

非常英语

GAOZHONG YINGYU
DANXIANG XUANZE

向荣 主编

高中英语 单项选择

2000 篇

依据新教材新大纲

名校名师精编

成功考试必备

中国少年儿童出版社



GAOZHONG YINGYU

DANXIANG XUANZE

责任编辑 尚万春 王世斌

封面设计 徐 欣

高中英语 单项选择

200篇

ISBN 7-5007-5494-9



9 787500 754947 >

ISBN7-5007-5494-9/G-4286

定价: 8.80元

非常英语

高中英语单项选择

200篇

GAOZHONG YINGYU

DANXIANG XUANZE

依据新教材新大纲 名校名师精编 成功考试必备

向荣 主编



中国少年儿童出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中英语单项选择 200 篇 / 《高中英语单项选择 200 篇》编写组编写. — 北京: 中国少年儿童出版社, 2000.10

ISBN 7-5007-5494-9

I. 高… II. 高… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 71611 号

高中英语单项选择 200 篇

作者: 何荣

中国少年儿童出版社 出版发行

责任编辑: 尚万春 王世斌

美术编辑: 徐欣

社址: 北京东四十二条 21 号

邮政编码: 100708

印刷: 北京泽明印刷有限责任公司

经销: 新华书店

850×1168 1/32 8.625 印张 209 千字

2002 年 8 月北京修订版 2002 年 8 月廊坊第 2 次印刷

本次印数: 5000 册

ISBN 7-5007-5494-9/G·4286

(全 1 册) 总定价: 17.60 元 本册定价: 8.80 元

凡有印装问题, 可向印装厂家调换

前言

QIAN YAN

选择填空题是各类考试中必备的题型,在 NMET 中占有一定比重,既考查了学生的基础知识(如考查学生的基础语法知识和某些短语、习惯用法等语言基础知识)又考查了学生的综合运用英语能力。此题型涉及的知识面广,少数难题迷惑性大。做此题时,学生不但要有全面系统的英语知识,还要有很强的辨误能力。

为了配合和帮助学生学习和巩固、掌握好高中英语基础知识,我们精心组织编写了这本《高中英语单项选择 200 篇》。

本书根据教育部制定的高中英语教学大纲、人教社编写的教科书以及教育部英语考试中心颁布的考试说明,将近些年的 NMET 考试中选择填空题进行了分析、归纳、梳理、总结,以高考试卷中的例子作为讲解的范例,使学生对各类选择填空题,有所熟悉和了解,从而增强应试能力。

本书共分三个部分:(一)词法部分。命题以词法内容为主,以谓语动词和非谓语动词举例为多,其次考查较多的词有形容词、副词、代词、名词、介词、冠词等。(二)句法部分。句法方面的考查以复合句为主,还有简单句、it 的用法、倒装句、感叹句等。(三)惯用法部分。主要考查了基础英语中的习惯表达法,包括习惯用法、习惯搭配等。此部分同时考查了交际英语,这类题型把语法内容置于特定的语境中,增加了试题的灵活性和难度。另外为了使学生容易掌握和理解高考英语的语法重点、难点和考点,我们归纳出常见的语法项目。每个语法项目分四个部分:(1)命题热点分析:就近几年全国各地高考选择填空试题,对常考、必考的语法点进行分析,总结出规律性和普遍性的考点知识,指导考生提高实践能力;(2)高考题例:高考例题的选择注重普遍性、典型性、代表性;(3)专项训练:根据高考题例的知识点设计训练题,既注重对基础知识的巩固,又注重培养学生的英语综合运用能力,体现精炼原则;(4)参考答案与详解:针对单项训练中的疑难题、重点题进行分析讲解,使知识得以深化,更使学生分析问题和解决问题的能力得以提高。

编者

學 類 選 錄

2000 篇

目 录

一、名词、主谓一致考点知识与高考试题例解

二、冠词和数词考点知识与高考试题例解

三、形容词、副词考点知识与高考试题例解

四、形容词和副词的级考点知识与高考试题例解

五、动词、动词短语考点知识与高考试题例解

目 录

MU LU

词法部分

- 一、名词、主谓一致考点知识与高考试题例解 (1)
- (一) 名词、主谓一致的命题热点 (1)
- (二) 高考试题例解 (1)
- (三) 名词、主谓一致精练精析 (6)
- 二、冠词和数词考点知识与高考试题例解 (13)
- (一) 冠词和数词的命题热点 (13)
- (二) 高考试题例解 (13)
- (三) 冠词和数词精练精析 (18)
- 三、形容词、副词考点知识与高考试题例解 (31)
- (一) 形容词、副词的命题热点 (31)
- (二) 高考试题例解 (31)
- (三) 形容词、副词精练精析 (37)
- 四、形容词和副词的级考点知识与高考试题例解 (42)
- (一) 形容词和副词的级命题热点 (42)
- (二) 高考试题例解 (42)

(三) 形容词和副词的级精练精析	(47)
五、代词考点知识与高考试题例解	(51)
(一) 代词的命题热点	(51)
(二) 高考试题例解	(51)
(三) 代词精练精析	(58)
六、动词时态和语态考点知识与高考试题例解	(68)
(一) 动词时态和语态命题热点	(68)
(二) 高考试题例解	(68)
(三) 动词时态和语态精练精析	(83)
七、情态动词考点知识与高考试题例解	(96)
(一) 情态动词的命题热点	(96)
(二) 高考试题例解	(96)
(三) 情态动词精练精析	(101)
八、非谓语动词考点知识与高考试题例解	(110)
(一) 非谓语动词的命题热点	(110)
(二) 高考试题例解	(110)
(三) 非谓语动词精练精析	(125)
九、虚拟语气考点知识与高考试题例解	(135)
(一) 虚拟语气的命题热点	(135)
(二) 高考试题例解	(136)
(三) 虚拟语气精练精析	(138)
十、介词常见考点与高考试题例解	(144)
(一) 介词的命题热点	(144)

(二) 高考试题例解	(144)
(三) 介词精练精析	(147)

句法部分

一、简单句常考知识要点与高考试题例解

.....	(159)
(一) 简单句的命题热点	(159)
(二) 高考试题例解	(159)
(三) 简单句精练精析	(162)

二、复合句常考知识要点与高考试题例解

.....	(167)
(一) 复合句的命题热点	(167)
(二) 高考试题例解	(167)
(三) 复合句精练精析	(178)

三、It 的用法常考知识要点与高考试题例解

.....	(197)
(一) It 用法的命题热点	(197)
(二) 高考试题例解	(197)
(三) It 的用法精练精析	(200)

四、倒装句常考知识要点与高考试题例解

.....	(204)
(一) 倒装句的命题热点	(204)
(二) 高考试题例解	(204)
(三) 倒装句精练精析	(207)

惯用法部分

一、词的用法常考知识要点与高考试题例解

.....	(217)
-------	-------

(一) 词的用法命题热点	(217)
(二) 高考试题例解	(217)
(三) 词的用法精练精析	(225)
二、固定搭配常考知识要点与高考试题例解	
.....	(234)
(一) 固定搭配的命题热点	(234)
(二) 高考试题例解	(234)
(三) 固定搭配精练精析	(237)
三、情景交际常考知识要点与高考试题例解	
.....	(245)
(一) 情景交际命题热点	(245)
(二) 高考试题例解	(245)
(三) 情景交际精练精析	(251)

综合训练部分

综合测试 (一)	(257)
综合测试 (二)	(262)

词法部分

一、名词、主谓一致考点知识与高考试题例解

(一) 名词、主谓一致的命题热点

1. 名词主要考查可数名词的构成和规则或不规则复数的变化, 可数名词和不可数名词名词所有格 's 或 s' 所有格, of 所有格和双重所有格以及用 's 表示无生命的名词所有格及名词作定语。

2. 主谓一致主要考查: 1) 名词作主语, 2) 代词作主语, 3) 分数, 量词作主语, 4) 名词化的形容词作主语, 5) 由连接词连接的名词作主语, 6) 从句作主语的主谓一致。主谓一致有语法一致, 意义一致和就近一致三大原则。

(二) 高考试题例解

考例 1. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers (NMET95)

A. wealth; work

B. wealths; works

C. wealths; work

D. wealth; works

【答案】D

【解析】该题考查名词数的问题。wealth 是不可数名词, 而 work 作为“工作”解时是不可数名词, 但此题中的 work 是作“作品”讲, 是可数名词, 因此综合两空的情况, 只能选 D, 所以在解题时要把握语境的概念。

考例 2. He dropped the _____ and broke it.

A. cup of coffee

B. coffee's cup

C. cup for coffee

D. coffee cup (MET93)

【答案】D

【解析】该题考查名词作定语。解答此题的关键是句尾的“it”, 说明打碎

的是咖啡杯，而不是一杯咖啡，故此该题不能选 A。

考例 3. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.

(NMET98)

- A. price
B. cost
C. value
D. usefulness

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查根据语境选用适当的名词的能力。该句为 find 后跟复合宾语的句型，宾中 this map 为宾语，“of + 抽象名词”作宾语补足语，表示“具有……”。由介词短语 in helping you to get round London 的语意判断，此空应填表示价值的抽象名词 value。例如：

We found sports and games of great value, especially to people who work with their brains most of the day. 我们感到体育运动对人们益处很大,特别是对那些一天大部分时间从事脑力劳动的人来说,更是这样。

考例 4. turn green in spring. (1986)

- A. Leaf B. Leafs
C. Leave D. leaves

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查名词的不规则复数变化。即把“f”或“fe”结尾的名词改为“v”，再加-es，读作〔vz〕。例如：leaf→leaves, life→lives, knife→knives, shelf→shelves, half→halves, loaf→loaves, thief→thieves.

考例 5. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble. (1987)

- A. an advice B. advice
C. advices D. the advices

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查不可数名词的用法。不可数名词一般没有单复数之分，它包括物质名词、抽象名词和专有名词。例如：iron, advice, salt, health, rice, English, America等。

下列名词常用作不可数名词，因此没有复数形式，其谓语动词须用单数

形式:

advice (劝告), air (空气), baggage (行李), behaviour (举止), bread (面包), butter (黄油), clothing (衣服), coffee (咖啡), dust (尘土), furniture (家具), fruit (水果), fun (乐趣), housework (家务), glass (玻璃), harm (损害), homework (家庭作业), honesty (诚实), grass (草), information (消息), ice (冰), luck (运气), knowledge (知识), news (新闻), paper (纸), progress (进步), sugar (糖), snow (雪), rice (稻子, 大米), traffic (交通), trouble (烦恼), water (水), weather (天气), work (工作), rain (雨), love (爱), smoke (烟), heat (热), oil (油)

考例 6. A good deal of money _____ spent on books. (1984)

A. have

B. has

C. have been

D. has been

【答案】D

【解析】该题考查语法形式上的主谓一致。主语为单数形式, 谓语动词用单数形式, 主语为复数形式, 谓语动词也用复数形式。本题的中心词 money 为不可数名词, 所以谓语动词用单数形式, 故选 D。

考例 7. Nobody but Jane _____ the secret. (MET86)

A. know

B. knows

C. have known

D. is known

【答案】B

【解析】从英语语法的角度讲, 句子的谓语动词必须同作主语的名词或代词在人称和数上保持一致。该题 nobody 是主语, but Jane 是介词短语, 修饰 nobody, 意为“除了珍之外, 没有人知道这个秘密”, D 虽是单数谓语动词, 但语态不对。

考例 8. All but one _____ here just now. (MET87)

A. is

B. was

C. has been

D. were

【答案】D

【解析】all 为主语，而 but one 修饰 all，谓语句词应该同它保持一致。很多考生认为是考时态，或是将此句型同 neither... nor 或 not only... but also 混为一类，结果误认为 B 是正确答案。

考例 9. Not only I but also Jane and Mary _____ tired of having one examination after another. (MET89)

- A. is B. are
C. am D. be

【答案】B

【解析】该题体现“就近原则”。即谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的词语。如用连词 *or*, *either... or*, *neither... nor*, *not only... but also* 等连接的并列主语, 如果一个单数, 一个是复数, 谓语动词与靠近它的主语一致。例如: *Either your students or Mr Wang knows this. Not only the teacher but also his students like playing football.* 此题如果将 *Jane* 或 *Mary* 删掉一个, 那么 A 则是答案; 如果将 I 和 *Jane and Mary* 的位置对调, C 为答案。

考例 10. A library with five thousand books _____ to the nation as a gift. (MET90)

- A. is offered B. has offered
C. are offered D. have offered

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查目标除主谓一致外，还涉及到语态的问题。“向某人提供某物”应说 offer sth. to sb.，这里的 sth. 由 a library 来承担，故应用 offer 的被动态形式，句中的 with five thousand books 作 a library 的定语（a library 为主语），故排除 C。一般来讲，主语后面除带有 but，with 外，如果是 together with，as well as，rather than，no less than 等词语时，其谓语动词也应随主语而变化。

考例 11. When and where to build the new factory _____ yet. (MET91)

- A. is not decided B. are not decided
C. has not decided D. have not decided

【答案】A

【解析】此题既考查了主谓一致问题，又涉及到时态和语态问题，部分考生只注意题干中 yet 一词，以为该题只考时态问题，所以误选了 C 或 D。该题从结构讲是动词不定式短语作主语，不定式短语所表达的意义在逻辑上作动词“decide”的宾语，所以该题应该用单数形式的被动语态。

考例 12. 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】C

【解析】the number of + 可数复数名词，the amount of + 不可数名词，the quantity of + 可数复数名词或不可数名词构成的短语，作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

a (great) number of, many, a few 修饰可数复数名词，其短语作主语时，谓语动词用复数；a little, much, a great deal of, a large amount of 修饰不可数名词，其短语作主语时，谓语动词用单数。例如：

As a result, the number of people who travel by plane in China is larger than ever before.

结果，在中国乘飞机旅行的人的数量比以前多。

The quantity of books in the library is amazing.

图书馆里书的数量相当惊人。

The quantity of heat in the office has not been increased.

办公室里的热量还没有上升。

The amount of money is great.

钱的数量很大。

A number of people were out of work last year.

去年有很多人失业。

A great deal of trouble lies before us.

我们面临重重困难。

(三) 名词、主谓一致精练精析

1. Skating and swimming _____ my favourite sports when I was young.
A. is B. are
C. was D. were
2. Although the first part is easy, the rest _____.
A. is supported difficult
B. are difficult
C. has proved difficult
D. could have been difficult
3. _____ students in our class _____ over sixty.
A. A number of; are B. The number of; is
C. A number of; is D. The number of; are
4. _____ anyone of you fond of table tennis?
A. Is B. Are
C. Was D. Were
5. Ten dollars _____ too expensive.
A. are B. is
C. were D. was
6. Five thousand pounds _____ a lot of money.
A. are B. is
C. had been D. have been
7. Every day my neighbour and classmate _____ school with me.
A. arc go into B. go
C. go to D. goes to
8. Mary said that she as well as some of her friends _____ going to move to California.
A. was B. were
C. was to D. will

9. It's _____ from my home to my school.
 A. ten minute's ride B. ten minutes' ride
 C. ten minutes ride D. a ten minutes's ride
10. I will give you _____ to finish it.
 A. two weeks time B. two week's time
 C. two week time D. two weeks' time
11. With a _____ child to look after, my sister hasn't got much time for reading now.
 A. two years old B. two - year - old
 C. two years' old D. two - years - old
12. There _____ nothing in the universe that is motionless.
 A. is B. are
 C. were D. was
13. One third of the students in our school _____ girl students.
 A. is B. are
 C. was D. were
14. As _____ reported, the team has lost the game.
 A. is B. it
 C. be D. was
15. _____ were a highly civilized people long before the Europeans were.
 A. The Chineses B. The Chinese
 C. A Chinese D. Chinese
16. The result of these experiments _____ not correct.
 A. were B. was
 C. are D. have been
17. I think the news _____ really exciting.
 A. is B. are
 C. over going to D. were
18. Every means _____ so far.

- G Z
- A. was tried B. have been tried
C. were tried D. has been tried
19. The population of China _____ reached about one thousand million.
A. is B. have
C. has D. had
20. The little I have _____ not worth giving.
A. is B. are
C. had D. were
21. You'll have to borrow _____. I'm using mine.
A. somebody else's car B. someone else car
C. anybody elses cars D. everybody elses' car
22. He is clever and strict with himself. His success is _____.
A. out of question B. out of a question
C. out of the question D. out of questions
23. Here is _____ for you.
A. a good news B. a piece good news
C. some good news D. many good news
24. These _____ are talking about their weekend trip.
A. chinese B. China
C. Chineses D. Chinese
25. My suggestion might be against the _____ of _____.
A. belief; old B. believes; the old
C. beliefs; the old D. believes; old
26. The police _____ looking into the matter now.
A. be B. is
C. are D. are going to
27. The Chinese are _____ brave and hardworking people.
A. the B. a