



JIUZHOU 九州英才
TALENTS

新课标

考 题 大 观

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年真题

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年模拟

1

年预测

高考英语

主编◆刘 强

北京出版集团公司
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主编 刘 强

本册主编：黄寿鹏

本册编者：朱小丹 郝喜斌 赵永梅

何彦君 张伟雄 陈四宝

徐明霞 王晓斌 李永海



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KAOTI DAGUAN GAKAO YINGYU

刘强 主编

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第一部分 单项填空

专题一 名词

真题精选精析

考点1 词义辨析

1. (2009 安徽, 31) China has got a good _____ for fighting against the flu with its careful and smooth organization.

A. reputation 名声 B. influence 影响
C. impression 印象 D. knowledge 知识

解析: A reputation “名声”, influence “影响”, impression “印象”, knowledge “知识”。

句意: 中国因用其细心且平稳的组织来抗击流感而拥有好名声。

2. (2009 山东, 29) —He says that my new car is a _____ of money.

—Don't you think those words are just sour grapes?
A. lack 缺乏 B. load 负担 C. question 问题 D. waste 浪费

解析: D waste “浪费”。句意: ——他说我新买的车纯粹是浪费钱。——你不觉得那不过是吃不到葡萄反而说葡萄酸吗?

3. (2009 浙江, 6) The system has been designed to give students quick and easy _____ to the digital resources of the library.

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

解析: A 句意: 设计这个系统是为了让学生快速便捷地使用图书馆的数字资源。access 在此处意为“接近、进入或使用的方法、手段”; passage 意为“通过, 通道”; way “方式, 方法”, approach 意为“接近, 逼近, 方法”。

4. (2009 陕西, 20) From their _____ on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city.

A. stage 舞台 B. position 位置
C. condition 条件 D. situation 形势

解析: B 考查名词词义辨析。stage 意为“舞台, 时期, 阶段”, position 意为“位置”; condition 意为“条件, 情况”; situation 意为“形势, 情况, 情景”。根据句意“从电视塔顶部的位置, 游客们可以更好地欣赏到这个城市的景色”, 故选 B 项。

5. (2008 江苏, 28) —Why do you suggest we buy a new machine?

—Because the old one has been damaged _____.

A. beyond reach B. beyond repair
C. beyond control D. beyond description

解析: B 句意: ——你为什么建议我们买台新机器? ——因为旧的坏得不能修了。beyond reach “无法够到”; beyond repair “无法修理”; beyond control “无法控制”; beyond description “无法形容”。

6. (2008 安徽, 24) To save some of the human languages before they are forgotten, the students in our school started a discussion “Save Our _____”.

A. Sky B. Life
C. Arts D. Voices

解析: D 句意: 为了使人类的一些语言不被忘记, 我们学校的学生举办了一个“拯救我们的声音”的讨论会。根据 human languages 可知这次活动与声音相关。

7. (2008 山东, 34) I bought a dress for only 10 dollars in a sale; it was a real _____.



- A. exchange B. bargain
C. trade D. business

解析: B 由“only 10 dollars”可知这条裙子非常便宜。a real bargain“真是便宜货”。

8. (2008 福建, 32) What's the _____ of having a public open space where you can't eat, drink or even simply hang out for a while?
A. sense B. matter
C. case D. opinion

解析: A What's the sense of doing sth.? “做某事的意义是什么?” matter“事情, 麻烦”, case“情况, 案例”, opinion“观点, 意见”, 均和句意不符。句意: 拥有一个不能吃、不能喝, 甚至都不能散会儿步的公共开放空间又有什么意义呢?

9. (2008 天津, 11) Most air pollution is caused by the burning of _____ like coal, gas and oil.
A. fuels B. articles
C. goods D. products

解析: A fuel 意为“燃料”, 在此处表示种类, 是可数名词, 根据下文所列举的“煤炭、天然气和石油”可知。article“文章; 物品, 物件等”, goods“货物”, product“产品”。

10. (2007 福建, 31) —You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?
—Taking plenty of exercise every day.
A. power B. strength
C. force D. energy

解析: D 句意: ——你总是精力充沛。能告诉我其中的秘密吗? ——每天进行大量的锻炼。full of energy“充满活力, 精力充沛”。power“能力, 体力, 智力”; strength“体力, 力气”; force“权力, 武力”; energy“精力, 活力”。

考点 2 固定搭配

11. (2009 福建, 29) The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public without any _____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009.
A. delay B. effort
C. schedule D. consideration

解析: A without any delay“毫不耽搁地, 立刻”。句意: 世卫组织在 2009 年 4 月墨西哥爆发 H1N1 病毒时立刻向公众提出警告。effort“努力”, schedule“时刻表”, consideration“考虑”。

12. (2009 天津, 1) I'm trying to break the _____ of getting up too late.
A. tradition B. convenience
C. habit D. leisure

解析: C break the habit 意为“改掉……的习惯”。tradition“传统”, convenience“方便”, leisure“闲暇”。

13. (2008 江苏, 25) —I can't repair these until tomorrow, I'm afraid.
—That's OK, there's _____.
A. no problem B. no wonder
C. no doubt D. no hurry

解析: D 句意: ——恐怕, 我得到明天才能修理这些。——好的, 不必着急。no problem“没问题”; no wonder“难怪”; no doubt“毫无疑问”; no hurry“不忙, 不必着急”。

14. (2008 山东, 32) I began to feel _____ in the new school when I saw some familiar faces.
A. at home B. at heart
C. at will D. at sight

解析: A be/feel at home“感觉舒适自在, 无拘束”; at heart“在内心里, 在本质上”; at will“任意, 随意”; at sight“一见(就)”。

15. (2008 天津, 15) At the railway station, the mother waved goodbye to her daughter until the train was _____.
A. out of sight B. out of reach
C. out of order D. out of place

解析: A out of sight“看不见, 不在视线范围之内”。根据题意“在火车站, 妈妈向女儿挥手告别, 直到火车看不见了为止”可选择出正确答案。out of reach“够不着”; out of order“没有秩序的, 坏了的”; out of place“不在恰当/合适的地方”。



二 模拟试题演练

1. (2010 预测题) In previous times, when fresh meat was in short _____, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.
A. store B. provision
C. reserve D. supply
2. (2010 预测题) We believe that _____ to a free trade destroy wealth and benefit no one in the long run.
A. barriers B. attempts
C. administration D. procedures
3. (2010 预测题) Parents make many _____ for their children, which in turn creates children's farther emotional dependence on them.
A. criteria 标准
B. sacrifices 牺牲
C. assessments 评估
D. regulations 规则
4. (2010 浙江舟山中学) The world around us has changed a lot. Nowadays the Internet provides easy _____ to various kinds of information.
A. way B. access
C. entrance D. means
5. (2010 天津南开中学) She is in a poor _____ of health, which worries her mother a lot.
A. position B. situation
C. state 状态
D. condition
6. (2010 安徽江南十校) —Jack, what do you think of the event which not only promoted _____ of world hunger, but raised a lot of money to help those poor children?
—That's great.
A. contribution B. direction
C. awareness D. loneliness
7. (2009 山东青岛质检) According to news reports, personal _____ of guns in the USA causes a lot of trouble.
A. wealth B. possession
C. matter D. problem
8. (2009 天津十二区县联考) Almost all job applicants are determined to leave a good _____ on a potential employer.
A. experience
B. impression
C. reputation
D. reflection
9. (2009 浙江嘉兴一中一模) —I bought this MP4 for only 300 yuan.
—You really got a wonderful _____.
A. price B. value
C. bargain D. gift
10. (2009 安徽合肥质检) The financial crisis has put the world economy in a difficult _____.
A. occasion B. condition
C. evaluation D. situation
11. (2009 浙江杭州质检) Nowadays, few people form the habit of keeping a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____.
A. drop B. lack
C. absence D. failure
12. (2009 安徽安庆二模) In our school, every student has free _____ to the library.
A. right B. chance
C. access D. use
13. (2009 山东滨州一模) We should look up to him as a shining example of _____ to duty.
A. devotion 忠于职守
B. privilege
C. responsibility
D. burden 负担
14. (2009 山东潍坊一模) The two parties held the talk in a friendly _____ and reached an agreement.
A. atmosphere B. state
C. situation D. phenomenon
15. (2009 福建厦门一模) —What do you think of the project put forward by the Blacks?
—Considering its real _____, it will be well worth putting into practice. I suppose.



- A. reward B. prize
C. cost D. value
16. (2009 辽宁大连双基) It is a great C for a person to be able to drive when he is seeking a job.
A. advantage B. chance
C. benefit D. fortune
17. (2009 安徽合肥质检) —Oh, you haven't read my e-mail?

- Sorry, I haven't had any C to the computer these days.
A. aids B. basis
C. access D. beliefs
18. (2009 山东聊城一模) Success in money is not always a good AD of success in life.
A. level B. medium
C. phenomenon D. criterion



模拟试题演练参考答案

1. 解析: D 句意: 在过去, 当鲜肉供给不足时, 许多家庭养鸽子以供食用。in short supply 供给不足, 不宽裕; in store 储备着, 备有; provision 供应, 供应量, 不与 in 搭配; in reserve 储备, 留以备用。
2. 解析: A 句意: 我们认为从长远来看, 自由贸易壁垒会摧毁财富, 对谁都没益处。attempt 努力; administration 管理, procedure 程序, 手续; 均不合题意。barrier 壁垒。
3. 解析: B 句意: 父母为孩子做出了许多的牺牲, 而这种牺牲反过来让他们的孩子在感情上更加依赖他们。criteria 标准; sacrifices 牺牲, make many sacrifices 为固定词组, “做出牺牲”; assessments 评估, 评价; regulations 规则, 规章。
4. 解析: B 句意: 我们周围的世界变化很大。现在互联网给我们提供了便捷的了解各种信息的途径。access to 意为“接近或使用……的机会、途径”, 符合句意。entrance to 意为“……的入口”; means to 意为“……的方法, 手段”。
5. 解析: C position 位置, 职位; situation 位置, 形势; state 状态, in a good/poor state of... 表示“处于好/坏的状态”, 是固定词组; condition 条件, 状况; 常用于 in good condition, 无冠词修饰。
6. 解析: C 句意: ——杰克, 你认为那项不仅可以提高人们对世界饥饿现象的认识, 还可以为帮助那些贫困的孩子们集资的项目怎样? ——非常棒。contribution 贡献; direction 指示, 方向; awareness 意识, 认识; loneliness 孤独。
7. 解析: B 句意: 根据新闻报道, 在美国私人拥有枪支引起了很多麻烦。wealth “财富, 财产”; possession “拥有, 占有”; matter “问题, 物质”; problem “问题”, 由句意可知, B 项符合题意。
8. 解析: B experience “经历, 经验”; impression “印象”; reputation “名声”; reflection “反映”。由句

意可知, B 项符合题意。

9. 解析: C price “价格”; value “价值; 重要性”, bargain “便宜货”; gift “礼物; 天赋”; a wonderful bargain “以极其便宜的价格购得之物(通常指值钱的东西)”。由句意可知, C 项符合题意。
10. 解析: D occasion “场合, 时机, 机会”; condition “情况, 条件”; evaluation “评价”; situation “形势, 情况, 局面”。本句中 situation 作“局面”讲。
11. 解析: D 句意: 现在, 几乎没人有在家里存放蜡烛以防断电应急的习惯。power failure “断电”。
12. 解析: C access to sth./sb. “(使用某物或者接近某人的) 机会或权力; (接近或进入某地的) 方法; 通路”。
13. 解析: A devotion to duty “忠于职守”。privilege “特权”; responsibility “责任”; burden “负担”, 均和句意不符。
14. 解析: A atmosphere “气氛; 氛围”; state “状态”; situation “情形; 形势”; phenomenon “现象”。由句意可知, 会谈应该是“在友好的气氛中进行”, 故 A 项正确。
15. 解析: D reward “报答; 报偿; 酬劳”; prize “奖品”; cost “成本; 费用”; value “价值; 重要性”。由句意可知, D 项符合题意。
16. 解析: A advantage “有利条件, 有利因素, 优势”; chance “机会”; benefit “利益; 好处”; fortune “机会; 运气”。由句意可知, A 项符合题意。
17. 解析: C access to sth./sb. “(使用某物或者接近某人的) 机会或权力; (接近或进入某地的) 方法, 通路”。其他三项无此用法。
18. 解析: D level “水平”; medium “媒介, 手段, 方法, 工具”; phenomenon “现象”; criterion “(批评、判断等的) 标准, 准则”。由句意可知, D 项符合题意。



专题二 冠 词

真题精选精析

考点 1 定冠词和不定冠词

1. (2009 全国 II, 14) What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting.

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

解析: D 句意: 我需要的是一本讲解油画基本知识的书。第一空填入不定冠词, 表示泛指; 第二空填入定冠词, 在这里 the ABC of sth. 表示“……的入门知识”。

2. (2009 浙江, 2) I don't understand what the engineer means, but I've got _____ rough idea of _____ project plan.

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

解析: D 句意: 我不理解这位工程师的意思是什么, 但我对这项工程计划有了大致的了解。a rough idea 意为“大致的想法或了解”, 此处的 idea 是可数名词, 表泛指, 第二个空应为特指, 所以用定冠词 the。

3. (2009 辽宁, 26) This area experienced _____ heaviest rainfall in _____ month of May.

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

解析: C heaviest 为形容词最高级, 所以第一个空填定冠词 the; 第二个空后的 month 与介词 of 后的 May 为同位关系, 表特指, 所以也应填 the。故正确答案为 C 项。

4. (2009 北京, 33) The biggest whale is _____ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 meters long—the height of _____ 9-story building.

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

解析: D 句意: 最大的鲸鱼是蓝鲸, 能长到 29 米长, 是一座九层建筑物的高度。the 加名词表一类事物, the blue whale 指蓝鲸, 第二个空泛指一座九层高的建筑, 故选 D 项。

5. (2008 辽宁, 24) My neighbor asked me to go for _____ walk, but I don't think I've got _____ energy.

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

解析: D 句意: 我的邻居邀请我去散步, 但我认为我已经连散步的力气都没有了。注意题干中 ask sb. for a walk 是固定短语, 表示“邀请某人散步”, 后半句补充完整是 I don't think I've got the energy to go for a walk, 所以 energy 是特指“去散步的力气”。A、B、C 三项均属冠词误用。

6. (2007 浙江, 4) I like _____ color of your skirt. It is _____ good match for your blouse.

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

解析: C 句意: 我喜欢你裙子的颜色。它和你的衬衫搭配得非常好。第一个空用 the, 特指裙子的颜色; 第二个空用 a, 表泛指, 指一种非常好的搭配。

考点 2 冠词的特殊用法

7. (2009 安徽, 21) We can never expect _____ bluer sky unless we create _____ less polluted world.

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

解析: A 句意: 如果我们不能创造一个污染更少的世界, 我们就永远不能期盼一片更蓝的天空。此处都用不定冠词, 表示泛指。

8. (2009 陕西, 6) What _____ pity that you couldn't be there to receive _____ prize!



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

解析: C What a pity that... 为固定句型, 意为“……是多么遗憾的一件事啊!”, 另有固定句型“It’s a pity that...”, 故第一空用不定冠词 a; 第二空表特指用定冠词 the。句意为“你不能来这授奖, 真遗憾!” 故选 C 项。

9. (2009 海南、宁夏, 全国 I, 22) Let’s go to _____ cinema—that’ll take your mind off the problem for _____ while.
A. the; the B. the; a
C. a; the D. a; a

解析: B go to the cinema 和 for a while 都是固定词组, 分别表示“去看电影”和“一会儿”。

10. (2008 山东, 21) Students should be encouraged to use _____ Internet as _____ resource.
A. /; a B. /; the
C. the; the D. the; a

解析: D the Internet “因特网”, 表特指, 因此必须加 the; resource 作“(教学)资源, 办法”解, 是可数名词。

考点 3 习语和固定搭配

11. (2008 江苏, 21) We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent.
A. the; the B. /; the
C. the; / D. /; /

解析: B by sea 意为“坐船”, 此时介词 by 和后面的名词之间不加冠词。the continent 是两个人都知道的事物, 要用定冠词 the 表示特指。

12. (2008 浙江, 2) _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head.
A. An; the B. The; the
C. An; / D. The; /

解析: A 句意: 一个苹果从树上掉下来打在他的头上。apple 是可数名词所以应该用 an apple; hit sb. on the head 是固定结构, 常见的动词还有 catch, strike, seize

等, 常见的介词有 on, in, by, 常见的名词有 face, nose, head 等, 此结构中身体部位前要用定冠词 the。

模拟试题演练

1. (2010 预测题) To make _____ matters worse, Mr Green lost his job last year. So the family are struggling to make _____ ends meet.

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

2. (2010 预测题) —What else can we do?
—An international effort is required to cope with _____ urgent need of _____ earthquake victims.

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

3. (2010 预测题) Appointed as _____ ambassador to the UN, he was determined to serve his country _____ heart and soul.

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

4. (2010 北京西城) We had _____ nice dinner after the meeting with _____ dishes of fish, meat, vegetables and dessert.

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

5. (2010 辽宁沈阳) —It seems that westerners seldom give their friends financial help.

—Maybe. For them _____ friendship is mostly _____ matter of providing emotional support and spending time together.

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

6. (2010 河北保定) Our graduation party was _____ success. We sang and dance until it came to _____ end at ten o’clock.

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

7. (2009 山东聊城一模) When the government office building was under _____



fire, the crowd got into _____ panic.

A. /; a

B. the; /

C. a; the

D. the; a

8. (2009 北京东城期末) Have you read _____ today's news? The price of _____ houses has slightly gone down.

A. the; the

B. /; the

C. the; /

D. /; /

9. (2009 山东烟台检测) Hey, please do me _____ favor. I must get some money from _____ ATM machine.

A. the; a

B. a; the

C. the; an

D. a; /

10. (2009 浙江宁波质检) —What do you remember Alexander Graham Bell as?

—As _____ inventor of _____ telephone.

A. an; /

B. the; a

C. the; the

D. /; the

11. (2009 江苏南京调研) Jacques Rogge, _____ president of the IOC, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of _____ Beijing Olympic Games on Aug. 8, 2008.

A. /; the

B. the; the

C. the; /

D. /; /

12. (2009 湖南郴州质检) In China, _____ pressure to pass _____ exams tends to cause lack of students' creativity.

A. /; /

B. the; the

C. the; /

D. /; the

13. (2009 辽宁抚顺模拟) I don't think the experiment is _____ failure. At least we have gained _____ experience for future success.

A. /; the

B. a; the

C. a; /

D. /; /

14. (2009 山东潍坊一模) —My flight was delayed because of _____ heavy rain. —But you are just in _____ time for the discussion.

A. the; a

B. a; the

C. /; /

D. the; /

15. (2009 东北三省四市联考) —What have we got for supper?

—I got _____ huge fish at _____ market opposite our school for only five pounds.

A. the; the

B. a; the

C. the; a

D. a; a

16. (2009 浙江绍兴一中二模) As _____ matter of fact, _____ beauty of _____ nature there made an excellent impression on me.

A. a; the; /

B. a; the; the

C. the; the; /

D. a; /; the

17. (2009 江苏南通调研) While income worry is _____ rather common problem of the aged, loneliness is another problem that _____ aged parents may face.

A. a; /

B. the; /

C. a; the

D. the; the

18. (2009 江苏徐州调研) Graduates of 2009 share _____ fate of entering the work force at a bad time, when the world is sinking deeper into _____ financial crisis.

A. the; the

B. a; the

C. a; /

D. the; a



模拟试题演练参考答案

1. 解析: C 句意: 更糟糕的是, 格林先生去年丢了工作, 所以一家人勉强度日。to make matters worse 为固定短语, 意为“更糟糕的是”; make ends meet 意为“量入为出, 使……收支相抵”, 也是固定短语。

2. 解析: A 句意: ——我们还能做什么? ——处理地震灾民的急需问题需要国际社会的共同努力。根据句意, 第一空和第二空均表特指, 故都用 the。

3. 解析: C 句意: 被任命为联合国大使后, 他决心



- 全心全意地为自己的祖国服务。表示正式的或独一无二的头衔或职位等,在用作宾语、表语、补语或同位语时,其前一般不用冠词;第二空 heart and soul 为固定短语,“全心全意”。
4. 解析:C 句意:会后我们吃了一顿丰盛的晚餐,有鱼,有肉,有蔬菜,还有甜点。根据句意第一空表泛指,且在单数名词前,故用不定冠词 a; dishes 特指那次晚餐上的几道菜,故用定冠词 the。
5. 解析:C 句意:——西方人似乎很少给朋友提供经济援助。——可能是的。对于他们来说,友谊主要是提供情感上的支持并陪伴左右的问题。friendship“友谊”,为不可数名词,表泛指,故用零冠词;第二空 a matter of... 为固定搭配,意为“……的问题”。
6. 解析:B 句意:我们的毕业晚会非常成功。我们唱歌、跳舞到 10 点才结束。第一空考查抽象名词具体化,success 在句中表示“一件成功的事”,故用 a success;第二空 come to an end 为固定搭配,意为“结束,终结”。
7. 解析:A “under+名词”,表示“正在进行……,处于……状态”;under fire 是固定搭配,意为“着火”;get into a panic“陷入恐慌之中”。
8. 解析:D today's news “今天的新闻”,其前不用冠词;houses 复数名词表示泛指,其前不用冠词。故只有 D 项符合题意。
9. 解析:B 第一空是固定词组 do sb. a favor,第二空则表示确指,所以这里选 B 项。
10. 解析:C 第一空表示特指,Alexander Graham Bell 是电话的发明者,所以用定冠词 the,第二空处表示在谈论的发明物,通常用“the+可数名词单数”。
11. 解析:A 在表示头衔或独一无二的职务的名词用做宾语、表语、补语或同位语时前一般不用冠词;后一空处用 the 特指北京奥运会。
12. 解析:C pressure 后有定语 to pass exams 修饰,属特指,所以用定冠词 the; exams 是复数名词表泛指,所以不需要冠词来限定。故只有 C 项符合题意。
13. 解析:C failure 是一个抽象名词,如果仅表示“失败”的概念,是不可数名词;表示具体的失败的人或事,特别是前面出现形容词修饰时,就成了可数名词,前面需要加 a 或者 an。此类名词还有 danger, surprise, pleasure, pity, success, honor, difficulty 等。experience 作“经历”讲时,是可数名词;作“经验”讲时,是不可数名词。由题意可知,C 项符合要求。
14. 解析:D 引起“我的航班延误”的应该是特指的一场大雨,所以第一个空要用定冠词来限定;in time“及时,准时”,固定短语。
15. 解析:B huge fish 有很多,我买的只是其中的一条,所以用不定冠词修饰;market 是指学校对面的一家,属特指,所以用定冠词。
16. 解析:A 第一空 as a matter of fact 为固定短语;第二空 beauty 后有 of 短语修饰,用定冠词表示特指;第三空 nature 是不可数名词,不用冠词表示泛指。
17. 解析:A 不定冠词和 another 才能相对应,表示泛指,所以第一个空用不定冠词;parents 复数表泛指,所以其前不用冠词。
18. 解析:D fate 后有定语 of entering the work force,表特指,所以其前用定冠词 the; financial crisis 有许许多多次,这只是其中的一次,所以用不定冠词 a 来限定。

专题三 代词

真题精选精析

考点 1 人称代词

1. (2009 福建, 26) —Your mum is very kind.
—Yeah. My mum is pretty considerate, you know what _____, she always arranges everything around me.

- A. she means
B. you mean
C. I mean
D. we mean

解析:C I mean 用在口语中“我的意思是”,用于进行解释或举例,或停下来考虑下面说什么。

2. (2009 北京, 35) Being a parent is not always



easy, and being the parent of a child with special needs often carries with _____ extra stress.

- A. it B. them
C. one D. him

解析:A 考查指代词 it。句意:为人父母不容易,尤其是孩子有特殊需要时,为人父母通常要承担额外的压力。it 指代上文提到的为人父母这件事。

3. (2009 浙江,4)—I've read another book this week.

—Well, maybe _____ is not how much you read but what you read that counts.

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

解析:D 第二句句意为“也许重要的不是你读了多少本书而是你读到了什么”。这是一个强调句型,强调句型的基本结构为:it+被强调部分+that/who+其余部分。

4. (2007 海南、宁夏,21)—Have you heard the latest news?

—No, what _____?

- A. is it B. is there
C. are they D. are those

解析:A 句意:——你听说最新消息了吗?——没有,什么消息? news 是不可数名词,用 it 指代。

考点 2 不定代词

5. (2009 山东,23)I felt so bad all day yesterday that I decided this morning I couldn't face _____ day like that.

- A. other B. another
C. the other D. others

解析:B 考查与 other 相关的单词(词组)的区别。another“又一;再一”。句意“我昨天一整天感到很糟糕,以至于今天早上我决定再也不面对像那样的一天”。other“其他的;其余的”;the other“(两者中的)另一个”;others“其他的人(物)”。

6. (2009 全国 II,7) Charles was alone at home, with _____ looking after him.

- A. someone D. anyone

- C. not one D. no one

解析:D 选项 A 表示“某人”;选项 B 表示“任何人”;选项 C 错误,因为 not 是副词,不能修饰代词 one;根据句意“查尔斯当时一个人在家,没人照料他”可知,选项 D 合适,表示“没有任何人”。

7. (2009 陕西,10) Jane was asked a lot of questions, but she didn't answer _____ of them.

- A. other B. any
C. none D. some

解析:B 句意:问了 Jane 许多问题,但她一个都没有回答。四个选项中只有 any 与 not 构成 not any,等于 none,而 some 不用于否定句中,故选 B 项。

8. (2009 上海,26)—Wow! You've got so many clothes.

—But _____ of them are in fashion now.

- A. all B. both
C. neither D. none

解析:D 从 but 可知这里要表达的意思是“没有一件衣服时尚”,故选 none。

9. (2008 安徽,21) The two girls are getting on very well and share _____ with each other.

- A. little B. much
C. some D. none

解析:B share 表示与某人有共同的想法、经历、感受等。句意:这两个女孩相处得非常好并且有许多共同之处。A、D 两项均表示否定含义;C 项表示一些,只有 much 符合语境。

10. (2008 山东,27) Make sure you've got the passports and tickets and _____ before you leave.

- A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing

解析:C everything 强调全部,意为“每件事,事事,凡事”,something 意为“某事,某物”,anything 意为“任何东西”,nothing 意为“没有东西,没有什么”。

11. (2008 福建,21)—How do you find your



new classmates?

—Most of them are kind, but _____ is so good to me as Bruce.

- A. none B. no one
C. every one D. some one

解析:A none“没有一个”,指数量,表示没有一个能赶上 Bruce 对“我”好的, no one“没有人”。

12. (2008 天津, 5) To know more about the British Museum, you can use the Internet or go to the library, or _____.

- A. neither B. some
C. all D. both

解析:D both“两者都”,指的是上文中“利用网络”和“去图书馆”两件事情。句意:为了了解更多关于不列颠博物馆的情况,你可以利用网络或去图书馆,或两者兼用。neither 意为“两者都不”,some 指“一些或某个”,all 指三者或三者以上的“全部”。

13. (2008 全国 I, 30) —Which of the two computer games did you prefer?

—Actually I didn't like _____.

- A. both of them B. either of them
C. none of them D. neither of them

解析:B 句意:——这两种电脑游戏你愿意玩哪种? ——事实上,我哪种都不喜欢。表示“两者之间任何一个”应用 either; both 表示“两者都……”; none 表示“(三者或三者以上)任何人或物都不……”; neither 表示“两者都不……”。

考点 3 指示代词

14. (2007 浙江, 16) —He got his first book published. It turned out to be a bestseller.

—When was _____?

—_____ was in 2000 when he was still in college.

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

解析:D 句意:——他的第一本书出版了,非常畅销。——是什么时候的事? ——那是在 2000 年,当时他还在上

大学。that 指代上文提到的事。第二空处是强调句型,省略了 that he got his first book published.

考点 4 替代词

15. (2009 江苏, 35) Nine in ten parents said there were significant differences in their approach to educating their children compared with _____ of their parents.

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

解析:D that 代替 the approach.

16. (2009 海南、宁夏、全国 I, 33) One of the most important questions they had to consider was _____ of public health.

- A. what B. this
C. that D. which

解析:C 选项中只有 B 和 C 项是替代词,故排除 A 和 D 项;而 this 主要用于替代下文要指代的事物,that 替代 the question,故选 C 项。

17. (2009 全国 II, 12) The CDs are on sale! Buy one and you get _____ completely free.

- A. other B. others
C. one D. ones

解析:C 句意:这些 CD 唱片减价销售!买一送一。选项 A 不能单独用做宾语,要么前加定冠词 the,要么后接复数名词。若选 B 或 D 项,则表示有其他很多东西都免费赠送,这样不符合语境;选 one 表示泛指同类某一事物,符合语境需要。

18. (2008 全国 I, 33) The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from _____ spoken in England.

- A. which B. what
C. that D. the one

解析:C 为避免重复,that 代替特指的名词 the English。that 做代词时表示特指,指代前面提到过的那类事物,即替代带定冠词的名词,既可用于替代可数名词的单数形式,也可用来替代不可数名词。



模拟试题演练

1. (2010 预测题)—Could you please buy me an MP4 as well as a digital camera, Mum?
—You can choose _____, not both, my dear.
A. each B. any
C. either D. none
2. (2010 预测题) Toys of the children today hardly bear any resemblance to _____ of _____ when we were little kids.
A. that; ours
B. those; us
C. that; us
D. those; ours
3. (2010 预测题)—What do you think of Obama's address to the nation?
—I like _____ of what he said. His success has proved that the American dream can be turned into a reality.
A. many B. few
C. much D. little
4. (2010 浙江宁波)—Do you have _____ for the party, Mary?
—No, we still have to get another five chairs and some fresh flowers.
A. something
B. everything
C. anything
D. nothing
5. (2010 北京西城)—Would you like to go and watch a tennis match this weekend with us?
—I'm sorry, but I've got _____ plans.
A. other B. another
C. some D. more
6. (2010 湖南四县) In New Orleans, throughout the fall and winter and spring, there is usually a festival of _____ sort every weekend.
A. one B. some
C. any D. that
7. (2009 安徽安庆二模)—Tom failed in the math test.
—Just as I had expected. He is too lazy. However, he's _____ but stupid.
A. anyone B. no one
C. anything D. nothing
8. (2009 湖南郴州质检) I saw a beautiful fish in the market the other day. I'm considering buying some orange and blue _____ tomorrow.
A. the ones B. ones
C. those D. them
9. (2009 山东滨州一模)—Why are you making so much noise?
—I just can't help _____.
A. so B. that
C. this D. it
10. (2009 北京丰台期末)—I wish I could offer you some cake but there's _____ left.
—That's all right. I can taste your cake next time.
A. none B. neither
C. all D. each
11. (2009 山东青岛质检)—Where did you get your laptop? I'd like to get one.
—Well, at _____ shop on Avenue 48, but I can't say exactly.
A. some B. any
C. each D. every
12. (2009 浙江嘉兴一中一模) The largest collection ever found in England was one of about 200 000 silver pennies, _____ over 600 years old.
A. all of which B. all of it
C. all of that D. all of them
13. (2009 福建厦门一模)—Which of the three optional courses did you like best, Joe?
—To tell you the truth, I didn't like _____ of them.
A. either B. both



- C. any D. neither
14. (2009 山东聊城一模) I can't hang around in this district if you can help _____.
A. that B. it
C. one D. so
15. (2009 福建莆田质检) If you need help, for example, money or _____, let me know, will you?
A. something B. everything
C. anything D. nothing
16. (2009 浙江杭州质检) As to helping reduce poverty in some remote areas, I can't think of _____ better than providing a

proper education for the people there.

- A. everything B. nothing
C. something D. anything
17. (2009 福建泉州质检) Please _____ close the door. The lecture is about to begin.
A. one B. someone
C. everyone D. nobody
18. (2009 安徽江南十校测试) John thought he was _____ when the manager asked him for the advice on the new product.
A. something B. anything
C. somebody D. anybody



模拟试题演练参考答案

1. 解析: C 句意: ——妈妈, 你可以给我买一个 MP4 和一部数码相机吗? ——宝贝儿, 你只能选择一件, 但不能两样都买。any 三者或三者以上中的任何一个; none 三者或三者以上都不; each 表示两个或两个以上中的一个; either 表示两者中的任何一个。
2. 解析: D 句意: 当今孩子们的玩具跟我们小时候玩的玩具几乎没有什么相似之处。第一空用 those 替代 the toys; 第二空 ours = our toys。
3. 解析: C 句意: ——你怎么看奥巴马对国民的演讲? ——我喜欢他演讲的大部分内容。他的成功证明了美国的梦想能够变成现实。many 和 few 是修饰或指代可数名词, 故排除。little 几乎没有, 不符合句意。
4. 解析: B 句意: ——玛丽, 晚会一切都准备好了吗? ——没有, 我们还缺五把椅子和一些鲜花。everything “一切, 所有事物”。
5. 解析: A 句意: ——本周末你愿意和我们一起去观看网球赛吗? ——对不起, 我另有安排。another “另一个”, 只能修饰单数名词; some 一些; more 更多。有一些或更多计划未必不能看网球赛, 所以不符合题意, other 其他的。
6. 解析: B 句意: 在新奥尔良, 从秋季到冬季到春季, 每逢周末通常都会有某种节日。some 在本句中意为“某一”; of one sort = of the same sort, 故排除 A 项。
7. 解析: C anything but “除……之外任何事(物)都……, 根本不……”; nothing but “只有, 只不过”。由转折词 however 可知, 他根本不笨, 故 C 项符合

题意。

8. 解析: B one 只能替代可数名词单数, 是泛指概念, 相当于“a/an + 单数可数名词”, 属于同名异物的替代, 其复数形式是 ones, the ones 表示特指; that 用来替代前面出现过的特指的单数可数名词或者特指的不可数名词, 相当于“the + 单数可数名词/不可数名词”, 属于同名异物的替代, that 后一般有限定成分, 其复数形式是 those; it 代替前面所指的同一东西, 属于同名同物的替代, 其复数形式是 them。由 a beautiful fish 可知, 此处 fish 是可数名词, 且表示泛指, 所以只有 B 项符合题意。
9. 解析: D 在本题中, 说话者并未直接说出 it 所指的内容。说话者未说明但谈话双方都知道的事情可以用 it 代替; help 与 can't, couldn't 连用, 意为“控制不住”。
10. 解析: A 由句意可知, 此处要用表示否定意义的代词, 所以 C 项和 D 项排除, 而 neither 指“两者都不”, 但此处 cake 是不可数名词, 所以 B 项排除; none 相当于“no + 前面提到的名词”。
11. 解析: A some 在此处表示“某个”。
12. 解析: D all of them 是指所有的 silver pennies, 二者之间是同位关系, all of them over 600 years old 是独立主格结构。
13. 解析: C 根据 the three optional courses 可知, 是指三者, 而 A、B 和 D 项都是指两者, 所以排除。
14. 解析: B 说话者未说明但谈话双方都知道的事情可以用 it 代替; help 与 can 连用, 意为“避