



2007

高考总复习

河北省高考研究中心 编

考点指要

命题走向

复习指导

例题解析

能力训练

模拟试卷

英语



2007

高考总复习

河北省高考研究中心 编

考点指要

命题走向

复习指导

例题解析

能力训练

模拟试卷

英语

主编·田 民 李素艳

编者 田 民 刘敬哲 李素艳 曾广华 赵 坚 段 芸 刘东海 张 雁 李海珍 吴子翠
袁朝霞 侯晶华 付爱冬 杨小平 宋兆新 梁 然 赵秀云 赵丽荣 韩军军

丛 书 名 创新优化系列

书 名 2007 高考总复习/英语

编 者 河北省高考研究中心

责任编辑 王书华 宋 佳 王 轶

美术编辑 李 欣

责任校对 李 标

出版发行 河北人民出版社 (石家庄市友谊北大街 330 号)

印 刷 保定市印刷厂

开 本 880×1230 毫米 1/16

印 张 13.25

字 数 472 000

版 次 2006 年 9 月第 1 版 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 1—1 000

书 号 ISBN 7-202-04421-8/G·1422

定 价 14.30 元

版权所有 翻印必究

目 录



CONTENTS

第一章 语音 1

第二章 语法和词汇 8

第三章 完形填空 39

第四章 阅读理解 74

第五章 补全对话 124

第一章 单词拼写 132

第一章 短文改错 144

第一章 书面表达 162

模拟试卷(一) 177

模拟试卷(二) 184

参考答案 193

第一章 语音



【考点指要】

从高考语音知识单项选择题测试的内容看,其测试的特点是以元音为主,尤其以元音字母 a, o, e 和 i, 字母组合 ea, ou, ear 等考查频率最高。在突出对元音字母及其组合发音的考查的同时,高考语音知识单项选择题兼顾对辅音及其字母组合发音的考查。其中以对辅音字母及其组合 s, n, c, g, tch, th, gh 等考查频率最高。从所测单词看,其特点表现为:突出规律,兼顾特殊;选词面广,但又重点反复。



【命题走向】

自 1991 年开始,高考语音知识单项选择题固定为 5 个小题,赋分值为 5 分,并且一直延续到 2000 年。通过对以往 5 个小题及 2005 年高考河北省选用试题分析,语音知识单项选择题均由 3 个元音题和 2 个辅音题构成。

从本题型分布看,初期的应选项出现在划线部分与所给单词划线部分不一致的单词上,而不在与其形式相同的选项上。这种特点尤以 1990 年和 1994 年最为突出,该题型占到了当年语音题的 4/5。到后来,这种“选异形词”的特点变化为虽有异形词出现但应选同形词,如 1995 年第 4 小题。

再后来,如 1995 年第 5 小题是 4 个选项划线部分都相同而所给单词划线部分与 4 个选项划线部分都不同;而 1996 年、1997 年高考则出现了 5 处划线部分都不同,这样对学生的语音知识考查范围更广,难度更大。



【复习指导】

元音字母在重读开音节和重读闭音节中的读法:

重读开音节			重读闭音节		
字母	发音	例词	字母	发音	例词
a	[ei]	name	a	[æ]	bag
	[æ]	have		[e]	many
	[ɔ:]	water		[e]	merry
e	[i:]	these	e	[e]	mirror
i	[ai]	like	i	[ɪ]	sorry
o	[əu]	note	o	[ɔ]	run
u	[ju]	use	u	[ʌ]	run

			u	[u]	put
y	[ai]	try	y	[ɪ]	busy

r 字母组合在非重读音节中的发音:

字母组合	发音	例词
ar	[ɑ:]	park, card
er	[ə]	certain, hers
ir	[ə]	bird, thirty
or	[ɔ:]	north, forty
ur	[ɜ:]	hurt, nurse

a-字母组合在重读音节中的发音:

字母组合	发音	例词	字母组合	发音	例词
ai	[ei]	main, laid	au	[ɔ:]	astronaut
al	[ɔ:]	talk, walk	aw	[ɔ:]	lawyer
ai	[ɔ:]	always, already	air	[eə]	hair, repair
ay	[ei]	say, lay	are	[eə]	care, dare
			ass	[ɔ:s]	class, glass

e-字母组合在重读音节中的发音:

字母组合	发音	例词	字母组合	发音	例词
ee	[i:]	need, meet	ear	[iə]	bear, tear
	[i:]	sea, tea		[iə]	hear, dear
ea	[e]	bread, thread	eir	[eə]	their
	[e]	receive, ceiling		[iə]	pioneer
ew	[ju:]	new, few	ere	[eə]	there, where
	[u:]	threw		[iə]	here

o-和 i-字母组合在重读音节中的发音:

字母组合	发音	例词	字母组合	发音	例词
oa	[əu]	coat, boat	oo	[u:]	tool, cool
	[ɔ]	toilet, voice		[u]	took, cook
oy	[ɔi]	boy, toy	ow	[əu]	cow
ou	[əu]	round, aloud		[əu]	low

ough	[ɔː]	bought	igh	[aɪ]	high, tight
oul	[u]	could, would			

部分辅音字母和辅音字母组合的发音:

字母	发音	例词	字母	发音	例词
b	[b]	possible, table	t	[t]	parrot, ticket
d	[d]	dead, weekend	v	[v]	five, leave
f	[f]	fire, Pacific	w	[w]	wind, work
h	[h]	holiday, behave	y	[j]	year, yard
j	[dʒ]	subject, jacket	z	[z]	zoo, zero
k	[k]	pancake, book	dr	[dr]	drive, dress
m	[m]	modern, autumn	ds	[dz]	friends, words
n	[n]	than, man	tr	[tr]	tree, tractor
p	[p]	peach, cap	ts	[ts]	patients, students
r	[r]	red, three			

部分辅音字母和辅音字母组合的发音:

字母	发音	例词	字母	发音	例词
c	[k]	cat, secret	gh	[ʃ]	high, light
	[s]	piece, police	kn	[n]	know, knee
g	[g]	bag, girl	ng	[ŋ]	ring, long
	[d]	strange, geography	sh	[ʃ]	ship, sheep
l	[l]	like, late	th	[θ]	thin
	[ɫ]	table, possible		[ð]	there, smooth
qu	[kw]	question, quarrel	x	[ks]	box, exercise
	[s]	seat, class		[gz]	exam, example
s	[z]	news	wh	[w]	why, whisper
				[h]	whom, whose
ch	[tʃ]	cheap, chair	wr	[r]	write
	[ʃ]	machine			
ck	[k]	black, chicken			

某些字母或字母组合的特殊发音:

字母	发音	条件	例词
a	[ɑː]	在 n, s 或 th 前	advance, rather, task
	[ɪ]	部分词当中	village, luggage

al	[ɑː]	在 f 或 m 前	calm, half
ar	[ɑː]	在 w 后	war, warm
or	[ɑː]	在 w 后	word, work, worth
ea	[eɪ]	在少数词中	great, break
ei	[eɪ]	在 gh 前不发音, height 例外	weight, neighbour
o	[ʌ]	在 m, n 或 v 前面	come, none, cover
	[əʊ]	在 ld 或 at 前面, cost, lost 例外	cold, most
ou	[ʌ]	在 ng 之前, you 发 [juː]	young
gh	[f]	多数情况, ghost 例外	enough, cough
s	[ʃ]	部分词当中, measure 发 [ʒ]	Asia, sugar
u	[e]	个别词中	hurry
	[ɪ]	个别词中	busy
gn	[n]	个别词中	foreign, sign
ew	[juː]	多数情况	nephew, news
ie	[iː]	少数几个词中	believe, piece
i	[aɪ]	在 nd 前	kind, blind
dge	[dʒ]	正常情况下	bridge, knowledge
mb	[m]	在词尾	climb, comb
tion	[ʃən]	发 [ʃən] 如 question, suggestion	education
t	[ʃ]	个别词	patient
tch	[tʃ]	正常情况下	kitchen, catch, match



【例题解析】

【例 1】(1989 年全国卷)

heavy A. merry B. ocean C. break D. metre

【解析】

答案为 A。字母组合 ea 发 [e], A [e], B [ə], C [eɪ], D [iː]。①此题型特点是“选异形词”:各选项的画线部分有的与所给词的画线部分相同,有的却不同;而答案却偏偏是形式不同的词。这种题型在 1989 年至 1994 年间出现了 13 道,而以 1990 年和 1994 年为甚,分别都占到了语音题的 4/5。②重读 ea 一般读 [iː] 或 [e],如: read [iː]—read [e] (过去式或过去分词), mean [iː]—mean [e] (过去式或过去分词)。有几个常考的特殊发音的词: great [eɪ], break [eɪ]—breakfast [e], real [iː]—reality [iə]。B 项中的 ea 为弱读,可弱读作 [ə],或弱到完全不发音,因其后有响亮的成音节 [n]。③两音节间是 -rr 时,前一音节按闭音节发音, A 项不能按 er 读成 [eə],又如 marry [æ], mirror [ɪ],

borrow [ə].

【例2】 (1995年全国卷)

- pleasure A. expression B. musician
C. ocean D. conclusion

【解析】

答案为D。此题型是第一次出现。选项中画线部分有异形词，但却不选的类型。所给词画线部分是“s”，应选词画线部分也是“s”。①-ssion和-tion都读[ən]；-sion则应读[ʃən]。②-sure读[ʃə]但单词sure要读[jʊə]，还有sugar要读['ʃʊgə]。③在e, i, y前时字母c读[s]，如：face, city, recycle；在词尾或在s, o, u和辅音字母之前时字母c读[k]，如：can, come, cup, class；在is, ie, io前时c读[tʃ]，如：special, ancient, precious。注意：music[k]—musician[tʃ]。

【例3】 (1996年全国卷)

- admire A. quiet B. stare C. spear D. figure

【解析】

答案为A [aia]。此题所有的画线部分都互不相同。①ear常读作[ia]，也可读作[ea]，如wear。注意：tear作“眼泪”解时读[tia]，作“撕扯”用时读[tea]。而“ear+辅音”时，ear则常读[ə]，如：earth, early, learn；注意：hear [ia]—heard [ə]（过去式或过去分词）。但是有特例，heart [ɑ:]。②ia, ie, io不是一个字母组合音节，是两个元音重出的音节，多读作[aia]，如：dialogue, science, lion。

【例4】 (2006年全国卷)

1. hear A. nearly B. search
C. bear D. heart

【解析】

答案为A。字母组合ear常读[ia]，如A项nearly，再比如disappear, clear, dear；ear在辅音前时常读作[ə]，如B项search，再比如earn, earth, early, learn, research, hear的过去式heard等，但ear在D项heart中读[ɑ:]；ear也可读作[ea]，如C项bear，再比如wear, tear（v. 撕扯）等。

2. change A. machine B. headache
C. technique D. research

【解析】

答案为D。字母组合ch一般读作[tʃ]，如所给词change和D项search，再比如chair, watch, chain, church等。ch还可读作[k]，如B项headache和C项technique，再比如chemist, stomach, chemistry, school等；ch在少数词中读[f]，如A项machine和moustache中。

3. surprise A. police B. apologize
C. bridge D. children

【解析】

答案为B。字母i在开音节中读[ai]，如所给词surprise和B项apologize，再比如like, slice等；但在A项police中读[i:]。i在nd或ld前时读[ai]，如wild, mild, find, kind, child等，但在D项children一词中读[i]。i在C项bridge中读[i]，再如porridge。

4. safely A. base B. season
C. Asia D. usual

【解析】

答案为A。字母s一般读[s]（尤其在词首时），如所给词safely，再比如silk, student, stupid等；s处于元音字母和不发音的e之间时多读作[ʒ]，如A项base，再比如case, face等；但在动词中多读作[z]，如lose, close, choose等。字母s位于两元音字母之间时多读作[z]，如B项season，再如music, poison, pleasant等。字母s在字母u或组合ia前时读作[f]或[s]，如C项Asia和D项usual，再比如sure, pleasure, visual等。

5. museum A. subject B. true
C. huge D. busy

【解析】

答案为C。字母u在开音节中一般读作[ju:]，如C项huge，再比如use。在闭音节中读[ʌ]，如A项subject，再比如cut, hurry, hurricane等。u在字母l, r, j后常读作[u:]，如B项true，再比如rule, June, conclude, influence；但在有些词中的发音要特殊记忆，如D项busy [i]和bury [e]。



【能力训练】

从选项中找到其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的。

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. message | A. peasant | B. servant |
| | C. Japan | D. package |
| 2. loose | A. cock | B. wood |
| | C. boot | D. childhood |
| 3. bread | A. least | B. measure |
| | C. real | D. breathe |
| 4. wear | A. bear | B. spear |
| | C. fear | D. earth |
| 5. shoulder | A. cough | B. south |
| | C. route | D. soul |
| 6. town | A. arrow | B. flow |
| | C. crowd | D. bowl |
| 7. chemical | A. technology | B. chest |
| | C. church | D. cheerful |
| 8. gather | A. method | B. maths |
| | C. thorough | D. smooth |
| 9. as | A. nurse | B. husband |

10. heavy A. merry B. ocean
C. break D. metre
11. double A. found B. cough
C. country D. thought
12. sugar A. pupil B. wolf
C. loose D. gold
13. watched A. filled B. recognized
C. whispered D. practised
14. breath A. mother B. though
C. clothing D. healthy
15. wild A. universe B. children
C. satellite D. technical
16. news A. research B. newspaper
C. Christmas D. Thursday
17. depend A. envelop B. elect
C. recent D. develop
18. solid A. Europe B. robot
C. salt D. wander
19. straight A. certainly B. neighbour
C. believe D. flight
20. character A. chain B. church
C. stomach D. machine
21. parent A. glare B. measure
C. failure D. capital
22. month A. government B. common
C. along D. monument
23. cough A. daughter B. enough
C. fight D. neighbour
24. ahead A. cheap B. break
C. season D. breath
25. natural A. nature B. population
C. practice D. native
26. salt A. chalk B. calm
C. almost D. half
27. dangerous A. Canadian B. January
C. balance D. advanced
28. frequently A. president B. fresh
C. fever D. electric
29. research A. surface B. tear
C. surround D. disappear
30. cousin A. thirsty B. resist
C. anxious D. universe
31. exact A. expert B. exhibition
C. exercise D. exist
32. Italy A. iron B. idiom
C. island D. technique
33. biology A. concert B. observe

34. although A. thorough B. breathe
C. wealth D. mathematics
35. trunk A. language B. strange
C. thunder D. twentieth
36. bread A. break B. weak
C. sweat D. least
37. special A. shallow B. officer
C. choke D. trousers
38. increase A. desert B. design
C. wise D. promise
39. mathematics A. recycle B. respect
C. message D. package
40. shoulder A. louder B. pronounce
C. lonely D. Europe
41. parent A. spear B. wear
C. carry D. patient
42. library A. language B. material
C. operate D. labour
43. courage A. cousin B. count
C. youth D. cough
44. refer A. research B. fisherman
C. disappear D. recorder
45. pleasure A. expression B. musician
C. ocean D. conclusion
46. snatch A. stomach B. technical
C. charge D. character
47. longer A. London B. prove
C. lock D. lonely
48. admire A. quiet B. stare
C. spear D. figure
49. christmas A. speech B. stomach
C. charge D. church
50. advanced A. task B. fortunate
C. entrance D. salute
51. third A. southern B. weather
C. thus D. theory
52. motor A. opposite B. ocean
C. oppress D. object
53. theory A. diary B. pioneer
C. therefore D. really
54. oxygen A. geography B. degree
C. recognise D. sugar
55. canal A. important B. liberation
C. majority D. national
56. medicine A. except B. record
C. increase D. physics
57. prove A. stone B. route

58. anxious A. stove B. hook
C. branch D. conclusion
59. breathe A. dangerous B. tongue
C. health D. deaf
60. achieve A. increase B. pleasure
C. research D. chemist
61. silver A. technique B. stomach
C. silent D. pretty
62. figure A. reject B. firm
C. tiny D. fist
63. flame A. fine B. manage
C. island D. stomach
64. flower A. create B. window
C. black D. follow
65. flood A. flow B. blood
C. allow D. goose
66. fond A. shoot B. hotel
C. hollow D. normal
67. force A. forgive B. foreign
C. forbid D. fork
68. gain A. forget B. hair
C. lamb D. lament
69. glance A. faith B. purchase
C. indicate D. forecast
70. glove A. gas B. social
C. observe D. block
71. garage A. honey B. gesture
C. giant D. geography
72. carrot A. because B. orange
C. glove D. obtain
73. ceiling A. geography B. carpet
C. captain D. great
74. breath A. receive B. area
C. breathe D. breakfast
75. bury A. break B. butcher
C. business D. anywhere
76. heart A. button B. learned
C. heard D. branch
77. thought A. thousand B. cloud
C. caught D. brown
78. tanker A. uncle B. aunt
C. unkind D. brown
79. blind A. bitter B. imagine
C. biology D. capital
80. particular A. cart B. garage
C. carpet D. Canada
81. stopped A. destroyed B. pretended

82. desire A. punished B. climbed
C. prepare D. repair
83. demand A. quietly B. dare
C. anxious D. dance
84. double A. national B. separate
C. thought D. doubt
85. downstairs A. about B. mouth
C. southern D. follow
86. defeat A. window B. narrow
C. allow D. treasure
87. discuss A. mean B. breathe
C. interrupt D. human
88. drop A. business B. industry
C. comfort D. position
89. damage A. correct B. holiday
C. many D. shadow
90. depth A. rather D. patient
C. lecture B. destroy
91. devote A. meter D. fever
C. glove B. lonely
92. stomach A. pollute D. choice
C. change B. chemist
93. touched A. child D. splendid
C. connected B. included
94. accent A. advanced D. average
C. national B. baggage
95. refuse A. geography B. struggle
C. hunt D. unite
96. cheaply A. realized B. peaceful
C. bread D. ahead
97. rose A. latest B. suitable
C. persuade D. president
98. daily A. Thursday B. paid
C. captain D. said
99. value A. nature B. manner
C. population D. nation
100. disappear A. stair B. wear
C. clear D. share
101. compare A. common B. company
C. computer D. come
102. include A. regular B. ruler
C. run D. subject
103. increase A. feather B. lean
C. mean D. explanation
104. information A. question B. decision
C. suggestion D. rise
105. imagine A. point

106. immediately A. repeat B. step
C. strength D. Negro
107. international A. nation B. natural
C. island D. Japan
108. pour A. journey B. four
C. hour D. courage
109. knock A. brother B. improve
C. knowledge D. joke
110. last A. lately B. labour
C. language D. past
111. island A. Japan B. Japanese
C. land D. satisfy
112. lawyer A. downtown B. doorbell
C. drew D. drown
113. leak A. beauty B. magazine
C. real D. mean
114. left A. hurry B. secret
C. manage D. least
115. length A. figure B. finger
C. singer D. general
116. lesson A. season B. reason
C. listen D. cushion
117. liberate A. light B. likely
C. liquid D. licence
118. librarian A. material B. area
C. marry D. many
119. loaf A. local B. lock
C. loss D. nowadays
120. loose A. lost B. lose
C. flood D. look
121. chemistry A. chimney B. March
C. match D. technique
122. howl A. shower B. show
C. snow D. shadow
123. shout A. should B. shoulder
C. sound D. soup
124. soldier A. solid B. stroug
C. socialist D. society
125. special A. since B. socialism
C. strict D. success
126. smooth A. south B. strength
C. souther D. something
127. struggle A. busy B. stupid
C. suddenly D. successfully
128. steam A. spread B. steady
C. steal D. bread
129. slightly A. similar B. simple

130. stomach C. sigh D. silver
A. machine B. speech
131. real C. such D. chemist
A. reality B. beast
132. receive C. heat D. experience
A. believe B. great
133. refer C. weight D. break
A. her B. doctor
134. refuse C. teacher D. professor
A. pollute B. guest
135. remind C. rule D. regular
A. magazine B. technique
136. repair C. rise D. river
A. fire B. prepare
137. remain C. real D. require
A. captain B. mountain
138. school C. certain D. sailor
A. kichen B. grass
139. already C. watch D. stomach
A. half B. salt
140. says C. talk D. chalk
A. many B. sand
141. sugar C. satisfy D. same
A. discussion B. suppose
142. supply C. television D. worse
A. supper B. support
143. surface C. excuse D. music
A. suitable B. favourite
144. swallow C. imagine D. damage
A. whatever B. false
145. sweater C. grass D. disappoint
A. wheat B. disease
146. technique C. ahead D. increase
A. notice B. police
147. television C. silver D. continue
A. decision B. suggestion
148. terrible C. question D. production
A. possible B. magazine
149. thread C. opposite D. medicine
A. therefore B. though
150. thousand C. theatre D. otherwise
A. through B. trousers
151. tobacco C. cousin D. southern
A. together B. total
152. stomach C. collar D. occur
A. machine B. sandwich
153. wonder C. choose D. headache
A. model B. among

154. wound C. prove D. method
A. young B. would
C. soup D. tough
155. secret A. extremely B. depth
C. regular D. reply
156. unless A. unite B. ruler
C. minute D. fortune
157. weight A. ceiling B. neighbour
C. height D. neither
158. variety A. science B. thief
C. friend D. niece
159. meant A. realize B. ocean
C. break D. spread
160. handsome A. headline B. Wednesday
C. outside D. helped
161. poison A. personal B. purpose
C. persuade D. possession
162. pink A. plant B. blanket
C. answer D. point
163. pioneer A. quite B. quiet
C. repair D. stare
164. perfect A. percent B. perform
C. personally D. permit
165. plough A. cough B. pour
C. pronounce D. double
166. pleased A. pleasant B. pleasure
C. treasure D. increase
167. accident A. practical B. precious
C. plastic D. percent
168. quarter A. dark B. bar
C. war D. cigar
169. question A. pollution B. suggestion
C. population D. dictionary
170. prepare A. desire B. quiet
C. spare D. period
171. author A. theatre B. breathe
C. southern D. though
172. astonished A. bargained B. ordered
C. fetched D. begged
173. basic A. height B. weight
C. avoid D. appreciate
174. beach A. police B. medicine
C. destroy D. prepare
175. belong A. before B. August
C. proper D. couple
176. burning A. conductor B. grammar
C. prefer D. doctor
177. break A. breakfast B. greatly

178. bought C. theatre D. ahead
A. through B. thorough
C. though D. caught
179. Asian A. conclusion B. operation
C. suggestion D. question
180. enemy A. elect B. fever
C. Europe D. many
181. experience A. example B. exhibition
C. expensive D. examination
182. especially A. science B. moustache
C. stomach D. electric
183. factory A. famous B. national
C. nature D. familiar
184. favorite A. fax B. father
C. fade D. family
185. feather A. meant B. meat
C. pleased D. mean
186. fellow A. female B. fever
C. festival D. feeling
187. employ A. empty B. elephant
C. encourage D. energy
188. able A. attend B. last
C. age D. agree
189. about A. enough B. through
C. town D. throw
190. above A. cover B. tomato
C. today D. stop
191. abroad A. goat B. float
C. board D. load
192. absent A. accept B. accident
C. across D. again
193. advance A. madam B. ant
C. glass D. company
194. affect A. major B. many
C. agree D. angry
195. afraid A. said B. mountain
C. rainy D. certain
196. alarm A. popular B. war
C. carpet D. dollar
197. aloud A. through B. trousers
C. bought D. enough
198. already A. half B. walk
C. salt D. canal
199. always A. says B. today
C. Monday D. mayor
200. music A. production B. persuade
C. sugar D. stupid

第二章 语法和词汇



【考点指要】

单项选择题属于英语知识运用的第一部分，该节从以下几个方面考查考生的英语水平：

1. 基础语法知识及其语法知识的运用能力；
2. 习惯用语、情景交际；
3. 句型结构及固定词组；
4. 对词义的正确理解，即词义辨析。

基础语法的考查范围为大纲中所列的所有的语法项目。高中阶段所要掌握的语法项目主要有：冠词、名词及主谓一致、代词、形容词和副词及它们的级、连词及复合句、介词、it 的用法（含强调句型）、动词的时态和语态、情态动词、非谓语动词、倒装等。



【命题走向】

综观历届高考英语试题，我们不难发现，单项选择题考查知识面宽，内容跨度大，在加强对基础知识的检测的基础上，加大了对语言运用能力的检测力度。近几年此题型出现了以下命题趋势：

1. 单项选择题部分题目仍在注重实用性的基础上，把语法、词汇、习惯用语等语言项目的测试融入情景之中，突出运用，在情景中凸现语言的应用，使语言鲜活；考题的最佳答案往往是语法与语境的完整统一。其题干简单、明了、不偏、不怪，遵循了既定命题原则。因此，运用为旨，境中求真乃解题之根本。
2. 题干多为复杂句子结构，单项选择题设题有一明显的趋势，即：简单句减少，复合句增加。
3. 多考查诸如时态、语态、短语、习惯用法、情态动词、非谓语及从句等重点语法知识，并注意语法知识在实际生活中的运用，试题的文字内容都来源于实际生活，绝不会为考查知识点而生生硬硬脱离实际生活的句子。
4. 注重对基本词汇的使用及基本句型掌握的考查；语法知识覆盖面广；避免偏、难、怪题。比如，单项选择题继续坚持了语境设置的良好传统。但2006年单项填空的语言材料简洁、明快；选点普普通通但又具有代表性，命题的出发点不是为了考试而考试，机械地仅从知识的角度出发，煞费苦心设置陷阱，而是选择了鲜活的日常英语，没有刻意追求新求异的痕迹。另外，单项填空

试题仍然坚持以测试动词为主并兼顾语法知识的覆盖面的思路。



【复习指导】

高考试题中，单项选择题所占比例仅仅高于短文改错，在专项复习的过程中往往得不到应有的重视。可是要想在高考中取得理想的成绩，任何一道题都不容忽视。因此，在高考之前，把单项选择常常涉及的知识点及考点梳理一遍，不但有助于做好单项选择，对于巩固基础知识、提高能力，做好完型填空题、短文改错题及书面表达题，也大有裨益。

单选部分备考指导：

1. 平时学习时注意积累和分类归纳。如时态比较、动词辨析等。
2. 学会基本的句法分析。能够迅速分辨主句和从句，以及一些固定句型等。例如：
It is (time) since/before...
It is + 形容词/名词 + 主语从句
As is known to all, ...
3. 广泛阅读，积累地道的英文句子，增强语感。
4. 研究近十年全国高考及独立命题的各个省份的高考试题单选部分，分析命题思路。
5. 用好英英或英汉双解词典，力图用英语理解动词或名词之间的用法辨析，少用文曲星。
6. 抓住重点复习语法。从近几年的试题来看，考生应重点复习以下语法内容：谓语动词（主要掌握动词的时态语态、情态动词、系动词），非谓语动词，三大从句（即名词性从句、状语从句、定语从句），代词，冠词，强调结构，形容词及副词。
7. 在高三复习练习中，要仔细审题，正确理解题意，从语法结构、词的搭配、习惯用法及具体的语境等多方面进行分析、逻辑推理。不要孤立地看某一短语或某一语法知识；要弄懂整个句子，不能断章取义；要通过上下文所给的信息进行分析，推断出某语言点或语法知识、习惯用法、交际语言在具体语境中的运用，这在做题时非常重要。
8. 建立错题记录是不可缺少的环节。学生考试中所犯的错误通常在脑子里印象很深，很多错误经过老师的讲评，依然是一犯再犯。为避免同一错误的再发生，老

师每讲评完一份试卷,学生应分类在改错本上,将错误订正,并做出分析、归纳、总结,以加强记忆。久而久之,正确的语言表达习惯就会自然而然地形成。每次考试前,翻看一下错题记录以及错误的原因,就会逐步避免再犯类似的错误。



【例题解析】

【例1】 (2001年全国卷)

21. — Good morning, Grand Hotel.

— Hello, I'd like to book a room for the nights of the 18th and 19th.

—

- A. What can I do for you? B. Just a minute, please.
C. What's the matter? D. At your service.

22. The film brought the hours back to me ____ I was taken good care of in the far-away village.

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

23. As we joined the big crowd I got ____ from my friends.

- A. separated B. spared
C. lost D. missed

24. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology ____ so rapidly.

- A. is changing B. had changed
C. will have changed D. will change

25. 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

26. We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it ____ very well.

- A. worked out B. tried out
C. went on D. carried on

27. The home improvements have taken what little there is ____ my spare time.

- A. from B. in
C. of D. at

28. It is generally believed that teaching is ____ it is a science.

- A. an art much as B. much an art as
C. as an art much as D. as much an art as

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. I ____ ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to

play since the new year.

- A. will play B. have played
C. played D. play

31. A computer can only do ____ you have instructed it to do.

- A. how B. after C. what D. when

32. Visitors ____ not to touch the exhibits.

- A. will request B. request
C. are requesting D. are requested

33. I was really anxious about you. You ____ home without a word.

- A. mustn't have B. shouldn't have left
C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave

34. ____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

- A. It B. As
C. That D. What

35. ____ 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

【解析】

21. 该题考查的语境是打电话预定房间。服务员要查一查,才能回答是否有房间,回答 Just a minute, please (请稍等一会儿),与会话的语境相符合。答案为 B。

22. 此题考查的是定语从句的关联词的用法。定语从句的先行词 the hours, 指时间,放在从句中做状语,所以用 when, 选择 C。

23. 此题的结构是 get 接过去分词,此处考查词义的区别。只有 separated 与后面的 from 相连, get separated from 的含义为“和……分离开”。选择 A。

24. 该题考查动词的时态。原因状语从句强调一直在进行的动作。此句话的含义为“选择一款私人用手机是一件不容易的工作,因为技术正发生非常快的变化。”选择 A。

25. 此题考查代词的用法。句中的关键词为 but, but 为并列连词,其前后应为两个并列的分句。用 it 特指上文提到的 a new house。选择 B。

26. 此题根据语境考查短语动词的含义。work out 含义为“制定,计算出,进行情况良好,得到圆满解决,(情况)发展得……进行得……”,此处取最后含义; try out 含义为“实验,试用”; go on 的含义为“继续下去,开展,从事”。选择 A。

27. 此题考查介词的用法。of 在此表达“……中的部分”,与 little 连用, little of my spare time 的意思是“仅有的业余时间”。该句为一个含有感叹句式的主从复合句。what 连同它所修饰的名词 little 提到从句的句首, what little there is of my spare time 做 taken 的宾语从句。

选择 C。

28. 此题考查 as...as...句型的用法。此题考查的用法是：第一个 as 首先接形容词，然后接 a / an，再接单数名词。选择 D。

用于这个结构的词还有：so, too, how, 例如：

He is as good a student as you. 他与你一样是个好学生。

It is too difficult a book for us. 这本书对我来说太难了。

How clever a girl she is! 她是一个非常聪明的女孩！

It is so interesting a book that every student likes to read it. 这本书如此有趣，每个学生都喜欢读它。

29. 该题考查冠词的用法。第一空应填定冠词，定冠词用在单数可数名词的前面表示类属这一概念而不表示特指。第二空不填冠词，物质名词在用来表示一般概念时，通常不加冠词。选择 B。

30. 此题考查动词的时态。but 后面的并列分句用在完成时的否定形式表示到现在为止未完成的动作，由此可以推断出前一个并列分句表示的是经常性的或习惯性的动作，须用一般现在时。选择 D。

31. 此题考查引导宾语从句的连接词的用法。宾语从句中缺少及物动词 do 的宾语，所以使用 what。选择 C。

32. 此题考查动词的时态、语态及否定句型。在此题中的句型为 request somebody to do something 的被动语态 be requested to do something，由于题干所表示的是经常性的动作，须用一般现在时。选择 D。

33. 此题考查情态动词的用法。由题意“我真的为你担心，你本不应该一句话都不说就离开家”得出，在此处只有填 shouldn't have done（过去本不应该做而实际上已做了）才符合句意。选择 B。

should have done 的含义为“（在说话前）本应该做而没有做”。mustn't do 的含义为“禁止做某事”，例如：You mustn't smoke in the classroom. needn't do 的含义为“不必要”，例如：You needn't tell me when you will be back. couldn't have done 的含义为“过去不可能”，表示对过去一件事情的判断。例如：You couldn't have slept well last night with such loud noises outside the window.

34. 此题考查 as 引导的非限制性定语从句。选择 B。

35. 此题考查非谓语动词的用法。现在分词的完成式表示分词的动作或状态发生在谓语动词之前。选择 A。

【例 2】（2002 年全国卷）

21. — I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.

— _____!

A. Cheers B. Good luck

C. Come on D. Congratulations

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

A. so

B. and

C. but

D. yet

23. — You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brenda. 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

24. The mother didn't know _____ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.

A. who

B. when

C. how

D. what

25. — Is John coming by train?

— He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car.

A. must

B. can

C. need

D. may

26. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousands feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

A. 不填; the

B. 不填; an

C. an; an

D. the; the

27. 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

28. The taxi driver often reminds passengers to _____ their belongs when they leave the car.

A. keep

B. catch

C. hold

D. take

29. I wonder why Jenny _____ us recently. We should have heard from her by now.

A. hasn't written

B. doesn't write

C. won't write

D. hadn't written

30. John shut everybody out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.

A. which

B. when

C. so that

D. as if

31. We thought of selling this old furniture, but we've decided to _____ it. It might be valuable.

A. hold on to

B. keep up with

C. turn to

D. look after

32. 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

33. It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows _____.

A. it what to do with

- B. what to do it with
C. what to do with it
D. to do what with it
34. The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.
A. begins B. having begun
C. beginning D. begun
35. Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.
A. that B. one
C. it D. what

【解析】

21. 该题考查日常用语。前者说“明天我要参加驾驶考试”，根据常理应当对前者表示祝愿使用 Good luck. Cheers 的含义为“干杯”。Come on 常用于劝说、激励或表示不耐烦。Congratulations 常用来表示对别人已经取得的成功或面临的可喜可贺的事表示祝贺或恭喜。选择 B。

22. 考查连词的用法。根据句意“原谅我闯了进来，但是我有新闻要告诉你”得出要用 but。选择 C。

23. 此题考查动词的时态用法。前者问后者对自己的新衣服的评价。后者先对自己没有早对前者的衣服作出评价而抱歉，然后说“这衣服你穿着很漂亮”。表示过去没有做，应该使用一般过去时；又因句子没有过去正在进行的含义，所以此题使用一般过去时，而不用过去进行时。选择 D。

24. 在此题中，to blame 的含义为“受责备”，此题考查疑问代词和疑问副词的用法。由句意“谁要受责备”决定，选用 who。选择 A。

25. 该题考查情态动词的用法。根据句子前后的语气，此处应选“可能不会”的意思，may not 正好表达此含义，而 can not 的含义为“不可能”。选择 D。

26. 此题考查冠词的用法。airplane 和 experience 都是可数名词单数，根据句意“在一万米的高度从一架飞机上跳下来是一种激动人心的体验”可以得知，airplane 和 experience 都是泛指意义，应该使用不定冠词。选择 C。

27. 此题考点有两处，一是形容词的级别问题，一是冠词的用法问题。句意为“Boris 很聪明，实际上，我怀疑班里是否还有人（比他）拥有更高的智商。”根据句意可知，此句暗含比较意味。那么在比较级前用 a 还是 the 呢？比较级前用定冠词表达的含义为“两者中的较为……的那个”，是特指意义，而此句中的 anyone 决定要使用泛指意义。所以选择 B。

28. 此题考查动词词义辨析。keep 常见的含义为“保持，保存”；catch 常见的含义为“抓住，领会”；hold 常见的含义为“拿，握”；take 常见的含义为“拿走，带走”。根据句意可以得出顾客离开出租车时，应当“带

走”他们的东西。选择 D。

29. 此题考查动词的时态。从句中出现的时态语 recently 及 by now，我们可以得出前一句应该使用现在完成时。选择 A。

30. 此题考查的是复合句。由主从句之间的关系可以推出从句要表示目的。此句句意为“约翰把大家关在厨房的外面，以便他为聚会准备特大的惊喜”。选择 C。

31. 此题考查动词词组的含义。hold on to 的含义为“抓住不放，保留，坚持”；keep up with 的含义为“跟上，不落伍”；turn to 的含义为“转向，变成，求助于”；look after 的含义为“关心，照顾”。由句意可以得知说话者已经不想再卖这套旧家具了。选择 A。

32. 此题考查非谓语动词的用法。remain 接不定式，由句意“这件事还有待于被决定”得出，此处应使用不定式的被动式。选择 B。

33. 此题考查疑问句加不定式的语序问题。所以正确答案为 C。

34. 此题考查状语从句的省略问题。once 引导的是时间状语从句，省略了主语 the research is。选择 D。

关于状语从句的省略在此做以简单解释。

先请完成下面两道单项选择题。

- 1) The boy will make a lot of trouble when _____ alone.
A. leaving B. leave C. left D. being left
- 2) Try to explain this new theory and give actual examples _____.
A. if it needed
B. when necessary
C. where they are possible
D. when you are possible

答案及分析：1) 答案为 C。句中 when 引导的时间状语从句补充完整为 when he is left alone，省略了主语 he 及系动词 is。2) 答案为 B。句中 when 引导的时间状语从句补充完整为 when it is necessary (to explain this new theory and give actual examples)，省略了形式主语 it 及系动词 is。

在表示时间、条件、让步、地点以及方式状语从句中，有两种情况可以出现省略现象。

(1) 谓语包含动词 be 的某种形式，主语与主句的主语一致，可以将从句的主语及动词 be 省略，如上面 1) 所示。

(2) 谓语包含动词 be 的某种形式，主语为形式主语 it。可以将从句的主语及动词 be 省略，如上面 2) 所示。

情学习下列两组句子，括号中为省略部分。

第一组：

- 1) Look out for cars when (you are) crossing the street.

(注: 主句为祈使句, 主语是 you)

2) When (it is) taken according to the directions, the drug has no side effects.

3) Although (she was) not yet nine months old, she was able to walk without support.

4) Fill in the blanks as (you are) asked.

5) If (he is) not invited, he won't go to your birthday party.

第二组:

1) If (it is) necessary (to copy the letter), I'll have the letter copied.

2) Fill in the blanks with articles where (it is) necessary (to fill in the blanks with articles).

3) As (it was) planned (that they met on January 20 at the school gate), they met on January 20 at the school gate.

(注: 在第二组句子中, 为了避免重复, 从句中真正的主语也省略掉了。)

35. 此题考查代词的用法。如果选择 A 项, that 引导的句子应当是个定语从句, 但此处是非限定性定语从句, 应该用 which 来引导。此处 one 是 the unforgettable moment 的同位语, 后面的分句为定语从句。选择 B。

【例 3】(2003 年全国卷)

21. Don't be afraid of asking for help ____ it is needed.

- A. unless B. since
C. although D. when

22. A cook will be immediately fired if he is found ____ in the kitchen.

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

23. Alien had to call a taxi because the box was ____ to carry all the way home.

- A. much too heavy
B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much
D. too heavy much

24. — 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

25. If anybody calls, tell them I'm out, and ask them to ____ their name and address.

- A. pass B. write
C. take D. leave

26. The sign reads "In case of ____ fire, break the glass and push ____ red button."

- A. 不填; a B. 不填; the

- C. the; the D. a; a

27. All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness ____.

- A. has grown B. is growing
C. grew D. had grown

28. A left-luggage office is a place where bags ____ he left for a short time, especially at a railway station.

- A. should B. can
C. must D. will

29. We're going to the bookstore in John's car. You can come with us ____ you can meet us there later.

- A. but B. and
C. or D. then

30. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will ____ fresh for several days.

- A. be stayed B. stay
C. be staying D. have stayed

31. News reports say the 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

32. — There's coffee and tea; you can have ____.

- Thanks.
A. either B. each
C. one D. it

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

- Why ____? John is sitting there doing nothing.
A. him B. he
C. I D. me

34. The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once ____ with each other.

- A. they had quarreled
B. they have quarreled
C. have they quarreled
D. had they quarreled

35. — 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

【解析】

21. 根据句意 A、C 可排除。从属连词 since 若引导时间状语从句表示“自从……以来”, 显然不对, 如引导原因状语从句则表示事实原因, 也不对, 应该排除。这里应该需要一个引导时间或条件状语从句的连词, 而 D 选项 when 引导时间状语有条件的意味, 应为正确答案。

22. 此句可以改回主动语态: find him smoking 结构, C 选项强调抽烟全过程, 与句意不符, 应排除。正确答案应为 B。

23. 这是一道常见题, much too 修饰形容词、副词, too much 修饰名词。此题为 too...to 结构, too 应放在 heavy 之前, much 应放在 too 之前表程度, 因此, 正确答案应为 A。

24. 根据选项, 从表面看这是一道时态题, 其实不然, 动词的时态常常结合句子结构进行考查。根据交际情景, Mr. Parker 显然对对方在道歉时称呼他为 Joe 感到不满, 觉得未得到应有的尊重, 提醒对方切记: 称呼要注意分寸和身份。因此, 只有祈使句才能满足这里的语境要求。答案为 D。

25. 因为是打电话, 所以“留下姓名和地址”不可能是写 (write) 下来, 更不可能是 take 或 pass 了。因此正确答案应为 D。

26. 冠词历来是高考的必考项目, 其重点主要集中在名词的可数与不可数、抽象与具体以及泛指和特指上。此情景中, 火灾为泛指又是不可数名词, 前面不可加冠词; 而红色按钮是指贴有标识的消防箱内的按钮, 是特指。因此, 正确答案应为 B。

27. 时间状语从句中的关键词 all morning 和 waited 预示着主句动词表示过去某时间段中发生了或者发生着某事, 应用一般过去时或过去进行时。答案为 C。

28. 根据句意, 空格处应为“能”或“可以”之意。正确答案应为 B。

29. 根据情景, 意为: 我们将坐 John 的车去书店。你可以现在和我们一起去, 也可以之后再。显然表示去书店时间的选择, 只有 C 答案吻合此意。

30. stay 在此处为系动词, 一般无进行式、被动式, 排除 A、C。根据语境, 是建议把肉放进冰箱, 肉才能保鲜几天, 单纯表示将来, 而 D 答案将来完成时表示到将来某一时点为止所应完成的动作, 应排除。答案为 B。

31. break up 意为“打碎, 分解, 分裂, 结束, 变坏, 衰落, 驱散”; break out 意为“突发, 爆发, 发生”; break in 意为“闯入, 打断, 开始工作”; break down 意为“毁掉, 停顿, 中止, 垮掉, 分解, 破裂”。此处应为“中止, 破裂”之意, 正确答案为 A。

32. 根据情景和交际习惯, 有咖啡有茶, 应该随意喝两者中的任何一种。表示两者中的任何一个, 应为 either。each 表示每一个, one, it 只能代替可数名词。选择 A。

33. 首先, 人称代词单独使用或位于句末应用宾格形式, 排除 B、C。根据情景, Susan 显然对别人指派给自己的任务颇为不满, 应为反驳的口吻责怪对方, 所以正确答案应为 D。如答句改为: Why not ____? 恐怕最佳答案只有选择 A 了。

34. 本句表示的时间是从过去延续到现在, 即“从

结婚到现在”, 使用现在完成时态。排除 A、D。never 为否定意义的副词, 位于句首应引起句子谓语部分倒装, 正确答案应为 C。

35. 从 It was her fault 中, 可以看出“不想道歉”, 因此答案应为“没门”之意。正确答案应为 A。

【例 4】(2004 年全国卷)

21. — It's getting late. I'm afraid I must be going now.
— ____.

- A. Take it easy B. Go slowly
C. Stay longer D. See you

22. Let's keep to the point or we ____ any decisions.

- A. will never reach B. have never reached
C. never reach D. never reached

23. The English play ____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.

- A. for which B. at which
C. in which D. on which

24. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to ____ hotel; I can find you ____ bed in my flat.

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

25. Roses need special care ____ they can live through winter.

- A. because B. so that
C. even if D. as

26. — How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?

— That ____ me fine.

- A. fits B. meets
C. satisfies D. suits

27. I like ____ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright.

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

28. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you can't have time to ____ before the party.

- A. get changing B. get change
C. get changed D. get to change

29. — Isn't that Ann's husband over there?

— No, it ____ he him. I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.

- A. can't B. must not
C. won't D. may not

30. My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I ____ half of it.

- A. was missing B. had missed
C. will miss D. missed

31. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is ____ I disagree.