

HAIDIAN JINGDIANTI YOUHUAJIETI

海淀高考升学率为 95%

其中最重要的原因是做题，做题，再做题……



海淀 精典题

优化解题

高中英语

海淀区特高级教师编写组

人民中国 出版社
中国少年儿童出版社

JINGDIANTI&YOUHUAJIE.T

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海淀区特高级老师编写组编

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

海淀精典题优化解题. 高中英语/ 阚秀敏, 李丽英主编; 林海, 杜雪梅编著. —北京: 人民中国出版社, 2001. 5

ISBN 7-80065-706-X

I. 海… II. ①阚…②李…③林…④杜… III. 英语课—高中—解题 IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 025662 号

海淀精典题优化解题 高中英语

本书主编: 林海 杜雪梅 闫迎春

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出版: 人民中国出版社 中国少年儿童出版社

电话: (010) 84551016 64649206

经销: 新华书店

印刷: 北京忠信诚印刷厂

开本: 850×1168 毫米 1/32

字数: 360 千字

印张: 10.375 印张

版次: 2001 年 7 月第一版 2001 年 7 月第二次印刷

书号: ISBN 7—80065—706—X/G·312

定价: 13.80 元/册 140.40 元/套

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第一部分 语法填空

第一章 名词和主谓一致



1. You should not be ashamed to accept ____.
- A. a good advice B. some good advices
- C. good advices D. a good piece of advice

答案与题解 答案为 D, advice 为不可数名词。

2. You should do more _____. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your ____.
- A. exercise; exercises B. exercises; exercise
- C. exercises; exercises D. exercise; exercise

答案与题解 答案为 A, exercise 意为“锻炼”时是不可数名词, 意为“练习”时是可数名词。

3. Mary as well as her sisters _____ Chinese in China.
- A. are studying B. have studied
- C. studies D. study

答案与题解 答案为 C, as well as 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词的单复数形式与第一个主语一致。

4. The Chinese people _____ hard-working and brave.
- A. are B. is
- C. has been D. are being

答案与题解 答案为 A, people 作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。

5. The rich _____ not always happy.
- A. are B. is
- C. has D. have

全析全解



答案与题解 答案为 A, 形容词前加定冠词表示一类人, 作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。

- A. many B. much
C. little D. more

答案与题解 police 虽为单数形,但它是一个意义为复数的集合名词,所以答案为 A。

- A. manner B. manners
C. way D. thing

答案与题解 答案为 B, manners 意为礼貌。

- A. have something to do at B. has something to do with
C. had something to do with D. has been sth to do with

答案与题解 答案为 B, 主语从句作主语, 谓语动词用单数。have something to do with 意为“与…有关”。

- A. short hair; grey hairs B. short hairs; grey hair
C. short hair; grey hair D. short hairs ; grey hairs

答案与题解 答案为 A, hair 是不可数名词, 但指具体什么颜色的头发时, 是可数名词。

- A. two hour's drive B. two hours' drive
C. two hour drive D. two hours drive

答案与题解 答案为 B。

- A. a heavy rain B. heavy rain
C. heavy rains D. a heavy rains

答案与题解 答案为 A, rain 一般不可数, 不能用冠词修饰。但有时其前面可以加不定冠词表示“一场”。

- A. hundreds police B. handred polices
C. hundred police D. hundreds polices

答案与题解 答案是 C, 表示具体数目时, hundred 不用复数形式。

13. There _____ many _____ in the forest.



- A. is; deer B. is; deers
C. are; deer D. are; deers

答案与题解 答案是 C, deer 的复数同单数相同, 不需加 s, 因 deer 表示复数意义, 所以系动词应该用 are, 故选 C。

14. Either your parents or your elder brother ____ to attend the meeting tomorrow.
A. is B. are
C. are going D. have

答案与题解 答案是 A, either...or...连接两个主语时, 谓语动词与邻近的主语一致。

15. Every means ____ prevent the water from ____
A. are used to; polluting B. get used to; polluting
C. is used to; polluted D. is used to; being polluted

答案与题解 答案是 D, means 是单数形式, 意为“方法”。

16. The news of victories ____ spreading far and wide.
A. is B. are
C. have been D. were

答案与题解 答案是 A, news 为不可数名词。

17. Everyone here, including children and old people ____ in for sports.
A. go B. going
C. to go D. goes

答案与题解 答案为 D, everyone 作主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。

18. Nothing but a great fire and a lot of smokes ____
A. can see B. can be see
C. were seen D. was seen

答案与题解 答案为 D, but 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词单复数形式与第一个主语一致。

19. I will take the money on the table, the ____ in the bag ____ yours.
A. others...are B. other...is
C. rest...is D. rest...are

答案与题解 答案为 C, the rest 作主语时, 如果它指的是可数名词, 谓语动词用复数形式, 如果它指的是不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数形式。

20. The number of people invited ____ fifty, but a number of them ____ absent for different reasons.
A. were; was B. was; was





C. was; were

D. were; were

答案与题解 答案为 C.

21. He went on working ____.

A. hour and hour

B. an hour after an hour

C. hour after hour

D. one after one hour

答案与题解 答案为 C

22. The old lady with her daughters ____ at a street corner ____.

A. was seen stand; trembled

B. was seen standing; trembling

C. were seen stand; trembled

D. were seen standing; trembling

答案与题解 答案为 B, with 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词单复数形式与第一个主语一致。trembling 意为“发抖的”。

23. All of the three boys found ____ in their summer vacation.

A. work

B. job

C. works

D. a work

答案与题解 答案为 A, work 意为“工作”为不可数名词, job 是可数名词。

24. Some rivers overflowing, large areas of farmlands flooded, ____ are badly needed.

A. much clothing and food

B. a good many cloth and food

C. much clothes and foods

D. many clothings and foods.

答案与题解 答案为 A, clothing 指衣服的总称, clothing 与 food 都是不可数名词。

25. They visited ____ schools last Saturday.

A. Billy and Tom

B. Billy and Tom's

C. Billys' and Tom's

D. Billy's and Tom's

答案与题解 A 无属格, 这与题意不符; C 这种属格是错误的。B 两个共同的学校为复数, 这不符合一般情况, 因此 D 为正确答案。

26. Mike and John's ____.

A. father is a teacher

B. fathers are teachers

C. father are teachers

D. fathers are teacher

答案与题解 Mike and John's 意为“迈克和约翰共同拥有的”故答案为 A。





第二章 冠词和数词

第

一

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5



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空

1. September 10th is ____ Teacher's day.

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

答案与题解 节日前不加冠词，所以答案为 A。

2. I like playing ____ piano while my brother is fond of listening to ____ music.

A. × ; × B. × ; the
C. the ; the D. the ; ×

答案与题解 乐器名词前加定冠词，music 为抽象名词，前不加冠词，故答案为 D。

3. Jane is ____ European and Jack is ____ American.

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

答案与题解 答案为 B

4. Things of ____ kind come together; people of ____ kind fall into ____ same group.

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

答案与题解 ...of a kind 意为“一类...” the same 为固定搭配，所以答案为 B。

5. ____ U.S.A lies on the other side of ____.

A. The ; Pacific B. / ; Pacific ocean
C. The; the Pacific D. / ; the Ocean Pacific

答案与题解 答案为 C，普通名词转化为专有名词，前加定冠词，大洋前需加冠词。

6. ____ are fierce animals.

A. Tigers B. The Tigers
C. A tiger D. Tiger

答案与题解 答案为 A，在表示某一类事物的复数名词之前冠词省略。

7. ____ terrible life people in the small island lived at that time !

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



16. ____ people attended the meeting last night.

- A. A hundred B. Hundred
C. Hundreds of

答案与题解 答案是 C, hundreds of 表示“数百人”。

17. I have to write a ____ composition every other week.

- A. two-thousand-word
B. two-thousands-word
C. two-thousand-words
D. two-thousands-words

答案与题解 答案为 A, “数词 + 名词”结构作定语时, 数词和名词之间一般用连字符连接, 并且其中的名词总用单数形式。

18. 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

答案与题解 答案为 C, in the fifties 意为“五十年代”, in his sixties 意为“在他六十几岁时”。

19. He graduated in ____ of ____ century.

- A. the fiftieth; twenty B. fifty; the twentieth
C. the sixties; the twentieth D. sixty; twenty,

答案与题解 答案为 C, “...年代”要用基数词的复数形式; “...世纪”要用序数词。

20. We are going to learn ____ next week.

- A. lesson three B. lesson third
C. third lesson D. the lesson third

答案与题解 答案是 A, 表示编号时, 一般用基数词, 也可用序数词。正确答案应是 lesson three 或 The third lesson。

21. He has been here for ____.

- A. two and a half months B. two and half a month
C. two and the half D. two and a half month

答案与题解 答案为 A, two and a half + 复数名词, 意为“两个半……”。

22. I was born ____.

- A. in Oct. 6, 1971 B. in 1971, Oct. 6
C. On Oct. 6, 1971 D. on 1971, Oct. 6

答案与题解 答案为 C, 表示年月日时, 要用介词 on, 顺序为月、日、年。



23. About ____ of the students went there.

- A. third-fifths B. three-fifths
C. three-fives D. three-fifth

答案与题解 答案是 B, 表示分数时, 分子用基数词, 分母用序数词。当分子大于 1 时, 分母要用复数形式。

24. In ____ Marx began to learn Russian.

- A. a 1870 B. 1870s
C. the year of 1870 D. the 1870's

答案与题解 答案是 D, “在十九世纪八十年代”用英语表达时, 是 “in the 1870's” 或 “in the 1870s”。

25. Marx was forced to leave his country in his ____.

- A. twenty B. twenties
C. twentieth D. twentieths

答案与题解 答案是 B, 表示 “…十多岁时” 要用基数词的复数形式。

26. ____ is 4:20

- A. Twenty to four B. Twenty to five
C. Forty past four D. Twenty past four

答案与题解 答案为 D, 题中 A 是 “差 20 分四点 (3:40)”, B 是差二十分五点 (4:40), C 是四点四十分 (4:40), 只有 D 是四点二十分即 4:20。

第三章 形容词和副词

1. He told as ____ story.

- A. the most interesting B. a most interesting
C. a very more interesting D. more interested

答案与题解 答案是 B, a most + 形容词 = a very + 形容词。

2. He wrote a ____ report.

- A. two-thousand-words B. two-thousand-word
C. two-thousands-word D. two-thousands-words

答案与题解 答案是 B, 由连字符号连接起来的复合形容词中的任何名词都没有复数



形式。

3. This is a ____.

- A. three-leg-table B. three-legs-table
C. three-legged-tables D. three-legged-table

答案与题解 答案是 D, 在类似 legged 这样词之前加上数词可组成复合形容词。

4. Jim is a ____ man.

- A. six-foot-tall B. six-feet-tall
C. sixth-foot-tall D. sixth-feet-tall

答案与题解 答案为 A, 由连字符号连接起来的复合形容词中的任何名词都没有复数形式, 而且做定语的数词用基数词。

5. We have moved into a ____.

- A. four storeys building B. four-storeys building
C. four-storeyed building D. four-story building

答案与题解 答案为 C, 解释同 3。

6. Besides being expensive, the food in the dinning room tastes ____.

- A. badly B. too badly
C. bad D. too much bad

答案与题解 答案为 C, taste 是系动词, 后面接形容词做表语。

7. The wild flowers smell ____.

- A. pleasantly B. sweetly
C. pleasant D. sweetness

答案与题解 答案为 C, 解释同上。

8. The cake she made looks ____, but it tastes ____.

- A. well; bad B. bad; well
C. bad; good D. badly; well

答案与题解 答案为 C, 解释同上。

9. He is a strange man. He has ____ friends.

- A. a few B. little
C. a little D. few

答案与题解 答案为 D, a few 和 few 修饰可数名词, a little 和 little 修饰不可数名词, a few 和 a little 是肯定意思, little 和 few 是否定意思。

10. I think your suggestion is ____ to be considered.

- A. difficult B. worth

第

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部

分

9



透

透

透

透

C. easy

D. worthy

答案与题解 答案为 D, worth + doing sth, worthy + to be done.

11. Everybody _____ but me has gone to the party

A. else

B. more

C. another

D. other

答案与题解 答案为 A, else 用在疑问代词或不定代词后, 可起形容词作用, 表示 other 之意。

12. You'd better keep your mouth _____ and your eyes _____.

A. shut ; open

B. shutting; opening

C. shut; opened

D. shutting ; opened

答案与题解 答案为 A, keep 后面的宾语补足语需用形容词或作形容词的分词。

13. The article to be read is _____ difficult.

A. fairly too

B. rather too

C. quite too

D. pretty too

答案与题解 答案为 B, 因为 A, B, C, D 中只有 rather 可以与 too 连用。

14. We returned _____ just in time for dinner.

A. home

B. back home

C. to our homes

D. back to our homes

答案与题解 答案为 A, home 是副词, return 不能与 back 连用。

15. We could _____ believe what he said yesterday.

A. hardly

B. hard

C. not hard

D. not hardly

答案与题解 答案为 A, hardly 是副词, 意为“几乎不”, 本身就有否定之意。

16. I don't like tea and she doesn't _____.

A. neither

B. either

C. too

D. also

答案与题解 答案为 B, 在否定句中, 表示“也不”时, 用 either。

17. If the taxi arrives _____ we shall miss our flight.

A. lately

B. late

C. lateness

D. more later

答案与题解 答案为 B, late 是副词, 意为“迟、晚”, 而 lately 虽是副词但意为“最近的”。

18. China today is _____ the China of the past.



- A. no more B. no longer
C. not any more D. any longer

答案与题解 答案为 B, no longer 与名词连用时表示“不再是……”。

19. There is ____ food.

- A. no more B. many more
C. not more D. not any more

答案与题解 答案为 A, no more 与名词连用, 意为“没有更多的……”。

20. The mother said that she had heard about the story ____.

- A. before long B. long before
C. soon D. soon after

答案与题解 答案为 B, long before 意为“很久以前”, before long 意为“不久以后”。

21. We were ____ in the experiment.

- A. deep interested B. deeply interested
C. interested deep D. interested deeply

答案与题解 答案为 B, deeply 意为“深深地”、“非常”, 而 deep 意为“深”。而 deeply 放在所修饰词之前。故选 B。

22. There 's still ____ water in the bottle. You may drink it.

- A. few B. a few
C. little D. a little

答案与题解 答案为 D, a little 和 a few 意为“一些”, 而 few 和 little 意为“几乎没有”; a little 和 little 修饰不可数名词, a few 和 few 修饰可数名词。

23. They went ____ without stopping.

- A. straightly home B. straight to home
C. straightly to home D. straight home

答案与题解 答案为 D, straight 本身是副词, 可直接修饰副词 home。

24. My grandmother ____ lives in the village where she was born.

- A. already B. yet
C. still D. ever

答案与题解 答案为 C, 副词 still 修饰动词时, 通常放在被修饰的词之前。

25. Jenny married ____ she graduated from college.

- A. soon B. immediately
C. early D. fast

答案与题解 答案为 B, immediately 是连词, 相当于 as soon as。

第

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部

分

11



语

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空



26. You can not be ____ careful.

- A. very B. too
C. so D. only

答案与题解 答案为 B, 否定词 + too + adj/adv 意为“无论如何也不为过”。

27. They were sitting ____.

- A. a hand in a hand B. the hand in hand
C. the hand in the hand D. hand in hand

答案与题解 答案为 D, hand in hand 固定词组, 意为“手拉手”。

28. He is ____ sure about himself.

- A. much too B. too much
C. very much D. much very

答案与题解 答案为 A, much too 修饰形容词, 而 too much, very much 修饰动词。

29. Why are you alone? What are the five ____ boys?

- A. else B. more
C. other D. another

答案与题解 答案为 C, 数词放在 other 之前, another 之后。

30. I wrote a letter yesterday, I have to write two ____ letters this morning.

- A. else B. more
C. other D. another

答案与题解 答案为 B, 意为“另外的”, 放在数词之后。

31. I'll be here for ____ days.

- A. else three B. other three
C. more three D. another three

答案与题解 答案为 D, 解释同 30。

32. Have you got ____ more work to do beside this?

- A. many B. few
C. much D. other

答案与题解 答案为 C, much more + 不可数名词。

33. It took them ____ more hours to go there by train than by plane.

- A. many B. few
C. much D. other

答案与题解 答案为 A, many more + 可数名词复数。





第四章 形容词、副词比较级

1. The ChangJiang River is ____ second ____ river in the world.

- A. a ...long B. the...longer
C. the ...long D. the ...longest

答案与题解 答案为 D, 最高级前加 the first, the second, the third ...意为“第一, 第二, 第三……”。

2. You must write as ____ as you can.

- A. careful B. carefully
C. more carefully D. more careful

答案与题解 答案为 B, as + adj/adv + as one can. 意为“尽可能地……”, carefully 是副词, 修饰 work。

3. John is taller than ____ pupil in the class.

- A. every one of the B. all the
C. any other D. many more

答案与题解 答案为 C, 对三个或三个以上的人或事物作比较时, 要用“比较级 + than + any other + 名词单数”或“比较级 + than + any of the other + 名词复数”。

4. This room ____ any of the other ones in the building.

- A. is biggest than B. is more bigger than
C. is bigger than D. is bigger as

答案与题解 答案为 C, 解释同上。

5. ____ you practise, ____ you can do it.

- A. The more...the fast B. The more...the more faster
C. The more...the faster D. Many...fast

答案与题解 答案为 C, 表示一方的程度随另一方的程度变化而改变时, 用“the + 比较级...the + 比较级”的结构, 表示“越……就越……”。

6. Which do you think ____, wealth or health?

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

