



# 名师手拉手

依据教育部最新《考试说明》学科标准 编写

**2005 高考版**

丛书主编 辛勤之

本册主编 张瑛阁

考坛泰斗  
金色六月展才华  
应有尽有  
名师手把手  
天长地久  
心系考生笔耕忙  
苦苦追求  
名师手把手

## 英语

高考总复习

北京工业大学出版社





# 名师手把手

## MINGSHI SHOUBASHOU

丛书主编：辛勤之

英语分册

主 编：张瑛阁

副主编：尹悦之 刘好学

编 委：侯宏芬 张育英 徐升华 尹良槐  
荣伯达 连瑞祥 阎立安 金炳伟  
柴 薪 成克昌 江 伟 高咏梅  
杨合现 朱国兴 任建荣

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# 前言

“等闲识得东风面,万紫千红总是春”。沐浴着和煦的春风,《名师手把手》系列丛书编委会,依据教育部最新颁布的《课程标准》和最新《考试说明》的要求,对新版《名师手把手》系列丛书及其配套图书进行了全面而系统的修订。

本丛书以2004年全国高考《考试说明》为依据,以最新高考试题为蓝本进行了精编。本书备考理念新,考点扣得紧,试题容量大,前沿信息多,知识发掘深,思维方式活,模拟高考真,练习设计巧,训练有效度高,可操作性强,富有时代气息。

本丛书英语分册按教材的顺序安排章节,每章分别设计了“考纲定位”“知能梳理”“例题点析”“误区点窍”“临场技巧”“命题走向”“仿真题演练”“前沿题精练”“前瞻题巧练”“猜题练兵场”等栏目,栏目开设齐全,题型模拟高考,备考采点科学。

“考纲定位”通过对《考试说明》的阐释,从宏观上解决“考什么”的问题。与该栏目为友,可以使你明确方向,有的放矢,少走弯路,提高备考的针对性。

“知能梳理”是对该章知识点和能力点的梳理与整合,知能归类恰当,梳理脉络清晰。与该栏目为友,可以使你系统地把握该章的基本知识,快速实现能力转化,消除备考死角。

“例题点析”以近年的高考试题为对象,条分缕析,妙语点悟。阅读该栏目,你可以号准高考脉搏,对“怎样考”做到心中有数。

“误区点窍”针对考生在应试中出现的思维误区及时疏导。与该栏目为友,可以使你穿云破雾,走出迷阵,驶向坦途。

“临场技巧”立足考场实际,突破传统程式,找到最佳答题门径。与该栏目为友,可以帮你减少临场失误,提高应试技能。

“命题走向”纵观近年高考,把握命题动向,预测未来试题的趋向。与该栏目为友,可以使你高屋建瓴,搞好备考心理定位,做到未雨绸缪。

“仿真题演练”模拟高考样式,把该章的基本知识和运用能力编撰成难度适中的习题。与该栏目为友,可以使你紧扣考题,夯实基础,悟出真谛,为完善素质奠定坚实基础。

“前沿题精练”精编前沿性习题进行训练,训练有效度高。与该栏目为友,可以使你站在备考前沿,减少盲目性。

“前瞻题巧练”着眼于试题未来的发展动向精编习题。与该栏目为友,可以使你走在高考的最前列。

“猜题练兵场”突出“猜”字精编习题,对该章的学习内容做实战练习。与该栏目为友,你可以对该章的复习有着正确的评价。

收获是甜蜜的,但收获前的耕耘却是苦涩的;风雨是狂暴的,但风雨后的彩虹却是绚丽的;理想是完美的,但追求完美理想的过程却是曲折的;金榜题名固然灿烂,但金榜题名前却凝结了十年寒窗的艰辛与挫折。愿神州大地万千学子在《名师手把手》系列丛书的悉心呵护下,走过挫折,走出泥泞,陶醉在美丽的春天里,陶醉在灿烂的人生里。

编者

2004年5月于北京

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# 第一章 SB I Units 1 - 2

## 考纲定位

### 1. 词汇

at the beginning of 在……开始的时候

introduce sb. to... 把某人介绍给……

all right 行, 好吧

go away 走开, 离开

in one's opinion 依照某人的看法

general idea 大意

go on doing sth. 继续做……

as a result 结果

as a result of 作为……结果

too much 太多

by the way 顺便说一下, 顺便问一问

from dawn until dark 从黎明到天黑

give one's regards / best wishes / love to... 向……问候

prefer... to... 比起……更喜欢……

on an open fire 在篝火上

first of all 首先, 第一

allow 允许, 准许

taste 尝起来……

once 一旦

make sure 确保, 查明

by the side of... 在……附近

be filled with 装满

dip... into... 把……浸入……

instead of 代替

make a face 做鬼脸

at the end of... 在……末, 在……结束的时候

on holiday 在度假

a way of doing / to do sth. 做某事的方法

follow one's instructions 遵循某人的指导

### 2. 语法

复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句。

复习冠词的基本用法。

复习直接引语和间接引语。

## 知能梳理

1. **introduce** *vt.* **introduction** *n.* 介绍, 引见

句型为: ① introduce someone to somebody

把某人介绍给某人

May I introduce Mr. Smith to you?

请让我把史密斯先生介绍给你。

② be introduced into 把……传入

Marxism-Leninism was introduced into China.

马克思列宁主义传入中国。

**注意:** introduce 不可接双宾语。

(错误) May I introduce you Mr. Smith?

2. **So was my friend Bob White.**

我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也是这样。

①“so + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”表示某人或某物的情况与前面所叙述的(肯定)情况相同。该句型的谓语应与前句谓语的时态、语态一致。

He was reading just now, and so was Jack.

②如果前面所提到的情况是否定的, 上述句型要用 neither 或 nor 开头, 即“neither/nor + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”。

Jack hasn't been to China, and neither have Mary and Jane.

③在上述句型中, 如果有几种不同形式的谓语, 则要用“so it is/was with + 主语”的结构来表示。如:

He is a student and studies hard. So it is with Tom.

他是个学生, 学习用功。汤姆也一样。

④so 表示“也”, 用于上述倒装结构是指两句的主语为不同的人或物; 若主语指同一人或物, 则不能用倒装结构, 此时的 so 意为“确实, 的确”。

—It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My god! So I did.

⑤I do so 是习惯用法。这里 do so 来替代上文出现的动词 + 宾语/状语, 以避免重复。如:

The policeman asked me to stop the car, and I did so (= stopped the car) at once.

警察叫我把车停下, 我就立即把车停下了。

3. **go on doing sth.** 继续做同一件事

① go on to do sth. 继续做另一件事

go on with sth. 继续做同一件事(后接名词或代词)

He went on reading after a rest.

休息了一会儿, 他继续读。

After he finished Ex. II, he went on to do Ex. III.

他做完练习 II, 继续做练习 III。(练习 II 不包括练习 III)

After a rest, he went on with the work.

休息了一会儿, 他继续工作。

②与 go 搭配的短语。

go on 向前; 发生 go up 上涨、上升、上去



go down 下去;船下沉;(物价、数量……)下降,减价

go against 违反;违背 go by 走过;经过

go over 复习,过一遍;走过 go off 走开

go away 离开 go ahead 前进;走吧

go bad 变坏(食物) go after 追求

go back to 回到;追溯到…… go for 去请;为……去

go in for 爱好;从事…… go out 出去;熄灭

go all out 全力以赴;鼓足干劲

go out for a walk 出去散步

#### 4. prefer... to... 比起……更喜欢……

I prefer English to Chinese.

比起语文,我更喜欢英语。

①prefer (doing) sth. to (doing) sth. 喜欢……而不喜欢……

She prefers Beijing to Shanghai.

比起上海,她更喜欢北京。

He prefers going to school to staying at home.

他喜欢上学而不喜欢呆在家。

②prefer to do sth. (rather than do sth.)

I prefer to work rather than have a rest.

我宁肯工作,也不想休息。

同义结构:  $\begin{cases} \text{would rather do sth. than do sth.} \\ \text{had rather do sth. than do sth.} \end{cases}$

He would rather stay here than go there.

他愿意呆在这儿而不愿去那儿。

#### 5. too much 与 much too

too much 通常修饰名词, much too 修饰形容词。

There is too much snow on the top of the mountain.

山顶有太多的积雪。

The shirt is much too large.

这件衬衣太大了。

6. by the way 是用来改变话题的短语,意为“顺便说一句”。

常见的含有 way 的短语还有 in the way “碍事”“从某种程度上说”, on the way “在去……的路上”, “正在走向”, in a way “在某种程度上”。

By the way, I have something important to tell you.

顺便说一下,我有重要的事情要告诉你。

The table is in the way. Move it away.

这张桌子碍事把它搬走。

He's on the way to becoming an advanced worker.

他将成为先进工作者。

In a way her health is much improved, but she is still not really well.

从某种程度上说,她的健康状况好转了许多,但没有完全康复。

7. once 作连词,引导状语从句,意为“一(旦)……就

……”。

Once you are here, listen to your teacher.

一旦来这儿,就得听老师的。

比较:once / as soon as

once 与 as soon as 同义,但 once 表条件(= if),而 as soon as 表时间。

As soon as the bell rang, the students ran out of the classroom. (此句 as soon as 不宜用 once)

Once you talk to the man, you'll know he is a kind person. (此句 once = if 不宜用 as soon as)

注意:hardly... when... / no sooner... than... / scarcely... before... 一(刚)……就……(前面用过去完成时,后面用过去式。如果 hardly, no sooner, scarcely 处于句前,句子部分倒装。)

I had hardly / Hardly had I got home when it began to rain.

I had no sooner / No sooner had I got home than it began to rain.

I had scarcely / Scarcely had I got home when it began to rain.

我一到家,天就开始下雨了。

once 还可用作副词,表示“一次”。

This is the house where Lu Xun once lived.

这就是鲁迅曾住过的房子。

8. instead of 是短语介词,其后接名词、代词或动名词等;instead of 的前后一般表示一正一反,即肯定一面,否定另一面。因而除译为“代替”外,还常译为“而不是,不是,并非,反而”等。如:

He will attend the meeting instead of me.

他将代替我出席会议。

为了形成对照,instead of 前后还通常用相同成分。

He is trying to sell instead of to buy. (前后都是不定式)。

He studies in the evening instead of during the day. (前后同是介词短语)

The situation is better instead of worse. (都是比较级)

You should be out instead of in. (同是副词)

#### 9. taste

①及物动词,尝;辨味道(后接代词或名词)。

She tasted the soup to see if it had enough salt.

她尝了一口汤看是否够咸。

②可作连系动词用,意为“尝起来”,后接形容词作表语。

The apple tastes good.

这苹果味道不错。

词组:taste of + 名词 有……味道

have a sweet taste 有甜味

have a taste for 喜欢,爱好,对……有兴趣

to one's taste 合口味

注意:英语中常见的系动词有以下几种:

①表状态的有 be, seem, appear 等。

②表感觉的有 feel, taste, sound, smell 等。

③表状态变化的有 get, grow, turn, become, go, fall 等。

④表存在和继续的有: remain, keep, stay, continue, prove 等。

10. **make sure...** 肯定,确信,后面接从句

Make sure the house locked when you leave it.

当你离开房子时,确保房门已锁上。

make sure 后还可跟 of/about 指“弄清,搞明”,但不接不定式。

Have you made sure of the time of the meeting?

你搞清楚会议的时间了吗?

比较:be sure of/about... 对……有把握

I'm sure of his experiment.

我对他的试验有把握。

be sure to do 一定做(某事)

He is sure to come earlier this morning.

今天上午他肯定会早来。

be sure that... 相信

I'm sure that I can catch up with you sooner or later.

我相信迟早会赶上你的。

注意:It is certain that he will come to our school. 此句中的 certain 不能用 sure 代替。

11. **allow** 与 **permit**

①用法相同。

allow/permit sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

allow/permit doing sth. 允许做某事。此时动词只用 ing 形式。

反义词 forbid 具有同样用法。

②意义有异同。

许多情况下可换用,只是词意的强弱上有差异。allow 语意较弱,含有“听任”,“默许”,“不加阻止”的意思;permit 语意较强,强调“正式认可”,“批准”的意思。

The nurse allowed him to remain there, though it was not permitted.

护士让他留在那里,虽然这是(规定)不允许的。

12. **rather**

①注意下列词的程度:

a bit/ a little → slightly → rather → much → completely → quite

②rather 修饰形容词加名词时,若有冠词 a 或 an,则 rather 在冠词前、后皆可。

It was rather a cold day. = It was a rather cold day.

③rather 和 fairly

rather 表示不接受性,为否定意义;fairly 表示接受性,为肯定意义。

It's rather cold today. (不愉快)

It's fairly warm today. (心中舒服)

④rather + 比较级;rather/much/far + too + adj./adv. 而 fairly, quite, very 则不能。

I did rather better in the exam.

我考得相当不错。

That's rather too difficult.

那个太困难了。

⑤rather than 而不是

He, rather than you, is to be punished.

是他不是你受惩罚。

I decided to write rather than (to) telephone.

我决定写信而不是打电话。

还可用于下面两种结构。

would do sth. rather than do sth. = would rather do sth. than do sth. 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事,prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. (意义同上)

13. **practice** 实践;练习

Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

①短语:in practice 在实践中;实际上

put sth. into practice 实施

②比较:practice 和 exercise 当“练习”解时的不同。

practice 指有规律的练习,特指反复练习。

exercise 一般用语,可指训练,锻炼,操练等。

spelling exercise 拼写练习

do one's exercises 做练习(功课)等

③动词形式:practise, 美语亦可用 practice。

注意:其后接动词时只有 ing 形式,如:practice speaking English 练习讲英语。

④形容词形式:practical。

比较:practical, real, true

practical“实践的”,“实际的”,“讲求实际的”

practical activities 实践活动

practical work 实际工作

She is a practical woman.

她是位讲求实际的妇女。

real“真实的”,“实在的”,表示实际存在的意义。

real silk 真丝

his real name 他的真名

true“真的”,指某种事实,故事,消息,信息,朋友等是真的,如:a true story 一个真实的故事。

14. **first of all** 指按时间,顺序等处于第一位的

First of all let me say how glad I'm to be here.

首先我要说我来到这儿是多么高兴。



I'm interested in coins, but first of all I'm a stamp collector.

我对硬币感兴趣,但我首先是个集邮的。

**比较:**first 与 at first

first 译为“首先”,是从动作的先后角度来考虑的。

Before I go, I must first change my clothes.

走之前我得先换衣服。

at first 意为“起初”,含有“后来不这样了”的意思。

At first I didn't like him, but now I do.

起初我不喜欢他,但现在喜欢了。

for the first time 意为“第一次”。

It was there that they met for the first time.

正是在那儿他们第一次见了面。

15. **right now = at the moment, at present** 眼下,现在

**比较:**right away = right off, immediately, at once, in no time 马上,立刻

16. **be filled with**

be filled with = be full of 充满,装满

The bottle is filled with water.

瓶子里装满了水。

**注意:**Filled with courage, he went into the cave.

此处 filled 表示“充满了的”,指处于一种状态。

**比较:**be crowded with 挤满的,与 be filled with 有所不同。

The room is crowded with guests.

房间里挤满了客人。

此外,fill 作为动词可用其主动形式,亦可构成另外短语。

Fill the bottle with sand.

把瓶子装满沙子。

Fill in the blanks.

填空。

17. **at the beginning of** 在……初(开头),可指时间与空间。

at the beginning of term 在学期开始

at the beginning of the book 在那本书的开头

at the beginning 单独用时同 at first,也可说 in the beginning。

**比较:**at the end of 在……末(尽头)

at the end 在末尾处

in the end 最终,同 at last

in the middle of 在……中期

from beginning to end 从头至尾

## 例题点析

1. (NMET 2003) The sign reads "In case of \_\_\_\_ fire, break the glass and push \_\_\_\_ red button."

A. 不填;a B. 不填;the

C. the;the D. a;a

**【答案】B**

**【解析】**此题是对冠词的考查。第一空后的 fire 在此作不可数名词,意为“失火”,所以其前无需加冠词。又如:set fire to/set... on fire 等结构中 fire 亦作不可数名词;第二空指的是双方都知道的事情,故为特指,需填定冠词 the。

2. —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

**【答案】D**

**【解析】**本题在考查冠词的用法。问句与答句中的 pen 均非特指,故前面应用不定冠词。学生首先应先设定一个具体的情景,分清谈话人所找的东西在什么条件下是特指,什么情况下是非特指。此题难度较大。前者问及一支钢笔,后者求证是不是一支黑色的,并不是特指某支黑色的钢笔,故不能选用定冠词。多数学生以为第一次提及一个名词用 a,第二次提及它就用 the,那是不确切的。所以误选 A 项的较多。

## 误区点窍

1. Please tell me the way you thought of \_\_\_\_ your garden.

A. to take care of B. take care of  
C. taking care of D. how to take care of

**【误答】C**

**【探因】**句中 you thought of 是定语从句,修饰先行词 the way,这里是省略了关系代词 that/which。一般容易误认为选项 C 可以作介词 of 的宾语,实际上所选项应该作定语修饰 the way,而 the way 后一般跟 to do 或 of doing 作其定语。

**【答案】A**

2. Nothing more was heard of him, \_\_\_\_ people thought that he was dead.

A. with the result B. as a result  
C. as a result of D. in result

**【误答】C**

**【探因】**不清楚 as a result (of) 和 with the result that 意思不同。as a result (of) 表示“作为(……的)结果”,with the result + that-clause 表示“……其结果是……”。

**【答案】A**

## 临场技巧

1. 在复习特殊疑问句时,应注意选用恰当的疑问词,并注意句子的语序,这是一般考查的重点。  
2. 在复习祈使句时,应注意祈使句中一是没有主语,二

是谓语动词用原形,三是否定形式为句首时加 don't。

3. 在复习冠词时,注意不定冠词与定冠词的区别。

4. 在复习直接引语和间接引语时,重点放在宾语从句的陈述语序以及时态受主句谓语动词的影响。

## 命题走向

### 一、不同时态的特殊疑问句的命题方向

对语序、时态等的考查。

—Andy is absent again. \_\_\_\_?

—I don't know either.

A. Where do you think has he gone

B. Where do you think he has gone

C. Do you think where he has gone

D. Do you think where has he gone

【解析】do you think 一般用作插入语时,应放在特殊疑问词之后,且其从句中的顺序要用自然语序,故答案为 B。

### 二、直接引语和间接引语(一)的命题方向

对祈使句及其否定式转述的考查。

Mum told \_\_\_\_ go to school without breakfast, and I promised.

A. not us to

B. us not to

C. us don't to

D. don't us to

【解析】tell sb. to do sth. 的否定式为 tell sb. not to do sth., 且在间接引语中不能用 don't 否定。答案为 B。

## 仿真题演练

1. Don't be afraid of asking for help \_\_\_\_ it is needed.

( )

A. unless

B. since

C. although

D. when

2. —You have left the light on.

—Oh, so I have. \_\_\_\_ and turn it off.

( )

A. I'll go

B. I've gone

C. I go

D. I'm going

3. Mr. Smith flew to New York this morning, his assistant \_\_\_\_ him there this Saturday.

( )

A. joining

B. to join

C. will join

D. wants to join

4. —Have you decided to go fishing tomorrow?

—Well, my brother \_\_\_\_, but I'd rather stay home.

( )

A. is wanting me

B. is wanting me to

C. has wanted me

D. wants me to

5. Though this medicine tastes \_\_\_\_ you'll get \_\_\_\_ after you take it.

( )

A. terrible; well

B. terrible; good

C. terribly; well

D. terribly; good

## 前沿题精练

1. If you don't go, and \_\_\_\_.

( )

A. I won't, too

B. so don't I

C. neither do I

D. nor will I

2. I prefer to stay at home \_\_\_\_ for a walk.

( )

A. to go out

B. going out

C. rather than go out

D. rather than going out

3. —By the way, Bob sends his best wishes to you.

— \_\_\_\_.

( )

A. Thank you

B. It's great

C. That's very kind of him

D. All right

4. \_\_\_\_ the machine begins to work, you can't stop it \_\_\_\_.

( )

A. While; soon

B. For; right away

C. Once; at once

D. Until; immediately

5. The young plants must \_\_\_\_ in such hot weather.

( )

A. take a good care of

B. take good care

C. be taken good care

D. be taken good care of

## 前瞻题巧练

1. \_\_\_\_ you have made up your mind, you should keep on.

( )

A. Unless

B. The moment

C. As soon as

D. Once

2. \_\_\_\_ of them knew about the plan because it was kept a secret.

( )

A. Each

B. Any

C. No one

D. None

3. He stood in the darkness, \_\_\_\_.

( )

A. full of fear

B. filling with fear

C. to be full of fear

D. and filled with fear

4. It's strange that the old lady talk to no one \_\_\_\_.

( )

A. before speaking to

B. until she's spoken to

C. unless spoken to

D. when she's spoken

5. —Could you lend me some of your writing-brushes?

—Sorry, I've got \_\_\_\_ left now.

( )

A. nothing

B. no one

C. none

D. no ones

## 猜题练兵场

本试题共 100 分。时间 45 分钟。

I、单项选择(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. —Would you do me a favour and give me a ride?

- \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. Yes, that's right B. No trouble  
C. Never mind D. With pleasure
2. It's getting late. I must \_\_\_\_\_ now. ( )
- A. off B. be leave  
C. be off D. leave off
3. The girl was so poor that she had to \_\_\_\_\_ school. ( )
- A. give in B. give off  
C. give out D. give up
4. New York City is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ city in the U. S. A. ( )
- A. another B. the other  
C. any other D. some other
5. —I hope \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Yes. I'm quite all right. Thank you. ( )
- A. you well B. you good  
C. you are well D. you are good
6. It is known to all that the United States \_\_\_\_\_ a powerful country. ( )
- A. is B. are C. maybe D. being
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the farm is large, \_\_\_\_\_ my father has only three men working for him. ( )
- A. Though; and B. Although; but  
C. Though; yet D. Though; but
8. Have you visited the school \_\_\_\_\_ your father taught English ten years ago? ( )
- A. where B. that C. what D. which
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ writing a history of civilization. ( )
- A. set about B. set out  
C. set off D. set on
10. The farmers will grow more vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ next month. ( )
- A. sometime B. sometimes  
C. some time D. some times
11. —Which do you like better, tea or coffee?  
—I'd prefer \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. to have tea to have coffee  
B. having tea to have coffee  
C. having tea to having coffee  
D. to have tea to having coffee
12. After we had our supper, we \_\_\_\_\_ round the open fire. ( )
- A. went on to talk B. went on to talking  
C. continue to talk D. went on with talking
13. \_\_\_\_\_ touch anything \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher tells you to. ( )
- A. Not; until B. Not; till  
C. Don't; until D. Do; until

14. —Mike finished his school work ahead of time.  
—So \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. we did B. did we  
C. could we D. we would

15. Please make sure \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. how many sheep is there on the hill  
B. how many sheep are there on the hill  
C. how many sheep there is on the hill  
D. how many sheep there are on the hill

## II、完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

"Is the plane strong enough?" I asked myself when I saw my aeroplane. We saw luggage 16 to it on trolleys and being loaded from under the aircraft. Next, three men and three girls, all in 17, went over to the plane and 18 it. Over the loudspeakers we were 19 the plane was ready to leave and were asked to walk 20 to it. Everybody moved quickly in order to get the seats they wanted. I was 21 to get a seat near the tail, but the plane looked 22 inside than it had from outside. I fastened my seat 23 before we 24 and tried to 25 my nervousness. After an hour's flying I 26 black clouds ahead through my window. My 27 immediately returned. An electric sign flashed 28: "Fasten your seat belts, please," and one of the hostesses made a 29 request over the loudspeakers. She told up we were about to fly into a storm but 30 cheerfully there was nothing to worry 31. The plane shook all over, dropped about twenty feet and seemed to hang on one 32. Then very suddenly it rose twenty feet and a great flash of 33 lit up the passenger compartment. For five minutes the three 34 did their best to give out antisickness pills and 35 the passengers. The plane rose and fell. Then we noticed it was climbing higher and higher. The sky became light again and soon we were flying steadily. The pilot had managed to get above the storm. I realized then that the plane was definitely stronger than it looked, and it was unnecessary for me to worry at first.

16. A. going out B. gone out  
C. making out D. taking out
17. A. clothes B. uniform  
C. form D. uniformity
18. A. reached B. flew  
C. entered D. climbed
19. A. asked B. noticed  
C. announced D. told
20. A. out B. along  
C. in D. by
21. A. impossible B. incapable

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| C. unable        | D. unsuitable        |
| 22. A. prettier  | B. stronger          |
| C. steadier      | D. smaller           |
| 23. A. belt      | B. string            |
| C. band          | D. ribbon            |
| 24. A. took off  | B. took out          |
| C. landed        | D. took of           |
| 25. A. smooth    | B. decrease          |
| C. forget        | D. relax             |
| 26. A. noticed   | B. had been noticing |
| C. would notice  | D. had noticed       |
| 27. A. sadness   | B. forgetfulness     |
| C. nervousness   | D. excitement        |
| 28. A. on        | B. up                |
| C. out           | D. in                |
| 29. A. general   | B. similar           |
| C. common        | D. sharp             |
| 30. A. smiled    | B. spoke             |
| C. added         | D. acted             |
| 31. A. at        | B. about             |
| C. on            | D. with              |
| 32. A. edge      | B. fire              |
| C. line          | D. wing              |
| 33. A. lightning | B. fire              |
| C. sun-light     | D. thunder           |
| 34. A. hostesses | B. men               |
| C. pilots        | D. passengers        |
| 35. A. smooth    | B. save              |
| C. cool          | D. comfort           |

### III、阅读理解(共10小题,每小题2分,满分20分)

#### A

It is sometimes reported that strange flying objects have been seen high up in the sky. People call these strange objects Unidentified(不明的) Flying Objects(UFOs). These UFOs caused a lot of interest. Some of the reports about them are difficult to believe. Some have been explained in scientific ways. Others have never been explained.

Here is an account of UFOs from a report.

Dennis Bardens, who wrote an article, tells us that he once saw a UFO himself. He was having dinner one night with a friend near Tripoli(的黎波里), Libya(利比亚), and after dinner the two men walked across a yard to his room to look at some papers. Bardens noticed that the moon looked strange that night.

"It wasn't the moon," was the reply.

They watched the light and saw that it was moving. It seemed to be an object rather like a big plate. In some ways

it looked like smoke with a light on it, but it wasn't smoke because it didn't change its shape. It was moving in a regular way. That is to say, it didn't go suddenly faster or more slowly, and it didn't go higher or lower. So the two men decided that there must be men in it.

When it came nearer to Libya, Bardens said that he felt eyes looking at him. He was being watched in the darkness.

When it was nearer, they noticed that the bottom parts were brighter than the top. The bottom was yellow and the top red. Then the object suddenly turned away and left Libya, moving very fast.

On a later day Bardens talked to other people about it, and he found some who had seen it. They all described(描述) it in the same way. Could they all be mistaken?

36. A UFO was seen one night \_\_\_\_.

- A. when they were walking across a yard to Bardens' room
- B. while they were looking at the light
- C. when Bardens noticed the moon appearing strange
- D. while they were having dinner

37. The UFO looked like \_\_\_\_.

- A. smoke
- B. light
- C. a moving object
- D. a large plate

38. The UFO moved \_\_\_\_.

- A. regularly
- B. in a changeable way
- C. slowly
- D. fast

39. When the UFO came nearer to Libya, \_\_\_\_.

- A. is disappeared all at once
- B. it suddenly turned away and left
- C. it was watched in the darkness
- D. Bardens was looking at it

40. The UFO was found \_\_\_\_.

- A. by Bardens and his friend
- B. brighter in the darkness
- C. by several people
- D. to have yellow bottom and red top in the same way

#### B

The results of the US/NATO(北约) bombing(轰炸) Yugoslavia(南斯拉夫) are to be judged by history. I shall not be the one to do it. But being in the center of actual events that are creating that history, I cannot stay away from what is going on in my country.

First of all, the aim of the bombing was said to prevent a human suffering in Kosovo. Today, after many days of frequent bombing only brought tens of thousands of people running away from their homes. Not to mention the large number of the death and injury, buildings and factories. Suppose that the US/NATO really had a wish to prevent the human



suffering, they should realize by now how wrong they were when they thought the bombing would solve the problem.

So, what's left? Back off or ground troops? But who is going to join the ground troops? It would take at least 200 000 armed soldiers, not the 20 000 that the US/NATO have prepared in Macedonia. It should also be clear that the Serbs (塞族) will not give up on Kosovo.

I live under continuous bombing for more than a week now. And it doesn't frighten me any more. I don't turn to the shelter (避难所) at the sound of warning. It's the thought of ground troops that frightens me. Vietnam would seem like a picnic compared to a bloodshed (流血事件) in Kosovo if the ground troops appear. Is that what the US/NATO wants?

41. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The US/NATO really intends to stop the human suffering.
- B. The result of the war will be judged by people in Kosovo.
- C. The bombing made tens of thousands of people homeless.
- D. The continuous bombing will make the Serbs give up on Kosovo.

42. What worries the writer most?

- A. The continuous bombing.
- B. The coming of ground troops.
- C. The sound of bomb warning.
- D. The idea of ground troops.

43. What's the writer's attitude towards the bombing in Kosovo?

- A. It is the US/NATO's duty to defend Kosovo.
- B. It is wrong to solve the problem by bombing Kosovo.
- C. The aim of bombing Kosovo is to stop a human suffering.
- D. The bombing can solve the problem on Kosovo.

44. How long did the writer stay under the continuous bombing?

- A. A month.
- B. More than a week.
- C. About a year.
- D. Half a month.

45. The underlined sentence (in the last paragraph) means \_\_\_\_.

- A. the war in Vietnam wasn't serious at all
- B. the war in Vietnam was different from that in Kosovo
- C. the US will send more troops to Kosovo than to Vietnam
- D. ground troops to Kosovo will cause an even greater disaster

#### IV、短文改错(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

My grandpa, he is seventy-six years of age, is the

46. \_\_\_\_\_

oldest member of our family. He has always been lived

47. \_\_\_\_\_

with us, as far back as I can remember. He wears glasses

48. \_\_\_\_\_

which look as old as he is. He walks very quickly, but he

49. \_\_\_\_\_

has a slight limp (跛) as result of a fall that he had ten

50. \_\_\_\_\_

years ago in which he broke his leg. Though he was old

51. \_\_\_\_\_

he has never stopped to work. Every day, except Sundays,

52. \_\_\_\_\_

he goes to a local factory and work there, making beautiful

53. \_\_\_\_\_

piece of furniture, from eight o'clock until one o'clock.

54. \_\_\_\_\_

It is a wonder to me that he keeps so actively.

55. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V、书面表达(满分25分)

最近,中国成功发射了第一艘载人飞船,引起了全球轰动,根据以下提示,写一篇报道:

1. 飞船的成功发射引起了全球的关注,并使杨利伟这个名字进入了公众视野。

2. 杨利伟出生于一个非常平凡的家庭里,他是一个信念坚定的人。

3. 杨工作认真,不怕困难,更有航天技术的专业技能。

4. 杨为中国争得了荣誉,被称为“民族英雄”。

D. 亚硫酸氢钠溶液与 NaOH 溶液反应



10. 某无色透明溶液中,由水电离出的  $c(\text{H}^+) = 1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。则该溶液中一定能大量共存的离子组是 ( )

A.  $\text{K}^+$ 、 $\text{Na}^+$ 、 $\text{MnO}_4^-$ 、 $\text{NO}_3^-$   
 B.  $\text{K}^+$ 、 $\text{Na}^+$ 、 $\text{Cl}^-$ 、 $\text{NO}_3^-$   
 C.  $\text{NH}_4^+$ 、 $\text{AlO}_2^-$ 、 $\text{Na}^+$ 、 $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$   
 D.  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{S}^{2-}$ 、 $\text{Al}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{HCO}_3^-$

## 前瞻题巧练

11. (1999 年全国)下列各组离子在溶液中可以大量共存,且加入氨水后也不产生沉淀的是 ( )

A.  $\text{Na}^+$ 、 $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Cl}^-$ 、 $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$   
 B.  $\text{K}^+$ 、 $\text{AlO}_2^-$ 、 $\text{NO}_3^-$ 、 $\text{OH}^-$   
 C.  $\text{H}^+$ 、 $\text{NH}_4^+$ 、 $\text{Al}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$   
 D.  $\text{H}^+$ 、 $\text{Cl}^-$ 、 $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$ 、 $\text{NO}_3^-$

12. 如右图所示,在一个盛有氢氧化钡溶液的烧杯中漂浮着一小木块,小心地向烧杯中滴加与氢氧化钡溶液密度相同的稀硫酸,静置后,小木块浸入水中的体积比开始时 ( )

A. 增大  
 B. 不变  
 C. 减小  
 D. 无法判断



13.  $\text{NaBH}_4$  作为还原剂,在有机化学中有极为广泛的用途。据此,请完成下列填空:

- (1)  $\text{NaBH}_4$  极易溶解于水并与水作用产生  $\text{H}_2$ ,反应后硼元素以  $\text{BO}_2^-$  形式存在于溶液中,此反应的离子方程式为 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (2) 该反应与溶液酸碱度有关,pH 越小,反应速度越 \_\_\_\_\_,其原因是 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (3)  $\text{NaBH}_4$  可将许多金属离子还原为金属单质,例如:它可以使含有金离子( $\text{Au}^{3+}$ )的废液中的  $\text{Au}^{3+}$  还原(碱性条件,此时硼仍以  $\text{BO}_2^-$  形式存在),离子方程式为 \_\_\_\_\_。

## 猜题练兵场

14. 在  $\text{KHSO}_4$  的稀溶液中和熔融状态下都存在的离子是 ( )

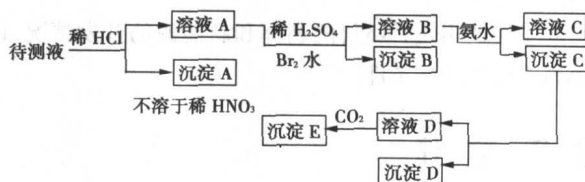
A.  $\text{H}^+$  B.  $\text{HSO}_4^-$  C.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  D.  $\text{K}^+$

15. 等体积、等物质的量浓度的  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  溶液和  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  溶液混合,下列离子方程式正确的是 ( )

A.  $\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$   
 B.  $2\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{BaCO}_3 \downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_3^{2-}$   
 C.  $\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{Ba}^{2+} + \text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{BaCO}_3 \downarrow$   
 D.  $2\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{Ba}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{BaCO}_3 \downarrow + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

16. 将  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{Na}^+$ 、 $\text{K}^+$ 、 $\text{NO}_3^-$ 、 $\text{NH}_4^+$ 、 $\text{AlO}_2^-$ 、 $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ 、 $\text{Cl}^-$  按可以在溶液中大量共存的情况分为 A、B 二组,每组 4 种离子,且其中两种阳离子两种阴离子不能重复,则 A 组为 \_\_\_\_\_,B 组为 \_\_\_\_\_。

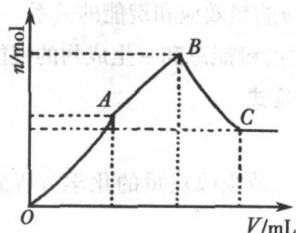
17. 某待测液中,可能含有  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{Ag}^+$ 、 $\text{Al}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{NH}_4^+$  等离子。进行下述实验(所加试剂均是过量的):



- (1) 判断待测液中是否有  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  离子,并写出理由: \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (2) 沉淀 D 的分子式是: \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (3) 写出由溶液 D 生成沉淀 E 的反应的离子方程式: \_\_\_\_\_。

18. 向 100 mL  $3 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  硫酸铝铵  $[\text{NH}_4\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_2]$  溶液中逐滴加入  $1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  溶液,试回答:

- (1) 写出当刚好出现沉淀的总物质的量为最大值时的离子方程式(用一个式子表示): \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (2) 随着  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  溶液体积 V 的变化,沉淀总物质的量 n 的变化如下图所示。写出 B 点和 C 点所对应的  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  溶液的体积:  
 B \_\_\_\_\_, C \_\_\_\_\_。



come up to... 达到 come to a word 碰到一个词  
come to a stop/an end 结束、停止  
come to know 逐渐认识 come into being 形成、产生  
come into use 开始使用  
come into effect/force 生效

#### 5. But they also brought in some words from their own language.

但他们也引用他们自己语言中的一些词。

bring in 引进,带来(进)

Bring him in.

把他带过来。

We have brought in a good harvest.

我们获得了大丰收。

bring about 带来,造成

bring down 降低(物价、温度)

bring back 带回来,使记忆起来

bring forward 提出 bring up 培养,抚养;呕吐

bring out 取出 bring sth. to an end 结束

#### 6. 关于“多”的说法

##### ①只修饰可数名词

many, quite a few, only a few, a good/great many, a large/good/great number of

##### ②只修饰不可数名词

much, quite a little, only a little, a great deal of, a large amount of

##### ③既修饰可数名词也修饰不可数名词

some, all, most, plenty of, lots of, a lot of, a large quantity of

#### 7. The language stayed the same as the language used in Britain.

这种语言与英国过去用的语言相同。

the same as...

My pen is the same colour as yours.

我的钢笔跟你的是一样颜色。

You have made the same mistake as last time.

你犯了和上次一样的错误。

注意:the same that... 与...相同(指同一个)

This is the same pen as I lost.

这枝钢笔和我丢失的那枝是同样的。

#### 8. sight

##### ①sight of sb./sth. 看,看见

Their first sight of land came after ten days at sea.

他们在海上10天后首次看到陆地。

##### ②视野

in sight 看得见 out of sight 看不见

The train is still in sight.

还能看得见那列火车。

The harvest of the wheat is almost in sight.

小麦丰收在望。

at the first sight of... 一看到...就...

#### 9. 辨析 except, but, besides, except for, but for

①except, but 都意为“除...之外(不包括)”,用于排除同类事物。其后可接名词、代词、介词短语、从句和不定式,但否定句多用 but。

We have lessons every day except/but Sunday.

除了星期天,我们天天有课。

I know nothing about him except(that) he is a teacher.

除了他是一位教师,我对他一无所知。

②besides 意为“除...之外(还有)”;besides 还可作副词,意为“此外,况且”。

She helps cooking and washing besides looking after the child.

她除了照看孩子外还帮忙做饭和洗衣。

The task is very difficult; besides, time presses.

任务艰巨,而且时间紧迫。

③except for 为介词短语,意为“除...之外”,用于非同类事物,其后常接名词。

Your composition was well written except for a few spelling mistakes. (mistakes 与 composition 不同类)

你的作文写得很好,只有几个拼写错误。

④but for (= without) 也为短语介词,意为“要不是...”,相当于 if 引导的虚拟条件从句。

You would have failed but for(= without) her help.

不要她的帮助,你不会成功的。

#### 10. be doing... when... 正在做什么事,突然(这时).....

be about to do... when... 就要做...,突然(这时).....

had done... when... 刚做了...,突然(这时).....

这三个句型中 when 是并列连词,相当于 and at that time(就在这时)。

I was walking along the street when I met an old friend of mine.

我正在街上散步,这时碰见一位老朋友。

I was about to go out when the telephone rang.

我刚要出门,这时电话铃响了。

I had gone to bed when someone knocked at my door.

我刚去睡觉这时有人敲门。

#### 11. get back = be back = come back 回来

get up 起床 get to 到达

get to know 逐渐认识 get together 聚集  
get through 通过  
get over 克服困难(overcome) get out 出去  
get off 下车 get on 上车  
get in 收获; 插话  
get into trouble 进入,陷入  
get along/on... with 进展,相处  
get away from 逃离  
get in 进去 get into 进入  
get used to 习惯于 get home 到家  
get a cold 感冒 get rid of 除掉,去掉  
get ready for... 为……准备好  
get in a word 插话 get hold of 握,抓住

## 12. reason *n.* 原因,理由

① the reason for his absence 他缺席的原因  
for political reasons 因为政治上的原因

② 区别: reason, cause 与 excuse

reason 指决定做某一件事或采取某一行动的理由,由此得出结论或解释。

cause 起因,指引起某种后果的起因。

The cause of the accident was the fact that he drove too fast.

事故的起因是他开车太快。

excuse 辩解,借口,指为某一行为所做的解释,可以是真的,也可以是托词。

make up an excuse 编造一个借口

Too much work is no excuse for not studying.

工作太多并不是不学习的借口。

注意: The reason why he was absent was that he was seriously ill.

他缺席的原因是他病得很重。

引导定语从句的 why 可以换成 for which; that 引导表语从句,不能换成 because。

*v.* 推理,推论;评理,劝说

reason from general laws 从一般规律推论

reason with sb. for/against sth.

为了赞成(反对)……而与某人评理

I reasoned her out of her fears.

我劝了她一顿使她不再害怕。

## 13. stay

① *vi.* 呆,停留,逗留

注意: A. 与 live 的区别

live 指长期居住,而 stay 为短期逗留。

How long have you stayed in this hotel?

你在这家旅馆呆了多长时间?

I have lived in this city for ten years.

我在这座城市住了 10 年了。

B. 与 remain 的异同

stay 单纯指“呆”,而 remain 还可表示“留下来”。

stay/remain in Japan for two weeks

在日本呆了两周

stay(at)home remain at home 呆在家里

(此时 remain 后的 at 不能省略)

All the others returned but Alice remained to help me.

别人都回去了,但 Alice 留下来帮我。

(此时只能用 remain)

② 用作系动词,注意其后接的不同形式。

stay the same 保持一样

He stayed single all his life.

他一生未婚。

stay seated 坐着

区别: remain 侧重于继续或依然保持某种状态。

If you don't eat, you'll have to remain hungry.

要是你不吃,你就得继续挨饿。

He remained silent.

他保持沉默。

This problem remains to be settled.

这个问题还未解决。

③ 短语: stay up = sit up 呆着不睡

④ 可用作名词

How is your stay there?

在那儿呆得如何?

## 14. every two or three days 每两三天

He goes for a picnic every two or three days.

他每两三天去野餐一次。

其他类似说法:

every two days = every other day, every second day 每两天,每隔一天

every three days = every third day 每三天,每隔两天

every few days 每几天(few 前不加 a)

every two lines = every other line 每隔一行

every two weeks = every other week

每两周,每隔一周

注意: ① every 此时不能换成 each

② 表示更小的时间单位或表示距离时,译为“每……,每隔……”意义相同。

every five metres 每(隔)5 米

every three minutes/seconds 每(隔)3 分/秒

## 15. written English 书面英语

spoken English 英语口语



written work 书面作业

过去分词作定语常常表示一个被动动作。

a newly-built bridge 新建的桥

unexpected loss 意外损失

hand-made goods 手工制品

man-made satellite 人造卫星

a surprised look 吃惊的表情 此时用 surprised 表示某个人感到吃惊而在表情上体现出来。

a disappointed face 失望的面孔

an excited voice 激动的声音

若用现在分词则表示主动动作。

exciting news 激动人心的消息,此时指消息令人激动。

再:

a touching story 一个动人的故事

a moving film 令人感动的电影

注意:有些过去分词并不表示被动,而是表示一种状态。

fallen leaves 落叶

find the others gone 发现别人都不在

16. have a nice time 玩得痛快

= have a good time, have a wonderful time, enjoy oneself

注意:①为表示不同意思,可用不同的形容词。

have a bad time 玩得不愉快

have a hard time 过得艰难

= have a difficult time

②此时的冠词 a 不能省略。

③后接(in)doing 形式。

They had a hard time (in) paying off the debts.

为还债他们过了一段艰难的日子。

## 例题点析

1. \_\_\_\_ is a big cheat.

A. That friend of Jame's B. That friend of James

C. That Jame's friend D. That James friend

【答案】A

【解析】此题考查的是名词的双重所有格的用法。

a (n) /this /these /that/ those /another /some/ every /several /such/ any /no /which /what	+ 名词 + of + 所有格名词
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注意:名词前面的限定词不能是定冠词 the。

2. (NMET 2001) Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology \_\_\_\_ so rapidly.

A. is changing

B. has changed

C. will have changed

D. will change

【答案】A

【解析】该句的意思是:“挑选一款个人使用的手机不是件容易的事,因为技术进展得太快了。”表示“目前变化”或“发展中”的情况,应用现在进行时。其他几个时态显然不能表达这个意思。故正确答案为 A。

## 误区点窍

1. (NMET 2003) All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness \_\_\_\_.

A. has grown

B. is growing

C. grew

D. had grown

【误答】A

【探因】此题考查主、从句时态一致。从从句所给的时态看,应排除 B、D 两项;由于时间状语 all morning,所以学生误选 A 项的较多。题干中所注重的是她在等报告的同时,她的紧张情绪也在增长。故用一般过去时最为合适。

【答案】C

2. The secretary worked late into the night, \_\_\_\_ a long speech for the president.

A. to prepare

B. preparing

C. prepared

D. was prepared

【误答】A

【探因】不了解现在分词短语作状语,可表示伴随情况。句子主语与现在分词有逻辑上的主谓关系,且主语是现在分词所表示的动作执行者,如课文中句子: The fish have very sharp teeth; they can eat a person in two minutes, leaving only the bones.

【答案】B

## 临场技巧

1. 复习直接引语和间接引语时,应注意其区别。要认真体会,要具体情况具体分析。

2. 在复习中应体会动作的即将发生在现在进行时中的表示方法,注意时间词。

## 命题走向

### 一、直接引语和间接引语(二)的命题方向

对人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化考查。

Can you make sure \_\_\_\_ the gold ring?

A. where Alice had put

B. where had Alice put

C. where Alice has put