

创  
新  
版

全解应  
试精典

系列丛书

# 高中 英语

全解应  
试精典

主编 李为民

南京大学出版社

创新版全解应试精典系列丛书

# 高中英语全解应试精典

主 编：李为民

编 委：吕炳火 朱 健 李为民

李 敏 董金喜

作 者：王小行 吕炳火 朱 健

后 力 阮 际 汪精玲

李为民 李为群 李晓亭

李 敏 张 伟 张 甦

施志渝 俞方明 贾桂民

董金喜

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## 内 容 提 要

本书共有十二个单元。每单元分为[重点难点提示]、[重要词语解析]、[语法知识]、[典型例题解析]和[单元测试]五个部分。[重点难点提示]列出每单元的英语习惯用法、语法要点以及关键词和词组。[重要词语解析]汇集常用的、易错易混的词和词组,配合例句讲解用法。[语法知识]用实例讲解本单元出现的重要语法现象。[典型例题解析]不仅提供正确答案,同时还详细分析所有的选项,这是为了提高学生的语言理解能力而精心设计的。[单元测试]是为了检验学生的水平和能力。书末附有三套高考模拟试题。所有试题均有参考答案,便于学生自测。

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## 创新版全解应试精典系列丛书

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为适应全国中考、高考改革和广大考生的需要,我们聘请了江苏、安徽、山东等地的著名重点中学的特级教师、高级教师、教育研究专家和高等师范院校的学科教育学专家,组织编写了这套《创新版全解应试精典系列丛书》。

该丛书根据教育部规定的现行教材的知识体系,紧扣课文基本知识点、重点和难点,运用典型例题进行示范引导,并把握关键的理论、命题作阐发讲解,目的使学生牢固地掌握基础知识,提高分析问题、解决问题和综合创新能力。同时,各册都附有中考或高考的模拟试卷及答案要点。《丛书》既具有同步辅导的功能,也具有应试功能,并且还带有一定的工具性。

本丛书分为中考和高考两个系列,共12本。初中有:《初中语文全解应试精典》、《初中数学全解应试精典》、《初中英语全解应试精典》、《初中物理全解应试精典》、《初中化学全解应试精典》、《中考优秀作文精典》;高中有:《高中语文全解应试精典》、《高中数学全解应试精典》、《高中英语全解应试精典》、《高中物理·化学·生物·信息技术全解应试精典》、《高中政治·历史·地理全解应试精典》、《高考优秀作文精典》。

本丛书既适合于初中或高中毕业生在中考或高考前冲刺阶段使用,也适合于广大中学生平时辅导练习使用。因此,它不仅为应届初、高中毕业生参加中考或高考带来有益的启迪和切实的帮助,而且也不失为广大在校的初中和高中学生的良师益友。

编委会  
2001年4月

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# 高一 部分

## 第一单元 (Units1—8)

### 一、重点难点提示

1. 学习和掌握英语运用中的某些习惯表达法,如:打招呼与道别(Greetings and farewells)用语;表达祝愿(Good wishes)的用语,如:Give one's regards/best wishes/love to ...;以及书写英文通知的有关知识(How to make a notice in English)和英文书信的书写(How to write an English letter)等。
2. 复习各种时态的特殊疑问句;掌握英语中表示命令和请求的句式;进行时态表示将来的用法;表示目的的句型;复习和学习有关被动语态的用法;学习直接引语和间接引语(一);学习定语从句(一)。
3. 单词与词组(words and expressions)

introduce	practice/practise	go on doing sth.
as a result	in one's opinion	first of all
make sure	turn off	instead of
allow	pronounce/pronunciation	ask ... for
the same as	a great many	and so on
bring in	see ... off	be about to
every two years	in fact	feed
in order to	break the rule	notice
by sea	at least	plenty of
set up	begin/start ... with	spend ... on/ spend ... doing sth.
sound	for a while	stay up
help oneself to	do one's best	all kinds of
a number of	discover	

## 二、重要词语解析

1. go on doing sth. 意思为：“继续干某事，连续不断地干某事”。

e.g. We went on talking on the way home.

Li Ming went on working until midnight.

[注意] go on doing sth. 与 go on to do sth. 的区别：

go on doing sth. 强调连续不断地(continuously)干某事；

go on to do sth. 表示(在做完某事之后)接着做另外一件事。试比较：

e.g. She went on reading the text of Lesson 5 for half an hour. 她连续不断地读第五课文，读了半个小时之久。

After he finished writing the letter, he went on to read the novel. 他写完信后，接着看小说。(强调接着干)

go on with sth. 也可用来表示“继续做某事”，它强调在停顿之后继续原来的活动，with后通常接名词。例如：

You must go on with your research work.

2. instead of 意为“代替”、“而不…”(in place of)，后接名词、代词、动名词或介词短语。

e.g. He will go to Wuhan instead of you.

They went there on foot instead of by bus.

The baby was smiling at me instead of crying.

[注意] instead 单独使用时是副词，意思是“代替”、“顶替”，其确切译文由上下文来决定，通常放在句末。

e.g. If you can't go, let me go instead. 如果你不能去，让我替你去吧。

This umbrella is expensive, please give me that one instead. 这把伞价格高了，请改拿那把给我吧。

3. allow sb. sth., allow sb. to do sth., allow doing sth.

allow 在很多情况下可以与 permit 通用，表示“允许，许可”的意思。

e.g. We don't allow/permit smoking here. 此处不许吸烟。

We don't allow/permit you to act like that. 我们不许你像那个样子。

allow 后面可以接副词，而 permit 不可，如下句中就只能用 allow：

She won't/wouldn't allow me out. 她不让我出去。

4. a great many (a large number of) 意为“很多的，相当多的”可用作形容词，也可用作代词。

e.g. I'm quite busy. I have a great many things to do.

A great many of the workers are out of work.

[注意] 英语中表示“许多”的概念有很多，用于可数名词的有：many, many a, dozens of, scores of, a great many, a great(good) number of；用于不可数名词的有 much, a good(great) deal of, a great(large) amount of；可以同时修饰可数和不可数名词的有：a lot of, lots of, a great(large) quantity of, plenty of 等。

5. come about 意为“发生”(= happen)，一般用作不及物动词词组，后面不再接名词。

e.g. How did this traffic accident come about?

另外,英语中与 come 构成的固定短语还有:

come across 遇见,发现;                      come along/on 来吧;

come at 袭击;                                      come from 出生于;

come to know 终于认识到;                      come out 出来

有关用法请同学们注意归纳比较。

6. practise doing sth. 意思是“练习做某事”。

e.g. She has practised playing the piano for nearly three hours.

[注意] 英语中不用 practise to do sth.。

7. see sb. off 意思是“为某人送行”。off 是副词,表示离开。

e.g. I'll go to see you off at the station if I have time tomorrow morning.

[注意] see 在其它结构中的用法:

① see sb. do sth. 不带 to 的动词不定式作宾补,强调看见动作的全过程;

② see sb. doing sth. 动词-ing 形式作宾语补足语,表示看到动作正在进行之中;

③ see sth. done 过去分词作宾补,强调动作的完成与承受(被动)。

8. begin ... with 意思是“以/先从……开始”,相当于 start ... with. 介词 with 有“以……,用……”的意思。

e.g. The speaker began/started his talk with a joke.

We usually begin our English lessons with “Daily Report.”

9. agree on

(1) agree on 表示“(就事情某一方面)大家达成一致意见”。

e.g. We agreed on the date for the meeting.

They agreed on a price for the house/car.

在被动语态中, on 可以省略。

e.g. After a short time, the program was agreed (on). 过了一会儿,这项计划大家都同意了。

(2) agree 后面还可跟介词 with, to 等:

agree with 表示“同意某人(的话,观点,想法,意见等)”; agree to 表示“同意计划、建议等”。

e.g. I can't agree with you/what you said.

He has agreed to our plan for the holiday.

(3) agree 后面还可接不定式或 that 引起的从句作宾语。

e.g. He agreed to send me some money.

We all agree that your suggestion is quite good.

10. spend ... on. spend 意思是“花费”,常用结构为:

(1) spend some time/money on sth., 其主语通常是人。

e.g. She spent 10 yuan on the book.

They spent almost all their time on the research.

(2) spend some time/money + (in) doing sth., 结构中的 in 可以省略。

- e.g. He spent all his money (in) drinking.  
Don't spend so much time (in) dressing yourself.
11. introduce 意思是“介绍,引见,使相互认识”。介绍两人认识时,常说 introduce sb. to sb.  
e.g. Let me introduce my friend to you. He's Wang Lin.  
I introduced Xiao Wang to Xiao Li last year and now they're married.  
I was introduced at the meeting.
12. employ 是及物动词,意思是“雇用,聘请”。注意其相关形式,employer 意为“雇主”,employee 意为“雇员”。  
e.g. The boss employed two new workers.  
The employer is very kind to his employees.
13. smell 可作系动词或实义动词,意思是“闻起来,闻到”;也可作名词,意为“气味,嗅觉”。  
e.g. The meat smells terrible. You'd better throw it away.  
The dogs have a great sense of smell.  
There was a smell of burning.  
I smelt the flowers and they've got a lovely smell.
14. burn (burnt/burned)通常意思是“燃烧,烧毁,发光”等,也有“把……晒枯/干,晒伤”的意思。  
e.g. Is the fire still burning?  
I burnt all the old letters.  
The sun will burn the flowers.  
He was burnt by the sun.
15. feed (fed, fed)意思是“喂养,饲养,给……提供食物”,常与介词 on 连用,可以说 feed sb. on sth. 或 feed sth. to sb.  
e.g. We feed our dog on fresh meat every day.  
Feed some milk to the baby. She must be hungry.
16. fetch 意思是“去拿来,去取来”,表示有目的地去取或拿某物。注意 fetch 和 bring, take, carry 的区别。bring 意为“拿来,带来”;take 意为“拿走,带走”;carry 是“携带”,无方向性。  
e.g. Would you fetch me some chalk?  
Bring your exercise-book to school tomorrow.  
Remember to take your umbrella home when you leave school.  
I always forget to carry my wallet with me.
17. punish 意思为“惩罚,处罚”,常接介词 for,表示“因为……而受到处罚”。punish 的名词形式是 punishment,通常用作不可数名词。  
e.g. Mother punished me for my careless homework.  
It's not your fault; stop punishing yourself.
18. supply 作动词时,意思是“供应,提供”,常用于 supply sth. to sb. 或 supply sb. with sth. 意为“向某人提供/供应某物”。  
e.g. The government supplied some textbooks to the village school free.

The factory supplied us with some parts of the car.  
supply 也可用作名词, 意为“供应”。

e.g. The supply of electricity has been stopped.

The water supply here is good.

19. discover 用作及物动词, 意思是“发现(原先就存在而不为人知的地方和事实)”, 后面可接名词、代词或从句。注意与 invent 区别开来。invent 意思是“发明(原先不存在的机器或方法等)”。“发现或找到(丢失的或不知道的人或物)”可用 find。

e.g. Columbus discovered America.

Who invented the computer?

Where did you find the lost watch?

[注意] I'm very angry to find out that he told a lie again. (“弄清、查明”之意)

### 三、语法知识

#### 被动语态

英语有两种语态: 主动语态和被动语态。被动语态表示主语是谓语动作的承受者。

##### 1. 被动语态的用法:

(1) 不知道或没有必要说明动作的执行者。

e.g. Such books were written for children.

(2) 动作的承受者是谈话的中心; 或者既关心动作的承受者, 又关心动作的执行者(用 by 短语)。

e.g. This book is written by Professor Li.

(3) 出于修辞的需要。

e.g. She went to the country and was warmly welcomed on the Labour Day. 她五一节去了乡下, 受到了热烈欢迎。

##### 2. 被动语态的结构:

(1) be/get + 过去分词 (be 体现时态)

(2) 情态动词 + be + 动词过去分词

(3) 其它各种时态的被动形式请参看高一教材语法介绍。

##### 3. 下面谈谈学习被动语态时要注意的一些具体事项。

(1) 不及物动词和一些词组不能构成被动语态, 只能用主动语态。如: happen, fall, take place, belong to, lose heart, consist of ..., break out 等。

e.g. What happened in the hall last night?

Great changes have taken place here since 1978.

The Civil War broke out in the U.S.A. in 1861.

(2) 动词词组构成被动语态时, 注意介词或副词不能遗漏。如: put on, put up, take good care of, call on, depend on, make use of 等。

e. g. The doctor has been sent for.

The price has been brought down.

The children must be taken good care of.

A new play will be put on at Guangming Theatre tonight.

(3) “动词 + 间接宾语(人) + 直接宾语(物)”句型变为被动语态时,有两种情况:

① 动词 bring, do, make, pass, sell, sing, write 等,通常用直接宾语(物)作被动语态的主语;② 动词 answer, refuse, save, spare 等,通常用间接宾语(人)作被动句的主语。

e. g. She passed me a note. → A note was passed to me by her.

She refused me my request. → I was refused my request by her.

(4) “S + vt. + O + OC”结构变为被动句时,宾语变为主语,OC 自然就成了主语补足语。这类谓语句动词常见的有:elect, make, call, choose, name, consider, think, regard, believe 等;当谓语句动词为 see, make, observe, hear 等词时,“S + vt. + O + OC(不带 to 的不定式)”结构变为被动句,作主语补足语的不定式一律带 to。

e. g. We made Hong Bo our monitor. → Hong Bo was made our monitor.

They elected Mr Zhang leader of their school. → Mr Zhang was elected leader of their school.

I saw him come this morning. → He was seen to come this morning.

She made her son copy the text. → Her son was made to copy the text.

(5) 主动形式表示被动意义。

① 感官动词 look, smell, taste, sound, feel 等。

② 动词 weigh, wash, keep, sell, wear, drink, prove, write 等。

e. g. Your suggestion sounds reasonable.

The food smells delicious.

This kind of cloth washes well.

This dictionary sells well.

(6) “be + 过去分词”不都是表示被动语态。如:be worried about, be seated 等。

(7) 被动结构中除了 by 之外,还可用其他介词。如:at, in, with 等。

e. g. She was surprised at the bad news.

I was caught in the rain.

I'm satisfied with what you have done.

(8) 在“get + v. ed”被动结构中,get 同样起着助动词的作用,它有不同的时态,也能用于不定式被动结构中。

e. g. It is said that Mary is to get married.

The lady got hurt on her way home from work.

#### 四、典型例题解析

1. —I go to school by bike. What about you?

—So \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I do.                      B. do I                      C. I am                      D. am I

[讲解] “so + 特殊动词 + 主语”表示谓语所述的情况同前文提及的情况一样,意为“也一样,也这样”。它用倒装语序。特殊动词(包括系动词、情态动词和助动词)应根据前句的动词而定,故答案应在 A、B 之中选。因“so + 主语 + 特殊动词”表示重复前文或赞同前文所提到的情况,例如:“It’s cold today.” “So it is.” (“今天很冷。” “可不是吗。”)这种句式前后说的是同一个人或物。故本题答案应该选 B。

2. I prefer rice \_\_\_\_\_ bread.

- A. to                      B. than                      C. to eat                      D. than eating

[讲解] “prefer A to B”意为“喜欢 A,而不喜欢 B”(相比更喜欢 A)。A、B 可以是名词,也可以是动名词,但必须是同类结构。再如: Peter prefers dancing to singing. prefer 单独使用时表示“宁愿要,更喜欢”。常用下列句型: ① prefer + (not) to do sth. ② prefer + doing sth. ③ prefer sb. + to do sth. ④ prefer + (that) sb. + (should) do + sth. 本题答案应选 A。

3. It is kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to help me with my English.

- A. for                      B. of                      C. that                      D. because

[讲解] 本句意为: You are kind to help me with my English. you 和 kind 在逻辑上具有主谓关系。如果不具有这种关系,我们就用 for. “for/of sb. to do sth”是带逻辑主语的不定式,作这种句式的真正主语,句首的 it 是形式主语。试比较:

- { It is important for us to learn English well.  
 { It is careless of you make such a mistake.  
 { It is dangerous for you to stand here.  
 { It is nice of you to say/do so.

因此本题答案应选 B。

4. We were about \_\_\_\_\_ when suddenly the telephone rang.

- A. leaving                      B. to leave                      C. going off                      D. being left

[讲解] 此句中的“be about”常与不定式构成复合谓语。“be(about) to do sth.”表示“将要某事”,常与 when 或 as 引导的时间状语从句连用,而不与具体时间的短语连用。再如:

① The train is about to leave. 列车就要开了。

② I was about to leave the shop when someone called me behind. 我正要离开商店时,突然后面有人喊我。经比较, A、C、D 三项答案均不符本题要求,故正确答案应选 B。

5. He usually goes to work \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. except for rainy days                      B. besides it rains  
 C. but that is rains                      D. except on rainy days

[讲解] except 后接不定式可以和 but 换用,但 except 后还可以接 that, when, where 等从句或介词短语,对细节加以纠正时用 except for。如:

① I know nothing about him except that he lives next door.

② He looked everywhere except under the bed.

③ Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes.

经比较,本题正确答案应选 D。

6. The professor raised his voice \_\_\_\_\_ he could be heard by all.

- A. so that      B. in order to      C. so as to      D. in order which

[讲解] “so that”是主从连词、引导目的状语从句,意为“以便”、“使……能够”,从句谓语动词常含情态动词,指尚未发生的动作。选项 B、C 均是不定式短语,作目的状语时其后不能接从句;后半句也可改为 in order/so as to be heard by all。选项 D 要改为 in order that 后才能成为正确答案。故本题选 A。

7. Tom often makes his brother \_\_\_\_\_, but this time he was made \_\_\_\_\_ by his brother.

- A. cry, cry      B. to cry, to cry      C. cry, to cry      D. to cry, cry.

[讲解] make sb. do sth. 短语中的 do 是不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语,但在被动语态的结构中,作主语补足语的不定式必须加上不定式符号 to。本题的前半句是主动结构,后半句为被动结构,故该题答案应选 C。

8. Something must be done to prevent factories \_\_\_\_\_ poisonous gases so as to keep the city \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sending out, from polluting      B. send out, polluting  
C. from sending out, from polluting      D. sending out, from being polluted

[讲解] keep/prevent/stop/hold back ... from doing sth. 都表示“阻止……做某事”,其中只有 keep ... from doing sth. 中的 from 不能省略,阻止的宾语和 from 的动词是被动关系时,要用动词不定式的被动形式。再如:

Measures have been taken to stop the treasures from being stolen. 已经采取措施阻止国宝被盗。原题前半句中的 from 可用可不用,故 A、C、D 都正确,但后半句表示的是被动意义,故本题答案应该选 D。

9. The light is on. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ when you leave.

- A. turn off      B. turn off it      C. turn it off      D. close it

[讲解] 英语短语动词有三种,其结构分别是:① vt. + adv. ② vi. + prep. ③ vi. + adv. 前两种是及物动作,第三种是不及物动作(如 get up)。第一种宾语如果是名词,置于 adv. 前后均可;如为代词,则必须置于 adv. 之前。第二种的宾语,不论是名词还是代词都必须置于介词之后。turn off 中的 off 是副词,因此该题选 C 答案。选项 A 缺宾语,选项 D 不符合英语习惯表达。

10. He tasted the medicine and found it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tasted bad      B. was tasted badly  
C. tasted badly      D. tasted well

[讲解] taste 用作动词时,既可以作及物动词,又可作系动词,题干中的 taste 是及物动词,意为“品尝”;选项中的 taste 是系动词,意为“尝起来……”,后接形容词、介词短语等作表语。bad 是形容词,因此可以选答案 A 项。

11. He put his clothes in the box \_\_\_\_\_ the cupboard.

- A. instead      B. instead of      C. instead of in      D. instead on

[讲解] instead of 是短语介词,可接名词、介词补语、形容词、副词等。注意:instead of 前后谈及的两种客体在意义结构上必须是平行关系。例如:

He got excited instead of angry. 他没有生气,倒是很激动。

He walked more slowly instead of faster. 他不但没走快,反而走慢了。



He went to Nanjing instead of back to Wuhu. 他没回芜湖,而去南京了。故此题应选 C。

12. Why don't you go and ask him \_\_\_\_\_ advice?

A. about                      B. for                      C. some                      D. give you

[讲解] ask sb. for sth. 意为“向……要求,请求……给予”。题目意思是:你为什么不去征询他的建议? A. ask sb. about sth. (向某人打听某事)与句意不符,故应排除。C、D 两项均属结构不全。此外 ask for(要求给予)意义与 ask ... for 相似,但不接 sb. 作宾语。

e.g. She asked for my opinion of the designs. (她征求我对那些设计的看法。)

故此题应选 B。

13. On our way to school, I asked him \_\_\_\_\_ questions.

A. a lot                      B. a good                      C. a great many                      D. the number of

[讲解] 修饰可数名词,表示“许多”的词语有:many, a good(great)many, a number of, many a 等。many a 后接单数名词,其相应谓语动词也用单数形式,但表示复数意义。

e.g. Many a boy likes pop music. 其余词语均接复数名词。

e.g. Many/A great (good) many/A number of people don't like classical(古典的) music. 另外,much 修饰不可数名词;而 a lot of, lots of 既可用来修饰可数名词,又可用来修饰不可数名词。the number of 表示“……的数量”,后接可数名词复数形式,其相应的谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

The number of students of our school is 1200. 因此本题答案应选 C。

14. There was \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall to stand but not to sit.

A. a room                      B. a house                      C. some room                      D. some rooms.

[讲解] 原题为:“大厅内已经只有站的地方,没有坐的位置了。”本句中的 room 是不可数名词,意思是“空间”。常用于:make room for sb./sth. 给某人/物让地方;room to do sth. (作某事的空间)。故本题应选答案 C。再如:

Could you make some room for this old lady? There is no room to put the piano in my room.

15. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ blue and red ink on the desk.

A. bottle                      B. bottles                      C. bottle of                      D. bottles of

[讲解] 选项中的 bottle 用在句子中用作“单位词”。ink 是不可数名词,其多少可以体现在前面的“单位词”上,单位词有单复数,故常用“单位词 + of + 不可数名词/可数名词”。如:a basket of flowers(一篮子花)。故本题用 D 答案。

16. \_\_\_\_\_ has been discussed about how to learn English well.

A. Enough                      B. Enough things                      C. Things enough                      D. A plenty

[讲解] enough 是兼类词,可用作形容词、副词和名词。用作名词表示“充分的事情”,在语法上为不可数名词,其相应谓语用单数,本句中的 enough 是名词。enough 用作形容词作定语时,可以前置,也可以后置,enough 用作副词作状语时只能后置。故本题应选 A。

17. —Why does Linda look so unhappy?

—She has \_\_\_\_\_ by her classmates.

A. laughed                      B. laughed at                      C. been laughed                      D. been laughed at

[讲解] 及物动词才有被动语态。laugh 是不及物动词,需与 at 连用,构成相当于一个及物动词的补语动词。在被动结构中,介词 at 不能省略,此题的正确答案应为 D。