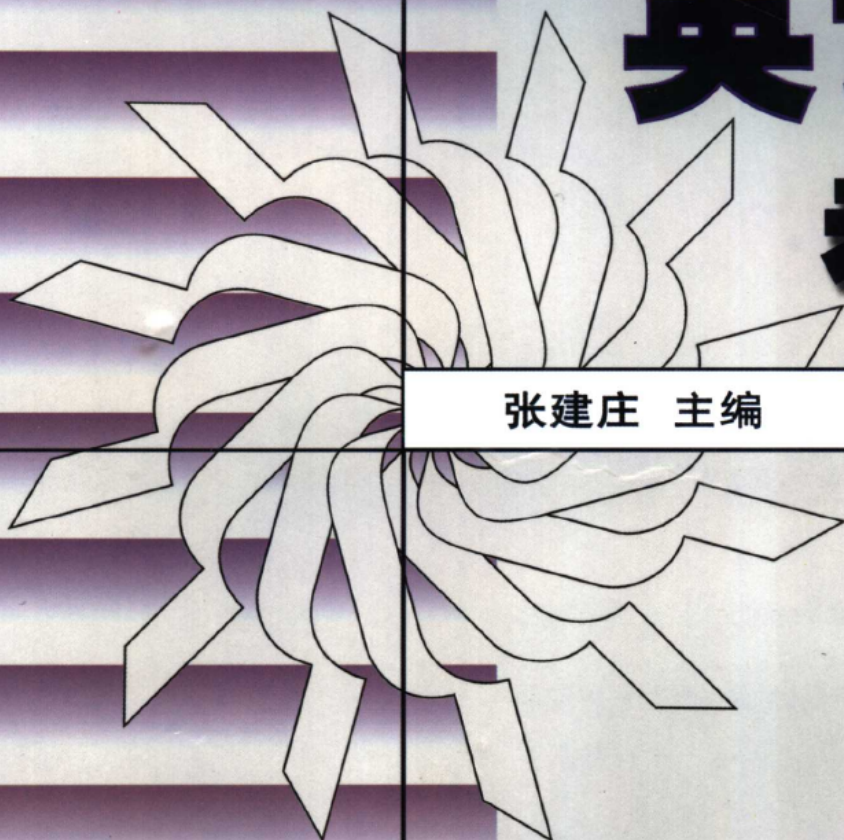


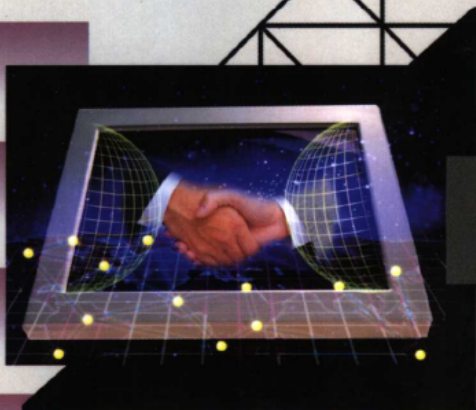


高中 英语 考点

张建庄 主编



河北大学出版社



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新课标应考宝典

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前言

“3+X 高考”,是目前全国普遍采用的一种高考形式。“3”,指的是“语文”、“数学”、“外语”三个学科;“X”,指的是综合文科包括历史、地理、政治或综合理科包括物理、化学、生物几个学科。结合这种情况,我们一些在重点高中工作的学科教师和教育科学研究所的学科、教学研究人员通力合作,编写了一套《新课标应考宝典丛书》,对高中三年所学知识进行归纳、总结,帮助学生对所学知识有一个整体把握,培养其对所学知识灵活运用能力。本套丛书既适合于高三毕业生及其他准备参加全国普通高考的各类人员复习时使用,亦适合于高一、高二学生平时分段复习时使用。

本套丛书力求突出下列特点:

一、紧密结合新的高考命题动态。书中的“考试要点”主要依据教育部颁发的最新各科教学大纲和考试说明制定,把教学大纲和考试说明的精神贯彻到整套书的结构体系之中,整套书的“考试要点”联系起来,就是整个学科在高中阶段的知识和能力体系。

二、突出知识和能力的联系。讲解某一点知识,训练某一种能力,决不作孤立地传授或演练,而是把相关的内容联系起来考虑。每一本书,前面都有一个总论,讲解学科知识和能力系统;每一个章节,前面都有分论,讲解某一部分的知识和能力系统。这样,力求让学生通过某一本书的学习,把握住整个学科的知识 and 能力的结构。

三、知识讲解力求通俗易懂,力求从方法上引导学习者掌握解决问题的思路。书中的“要点讲析”主要对“考试要点”进行说明,说明的时候力求准确、明了,对于一些学习难点,在讲解中适当强化。

四、例题典型,实用性强。书中针对“考试要点”,精选了具有典型意义的“经典例题”。这些例题,或者是近些年的高考试题,或者是一些被本学科研究人员普遍认可的典型例题。在“经典例题”之后,对这些例题做了精要的分析,指出解题的思路,提示思考的方法,提醒易错的原因,这样,进一步加强了本书的实用性。

五、训练适当,题型典范。书中的“训练试题”以及“综合模拟试题”,不求数量,只追求质量的精,争取做到简洁、好懂、有用。试题的形式,努力与各个学科的高考题一致。结合当前的形势,在综合性学科中,适当体现学科之间的联系和渗透。

当然,由于我们的水平所限,在编写过程之中难免会有一些不当之处,希望得到广大老师和同学的批评指正。

编者

2002 年 12 月

编著者的话

为适应素质教育对英语学习的要求和高考总复习(高三)及平时阶段复习(高一、高二)的需求,依据最新高中英语课程标准,我们精心编写了《高中英语考点》一书。

本书突出的特点是教会学生学习,有利于学生可持续发展,重视考察学生基础知识的掌握和基本技能的培养。“一个人不可能真正教会一种语言”(洪堡特 Humboldt),“语言是学会的,不是教会的”(韦斯特 M. West)。英语既不是像数、理、化那样理解了即可的理解型课程,也不是像史、地、生那样背过即可的知识型课程,它更像音乐、体育那样的技能型课程。只懂得谈钢琴的要领而不去练习是永远也学不会弹钢琴的。本书旨在给学生一个“弹钢琴”的过程。本书的第二个显著特点是从考点入手,各个击破。为此,本书在编写体例上共分为两部分:第一部分是语言知识考点,第二部分是语篇能力。极符合学生的接受心理和认知规律。同时,依据高中英语知识体系和高考题型确定 22 个考试要点,在此基础上通过对近 10 年高考试题和考试说明的科学分析总结,细化出 126 个考点,并一一作出分析,找出对策;注重学法点拨,教会学生学习,运用发散思维,培养基本技能和创新能力;透彻分析考点,帮助学生掌握解题依据,提高应试技巧,给学生一个清晰完整的知识网络。因此,该书不仅适用于高三年级的学生,而且也适用于高二、高一年级的学生。

每个考试要点又从三个方面展开

考点讲析:第一部分的考点讲析是对本要点内常见考点的系统分析总结,揭示考点间内在联系和规律,给学生一个清晰的知识网络;第二部分的考点讲析则注重解题策略的指导,尤其是阅读和完型填空,是英语学习的重中之重,也是学生难以逾越的鸿沟,许多学生对此总是束手无策,甚至对其有一种恐惧心理,而本书则恰在这些方面指点迷津,拨云见日。

典型例题:是对考点讲析的实践,教会学生如何运用考点讲析中的知识分析解决实际问题。注重解题思路的点拨,教会学生学习;注重设置矛盾情景,引发认知冲突;提出疑难问题,引起思考;设计系列问题,深入思考;安排递进式练习,发展思考;深化智能训练,升华思考。

考点精练:提供精选的高质量的名题,是学生“操练”的平台,有利于进一步强化技能。语篇的选择上注重沟通各学科的知识联系,沟通文化,拓展学生视野,激发学生积极思维创新。注重落实双基,题的设置有利于学生表意的创新,有利于学生超越课本,不拘泥于课本。

由于水平所限,书中疏漏不妥之处在所难免,希望广大读者朋友批评指正。

编者

2003 年 6 月

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第一部分 语言知识考点

语言规则,不管是在使用本族语还是使用外国语时,都是无时无刻不在起作用的。人们在用本族语的时候,是不自觉地受着语言规则的支配,这种语言规则的习惯不是通过一段时间的集中学习,而是通过长期的言语实践逐渐习惯化的过程。我们学习本族语通常不是先学了语言规则而后会讲话的。我们中国人可以不学汉语规则而汉语讲得地道,这里所谓“不学”并不等于“不会”。我们讲的汉语,写的汉文,无时不受汉语语言规则的支配,如果违反了它,我们的言语就不能为对方所理解,就不能达到交际的目的。同理,学英语也是如此。我们可以不学语言规则,但是不能不会语言规则。通过长期的言语实践逐渐习惯化对于大多数中国学生来说不现实。我们还是要通过一段时间的集中学习来学会语言规则。对于高三的学生而言对语言知识考点的梳理是必不可少的。本部分是按最新英语课程标准和考试说明的要求,在对数年高考实践的研究基础上归纳出常见考点,并结合典型实例——分析找出对策。

【考试要点一】冠词

【要点讲析】

(一)具体考点内容

1. 不定冠词的用法。
2. 定冠词的用法。
3. 表示类别的三种形式。
4. 零冠词的用法。

(二)讲析

1. 不定冠词的用法。

1)泛指人,事或物的类别,相当于 any。

He is a good teacher.

Can hard work change a person that much?

A horse is a useful animal.

2)泛指某人或某物。一般为首次提到。

A girl is waiting for you.

There is a computer in the classroom.

3)相当于 one 或 every(per)。

We study 8 hours a day. Twice a week.

I have a mouth, a nose and two eyes.

4)用在某些物质名词或抽象名词前,使之具体化。

I like a coffee, please.

What a heavy rain!

A knowledge of English is a must.

It is a great success.

It is an honour for me to stand here to give my speech.

5)表示“同一(个)”相当于 the same。

They are of an age.

6)用于某些固定短语中。

a lot of , in a hurry, have a cold

7)辅音音素开头的名词前用 a, 元音音素开头的名词前用 an。

an hour a hotel

8)表示季节、月份、日期、三餐、世界上独一无二的东西的名词但其前有修饰语时。

This happened on a rainy Saturday.

We had a wonderful meal there.

We can see a full moon now.

9)half, many, quite, rather, such 等的后面。

half an hour, many a student, quite a good idea, rather a cold day, such an important event

10)so, as, too, how + 形容词后。

so interesting a book

It is as interesting a book as I have read.

too clever a boy

I don't realize how difficult a problem it is.

11)感叹句中。

What a day!

How wonderful a film it is!

12)a(an) + 名词, 作表语(表职业)。

She is a teacher. He is a lawyer.

(注: He turned teacher. = He became a teacher.)

13)a + 序数词, 表“再一, 又一”。

Give me a third book. (i. e. You have got two books and you want a third one.)

14)a + most 表“很, 非常”。

This is a most interesting story, but it is not the most interesting one.

That is a best dictionary. = That is a very good dictionary.

15)专有名词前, 表“某一个, 一个叫……的人”。

a Mr. Smith

He wants to be a Lei Feng.

2. 定冠词的用法。

1)特指某人或某物, 或双方都知道或上文提到过的人或物。

Close the window please.

Is the pen which is on the desk yours?

I bought a book yesterday. The book is very useful.

2)用于世界上独一无二的事物前。(但其前有限定时,一般用不定冠词。见上文)

the moon, the sun

3)用于表示方位的名词前面。

the east; the right

4)用于序数词或形容词的最高级前面。

the second, the best one

5)用于形容词前,使其名词化。(包括民族、国籍的名词)

the poor, the wounded

the Chinese = the Chinese people

6)用于复数姓氏前表示“夫妇”或“全家”。

The Greens are going abroad.

7)用于由普通名词构成的专有名词前。

①江、河、湖、海、运河等专有名词。

the Yellow River, the West Lake, the Atlantic Ocean, the Thames, the Red Sea,
the Panama Canal

②含普通名词的国名。

the United States

③山脉、群岛名词前。(但孤山、孤岛名词前不用冠词,如 Mount Tai)

the Hawaiian Islands 夏威夷群岛

④海峡、海湾、沙漠等专有名词。

the English Channel, the Sahara Desert

8)西洋乐器前,娱乐场所名词前。

play the piano (注:play erhu 演奏二胡)

go to the theatre (concert, cinema, party...)

9)单数可数名词前表类别,相当于 a + 单数名词表类别或可数名词的复数表类别。

The horse is a useful animal. = A horse is a useful animal. = Horses are useful animals.
(马是有用的动物。)

10)表示整个类属。

The tiger is dying out.

11)表自然现象的名词前。

The wind is blowing over the village.

12)特指的不可数名词前。

The water of this area is polluted.

He took the advice given by his teacher.

13)某项发明的单数名词前。

The compass was invented in China. Who invented the computer?

14) only, right, same, very 前, just 后。

the only one, the same age, the right(very) person

This is just the thing (the very thing) I want.

15) “越…… 越……”结构中。

The more you read, the better your English will be.

16) 表“几十年代, 几十岁”。

in the 16th century

in the 1950s = in the 1950's (不同于 in 1950)

in one's fifties (50 多岁时) (at the age of 50 50 岁时)

17) 表“按……计算”。

by the dozen (pound, ton...), by the hour (day, week, month, year...)

(注: 以下结构中无 the

by weight/volume 按重量/体积

by dozens 以打计, by hundreds 许多, by inches 逐渐地)

18) 身体部位名词前。

hit somebody on the head (nose, back, shoulder...)

catch somebody by the arm (hand, sleeve, collar...)

19) 固定短语中。

in the end, by the end of, at the same time, by the way

3. 零冠词。

1) 表示总称的复数名词前。(表类别, 见上文不定冠词部分)

Children love cartoons

2) 不含普通名词的专有名词前。

We are going to England. Tom likes swimming.

3) 名词前有限定词时。

I like this picture. (指示代词)

Is that your book. (物主代词)

I do not have any money. (不定代词)

As time went on, Einstein's theory proved to be correct. (名词所有格)

4) 星期、月份、季节等名词前。

We all like spring.

5) 呼语前, 不用冠词。

What shall I do next, Mother? Come on, child.

6) 三餐饭前。

What did you have for lunch?

7) 球类和棋类运动前。

They are playing football now.

8) 节假日前。

on Christmas Day

(注:the Spring Festival 与 festival 连用的节日有 the)

9)as 引导的让步状语从句中,作表语的名词前。系动词 turn,go (变成)后作表语的单数可数名词前习惯不用冠词。

Child as she is ,she knows a lot of English.

The young worker has turned writer.

10)学科名词,语言名词前。(但与 language 连用有 the)

I like history. I don't like maths. (注:the history of America 特指有 the)

Many of them speak English fluently. (试比较:the English language)

11)形容词的最高级作表语无比较范围而表程度时。

The market is busiest. She is most beautiful.

(试比较:He is the tallest of all the students.)

12)抽象名词和物质名词表一般概念不特指时。

All the students need love. I like music. (试比较:I don't like the music of her 特指)

13)man 表“人类”,woman 表全体时。

Man and woman should enjoy the equal rights.

14)表交通方式,通讯等方式。

by bus,by bike,by car,by air,by boat,by land,by sea, by hand

(但 in a car,in the car,on a bike ,with one's hand)

15)in + 书写工具(颜料)。

write in pen(ink,black. . .)

(试比较:Write with a pen.)

16)头衔名词作表语,同位语,补语,介词宾语及与姓氏连用时。

We chose him monitor. (补语前不用冠词,但可用物主代词。We chose him our monitor.)

President Jiang is visiting the United States. (与姓氏连用)

(试比较:The president of China is visiting the United States. 作主语应有 the)

17)kind(sort, type)of + 名词,前无 the. 由 and, after, by, from, to 等连接的对等名词前无 the.

This kind of books is useless.

day by day, year after year, face to face, day and night, from time to time

18)独立主格结构中“名词 + 介词短语”介词前后的名词都无冠词。

Last night I followed him here, and climbed in, sword in hand.

19)固定短语中。

at night, at noon ,go to school

【经典例题】

1.—Have you seen _____ pen? I left it this morning.

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

A. a; the

B. the ; the

C. the ; a

D. a ; a

2. Alexander Granham Bell invented _____ phone in 1876.

- A. \ B. a C. the D. one
3. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public places.
A. the; the B. \ ; \ C. the ; \ D. \ ; the
4. They chose him _____ chairman of the meeting.
A. a B. the C. an D. \
5. —Where is Jack?
—I think he's still in _____ bed , but he might just be in _____ bathroom.
A. \ ; \ B. the ; the C. the ; D. ; the

【例题讲析】

1. 答案是 D。两处都是用“一支”来表示“钢笔”或“黑钢笔”这一类事物。
2. 答案是 C。the 与 phone 连用,是指“电话”这类东西(而不指特定对象),以区别与“电视”,“电灯”等其他类。
3. 答案是 C。“public places”用复数表示类别,其前不用冠词;而 habit 后面有限制性定语“of”介词短语,是“特指”某种习惯,其前要用 the。
4. 答案是 D。“职位”名词作表语,补语或同位语时,其前不用冠词。
5. 答案是 D。“bathroom”是双方都知道的,其前用 the。“be in bed”(卧床)是固定搭配。

【考点精练】

1. —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
2. Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny.
A. /; a B. the; / C. ./; / D. the; the
3. Five years ago, her brother was _____ university student of _____ physics.
A. a; the B. an; the C. an; / D. a; /
4. In Hangzhou ,Mr Green was so struck by _____ beauty of _____ nature that he stayed for another night.
A. ./; / B. ./; the C. the; / D. the; the
5. It is not rare in _____ that people in _____ fifties are going to university for further education.
A. 90s; the B. the 90s; / C. 90s; their D. the 90s; their
6. —Where's _____ nearest bookstore?
—There's one at _____ end of the street
A. the; an B. a; the C. the; the D. a; an
7. Mr. Smith , there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance.
A. the, / B. the; the C. ./; / D. ./; the
8. His daughter is always shy in _____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____.

- A. the public...the public B. publice...the public
C. the public...public D. public...public
9. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
10. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg
A. a B. one C. the D. his
11. I don't like talking on _____ telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters.
A. a; the B. the; / C. the; the D. a; /
12. The cakes are delicious . He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
13. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.
A. /; the B. /; an C. an; an D. the; the
14. Things of _____ kind come together; people of _____ kind fall into _____ same group
A. the; the; the; B. a; a; the C. the; the; a D. a; the; the
15. He was _____ medical student before he turned _____ writer.
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; / D. a; /
16. I want _____ secretary with _____ little knowledge of English and _____ experience of office routine.
A. a; a; the B. the; a; a C. a; a; / D. the; the; /
17. She was told to take _____ medicine three times _____ day
A. /; a B. the; a C. a; the D. the; /
18. _____ Mr Wang called while you were out. He seemed to be in _____ very bad temper.
A. A; a B. The; a C. /; / D. The; the
19. Lesson Twelve is _____ most difficult lesson, but it is not _____ most difficult lesson in Book One.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
20. This is the third time I have failed, but I'd like to try _____.
A. the fourth time B. the fourth times
C. a fourth time D. four times
21. _____ most of us like to drink beer, but those who drink _____ most are _____ least healthy.
A. The; the; the B. The; /; the
C. /; the; the D. /; /; /
22. He has _____ great interest in _____ history, especially _____ history of

- _____ Tang Dynasty.
- A. a; /; the; the B. /; the; the; the
C. a; the; the; / D. /; the; the; /
23. Suddenly _____ fire broke out in the workshop, but some of the workers managed to put out _____ fire
- A. a; the B. /; the C. the; the D. /; /
24. —Jane, what do you think of Mr Green?
—As _____ teacher, he ought to set _____ good example to the pupils.
- A. the; a B. a; a C. a; the D. /; the
25. —My son is lost. Did you see a boy passing by here?
—I saw _____ boy hidden behind _____ tree over there. You may go and have a look.
- A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
26. —What do you do on Sunday afternoon?
—I often listen to _____ music, sometimes, I play _____ chess.
- A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. /; /
27. —Were they _____ first to fly to _____ space?
—Yes, so they felt _____ bit proud.
- A. the; /; a B. a; a; a C. a; the; / D. the; the; the
28. —Do you know who invented _____ telephone?
—No, but it is really _____ most useful invention.
- A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
29. —I guess you're _____ teacher.
—No. But I am interested in _____ education of young children.
- A. a; the B. the; / C. /; the D. a; an
30. As a matter of fact, not only _____ young are fond of _____ football.
- A. the; a B. the; / C. /; the D. a; /
31. —The news is spreading from mouth to mouth.
—Yes, it's become _____ talk of _____ town.
- A. a; a B. the; / C. the; the D. a; /
32. What _____ honest boy your son is, and what _____ fun he is!
- A. a; a B. a; / C. an; a D. an; /
33. The teacher says this is _____ for the beginners.
- A. too difficult a book B. a too difficult book
C. too a difficult book D. difficult too a book
34. —The accident happened in _____ summer?
—Yes, I remember it happened in _____ summer of 1997.
- A. /; / B. /; a C. the; / D. /; the

35. I don't usually like staying at _____ hotels, but last summer I spent a few days at _____ very nice hotel by _____ sea.
 A. the; the; / B. /; a; the
 C. the; the; the D. the; a; the
36. It seemed that _____ college students began to be admired by most young people in _____ eighties.
 A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
37. When the mountains came into _____ sight at last, everyone took _____ long and deep breath with _____ pleasure.
 A. the; /; a B. /; a; a C. /; a; / D. a; /; /
38. _____ man discovered _____ iron, which is _____ very useful metal.
 A. the; /; a B. The; /; / C. /; /; a D. /; the /a
39. —Judging from _____ number of cars, there are not many people at the club.
 —I think so. People would rather stay at home in such _____ bad weather.
 A. the; a B. a; / C. the; / D. a; a
40. —What did you think of the place?
 —I didn't care for it at _____ first, but after _____ time I got to like it.
 A. /; the B. the; a C. a; the D. /; a
41. Dean is very interested in _____ Chinese history, but he weak in _____ Chinese language.
 A. the; / B. /; the C. /; / D. the; the
42. I think this piano takes up _____ room here. Please move it somewhere else.
 A. too much B. so big a C. such a big D. too much a
43. —Mum, what shall we have for _____ lunch?
 —Jiaozi.
 —Oh, what _____ wonderful lunch! I enjoy it very much.
 A. a; a B. the; the C. /; a D. /; /
44. _____ Party Secretary and _____ manager is to attend the meeting this afternoon.
 A. A. ; a B. The; / C. The; the D. A; the
45. —What can do for you?
 —I'd like to buy a gift for my sister's birthday, one at _____ proper price but of _____ great use and it'd better be _____ surprise.
 A. the; /; a B. the; a; / C. a; the; / D. a; the; /
46. Look at _____ leaves on those tree. They are _____ beautiful color.
 A. /; / B. the; a C. /; a D. the; /
47. I didn't tell him _____ news at once because I wanted to give him _____ surprise.
 A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. /; the

48. _____ is one of the five working languages at the United Nations, which _____ are very proud of.
 A. The Chinese; the Chinese B. Chinese language; Chinese
 C. Chinese; Chinese D. The Chinese language; the Chinese.
49. _____ fun it is to jump into a pool or go swimming in summer !
 A. What a B. How C. How a D. What
50. —You're sure to help me find _____ bed for my new house?
 —Sure, but not now. I'm heading for _____ bed and a good sleep
 A. a; a B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
51. —Do you like _____ music?
 —Yes, I like _____ music of the film.
 A. the; the B. /; / C. /; the D. the; /
52. He will let his son study in English to get _____ good knowledge of _____ English.
 A. the; the B. /; / C. a; / D. a; the
53. They have their reasons for keeping their marriage _____ secret for _____ moment.
 A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a
54. The police have _____ power to arrest bad people by _____ law.
 A. the; the B. /; the C. /; / D. the; /
55. He had decided to give it up, but on _____ second thoughts he decided to try _____ third time.
 A. the; a B. /; / C. a; a D. /; a
56. —Shall I tell Ann how to improve her English speaking?
 —Yes, but _____ of suggestions may discourage her.
 A. list too long B. a too long list
 C. too long list D. a list of too long
57. —We spent all the money because we had bought _____ dearest TV.
 —Why didn't you buy _____ cheapest one?
 A. the; a B. a; a C. the; the D. a; the
58. Pay attention to _____ road sign while driving in _____ foreign country.
 A. a; a B. the; the C. the ; a D. a; the
59. —What about _____ job?
 —It's too difficult _____ job for me.
 A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a
60. _____ big swimming pool in our school was completed in _____ May of 1998, not in _____ April, 1997.
 A. A; /; / B. The; the; / C. A; the; / D. The; /; /