



高考满分攻略

英语语法 考试指南

高一、高二学子必备工具书

主 编 罗艺伟

副主编 马智才 张富娉



A GUIDE TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR TEST



- 剖析历年真题 举一反三 分类精讲
- 提炼记忆诀窍 一目了然 深度解惑
- 设计最新练习 高效演练 决胜千里



兰州大学出版社

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社长絮语

英语的学习如一座不断修建的通天塔,它直指云霄,每一个攀登到巨塔顶端的人,才可以在青云之上与不同肤色、不同母语、不同信仰、不同习俗的人平等、自由地交流。熟练掌握英语,越来越成为现代人时尚和素质最为重要的标准之一。语法教学在语言教学中经历了一个由尊崇到摒弃再到理性认识的过程。将语法规则巧妙地运用于英语教学中,简单明朗、条理分明,可以达到事半功倍的效果。学生务必把英语语法的学习提到足够的高度,将其作为应试高考英语的基础。

罗艺伟老师这部呕心沥血的——《英语语法考试指南》,是一部全面翔实、与高考题库完美结合的语法宝典,它按科学的框架与体系,对高考英语试题进行了整理归类,密切结合中学英语教学中的实际问题,详细讲解中学英语教师和学生考试中经常遇到的热点问题,强调考试中易错的地方,将语法点按章节归类,系统讲解,使之一目了然。避免了零敲碎打罗列语法知识的陈规,教育学生对所学知识最大限度地条理化和系统化,更好地查找和弥补了知识漏洞。

本书根据现行各版本教材编著而成,涵盖了教材中全部知识点,搜学两用、速查速记,是一本学习和应考的黄金秘笈。

我国业已出版的历年高考英语真题书目不胜枚举,目的都是提高学生的英语语法水平、增强学生备考高考英语的基础能力。而此书必将以试题覆盖面广,讲解准确、全面、透彻而被瞩目。

我与罗艺伟老师相识多年,了解他的人品才华。罗老师年近不惑,从事中学英语教育教学近20年,是一位多才善思、勤于耕耘的英语教育工作者。该书稿在罗艺伟老师的多年教学中反映极好,许多学生的英语成绩都得到了突飞猛进的提高。

此书稿送到出版社的几个月时间里,罗艺伟老师几乎每天来我社,与编辑们一起认真编校清样,其严谨、认真、求实的工作作风,令人钦佩。

相信广大英语教育工作者在该书的启示下能够创新教育理念,提高教学业绩;广大学子在该书的指导下一定能够提高学习成绩,成就学业梦想。这也正是我们所热切期望的。

崔明

2010.6.20

前言

语法是研究按确定用法来运用词类、词的曲折变化或表示相互关系的其他手段以及词在句中的功能和关系。简单地说,语法就是研究语言运用规律的。复旦大学中文系教授申小龙先生说过,“英语是形式限定的语言,汉语是靠意义推动的语言”。所以,语法在英语学习中尤为关键。而英语考试又是对英语学习与运用能力的检验与测试,英语语法由此成为英语考试中的重中之重。

当前市场上高考英语语法辅导教材种类繁多,令考生眼花缭乱。编者认为,一本好的高考英语语法辅导教材必须具备四个条件:一是编写者须有丰富的高中英语教学实践经验;二是紧扣高中英语教学大纲和高考的考试大纲;三是把英语语法与历年高考真题结合起来;四是要精准把握高考英语语法试题的命题规律。

编者本人从事高中英语教育教学近二十年,发现大部分学生在学习英语的过程中,背了很多的英语单词和课文,用过的教辅资料也不少,但在考试时由于对一些语言现象把握不准,考试成绩不尽如人意。为解决这个难题,编者在编写此书的过程中,紧扣高中英语教学大纲和高考考纲,注重语法与高考真题的紧密结合,努力探寻高考英语命题的规律性。二十年来,编者钻研了自恢复高考以来历年的高考英语真题,对英语高考命题规律了然于胸之后,才着手编撰此书。初稿写成之后,并没有急于让它与读者见面,而是在教学中经过反复实践,并且与多位资深高中英语教师反复磋商,虚心听取师生们的宝贵意见,不断地修改锤炼,数易其稿才得以成书。

英语教辅虽然林林总总,种类繁多,但内容都大同小异,对一些大家都感到困惑的问题都是浅尝辄止,而对大家熟知的问题却是大讲特讲,不能给考生深度解惑。编者编撰此书的初衷正是为了给考生深度解惑,本着实用的目的,将二十年积淀而成的经验与摸索出的规律奉献给大家。希望考生们能够根据书中归纳的语法要点与记忆诀窍认真学习,并在高考真题的强化训练中找到高考命题的规律性,举一反三,触类旁通,在各类英语考试中取得满意的成绩,实现自己飞翔的梦想!

本书虽经十年锤炼,但终因水平有限,书中的不足和疏漏之处亦在所难免,恳请广大师生批评指正,以使此书更加完善实用。

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第一章 名 词

第一节 名词考点指南

I. 名词的分类

类别	意 义			示 例
专有名词	表示国(地、人)名等			China Japan Italy Germany Russia France Australia Korea Beijing London Paris Berlin Cairo Rome Moscow Washington Newton Einstein Marx Madame Curie Shakespeare Zhu Geliang
	表示团体、机构的名称等			the Communist Party of China the United Nations the Academy of Sciences of China World Health Organization Legend Computer Group Corporation the European Union
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	表示个别人或事物的名称	mayor professor engineer president manager chief-editor computer inventor violin piano radio theatre clinic continent camera camel patient disease bridge adventure ocean
		集体名词	表示若干个人或物的总称	crew class crowd company audience cattle family group party government police forest club public team village youth
	不可数名词	物质名词	表示物质、材料的名称	air beancurd(豆腐) beef blood bread butter chalk chicken chocolate cloth coal coffee corn cream clothing cotton dirt dust electricity quality cheese fog food fruit furniture flesh flour glass gold grain grass hair haircut honey iron luggage meat milk money mud music mutton oxygen paper paperwork pork porridge rain rice rubbish salt sauce silver steam steel storage sugar sweat thirst thunder water wheat wind wood wool work soap wine
		抽象名词	表示性质、行为状态、情感等抽象概念的名词	advice agriculture anger attention astonishment biology botany business courage childhood danger darkness death depth damage comfort construction education daytime experience eyesight farming flour freedom friendship future gardening fun graduation grammar happiness health hearing height help history hunger imagination importance independence information kindness knowledge laughter length luck majority measure labour mankind humor mercy news pain parking patience poverty practice pleasure plenty population punishment revolution safety satisfaction shade shopping sickness silence slavery smoking socialism sorrow strength success failure teamwork tourism translation training trouble truth use violence weight wealth wisdom youth weather existence

II. 不可数名词的计量方式

说 明		示 例		
不可数名词没有词形变化,需要计量时可用of连接相应的表量单位词,并以数词加复数单位词的形式来表示		{ a glass of water (一杯水) two glasses of water (两杯)	{ a cup of tea (一杯茶) 3 cups of tea (三杯茶)	
现代英语中,单位词的用法开始有了变化		{ a piece of bread (一块面包) 4 pieces of bread (4块面包)	{ a bottle of ink (一瓶墨水) 10 bottles of ink (10瓶墨水)	
不可数名词常用于表量的形式	a piece of	chalk 一支粉笔	a drop of water 一滴水	a pound of flesh 一磅肉
		jewellery 一件珠宝	a cup of tea 一杯茶	a sheet of paper 一片纸
		news 一条新闻	a fit of anger 一顿脾气	an article of furniture 一件家具
		meat 一块肉	a sum of money 一笔钱	具
		bread 一块面包	a stroke of luck 一次好运	a burst of laughter 一阵笑声
		furniture 一件家具	a lump of sugar 一块糖	a pile of rubbish 一堆垃圾
		equipment 一台设备	a slice of cake 一块蛋糕	a gram of radium 一克镭
		luggage 一件行李	a glass of wine 一杯酒	a grain of rice 一粒米
		music 一段音乐	a suit of clothes 一套衣服	a set of equipment 一套设备
		information 一则消息	a sack of flour 一袋面粉	an article of clothing 一件衣服
		thread 一根线	a length of cloth 一段布	{ a head of cattle 一头牛 20 head of cattle 20头牛
		advice 一个忠告		
		clothing 一件衣服		
		paper 一片纸		
		mail 一封信		

III. 物质名词,抽象名词的双重性

词类	不可数	可数	词类	不可数	可数
物质名词	ash 灰烬	ashes 骨灰	抽象名词	good 益处	goods 货物
	chalk 粉笔	some colored chalks 一些彩色粉笔		force 力量	forces 军队
	chicken 鸡肉	chickens 小鸡		custom 习俗	customs 海关
	glass 玻璃	a glass 一个玻璃杯		average 平均水平	averages 平均数
	hair 头发	{ hairs 几根头发		balance 平衡	balances 天平
	light 光	{ lights 灯		beauty 美丽	a beauty 一个美人
	fish 鱼肉	several { fishes 几种鱼		difficulty 困难	a difficulty 一件难事
	fruit 水果	{ fruits 几种水果		character 性格	a Chinese character 一个汉字
	food 食物	{ foods 几种食物		experience 经验	an experience 经历
	iron 铁	an iron 一个熨斗		exercise 锻炼	exercises 练习,体操
	sand 沙子	sands 沙滩		failure 失败	a failure 一个失败的人或事
	paper 纸	papers 报纸		friendship 友谊	a friendship 一段友情
	water 水	waters 海(江河)水		knowledge 知识	a knowledge of English 精通英语
	wood 木头	woods 树林		pleasure 乐趣	a pleasure 一件快乐的事情

物质名词	work 工作	works 工厂,著作	抽象名词	spirit 精神	in high spirits 情绪高昂
	silk 丝	silks 丝织品		surprise 惊奇	a surprise 一件奇事
	cloth 布	clothes 衣服		success 成功	a success 一个成功的人或事
	tea 茶	teas 几种茶		relation 关系	a relation 一个亲戚
	green 绿色	greens 青菜		youth 青春	a youth 一个年轻人
	manner 态度	manners 礼貌		time 时间	times 时代,次数,倍数
	interest 兴趣	interests 利益			

IV. 可数名词变复数

规 则 变 化	
1. 一般在词尾加+s	province-s continent-s Russian-s German-s American-s
2. 以th结尾加s	mouth-s path-s truth-s youth-s month-s bath-s month-s(飞蛾) myth-s(神话)
3. 以s, x, ch, sh, z结尾加es	box-es glass-es watch-es brush-es thermos-es (热水瓶) ★quiz-zes(小型考试) ★stomach-s
4. 以o结尾 ①个别+(e)s ②部分+s ③+es	★zero-(e)s manifesto-(e)s motto-(e)s volcano-(e)s ★radio-s video-s studio-s photo-s piano-s kilo-s solo-s zoo-s cuckoo-s kangaroo-s bamboo-s tobaccos-s ★The <u>Negroes</u> and the <u>heroes</u> bitten by <u>mosquitoes</u> like eating <u>tomatoes</u> and <u>potatoes</u> . 被蚊子叮了的黑人和英雄们喜欢吃西红柿和土豆。
5. 以f, fe结尾变词尾的f或fe为ves	高考范围内以下10个词变复数要留心: 小偷妻子自生活,半片叶子小刀狼,再加一个书架子,变复你要记清楚 thief-thieves wife-wives self-selves life-lives half-haves loaf-loaves leaf-leaves knife-knives wolf-wolves shelf-shelves ★serf-s gulf-s chief-s belief-s roof-s handkerchief-s 或 handkerchieves
6. 以元音字母+y结尾和以辅音字母+y结尾的变y为i,加es	play-s key-s boy-s way-s baby-babies victory-victories family-families factory-factories university-universities
7. 复合词变复数以中心名词为主	film-goer+s sister+s-in-law editor+s-in-chief looker+s-on, passers-by ★grown-up+s ★go-between+s
不规则变化	
1. 有些名词在固定词组中一定要用复数	thanks to 幸亏,由于 give regards to 问候 take pains 下功夫 thanks to 幸亏,由于 make preparations 做准备 be in high spirits 情绪高昂 congratulations (to sb) on (doing) sth 祝贺某人做某事 shake hands with sb 与……握手
2. 单复数同形	deer fish Chinese Japanese sheep Swiss Portuguese aircraft works means series
3. 复数形式单数概念	maths politics physics woods crossroads

用于有生命的名词	
情 况	示 例
1. 一般在词尾+'s	a man's shirt Mr. Smith's telephone number
2. 以s结尾的 '+'或+'s(不常用)	a girls' school the Smiths' car Mr. Jones's house Mr. Jones' house
3. 在表示店铺或某人家的名词后+'s	at the barber's (shop) at the butcher's shop at Mr. Green's house at his uncle's house at Jack's house at the Greens' home at Xiao Liu's home at the Wangs' home
4. 合成词在最后+'s	the editor-in-chief's office anybody else's opinions My brother-in-law's uncle
5. 表示多者共有在最后+'s;表示各自拥有,分别+'s	Tom and Mike's room (两人共有一间房) Tom's and Mike's rooms (分别拥有)

★6. 不定冠词(不定代词,数量词,指示代词)+ 名词+ of + 名词's	a cousin of my father's a few books of Jack's some friends of Li Ming's that uncle of Jim's two friends of his nephew's { a bone of the dog's 一根狗吃的骨头 a bone of the dog 一根狗骨头 { a photo of Mr. Brown's 一张布朗先生收藏的照片 a photo of Mr. Brown 一张布朗先生的照片
7. 介词to表所属	the entrance to the cinema approach to the problem the secretary to the manager the answers to the questions the way to success the key to solving the problem
用于无生命的名词	
情 况	示 例
1. 在表示时间、距离、度量、价格、国家、城市、天体等名词后+'s	today's <i>People's Daily</i> two days' journey two miles' distance a stone's throw one pound's weight a dollar's worth (of) stamps China's open-door policy London's water supply Hong Kong's future the earth's satellite(surface)
2. 在表示工业、工厂、机器、大学等名词后+'s	industry's pollution problem the plant's technical force Harvard's Linguistics Department the machine's design
3. 其他情况一般用of表所属关系	the top of tower = the tower top the legs of the table = the table legs
4. 何时用通格和所有格	the star of the film = the film star (不表示所属关系) that book of Li Ming's = Li Ming's book (表示所属关系)

VI. 名词作定语

1. 表示地点、时间、材料、用途、性状、性别、类别等的名词常可用来作为定语修饰其他名词	London Airport Moscow stadium summer holiday Sunday newspaper a gold chain a coffee cup a book case a weather report mother crocodile
2. 名词作定语时一般用单数形式,但在个别情况下仍用复数	goods train 货车 machines hall 展览机器的大厅 an Arts degree 文科学士 careers guidance 就业指导 savings bank 储蓄银行 a Customs officer 海关人员
3. 某些以ice 或s结尾的名词作定语词尾不变	politics professor physics teacher news reporter a sales manager a sports man
4. 含有名词的合成词作定语,名词用单数形式	a seven-year-old girl a six-minute walk an eight-storey building a five-note bill ★a three-footed table ★a three-foot-high table
★5. 以wo(man)作定语的短语变复数时,其定语和中心词均为复数	{ a man doctor { a woman's dress { five women doctors two men doctors three women's dresses five lady doctors
6. 名词作定语与名词所有格作定语的区别	{ woman servant (同类) { a girl friend 一位女朋友 woman's work (不同类) a girl's friend 一位女孩的朋友
7. 名词作定语与形容词作定语的区别	gold chain 金链子 golden sunshine 金色的阳光 heart trouble 心脏病 hearty welcome 热忱的欢迎 silver dollar 银元 silvery hair 银白色的头发

VII. 名词的性

1. 用不同的词表示不同的词性	father—mother son—daughter uncle—aunt nephew—niece cock—hen bull—cow
2. 阳性 +ess或+ine等词尾可变成阴性词	actor—actress prince—princess waiter—waitress hero—heroine host—hostess god—goddess
3. 用 boy, girl, man, woman, she, he, cock, hen 等词加在名词前可区分人和动物的性别	boy-friend girl-friend he-goat she-goat male elephant female elephant man doctor woman doctor ★orphan-boy orphan-girl

第二节 名词部分研练

I. 历届高考研练

1. James took the magazines off the little table to make ____ for the television. (2010·天津·3)
A. room B. area C. field D. position
2. I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond _____. (2010·安徽·25)
A. hearing B. strength C. recognition D. measure
3. This restaurant has become popular for its wide ____ of foods that suit all tastes and pockets. (2010·湖北·21)
A. division B. area C. range D. circle
4. After the earthquake, the first thing the local government did was to provide ____ for the homeless families. (2010·湖北·22)
A. accommodation B. occupation C. equipment D. furniture
5. The doctor is skilled at treating heart trouble and never accepts any gift from his patients, so he has a very good _____. (2010·江苏·22)
A. expectation B. reputation C. contribution D. civilization
6. Last year the number of students who graduated with a driving license reached 200,000, a(n) _____ of 40,000 per year. (2010·江西·35)
A. average B. number C. amount D. quantity
7. Those who suffer from headache will find they get ____ from this medicine. (2010·山东·33)
A. relief B. safety C. defense D. shelter
8. The help you talk through your problem but they don't give you any direct _____. (2010·浙江·16)
A. solution B. target C. measure D. function
9. China has got a good ____ for fighting against the flu with its careful and smooth organization. (2009·安徽·31)
A. reputation B. influence C. impression D. knowledge
10. The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public without any ____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009. (2009·福建·29)
A. delay B. effort C. schedule D. consideration
11. Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for ____ building. (2009·湖北·25)
A. respect B. friendship C. reputation D. character
12. In our class, when the bell rang and the teacher closed his book, it was a ____ for everyone to stand up. (2009·湖北·26)
A. signal B. chance C. mark D. measure
13. The ____ shoes were covered with mud, so I asked them to take them off before they got into ____ car. (2009·江西·23)
A. girl's; Tom's B. girls'; Toms' C. girls'; Tom's D. girl's; Toms'
14. — He says that my new car is a ____ of money.
— Don't you think those words are just sour grapes? (2009·山东·29)
A. lack B. load C. question D. waste
15. Form their ____ on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city. (2009·陕西·20)
A. stage B. position C. condition D. situation
16. I'm trying to break the ____ of getting up too late. (2009·天津·1)
A. tradition B. convenience C. habit D. leisure

17. The system has been designed to give students quick and easy ____ to the digital resources of the library.
(2009·浙江·6)
A. access B. passage C. way D. approach
18. To save some of the human languages before they are forgotten, the students in our school started a discussion "Save Our ____".
(2008·安徽·24)
A. Sky B. Life C. Arts D. Voices
19. What's the ____ of having a public open space where you can't eat, drink or even simply hang out for a while?
(2008·福建·32)
A. sense B. matter C. case D. opinion
20. — I can't repair these until tomorrow, I'm afraid.
— That's OK, there's ____.
(2008·江苏·25)
A. no problem B. no wonder C. no doubt D. no hurry
21. — Why do you suggest we buy a new machine?
— Because the old one has been damaged ____.
(2008·江苏·28)
A. beyond reach B. beyond repair C. beyond control D. beyond description
22. I bought a dress for only 10 dollars in a sale; it was a real ____.
(2008·山东·34)
A. exchange B. bargain C. trade D. business
23. — Shall we go out for a walk?
— Sorry. This is not the right ____ to invite me. I am too tired to walk.
(2008·江西·27)
A. moment B. situation C. place D. chance
24. Dogs have a very good ____ of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake.
(2008·浙江·15)
A. sense B. view C. means D. idea
25. The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly ____.
(2008·湖北·22)
A. atmosphere B. state C. situation D. phenomenon
26. Most air pollution is caused by the burning of ____ like coal, gas and oil.
(2008·天津·11)
A. fuels B. articles C. goods D. products
27. The young man made a ____ to his parents that he would try to earn his own living after graduation.
(2008·湖北·21)
A. prediction B. promise C. plan D. contribution
28. Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a ____ of exercise.
(2007·辽宁·25)
A. limit B. lack C. need D. demand
29. One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living ____.
(2007·天津·12)
A. bills B. expenses C. prices D. charges
30. I can't say which wine is best – it's a(n) ____ of personal taste.
(2007·山东·27)
A. affair B. event C. matter D. variety
31. I have offered to paint the house ____ a week's accommodation.
(2007·山东·28)
A. in exchange for B. with regard to C. by means of D. in place of
32. My morning ____ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.
(2007·上海·43)
A. drill B. action C. regulation D. routine
33. Of the seven days in a week, Saturday is said to be the most popular ____ for a wedding in some countries.
(2007·浙江·12)
A. way B. situation C. event D. choice
34. — You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?
— Taking plenty of exercise every day.
(2007·福建·31)
A. power B. strength C. force D. energy

35. The practice of hanging clothes across the street is a common ____ in many parts of the city. (2007·安徽·32)
A. look B. sign C. sight D. appearance
36. Experts have been warning ____ of the health risks caused by passive smoking. (2007·江西·33)
A. at a time B. at one time C. for some time D. for the time
37. Despite such a big difference in ____ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special. (2007·湖北·23)
A. point B. idea C. attitude D. sight
38. He and his wife are of the same ____; they both want their son to go to college. (2007·陕西·12)
A. soul B. spirit C. heart D. mind
39. It is no ____ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind. (2006·全国Ⅱ·11)
A. use B. help C. time D. way
40. School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____. (2006·辽宁·32)
A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions
41. When Jane began to take swimming lessons, her main ____ was the fear of water. (2006·上海·42)
A. evidence B. crisis C. obstacle D. danger
42. — If you like I can do some shopping for you.
— That's a very kind _____. (2006·浙江·17)
A. offer B. service C. point D. suggestion
43. Always read the ____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine. (2006·福建·35)
A. explanations B. instructions C. descriptions D. introductions
44. You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of _____. (2006·广东·34)
A. date B. shape C. order D. balance
45. It is said that dogs will keep you ____ for as long as you want when you are feeling lonely. (2006·江西·28)
A. safety B. company C. house D. friend
46. To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their ____ and weaknesses. (2006·湖北·21)
A. strengths B. benefits C. techniques D. values
47. The ____ on his face told me that he was angry. (2006·湖北·23)
A. impression B. sight C. appearance D. expression
48. At the meeting they discussed three different ____ to the study of mathematics. (2006·湖北·24)
A. approaches B. means C. methods D. ways
49. Put the ____ of your tongue against your upper teeth when you produce the sound. (2006·上海春招·41)
A. tip B. top C. peak D. pole
50. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____. (2005·天津·10)
A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind
51. He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his ____ was seen at its best when he worked with others. (2005·上海·43)
A. temper B. appearance C. talent D. character
52. I am sure David will be able to find the library – he has a pretty good ____ of direction. (2005·浙江·16)
A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense
53. My ____ of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends. (2005·安徽·28)
A. idea B. opinion C. mind D. thought
54. You will find this map of great ____ in helping you to get around the city. (2005·上海春招·45)
A. source B. sense C. favour D. value

55. Do you have any ____ of what life would be like if we lived on other planets? (2005·上海春招·46)
 A. plan B. idea C. impression D. imagination
56. Beginners are expected to be familiar with the ____ of the reading materials before they come to the class. (2005·上海春招·48)
 A. condition B. concept C. contest D. content

II. 高考命题预测

1. Pop music is appreciated by many people, but it is not to everyone's ____.
 A. manners B. share C. taste D. smell
2. You must get there within an hour. There should be no ____ in sending this information to him.
 A. question B. delay C. quarrel D. problem
3. I should like to try that coat on, for I don't know if it is my ____.
 A. model B. shape C. design D. size
4. Although I spoke to him many times, he never took any ____ of what I said.
 A. remark B. attention C. notice D. observation
5. Deep in ____, he had to cut down the expense on the new flat.
 A. sorrow B. anger C. business D. debt
6. Everyone arrived late at the party for a ____ of reasons.
 A. number B. lot C. great deal D. variety
7. A week is too long. Try to be back in a ____ of days.
 A. number B. dozen C. couple D. score
8. They rose and with one ____ welcomed their guests.
 A. sound B. noise C. voice D. kind of noise
9. We couldn't make up our ____ about what to do next.
 A. ideas B. heads C. minds D. thoughts
10. — How much fruit did she buy?
 — I'm not sure the exact ____, but I know she had the basket filled.
 A. price B. amount C. weight D. number
11. — Where is the new dictionary?
 — It's on the top shelf, out of ____.
 A. reach B. sight C. touch D. order
12. Well known for his expert advice, he was able to help a ____ of people with their personal affairs.
 A. dozen B. great deal C. many D. number
13. Electricity, like other forms of ____, has greatly increased in price.
 A. powers B. force C. energy D. strength
14. Students here are treated equally no matter what ____ they are of, white, black or yellow.
 A. nation B. race C. state D. people
15. If you so much as lay a ____ on my boy, I'll call the police.
 A. finger B. laugh C. smile D. heart
16. — What about putting on a play this week?
 — I think it's a good ____.
 A. idea B. advice C. information D. news
17. When you play football, what ____ do you play?
 A. situation B. place C. part D. position
18. It's only 5 minutes' walk. There is no ____ to take a taxi.
 A. reason B. need C. time D. problem