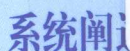




(2012 版)

刘决生 主编

# 尽现高考语法与词汇测试热点 指点命题方向 摆脱题海束缚



**YZLI0890146872**

## 策略指导

## 精选近六年各地高考英语语法和词汇真题

## 全面反映高考语法与词汇命题的最新动态

典型的真题 权威的命题 明确的导向

上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

# 高考英语经典语法与词汇 1500 题

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# 前言

2011 年高考, 全国各地共有 19 份高考英语试题各展风采。与教育部考试中心命制的 3 份全国卷(大纲全国卷 I、大纲全国卷 II 以及新课标全国卷。其中, 大纲全国卷 I 与新课标全国卷只有一篇阅读和短文改错不同)相比, 单独命题的省市, 如北京、上海、天津、重庆、湖北、湖南、山东、江西、安徽、福建、浙江、江苏、辽宁、广东、四川、陕西与海南等, 或者直接按照教育部考试中心的说明要求命题, 或者以其为指导, 结合当地的英语教学实际制定了相应的考试说明, 并据此命制反映当地特色的英语试题。其中, 广东、山东、海南、宁夏、江苏、天津、安徽、福建、浙江、辽宁、北京、黑龙江、吉林、湖南、陕西、河南、新疆、山西、江西等十九省市自治区试题均为实施普通高中新课程改革后的高考试题; 上海市 2011 年高考已经是上海市二期课改全面实施以来的第三次考试。

综观全国各地的高考英语试题, 我们不难发现, 作为基础题, 高考英语的语法与词汇题一直占有一定的比例。2011 年高考浙江卷、四川卷语法与词汇题为 20 题, 上海卷为 16 题, 全国卷与其他省市卷均为 15 题。同时, 主观题型也开始出现, 湖北卷除了考查 10 题词汇外, 还有完成句子的 10 题主观题型; 广东卷自 2007 年起就一直采用语法填空题。其实, 语法与词汇知识还直接影响完形填空、阅读理解、写作等分值高的能力题型的得分。由此可见, 全面掌握高考英语的语法与词汇, 对于高考英语学科取得高分尤为关键。那么, 如何熟悉高考英语命题特点, 进行系统训练, 从而快速有效地提升高考英语的语法与词汇能力呢?

本书编者深入研究、参照了教育部考试中心对近年高考英语语法与词汇命题的权威分析, 撰写了一篇非常详细的高考英语语法与词汇应试指导文章, 力图简明扼要地系统阐述高考英语语法与词汇命题特点, 并结合各地最新试题具体分析, 为广大高中学生备战高考英语语法与词汇提供详细的答题策略指导。与众多模拟试题不同的是, 本书精选了最近六年来全国各地高考英语语法和词汇真题。之所以全部采用各地高考真题, 是因为真题的典型性更强, 命题方式更权威, 导向更明确, 能更好地帮助考生在最短的时间内取得语法与词汇的最高得分。全国各地高中各年级的学生都可以根据自己的实际情况选用。

本书编者既有毕业于华东师范大学外语学院从事高考英语测试专业研究的英语教育硕士, 又有多年奋战在高三英语教学一线的名师。王婷、李敏、张梅、孙珊、倪斌、王文宾、李彩虹、张艳丽、李力、张四海、姚红、李丽、张海燕、乔志、孙楠、王小琼、张云、孙时萍、李明镜和吴天明等同志参与了本书的资料收集与编写。

作为《中学英语经典试题 150 系列》丛书中的一种, 本书是 2012 版《高考英语经典阅读 150 篇》《高考英语经典完形填空 150 篇》《高考英语经典写作 150 篇》和《最新高考英语阅读模拟精选 150 篇》的姊妹篇。上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为这本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动, 在此致谢。

由于编写时间有限, 书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出, 以便再版时修正。

编者

2011 年 6 月

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# 目 录

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## 前 言

第一章 高考英语语法与词汇命题特点与复习指导.....	1
第一节 各地最新高考英语语法与词汇题的命题特点.....	1
第二节 高考英语语法与词汇题的答题示例与复习指导.....	3
第二章 近年高考英语语法与词汇经典真题.....	8
第一节 2011 年各地高考语法与词汇试题 .....	8
第二节 2010 年各地高考语法与词汇试题.....	26
第三节 2009 年各地高考语法与词汇试题.....	44
第四节 2008 年各地高考语法与词汇试题.....	63
第五节 2007 年各地高考语法与词汇试题.....	80
第六节 2006 年各地高考语法与词汇试题.....	99
参考答案.....	119

# 第一章

## 高考英语语法与词汇命题特点与复习指导

### 第一节 各地最新高考英语语法与词汇题的命题特点

作为语言的最基本要素，语法与词汇一直是高考英语试题的必测内容。

从近几年高考英语语法与词汇试题、尤其是 2011 年全国各地 19 份高考试题来看，语法与词汇的高考命题呈现出以下特点：

**特点之一：测试的语法与词汇知识点比较全面**

综览 2011 年全国各地的 19 份高考试卷（包括全国卷和各省市自治区自主命题的试卷），我们就会发现，语法与词汇试题测试的知识点比较全面，几乎覆盖了中学阶段的所有语法点与几大主要词类，而且考查重点突出，没有考偏题、怪题。考查内容的具体分布见表 1。

**特点之二：试题选材突出真实的交际语境**

这一命题特点符合当前英语课程改革的要求。英语课程标准倡导积极开发课程资源，拓宽学用渠道。《教育部关于普通高中新课程省份深化高校招生考试改革的指导意见》（教育部教学[2008] 4 号）明确提出：“考试改革内容是高考改革的重点。考试内容要实现与高中新课程内容的衔接，进一步贴近时代、贴近考生实际，注重对考生运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题能力的考查。”以此为依据，新课程背景下的各地高考改革方案也都提出了创新性的指导原则，强调试题的原创与考查考生学以致用用的能力。因此，高考语法与词汇试题遵循着“能力立意”的原则，注重考查基础知识在语境中的理解与运用。换句话说，就是考查学生在真实语言环境中运用语言的能力。

在 2011 年的高考英语语法与词汇试题中，多次出现了与当年社会事件相关的语境，如 2011 年福建卷第 33 题：

( ) It was April 29, 2011 \_\_\_\_\_ Prince William and Kate Middleton walked into the palace hall of the wedding ceremony.

A. that

B. when

C. since

D. before

本题正确答案为 B。试题选材新颖，把 2011 年 4 月 29 日举世瞩目的英国 William 王子婚礼引入到高考语法试题中，时代气息扑面而来。

表 1 2011 年各地试卷考查内容分布

试卷类别	考 查 内 容 与 题 量		
	动词 (时态、语态、情态动词、非谓语动词、动词及短语)	复合句 (定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句等)	其他 (冠词、形容词与副词、代词、名词、连词、介词、情景交际等)
新课标全国卷	7	4	4
大纲全国卷	5	3	7
北京卷	9	4	2
上海卷	7	5	4
天津卷	7	3	5
重庆卷	5	4	6
江苏卷	7	3	5
浙江卷	7	3	10
山东卷	4	5	6
福建卷	8	2	5
安徽卷	6	2	7
江西卷	5	3	7
湖北卷 (词汇题)	4	0	6
湖南卷	10	4	1
辽宁卷	7	6	2
四川卷	8	4	3
陕西卷	6	4	5

(备注: 全国卷有两份试题语法部分相同, 广东卷测试主观题型语法填空)

再如 2011 年重庆卷第 32 题:

( ) —Have you seen the film *Under the Hawthorn Tree*?

— Of course, I have. It was in our village \_\_\_\_\_ it was made.

A. that                      B. where                      C. when                      D. which

本题正确答案为 A, 测试的是强调句型。选材源自于著名导演张艺谋最近拍摄的电影《山楂树之恋》。

其实, 2011 年江苏卷第 31 题也涉及到了最近社会生活热点——同一商品在不同超市价格不同:

( ) Recently a survey \_\_\_\_\_ prices of the same goods in two different supermarkets has caused heated debate among citizens.

A. compared              B. comparing              C. compares              D. being compared

本题正确答案为 B。

特点之三: 强调对与动词相关的内容的考查

与动词有关的内容有: 时态、语态、助动词、情态动词、非谓语动词等。从上面的表格中可以看出, 对动词的考查约占高考语法与词汇试题的 40%~60%。但自 2011 年开始, 语法测试点分布更广, 如前几年考查很少的虚拟语气就出现在 2011 年多份高考语法试题中。

## 特点之四：试题难度稳中有降

国家考试大纲指出：“大型考试应降低语法试题的难度。”近年来，高考英语愈来愈强调对基础知识的扎实掌握，回归基础，严格控制难题的比例。这一点通过比较本书中上海市 2011 年及前两年的高考英语语法与词汇试题即可看出。上海市 2009~2011 年高考英语试题还把原来属于语法与词汇试题中难度较大的词汇辨析题改为完形填空题的形式，有意降低了试题难度。

## 第二节 高考英语语法与词汇题的答题示例与复习指导

## 一、高考英语语法与词汇题的答题示例

下面结合 2011 年试题具体分析一下高考语法与词汇题具体考查哪几个方面的能力。

## (一) 语法理解和运用能力

## 1. 动词时态与语态

(2011 年上海卷)

- ( ) After getting lost in a storm, a member of the navy team \_\_\_\_\_ four days later.

A. rescued      B. was rescued      C. has rescued      D. had been rescued

正确答案为 B。本题同时测试动词的时态和语态。句子前后时态和语态要符合语境。句意：“四天后，一名在暴风雨中失踪的航海队员被营救。”根据语境，句中 a member of the navy team 是句子的主语，与动词 rescue 构成被动关系，故选择被动语态；而 four days later 提示要使用一般过去时态。

(2011 年新课标全国卷)

- ( ) When Alice came to, she did not know how long she \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. had been lying      B. has been lying      C. was lying      D. has lain

正确答案为 A。本题测试动词时态的前后一致。句意：“当 Alice 苏醒后，她不知道自己已经在那里躺了多久。”根据句意，句子主句是一般过去时，而“躺”又是持续性动作，宾语从句中应该使用过去完成进行时。

## 2. 情态动词

(2011 年大纲全国卷)

- ( ) If you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke, please go outside.

A. can      B. should      C. must      D. may

正确答案为 C。本题测试情态动词 must (必须) 的用法。句意：“如果你必须抽烟，请到外面去。”



(2011 年浙江卷)

( ) —How's your new babysitter?

—We \_\_\_\_\_ ask for a better one. All our kids love her so much.

A. should      B. might      C. mustn't      D. couldn't

正确答案为 D。句意：“你们新雇的孩子保姆怎么样？”“我们不可能再找到比这更好的一位了，我们所有的孩子都这样喜欢她。”D 项 couldn't (不可能) 的意思符合语境。

### 3. 复合句

(2011 年北京卷)

( ) Mary was much kinder to Jack than she was to the others, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made all the others upset.

A. who      B. which      C. what      D. that

正确答案为 B。本题测试定语从句的用法。在 which 引导的定语从句中，关系代词 which 指代 Mary was much kinder to Jack than she was to the others 这句话。句意：“Mary 对待 Jack 比对其他人都好得多，当然，这让所有其他人不舒服。”

(2011 年上海卷)

( ) You'll find taxis waiting at the bus station \_\_\_\_\_ you can hire to reach your host family.

A. which      B. where      C. when      D. as

正确答案为 A。本题测试 which 引导的限制性定语从句。句意：“你会发现在公交车站有出租车在等候，你可以租用出租车到你主人家。”关系代词 which 作动词 hire 的宾语。

## (二) 习惯用语的辨析能力

(2011 年辽宁卷)

( ) You are old enough to \_\_\_\_\_ your own living.

A. win      B. gain      C. take      D. earn

正确答案为 D。本题测试习惯用语 earn one's living (谋生)。

## (三) 识记、理解并灵活使用固定搭配的能力

(2011 年江西卷)

( ) You can't predict everything. Often things don't \_\_\_\_\_ as you expect.

A. run out      B. break out      C. work out      D. put out

正确答案为 C。本题测试动词短语辨析。句意：“你不可能预知一切，通常事情不像你期待的那样进展。”只有 C 项“进展”的意思符合语境。A 项“用光”、B 项“爆发”、D 项“扑灭”的中文意思都不合适。

## (四) 英语口语交际能力

(2011 四川卷)

( ) —I'm sorry I didn't finish it on time.

—\_\_\_\_\_

A. Fine, thanks.    B. No, thanks.    C. Thanks a lot.    D. Thanks anyway.

正确答案为 D。本题测试情景交际。在交谈场景，一方抱歉没有准时完成任务，另外一方还是要表示感谢。

### (五) 辨析实义词汇意思的能力

词汇题经常测试名词、动词、形容词、副词的词义辨析与应用。

(2011 年湖北卷)

( ) An unhappy childhood may have some negative effects on a person's character; however, they are not always \_\_\_\_\_.

A. practical    B. avoidable    C. permanent    D. beneficial

正确答案为 C。本题测试形容词词义辨析，A 项意为“切合实际的”，B 项意为“可以避免的”，C 项意为“永久的”，D 项意为“有利益的”。根据句意：“不幸福的童年可能会对一个人的性格产生一些消极的影响，然而，这些影响并不总是永久的。”根据语境应该选择 C。

## 二、高考英语语法与词汇题的复习指导

在分析了高考语法与词汇题的命题特点之后，考生怎样才能快速有效地复习这部分呢？

首先，必须熟悉高考英语命题的基本流程。

高考英语命题组的成员一般都是高考命题机构的专业研究人员、名牌高校英语测试学方向的教授与重点中学的特级教师。他们在命题时都要参照每年修订的命题细目表 (specification)。这个细目表是对测试点的进一步细化。以语法与词汇题为例，全国各省市的试卷大多设置 15 道题 (2011 年浙江卷、四川卷是 20 题，上海卷是 16 题)，在有限的题量之内要全面考查中学英语教学大纲 (或课程标准) 和高考考试大纲 (或考试说明) 中的重要语法点，冠词、名词、代词、连词、形容词、副词、动词时态、分词、不定式、定语从句、名词性从句、倒装、情景交际、主谓一致等都要兼顾。因此，每一道题都应涉及一个或多个测试点，否则试题就会失去效度和信度，也就谈不上区分度了。综上所述，考生可通过分析历年高考试题来还原这张命题细目表，了解各个知识点在试题中的分布情况。细目表总结得越到位，对命题的把握就越准确。如果在答完高考语法与词汇题后，发现某个重要的语法点没有涉及，例如没有名词性从句这个测试点，那么十有八九是考生将名词性从句题错当成其他语法点理解了。所以，在此基础上建议考生在答完语法题后，再回头快速浏览一下全部题目，看是否有重要语法点没有考虑到。另外要注意的是，高考考点不会重复。如果一位考生在同一组语法题中将两道题都按同一测试点理解作答，则肯定错了一题。此时就要将这两道题重新分析比较一下，可能有一道题考查的是其他考点。

其次，要采用“题源战术”。

什么是“题源”？顾名思义，即追踪题目的来源。高考试题的命制不是专家们凭空想象的，而是以国家考试大纲与学科考试说明以及历年的高考试题为依据的。因此，近年的高考英语试题就是最好的题源。可能有不少考生认为，上一年的考题不可能出现在下一年的试卷上，所以分析往年试题只能是了解一下试题的题型与难度，意义不大。因此，他们对历年试题的分析仅仅停留在搞懂答案的层面，只关心本题答案选哪项，理由在哪里，其他选项又错

在哪里等等, 而不去总结题目的测试点或命题意图。事实确实如此, 高考试题不会简单地重复, 上几年的考题一般不会原封不动地出现在下一年的考题中。但是, 作为考生, 应当试着从英语测试学的角度去分析试题, 从而熟悉高考的命题特点, 把握复习迎考的正确方向, 有的放矢地组织高考英语总复习。

简单地说, 考生在分析高考试题时, 不仅要知道题目的答案及理由, 更要明确其测试点, 即了解这道题考查的是哪一项知识点, 同时对本知识点常见的几种测试形式进行概括、总结, 预测下一年高考试题中可能出现的考查方式。

以对倒装句型的考查为例。

上海卷 2008 年测试的是 so 位于句首引导的部分倒装句型:

- ( ) So much of interest \_\_\_\_\_ that most visitors simply run out of time before seeing it all.  
A. offers Beijing                      B. Beijing offers  
C. does Beijing offer                  D. Beijing does offer

正确答案为 B。

上海卷 2009 年测试的是 away 位于句首引导的全部倒装句型:

- ( ) Hearing the dog barking fiercely, away \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fleeing the thief                      B. was fleeing the thief  
C. the thief was fleeing                  D. fled the thief

正确答案为 D。

考生应该通过对 2008 年与 2009 年考题的分析, 将部分倒装的几种情况归纳一下。

除了 so 位于句首时要部分倒装外, 出现以下几种情况时句子也应部分倒装: only、no、not、little、hardly、scarcely、neither、nor 等否定词或 rarely 位于句首, 虚拟语气中从句的引导词 if 省略, as 引导让步状语从句等。而当 out、here、there、away 等副词或介词短语位于句首时, 句子则应采用全部倒装。

另外, 在 what/whatever 与 how/however 引导的感叹句型或者让步状语从句中, 要部分倒装。一般来说, what/whatever 修饰名词, how/however 修饰形容词或副词; 但有一种特殊情况, 即在有形容词修饰的单数可数名词前, what/whatever 与 how/however 都可以使用, 只不过语序有别。如: What a good book it is! 相当于 How good a book it is!

如果在分析 2008 年与 2009 年上海卷时将这些知识都整理一下, 提醒自己注意, 那么下面 2011 年新课标全国卷与湖南卷的倒装句型题就迎刃而解了。

(2011 年新课标全国卷)

- ( ) Only when he reached the tea-house \_\_\_\_\_ it was the same place he'd been in last year.  
A. he realized      B. he did realize      C. realized he      D. did he realize

本题正确答案为 D。从句为一般过去时态, 要求主句选用一般过去时与之相适应。

(2011 年湖南卷)

- ( ) Only after they had discussed the matter for several hours \_\_\_\_\_ a decision  
A. they reached      B. did they reach      C. they reach      D. do they reach

本题正确答案为 B。从句为过去完成时态, 要求主句选用一般过去时。

特别需要提醒的是, 考生分析试题不能只局限于当地的试题。虽然很多省市单独命题, 但都是以教育部考试中心的考试大纲为依据, 试题测试的重点和内容基本相似。事实上, 各地高考英语命题组每年都在相互借鉴, 将其他省市试题中的优秀成分吸收到本地下一年度的高考试题中。所以说, 各地最新高考英语试题就是最优质的下一年高考英语模拟训练题。

当然, 任何考试都有应试技巧。考生在参加考试时, 应根据命题特点采取相应的策略。考

试结果表明,每年都有英语成绩优秀的考生在语法与词汇题上失分过多,尤其是那些比较简单的基础题。原因何在呢?按照命题惯例,语法与词汇题的编制通常遵循先易后难的原则,前5题一般都是基础题,目的是让考生进入状态。可是不少考生不相信一眼就看出的答案,而是往难处想,导致不应该的丢分。而后5题一般难度较大,考查复合句的情况较多,其用意是拉开考生之间的差距,体现高考试题的区分度,考生答题时就应该多动点脑筋。不过,随着高考英语命题由知识立意转向能力立意,语言基础知识在试题中的地位趋于弱化,对语言能力的考查日渐突出。因此,考生在进行语法与词汇训练时,要重视基础,不宜多做难题、偏题。

最后,一定要精选辅导材料,进行适量的训练。

一份好的应试辅导材料,语法与词汇题的编排必须与当地近年的高考试题形式基本一致,难度相当。过难或过易都不能让考生进入理想的备考状态。所以,考生必须先做一遍当地最新的高考试题,加以分析,在此基础上总结当地试题的特点,再去从五花八门的辅导材料中选择一本符合命题规律并适合自身学习特点的备考书,以取得最理想的强化效果。著名出版社多次修订出版的书肯定是经历了市场的检验,应该作为考生的首选。



## 第二章

### 近年高考英语语法与词汇经典真题

#### 第一节 2011 年各地高考语法与词汇试题

##### Test 1 (新课标全国卷)

- ( ) 1. —We could invite John and Barbara to the Friday night party.  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. I'll give them a call right now.  
A. why not      B. What for      C. why      D. what
- ( ) 2. Try \_\_\_\_\_ she might, Sue couldn't get the door open.  
A. if      B. when      C. since      D. as
- ( ) 3. Planning so far ahead \_\_\_\_\_ no sense—so many thing will have changed by next year.  
A. made      B. is making      C. makes      D. has made
- ( ) 4. I wasn't sure if he was really interested or if he \_\_\_\_\_ polite.  
A. was just being      B. will just be      C. had just been      D. would just be
- ( ) 5. —Someone wants you on the phone.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ nobody knows I am here.  
A. Although      B. And      C. But      D. So
- ( ) 6. I can \_\_\_\_\_ the house being untidy, but I hate it if it's not clean.  
A. come up with      B. put up with      C. turn to      D. stick to
- ( ) 7. The next thing he saw was smoke \_\_\_\_\_ from behind the house.  
A. rose      B. rising      C. to rise      D. risen
- ( ) 8. Only when he reached the tea-house \_\_\_\_\_ it was the same place he'd been in last year.  
A. he realized      B. he did realize      C. realized he      D. did he realize
- ( ) 9. When Alice came to, she did not know how long she \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. had been lying      B. has been lying      C. was lying      D. has lain
- ( ) 10. The form cannot be signed by anyone \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.  
A. rather than      B. other than      C. more than      D. better than
- ( ) 11. The prize will go to the writer \_\_\_\_\_ story shows the most imagination.

- A. that      B. which      C. whose      D. what
- ( ) 12. They \_\_\_\_\_ have arrived at lunchtime but their fight was delayed.  
A. will      B. can      C. must      D. should
- ( ) 13. It is generally accepted that \_\_\_\_\_ boy must learn to stand up and fight like \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
A. a; a      B. a; the      C. the; the      D. a; /
- ( ) 14. William found it increasingly difficult to read, for his eyesight was beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disappear      B. fall      C. fail      D. damage
- ( ) 15. —Artistic people can be very difficult sometimes.  
—Well, you married one. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. You name it.      B. I've got it.  
C. I can't agree more.      D. You should know.

## Test 2 (大纲全国卷)

- ( ) 1. —Did you forget about my birthday?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ I've booked a table at Michael's restaurant for this evening.  
A. What then?      B. I'm afraid so.      C. How could I?      D. For sure.
- ( ) 2. Ted came for the weekend wearing only some shorts and a T-shirt, \_\_\_\_\_ is a stupid thing to do in such weather.  
A. this      B. that      C. what      D. which
- ( ) 3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke, please go outside.  
A. can      B. should      C. must      D. may
- ( ) 4. If you don't like the drink you \_\_\_\_\_, just leave it and try a different one.  
A. ordered      B. are ordering      C. will order      D. had ordered
- ( ) 5. Mary, I \_\_\_\_\_ John of his promise to help you.  
A. told      B. reminded      C. warned      D. advised
- ( ) 6. I got this bicycle for \_\_\_\_\_: my friend gave it to me when she bought a new one.  
A. everything      B. something      C. anything      D. nothing
- ( ) 7. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ another to play it well yourself.  
A. quite      B. very      C. rather      D. much
- ( ) 8. Jane won't join us for dinner tonight and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neither won't Tom      B. Tom won't either  
C. Tom will too      D. so will Tom
- ( ) 9. This shop will be closed for repairs \_\_\_\_\_ further notice.  
A. with      B. until      C. for      D. at
- ( ) 10. The island, \_\_\_\_\_ to the mainland by a bridge, is easy to go to.  
A. joining      B. to join      C. joined      D. having joined
- ( ) 11. As he reached \_\_\_\_\_ front door, Jack saw \_\_\_\_\_ strange sight.  
A. the; /      B. a; the      C. /; a      D. the; a
- ( ) 12. Mr. Stevenson is great to work for—I really couldn't ask for a \_\_\_\_\_ boss.  
A. better      B. good      C. best      D. still better
- ( ) 13. Sarah pretended to be cheerful, \_\_\_\_\_ nothing about the argument.

- A. says      B. said      C. to say      D. saying
- ( ) 14. It was a nice meal,        a little expensive.
- A. though      B. whether      C. as      D. since
- ( ) 15. —So you gave her your phone?  
—      , she said she'd return it to me when she could afford her own.
- A. My pleasure      B. Not exactly      C. No doubt      D. All right

**Test 3 (上海卷)**

- ( ) 1. Graduation is a good time to thank those who have helped you        the tough years.
- A. through      B. up      C. with      D. from
- ( ) 2. To stay awake, he finished a cup of coffee and ordered       .
- A. the other      B. other      C. the others      D. another
- ( ) 3. It's no use        without taking action.
- A. complain      B. complaining  
C. being complained      D. to be complained
- ( ) 4. I        worry about my weekend—I always have my plans ready before it comes.
- A. can't      B. mustn't      C. daren't      D. needn't
- ( ) 5. When mom looked back on the early days of their marriage, she wondered how they had managed with        money.
- A. so few      B. such few      C. so little      D. such little
- ( ) 6. It doesn't matter if they want to come to your party,       ?
- A. doesn't it      B. does it      C. don't they      D. do they
- ( ) 7. After getting lost in a storm, a member of the navy team        four days later.
- A. rescued      B. was rescued      C. has rescued      D. had been rescued
- ( ) 8. The rare fish,        from the cooking pot, has been returned to the sea.
- A. saved      B. saving      C. to be saved      D. having saved
- ( ) 9. At one point I made up my mind to talk to Uncle Sam. Then I changed my mind,        that he could do nothing to help.
- A. to realize      B. realized      C. realizing      D. being realized
- ( ) 10. Did you predict that many students        up for the dance competition?
- A. would sign      B. signed      C. have signed      D. had signed
- ( ) 11. There is clear evidence        the most difficult feeling of all to interpret is bodily pain.
- A. what      B. if      C. how      D. that
- ( ) 12. If a lot of people say a film is not good, I won't bother to see it, or I'll wait        it comes out on DVD.
- A. whether      B. after      C. though      D. until
- ( ) 13. The police officers in our city work hard        the rest of us can live a safe life.
- A. in case      B. as if      C. in order that      D. only if
- ( ) 14. The message you intend to convey through words may be the exact opposite of        others actually understand.
- A. why      B. that      C. which      D. what
- ( ) 15. You'll find taxis waiting at the bus station        you can hire to reach your host family.

A. which                      B. where                      C. when                      D. as

- ( ) 16. Today we have chat rooms, text messaging, e-mailing... but we seem \_\_\_\_\_ the art of communicating face-to-face.

A. losing                      B. to be losing                      C. to be lost                      D. having lost

#### Test 4 (北京卷)

- ( ) 1. Experience of this kind \_\_\_\_\_ in both the US and Europe well before the Second World War.

A. have conducted                      B. have been conducted  
C. had conducted                      D. had been conducted

- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Barbara Jones offers to her fans is honesty and happiness.

A. Which                      B. What                      C. That                      D. Whom

- ( ) 3. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in the library every night over the last three months.

A. works                      B. worked                      C. has been working                      D. had been working

- ( ) 4. —I don't really like James. Why did you invite him?

—Don't worry. He \_\_\_\_\_ come. He said he wasn't certain what his plans were.

A. must not                      B. need not                      C. would not                      D. might not

- ( ) 5. It's important for the figures \_\_\_\_\_ regularly.

A. to be updated                      B. to have been updated  
C. to update                      D. to have updated

- ( ) 6. Mary was much kinder to Jack than she was to the others, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made all the others upset.

A. who                      B. which                      C. what                      D. that

- ( ) 7. —That must have been a long trip.

—Yeah, it \_\_\_\_\_ us a whole week to get there.

A. takes                      B. has taken                      C. took                      D. was taking

- ( ) 8. —Where are the children? The dinner's going to be completely ruined.

—I wish they \_\_\_\_\_ always late.

A. weren't                      B. hadn't been                      C. wouldn't be                      D. wouldn't have been

- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball is her main focus, she's also great at basketball.

A. Since                      B. Once                      C. Unless                      D. While

- ( ) 10. Maybe if I \_\_\_\_\_ science, and not literature then, I would be able to give you more help.

A. studied                      B. would study                      C. had studied                      D. was studying

- ( ) 11. The shocking news made me realize \_\_\_\_\_ terrible problems we would face.

A. what                      B. how                      C. that                      D. why

- ( ) 12. —Bob has gone to California.

—Oh, can you tell me when he \_\_\_\_\_?

A. has left                      B. left                      C. is leaving                      D. would leave

- ( ) 13. Sit down, Emma. You will only make yourself more tired, \_\_\_\_\_ on you feet.

A. to keep                      B. keeping                      C. having kept                      D. to have kept

- ( ) 14. The employment rate has continued to rise in big cities thanks to the efforts of the local governments to increase \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. them                      B. those                      C. it                      D. that  
( ) 15. With new technology, pictures of underwater valleys can be taken \_\_\_\_\_ color.  
A. by                      B. for                      C. with                      D. in

**Test 5 (天津卷)**

- ( ) 1. We feel \_\_\_\_\_ our duty to make our country a better place.  
A. it                      B. this                      C. that                      D. one  
( ) 2. —Just a moment. I haven't finished packing my suitcase.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. It's high time we left for the airport.  
A. Go ahead                      B. Take it easy                      C. Hurry up                      D. That's fine  
( ) 3. In the last few years thousands of films \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
A. have produced                      B. have been produced  
C. are producing                      D. are being produced  
( ) 4. On her next birthday, Ann \_\_\_\_\_ married for twenty years.  
A. is                      B. has been                      C. will be                      D. will have been  
( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ regular exercise is very important, it's never a good idea to exercise too close to bedtime.  
A. If                      B. As                      C. Although                      D. Unless  
( ) 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ a bank account after I made \$1,000 by doing a part-time job during the summer vacation.  
A. borrowed                      B. opened                      C. entered                      D. ordered  
( ) 7. Passengers are permitted \_\_\_\_\_ only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.  
A. to carry                      B. carrying                      C. to be carried                      D. being carried  
( ) 8. She \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of hers yesterday while she was shopping at the department store.  
A. turned down                      B. dealt with                      C. took after                      D. came across  
( ) 9. The young man couldn't afford a new car. \_\_\_\_\_, he bought a used one.  
A. Besides                      B. Otherwise                      C. Instead                      D. Still  
( ) 10. The days are gone \_\_\_\_\_ physical strength was all you needed to make a living.  
A. when                      B. that                      C. where                      D. which  
( ) 11. He was a good student and scored \_\_\_\_\_ average in most subjects.  
A. below                      B. of                      C. on                      D. above  
( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ into English, the sentence was found to have an entirely different word order.  
A. Translating                      B. Translated                      C. To translate                      D. Having translated  
( ) 13. Modern science has given clear evidence \_\_\_\_\_ smoking can lead to many diseases.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. where  
( ) 14. —I need to advertise for a roommate for next term.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Mary is interested.  
A. Why bother                      B. Why not                      C. So what                      D. What for  
( ) 15. I \_\_\_\_\_ sooner but I didn't know that they were waiting for me.  
A. had come                      B. was coming                      C. would come                      D. would have come