

二轮专题

聚焦新题型

2005

根据新课程最新《考试说明》编写

热点题型 + 创新题型 高考题型一网打尽
基础题 + 综合题 + 拔尖题 高考能力梯度闯关

主编：马同英 王凯蒂

英语

W 世界图书出版公司



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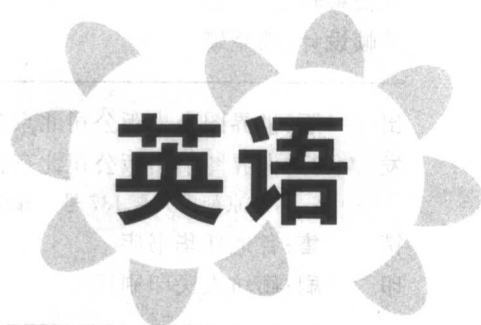
聚焦最佳设计丛书


· 聚焦最佳设计丛书 ·



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 世界图书出版公司

· 北 京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

聚焦新题型. 英语. 高考二轮专题/马同英, 王凯蒂编.
北京: 世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2004. 10
ISBN 7-5062-7126-5

I. 聚... II. ①马... ②王... III. 英语课—高中
—升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 105776 号

高考二轮专题聚焦新题型·英语

主 编: 马同英 王凯蒂
责任编辑: 严 忠
装帧设计: 滕晓娜

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司
发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司
(北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编 100010 电话 010-62198079)
销 售: 各地新华书店
印 刷: 廊坊人民印刷厂

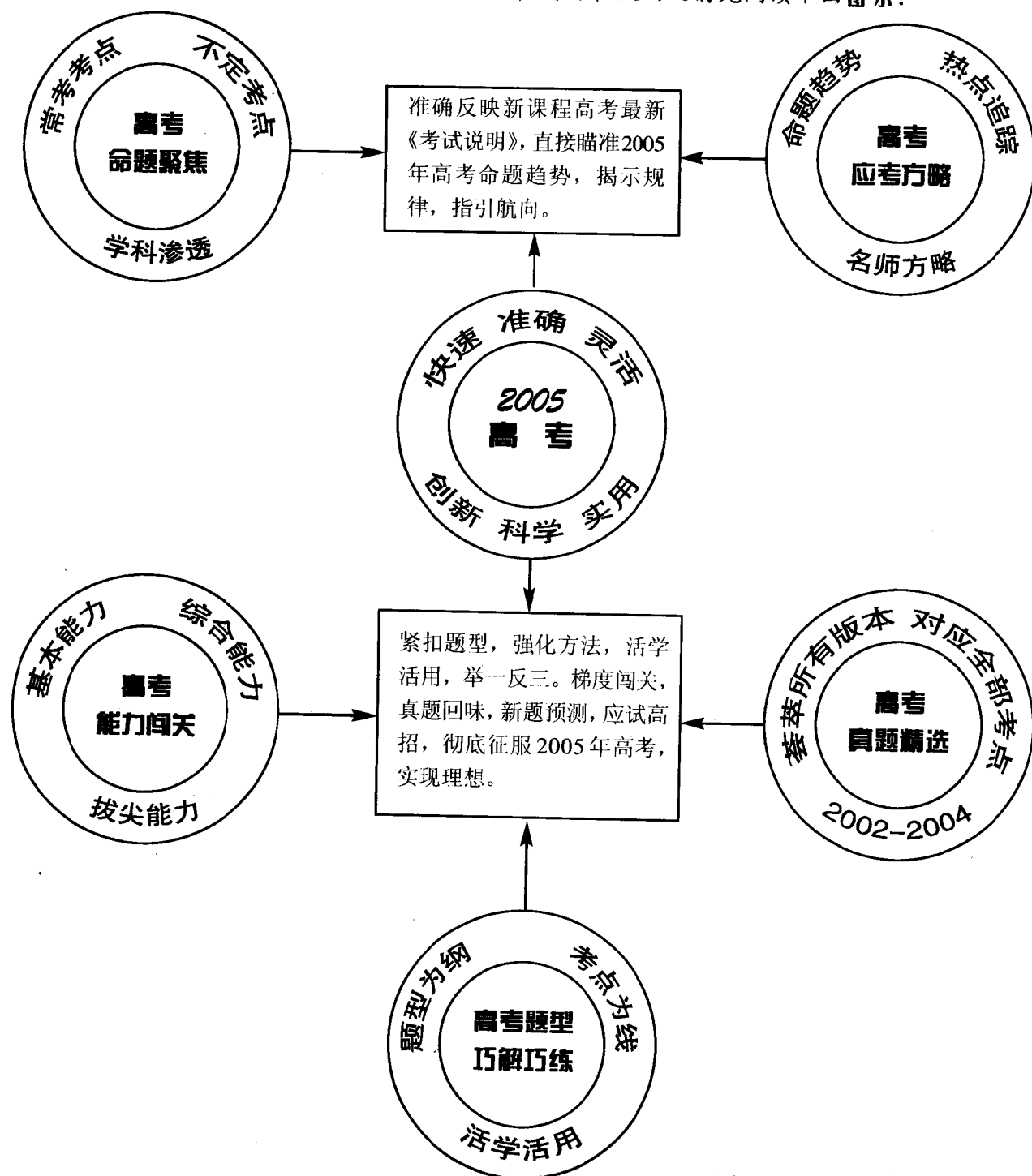
开 本: 889×1194 毫米 1/16
印 张: 96.25
字 数: 2917 千字
版 次: 2004 年 10 月第 1 版 2004 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5062-7126-5/G·199 定价: 115.00 元(共 9 册, 本册定价: 12.80 元)

服务热线: 010-62198078

导读图示

本书不是一般性的题解书，不是“题典”，不搞题海战术。它是“以题型为纲”，是高考备考研究专家、命题研究专家经过深入研究、分析、归纳而提炼出的题型，也是在2005年高考命题中最重要的和最可能考查的题型，并涉及这些题型的解题方法和规律。它还通过科学、实用的体例设计，让你使用本书后，迅速拔高**准确、快速、灵活**的解题能力，顺利实现高分理想。为了让你快速了解本书的内容并取得最佳的学习效果，请你在使用之前先阅读下面图示：



怎样搞好英语综合阶段的复习?

英语复习进入综合阶段后,需根据自己的实际情况,有针对性地查漏补缺,并根据平时练习和综合测试结果,制定一个较详细的复习计划。下面根据英语试卷中几大部分的复习提出一些建议供大家有选择性地参考。

一、理清结构,查漏补缺解决知识运用问题

英语中的知识运用部分主要就是就包括词汇、句型、时态、语态和情景交际这几个部分。根据这些内容,逐一解决。

首先找一本较好的参考书,最好有专题训练的,先在脑海里将一轮复习时的知识点根据这几个部分进行分类,对每个部分的知识要点,既要清楚它的一般用法,也要对其特殊情况了然于胸。然后,做一套专题训练,检查一下还有哪些没弄清楚,对照语法书及时解决。在练习中注意一些特殊用法的归纳、总结和记忆,自己归纳总结的内容具有针对性且容易记忆。

知识运用中的单词问题,可能是大多数学生头疼的事,可以采取情景记忆法,结合文章或例句来背,把单词放到语境中去记忆,不仅能熟悉其用法,还能通过联想整个句子来回忆词义。另外,在单词积累到一定量时,就应归纳一些近义词、反义词,弄清它们之间的区别。每天背25个单词是比较适量的,首先把这些单词抄一遍,抄的同时读出声来,看看例句,用心记一遍。然后,只看单词回想词义,第一遍没能记住的再来第二遍,如此循环往复直至看到这些词形就能很快想起词义,只看词义就能写出单词。开始时,可结合读音来拼写,多写几遍,争取把这些单词都记住,这样就完成了一遍完整的背诵过程。一个星期结束时可以专门抽出一些时间来巩固,过一段时间后再复习一遍。

二、持之以恒练听力

高考听力测试考核的目标为:(1)能获取重要的事实信息;(2)能理解话语中隐含的意思;(3)能归纳话语的主旨大意。听力水平的提高不是一蹴而就的,它需要大量的、长时间的训练并将英语语言的大量信息内化成个人的一种能力。英语听力的提高没有捷径,它需要考生从现在开始就要下“苦”功,坚持每天都能进行听力训练。考生们在平时的听力训练中应做到:(1)注意力集中,边听边思考,培养速记的能力,及时将一些有效的信息记录下来或在题目上进行标注;(2)遇到一些听不懂的对话或文章可以翻看一下原文,然后反复听,直到听懂为止;(3)坚持每天都能进行20分钟高考标准听力试题训练,用10~20分钟听英语广播,如中国国际广播电台或BBC,VOA的慢速英语。一直坚持下去,不但听力水平上升了,而且语感也会大有长进。

三、每天坚持阅读,攻克阅读关

英语阅读的分值和份量自不必说。近年来,高考英语阅读理解题在选材上有以下特点:(1)贴近生活实际的材料;(2)有浓厚时代气息的材料;(3)有一定英语文化背景的材料;(4)有一些功能性的阅读文章,比如查字典,寻找招聘信息,网上搜寻信息等等;(5)篇章结构和句子结构都比较复杂的材料;(6)科技类的文章。根据以上特点,学生在平时的训练中就应有计

划有方法地进行阅读。其具体方法有:(1)选择贴近生活,贴近实际,贴近时代的材料在课内外进行大量的限时阅读练习;(2)熟练掌握常用词语、语法结构以加强对句子的理解能力;(3)要养成良好的阅读习惯,避免逐字逐句地读,而应一眼看完一个短句或一个意群,整体来理解。在阅读训练中加强快速阅读及根据上下文判断生词的能力。如果能每天坚持做两篇阅读题,读一篇报纸,时间一长,阅读能力一定会有较大程度的提高。在阅读报纸时,最好能大声读出来,这样,既能训练阅读理解能力,又能增强语感。

四、注重技巧,书面表达高分必得

书面表达所占比重在加大,题目的分数也在增加,使得学生与学生之间的分数梯度越来越大。若能在书面表达的训练和应考中掌握一些技巧,定能达到事半功倍的效果。

1.了解考什么,怎么考。书面表达主要考查学生是否能运用所学的语言知识写出正确通顺的句子;能否根据题意连贯、贴切地进行书面表达;能否根据词法和句法判别正误。因此学生一定要掌握一些高频词汇的用法及常用的句型。此外,在基本把握整体的同时,还要注意每个句子的细节问题。近年来,高考作文题型呈现多样性,如图表作文、情景作文、开放作文等,因此学生在平时的写作练习中也应对不同体裁和形式的作文进行全方位的训练。写作最重要的是审题,只有对题目要求有了深刻的理解,才能紧扣主题,符合文章的要求。除了主题明确,文章的结构也十分重要。由于考试时的时间有限,学生掌握一些基本文章格式和常用句型对写作也是不无裨益的。

2.缩写文章,可迅速提高写作水平。坚持每两天缩写一篇1000字以上的文章。可结合英文报刊阅读来进行缩写,一方面可以训练语句的规范性,另一方面对阅读理解也是一个提高。

3.有针对性地进行专项训练,如图表作文、情景作文、开放作文等。在训练时,一定要养成写提纲的习惯,并列关键词或短语。这样时间一长,书面表达自然不成问题。

4.注意规范训练,包括限时训练,书写规范,卷面整洁,人称无误,词数到位,标点、拼写正确等。

五、注重套题训练,提前进入高考状态

目前套题训练要求目的明确,第一要加强时间的适应性,第二要提高技巧的适应性。每道题都要求有明确的作答时间,考生应严格遵照执行,增强时间意识,减少随意性,努力避免前松后紧,延误第二卷作答时间的现象。

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专题一 冠词和名词



高考 命题聚焦

• 常考考点

1. 不定冠词和定冠词
2. 零冠词
3. 可数名词和不可数名词
4. 具体名词和抽象名词



高考 应考方略

冠词和名词是每年高考英语试题中必考之题。虽然考查的比例不很高,但却很基本。正确理解和运用好冠词和名词,对于理解句子和短文的意思都是至关重要的。

由于冠词用于修饰名词,起限定或泛指作用,因此使用冠词时必须与名词相联系。使用冠词首先要考虑所修饰的名词在该句特定的语境中,是特指还是泛指,还要考虑一些惯用法和固定搭配。冠词的省略是难点。抽象名词具体化(即:一些抽象名词在表具体的人或物时,常常要加不定冠词“a/an”。如:a big surprise, a pity, an exciting experience, a good time, a failure, a success, a great help等)也频频出现在高考题中,增加了试题的难度。

名词考查的重点,一是名词的数及其一致性,可数名词和不可数名词、具体名词和抽象名词;二是名词的近义词辨析。这是难点所在。纵观历届高考题中有关名词辨析的题,失分率都很高。主要原因是一些近义词在汉语中的意思很相近,而在英语中却有很大的差异,还有一些词是一词多性,一词多义。因此对名词概念的准确理解和对其用法的把握是非常重要的,平时要注意积累。



高考题型 巧解巧练

考点链接(1):不定冠词

方法规律:

1) a 和 an 的区别。判断使用 a, 还是 an, 要根据紧跟其后的词的读音的第一个音素是否元音而定, 而不是看紧跟其后的词拼写的第一个字母是否元音字母。如: a one-legged([ˈwʌnˈlegd]) man, an FBI([ˈefˈbiːai]) member, an hour[ˈaʊə], a university[ˌjuːniˈvɜːsiti], etc.

2) 泛指人、事或物的类别, 相当于 any。

3) 表示数量“一”, 但语气不如“one”强。

4) 用在 quite, rather, many, half, what, such 等词后。如: quite a few, half an hour, many a student, such an animal, etc.

He is rather a fool.

What a clever boy!

5) so/as/too/how+形容词+a(an)+名词。如:

It is too difficult a book for us.

How beautiful a garden it is!

He has as clever a head as you.

This is so interesting a film that I want to see it again.

6) 常用短语: in a hurry(匆匆忙忙地), pay a visit(to)(拜访), make a living(谋生), do sb. a favour(帮某人一个忙), have a word with sb.(有话跟某人说), have a cold(感冒), have a rest(休息), tell a lie(说谎), as a rule(照例), as a whole(从整体上看), as a matter of fact(事实上), all of a sudden(突然)等。

【典例巧解】

(2002, 全国) Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

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

思路: 本题考查的是冠词和名词的关系。本句句意为“从一万英尺高的飞机上跳出来是一段非常令人激动的经历。”首先这是泛指的一件事情, 所以用不定冠词。experience 做“经验”讲时, 是不可数名词; 当“经历”讲时, 是可数名词。可数名词单数表泛指时, 一般要加冠词。

答案: C

点评: 此题易误选 D。原因是把它看作特指。

【活学活用】

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

考点链接(2): 定冠词

方法规律:

1) 特指某人或某物。

2) the + 形容词, 表示一类人, 谓语常用复数表示。如:

The rich are not always happy.

3) 用于表示发明物的单数名词前。如:

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

4) 表示一个整体中的某个部分。如:

He hit Tom on the nose.

The driver always sits in the front of the bus.

5) 用于表国家、党派、组织等专用名词前。如:

the People's Republic of China, the United Nations, the United States of America, the Communist Party of China, etc.

6) 表计量单位。如: by the hour, by the yard, etc.

7) 固定短语: in the morning (afternoon, evening), in the east, on the right, in the end, on the other hand (另一方面), on the contrary (相反), by the way (顺便……), in the distance (在远处), on the radio (广播中), on the phone (通过电话), at the moment (此刻), in the day (在白天), all the year round (一年到头) 等。

【典例巧解】

(2004, 全国) When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.

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

思路: 本题考查的是冠词和名词的基本用法。根据时间状语从句, 得知对方已在那家旅馆住过, 下次不要再去了, 可以在说话人家为对方安排一张床铺。所以前者是特指, 后者是泛指, 且有数量“一”的概念。

答案: A

点评: 本题易误选 C。原因是将旅馆理解为泛指, 而把我的公寓理解为特指。

【活学活用】

2. He stands up for _____ oppressed.

A. the; B. a C. an D. 不填

3. I don't like talking on _____ telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters.

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

4. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg.

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

考点链接(3): 零冠词(不用冠词)

方法规律: 零冠词主要适用于以下情况。

1) 不可数名词前。

2) man 当“人类”讲时。

3) 称呼语、头衔的名词前。如:

What's this, Mother?

My uncle is principal of the No. 1 Middle School.

4) turn + 职务。如:

After he had worked in a factory for three years, he turned teacher. (= he became a teacher.)

5) 节日、季节、月份、星期前。

6) 学科前。

7) 独立主格结构中的名词前。如:

The teacher came in, book in hand.

8) 位于 as 引导的让步状语从句句首的名词前。如:

Leader as he is, he keeps close to others.

9) 名词前已有 this, that, my, your, whose, some, any, no, each, every, either, neither 等代词。

10) 表泛指的名词复数前。

11) 固定短语: go to school, go to church, go to bed, go to hospital, go to college, go to work, watch TV, leave school (毕业), make use of (利用), make room (腾地儿), in ink, in pencil (用铅笔), in bed, in prison (坐牢), in trouble, in danger, in class (课上), at night, at noon, at work, at table (就餐), on TV, on foot, by bus, by hand (手工), out of question (没问题), from morning till night, from east to west, heart and soul (全心全意), hand in hand (手拉手), side by side (并排), face to face 等。

【典例巧解】

(2001, 全国) The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.

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

思路: wool 是物质名词, 不可数, 因此不用加冠词。sweater 是可数名词, 前应有冠词。

答案: B

点评: 此题易误选 A 或 D, 原因是对题意理解不够。

【活学活用】

5. _____ terrible weather we've been having these days!

A. How a B. What a C. How D. What

6. She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.

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

考点链接(4): 名词

方法规律:

1) 名词复数形式的特殊点:

a. 名词复数的不规则变化。如:

child—children, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, man—men, woman—women, mouse—mice, goose—geese, ox—oxen, phenomenon—phenomena.

b. 单、复数同形的名词。如:

sheep, deer, means, fish, Chinese, Japanese, Swiss

c. belief, roof, proof, safe 的复数直接加“s”。

d. hero, tomato, potato, Negro 的复数加“es”。

2) 下列名词常用作不可数名词, 因此没有复数形式, 做主语时谓语动词须用单数形式。

water, weather, work, homework, housework, traffic, trouble, progress, knowledge, news, information, furniture, baggage, harm, advice, clothing, honesty, rice, cloth, paper, fun, coffee, dust, machinery, ice, oil, snow, bread, butter, luck, air, money, etc.

有的词也会有加“s”的形式,但是意思不同了。如: papers(论文、考卷、文件), works(作品、工厂), waters(水域), times(时代、倍数、次数), sands(沙滩), clothes(衣服)等。

3) 名词作定语一般用单数, man, woman 则要与所修饰的名词保持数的一致。如:

the school gate, book shops, a six-year-old boy, men doctors 等。

4) 抽象名词具体化, 即有些不可数名词在表示某种特殊情况时, 可以作可数名词用。这时, 常在名词前加上形容词或某种说明。如:

He gave us a big surprise. 他给了我们一个很大的惊喜。

This region produces an excellent wine. 这个地区出产一种优质酒。

He has had a good education. 他受过良好的教育。
a good knowledge of English 对英语的通晓

5) of+抽象名词=形容词。如:

of great use = very useful

of great value = very valuable

【典例巧解】

(2002, 上海春招) For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to a warm _____.

- A. weather B. temperature
C. season D. climate

思路: 近义词辨析是高考中最难的。因为没有固定的规律, 全凭对词的理解和根据句意来选择。weather 是指具体某一天的天气情况; climate 是指某地的平均气温或气候状况。

答案: D

点评: 此题易选 A 或 B, 因为对 climate 的词义不清。

【活学活用】

7. 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

8. There are usually at least two _____ of looking at every question.

- A. means B. directions C. views D. sides



高考

能力闯关

基本能力题

1. (基础题) I've just been informed that _____ had already arrived.

- A. a luggage B. the luggage
C. luggages D. the luggages

2. (基础题) I hope _____ little _____ I've been able to do has been of some use to you.

- A. the; that B. a; what C. the; what D. a; that

3. (基础题) I often have conversations with John on _____ phone while keeping in touch with Tom by _____ letter.

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

4. (易错题) —Tell me, Mike. What's the _____ of the American Civil War?

—Well, is it because the black slaves wanted freedom?

- A. effect B. cause
C. result D. important

5. (易错题) This set of golf clubs was sent by _____.

- A. a friend of my father B. my father friend
C. my father friend's D. a friend of my father's

6. (易错题) —What do you think of _____ film?

—It's _____ most exciting one.

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

7. (基础题) —What _____ shall we need for our mountain climbing?

—Food, clothes, tents and so on.

- A. quantities B. supplies
C. matters D. materials

8. (易错题) She is the only one among the _____ writers who _____ stories for children.

- A. woman; writes B. women; write
C. women; writes D. woman; write

9. (易错题) In 2003, my good friend Zhang Tang became _____ teacher while I turned _____ doctor.

- a. a; a B. a; / C. /; a D. /; /

10. (易错题) You can have _____ second try if you fail _____ first time.

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

11. (易错题) She is always ready to help people in trouble because she thinks it is a _____.

- A. decision B. chance C. pride D. pleasure

12. (基础题) T. P. R. has proved to be an effective _____ foreign languages are taught.

- A. road B. way C. path D. course

13. (基础题) If you want to see a doctor, you'd better fix a date with him ahead of time. That's a common _____ in the USA.

- A. sense B. practice C. rule D. reality

14. (经典题) _____ he saw at the time was not the same as he had left 50 years before.

- A. The China B. China C. A China D. So China

15. (经典题) _____ came that Dr. Chen would drop in on his way here to have _____ with us.

- A. The word; a word B. Words; words
C. A word; the word D. Word; a word

16. (基础题) Higher temperatures turning the large ice sheet to

water would cause _____ rise in sea levels worldwide and change _____ weather on earth.

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

17. (基础题) The public were kept in the _____ about the deal. Everyone was very angry.

A. shade B. air C. distance D. dark

18. (经典题) I came at the _____ of Mr. Smith to help him finish the work.

A. require B. remark C. demand D. request

19. (经典题) After a _____ of more than one hundred years, Hong Kong returned to her motherland at last.

A. connection B. separation
C. leave D. vacation

20. (经典题) Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it at her first _____.

A. attention B. purpose C. attempt D. desire

综合能力题

完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 21~40 各题所给的四个选项选出最佳选项。

Learn and Earn

Charlie and Jackie joined a wholesale company together just after graduation. They both worked very hard.

After several years, the boss made Jackie sales manager but Charlie 21 a salesman. One day Charlie could not 22 it any more. He handed in his resignation letter (辞职信) to the boss and complained that the boss did not 23 hard-working employees, but only raised those who tried to please him. He thought that it was really 24.

The boss knew that Charlie had spared no 25 for the company all these years, but in order to help Charlie to realize the 26 between him and Jackie, the boss asked Charlie to do the 27: "Go and find out if there is anyone selling watermelons in the market." Charlie went, returned and 28 said, "Yes." The boss asked, "How much per kg?" Charlie went back to the market to ask and returned to 29, "\$12 per kg."

The boss told Charlie that he would ask Jackie the 30 question. Jackie went, returned and said, "Boss, only one person selling watermelons. \$12 per kg, \$100 for 10 kg. He has a 31 of 340 melons. On the table are 58 melons, and every melon weighs about 15 kg, 32 from the South two days ago. They are fresh, red and of good 33."

Charlie was 34 and he realized the difference between himself and Jackie. He decided not to 35 but to learn from Jackie.

My dear friends, you know, a more 36 person is more observant, thinks more and understands in 37. For the

same matter, he sees several years ahead, 38 you see only tomorrow. The difference between a year and a day is 365 times, so how could you 39?

Think: how far have you seen ahead in your life? How 40 are you?

21. A. made B. became C. remained D. kept

22. A. take B. do C. get D. put

23. A. enjoy B. meet C. repay D. value

24. A. unusual B. unfair C. careless D. selfless

25. A. rest B. trouble C. effect D. effort

26. A. competition B. relationship

C. difference D. distance

27. A. following B. finding

C. shopping D. searching

28. A. still B. again C. even D. only

29. A. offer B. answer C. remind D. repeat

30. A. difficult B. familiar C. same D. simple

31. A. total B. lot C. pile D. number

32. A. taken B. come C. bought D. heard

33. A. value B. quality C. condition D. shape

34. A. struck B. moved C. puzzled D. encouraged

35. A. stay B. stop C. work D. leave

36. A. important B. intelligent

C. successful D. hard-working

37. A. time B. depth C. need D. common

38. A. while B. though C. unless D. since

39. A. see B. think C. know D. win

40. A. hopeful B. thoughtful C. helpful D. meaningful

短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Abby,

I want to ask you for your advice.

When I leave the school, I want to be an 41. _____

engineer. For years I have interested in 42. _____

engineering. I have made tools at home and 43. _____

have written articles for magazines. My

father said that engineering is not a suitable 44. _____

subject to a girl to study. 45. _____

He wants me study geography. However, I 46. _____

have not interested in this subject at all. I 47. _____

tried to read books on it, and I was so 48. _____



boring. What should I do? I respect my father's judgement and experience, so I don't think he understands me.

● 高考预测试题 ●

51. (新编题) There is a constant flow of people from the countryside into the cities, eager for the _____ of modern society.
A. benefits B. goods C. pleasures D. possessions
52. (新编题) Let us suppose that you are in _____ position of _____ parent. Would you allow your child to do such a thing?
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
53. (新编题) —If you accept this job, you will earn \$10,000 a month and be provided with a house and a new car.
—Your _____ is inviting, but I'm not interested in the job.
A. help B. offer C. explanation D. excuse
54. (新编题) She is _____ success, _____ woman as she is.
A. a; a B. 不填; a C. a; 不填 D. the; the
55. (新编题) At noon we reached _____ small village, _____ east of the town.
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; / D. a; an



1. (2002, 上海春招) The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second is rather too small.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
2. (2003, 全国春招) There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side.
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the
3. (2003, 全国) The manager has got a good business _____ so the company is doing well.
A. idea B. sense C. thought D. thinking
4. (2003, 全国) 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
5. (2003, 北京) —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.
—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.
A. reason B. excuse C. cause D. explanation
6. (2003, 上海) I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays.
A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; the

7. (2004, 北京春招) On _____ news today, there were _____ reports of heavy snow in that area.
A. the; the B. the; 不填
C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the
8. (2004, 北京) _____ ongoing division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country.
A. The; 不填 B. The; a C. An; the D. An; 不填
9. (2004, 全国) If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____.
A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices
10. (2004, 江苏) Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.
A. the; 不填 B. a; 不填 C. a; the D. 不填; the
11. (2004, 浙江) The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage.
A. the; 不填 B. an; the C. 不填; the D. an; a
12. (2004, 福建) It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen.
A. a; the B. a; a
C. the; a D. 不填; 不填
13. (2004, 湖北) Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.
A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance
14. (2004, 湖北) There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.
A. a; that B. a; when
C. the; that D. the; when
15. (2004, 天津) When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.
A. 不填; a B. 不填; the C. a; the D. the; the
16. (2004, 重庆) The most important thing about cotton in history is _____ part that it played in _____ Industrial Revolution.
A. 不填; 不填 B. the; 不填
C. the; the D. a; the
17. (2004, 湖南) For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence.
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; 不填 D. the; 不填
18. (2004, 上海) The environmentalists said wild goats' _____ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.
A. escape B. absence
C. attendance D. appearance

专题二 代词和数词



高考 命题聚焦

• 常考考点

1. 人称代词, 物主代词, 疑问代词, 指示代词
2. 不定代词, 否定代词和 it 的用法
3. 基数词与序数词的使用



高考 命题点

代词的用法较复杂, 使用频率也高, 是高考试题中的一个重点。对人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词和不定代词的考查常替换出现。近年的热点有不定代词, 引导名词性从句的 what 以及代词 it 的用法等。此外尚有 one, ones, that, those 等替代词的用法。设置特定的语境, 对代词数、性、格的变化进行考查仍会是高考的热点, 轮番出现在单项填空、完形填空和短文改错等题型中。

英语中的代词纷繁复杂, 看似简单, 但在应用中实在难以掌握。有鉴于此, 我们在复习中应注意掌握其规律, 把握各自的特点。



高考题型 马解马练

考点链接(1): 人称代词的用法

方法规律:

1) 在句中作主语, 用主格; 在句中作宾语, 则用宾格。

2) 在句中作表语, 常用主格。如:

—Who broke the window?

—It was I. (一谁打碎了窗户? 一是我把窗户打碎的。)

强调句中强调的是主语, 故用主格。)

3) 两个或三个以上的人称代词并列时, 其顺序是:

单数—you, she and I; you and I; he and I (单数时, I 总是放在后面。)

复数—we, you and they; we and you; you and they (复数时, we 总是放在前面。)

【典例巧解】

(2004, 全国) I like _____ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright.

- A. this B. that C. it D. one

思路: 本题主要考查 it 的用法。it 在句中指代 (in the autumn) when the weather is clear and bright. 除此外 like 是及物动词, 须接宾语。此处的 it 指模糊的情形、环境、状况, 符合惯用

法。1998 年, 全国高考题曾出现过类似的题目 "I hate it when people talk with their mouths full."

答案: C

点评: 本题易误选 A, 原因是概念不清。it 常常替代动词不定式、动名词、从句 (主语从句或宾语从句) 作形式主语或形式宾语。

【活学活用】

1. It was _____ who did it, but it was _____ that we are talking about.

- A. he; her B. him; she C. him; her D. he; she

考点链接(2): 反身代词

方法规律:

1) 用作宾语、表语或主语和宾语的同位语。如:

① He has hurt himself. (作宾语)

② I'm not quite myself today. (作表语)

③ She herself cooked the chicken for you. (作主语 she 的同位语)

④ You'd better asked the teacher herself. (herself 宾语 teacher 的同位语)

2) 含有反身代词的短语:

by oneself = alone (独自), for oneself = on one's own (独自; 为自己), of itself (自动地)

be oneself (显得自然, 处于正常状态), blame oneself (自责), come to oneself (苏醒), devote oneself to (献身于; 专心于), dress oneself in (穿...衣), enjoy oneself (玩得愉快), help oneself to (自行取用), learn sth. by oneself (自学), make oneself at home (别客气), seat oneself (坐下)。

【典例巧解】

The few people who know the answer include _____.

- A. you and I B. you and myself
C. ourselves D. you and me

思路: 本题考查人称代词和反身代词的区别。人称代词主格作主语, 宾格作宾语, 反身代词作同位语。根据句子结构看, 动词 include 缺少宾语, 因此选 D。

答案: D

点评: 本题易受母语干扰选 B, 因句子意思是“那几个知道的人包括你和我自己”。高考复习中要注意中英文的表达差别。

【活学活用】

2. The candle went out _____.

- A. by oneself B. of itself C. in itself D. beside itself

3. He _____ on being a learned man.

- A. does not pride himself B. himself does not pride
C. does not himself pride D. does not pride him

考点链接(3):指示代词

方法规律:

1) this (these)—近指(=here), that (those)—远指(=there)。

2) this, these 可替代上文所提到的事情,以避免重复。如:

The population in China is larger than that in France.

The pears in the box are much better than those on the table.

3) those 还可以指代人,但 that 却不可。如:

Those who want to go to the Great Wall may sign here.

【典例巧解】

No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labour.

- A. one B. that C. what D. those

思路:本题考查代词的用法,检验考生能否正确使用代词的能力。题中 bread 为不可数名词,则排除选项 A、D; what 意为……的东西,不合题意和句法。

答案:B

【活学活用】

4. Modern schools are far better than _____ of a century ago.

- A. one B. ones C. those D. that

考点链接(4):不定代词

方法规律:

注意下列不定代词的含义和用法

1) both / all

Both of them can't speak English. (他们两个不是都会讲英语。both... not / not both 部分否定)

All goes well (一切进展顺利, all 指物用单数, 指人用复数)

2) some / any

We hope to fly to the moon some day. (some 指“某一”相当于 a certain)

I need some books and she needs some perfume. (修饰可数或不可数名词)

Would you like some tea? (表示建议)

any 多用于否定句、疑问句、条件从句中,有时也可用于肯定句。如:

The question is easy. Any of you can answer it.

3) each / every

each 强调个体概念,可作代词或形容词。every 强调全体的概念,只作形容词,修饰名词。

everyone 不能与 of 短语连用。如:

There are many books on the desk, and each of them is helpful to us.

Every one of the students has finished the composition.

短语: every day 每天, every other day 每隔一天, every few days 每隔几天。

4) either / neither

There are trees and flowers on either side of the road. (指两个中的任何一个)

Neither of them is correct. / Neither is correct. (指两个都不……常与 of 短语连用)

5) none / no one

none 表示三者或三者以上无一个,指人或物。还可用来回答 how many, how much 的问题。

no one 表示“没有人,没有谁”,用来回答 who 的问题。

None of your answers is right.

I know none of them.

— How many donkeys have you seen on the farm?

— None.

6) other / another / the other / the others

other + n. (单、复数)

one ... the other ...

others = other people (or things) some ... others ...

the others = the rest

another + n. (单数,间或复数)

【典例巧解】

(2004, 全国) We needed a new cupboard for the kitchen. So Peter made _____ from some wood we had.

- A. it B. one C. himself D. another

思路: 本题考查不定代词。全句意为: 我们需要为厨房添个橱柜, 所以 Peter 用我们有的木头做了一个。it 应指代上文提出的同一事物。代词 one 替代上文的名词 a cupboard, 但非特指上文提到的同一物。himself 离题意太远, another 指“又一个”的意思, 亦不可。

答案: B

点评: 本题易误选 A, 原因是对于不定代词 one 和 it 的区别没有掌握好, 要加强基础知识的学习和落实。

【活学活用】

5. — Did you go on many of the hiking trips?

— No, _____.

- A. not much B. little at all
C. very few D. only a few

考点链接(5):it用法

方法规律:

1)it在习惯用语中,可以指人。

2)it与one含义上的区别

—Do you still have the red car?

—No, I have sold it. (it指同名同物)

Your dress is nice. I want to buy one. (one指同名异物)

3)注意:it的几个易混句型

(1)It is (=has been)+一段时间+since+主语+动词(过去时)

It is three months since he came to America.

(2)It will be+一段时间+before+从句(指将来)要过很久才……

It won't be long before you regret what you have done.

It was long before... (指过去)过了一段时间才/就……

It was several months before he was able to be fit for the job.

(3)It was+时间点+when从句

It was really nearly lunch time when we got back to work.

(4)It is / was 被强调部分 + that (强调句)

It was only last summer that I entered the college.

(5)It is / was ... after + 从句,表示……之后多久

It was three years after he joined the army.

(6)It wasn't until ... that + 从句,表示直到……才

It wasn't until midnight that he came back home.

【典例巧解】

—He was nearly drowned once.

—When was _____?

—_____ was in 1998 when he was in middle school.

A. that; It B. this; This C. this; It D. that; This

思路:第一个空,表示前边提到的一件事情并且已经过去,可用that或it,不能用this,这就去掉了B和C。第二个空是考it代表时间,when引导定语从句。

答案:A

【活学活用】

6. There is only one watch of this type in the shop. I want to buy _____ for her.

A. it B. one C. the one D. another

7. The Walkman you bought is more expensive than _____.

A. that B. my own one C. my one D. that one

考点链接(6):关于数词

方法规律:

1)序数词常与定冠词the连用,如果加不定冠词a,则表示“又一次”的含义。

I'll tell him why I took a second book.

2)基数词与序数词连用时,通常序数词在前,基数词在后。如:

The first twenty pages are well written.

3)编号表达法,如:Lesson Eleven = the eleven lesson

4)时间表示法。

5)倍数的表示法。

【典例巧解】

(2003,北京)He did it _____ it took me.

A. one-third a time

B. one-third time

C. the one-third time

D. one-third the time

思路:本题考查在特定语境中对句子结构的把握。句子结构是:He did it _____ (时间状语)+定语从句,后半部分的定语从句是一个句型:it takes / took sb. (some time) to do sth. 这里的“多少时间”就是所要填的空。

答案:D

【活学活用】

8. It is not rare in _____ that people in _____ fifties are going to university for further education.

A. 1990s; the

B. the 1990s; /

C. the 1990s; their

D. 1990s; their



高考
能力闯关

基本能力题

单项填空

1. (基础题)—It was my daughter Mary and his daughter Linda who did it.

—That was why I blamed you as much as _____.

A. he

B. him

C. his

D. them

2. (基础题)—Who is making so much noise outside?

—_____ the children.

A. It is

B. They are

C. That is

D. There are

3. (基础题)Don't worry. There's a train at 11:30 and _____ at 12:50. _____ train will get you to Oxford in time for the meeting.

A. one; Either

B. the one; Neither

C. one; Both

D. the one; Any

4. (基础题)_____ people in developing countries are starving. Let's do something to help them.

A. Million of

B. Millions

C. Millions of

D. Many millions

5. (易错题) If you fail, don't be discouraged. Try it _____ time.
A. the second B. a second C. a next D. more
6. (易错题) Although I was very busy, I would go back home and stay with my family _____.
A. every other week B. every one week
C. every other weeks D. every a few weeks
7. (经典题) I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.
A. everything B. anything
C. something D. nothing
8. (经典题)—Where can I tie the horse?
—Oh, you can tie it to _____ of the trees.
A. both B. every C. either D. each
9. (基础题) These pens are very good. Would you like to buy _____?
A. that B. it C. ones D. one
10. (基础题) For quite _____ students, their teacher's advice is more important than _____ of their parents'.
A. few; one B. a few; that
C. a little; some D. a lot; those
11. (基础题) The apples here are much better than _____ under the table.
A. ones B. those C. these D. that
12. (基础题) _____ present at the meeting were against the plan that a building would be put up there.
A. This B. Those C. That D. These
13. (易错题)—Excuse me, but can you tell me which road I should take to the post office?
—_____ of the four streets will do.
A. Any B. Neither C. No one D. Every
14. (基础题) When he moved to Germany in _____, he was already in _____.
A. the fifties; his sixty B. fifties; his sixties
C. the fifties; his sixties D. fifty; sixty
15. (基础题) I want to get _____ these apples. They look pretty good.
A. two dozen of B. two dozens of
C. two dozen D. two dozens
16. (经典题) If you can dream _____, you can do _____.
A. one; it B. it; one C. one; one D. it; it
17. (经典题) Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any C. that D. those
18. (经典题)—Which of these two ties will you take?
—I'll take _____, to give a change sometimes.
A. either B. neither C. all D. both
19. (经典题) Tom's mother kept telling him to study hard, but _____ didn't help.
A. it B. he C. which D. she
20. (经典题) When you are reading fast, your eyes will be one or

two word groups ahead of _____ your mind is taking in.
A. one B. the others C. the one D. others

综合能力题

完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Mrs. Brown had just finished cooking when she heard a knock on the door. She was surprised 21 the postman and the milkman had already been there, and she wasn't 22 any visitors. She went into the 23 room and, pulling the curtain back a little, and looked out of the window to see who 24 was. A man was standing on the steps 25 the front door.

He was a tall, 26 man wearing an old army coat and a big black hat pulled forward 27 his eyes, so it was difficult to see his face clearly. His shoes, Mrs. Brown 28, were old and dirty. He 29 a small, black box in one hand.

30 she looked at him, Mrs. Brown remembered the 31 she had read in the newspapers about old ladies who opened the door to 32, and were hit on the head and had all their things 33. She felt rather 34. "I'm not going to open the door," she 35 to herself. "36 I don't, perhaps he'll think there is no one in and go away." She let the curtain 37 back into place and 38. The man looked 39 himself quickly, put his hand into his pocket, took out his 40 and began to try them one by one in the front door.

21. A. when B. since C. because D. while
22. A. waiting B. expecting C. hoping D. wishing
23. A. side B. front C. back D. dark
24. A. he B. she C. it D. that
25. A. pointing B. leading C. looking D. knocking
26. A. broad shoulder B. broaded shoulder
C. broaded shouldered D. broad shouldered
27. A. in B. over C. along D. at
28. A. noticed B. watched C. thought D. looked
29. A. held B. took C. carried D. brought
30. A. Once B. As C. Though D. Before
31. A. people B. letters C. pictures D. stories
32. A. friends B. men C. strangers D. relatives
33. A. robbed B. stolen C. searched D. taken
34. A. pleased B. excited C. frightened D. sad
35. A. said B. thought C. spoke D. talked
36. A. If B. When C. As D. While
37. A. pull B. fall C. drop D. get
38. A. noticed B. hid C. watched D. stared
39. A. round B. at C. for D. after
40. A. keys B. knives C. pens D. tools

短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作

出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Editor,

One day I go to the market and found many beautiful bird in cages on sale. I heard two young men talked. One said, "I caught eight birds like these last Sunday, but no a single one was alive the next morning." Oh, God! The birds are being killed. The number reduces year to year. Birds, like other animals, are our friends. It kill a lot of insects and make our nature beautifully. So we must do something to protect them on being killed. It hoped that you can help protect them.

高考预测题

51. The old lady was the only person that died in the accident. _____ else was rescued by the policemen.
A. Everyone B. Every one C. Anyone D. Someone
52. —What kind of food would you like to eat?
— _____ but Japanese.
A. Something B. Everything
C. Anything D. Nothing
53. Bill bought three books, _____ in German, _____ in Chinese and _____ in English.
A. one; another; the third
B. one; the other; a third
C. the first; the other; the third
D. one; the other; another
54. The medicine is on sale _____. You can get it at any chemist's.
A. anywhere B. somewhere C. nowhere D. everywhere



1. (2002, 上海) Since you have repaired my TV set, _____ is no need for me to buy a new one.
A. it B. there C. this D. that
2. (2003, 全国) —There's coffee and tea; you can have _____.
—Thanks.
A. either B. each C. one D. it
3. (2003, 上海) Shanghai is really a fascinating city and we've de-

cided to stay for _____ two weeks.

- A. another B. other C. the other D. other's
4. (2003, 上海) The house rent is expensive. I've got about half the space I had at home and I'm paying _____ here.
A. as three times much B. as much three times
C. much as three times D. three times as much
5. (2004, 全国) —Do you like _____ here?
—Oh, yes. The air, the weather, the way of life. Everything is so nice.
A. this B. these C. that D. it
6. (2004, 江苏) I will never know what was on his mind at the time, nor will _____.
A. anyone B. anyone else
C. no one D. no one else
7. (2004, 天津) I got the story from Tom and _____ people who had worked with him.
A. every other B. many others
C. some other D. other than
8. (2004, 天津) It is easy to do the repair. _____ you need is a hammer and some nails.
A. Something B. All C. Both D. Everything
9. (2004, 浙江) We had three sets of garden tools and we seemed to have no use for _____.
A. none B. either C. any D. each
10. (2004, 湖南) Playing tricks on others is _____ we should never do.
A. anything B. something C. everything D. nothing
11. (2004, 福建) —Which of the three ways shall I take to the village?
— _____ way as your please.
A. Each B. Every C. Any D. Either
12. (2004, 北京) I invited Joe and Linda to dinner, but _____ of them came.
A. neither B. either C. none D. both
13. (2004, 上海) I had to buy _____ these books because I didn't know which was the best.
A. both B. none C. neither D. all
14. (2004, 辽宁) I have done much of the work. Could you please finish _____ in two days?
A. the rest B. the other C. another D. the others
15. (2004, 重庆) I intended to compare notes with a friend, but unfortunately _____ couldn't spare me even one minute.
A. they B. one C. who D. it
16. (2004, 重庆) —One week's time has been wasted.
—I can't believe we did all that work for _____.
A. sometime B. nothing
C. everything D. anything
17. (2004, 广东) She doesn't know anyone here. She has got _____ to talk to.
A. anyone B. someone C. everyone D. no one