

高 考 英 语 命 题 透 视

刘决生 编著

高考 英语命题 透视

2005 版

——语法与词汇

探索预测 2005 年高考英语命题趋势

——对高考英语命题趋势进行测试学的专业分析

最新解读 2004 年全国各地高考试题

——全国卷、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、
浙江卷、江苏卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷

精选分析历年全国各地高考试题

——提供详细的答题思路和测试热点

精心打造全新高考模拟试题

——循序渐进，复习效果事半功倍

上 海 科 学 技 术 出 版 社

高考英语命题透视

——语法与词汇

刘泱生 编著

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前 言

高考,已经成为我国当前规模最大的人才选拔性考试,每年都要牵动着千家万户的心。作为有多年高三一线教学与辅导经历的英语教师,作为华东师范大学外语学院第一个攻读高考英语命题测试改革方向的英语教育硕士,笔者在长期的教学研究过程中,深深体会到,熟悉高考英语试题特点,把握高考英语命题趋势,对广大考生获得英语高分来说,至为关键。在上海张思中外语教学法研究所工作期间,笔者编著了一本《高考英语金钥匙》,但限于篇幅,无法详细分析历年高考英语真题,所以决定再编写一套《高考英语命题透视》系列辅导丛书,分语法与词汇、阅读理解、完形填空与写作(含改错、翻译)、听力四个分册,为广大考生指点迷津。

本系列丛书力争体现以下特点:

1. 内容新。

本套丛书是在2004年高考全国卷(1—4套)、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、江苏卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷、浙江卷等全国所有高考英语试题的基础上编写的,内容最新,力求把握2005年高考英语命题的走向。

2. 资料全。

本套丛书将2004年全国各地高考英语试题与历年各地试题一网打尽,具有很强的资料性。考生在复习过程中一定不能只局限于当地高考试题,因为各地的高考英语命题组每年都在互相借鉴。各省市的高考试题都是专家精心编制,是质量上乘的高考试题。

3. 体例独特。

本套丛书第一部分是作者对高考英语命题趋势测试学的专业分析,第二部分是对历年高考真题的分类详解,提供了详细的答题思路和考点提示,第三部分是模拟测试,考生只要循序渐进,就能取得事半功倍的复习效果。

本套丛书在编写过程中,得到了华东师范大学从事英语语言测试研究的有关专家教授的指导,上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室张晨等编辑也热情支持,在此一并感谢!

由于编写时间和本人水平有限,欢迎读者不吝指正,以便再版时修正。

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2004年7月

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第一章

最新高考英语语法、词汇命题趋势分析

一、2004 年高考英语学科命题的总特点

2004 年高考是我国高考改革动作最大的一年,全国统一试题的局面已经被彻底打破。除了原有的上海市、北京市单独命题外,又新增了天津等九省市单独命题,全国卷又分为四套试题。纵观 2004 年高考全国卷(I—IV)、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、江苏卷、浙江卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷共 13 套英语试题,我们可以看出高考英语学科的命题改革方向,即教育部考试中心制定的“突出语篇、强调交际、注重应用、稳定发展”。这与 2003 年高考英语的命题思路一脉相承。从 2004 年全国各地的高考英语学科试题中,我们不难总结出出现行高考英语测试的如下特点:

特点之一: 强调对考生英语语言的实际应用能力的考查。

同往年相比,13 份试题更加突出语言的交际性,更加强调英语知识的灵活运用。可以说,2004 年高考英语测试已成功地实现了从知识型向能力型的过渡,这也体现了今后高考英语命题的走向。

特点之二: 试题内容更加丰富多彩,贴近生活,贴近时代。

从听力、语法、词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、改错或翻译,到书面表达,无论哪一部分的试题,内容都与学生的日常生活息息相关,有很强的时代感。

特点之三: 适当调整了试题各部分的难度。

语法与词汇部分的难度与往年相比,明显下降。这对当前的中学英语改革有良好的反拨作用(backwash),引导学生不再死记硬背语法知识,而将精力花在语言应用能力的培养上。与此同时,为了平衡整份试题的难度,完形填空与阅读理解的难度得到适当提高,阅读材料中继续出现一些不加以注释、但不太影响对考试内容理解的生词,这使阅读内容更接近实际读物,使阅读活动更贴近生活实际,也更好地反映了新课程改革的基本精神。

特点之四: 大胆改革,勇于创新。

上海卷为了有利于更全面地测出考生的听力水平,增加了8题单词、词组填空的主观题型,打破了听力测试标准化题型一统天下的局面。北京卷则摒弃了颇有争议的短文改错题型,考两篇写作(情景作文与开放式作文),把对考生写作能力的考查上升到了新的高度。口语教学在英语新课程标准中占有非常重要的位置,广东省2004年高考试题(二)采取“人机对话”的形式,对考生进行英语口语试,并将口试成绩计入高考总分。

应该承认,我国现行的NMET试题是经过几十年的积极探索、改进并逐步完善起来的比较成熟的、全国性的、人才选拔性质的大规模语言测试,在英语新课程标准的全面推行过程中,必然要试图对全国中小学英语教学产生积极的反拨作用。正是从这种意义上说,英语新课程标准中的八级要求(高三应达到的要求)肯定会与2005年乃至以后的高考英语命题息息相关。因此,考生应熟悉国家英语新课程标准中的听、说、读、写、译的具体要求及现行高考英语中各大题型的命题特点,有针对性地各个击破,强化英语语言的实际应用能力。

二、高考英语语法与词汇的命题趋势与复习指导

2004年高考英语试题已经由知识立意转向能力立意,淡化了语言基础知识在试题中的地位。所以,NMET2004语法与词汇部分的难度同往年相比,已有所下降,这种变化趋势可以遏制英语教学漫无边际地讲练语法的局面,从而有时间对学生进行交际能力的训练。但是,淡化语法并不意味着不考语法,阅读、写作能力的提高都离不开语法,所以实质上是高考对考生的语法要求更高。考生在进行语法训练时,切忌做大量的难题、偏题,因为语法部分在上海卷中只有20题,在全国卷、北京卷及其他省市更少,才15题,而高考语法题又有极强的典型性和代表性,几乎每道题都代表了某一典型的语法点,冠词、名词、代词、连词、定语从句、现在分词与过去分词、不定式、强调句型、倒装、名词性从句等通常会依次出现,考生只有仔细分析历年高考试题,熟悉了高考语法题的构成比例、测试热点及测试点在试题中出现的位置,并进行恰当的语法模拟训练,才能快速提高答题的准确率。

NMET2004全国卷考查的词汇量与英语新课程标准的八级语言知识目标相比,差距不小。英语新课程标准的八级语言知识目标要求学会使用3000个单词和400—500个习惯用语或固定搭配,而NMET2004总词汇量才3000多个,单词总共只出现700余个(不计复现,不含听力录音材料和考生书面表达中所使用的单词),其中,出自初中教材的单词约400个,出自高中教材的只有300个左右。与2004年中国台湾地区、韩国高考的英语试题相比,大陆高考英语试题所涉及的词汇量明显稍逊一筹。可以预测,随着英语新课程标准的进一步实施和考生英语水平的整体提高,高考英语的词汇量肯定会逐年增加,如北京卷每年都在增加60—80个词汇,逐步接近新课程标准的词汇量,考生一定要自觉扩大自己的英语词汇以适应高考的新要求。

同时,近义词的辨析正成为高考英语词汇测试的热点,值得广大考生关注。从测试题型看,除了全份试题(尤其是阅读)都有词汇量的要求外,上海卷还单设了词汇辨析题,共10题,占10分,主要测试名词、形容词、副词、动词、词组等的词义辨析,考生答题时切忌陷入误区,即这类题不存在语法错误,而有的考生却自作聪明地按语法规则去答题,出现不该出现的失误。全国卷、北京卷及其他省市卷一般将词汇辨析题放在语法题中,比例不大,但容易失分。从高考英语命题的总趋势看,考生必须注意词汇的积累,建议不必拿着考试词汇表死记硬背,通过大量阅读来扩大词汇量是一个行之有效的办法,因为高考测试词汇都是将词汇放在特定的语境中考查的。

第二章

高考英语语法、词汇真题分析与模拟

第一节 冠词

一、高考英语冠词真题分析

冠词是高考英语的一个重要测试点，下面是近几年全国卷、上海卷及北京卷的冠词考题分析：

1. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat. (NMET2004 河南、河北、山东)

A. the; a B. the; / C. a; the D. a; /

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“当你下次来这里度假时，不要去那家宾馆了，我可以在家里为你准备一个床位。”本题测试的是冠词用法，宾馆是特指，故前面用定冠词；床位是泛指，且强调一个，故选 A 项。

2. —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you. (NMET2004)
—I'm in _____ bath.

A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“John，有一个名叫 Wilson 的先生打电话找你。”“我在洗澡。”本题测试的是冠词用法。

3. _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country. (BEIJING2004)

A. The; / B. The; a C. An; the D. An; /

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“说英语的加拿大人和说法语的加拿大人之间正在发展的分裂是困扰这个国家的主要问题。”本题测试点是冠词的用法。

4. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____. (NMET2004 四川、吉林)

- A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“如果你买十个以上，它们的价格可以便宜 20 便士。” 本题测试的是名词和冠词的用法。

5. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office. (NMET2004 天津)
A. /; a B. /; the C. a; the D. the; the

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“当他离开大学时，他在一家报社找了份记者的工作。” 本题测试冠词的用法。

6. The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage. (NMET2004 浙江)
A. the; / B. an; the C. /; the D. an; a

试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“Wilson 一家住在海边一座 A 形状的房子，那是 17 世纪的农舍。”

7. Tom owns _____ large collection of _____ books than any other student in our class. (NMET2004 江苏)
A. the; / B. a; / C. a; the D. /; the

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“Tom 比我们班任何其他学生藏书多。” 本题是冠词的测试点。

8. It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen. (NMET2004 福建)
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. /; /

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“这是一个奇异的世界，一个任何事情都可能发生的世界。” 本题测试冠词。

9. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school. (NMET2004 湖北)
A. a; that B. a; when C. the; that D. the; when

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“有一段时间我讨厌上学。” 本题测试冠词和时间状语从句。注意，a time 表示一段时间。

10. For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence. (NMET2004 湖南)
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; / D. the; /

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“他们走了很长时间一句话都不说，Jim 最先打破沉默。” 本题测试冠词的用法。

11. As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid _____. (SH2004 春考)
A. by the hour B. by hour C. by an hour D. by hours

试题分析：答案为 A。the 与表示计算单位的名词 hour 连用，有“每一小时”的意思。这句话的中文意思是：“做零工的家政人员通常是以小时计酬的。”

12. On _____ news today, there were _____ reports of heavy snow in that area. (BEIJING2004 春考)
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; / D. /; the

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“今天的新闻报道说那个地区下了场大雪。” 这里 news 是特指，故前用定冠词，reports 是泛指，前不用冠词。

13. The sign reads “In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button”. (NMET2003)
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; the D. a; a

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“该标记表示：在火灾发生的时候，打碎玻璃，按下那个红色的按钮”。由此可见，火灾是泛指，且是不可数名词，不用冠词；红色的按钮是在玻璃里的，肯定是特指，用定冠词 the。

14. I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays. (SH2003)

A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; the

试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“作为一名星期六的超市收银员, 我一小时能挣 10 美元”。这里不定冠词“a”表示“一名”, 而 hour 中 h 不发音, 是以元音音素开始的单词, 所以它前面应用不定冠词 an。

15. He did it _____ it took me. (BEIJING2003)

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

试题分析: 答案为 D。本句句意为“他做这事只花了我做这事的三分之一的的时间。”时间是特指, 应用定冠词, 倍数前置。

16. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience. (NMET2002)

A. /; the B. /; an C. an; an D. the; the

试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“从一万英尺高空的飞机上跳下来是一次令人激动的经历”。飞机是泛指, 且是可数名词, 用不定冠词 an。experience 作“经历”讲, 是可数名词; 作“经验”讲, 是不可数名词。

17. An accident happened at _____ crossroads a few meters away from _____ bank. (SH2003 春考)

A. a; a B. /; a C. /; the D. the; /

试题分析: 答案为 A。“事故发生在离一家银行几米远的一个交通路口”。特别需要注意的是, crossroads 是单数名词, 不是复数。

18. There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side. (BEIJING2003 春考)

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

试题分析: 答案为 A。“你身边的桌子上有一本词典”。“身边的桌子”当然是特指, 用定冠词 the; “词典”有很多, 这里指桌子上的那一本, 用不定冠词 a。

19. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation. (SH2002)

A. / B. the C. a D. one

试题分析: 答案为 C。knowledge 是不可数名词, 但是它前面有形容词修饰表示某一方面具体的知识时, 可以用不定冠词修饰。本题是近几年高考冠词测试的热点, 测试的重点是抽象名词具体化。1996 年全国卷就有过一道类似的考题: Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (key: a; /) 常见例子的有: What a surprise!

20. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small. (SH2002 春考)

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

试题分析: 答案为 C。“蛋糕好吃, 他还想吃一个, 因为第二个太小”。这里 third 不是强调第三个, 而是再来一个, 所以它前面用 a, 如 try a second time。

21. I don't like talking on _____ telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters. (BEIJING2002 春考)

A. a; the B. the; / C. the; the D. a; /

试题分析: 答案为 B。“通过电话”的英文习惯表达是 on the telephone; 而“写信”的信是泛指, 所以 letter 前不加冠词。

22. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used. (NMET2001)

A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /

试题分析: 答案为 B。“毛衣的温暖程度当然是由所采用的毛线种类决定的”。Sweater 是可数名词, 这里是特指, 用定冠词 the; wool 是不可数名词, 是泛指, 不用冠词。

23. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg. (SH2001)

A. a B. one C. the D. his

试题分析：答案为 C。在一些动词结构中，表示身体部位的名词前要用定冠词，常见的结构为“动词+宾语+介词+the+表示身体部位的名词”。类似的有：hit sb. in the face; hit sb. on the head; catch sb. by the arm.

24. Mr. Smith, there's a man at ____ front door who says he has ____ news for you of great importance. (BEIJING2001 春考)

A. the; / B. the; the C. /; / D. a; /

试题分析：答案为 A。这是一句对话，翻译成中文是“史密斯先生，在前门有一个人找你，他说有很重要的消息对你说。”这里的“前门”对话双方都知道，是特指，用定冠词 the；而 news 是不可数名词，不用冠词。

25. His daughter is always shy in ____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____. (SH2001 春考)

A. the public; the public B. public; the public C. the public; public D. public; public

试题分析：答案为 B。in public 是一个词组，意为“在公共场合”；the public 是“公众”的意思。

26. Most animals have little connection with ____ animals of ____ different kind unless they kill them for food. (NMET2000)

A. the ; a B. / ; a C. the ; the D. / ; the

试题分析：答案为 B。Most animals 是泛指，其他的 animals 也是泛指，不用冠词；kind 是可数名词单数，前要加 a。

27. —Where's ____ nearest bookstore? (SH2000 春考)

—There's one at ____ end of the street.

A. the; an B. a; the C. the; the D. a; an

试题分析：答案为 C。“最近的书店在哪里？”“这条街的尽头有一家。”nearest 是最高级，前用定冠词 the，at the end of 是固定搭配。

28. Summers in ____ south of France are for ____ most part dry and sunny. (BEIJING2000 春考)

A. /; a B. the; / C. /; / D. the; the

试题分析：答案为 D。in the south of “在…南部”；the most 是最高级。

29. Paper money was in ____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in ____ thirteenth century. (NMET1999)

A. the; / B. the; the C. /; the D. /; /

试题分析：答案为 C。be in use 是固定搭配，“在使用中”；“13 世纪”，序数词前要加定冠词 the。

30. It is not rare in ____ that people in ____ fifties are going to university for further education. (SH1999)

A. 90s; the B. the 90s; / C. 90s; their D. the 90s; their

试题分析：答案为 D。“在九十年代”的英文说法有 3 种：in the 90s; in the 1990s; in the 1990's。“在…五十多岁的时候”的英文说法是：in one's fifties。

31. “Who did you spend last weekend with?” “_____.” (SH1998)

A. Palmers B. The Palmers' C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's

试题分析：答案为 C。英文的姓氏复数前面加定冠词 the 表示夫妇俩或一家人。

32. —Have you seen ____ pen? I left it here this morning. (NMET1997)

—Is it ____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

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

试题分析：答案为 D。“你见过一只钢笔吗？我上午将它丢在这里了。”“是一只黑色的钢笔吗？我想我在什么地方见过。”两处都强调“一个”，故选 D。

33. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (NMET1996)

A. a ; / B. the; an C. the; the D. / ; the

试题分析：答案为 A。这一题与上海卷 02 年考题类似，knowledge 是抽象名词具体化，指英语这一门知识，前面可用 a；international trade 泛指国际贸易，前面不加冠词。

二、高考英语冠词的测试热点提示

冠词有三类：不定冠词 a/an，定冠词 the，零冠词（即不用冠词）。高考命题通常是将这三类结合起来考，一般题干中有两个空格。这样考查比较全面，难度也最大。冠词题在语法考题中一般只考一题，且放在语法的前几道题，属基础题，主要测试它的特殊用法，如抽象名词具体化等。另外，考生要记住冠词的主要用法及特殊用法，恰当的训练也必不可少。

不定冠词 a/an 的主要测试点是抽象名词具体化，如：a must, a knowledge, a surprise。有时也考不定冠词 a 与 an 用法的区别，如：an honest boy; a useful book。

定冠词 the 的主要测试点是其特殊用法，如：

1. 表示世界上独一无二的东西，如 the sun; the world。
2. 用在序数词、最高级、国家、党派、山川、湖泊、江河、海洋、岛屿、组织机构、报刊杂志、乐器前，如 the second girl; the most important meeting; the United States; the Yellow River; the Great Lake; the Rocky Mountains; the World Trade Center; the Times; the piano, etc.
3. 用在方位词前，如 on the right; in the west。
4. 用在形容词前表示一类人，如 the poor（穷人们）；the old（老人们）。
5. 在英文的姓氏复数前面加定冠词 the 表示夫妇俩或一家人，如 the Greens。
6. 年代的前面用冠词 the，如 in the 1970s; in the 1970's; in the 70s。
7. 发明物的单数名词前用冠词 the，如 Bell invented the telephone。
8. 与表示计算单位的名词连用，有“每一”的意思，如 by the pound; by the week。
9. 有关国家和民族的形容词前用冠词 the，泛指这个国家和民族的全体成员，如 the Chinese。

注意：the second 与 a second 的区别（the second，第二个；a second，又一个）。

零冠词（即不用冠词）的主要测试点：专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、季节、月份、节假日、三餐饭、球类、语言等前不加冠词。单数可数名词倒装，不加冠词，如 Girl as she is(Although she is a girl), she plays football very well.

注意：有些词组有无冠词，含义不同。如：go to school（上学）与 go to the school（去学校）；in prison（坐牢）与 in the prison（在监狱里）等。

三、高考英语冠词全真模拟题

1. Karl Marx is _____ European and Gorge Bush is _____ American.
A. an, an B. a; an C. an; / D. a; the
2. _____ Europe and _____ America are separated by _____ Atlantic Ocean.
A. /; /; the B. the; the; / C. /; /; / D. the; the; the
3. _____ is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years.
A. World food supply B. A world's food supply
C. The world food's supply D. The world food supply

4. —Excuse me, I think there is a mistake in our bill. We didn't have dinner here last night.
—I'm sorry, sir. Here's ___ bill from ___ hotel restaurant. It's got your signature on it.
A. the; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; a
5. —I'd like to see ___ Mr. Smith please.
—Do you mean ___ Mr. Smith who works in the manager's office?
A. /; / B. /; a C. the; the D. /; the
6. ___ as she is, she can play the football and ___ violin fairly well.
A. A child; the B. A child; / C. Child; the D. Child; /
7. During his first two months ___, the President was praised for his ability to handle international affairs.
A. in the office B. in office C. in an office D. in offices
8. I spoke to ___ younger Mr. Green, not Green ___ manager.
A. the; the B. /; / C. a; a D. the; /
9. Kunming is ___ city where the weather is neither too hot in ___ summer nor too cold in ___ winter.
A. a; the; the B. the; /; / C. a; /; / D. /; /; /
10. My math teacher is ill. She is still in ___ hospital. I'm going to ___ hospital to see her.
A. the; the B. /; a C. /; the D. the; /
11. ___, when my father was already ___, he started to learn Chinese painting.
A. In the 1990; sixties B. In the 1990's; in his sixties
C. In 1990; in sixties D. In 1990s; in his sixties
12. If you know what ___ trouble is, why don't you give her ___ hand?
A. /; a B. the; the C. the; a D. /; a
13. The elderly lady was permitted by the authorities to go to ___ prison once a month to see her son who had been thrown into ___ prison for crime.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; / D. /; the
14. In ___ way his health is much improved, but he is still not really well.
A. / B. the C. a D. all the
15. —Linda looks especially pretty tonight.
—Yes, she always looks her best in ___ of that color.
A. dress B. a dress C. that dress D. the dress
16. That is not our house. It belongs to _____.
A. the Greens' B. the Greens C. the Green's D. Greens
17. ___ Yellow River is ___ second longest river in our country.
A. /; the B. the; a C. /; the D. the, the
18. What ___ bad weather we are having these days!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
19. Most of us like to drink beer, but those who drink ___ most are ___ least healthy.
A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
20. _____ English language is the easiest to learn, and you should master _____ English.
A. /; / B. The; / C. The; the D. /; an
21. Jack, there is ___ Mr. Smith who is waiting for you at ___ gate.
A. /; the B. a; the C. /; / D. a; /

22. What ____ surprise! I have never seen such ____ bird.
A. /; a B. /; a C. a; a D. /; /
23. ____ twenty-fifth of December is ____ Christmas Day.
A. The; a B. The; the C. A; the D. The; /
24. As a rule, the workers are paid by _____.
A. an hour B. hours C. a hour D. the hour
25. ____ doctors and ____ nurses should care for their patients.
A. The; the B. The; / C. /; / D. /; the
26. I like to live in ____ room, ____ window of which opens to ____ south.
A. a; the; a B. a; the; the C. the; the; the D. a; a; the
27. I wonder what it feels like to be one of _____ really rich. The Browns already have two Rolls-Royce (劳斯莱斯) and now they are buying ____ third.
A. the; a B. the; the C. /; a D. /; the
28. _____ singer and _____ dancer is going to pay a visit to Shanghai.
A. A; a B. The; / C. The; the D. /; /
29. He patted the girl on _____ shoulder and asked if she would go to school on _____ foot.
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. a; a
30. Biology is _____ of life.
A. a science B. the science C. science D. one science
31. Service is the key to _____ success of _____ hotel.
A. the; a B. a; the C. /; a D. a; a
32. Beyond _____ stars, Yang Liwei saw nothing but _____ space.
A. the; / B. /; / C. /; the D. the; the
33. _____ of today is quite different from _____ in the past.
A. Shanghai; that B. A Shanghai; that C. The Shanghai; what D. The Shanghai, that
34. Few customers took any interest in _____ sort of _____ sweater they were trying to advertise.
A. a; the B. a; / C. a; a D. the; /
35. General Manager is now at _____ work in his office on _____ eighteenth floor.
A. /; / B. /; an C. /; the D. the; an
36. Careless use of words has always been _____ source of _____ likely breakdown in communication.
A. a; / B. the; / C. a; a D. /; the
37. _____ Shanghai Museum is located _____ this address.
A. The; in B. The; at C. /; in D. /; at
38. This job requires _____ immense patience and a great deal of _____ experience.
A. /; / B. the; an C. the; the D. an; an
39. He devoted all his life to _____ search for _____ rare species of butterfly in nature.
A. /; / B. the; / C. a; the D. /; the
40. —Louder, please. I can't hear you at all.
—Oh, it's _____ noise of _____ traffic outside. Would you sit in the front?
A. /; / B. the; / C. the; the D. /; the
41. The company advertised for a secretary with _____ good command of English and _____ experience in handling office work.

- A. a; / B. the; an C. a; an D. /; an
42. Jack's wife was in ____ difficult situation when he was in ____ prison.
A. a; / B. /; / C. the; the D. /; a
43. A bird in ____ hand is worth two in ____ bush.
A. the; / B. /; the C. the; the D. /; /
44. I don't know when ____ man discovered ____ gold, ____ very precious metal.
A. /; /; a B. the; /; a C. the; /; / D. /; the; a
45. A grand parade was held in Beijing to celebrate ____ National Day. We ____ Chinese really take pride in our great motherland.
A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. /; /
46. Be ____ honest boy today and ____ useful man tomorrow.
A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a
47. It is ____ long time since I had ____ pleasure of seeing you.
A. /; / B. a; a C. a; / D. a; the
48. In ____ case of ____ fire, pull ____ alarm.
A. the; a; the B. /; /; the C. a; the; an D. /; the; an
49. He is neither a doctor, ____ a teacher. He is ____ honorable model worker.
A. nor; an B. not, a C. or; an D. nor ;a
50. ____ called just now, but she didn't mention her full name.
A. Mrs. Robertson B. The Mrs. Robertson C. A Mrs. Robertson D. That Mrs. Robertson
51. Do you think it possible for us to create ____ new Beijing five years from now, which is quite different from ____ Beijing of today?
A. a; the B. the; a C. /; / D. a; /
52. In choosing ____ career, you should first consider ____ type of work that will suit your interest.
A. the; a B. a; the C. /; a D. /; the
53. Having ____ fair attitude towards people with different ideas is ____ indication that one has been well educated.
A. a; the B. the; the C. a; an D. a; /
54. —What will motoring be like in the future?
—Most probably it will be ____ electric car, powered by ____ battery.
A. the; a B. an; / C. the; the D. /; a
55. When you do reading for a long time, you'd better raise your eyes once in ____ while and look into ____ distance.
A. a; a B. a; the C. a; / D. the; the
56. Shanghai is ____ most fascinating city, where you can see ____ famous Jinmao Tower.
A. the; the B. a; the C. the; a D. /; the
57. —Do you like school life?
—It's hard to say. If there were no ____ examinations, I should have ____ much happier time at school.
A. an; a B. /; a C. a; the D. /; /
58. The old blind woman reached ____ space between two carriages for ____ door.
A. /; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
59. As is well known to us, ____ tiger is in ____ danger of dying out.

- A. a; a B. a; / C. the; / D. the; the
60. Apples are usually sold by ____ weight, and eggs are sometimes sold by ____ dozen.
A. the; the B. /; a C. /; the D. the; a
61. As ____ unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find ____ work.
A. the; / B. /; / C. the; a D. an; the
62. Karl Marx first developed ____ political theory known as ____ communism.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; / D. a; /
63. Young as he is, David has gained ____ rich experience in ____ society.
A. the; the B. a; / C. /; / D. /; the
64. —Excuse me, are you going to buy ____ book?
—Well, I need it for ____ class but it's too expensive.
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; / D. /; the
65. Teaching ____ child to cook will improve many of the skills that he or she will need later in ____ life.
A. /; the B. a; the C. the ;a D. a; /
66. It is said that dictionaries on ____ popular science are in ____ short supply.
A. /; / B. the; a C. /; the D. the; the
67. Thank you for sending us ____ fresh vegetables of many kinds. You have done us ____ great service.
A. /; a B. the; a C. /; / D. the; /
68. Judging from ____ look on his face, he must have ____ news of great importance to tell us.
A. the; a B. /; / C. the; / D. the; the
69. —Have you seen ____ Audi car I parked here?
—Is it ____ black one? A young man has driven a black car away.
A. an; a B. the; the C. an; the D. the; a
70. Jack has ____ good knowledge of history especially ____ history of the Ming Period.
A. /; the B. a; the C. /; / D. /; a

KEY:

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.A 9.C 10.C 11.B 12.C 13.C 14.C 15.B 16.B
17.D 18.D 19.B 20.B 21.B 22.C 23.D 24.D 25.C 26.B 27.A 28.B 29.C 30.A
31.A 32.A 33.D 34.D 35.C 36.A 37.B 38.A 39.B 40.C 41.A 42.A 43.C 44.A
45.D 46.D 47.B 48.B 49.A 50.C 51.A 52.B 53.C 54.A 55.B 56.B 57.B 58.B
59.C 60.C 61.B 62.C 63.C 64.A 65.D 66.A 67.A 68.C 69.D 70.B

第二节 数 词

一、高考英语数词真题分析

1. There's _____ cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the corner store and get ____? (BEIJING2004)

A. little; some B. little; any C. a little; some D. a little; any

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“家里没有烧菜的油了，你去储藏室拿好吗？”本题测试的是数词用法。

2. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe. (NMET2004 内蒙古、海南、西藏、广西)

A. as twice B. twice much C. twice much as D. twice as much

试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“报道说美国的能耗为欧洲的两倍。”本题测试比较级的用法。

3. Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week. (SH2003 春考)

A. 800-metre-long B. 800-metres-long C. 800 metre length D. 800 metres length

试题分析：答案为 A。复合形容词中多个词之间用连字符连接，不能用名词的复数形式，且只能作定语，不能作表语。例如：She is a 8-year-old girl. = She is 8 years old.

4. _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass. (SH2001)

A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are

试题分析：答案为 C。英文中分数表达法是：分子为基数词，分母为序数词，分子大于一，分母加复数，所以“五分之二”的正确表达法是 two fifths。另外，本题还测试主谓一致，主语为 Two fifths of the land, land 是不可数名词，故谓语动词为单数。

5. _____ people in the world are sending information by E-mail every day. (SH2001 春考)

A. Several million B. Many millions C. Several millions D. Many million

试题分析：答案为 A。在英语中，hundred, thousand, million, billion 等表示确切数目时不能加 s，如 two million books, several billion miles, etc. 但在表示不确切数目时，要用复数形式，如 hundreds of students, etc.

6. —Are the new rules working? (NMET1999)

—Yes, _____ books are stolen.

A. Few B. More C. Some D. None

试题分析：答案为 A。本题的中文意思是“新的规则有效吗？”“有效，几乎没丢书。”根据句意选 A 项。

7. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party. (SH1997)

A. Few of B. Few C. The few D. A few

试题分析：答案为 C。本句的中文意思是“Betty 在那里所交的几个朋友都被邀请参加她的生日聚会”。Betty had made there 是一个定语从句，friends 后省略了关系代词 who 或 that，所以这里的 friends 是特指，故选 The few。