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# 高考深度复习

有深度，才有高分！

## 英语

新世界出版社
NEW WORLD PRESS

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# 第一编 单项填空

## 考点考纲解说

| | 考 点 | 考纲要求 | 考查角度 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 词汇 | 掌握词汇量3 500个 | 1. 考查语言交际能力<br>2. 考查语言在不同情景中的运用 |
| 2 | 语法 | 能适当运用基本的语法知识 | |
| 3 | 惯用法 | 400～500个习惯用语或固定搭配 | |

## 方法技巧阐述

快捷而正确的解题方法不仅能够提高解题速度以争取时间，而且还能提高答案的准确度，是获得高分的捷径。而理解和记住以下常见的单项填空试题的解题诀窍，能够帮助我们举一反三、触类旁通，迅速找到解决这类题型的突破口。

**(一) 提取时间信息——根据语境定时态**

**要领** 当考查谓语或非谓语动词的时态时，往往不给时间状语。应对方法是在试题中提取与时间相关的信息，判断动作发生的先后时间关系，从而确定时态。

**【例1】**

—Is there anything wrong, Boy? You look sad.

—Oh, nothing much. In fact, I _____ of my friends back home.

A. have just thought　　B. was just thinking

C. would just think　　D. will just thinking

**答案及解析** 答案为B。由对话语境可知，一方发觉另一方不对劲，故问"你看上去不高兴。怎么了?"对方在思念家乡的朋友，故回答时用过去进行时与just搭配，表示"刚才正在……"。

**【例2】**

At the end of the meeting, it was announced that an agreement _____.

A. has been reached　　B. had been reached

C. has reached　　D. had reached

**答案及解析** 答案为B。an agreement与reach构成逻辑上的被动关系，故先确定用被动语态。再由语境可知，协议达成的动作发生在was announced之前，故用过去完成时。综合时态和语态，用过去完成时的被动语态。

**一试身手**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Jim, what a surprise! I _____ you _____ here.

A. don't know; are　　B. didn't know; were

C. hadn't known; had been　　D. haven't known; were

2. —This is Zhang Hua speaking.

—I'm sorry. I _____ your voice.

A. don't recognize　　B. didn't recognize

C. haven't recognized　　D. hadn't recognized

3. —Have you moved into the new flat?

—Not yet. The rooms _____.

A. are being painting　　B. are painting

C. are painted　　D. are being painted

**答案**：1. B　2. B　3. D

**(二) 识别语气信息——与事相反虚拟探**

**要领** 英语句子均含有语气信息：句子表示的意义与事实相符，谓语动词一般用陈述语气；句子的意义与事实相反、或



此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

是不能实现的愿望，谓语动词一般用虚拟语气。语气往往隐藏在前后句子的信息中、或由某些关键词语(but，otherwise)来表现。凡是表示与事实相反的情况或愿望，一般要用虚拟语气。

**【例题】**

I told your friend to get to the hotel, but perhaps I _____ have driven her there.

A. could　　B. must

C. might　　D. should

**答案及解析**　答案为D。由前后分句提供的信息可知说话者说本应该开车送她(her=your friend)到那儿，其实并没有，应用虚拟语气。"should have+过去分词"可表示"过去本来应做某事，而实际上并没有做"，带有"责备、抱怨、后悔"等语气。

**一试身手**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. When a chopstick is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.

A. breaks　　B. has broken

C. were broken　　D. has been broken

2. I didn't meet Mr. Smith at the station. How I wish I _____ him.

A. had seen　　B. saw

C. have seen　　D. was seeing

3. But for your advice, I _____ out of the trouble last week.

A. wouldn't get　　B. wouldn't have got

C. couldn't get　　D. won't get

**答案：**1. C　2. A　3. B

### (三) 鉴别语态信息——及物无宾被动看

**要领**　当选项中有不同的时态形式，又有不同的语态形式时，先判断语态，后判断时态。因为语态容易判断：当所给动词是及物动词，后面如带宾语且句子的主语承受该动作时，就可先选定被动形式的选项。接下来根据所给时间状语或语境暗示的时间判断时态。若所给动词是不及物动词，就不需要考虑被动语态问题。

**【例1】**

The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time.

A. sold　　B. had been sold

C. were sold　　D. world sell

**答案及解析**　答案为C。所给动词sell(卖、销售)在此是及物动词，其后没有宾语，主语they是sell的承受者，因此优先考虑被动语态选项B和C。再判断时态：sell动词表示的时间不会在were之前发生，故只能考虑用一般过去时。

但需注意有些动词，如上面提到的sell既可以用作及物动词也可以用作不及物动词，这就需要具体情况具体分析。如sell表示销售状况并没有跟有相应的副词时，一般用作不及物动词。如：The ticket cost so much and sold badly.

**【例2】**

When asked why he went there, he said he was sent there _____ for a space flight.

A. training　　B. being trained

C. to have trained　　D. to be trained

**答案及解析**　答案为D。非谓语动词train是及物动词，后面没有宾语，故先考虑被动语态选项B和D。又从非谓语的作用可知，这里应用不定式作目的状语。故选择不定式的被动式。

**一试身手**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Gold _____ in California in the nineteenth century.

A. was discovered　　B. discovered

C. had discovered　　D. was being discovered

2. The girl went to the party without _____.

A. inviting　　B. being invited

C. to be invited　　D. invited

3. _____ from the tower at night, the city looks more beautiful.

A. To be seen　　B. Seeing

C. Being seen　　D. Seen

**答案：**1. A　2. B　3. D

**(四) 搜索明暗信息——综合推理作判断**

**要领** 在考查语境的试题中，总会提供一些有助于解题的相关信息：明示信息由关键词句直接提示；而暗示信息需要理解和体验语境意义才能得到。明示信息为解题提供参考和方向，暗示信息最终决定选项。因此遇到此类试题，要善于搜索明示信息，以排除与题意无关的选项；再深刻理解语境含义以获取暗含信息，进行综合推理，做出正确的选择。

**【例题】**

He and his wife are of the same _____; they both want their son to go to college.

A. soul　　B. spirit

C. heart　　D. mind

**答案及解析** 答案为D。本题考查名词的区别。明示信息为：soul 灵魂、心灵、精神；spirit 灵魂、心灵、精神；heart 心境、心情、内心；mind 头脑、精神、愿望、看法。四个名词均可放入空格处。暗示信息为："他们想让他们的儿子上大学"，暗示了一种"想法"，故与 mind 意思相同，那么前面一句的意思就是"他和他妻子有一样的愿望/想法。"

**一试身手**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Mr. Li hesitated for a long time. But he decided to lend me a help _____.

A. finally　　B. immediately

C. gradually　　D. slowly

2. —Good morning, Green Hotel.

—Hello, I'd like to book a room for the night of the 18 th and 19 th.

—_____. I'll check.

A. Ten dollars for each room　　B. Just a minute, please

C. No problem　　D. At your service

3. Li Tao _____ lies. No one seems to like him.

A. has never told　　B. is always telling

C. has just told　　D. tells

**答案**：1. A　2. B　3. B

**(五) 分析句子成分——移位变通结构显**

**要领** 一般说来，英语句子的各个成分的位置是比较固定的。但有时为了表示不同的情感、态度或语气，会通过某些语法手段，或添加某些次要成分，或把句子的某些成分进行移位。移位现象常出现在特殊问句、强调句、从句、倒装句等句式中。应对方法是认真分析试题的各个成分之间的关系，把移了位的成分放回到它原来可能应在的位置，这样一来，判断正确选项就容易了。

**【例题】**

The village has developed a lot _____ we learned farming two years ago.

A. when　　B. which

C. that　　D. where

**答案及解析** 答案为D。由所给选项可知此题是考查从句。由 the village 和 two years ago 可知本题有时间和地点，故不太可能再出现时间或地点状语从句。通过移位，把从句放在 village 的后面就可以看出应由 where 引导语从句，修饰先行词 village，既合题意，句子结构也正确。

**一试身手**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The play brought the hours back to me _____I had worked in a faraway farm.

A. until　　B. that

C. when　　D. where

2. The young man has spent as much time as he could _____ English.

A. learn　　B. to learn

C. learning　　D. done

3. My aunt was disappointed to see the washing machine she _____went wrong again.

A. has repaired　　B. had had repaired

C. repaired　　D. had had repairing

**答案**：1. C　2. C　3. B

**(六) 补全缺失成分——省略替代原句现**

**要领** 试题有时会创设一定条件，使之符合某一省略或替代规则，以增加判断正确选项的难度。应对方法是按照某一

省略或替代规则补全被省略的缺失成分，再现完整的句子，这样有助于判断选项是否正确。

**【例题】**

—Do you have any idea what Paul does all day?

—As I know, he spends at least as much time playing as he _____.

A. writes　　B. does writing

C. is writing　　D. does write

**答案及解析** 答案为B。本题考查状语从句中的省略。由试题结构可知"as...as he"为比较状语从句，这样的从句常省略和前面相同的词语。本题用does替代谓语spends，省略time和in。把从句还原为完整的句子为：as he spends time in writing.

**一试身手**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.

A. begins　　B. beginning

C. is begun　　D. begun

2. —Why did you take a taxi?

—I _____. I was late.

A. have to　　B. have to do

C. had to　　D. had to do

3. —Don't forget to buy me a stamp when passing the post office.

—_____.

A. I don't　　B. I can't

C. I haven't　　D. I won't

**答案**：1. D　2. C　3. D

**(七) 去掉次要成分——呼语插入视而不见**

**要领** 当试题中有称呼语、插入语或其他次要成分时，可采取视而不见的方法，将其去掉，从而使句子结构清晰，易于判断出正确选项。

**【例1】**

Help others whenever you can _____ you will make the world a nicer place to live in.

A. and　　B. or

C. unless　　D. but

**答案及解析** 答案为A。句中的whenever you can为次要成分，可忽略不看，一个"祈使句＋and＋分句"的结构就清晰可见了。

**【例2】**

Mary, _____ here—everybody else, stay where you are.

A. come　　B. comes

C. to come　　D. coming

**答案及解析** 答案为A。Mary和everybody else作为呼语出现，后面的句子为祈使句，省略了第二人称主语you，故选动词原形come。

**一试身手**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —Ruth, look after your sister this afternoon, _____?

—But I have to do a lot of exercises.

A. will you　　B. do you

C. have you　　D. don't you

2. The lady is always saying that her daughter is the cleverest student in the class, _____, of course, made the other ladies unhappy.

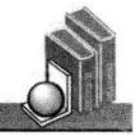
A. when　　B. that

C. what　　D. which

3. The woman shouted in the shop with great anger, as you expected, _____ her hand at the assistant.

A. pointed　　B. pointing

C. to point　　D. had pointed



答案:1. A 2. D 3. B

**(八) 强调句型优先——疑似强调还原看**

**要领** 当试题(包括选项)中有 it is/was... that/who 时,应先以强调句型来考虑,将此疑似强调句型还原为普通句型。若去掉 it is/was 和 that/who 之后句子结构依然完整,就证明是强调句型。反之,若出现句子结构问题,就不是强调句型,需要考虑是否为其他句型。

**【例 1】**

It _____ we had stayed together for a couple of weeks _____ I found we had a lot in common.

A. was until; when　　B. was until; that

C. wasn't until; when　　D. wasn't until; that

**答案及解析** 答案为 D。本题疑似强调句型,强调的内容是由 until 引导的时间状语从句。去掉 it is/was 和 that 之后本句可还原为:I didn't find we had a lot in common until we had stayed together for a couple of weeks. 句子结构依然完整,故是强调句型。强调句型有一个重要特点:在强调句型中,如果 that/who 从句是否定式,就要把其中的 not 放到 is/was 后面。因此可知本题要用 wasn't。

**【例 2】**

It was after he got what he had desired _____ he realized it was not so important.

A. that　　B. when

C. since　　D. as

**答案及解析** 答案为 A。题目中有 it was,选项中有 that,疑似强调句型。去掉 it 和 was 之后还原为普通句型:After he got what he had desired he realized it was not so important. 其结构完整,证明是强调句型,故选 that。

**一试身手**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Was it _____ the professor regarded as the brightest ones?

A. them that　　B. they that

C. them which　　D. they whom

2. _____ you were born?

A. Was it where that　　B. It was where that

C. Where it was that　　D. Where was it that

3. _____ she realized it was too late to go home. How hardworking she was!

A. It was not until dark that　　B. Hardly did it grow dark when

C. No sooner it grew dark than　　D. Scarcely had it grown dark than

答案:1. A 2. D 3. A

**(九) 查看主宾表定——缺啥补啥句健全**

**要领** 当考查名词性从句时,依次优先观察从句中是否缺主语、宾语、表语或定语,若缺某一成分,就得选择能够充当该成分的选项。若主语、宾语、表语或定语都不缺,就再观察句子是否缺哪类状语,选择能充当该状语的选项,以补全句子结构。

**【例 1】**

Choosing the right dictionary depends on _____ you want to use it for.

A. what　　B. why

C. how　　D. whether

**答案及解析** 答案为 A。what 引导的名词从句作介词 on 的宾语,what 在从句中又充当介词 for 的宾语。

**【例 2】**

We shouldn't spend our money testing so many people, most of _____ are healthy.

A. that　　B. which

C. what　　D. whom

**答案及解析** 答案为 D。本题考查非限制性定语从句,介词 of 后面缺宾语,能够作宾语且能够引导定语从句的关系代词有 which 和 whom,由于非限制性定语从句用来说明前面指人的名词 people,故只能用 whom 充当介词 of 的宾语。

**一试身手**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. _____ I said at the meeting must be kept secret.

A. Whatever　　B. However

C. Whichever　　D. Whenever

2. One of the blind men held the view _____ he felt was right.

A. that　　B. what

C. what that　　D. that what

3. The promise _____ was made by my father was _____ he would buy me a computer if I studied harder than before.

A. that; that　　B. what; that

C. what; what　　D. that; what

**答案**:1. A　2. D　3. A

**(十) 细辨句子结构——留意连词与标点**

**要领** 在试题中,用连词或用标点符号可以决定句子的结构,因此,解题时不可忽视小小的连词和标点符号。

**【例 1】**

The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employ more people to keep it running, _____ meant spending tens of thousands of pounds.

A. who　　B. that

C. as　　D. which

**答案及解析**　答案为 D。空格前面是逗号,意味着后面的句子应是从句。由句子结构可知,此处缺少主语,指代前面整个句子的内容。which 在此引导非限制性定语从句,并在从句子中作主语。其余三项不符合要求。

**【例 2】**

The children went home from the grammar school, their lessons _____ for the day.

A. finishing　　B. finished

C. had finished　　D. were finished

**答案及解析**　答案为 B。由于中间有逗号,意味着后面的部分是状语。由于该部分前面没有引导状语从句的引导词,故不能用谓语形式的选项。因此可考虑用过去分词 finished 构成独立结构,前面的名词 their lessons 和动词 finish 具有逻辑上的被动关系,过去分词 finished 表被动和完成。

**一试身手**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. _____ is reported on TV, another two American soldiers were killed in the bomb explosion.

A. It　　B. That

C. As　　D. When

2. You _____ recite the poem—you've only read it twice.

A. can't　　B. mustn't

C. may not　　D. needn't

3. _____ on the top of the tower and you'll enjoy the scenery of the whole city.

A. Standing　　B. Stood

C. To stand　　D. Stand

**答案**:1. C　2. A　3. D

**(十一) 注意前后搭配——舍近求远亦常见**

**要领** 在考查词语搭配时,不仅要考虑与临近词语的搭配关系,还要考虑是否与离它较远的前面或后面的词语有搭配关系,若有,就得"舍近求远"。

**【例题】**

Reality is not the way you wish things to be, nor the way they appear to be, _____ the way they actually are.

A. as　　B. or

C. but　　D. and

**答案及解析**　答案为 C。如果只考虑与空格后面的搭配,可能选 B。但是如果和前面的 not... but... 联系时,就会意识到还有这样的搭配:not... nor... but...,表示"不是……也不是……而是……"。

**一试身手**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Writing that English composition has taken what little there is _____ my spare time.

A. from　　B. in

C. of　　D. at

2. Mr. Green made up his mind to devote all he had to _____ some schools for poor children.

A. set up　　B. setting up

C. have set up　　D. having set up

3. _____ homework did those students have to do that they had no time to take a rest.

A. So much　　B. Too much

C. Too little　　D. So little

**答案**:1. C　2. B　3. A

**(十二) 克服习惯思维——有违常理究其然**

**要领** 习惯思维有时对解相似试题有帮助。但因为相似,有时又会导致错误的结论。因此,在必要的时候,克服习惯思维的束缚,往貌似违背常理的方面去思考,探其究竟,反而会得出正确的结论。

**【例题】**

—Where did you get to know her?

—It was on the farm _____ we worked.

A. that　　B. there

C. which　　D. where

**答案及解析**　答案为D。按照通常情况,会认为强调句型而选that。但分析问句和答语就会发现:第一句是问"地点",所以回答的内容应是地点。it作主语可表示地点,on the farm作表语;在farm后面接由where引导的定语从句,答语意思是"在我们工作的农场里"。这样前言后语之间就符合常理。若视为强调句型,其意义是"我们就是在农场里工作的",这样就答非所问了。

**一试身手**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. In that case, there is nothing you can do _____ than wait.

A. other　　B. more

C. better　　D. any

2. Do you know the difficulty he had _____ the family?

A. to support　　B. supporting

C. supported　　D. for supporting

3. The young man has decided to spend all his spare time _____ the children in the mountainous areas.

A. to teach　　B. teaching

C. teach　　D. taught

**答案**:1. A　2. B　3. B

## 历年高考题析

**(一) 2012年高考英语全国卷(新课标)单项填空题解析**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —Which one of these do you want?

—_____. Either will do.

A. I don't mind　　B. I'm sure

C. No problem　　D. Go ahead

**答案**: A　**【解析】**空格处句意:我不介意。答语的下一句提到任何一个都可以,由此可知说话人不介意。B项表示"我确信",C项通常用来表示"事情容易做或乐于相助",D项表示"允许",都不符合语境。

22. Sarah looked at _____ finished painting with _____ satisfaction.

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

**答案**: C　**【解析】**句意:Sarah满意地看着那幅完工的油画。根据painting前的修饰成分finished可知是特指那幅画;后一个空格后的satisfaction是抽象名词并且表示泛指,不用冠词。

23. "Life is like walking in the snow", Granny used to say, "because every step _____."

A. has shown　　B. is showing

C. shows　　D. showed

**答案**: C　**【解析】**句意:"人生就像在雪中走路,"奶奶过去经常说,"因为每一步都留有足迹。"本句叙述的是客观事实,



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所以用一般现在时。此处 show 用作不及物动词，意为“露出，显出”。

24. It is by no means clear _____ the president can do to end the strike.

A. how　　B. which　　C. that　　D. what

**答案**：D **【解析】**句意：总统能做什么来结束罢工，这点完全不清楚。本句中的 It 是形式主语，真正的主语是从句 what the president can do to end the strike. 在从句中，what 作 do 的宾语。

25. I don't believe we've met before, _____ I must say you do look familiar.

A. therefore　　B. although　　C. since　　D. unless

**答案**：B **【解析】**句意：虽然我得说你的确看起来很面熟，但是我相信我们以前没有见过面。结合前后两部分的内容可知后半句引导的是让步状语从句。A 项表示“因此”，C 项表示“因为，自从”，D 项表示“除非”，语意逻辑都不恰当。

26. The result is not very important to us, but if we do win, then so much _____.

A. the best　　B. best　　C. better　　D. the better

**答案**：D **【解析】**句意：结果对我们来说不太重要，但是如果我们确实赢了，那就更好了。so much the better 表示“那就更好了”。此处是获胜与不获胜的比较，所以用比较级。

27. Mary is really good at taking notes in class. She can _____ almost every word her teacher says.

A. put out　　B. put down

C. put away　　D. put together

**答案**：B **【解析】**句意：Mary 真的很擅长在课堂上做笔记。她几乎能记下老师说的每一句话。此处 put down 表示“记下”。A 项表示“扑灭”，C 项表示“收起来放好”，D 项表示“合在一起”，都不符合句意。

28. The party will be held in the garden, weather _____.

A. permitting　　B. to permit　　C. permitted　　D. permit

**答案**：A **【解析】**句意：如果天气允许，聚会将在花园中举行。逗号前后两部分的主语不同，由此可判断逗号后面部分是独立主格结构，weather 与 permit 之间是主谓关系，所以用 permitting。weather permitting 相当于条件状语从句 if weather permits.

29. This restaurant wasn't _____ that other restaurant we went to.

A. half as good as　　B. as half good as

C. as good as half　　D. good as half as

**答案**：A **【解析】**句意：这家饭店还不如我们以前去的那家饭店的一半好。在表达倍数时，应把倍数词放在前面，由此可判断 A 项正确。本句所用到的倍数表达法是“倍数词＋as... as... ”。

30. I _____ use a clock to wake me up because at six o'clock each morning the train comes by my house.

A. couldn't　　B. mustn't　　C. shouldn't　　D. needn't

**答案**：D **【解析】**句意：我不必用钟表唤醒自己，因为火车每天早上六点经过我的房子。根据原因状语从句的内容可知此处表示的是“不必”。A 项表示“没有能力”，B 项表示“禁止”，C 项表示“不应该”，都与所给语境不符。

31. Larry asks Bill and Peter to go on a picnic with him, but _____ of them wants to, because they have work to do.

A. either　　B. any　　C. neither　　D. none

**答案**：C **【解析】**句意：Larry 让 Bill 和 Peter 和他一起去野餐，但是他们两个人没有一人想去，因为他们都有工作要做。前面提到的是 Bill 和 Peter 两个人，再结合转折连词 but 和谓语动词 wants 可知是对两者进行否定，所以用 neither.

32. Film has a much shorter history, especially when _____ such art forms as music and painting.

A. having compared to　　B. comparing to

C. compare to　　D. compared to

**答案**：D **【解析】**句意：电影的历史要短得多，尤其是同音乐、绘画之类的艺术形式比较的时候。当主句的主语与从句的主语相同时，通常省略从句中的主语和 be 动词，后半句的完整形式是 especially when it is compared to such art forms as music and painting。film 与 compare 之间是动宾关系。

33. I had been working on math for the whole afternoon and the numbers _____ before my eyes.

A. swim　　B. swum　　C. swam　　D. had swum

**答案**：C **【解析】**句意：我整个下午都在做数学，那些数字在我眼前晃来晃去。前一分句用了过去完成进行时，由此可知叙述的是过去的情况，后一分句用一般过去时描述做数学时的情况。

34. You have to move out of the way _____ the truck cannot get past you.

A. so　　B. or　　C. and　　D. but

**答案**：B **【解析】**句意：你必须让一下路，否则卡车无法通过。此处 or 表示“否则，不然”。A 项表示因果关系，C 项表示顺承关系，D 项表示转折关系，都不合乎常理。

35. If she doesn't want to go, nothing you can say will _____ her.

A. persuade　　B. promise　　C. invite　　D. support

**答案**：A 【解析】句意：如果她不想去，你说什么也不能说服她。persuade 表示"说服"。后三项分别表示"许诺""邀请""支持"，语意都不恰当。

**(二) 2012 年高考英语江苏卷单项填空题解析**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —Can I help you with it?

—I appreciate your _____, but I can manage it myself.

A. advice　　B. question　　C. offer　　D. idea

**答案**：C 【解析】句意："我能帮你吗？""我很感激你的好意，但是我自己能完成。"offer 意为"主动提议，建议"，符合语境。

22. After the flooding, people were suffering in that area, _____ urgently needed clean water, medicine and shelter to survive.

A. which　　B. who　　C. where　　D. what

**答案**：B 【解析】分析句子成分可知，"_____ urgently needed clean water, medicine and shelter to survive"是定语从句，修饰先行词 people，从句中缺少主语，故用关系代词 who。

23. Sophia waited for a reply, but _____ came.

A. either　　B. another　　C. neither　　D. none

**答案**：D 【解析】根据句中表示转折的连词 but 可知，此处应用表示全部否定意义的代词，所以排除 A 项和 B 项；neither 表示"两者都不"，此处并不表示两者，故排除 C。none 意为"一个都没有"，通常用于表示"三者或三者以上都不……"，符合句意。

24. —Don't worry, Mum. The doctor said it was only the flu.

—_____! I'll tell Dad there's nothing serious.

A. What a relief　　B. Congratulations　　C. How surprising　　D. I'm so sorry

**答案**：A 【解析】句意："妈妈，别担心。医生说这只是感冒。""终于可以松口气了！我要告诉你爸爸这没什么严重的。"A 项意为"真是松了口气"；B 项意为"祝贺"；C 项意为"多么令人惊讶啊"；D 项意为"我很抱歉"。根据句意可知 A 项正确。

25. There is little doubt in your mind that he is innocent, _____?

A. is there　　B. isn't there　　C. is he　　D. isn't he

**答案**：A 【解析】陈述部分中含有表示否定意义的词 little，所以简短问句用肯定形式，首先排除 B、D 两项；陈述部分为 there be 句型，故简短问句应用 is there，故选 A 项。

26. —OK, I've had enough of it. I give up.

—You can't _____ your responsibilities.

A. run off with　　B. run up against　　C. run out of　　D. run away from

**答案**：D 【解析】句意："好了，我已经受够了，我放弃。""你不能逃避你的责任。"run away from 意为"逃离，逃避"，符合语境。

27. The notice came around two in the afternoon _____ the meeting would be postponed.

A. when　　B. that　　C. whether　　D. how

**答案**：B 【解析】分析句子可知，"_____ the meeting would be postponed"是同位语从句，解释说明 notice 的具体内容，从句不缺少成分，所以用 that 引导。

28. Days later, my brother called to say he was all right, but _____ say where he was.

A. mustn't　　B. shouldn't　　C. wouldn't　　D. mightn't

**答案**：C 【解析】句意：几天后，我哥哥打电话说他一切都好，但不愿意说他在哪儿。mustn't 意为"禁止"；shouldn't 意为"不应该"；wouldn't 在此意为"不愿意"；mightn't 意为"或许不"。

29. —Thank God you're safe!

—I stepped back, just _____ to avoid the racing car.

A. in time　　B. in case　　C. in need　　D. in vain

**答案**：A 【解析】句意："谢天谢地，你安全了！""我向后退了一步，正好及时避过了赛车"。in time 意为"及时"；in case 意为"万一，假使"；in need 意为"需要"；in vain 意为"徒劳、无济于事"。根据语境可知 A 项正确。

30. One's life has value _____ one brings value to the life of others.

A. so that B. no matter how C. as long as D. except that

**答案**：C 【解析】句意：只要一个人给别人的生活带来价值，那么他的生命就有价值。as long as 意为“只要”，符合句意。so that 意为“以便，因此”；no matter how 意为“不管怎样”；except that 意为“除了……”。

31. _____ an important decision more on emotion than on reason, you will regret it sooner or later.

A. Based B. Basing C. Base D. To base

**答案**：B 【解析】句意：把一个重要的决定更多地建立在情感基础上，而不是以理性思考为基础，你迟早会后悔的。此处动词 base 与其逻辑主语 you 之间构成主谓关系，所以用现在分词作状语，故选 B 项。

32. The manager is said to have arrived back from Paris where he _____ some European partners.

A. would meet B. is meeting C. meets D. had met

**答案**：D 【解析】句意：据说经理已从巴黎回来，在巴黎他与欧洲的一些生意伙伴见面了。根据句中的“is said to have arrived”可知，arrive 这个动作是在过去发生的，而见面的动作则是在 arrive 所表示的动作之前发生的，即发生在过去的过去，所以用过去完成时，故选 D 项。

33. —Honey, the cats stuck in the tree. Can you turn off the TV and get a ladder...?

—Oh, it jumped off. _____.

A. Never mind B. All right C. No problem D. Take care

**答案**：A 【解析】句意：“亲爱的，那只猫被困在树上了。你可以关掉电视，拿梯子……？”“哦，它跳下来了。不用担心。”Never mind 意为“不要紧，不用担心”，符合语境。All right 意为“好吧”；No problem 意为“没问题”；Take care 意为“当心”。

34. The president hopes that the people will be better off when he quits than when he _____.

A. has started B. starts C. started D. will start

**答案**：C 【解析】句意：这位总统希望人民在他离任时比他上任时更富有。上任是过去发生的动作，所以此处用一般过去时。故选 C 项。

35. — Happy birthday!

—Thank you! It's the best present I _____ for.

A. should have wished B. must have wished

C. may have wished D. could have wished

**答案**：D 【解析】句意：“生日快乐！”“谢谢你！这是我所能期望的最好的礼物了。”could have wished 意为“可能希望”，符合句意。

**(三) 2011 年高考英语全国卷(新课标)单项填空题解析**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —We could invite John and Barbara to the Friday night party.

—Yes, _____? I'll give them a call right now.

A. why not B. what for

C. why D. what

**答案**：A 【解析】考查交际用语。句意：“我们邀请约翰和芭芭拉来参加周五的派对吧。”“好啊，我现在就给他们打电话。”从题意可知，说话人同意了对方的观点，why not 为什么不，表赞成，因此选 A。

22. Try _____ she might, Sue couldn't get the door open.

A. if B. when

C. since D. as

**答案**：D 【解析】考查连词。题目中前半句说，她试过；后半句说 Sue 不能打开门，明显前后两个句子意思相反，所以选择 D。as 表示“虽然”，引导让步状语从句。句意：虽然她试了，但还是无法打开门。

23. Planning so far ahead _____ no sense—so many things will have changed by next year.

A. made B. is making

C. makes D. has made

**答案**：C 【解析】考查动词的时态。前句表示现在的情况 make no sense，后句表示到将来会产生的后果 will have changed。一般现在时表示主语的特征或状态。is making 和 has made 表示具体的动作过程，故不选。因此选 C。句意：计划这么超前毫无意义——到明年许多事情会发生变化的。

24. I wasn't sure if he was really interested or if he _____ polite.

A. was just being B. will just be

C. had just been D. would just be

**答案**：A 【解析】考查动词的时态。句前 wasn't sure 表明说话的起点是过去时，was really interested 和 was just being polite 都是相一致的过去时。故选 A。句意：我不能肯定他是真正感兴趣呢还是仅仅为了表示礼貌。

25. —Someone wants you on the phone.
—_____ nobody knows I am here.
A. Although　　B. And
C. But　　D. So

**答案**：C 【解析】考查转折连词。前半句为，有人给你打电话；后半句为，没人知道我在这儿。根据句意可知前后两句明显为转折关系，因此选 C。

26. I can _____ the house being untidy, but I hate it if it's not clean.
A. come up with　　B. put up with
C. turn to　　D. stick to

**答案**：B 【解析】考查短语动词的辨析。句意：房子里东西凌乱我能忍，但是脏我很讨厌。come up with 想出，提出；put up with 忍受，容忍；turn to 转向，翻书到，求助于，(使)变成；stick to 坚持，紧跟，粘住，忠于。

27. The next thing he saw was smoke _____ from behind the house.
A. rose　　B. rising
C. to rise　　D. risen

**答案**：B 【解析】rise 升起来和 see 看到这两个动作是同时发生的，因此选择进行式表示非谓语动词动作和谓语动词动作同时发生。选 B。句意：接下来我们看到的是从屋子后面冒出来的烟雾。

28. Only when he reached the tea-house _____ it was the same place he'd been in last year.
A. he realized　　B. he did realize
C. realized he　　D. did he realize

**答案**：D 【解析】本题考查的是以 only 引导的状语从句引起的部分倒装，应把主句中动词的助动词提前至句首，所以选 D。句意：只有当他到了茶馆的时候，他才意识到跟去年呆的是同一个地方。

29. When Alice came to, she did not know how long she _____ there.
A. had been lying　　B. has been lying
C. was lying　　D. has lain

**答案**：A 【解析】考查动词的时态。过去完成进行时主要表示持续到过去某时之前的动作。came to 苏醒过来是过去时，苏醒前的情况是过去的过去，强调过去的过去里发生的事，故选 A。句意：当 Alice 苏醒过来时，她不知道她在那儿躺了多久了。

30. The form cannot be signed by anyone _____yourself.
A. rather than　　B. other than
C. more than　　D. better than

**答案**：B 【解析】考查副词短语的辨义。句意：这张表格只能由你本人签字。rather than 而不；other than 除了，相当于 but 和 except；more than 不仅仅；better than 比……多、好。故选 B。

31. The prize will go to the writer _____ story shows the most imagination.
A. that　　B. which
C. whose　　D. what

**答案**：C 【解析】考查定语从句。本题主句中的先行词 writer(作者)和从句中的主语 story(故事)有所属关系，先行词 writer 在从句中可以作为 story 的定语，译为作者的故事，因此选 C。句意：我们的奖金会颁发给故事情节最富想象力的作者。

32. They _____ have arrived at lunchtime but their flight was delayed.
A. will　　B. can
C. must　　D. should

**答案**：D 【解析】考查虚拟语气的用法。will have done 将来可以完成；can have done 可能做过……吗？表示对过去行为的怀疑，用于疑问句；must have done 一定做过某事，表示对过去事情的肯定推测；should have done 本来应该做某事，而实际没做。but their flight was delayed 这样的结果，说明他们本来该到达却没有到达，因此选 D。句意：他们本该午饭时到达，但他们的航班推迟了。

33. It is generally accepted that _____ boy must learn to stand up and fight like _____ man.
A. a; a　　B. a; the
C. the; the　　D. a; 不填

**答案**：A 【**解析**】句意：人们普遍认为男孩必须学会像男人那样勇敢地站起来去战斗。两个空都表示泛指，因此都填不定冠词 a。

34. William found it increasingly difficult to read, for his eyesight was beginning to _____.

A. disappear　　B. fall

C. fail　　D. damage

**答案**：C 【**解析**】考查动词的辨析。disappear 消失，不复存在；fall 降落，跌倒，降低；fail（指健康）衰退，衰弱；damage 损害，毁坏，加害于。句意：William 发现阅读越来越困难了，因为他的视力开始衰退。

35. —Artistic people can be very difficult sometimes.

—Well, you married one. _____.

A. You name it　　B. I've got it

C. I can't agree more　　D. You should know

**答案**：D 【**解析**】考查交际用语。句意"艺术家有时生活是挺困难的。""嗯，你嫁给了一个艺术家，你是应该了解的。"根据句意应选 D。A. You name it. 表示全都说出来；B. I've got it. 表示我明白了；C. I can't agree more. 表示我同意。根据题意可知 D 为最佳选项。

## 仿真训练

### 仿真训练(一)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —Shall I begin the lecture?

—I'm afraid we have to wait for a while. John is coming with a microphone.

—_____. I can do without the microphone.

A. I'm sorry　　B. Excuse me

C. I beg your pardon　　D. Never mind

2. Don't answer me with a simple "yes" or "no". Explain _____ possible.

A. whoever　　B. whenever

C. however　　D. whatever

3. For six or seven months in the year no work can be done _____ the rainy season makes it impossible.

A. while　　B. until

C. before　　D. when

4. By success I don't mean _____ usually thought of when that word is used.

A. what is　　B. what has

C. that is　　D. that has

5. Not _____, the process of wedding ceremony varies widely from culture to culture.

A. obviously　　B. surprisingly

C. particularly　　D. normally

6. —He looks unhappy.

—Yes, but he can't say what it is _____ is bothering him.

A. as　　B. that

C. what　　D. which

7. What kinds of gifts and things do people buy during _____ major festivals like _____ Christmas and _____ Spring Festival?

A. the; /; the　　B. /; the; /

C. the; the; the　　D. the; /; /

8. The astronauts started their journeys in rockets _____ forward by jets of hot gas.

A. drove　　B. to drive

C. driven　　D. driving

9. The animals dragged their legs, too weak to pull their burden, and their tongues hung out in _____ want of water.

A. desperate　　B. abundant

C. ambitious　　D. appropriate

10. It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time, we'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.

A. had leaked　　B. is leaking

C. leaked D. has been leaking

11. —What is the man, actually?
—I don't know for sure. But I think he can be _____ but a teacher.
A. something B. anything
C. nobody D. anyone

12. If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch when you fell, you _____ now.
A. couldn't have smiled B. wouldn't be smiling
C. didn't smile D. won't smile

13. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
A. step B. touch
C. pace D. progress

14. Unless the police can prove to the court that Ted has committed robbery, he _____.
A. will not find guilty B. will not be found guilty
C. will have found guilty D. will not have found guilty

15. A diligent work, however, does not necessarily _____ much achievements or honor which are expected by someone.
A. take over B. result in
C. hold on D. keep to

## 仿真训练(二)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —Does he speak English or Russian?
—He speaks _____, but his native language is French.
A. all B. both
C. neither D. any

2. —We really enjoyed ourselves at the party. Thanks again, Mr. Williams.
—_____. Just drop in whenever you feel like it.
A. With pleasure B. My pleasure
C. Nice to meet you D. Never mind

3. Mr. Johns holds strong views against video games and _____ the closing of all reaction facilities for such games.
A. assists B. acknowledges
C. advocates D. admits

4. _____ its low cost, the appeal of iron as a building material lies in its strength, its resistance to fire, and its potential to span vast areas.
A. Other than B. Apart from
C. Except for D. Rather than

5. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.
A. Being published B. Publishing
C. Published D. To be published

6. Jack _____ my letter, otherwise he would have replied before now.
A. mustn't have received B. shouldn't have received
C. can't receive D. couldn't have received

7. I don't think it advisable that Tom _____ to the post since he has no experience.
A. is assigned B. will be assigned
C. be assigned D. has been assigned

8. The International Red Cross is _____ non-profit organization that cares for the wounded, sick and homeless in wartime, and victims of _____ natural disasters.
A. the; the B. a; the
C. the; / D. a; /

9. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____ fully occupied the whole of last week.
A. was B. had been
C. am D. have been



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