



根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

高中生

必做的语法题

主 编：陈旭东 编 委：朱宗平 吕申文



★全新语法解决方案★

语法点和考点全面覆盖
热点和疑难点讲练透彻
最新高考真题举一反三
权威必做好题一网打尽

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

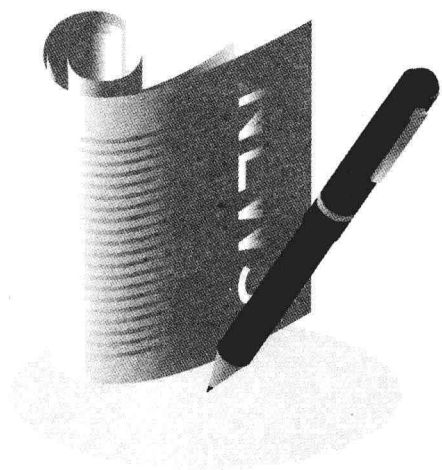


根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

高中生

必做的语法题

主 编：陈旭东 编 委：朱宗平 吕申文



★全新语法解决方案★

语法点和考点全面覆盖

热点和疑难点讲练透彻

最新高考真题举一反三

权威必做好题一网打尽

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中生必做的语法题/陈旭东主编;朱宗平,吕申文编. — 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2011.1
ISBN 978-7-5135-0522-2

I. ①高… II. ①陈… ②朱… ③吕… III. ①英语—语法—高中—习题 IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 005218 号

universal tool unique value useful source unanimous choice



悠游网—外语学习 一网打尽

www.2u4u.com.cn

外研社旗下网站, 打造外语阅读、视听、测试、共享的全方位平台

登录悠游网, 您可以:

- 阅读精品外语读物, 独有资源, 涵盖广泛, 学习必备。
- 观看双语视频、名家课堂、外语系列讲座。
- 多元外语测试, 检测外语水平和专项能力, 获得外语学习方案。
- 外语资源共享, 网友互动, 小组讨论, 专家答疑, 语言学习无疑难。
- 网站推出众多精彩大礼包, 可通过积分换购。

贴心小提示:

悠游网增值服务: 提供海量电子文档、视频、MP3、手机应用下载!

出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 施文磊

美术编辑: 蔡 颖

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京铭传印刷有限公司

开 本: 889×1194 1/16

印 张: 18

版 次: 2011 年 1 月第 1 版 2011 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5135-0522-2

定 价: 36.00 元

* * *

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系

联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 205220001

在学习英语过程中，比起学语法，或许大家更喜欢背诵单词，因为背诵简短的单词负担没那么大，同时又容易获取学到东西的满足感。但是单词背得再多，如果没有语法规则将其进行有效的排列，对方也听不懂或者看不懂你所表达的意思。

语法学不好大概有两个方面的原因，一是理解不透彻，二是语法点掌握不全面。很多人都认为学习语法就是要记很多难懂的语法规则，因此感觉枯燥乏味。为了解决学习语法所遇到的困惑，我们编写了这本语法辅导用书《高中生必做的语法题》，它有以下特点：

一、注重实际运用

在学习语法规则时，我们要不断地问“为什么”。在了解了其必要性和理由后，才能真正接受这些规则。如果只是强记规则是绝对学不好语法的。本书在讲解每个语法点时，先呈现一道典型考题，引出了你的“为什么”，再对试题中所体现的语法规则进行归纳拓展，然后进行举一反三。这样一来，语法的学习不再枯燥无味，语法规则与实际运用结合得更加紧密，同学们的语法实际运用能力也得到了增强。

二、讲解思路清晰

本书以图表等简明扼要的方法解释语法规则，化复杂为简单。同时讲解时注重方法技巧的归纳总结，讲解思路清晰，增强了同学们的学习兴趣，提高了学习效果。

三、注重考试热点、难点

本书严格按照新课标要求进行编写，并通过研究近几年各地的高考试题，在练习中突出了命题热点和易错考点。通过这些训练，同学们的解题能力将得到进一步提高。

四、试题权威，有代表性

本书所精选的例题来自近几年全国高考试卷，这些题中的大多数都是高考的热点题、创新题、易错题，从中可以看出今后高考的走向，是我们复习考试的好帮手。

本书的配套练习覆盖范围广，囊括“考纲”重点，与高考命题趋势吻合，能够帮助同学们在最短的时间内提升应试能力。

最后，衷心地希望每位使用本书的同学都能升入理想的大学，开始人生新的征程。



第一章 名词

1 水平测试	
2 语法地图	
2 考点精讲	
考点一 名词的数	2
考点二 名词的格	4
考点三 名词作定语	5
考点四 名词辨析	6
考点五 名词的句法作用	7
7 实战演练	

第二章 冠词

11 水平测试	
12 语法地图	
12 考点精讲	
考点一 不定冠词的用法	12
考点二 定冠词的用法	14
考点三 零冠词的用法	16
考点四 冠词的差异	17
18 实战演练	

第三章 代词

23 水平测试	
24 语法地图	
24 考点精讲	
考点一 不定代词的用法	24
考点二 替代词的用法	27
考点三 it的用法	28
考点四 一般代词的用法	29
30 实战演练	

第四章 数词

34 水平测试	
34 语法地图	
35 考点精讲	
考点一 基数词和序数词的基本用法	35
考点二 倍数的表达法	36
考点三 分数和百分数	37
考点四 确切数目和不确切数目的区别	38
考点五 dozen和score的用法	38
考点六 表示数量的单词和短语	39
40 实战演练	

第五章 形容词与副词

43 水平测试	
44 语法地图	
45 考点精讲	
考点一 形容词与副词的基本用法	45
考点二 形容词与副词的比较等级	47
考点三 易混的形容词与副词	49
50 实战演练	

第六章 介词与介词短语

54 水平测试	
55 语法地图	
56 考点精讲	
考点一 简单介词的用法	56
考点二 重点介词的用法	58
考点三 易混介词(短语)的比较	60
62 实战演练	

第七章 动词与动词短语

66 水平测试	
67 语法地图	
68 考点精讲	
考点一 使役动词	68
考点二 连系动词	69
考点三 常用动词的辨析	69
考点四 常用动词短语的辨析	73
78 实战演练	

第八章 时态与语态

82 水平测试	
84 语法地图	
84 考点精讲	
考点一 一般体	84
考点二 进行体	87
考点三 完成体	88
考点四 完成进行体	91
考点五 主动语态和被动语态	91
93 实战演练	

第九章 虚拟语气

98 水平测试	
99 语法地图	
99 考点精讲	

考点一 虚拟语气用于非真实条件句.....	99
考点二 虚拟语气在名词性从句中的运用.....	102
考点三 虚拟语气用于其他句型中.....	104
105 实战演练	

第十章 情态动词

109 水平测试	
110 语法地图	
111 考点精讲	
考点一 情态动词表示推测.....	111
考点二 情态动词表示请求、允许、允诺.....	112
考点三 情态动词表示必要性.....	113
考点四 情态动词表示能力.....	114
考点五 “情态动词 + have done” 的用法.....	114
考点六 情态动词的其他用法.....	115
117 实战演练	

第十一章 非谓语动词

121 水平测试	
122 语法地图	
123 考点精讲	
考点一 不定式、分词作定语用法.....	123
考点二 不定式、分词作状语用法.....	124
考点三 不定式、分词作补语用法.....	126
考点四 不定式、动名词作宾语用法.....	127
考点五 不定式的主动形式和被动形式.....	128
129 实战演练	

第十二章 简单句和并列句

133 水平测试	
134 语法地图	
134 考点精讲	
考点一 常用并列连词.....	134
考点二 感叹句.....	135
考点三 祈使句.....	136
考点四 反意疑问句.....	137
139 实战演练	

第十三章 主谓一致

142 水平测试	
143 语法地图	

143 考点精讲	
考点一 语法一致.....	143
考点二 意义一致.....	144
考点三 就近一致.....	146
146 实战演练	

第十四章 复合句

150 水平测试	
152 语法地图	
153 考点精讲	
考点一 定语从句.....	153
考点二 名词性从句.....	156
考点三 状语从句.....	160
166 实战演练	

第十五章 倒装、强调、省略

170 水平测试	
171 语法地图	
172 考点精讲	
考点一 倒装.....	172
考点二 强调.....	174
考点三 省略.....	175
177 实战演练	

第十六章 交际用语

182 水平测试	
184 语法地图	
184 考点精讲	
考点一 日常交际应答语.....	184
考点二 态度的表达.....	188
考点三 情感的表达.....	189
191 实战演练	
195 语法综合检测试题 (一)	
199 语法综合检测试题 (二)	
203 语法综合检测试题 (三)	
207 语法综合检测试题 (四)	
211 答案与解析	

名词

► 概述

名词 用来表示人、事物、时间、地点或抽象概念等的名称。它可分为普通名词和专有名词两大类。纵观近几年高考可知，对语意丰富的名词考查越来越多，除了单项填空外，完形填空、阅读理解和写作部分都会涉及对名词的考查。



- Last year the number of students who graduated with a driving license reached 200,000, a (n) _____ of 40,000 per year. (2010 年江西卷)
A. average B. number C. amount D. quantity
- I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond _____. (2010 年安徽卷)
A. hearing B. strength C. recognition D. measure
- This restaurant has become popular for its wide _____ of foods that suit all tastes and pockets. (2010 年湖北卷)
A. division B. area C. range D. circle
- After the earthquake, the first thing the local government did was to provide _____ for the homeless families. (2010 年湖北卷)
A. accommodation B. occupation C. equipment D. furniture
- James took the magazines off the little table to make _____ for the television. (2010 年天津卷)
A. room B. area C. field D. position
- Those who suffer from headache will find they get _____ from this medicine. (2010 年山东卷)
A. relief B. safety C. defense D. shelter
- The doctor is skilled at treating heart trouble and never accepts any gift from his patients, so he has a very good _____. (2010 年江苏卷)
A. expectation B. reputation C. contribution D. civilization
- The school advisers help you talk through your problem but they don't give you any direct _____. (2010 年浙江卷)
A. solution B. target C. measure D. function
- China has got a good _____ for fighting against the flu with its careful and smooth organization. (2009 年安徽卷)
A. reputation B. influence C. impression D. knowledge
- The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public without any _____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009. (2009 年福建卷)
A. delay B. effort C. schedule D. consideration
- He says that my new car is a _____ of money.
—Don't you think those words are just sour grapes? (2009 年山东卷)
A. lack B. load C. question D. waste
- From their _____ on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city. (2009 年陕西卷)
A. stage B. position C. condition D. situation



13. I'm trying to break the _____ of getting up too late. (2009 年天津卷)

A. tradition

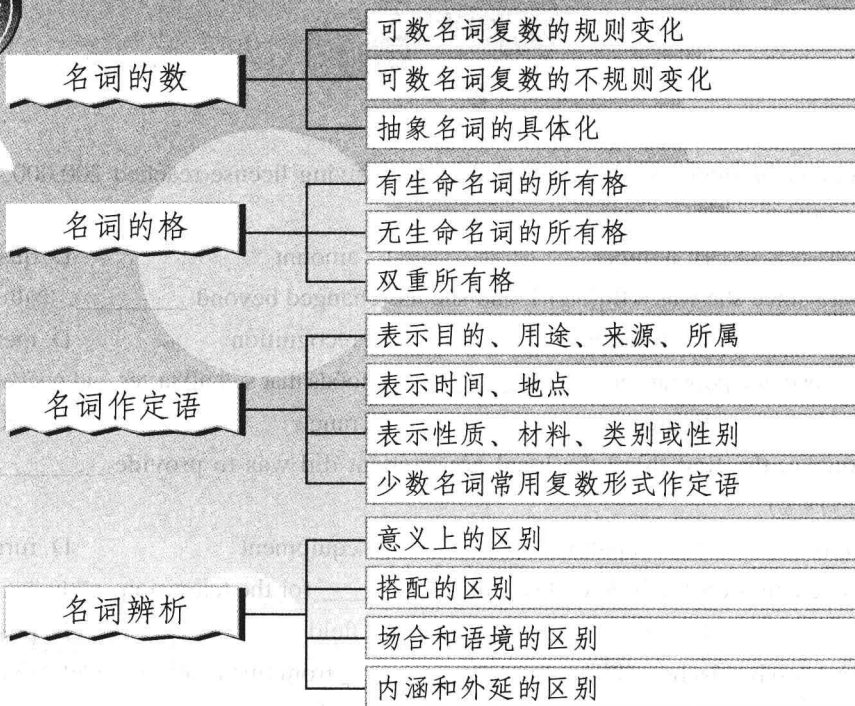
B. convenience

C. habit

D. leisure

核对答案 1.A 2.C 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.A 7.B 8.A 9.A 10.A 11.D 12.B 13.C

自我评价 一般 ☐ 良好 ☐ 优秀 ☐



名词的数

I 可数名词复数的规则变化

例题 Most air pollution is caused by the burning of _____ like coal, gas and oil. (2008 年天津卷)

A. fuels

B. articles

C. goods

D. products

解析 答案 A 本题考查复数名词。根据下文所列举的煤、天然气和石油可知，此题应填 fuel，意为“燃料”，在此处表示种类，是可数名词。article “文章，物品，物件”；goods “货物”；product “产品”。

拓展 可数名词复数的规则变化

情 况	方 法	例 词
1. 一般情况。	在词尾加 s。	books, birds, lights
2. 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的名词。	在词尾加 es。	glasses, boxes, brushes, watches
3. 以 y 结尾的名词。	以“辅音字母 +y”结尾的名词。变 y 为 i 再加 es。	cities, stories, parties, countries
	以“元音字母 +y”结尾的名词。在词尾加 s。	boys, joys, keys
4. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词。	在词尾直接加 s。	gulfs, cliffs, roofs, chiefs, serfs, beliefs, proofs
	变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加 es。	selves, lives, thieves, wives, knives, leaves, wolves, halves
	极少数名词, 变 f 为 v, 再加 es 或在词尾直接加 s。	handkerchieves/handkerchiefs scarves/scarfs
5. 以 o 结尾的名词。	以“元音字母 +o”结尾的名词, 在词尾加 s。	radios, zoos, bamboos, studios
	一些外来词、缩略词和专有名词, 在词尾加 s。	Euros, kilos, solos, pianos
	表示与人、动物、植物有关的以 o 结尾的名词, 在词尾加 es。	Negroes, heroes, potatoes, tomatoes

举一反三

- I have some _____ in my pocket. In other words, I have _____ on me.
A. coin; change B. coins; change C. coin; changes D. coins; changes
- Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with a university degree.
A. realities B. necessities C. probabilities D. opportunities

可数名词复数的不规则变化

例题 His parents raise hundreds of _____, including four _____. (2009 年济宁高三检测)

- A. cattle; cows B. cattles; cow C. cattle; cow D. cattles; cows

解析 答案 A cattle 为集体名词, 本身为复数形式; cow 是可数名词, 后加 s 构成复数形式。

拓展 可数名词复数的不规则变化:

情 况		例 词
1. 改变内部元音字母。		men, women, policemen, feet, geese
2. 词尾加 en, ren 或其他形式。		oxen, children, mice
3. 复合名词的复数。	将主体名词变复数。	passers-by, lookers-on, new-comers
	无主体名词, 则在词尾加 s。	grown-ups, go-betweens
	man 或 woman 作定语的名词, 前后两个名词都要变复数。	men teachers, women doctors
4. 有些名词形似复数, 实为单数。		news, physics, politics, mathematics
5. 有些集体名词, 形式上是单数, 却用作复数。		cattle, police, people, clothes



3. A group of _____ marching in the street attracted lots of _____.
 A. policewoman; passer-by B. policewomen; passer-by
 C. policewomen; passers-by D. policewoman; passers-by
4. A group of _____ are eating _____ and _____ at the foot of the hill.
 A. sheep; grass; leaves B. sheeps; grasses; leaves
 C. sheep; grass; leaf D. sheeps; grass; leaf

抽象名词的具体化

例题 In _____ most countries, a university degree can give you _____ flying start in life. (2010 年四川卷)

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

解析 答案 D 复数名词 countries 表示泛指, 之前不用冠词, 故第一个空不填冠词; 抽象名词 start 前有 flying 修饰, 因此被具体化, 意为“一个飞跃性的开始”, 故第二个空填不定冠词 a。句意为: 在许多国家, 一个大学学位能给你的人生一个飞跃性的开始。

拓展

当不可数名词被赋予了具体含义后, 可被看作是可数名词, 一般与不定冠词连用, 意为“一个(件、次)……的人或事”, 这就是所谓的抽象名词的具体化。具体地说:

1 有些不可数名词表示“某个人”或“某件事”时, 可以与不定冠词连用。例如:

- ▶ success 成功—a success 成功的事, 成功的人 ▶ failure 失败—a failure 失败的人或事
- ▶ surprise 惊奇—a surprise 惊奇的事 ▶ pleasure 高兴—a pleasure 高兴的事

2 有些不可数名词前加不定冠词表示“一种, 一阵, 一场”等含义。例如:

- ▶ a heavy rain 一场大雨 ▶ a strong wind 一阵大风 ▶ a heavy snow 一场大雪
- ▶ a coffee 一杯咖啡 ▶ a tea 一杯茶 ▶ a beer 一瓶啤酒



5. _____ walk is expected to last all day, so bring _____ packed lunch.
 A. A; a B. The; / C. The; a D. A; /
6. What _____ surprise to see you here!
 A. the B. / C. a D. an

考点二

名词的格

例题 The _____ shoes were covered with mud, so I asked them to take them off before they got into _____ car. (2009 年江西卷)

- A. girl's; Tom's B. girls'; Toms' C. girls'; Tom's D. girl's; Toms'

解析 答案 C 本题考查名词的所有格形式。根据题干后半部分的 them 可知, 第一个空应填对应复数名词的所有格 girls'; 第二个空表示“汤姆的”, 故填 Tom's。

拓展

I 有生命名词的所有格

构成情况	示 例
1. 普通单数名词在词尾加 's。	Tom's father, the boy's book
2. 以 s 或 es 结尾的名词或名词复数, 只在词尾加 '。	the students' classroom, Charles' home
3. 不是以 s 结尾的复数名词, 在词尾加 's。	women's clothing, children's toys
4. 复合名词的所有格在词尾加 's。	her son-in-law's photo
5. 并列名词表示共同所属时, 只在最后一个名词后加 's; 如果表示各自所属, 则分别在每个名词后加 's。	Tom and Mary's father (共同的父亲) Tom's and Mary's fathers (各自的父亲)
6. 当名词所有格表示“……家, ……店铺”“……诊所”等含义时, 后面一般省略它所修饰的名词。	at Mr Green's 在格林先生的家 at the barber's 在理发店 to my uncle's 到我叔叔家

II 无生命名词的所有格

构成情况	示 例
1. 常用“of+ 名词”结构。	the title of the novel, a map of the world
2. 表示时间、距离、国家、城市、机构、度量衡及价值的名词, 常用“'s”表示所有关系。	ten minutes' ride 乘车 10 分钟的路程 a mile's distance 一英里的距离 China's industry 中国的工业

III 双重所有格

当表示所有格的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时, 常用“名词+of+'s”的形式, 这种结构被称为双重所有格, 一般表示“所有关系”。例如:

- ▶ a novel of Lu Xun's 鲁迅所有小说中的一本
- ▶ the large house of Tom's 汤姆的那栋大房子
- ▶ that bag of Mary's 玛丽的那个包
- ▶ a few friends of Mr Wang's 王先生的几个朋友

注意区别

- ▶ a picture of my brother's 我弟弟所有照片中的一张
- ▶ a picture of my brother 一张我弟弟的照片



7. Last night we stayed at _____; she is a friend of _____.
- A. Mrs Black; my mother's B. Mrs Black; my mother
- C. Mrs Black's; my mother D. Mrs Black's; my mother's
8. The village is far away from here indeed. It's _____ walk.
- A. a four hour B. a four hour's C. a four hours D. a four hours'

考点三

名词作定语

例题 Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for _____ building. (2009 年湖北卷)

- A. respect B. friendship C. reputation D. character

解析 答案 D 本题考查名词作定语。根据前面的信息词 health 可知, 运动既可以增强体质也可以发展个性, 故用 character 作定语修饰 building。



高中生 必做的 语 文 题

拓展 名词作定语主要包括:

1 表示目的、用途、来源、所属等。例如:

▶ tooth brush 牙刷 ▶ lunch room 午餐室 ▶ shoe store 鞋店 ▶ school gate 校门口

2 表示时间、地点等。例如:

▶ summer camp 夏令营 ▶ night school 夜校 ▶ street light 路灯 ▶ country music 乡村音乐

3 表示性质、材料、类别或性别等。例如:

▶ flower bed 花坛 ▶ paper tiger 纸老虎 ▶ maths teacher 数学老师 ▶ boy friend 男朋友

4 少数名词常用复数形式作定语。例如:

▶ clothes shop 服装店 ▶ sports meet 运动会 ▶ goods train 货车 ▶ arts festival 艺术节



9. His job is to sell the woodcarvings in the _____ department of the company.

A. sale B. sales C. selling D. sold

10. Let's meet at the _____ gate at three o'clock this afternoon, and then our _____ teacher will take us for an outing.

A. school's; head B. school; head C. school's; head's D. school; head's

11. There are ten _____ assistants in that _____ shop.

A. woman; shoe B. women; shoes C. women; shoe D. woman; shoes



名词辨析

例题 What's the _____ of having an open space where you can't eat, drink or even hang out for a while?

(2008 年福建卷)

A. sense B. matter C. case D. opinion

解析 答案 A 根据题意可判断, 说话人在抱怨: 一个公共场所, 在那里不能吃饭、喝酒或闲逛, 这样的场所有什么意义? 故选 sense “意义, 意思”。matter “问题, 麻烦”; case “情形, 事实”; opinion “观点”, 都不符合题意。

拓展

同义、近义名词在不同语境中的辨析一直是高考考查的热点, 也是学生学习的难点, 在做此类题时应注意以下几点:

1. 注意名词意义上的差异。
2. 注意名词的搭配关系。
3. 注意名词的使用场合和语境。
4. 注意名词的内涵和外延。



12. One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living _____.

A. bills B. expenses C. prices D. charges

13. Keep your car in good _____ and it will drive long.

A. instruction B. position C. condition D. situation

举一反三

14. — Jack Brown is very clever and he studies hard as well.
— No _____ he always comes out first in the exam.
A. answer B. question C. wonder D. problem
15. Kelly gave me a vivid _____ of her trip to Mount Tai after her return.
A. explanation B. account C. imagination D. idea

考点五

名词的句法作用

例题 The system has been designed to give students quick and easy _____ to the digital resources of the library. (2009 年浙江卷)

- A. access B. passage C. way D. approach

解析 答案 A 本题所填名词在句中作动词 give 的宾语。固定搭配 access to 意为“有权使用，有机会接近”。句意为：设计这个系统的目的是让学生迅速、容易地使用图书馆的数字资源。

拓展 名词在句中可用作主语、表语、宾语、补语、定语和同位语等。例如：

1. The temperature varies greatly in different zones of the universe. (名词作主语)
2. “A” is the first letter in the English alphabet. (名词作表语)
3. We cannot get the piano into the room because of its width. (名词作宾语)
4. We elected him chairman of the society. (名词作补语)
5. This summer the chief-editor will go to the seaside town. (名词作定语)
6. The chairman has great concern for us college students. (名词作同位语)

举一反三

16. Keep your car in good _____ and it will drive long.
A. instruction B. position C. condition D. situation
17. Success in money is not a good _____ of success in life.
A. level B. medium C. phenomenon D. criterion
18. The latest _____ of the *Oxford English Dictionary* includes 62 new words representing the changes in our culture communication.
A. section B. version C. edition D. publication

实战

演练

基础测试

选自学生的课堂作业本和错题集

I. 根据中文提示用正确形式填空。

1. The two _____ (黑人) were taking _____ (拍照) near the West Lake.
2. Those _____ (过路人) saw a lot of _____ (老鼠) running across the road.



3. Three _____ (警察) managed to seize the two _____ (小偷).
4. You can see lots of _____ (公牛) and _____ (绵羊) on the grass.
5. They are still making _____ (准备) for the football match.
6. It's bad _____ (礼貌) to speak to others with your mouth full of food.
7. The experiment is an amazing _____ (成功).
8. Almost all job applicants are determined to leave a good _____ (印象) on the employer.
9. He thinks his trip to Africa is an interesting _____ (经历).
10. We came across a good many _____ (日本人) and _____ (德国人) in the park.

II. 单句改错 (每句只有一处错误)。

1. Most of us in my class have made a great progress in learning English. _____
2. I saw some cattles at the foot of the hill when I was on the bus. _____
3. It's bad manner to speak with food in your mouth. _____
4. Having so many maths exercises to do, we hardly afford time to take exercises. _____
5. We came across a lot of Japanese and Germen in the People's Park. _____
6. They have made up their minds to make their ways to the front. _____
7. The homework for Monday is to write a five-hundred-words composition about our school. _____
8. There is a large number of useful information on the Internet every day. _____
9. It's only half an hour walk from here to the school. _____
10. Jane's and Jack's room is very small. _____

能力测试

选自全国各地名校语法训练题

单项填空: 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —How far is it from your home to the lake?
—It's about a _____ walk.
A. two mile B. two miles C. two-mile D. two mile's
2. —How is Tom getting along with his new job?
—Perhaps he is very busy. _____ has come from him all the week.
A. A word B. No a word C. No word D. No words
3. —Do you think an e-dictionary is _____ help when you are learning English?
—Well, it all depends. It may have _____ bad effect if it is not used properly.
A. a; / B. the; a C. a; a D. /; the
4. I've never studied _____ engineering, but I've got _____ good practical knowledge of machines.
A. the; a B. /; / C. /; a D. an; the
5. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
A. terms B. pace C. progress D. touch
6. Dogs have a very good _____ of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake.
A. sense B. view C. means D. idea
7. The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly _____.
A. atmosphere B. state C. situation D. phenomenon

8. The practice of hanging clothes across the street is a common _____ in many parts of the city.
A. look B. sign C. sight D. appearance
9. Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.
A. explanations B. instructions C. descriptions D. introductions
10. When my father returned from his trip to Jiuzhaigou, he said the beautiful scenery there was beyond _____.
A. influence B. expression C. experience D. expectation
11. The purse found on the playground matches the _____ by Mary, so it must be hers.
A. direction B. description C. expression D. instruction
12. Mary is the youngest of the four children, but she has no _____ and is treated just as the others.
A. benefits B. advantages C. privileges D. guarantees
13. Some companies are thinking of ways to save natural _____ by making better use of the water used in the bathroom.
A. resources B. sources C. power D. energy
14. The Olympic _____ remind us of where the Olympics are held and the characteristics of the host country.
A. symbols B. signals C. marks D. signs
15. My morning _____ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.
A. drill B. action C. regulation D. routine
16. To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their _____ and weaknesses.
A. strengths B. benefits C. techniques D. values
17. My _____ of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends.
A. idea B. opinion C. mind D. thought
18. My English teacher is really very kind. I'll never forget the _____ he has done me.
A. favour B. deed C. help D. value
19. The selfless village doctor treated any poor patient who came to his house without any _____.
A. cost B. charge C. price D. payment
20. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.
A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop

模拟测试

选自近3年全国各地测试题

单项填空：从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The control and prevention of H1N1 is a big _____ to China as well as the whole world. (江苏省泰州市高三期末联考)
A. surprise B. challenge C. reaction D. threat
2. Too much _____ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body. (江苏省金陵中学质检)
A. connection B. approach C. contact D. exposure
3. She has a _____ of playing with her hair when she's nervous. (安徽省黄山市质量检测)
A. sense B. practice C. custom D. habit
4. She is the only one among the _____ writers who _____ short stories for children. (江西省十所重点中学联考)
A. woman; writes B. woman; write C. women; write D. women; writes



5. This research has attracted wide _____ coverage and has featured on BBC television's "Tomorrow's World". (湖北省黄冈中学模拟考试)
A. message B. information C. media D. data
6. —I've heard that another brand of milk powder has been banned.
—It's a shame that some companies lack the sense of social responsibility and _____. (山东省日照市高三模拟考试)
A. consequence B. construction C. consideration D. conscience
7. According to news reports personal _____ of guns in the USA causes a lot of trouble. (山东省青岛市质量检测)
A. wealth B. possession C. matter D. problem
8. —What do you think of the project put forward by the Blacks?
—Considering its real _____, it will be well worth putting into practice. I suppose. (福建省厦门市高三一模)
A. reward B. prize C. cost D. value
9. Nowadays, few people form the habit of keeping a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____. (浙江杭州检测)
A. drop B. lack C. absence D. failure
10. It's a great _____ for a person to be able to drive when he is seeking a job. (辽宁大连双基)
A. advantage B. chance C. benefit D. opportunities
11. My uncle and aunt work on the farm, _____ they raise fifty _____. (天津高三联考)
A. there; cattle B. where; head of cattle C. in which; head of cattle D. where; cattles
12. Unfortunately, a fire broke out suddenly in his house and burnt all his _____, leaving him nothing but a car. (山东省淄博市高三二模)
A. furniture B. fortune C. possessions D. treasure
13. We should look up to him as a shining example of _____ to duty. (山东滨州一模)
A. devotion B. privilege C. responsibility D. burden
14. You must be there within an hour. There should be no _____ in sending the information. (江苏重点中学联考)
A. question B. hesitation C. delay D. problem
15. Everybody thinks little of the film. In fact, there is no _____ of it being tried out in the film festival. (福建南安六校联考)
A. sign B. use C. doubt D. possibility
16. —Why did you refuse to move into the office?
—Because it was really in a poor _____ and dirty. (全国大调研)
A. form B. situation C. shape D. state
17. You must try some home-made wine — it's quite a (n) _____. (浙江衢州模拟)
A. experience B. experiment C. effort D. skill
18. When I was appointed to work in Hong Kong, I couldn't adapt to the _____ of life there for a long time. (江苏三校联考)
A. speed B. rate C. target D. pace
19. Each of us is likely to develop a personal _____ for certain types of entertainment. (江苏南京期末测试)
A. preference B. interest C. habit D. feature
20. Because of the heavy rain, the sport meeting has been put off until further _____. (江苏无锡期中测试)
A. message B. information C. notice D. news

冠词

第一章

► 概述

冠词是虚词，本身不能单独使用，也没有词义，常放在名词前面帮助说明名词的含义。冠词分为不定冠词 a, an 和定冠词 the 两种。纵观近几年高考题可知，冠词一直是必考内容，而考查的重点主要有：冠词的基本用法；冠词在固定结构和具体语境中的用法；冠词的特殊用法等。



1. Everything comes with _____ price; there is no such _____ thing as free lunch in the world. (2010 年重庆卷)
A. a; a B. the; / C. the; / D. a; /
2. First impressions are the most lasting. After all, you never get _____ second chance to make _____ first impression. (2010 年北京卷)
A. a; the B. the; the C. a; a D. the; a
3. If we sit near _____ front of the bus, we'll have _____ better view. (2010 年山东卷)
A. /; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the
4. It's _____ good feeling for people to admire the Shanghai World Expo that gives them _____ pleasure. (2010 年福建卷)
A. /; a B. a; / C. the; a D. a; the
5. The visitors here are greatly impressed by the fact that _____ people from all walks of life are working hard for _____ new Jiangsu. (2010 年江苏卷)
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; a D. the; the
6. Many lifestyle patterns do such _____ great harm to health that they actually speed up _____ weakening of the human body. (2010 年浙江卷)
A. a; / B. /; the C. a; the D. /; /
7. I don't understand what the engineer means, but I've got _____ rough idea of _____ project plan. (2009 年浙江卷)
A. the; a B. /; the C. the; / D. a; the
8. Washing machines made by China have won _____ worldwide attention and Haier has become _____ popular name. (2009 年重庆卷)
A. a; the B. /; a C. /; the D. the; a
9. What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting. (2009 年全国 II 卷)
A. a; / B. the; / C. the; an D. a; the
10. The biggest whale is _____ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 metres long—the height of _____ 9-storied building. (2009 年北京卷)
A. the; the B. a; a C. a; the D. the; a
11. In order to find _____ better job, he decided to study _____ second foreign language. (2009 年四川卷)
A. the; a B. a; a C. the; the D. a; the