眼就能看出该题命题人在设计题目时的意图和目的是考查动词时态的用法。关键在于 At this time tomorrow,这是典型的将来进行时的时间状语,将来进行时是表示将来某个时刻正在进行的或持续的动作。题意:明天此时我们正在飞越大西洋的上空。

例如: Come and see me whenever _____.

- A. you are convenient
- B. you will be convenient
- C. it is convenient to you
- D. it will be convenient to you

该题考查交际情景中动词时态和形容词 convenient 的使用。在 whenever 引导的时间状语从句中要用一般现在时态,不能用将来时态,关键词 convenient 意为:便利的,方便的。指的是某物或者是某事对某人来说很方便,主语不能是人。故选 C。题意:你什么时候方便,什么时候来看我。形容词: hard, difficult, possible, impossible, dangerous, useful, useless, common, unusual, enough, convenient 等,主语不能是人。

例如: Our neighbor has _____ ours.

- A. as a big house as
- B. as big a house as
- C. the same big house as
- D. a house the same big as

该题考查形容词和副词的用法。副词 as, too, how, so 在修饰限定名词的形容词时,放在不定冠词的前面,即: as(too, how, so) + 形容词 + a/an + 名词。因此该题选 B。题意:我们邻居的房子和我们的一样大。

例如: He did it _____ it took me.

- A. one-third a time
- B. one-third time
- C. the one-third time
- D. one-third the time

该题考查交际情景中数词的位置和冠词的用法。



数词 one-third 要放在名词前面,而名词 time 后面有定语从句 it took me, 故为特指,应当放在它前面加定冠词 the。因此,答案为 D。题意:他做这件事用了我用时的三分之一。

3. 根据语境推理

命题人在设计题目时,试题题干大多都设计一定的语境,考生在解题的过程中要充分利用语境所给予的信息或根据情景中上下文、短语等,充分利用好这些信息进行逻辑推理。

例如:—You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brendan. Do you like it?

—I'm sorry I _____ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you.

- A. wasn't saying
- B. don't say
- C. won't say
- D. didn't say

该题在特定语境中考查动词时态的运用。该题的关键词是 sooner 意为“提早,抢先”。参与对话的一方穿了新上衣,他(她)要对方作出评价;对方之所以道歉,是因为没有早些给予评价。显然,B、C 项时态不对;评价只需要一句话,无须用过去进行时。故答案 D 正确。句意:“布伦丹你对我的新装还没说什么呢,喜欢吗?”“对不起,我还没来得及。我认为你穿上当然好看。”

—Hey, look where you are going?

—Oh, I'm terribly sorry _____.

- A. I'm not noticing
- B. I wasn't noticing
- C. I haven't noticing
- D. I don't noticing

该题考查动词时态的用法。从 look where you are going 得知说话人对刚才的事情进行指责,答语人向别人道歉并说明事情发生的理由或借口,故用过去进行时态表达。句意:“喂,看你向哪走?”“噢,实在对不起,我刚才没留神。”

—Nancy is not coming tonight.

—But she _____!

- A. promises
- B. promised
- C. will promise
- D. had promised

该题考查动词时态的用法。题意:“南希今晚不来了。”“但是她曾经答应要来的!”题中一人说 Nancy 不来了,另一人非常吃惊(用感叹句),说她答应过(要来的)。可见 promised 是过去的动作,是过去曾许下的诺言,理所当然要用一般过去时。

The news came as no surprise to me. I _____ for some time that the factory was going to shut down.

- A. had known
- B. knew
- C. known
- D. know

该题是交际情景中考查动词时态的用法。The news came as no surprise to me 这是过去的时间,说话的人得知工厂倒闭的消息在此之前发生,故用过去完成时。题意:听到这个消息我并不感到吃惊。工厂要倒闭这件事我早就知道了。

4. 看准句子结构,揭开其面纱

命题人在设计题目时,往往要用到英语中特定的句型结构,如强调句型、形式主语、形式宾语、倒装句、从句、被动语态、句子省略、疑问句等,增加句子的难度。同学们最熟悉的是陈述句语序,把这些句子语序改成陈述句再去看就简单得多。只要认真地分析,注意题目的特征,这样见到这个句型就能马上判断出命题人的考查意图,从而迅速选出最佳答案。

例如: A cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ in the kitchen.

- A. smoke
- B. smoking
- C. to smoke
- D. smoked

该题考查非谓语动词作补足语的用法。从句是用了被动语态,这个句子结构不好看,如果改成... we found him _____ in the kitchen 就简单得多。在这里 cook 是 smoke 的动作执行者,故选现在分词作主语补足语。句意:如果发现厨师在厨房里抽烟,他会被立即解雇。

The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.

- A. begins
- B. having begun
- C. beginning
- D. begun

该题考查对语句结构形式的判断和对时态及语态形式的掌握运用能力。本题是 so... that 结构,题意是:调查研究的形式已经设计好,一旦开始是无人能更改的。that 之后的句序可以补充调整为 nothing can be done to change it once it is begun, 省去 it is。

Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always





prefers _____ a bicycle.

- A. ride; ride
- B. riding; ride
- C. ride; to ride
- D. to ride; riding

该题考查动词不定式的用法。prefer to do rather than do 为习惯用语,该题中的 rather than 提前表示强调,后接动词原形;prefer 后接 to do。句意:他宁愿骑自行车也不愿乘坐拥挤的公共汽车。

It was about 600 years ago _____ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.

- A. that
- B. until
- C. before
- D. when

该题考查由“It's... that”引导的强调句型的用法。对时间状语 about 600 years ago 强调。句意:大约 600 多年前,就已经制造出了带有表盘和时针的钟表。

—What do you think made him so upset?

—_____.

- A. Because he lost his wallet
- B. Because of losing his wallet
- C. Losing his wallet
- D. As losing his wallet

5. 瞻前顾后,仔细揣摩

命题人在设计题目时,所给题干提供的信息要全面考虑,不要只看前一半或后一半,不加分析凭经验印象盲目选择。只有瞻前顾后,仔细揣摩才能选择最佳答案。

例如: The restaurant is full _____ weekends.

- A. with
- B. of
- C. at
- D. for

该题考查介词的用法。从前面看好像是考查 be full of 短语,其实不然,后面的词是 weekends,通过全面考虑应当用 at weekends 意为:在周末。

Excuse me for breaking in, _____ I have some news for you.

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

该题考查连词的用法。从前面看指因打断别人的工作或说话而请求对方的原谅,而后面是要引出要做的事,说明事出有因。故用 but 表示转折,答案为 C。

—_____ David and Vicky _____ married?

—For about three years.

- A. How long were; being
- B. How long have; got
- C. How long have; been
- D. How long did; get

6. 明确习语搭配

英语的习惯用语、固定搭配历来是高考命题者所青睐的对象,在历届高考 NMET 试题中或明或暗的有所反映,把握准习惯用语、习语搭配是解题的金钥匙。

例如: Don't mention that at the beginning of the story, or it may _____ the shocking ending.

- A. give away
- B. give out
- C. give up
- D. give off

该题考查动词短语的辨析。give away 意为:泄露(秘密),暴露,送掉,分发,放弃,泄露,出卖,让步,陷下; give out 意为:分发,发出(气味、热等),发表,用尽,精疲力竭; give up 意为:放弃(念头、希望等),停止,抛弃,认输; give off 意为:发出(蒸汽、光等),长出(枝、杈等)。句意:故事开始不要提这件事,否则你会泄漏玄妙的结尾。推断该题应选答案 A。

例如: News reports say peace talks between the two countries _____ with no agreement reached.

- A. have broken down
- B. have broken out
- C. have broken in
- D. have broken up

该题在特定语言环境中考查动词短语的用法。break down 意为:失败,落空,毁掉,拆除,损坏,瓦解,崩溃; break in 意为:闯入,破门而入; 打断,插嘴; break out 意为:发生,爆发,逃出,突围; break up 意为:打碎,破碎,分裂,衰落,分解,驱散。据题意:有消息报道那两个国家的和平谈判没达成任何协议而失败。该题应选 break down。

7. 准确把握语义

命题人为了提高题目的技巧性,在设计题目时往往利用上下文语境表达语义,而不是明确地表现出来,因此正确把握题干语义显得尤为重要,只有这样,才能做出最佳选择。

例如: Boris has brains. In fact, I doubt whether



anyone in the class has _____ IQ.

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

此句强调对语意的理解,该题旨在考查形容词比较级和冠词的用法,当 never 与形容词比较级连用时可以表达最高级的含义。另外还有一个常识 IQ,即 intelligence quotient(智商)。题目的意思是:Boris 聪明,我怀疑班上是否有人比他更聪明。用比较级表示最高级,doubt 有怀疑否定之意,后句可理解为,I don't think anyone else in the class has a higher IQ.,故答案是 B。又如:

—If you don't like the red coat, take the blue one.

—OK, but do you have _____ size in blue? This one's a bit tight for me.

- A. a big B. a bigger
C. the big D. the bigger

How beautifully she sings! I have never heard _____.

- A. the better voice
B. a good voice
C. the best voice
D. a better voice

—I hear they aren't pleased with the house you've chosen for them.

—Well, _____ could they live in such comfort?

- A. where else B. what else
C. how D. why

该题是在交际语言情景中考查副词的用法。题意:“我听说他们对你给他们选的房子不满意。”“噢,还有什么地方他们能住的如此舒服?”根据第一句话,可以推断他们谈论的是地点,因此选 where,因为上次提及,故在 where 后面要加上 else,意为:还有什么地方。

8. 注重标点符号

单项填空的题干较短,所以标点符号在解题过程中起着非常重要的作用,在句中逗号和分号、句号所起的作用是完全不一样的,标点符号的不同答案截然相反。

例如:_____ () I will stay at home.

- A. It raining B. Raining
C. Rained D. To rain
E. If it rains F. If raining
G. It is going rain

上面的题目,如果()内是逗号,提供的题干没有连词可以从两方面分析,一是用连词引导从句,选答案 E;二是用非谓语动词形式,如果是分词句子主语要么是动作执行者用现在分词,要么是动作承受者用过去分词,如果句子主语既不是执行者也不是承受者,那么分词前要加一个名词来充当分词的执行者或者承受者,这样可以选 A。如果()内是分号或句号,要求前面是单句不带连词,应选 G。

_____ time, he'll make a first-class tennis player.

- A. Having given
B. To give
C. Giving
D. Given

该题考查非谓语动词的用法。从四个选项一眼就能看出这是考查非谓语动词作状语的用法,再看一下句子主语为 he,与 give 的关系是被动关系,故选答案 D 过去分词作状语,表示被动。题意:如果给他时间,他会成为一流的羽毛球运动员。

9. 转换句式,化难为易

命题人为了提高题目的技巧性与难度往往在语序上做文章,利用疑问句、倒装句、被动语态等形式来设置障碍,使考生很难做出正确判断。如果不影响题意的情况下,将疑难句式转换成比较简明、普通的句式,就能很容易地做出选择。

例如:The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village.

- A. until B. that
C. when D. where

该题旨在考查考生在连词与关系词方面的知识以及在实际语境中的运用能力。仅从语句结构形式看,设空前各为独立单句,四个选项均为连词或关系词,答案难以判断。应从题干语意入手。bring back 是动词加副词构成的短语,名词作宾语可以放在副词前也可以放在副词后面,可以写成 bring back the hours 而且 to me 也是提到定语从句前的。如果上句改为 The film brought back the hours _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village to me. 考生就一目了然了,应选择答案 C。when 引导定语从句。关系副词 (when) 与先行词 (hours) 在结构形式上的分离提高了试题的难度,使考生仅从形式入手,而看不出 hours 一词在语意上的重要作用。

例如:Charlie Babbage is generally considered _____





the first computer. [NMET1993]

- A. to invent
- B. inventing
- C. to have invented
- D. having invented

考生很容易把题干误认为 consider doing, 很容易选错。如果改为主动语态就成了 Charlie People generally considered Babbage _____ the first computer. 一眼就看出应用 consider sb. to have done sth. 这一题干。故选 C。

Where was it _____ this accident happened?

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

该题考查强调句型, 如果改换一下语序就一目了然了。It was where _____ this accident happened. 应当选 A。

10. 综合分析

在解答一些试题的过程中, 有时需要综合运用上述各种解题方法, 方可选出最佳答案, 这需要考生灵活运用能力和机智的应变能力。

例如: Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

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

该题旨在考查代词及定语从句的运用。因此要求考生要有综合分析能力以及灵活运用能力和机智的应变能力。

one 代指同类事物或人中的一个或一件, it 代指上文中出现的同一人或事物。本题中的 one 是 an unforgettable moment 之同位语, 之后跟一个由 that 引起的定语从句, that 又可以省去。故 B 为正确答案。高中英语三册(上) Lesson 6 就有一个例句: He was a strict but good captain, one who, unusually, took good care of the sailors on his ship.

例如: Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.

- A. to see
- B. to be seen
- C. seeing
- D. seen

该题旨在考查在特定语境中对动词语态形式的运用能力。考查不定式被动用法。后一句中的第一个 it 是形式主语, 其真正主语是 whether they will enjoy it

, 第二个 it 是指上句中的 having a trip abroad, 这对老夫妇是否 enjoy having a trip abroad 还需要进一步查明, 用将来时态的被动语态, 即 remains to be seen, 故答案为 B。上述各种解题方法绝对不是惟一的, 他们之间是相辅相成的, 考生在解题过程中要灵活、巧妙地使用多种方法以达到更好的效果。

11. 交际用语要熟练掌握

英语中交际用语就那么几项, 我们在平时的学习中, 只要熟练掌握, 问题就迎刃而解。

1. —Sorry, Joe, I didn't mean to...

—Don't call me "Joe". I'm Mr Parker to you, and _____ you forget it!

- A. do
- B. didn't
- C. did
- D. don't

2. —Susan, go and join your sister cleaning the yard.

—Why _____? John is sitting there doing nothing.

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

3. —I think you should phone Jenny and say sorry to her.

—_____. It was her fault.

- A. No way
- B. Not possible
- C. No chance
- D. Not at all

1. D 该题考查在交际用语中祈使句的否定。句意: “对不起, Joe。我不是故意要……” “不要叫我 Joe。我是 Parker 先生, 今后不要忘了。” 前一句是干扰, 这里是对别人的一种告诫, 提醒注意, 要用否定疑问句的一般现在时态。

2. D 该题是在交际性用语中考查代词的使用。在口语中多用宾格。句子 why me? 可以理解成 Why do you ask me to go and join my sister cleaning the yard? 句意: “Susan, 去和你姐姐扫院子。” “为什么叫我去? John 坐在那儿没事干呢。”

3. A 该题考查交际用语中表示不同意的态度的一种回答。前一句是提出一种建议, 后一句表明了答者的态度不同意用 No way, 意为: 不, 决不。它可以单独使用以回答问题, 表明态度。其他三项不合题意与语言习惯。

诚然, 方法很重要, 但扎实的语言知识是各种解题方法的基础和保障。语言知识是外语学习的立脚点。





没有稳固丰富的语言知识,再好的方法也不奏效。因此,语言知识是关键,解题方法是钥匙,考生只有把二者有机地结合在一起,才能开启高考的大门,踏上成功之路。

二、单项填空题的解题方法和技巧

1. 运用还原法巧解单选题

在高考英语试题中,单项填空题是考查学生基础知识、语言运用能力的一种基本题型。其中一些单选题的题干是一些比较复杂的句式结构,有时考生因对其不熟悉,而影响了解题的速度和准确率。其实,对于这类题目,只要巧妙地运用还原法,即可化难为易。下面笔者就还原法在解题中的运用作一分析、讲解:

(一)强调句型还原成简单句式

例 1. It was _____ computer games that cost the boy a lot of time he ought to have spent on his lessons.

- A. to have played
- B. playing
- C. played
- D. having played

【分析】判断一个句子是不是强调句型的最佳办法就是用还原法。即去掉题干中的 It is (was)... that (who), 如果句子仍然成立,表达完整的意思,则是强调句型;否则,则不是强调句型。此题去掉 It was... that 后,题干为 _____ computer games cost the boy a lot of time he ought to have spent on his lessons, 很容易看出本题应用 -ing 形式短语作主语,但无需用完成体。故答案为 B。

注意比较下面例子:

例 2. It was 1999 _____ you joined the football club.

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

【分析】运用还原法,去掉 It was... (that) 即可看出句意不完整(1999 前需加 in), 故此句不是强调句型,而是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句。故答案为 C。

(二)疑问句还原为陈述句

例 3. Is this book _____ you have been looking for all the time?

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

【分析】首先把疑问句还原成陈述句,题干即为 This book is _____ you have been looking for all the time. 容易看出该题是一个缺少表语,且含有定语从句的主从复合句。不难看出,定语从句 you have been looking for all the time 修饰的先行词是主句的表语,而选项中只有 the one 符合。故答案为 C。

注意比较下面例子:

例 4. Is this the book _____ you have been looking for all the time?

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

【分析】还原题干为: This is the book _____ you have been looking for all the time. 我们会发现空白处应为关系代词 that 或 which, 其引导定语从句修饰先行词 the book. 故答案选 A。

(三)倒装语序还原为正常语序

例 5. Not until I came back _____ leave for work.

- A. he did
- B. did he
- C. was he
- D. he was

【分析】题干为倒装语序,还原为正常语序为: He didn't leave for work until I came back. 因为在 not... until 句型中,如果把 not until... 放于句首,主句要用倒装语序。故答案为 B。

(四)省略句还原为完整句式

例 6. — How did you sleep last night?

— Like a log. Never slept _____.

- A. well
- B. better
- C. best
- D. a better

【分析】题干为省略句。根据题意,答语可补充完整为: I slept like a log. I have never slept better than last night, 故正确答案为 B。





第一章

动词与动词短语

动词及动词短语考点

1、系动词的比较；

2、动词的及物与不及物；短暂性与持续性；

3、意思相同或相近的动词比较；

4、同一动词构成的不同词组的用法比较；

5、意思相同或相近的动词短语的比较。

第一节 高考真题精析

一、真题再现

1. Before building a house, you will have to _____ the government's permission.

A. get from B. follow

C. receive D. ask for

2. It's the present situation in poor areas that _____ much higher spending on education and training.

A. answers for B. provides for

C. calls for D. plans for

3. At last, we found ourselves in a pleasant park with trees providing shade and _____ down to eat our picnic lunch.

A. sitting B. having sat

C. to sit D. sat

4. The company is starting a new advertising campaign to _____ new customers to its stores.

A. join B. attract

C. stick D. transfer

5. —Sorry to _____ you, but could I ask a quick question?

—No problem.

A. worry

B. prevent

C. trouble D. disappoint

6. —Julia said she sent you a birthday card yesterday. Have you got it?

—Oh, really! I haven't _____ my mailbox yet.

A. examined B. reviewed

C. tested D. checked

7. His idea of having weekly family meals together, which seemed difficult at first, has _____ many good changes in their lives.

A. got through B. resulted from

C. turned into D. brought about

8. Could you please tell me where you bought the shoes you _____ yesterday?

A. tried on B. put on

C. had on D. pulled on

9. Modern plastics can _____ very high and very low temperatures.

A. stand B. hold

C. carry D. support

10. What shall we use for power when all the oil in the world has _____?

A. given out B. put out

C. held up D. used up

11. Everybody in the village likes Jack because he is good at telling and _____ jokes.

A. turning up B. putting up

C. making up D. showing up

12. In our childhood, we were often _____ by Grandma to pay attention to our table manners.

A. demanded B. reminded

C. allowed D. hoped

13. Kathy _____ a lot of Spanish by playing with the native boys and girls.

A. picked up B. took up





- C. made up D. turned up
14. He is such a man who is always _____ fault with other people.
A. putting B. seeking
C. finding D. looking for
15. The president spoke at the business meeting for nearly an hour without _____ his notes.
A. bringing up B. referring to
C. looking for D. trying on
16. —Ow! I've burnt myself!
—How did you do that?
—I _____ a hot pot.
A. touched B. kept
C. felt D. held
17. I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good _____ of direction.
A. idea B. feeling
C. experience D. sense
18. I couldn't _____. The line was busy.
A. go by B. go around
C. get in D. get through
19. To understand the grammar of the sentence, you must break it _____ into parts.
A. down B. up
C. off D. out
20. They started off late and got to the airport with minutes to _____.
A. spare B. catch
C. leave D. make
21. This picture was taken a long time ago. I wonder if you can _____ my father.
A. find out B. pick out
C. look out D. speak out
22. I was just talking to Margaret when Jackson _____.
A. cut in B. cut down
C. cut out D. cut up
23. We went to Canada to travel and my cousin _____ as our guide.
A. played B. showed
C. acted D. performed
24. Please tell me how the accident _____. I am still in the dark.
A. came by B. came upon
C. came to D. came about

25. John is leaving for London tomorrow and I will _____ him _____ at the airport.
A. send; away B. leave; off
C. see; off D. show; around
26. If anyone happens to drop in while I am out, _____ him or her leave a message.
A. have B. get
C. ask D. tell
27. The dictionary is being printed and it will _____ soon.
A. turn out B. come out
C. start out D. go out
28. —How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?
—That _____ me fine.
A. fits B. meets
C. satisfies D. suits
29. The evening news comes on at seven o'clock and _____ only thirty minutes.
A. keeps B. continues
C. finishes D. lasts
30. A man is being questioned in relation to the _____ murder last night.
A. advised B. attended
C. attempted D. admitted
31. If you are feeling so tired, perhaps a little sleep would _____.
A. act B. help
C. serve D. last
32. They've _____ us \$150,000 for the house. Shall we take it?
A. provided B. supplied
C. shown D. offered
33. All the employees except the manager _____ to work online at home.
A. encourages
B. encourage
C. is encouraged
D. are encouraged
34. —How do you _____ we go to Beijing for our holidays?
—I think we'd better fly there. It's much more comfortable.
A. insist B. want
C. suppose D. suggest





35. John was late for the business meeting because his flight had been _____ by a heavy storm.
A. kept B. stopped
C. slowed D. delayed
36. Happy birthday, Alice! So you have _____ twenty-one already!
A. become B. turned
C. grown D. passed
37. They see you as something of a worrier, _____ problems which don't exist and crossing bridges long before you come to them.
A. settling B. discovering
C. seeing D. designing
38. Hospital staff burst into cheers after doctors completed a 20-hours operation to have _____ one-year-old twins at the head.
A. isolated B. separated
C. divided D. removed
39. After the trainer was sure that the whale could look after itself, he _____ it into the sea.
A. transported B. unloaded
C. released D. handled
40. Some people like drinking coffee, for it has _____ effects.
A. promoting B. stimulating
C. enhancing D. encouraging
41. The teacher wrote an example on the blackboard to _____ to point.
A. illustrate B. suggest
C. express D. recognize
42. Tony is _____ the guidebook, looking for information about Japan, where he will travel soon.
A. tracing B. skipping
C. inspecting D. scanning
43. Some passengers complain that it usually _____ so long to fill in travel insurance documents.
A. costs B. takes
C. spends D. spares
44. Her talent and experience _____ her to the respect of her colleagues.
A. permitted B. qualified
C. deserved D. entitled
45. The taxi driver often reminds passengers to _____ their belongings when they leave the car.
A. keep B. catch
C. hold D. take
46. Mary finally _____ Bruce as her lifelong companion.
A. received B. accepted
C. made D. honored
47. Go and join in the party. _____ it to me to do the washing-up.
A. Get B. Remain
C. Leave D. Send
48. Whatever rank you may be in, it would be wrong to _____ the law into your own hands.
A. bring B. hold
C. take D. seize
49. —What shall we start?
—Let's _____ it 8:30. Is that all right?
A. set B. meet
C. make D. take
50. —Mummy, can I put the peaches on the cupboard?
—No, dear. They don't _____ well. Put them in the fridge instead.
A. keep B. fit
C. get D. last
51. As we joined the big crowd I got _____ from my friends.
A. separated B. spared
C. lost D. missed
52. Alice trusts you; only you can _____ her to give up the foolish idea.
A. suggest B. attract
C. tempt D. persuade
53. Her brother _____ to leave her in the dark room alone when she disobeyed his order.
A. declared B. threatened
C. warned D. exclaimed
54. When climbing the hill John was knocked unconscious by an _____ rolling stone.
A. untouched B. unexpected
C. unfamiliar D. unbelievable
55. Her son, to whom she was so _____, went abroad ten years ago.
A. loved B. cared
C. devoted D. affected
56. Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.





- A. support B. care
C. spare D. share
57. —Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?
—Yes. They have better players, so I _____ them to win.
A. hope B. prefer
C. expect D. want
58. _____ him and then try to copy what he does.
A. Mind B. Glance at
C. Stared at D. Watch
59. They _____ the train until it disappeared in the distance.
A. saw B. watched
C. noticed D. observed
60. I love to go to the seaside in summer. It _____ good to lie in the sun or swim in the cool sea.
A. does B. feels
C. gets D. makes
61. —What did you think of her speech?
—She for one hour but didn't much.
A. spoke; speak B. spoke; say
C. said; speak D. said; say
62. You're _____ your time trying to persuade him; he'll never join us.
A. spending B. wasting
C. losing D. missing
63. All the leading newspapers _____ the trade talks between China and the United States.
A. reported B. printed
C. announced D. published
64. I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____ to be quite a good one.
A. said B. told
C. spoken D. talked
65. The Internet has brought _____ big changes in the way we work.
A. about B. out
C. back D. up
66. The forest guards often find campfires that have not been _____ completely.
A. turned down B. put out
C. put away D. turned over
67. In some western countries, demand for graduates from MBA courses has _____.
A. turned down B. turned over
C. fallen down D. fallen over
68. The man insisted _____ a taxi for me even though I told him I lived nearby.
A. find B. to find
C. on finding D. in finding
69. It's ten years since the scientist _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.
A. made for B. set out
C. took off D. turned up
70. We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn't quite _____ as planned.
A. make out B. turn out
C. go on D. come up
71. He accidentally _____ he had quarreled with his wife and that he hadn't been home for a couple of weeks.
A. let out B. took care
C. made sure D. made out
72. Helen always helps her mother even though going to school _____ most of her day.
A. takes up B. makes up
C. saves up D. puts up
73. It is certain that he will _____ his business to his son when he gets old.
A. take over B. think over
C. hand over D. go over
74. The final examination is coming up soon. It's time for us to _____ our studies.
A. get down to B. get out
C. get back for D. get over
75. It was not a serious illness, and she soon _____ it.
A. got over B. got on with
C. got around D. got out of
76. Before the war broke out, many people _____ in safe places possessions they could not take with them.
A. threw away B. put away
C. gave away D. carried away
77. To keep healthy, Professor Johnson _____ cycling as a regular form of exercise after he retired.
A. took up B. caught on
C. carried out D. made for
78. I don't _____ rock 'n' roll. It's much too noisy for

