



四川高考冲刺复习丛书

SICHUAN GAKAO CHONGCI FUXI CONGSHU



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本书主编：熊开国

- 板块化、专题化演绎2007四川新高考
- 一流专家一线名师 实用高效的复习方法
- 解析2006四川新高考 预测2007四川新高考
- 六大主题 全面调节考生心理

英语



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编者的话

《高考复习新概念》丛书是根据2006年四川省高考自主命题的特点和最新发展态势，遵循2007年《考试大纲》的要求，针对高考第二阶段复习的特点和需求编写而成的，适合2007年参加全国高考（四川卷）的同学在复习中使用。

本丛书按各学科实际需求以“专题讲解、专题训练”和“高考实战演练”的板块复习形式，以高考各学科的考点为主线、思维训练为焦点、能力提升为核心、解题思路及方法指导为目标，包括了《考试大纲》的全部内容和考点，给同学以简洁、准确、实用的高考复习途径和方法。

本分册是《高考复习新概念》丛书的《英语分册》。本分册主编：熊开国（特级教师）、李培祥；编委：宋大儒、黄诚、沈燕、刘永贵、李建明、庞广、余洪全、米裕、赵杰、周伦、赵志、石可、荀伟、徐伟、何琴、唐勇、徐森、张勇、张健、柏成荣。本分册的主编和编者都是省市级示范性高中高三教学成效卓著的特级教师、高级教师、学科带头人，他们长期从事高考教学和研究，积累了丰富的应试经验和资料。在调研和论证了近年市面上出版的相关高三英语学科教辅出版物后，在本丛书总体构思下，我们制订了《英语分册》的编写体例和内容。《英语分册》的专题板块细化“高考大纲”对英语科考试的知识要求和能力要求，解读了高考考点的分布情况及难度趋势，按语法线索分十四个专题，每个专题进行三级精练。在语法知识的三级精练中，A级为基础知识考查，强调对概念的理解；B级为中等难度的知识考查，重在灵活运用训练；C级为综合能力的体现。第二部分“高考实战演练”是板块训练后的综合模拟，分“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“短文改错”、“书面表达”四套题。题型创新和题量设计尽量与四川省自主命题情况和英语学科的要求相吻合，起到对学生英语应试能力、各类题型解答时间的分配掌握等的检测和训练作用。

《英语分册》的作者们在编写中倾注了大量心血，做了许多认真的创造性的工作。在本分册编写中，各板块注重内容的针对性和实效性，材料新、内容全，力求有较强的操作性。但“百密一疏”，失误错谬之处仍恐难免。若各位读者在使用中发现本书的不足之处乃至错误之处，恳请各位读者提出宝贵的修改意见和批评。本分册及本丛书的作者、编者一定虚心接受，认真改正，并将在再版时给提出意见者以诚挚的感谢。

《高考复习新概念》编委会

2006年8月

目 录

第一部分 语法三级精练

专题一、冠词	1
专题二、名词的数与主谓一致	6
专题三、代词	11
专题四、形容词与副词	15
☆心理辅导	20
专题五、It 的用法	22
专题六、动词的时态与语态	26
专题七、情态动词	31
专题八、动词非谓语形式	35
专题九、状语从句	49
☆心理辅导	68
专题十、名词性从句	70
专题十一、定语从句	89
专题十二、虚拟语气	93
专题十三、倒装句	99
专题十四、独立主格	103
☆心理辅导	108



目 录

第二部分 综合能力训练

一、完形填空精练	110
二、阅读理解精练	161
三、短文改错精练	198
四、书面表达精练	204
综合训练答案	216
2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（四川）英语参考答案	225

附

高考复习新概念综合训练（一）	
高考复习新概念综合训练（二）	
高考复习新概念综合训练（三）	
高考复习新概念综合训练（四）	
2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（四川）英语试卷	

第一部分

语法三级精练

专题一、冠词



A 级演练 (10 题)

- His car struck _____ tree; you can see the mark on _____ tree.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
- We go to _____ town sometimes by _____ bike to buy clothes.
A. a; \ B. a; a C. \; the D. \; \
- Johnny was selected _____ chairman of the conference.
A. \ B. the C. a D. as
- I seized _____ child by _____ collar.
A. a; the B. the; the C. a; \ D. the; \
- Big hotels all over _____ world are very much _____ same.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. \; the
- Rome was not built in _____ day.
A. the B. a C. per D. \
- _____ sun rises in _____ east.
A. \; a B. The; \ C. The; the D. \; the
- Abraham Lincoln was born in _____ Kentucky on _____ February 12th, 1809.
A. the; \ B. \; the C. the; a D. \; \
- September 10th is _____ Teachers' Day.
A. \ B. the C. an D. a
- He played _____ piano beautifully at the concert last night.
A. a B. the C. \ D. an

答案 1-5 DDABA 6-10 BCDAB

B 级演练 (20 题)

- I was invited to _____ dinner yesterday. It was _____ dinner given to welcome the ambassador.
A. a; a B. \; a C. a; the D. \; the
- _____ whale is in _____ danger of becoming extinct.
A. A; \ B. The; a C. The; \ D. A; the



3. _____ Scots have _____ porridge for _____ breakfast.
A. The; \ ; \ B. \ ; \ ; the C. A; the; a D. \ ; \ ; \
4. Kunming is _____ most beautiful place. It's _____ most beautiful place I've visited.
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; a D. the; \
5. She wanted to become _____ doctor at her early age, but turned _____ writer after graduation.
A. a; the B. \ ; a C. a; \ D. \ ; \
6. _____ youngest though he is, he is _____ tallest.
A. \ ; \ B. The; the C. The; \ D. \ ; the
7. _____ majority of us like to drink beer, but those who drink _____ most are _____ least healthy.
A. A; \ ; the B. The; the; the C. The; \ ; \ D. A; the; the
8. I was struck by _____ beauty of _____ nature in Hangzhou that I stayed for _____ second day.
A. the; \ ; a B. the; the; a C. the; \ ; \ D. the; \ ; the
9. _____ word came that the candidate had left the hall without _____ word.
A. A; \ B. \ ; \ C. \ ; a D. The; a
10. Meat is usually sold by _____ weight, and eggs are sold by _____ dozen.
A. \ ; a B. the; the C. the; a D. \ ; the
11. When she finished _____ school, she began working for a company on _____ Nanjing Road.
A. \ ; a B. \ ; \ C. the; the D. \ ; the
12. Miss Lee is always shy in _____ public and she never dares to make a speech to _____ public.
A. \ ; \ B. \ ; the C. the; the D. the; \
13. He had planned to go to New Zealand by plane, but he went to Australia for _____ visit in _____ European ship.
A. \ ; an B. a; an C. the; \ D. a; a
14. _____ man has just taken his first step into _____ space.
A. \ ; \ B. \ ; the C. A; a D. The; \
15. If _____ winter comes, can _____ spring be far behind?
A. a; the B. \ ; a C. a; \ D. \ ; \
16. —May I help you?
—I need _____ coffee and _____ orange juice.
A. a; a B. a; an C. a; \ D. the; \
17. The death of _____ Prime Minister left his party without _____ leader.
A. \ ; a B. the; a C. the; \ D. a; the
18. _____ psychology has _____ new application in _____ field of medicine.
A. The; a; the B. \ ; \ ; the C. The; \ ; \ D. \ ; a; the
19. _____ other day, when my father and I were visiting the art exhibition, we met Mr. Long, _____ famous actor and _____ singer.
A. An; \ ; the B. The; the; the C. The; the; \ D. An; the; the
20. He has to take _____ long way to take the bus that goes by _____ tunnel under the water.
A. a; \ B. a; a C. a; the D. the; \

答案及解析

1-5 BCABC 6-10 DBACD 11-15 BBDAD 16-20 BBDCA

1. B. 在表示三餐的名词前, 不加冠词; 当特指某一餐时, 要用定冠词。



2. C. 定冠词用于单数可数名词前,表示类别,相当于不定冠词或名词的复数形式表示类别。如: The woman is always gentle. = A woman is always gentle. = Women are always gentle. be in danger of...是固定搭配,意为“处于……危险之中”。
3. A. 定冠词用于复数的姓氏前,表示夫妇二人或全家人。porridge 是泛指,不加冠词。
4. B. 序数词和形容词最高级前用定冠词表示“最……”。但在作单数可数名词定语的形容词最高级前用不定冠词表示“非常”。本句句意为:昆明是一个非常美的地方。它是我所去过的最美的地方。
5. C. turn 和 go 作“变为,成为”时,后面的名词不加冠词;become 表示“变为,成为”时,后面的名词要用不定冠词。
6. D. as/though 引导的让步状语从句中,作表语的名词或形容词提前,用零冠词。
7. B. 形容词最高级前用定冠词表示“最……”;the majority of...,意为“大多数……”。本句句意为:我们大多数喜欢喝啤酒,但喝得最多的人身体最差。
8. A. 当抽象名词表示一般概念时不用冠词,但当表特指时需用定冠词。nature 前通常不用冠词。the beauty of nature in Hangzhou/杭州的自然美景。序数词前用定冠词表示“最……”;用不定冠词表示“又一个”。stay for a second day/再呆一天。又如:They have a second house. /他们还有一栋房子。
9. C. word 作“消息,通知”时,不加冠词,也不用复数形式。但作“话语”时通常用 a word。本句句意为:有消息传来说那个候选人一言不发离开了大厅。
10. D. 定冠词用于表示计量的名词前,如 by the month/year/pound (按月/年/磅计算)。但“按重量计算”用 by weight。
11. B. 个体名词转为具有抽象意义的词时用零冠词。如:go to school/上学;go to church/做礼拜;in prison/坐牢;in hospital/住院;go to bed/上床睡觉;in class/课堂上。此句 finish school,意为:“毕业”。不含普通名词的专有名词前(包括人名、地名、国名、车站、公园等),不用冠词。
12. B. in public 是副词短语,“当众,公然”,相当于 publicly。the public 是名词短语,“公众,大众”。本句句意为:李小姐在公共场合很害羞,她不敢在公众面前演讲。
13. D. visit 作名词时为可数名词,常用搭配有:go on a visit/去访问;pay a visit to/访问……;on a visit/正在访问……之中。不定冠词 a 用在以辅音开头的词前,an 用在以元音开头的词前。European 虽然开头字母是元音,但是音标是辅音,因此用不定冠词 a。
14. A. man 表示人类及 man 和 woman 用以代表全体时不用冠词;space 前一般不用冠词。
15. D. 季节、月份、日期、节日。星期几前用零冠词。但指农历节日,表示季节、月份前有一个限制性定语修饰,或表示一段特定的时间,需加定冠词。如:She came here in the September of 2001. 在个别情况下,前面加不定冠词表示“某一个”或“一种”。如:We had a terrible summer this year.
16. B. 不定冠词用于不可数名词 juice/beer/coffee/tea 之前,相当于 a cup/glass of juice/beer/coffee/tea。
17. B. 普通名词构成的专有名词前用定冠词, the Prime Minister/首相。不定冠词 a 在此句中表示“一个”。
18. D. psychology 是抽象名词表泛指,不加冠词。a new application/一种新的应用;in the field of medicine 是特指“在医药领域”。
19. C. the other day/前几天;the actor and singer/这个演员兼歌唱家,注意区别 the actor and the singer/这个演员和这个歌唱家。
20. A. a long way 是习语,意为“很长一段路”;by tunnel 表示“经由隧道”;用 by 表示运输、通讯等方式时,名词前不加冠词。如:by ship/坐船;by bus/坐公共汽车;by plane (air) /坐飞机;by hand/以手工;by letter/以信件;by land/由陆路。

C 级演练 (10 题)

1. - Haven't we met each other at _____ party?



- Yes. But I can't remember whether it is _____ Christmas when we were in college.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; \ D. a; \
2. If _____ oil supplies run out, man may have to fall back on _____ horse.
A. \ ; a B. the; \ C. \ ; the D. a; the
3. When _____ Smith was engaged, married or born, all _____ Smiths were present.
A. \ ; \ B. the; a C. a; the D. \ ; the
4. —I didn't see you and Susan last night.
—We weren't able to get the tickets for _____ two of us.
A. \ B. the C. both D. between
5. _____ news that as many as 230 people were killed in the earthquake came as _____ shock to us.
A. The; the B. A; a C. The; a D. \ ; a
6. He again won the Best Inventor in the competition. He is really _____ Edison of our time.
A. a B. the C. \ D. an
7. —Great changes have taken place in China.
—Yes, China today is no longer _____ China in _____ eighties.
A. the; the B. a; \ C. the; \ D. a; the
8. One evening, as _____ husband and _____ wife sat together by the fireplace in their house, a stranger came in.
A. the; \ B. \ ; \ C. the; the D. a; a
9. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited _____ country in the thirteenth century.
A. the; the B. \ ; \ C. the; \ D. \ ; the
10. We all know that _____ knowledge of English is _____ must in _____ international trade today.
A. the; \ ; the B. \ ; the; \ C. a; \ ; \ D. a; a; \

答案及解析

1-5 ACCBC 6-10 DABDD

- A. 在表示节日、假日等名词前不用冠词，如：New Year's day, National Day, Women's Day, May Day, Children's Day。中国的传统节日前要用定冠词，如：(the) Mid-Autumn Day, the Spring Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival。此处 a party 指某一个聚会；a Christmas 指某一个圣诞节，故 A 为正确答案。
- C. oil supplies 是泛指，用零冠词。a horse 表示类别。
- C. 不定冠词用于姓氏前表示“某一个”或“一个叫……的人”，而定冠词用于复数的姓氏前，表示夫妇二人或全家人。本句句意为：当史密斯家某个人订婚、结婚或出生时，史密斯全家都会出席。
- B. two of us 表示“我们中的两个”；the two of us 表示“我们两个”。从上文来看应是我与苏珊两个，故选 B。
- C. 当不可数名词表示泛指时不用冠词，但当表特指时需冠词。此处 news 后用定语从句 that as many as 230 people were killed in the earthquake 修饰，为特指。抽象名词在表示引起某种情绪的事时可以加不定冠词。a shock 为“一件令我们震惊的事”。又如：We think it's an honor to be invited to your country. / 我们感到被邀访问贵国是很光荣的。
- D. a 与专有名词连用表示与该专有名词相仿的某人（地、事），表示“像……的一个人或物”。He thinks he is a Napoleon. / 他认为他是一个拿破仑似的人物。
- A. the 与地名或人名连用，有一个限定性定语修饰时，这个名词具有较特殊的意义。本句句意为：今日的中国不再是八十年代的中国了。又如：Suzhou is the Venice of China. / 苏州是中国的威尼斯。
- B. 表示对比意义的固定词组前通常不用冠词。如：father and son; young and old; heart and soul; day

and night; knife and fork; bread and butter; sun and moon.

9. D. be in use 是固定短语, 表示“使用中, 使用中”; country, sea, seaside, mountains 前通常要用 the。
10. D. a knowledge of 表示“对……熟知/认识/理解”; a must 表示“必需的物品, 不可缺少的东西, 一定要看(听、读)的东西”。international trade 是泛指, 不用冠词。

经典试题回眸 (7 题)

- The sign reads “In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button.” (03 年高考全国卷)
A. \ ; a B. \ ; the C. the; the D. a; a
- _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country. (04 年高考北京卷)
A. The; \ B. The; a C. An; the D. An; \
- While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made _____ discovery completely changed _____ man's understanding of color. (04 年高考广东卷)
A. a; \ B. a; the C. \ ; the D. the; a
- _____ recent report stated that the number of Spanish speakers in the U. S. would be higher than the number of English speakers by _____ year 2090. (05 年高考北京春季卷)
A. A; the B. A; \ C. The; \ D. The; a
- On May 5th, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with _____ score of 4:1. (05 年高考江苏卷)
A. a; a B. \ ; the C. a; \ D. the; a
- Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?
—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't _____ Mr. Smith here. (06 年高考全国卷 I)
A. 不填 B. a C. the D. one
- Did you enjoy yourself at the party?
—Yes. I've never been to _____ one before. (06 年高考四川卷)
A. a more excited B. the most excited C. a more exciting D. the most exciting

答案及解析

1-7 BBAADBC

- B. 此处 fire 是不可数名词, 表泛指, 其前不用冠词; the red button 表特指。
- B. 本题意为: 说英语的和说法语的加拿大人之间一直存在的分歧问题是该国一个令人关注的重大问题。division 是表示特指, 第二个空后的 concern 为单数名词, 表泛指。
- A. 本题意为: 牛顿在研究改善望远镜的方式时有一个发现, 这一发现完全改变了人类对颜色的理解。discovery 指具体的发现、发觉时是可数名词。man 作“人类”讲用零冠词。
- A. 本题意为: 最近的一次报告指出, 到 2090 年美国讲西班牙语的人数将超过讲英语的人数。a recent report 表示最近的几次报告中的某一次。by the year 2090 为表示年份的固定表达方式, 还可以说 by 2090。
- D. 本题意为: 在 2005 年 5 月 5 日的那场世界杯乒乓球锦标赛中, 孔令辉和王浩以 4:1 的得分获得了男子双打的金牌。a score of... 意为“……的得分”。
- B. 本题意为: 这里没一个叫 Mr. Smith 的人。
- C. 本题意为: 我以前从未参加过一个令人兴奋的晚会。

专题二、名词的数与主谓一致



A 级演练 (10 题)

- He is looking for _____.
A. a job B. job C. a work D. a piece of job
- _____ are sold in this store.
A. Woman's clothes B. Women's clothes C. Woman clothes D. Women clothes
- Maria is the girl who is wearing a _____.
A. silk's shirt B. silk shirt C. shirt of silk D. shirt of the silk
- The man in the car is _____.
A. James's and Charles' father B. James and Charles' fathers
C. James and Charles' father D. James' and Charles' father
- "The Arabian Nights" _____ a very interesting story book.
A. are B. have C. is D. has
- There _____ a dog and two cats living together in the house.
A. was B. were C. has D. are
- The _____ did as well as the _____ in marketing.
A. boy students; man workers B. boy students; men workers
C. boys students; men workers D. boys students; man workers
- My school is only five _____ from here.
A. minute walk B. minutes walk C. minutes' walk D. minute's walk
- Shakespeare created quite a number of _____ in his plays.
A. actors B. actresses C. heroes D. characters
- A group of _____ are eating _____ and _____ at the foot of the mountain.
A. deers; grass; leaves B. deer; grass; leaf
C. deer; grass; leaves D. deers; grasses; leaves

答案 1-5 ABDCC 6-10 ABCDC

B 级演练 (20 题)

- Her _____ is black. Whenever she finds _____ she pulls it out.
A. hair; gray hair B. hairs; a gray hair C. hair; a gray hair D. hair; gray hairs
- My children are _____ to me.
A. great help B. great helps C. of a great help D. a great help
- How about eating out tonight?
—Good idea! This is my _____ this time.
A. treat B. money C. bill D. wallet
- The cottage on the beach belongs to _____.
A. the Turners' B. the Turners C. Turners' D. Turners
- What we need most _____ money while what you need most _____ clothes.
A. is; is B. are; are C. are; is D. is; are
- We all know that _____ makes perfect.

- A. practice B. gymnastics C. operations D. action
7. - Any _____ needed in your newly-rented flat?
- Yes, I still want a dinner table.
- A. equipment B. equipments C. furniture D. furnitures
8. Every boy and every girl _____ to hand in their compositions in time.
- A. is B. are C. will D. have
9. All his works _____ very popular with young people.
- A. was B. have C. are D. is
10. Those who _____ to go please _____ your names here.
- A. wants; sign B. want; signs C. want; sign D. wants; signs
11. Truth and honesty _____ the best policy.
- A. are B. is C. has D. be
12. Between the two windows _____ an oil painting.
- A. hang B. hangs C. are D. hanging
13. I noticed that two thirds of the _____ in the park _____.
- A. passers-by; were grown-ups B. passer-bys; were grown-ups
C. passers-by; was grown-ups D. passers-by; were grown-ups
14. This is one of the most interesting stories that _____ been told by my grandfather.
- A. are B. had C. has D. have
15. Many a person she heard of _____ the book.
- A. reading B. have read C. has read D. having read
16. My _____ grandmother is living with us.
- A. ninety-year-old B. ninety-year-olds
C. ninety-years-old D. ninety-old-year
17. Large quantities of water _____ wasted every year.
- A. are B. is C. have D. has
18. More than half of the population in the town _____ farmers, and the population _____ still increasing.
- A. is; is B. are; is C. are; is D. are; are
19. There are four _____ of blood altogether, as far as we know.
- A. kinds B. types C. sorts D. pieces
20. One and a half aspirins _____ left in the bottle.
- A. has B. were C. are D. is

答案及解析

1-5 CDABD 6-10 ACACC 11-15 BBADC 16-20 AABBC

1. C. hair 和 fruit 通常都作单数, 表示总体, 但表示若干根头发、若干种水果时需要用复数形式。例如: He had a few white hairs. / 他有一些白头发。She likes pears, peaches and other juicy fruits. / 她喜欢梨、桃和其他多汁的水果。a gray hair/一根灰白的头发。
2. D. 一般地说抽象名词为不可数名词, 但当抽象名词表示比较具体的东西时, 可用作可数名词。a help/有帮助的人, 有助益的东西; a dislike / horror / love of/对……的厌恶/讨厌/热爱; It's a pity / shame / wonder that /to do...意为“是可惜的/遗憾的/奇妙的事”。
3. A. This is my treat this time. /这次我请客。
4. B. 定冠词用于复数的姓氏前, 表示夫妇二人或全家人。the Turners 意为“特纳一家”。本句句意为:



海滩上的小别墅是特纳家的。

5. D. 动名词、不定式、或从句作主语时，谓语动词通常用单数；但由 what 引导的主语从句，所指的具体内容若是复数意义，谓语动词一般用复数形式。此句中 money 为不可数名词，clothes 为复数名词，故选 D。
6. A. 本句句意为：我们都知道：“熟能生巧”。practice/练习，gymnastics/体操，operations/手术，作战，action/行动，动作。
7. C. equipment/设备，装备；furniture/家具，二者都是不可数名词。从题干的 a dinner table 可以推测出选 C。
8. A. 不定代词 each, every, no 所修饰的名词即使以 and 连接成并列主语，谓语动词仍用单数形式。
9. C. 单、复数同形名词作主语时，按意义一致的原则，用作单数意义时，谓语动词用单数，反之，谓语动词用复数。这类名词有：means, works, species, Chinese, Japanese 等。当它们前面有 a, such a, this, that 修饰时，谓语动词用单数，有 all, such, these, those 修饰时，谓语动词用复数。
10. C. 关系代词 who, that, which 等在定语从句中作主语时，其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数一致。
11. B. 用 and 或 both...and 连接并列主语，谓语动词通常用复数形式。但是并列主语如果指的是同一个人、同一事物或同一概念，谓语动词用单数形式，这时，and 后面的名词没有冠词。例如：a knife and fork/一套刀叉，going to bed early and getting up early/早睡早起，the teacher and writer/老师兼作家，truth and honesty/真诚。
12. B. 在主谓倒装的句子中，谓语动词的数与之后的主语一致。此句的主语是 an oil painting，谓语动词用单数。
13. A. 复合名词的复数形式因词而异，有下列四种情况：(1) 以可数名词结尾的复合名词，直接加 -s。如：store-keeper(s), boy-friend(s), tooth-brush(es), film-goer(s)；(2) 以“可数名词+介词(短语)”构成的复合名词，在名词部分加 -s。如：prisoner(s)-of-war, sister(s)-in-law, passer(s)-by；(3) 以 man 或 woman 等为前缀的复合名词变复数形式时，则前后两部分皆变为复数形式。如：woman singer—women singers, man cook—men cooks, woman doctor—women doctors, man servant—men servants；(4) 以“动词或过去分词+副词”构成的复合名词，在副词部分加 -s。breakdown(s), grown-up(s)。“分数或百分数+of+名词”构成短语，以及由“some, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a (large) quantity of, the rest of, a heap of, heaps of+名词”构成短语时，其名词可以是可数名词或不可数名词。作主语时，采取就近一致的原则，其谓语动词要与短语中 of 后面的名词的数保持一致。
14. D. 在“one of+复数名词+who/that/which”引导的从句结构中，关系代词 who/that/which 的先行词是靠近它的复数名词而不是 one，因此从句中的谓语动词也应该是复数形式。若 one 前有 the only 则用单数形式。如：He was the only one of the students who was late for class today.
15. C. more than one...或 many a...等修饰的词作主语，从意义上看是复数，但它的谓语动词用单数形式。此句的主语是 many a person，题干缺少谓语动词，所以选 C。
16. A. 数词+名词作定语时，常用连字符号，其中的名词用单数形式。
17. A. (large) quantities of 修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词，其短语作主语时，谓语动词用复数。large amounts of 修饰不可数名词，其短语作主语时，谓语动词用复数。但 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。
18. B. 某些集合名词作主语时，如果作为一个整体看待，谓语动词用单数形式；如果就其中个体而言，谓语动词用复数形式。这类名词有：family, team, group, audience, class, club, committee, company, crew, crowd, enemy, government, party, public, population 等。某些集合名词(如 people, police, cattle, militia 等)只当复数看待，谓语动词必须用复数。如：The police are searching for

3. D. 形容词或过去分词与定冠词 the 连用表示一类人, 谓语动词用复数。这类词有: the brave, the poor, the rich, the blind, the young, the old, the sick, the dead, the deaf and dumb, the oppressed, the injured, the wounded, the unemployed 等。本句句意为: 这些得到更多关注的残疾人现在住进了新房。
4. A. 并列连词 or, either...or, neither...nor, not...but 和 not only...but also 连接两个主语时, 谓语同相邻的主语保持人称和数的一致。
5. B. 本句句意为: 处处都有许多身着鲜艳民族服装的中国少数民族。cosmetics/化妆品; costumes/服装, 服饰; suits/ (通常叫正式的外穿) 西服, 套装; clothes/衣服 (总称)。
6. C. 当主语后面跟有 as well as, as much as, no less than, along with, with, like, rather than, together with, but, except, besides, including, in addition to 等引导的词组时, 谓语动词的单、复数按主语的单、复数而定。但此句并不是陈述句, 而是一个祈使句。本句句意为: 这里所有的人, 包括老人和小孩, 都站在原地别动, 保持安静。
7. C. 本句句意为: 生活简朴和勤奋工作是劳动人民的美好品质。hard work and plain living 分别是两种不同的品质, 谓语动词应用复数。
8. D. 句子的主语是从句 Whether the wounded have been sent to the hospital without delay, 动名词、不定式、或从句作主语时, 谓语动词通常用单数。the wounded 的意思“伤员”是复数, 解析同 3 题。
9. B. 此句 ask 的动作发出者是 the man, 所以谓语动词用单数。解析同 6 题。
10. D. such, the same 起指示代词作用时, 应根据其所指的内容来决定单、复数。

经典试题回眸 (7 题)

1. _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass. (02 年高考上海卷)
A. Two fifth...is B. Two fifth...are C. Two fifths...is D. Two fifths...are
2. —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.
—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty. (03 年高考北京卷)
A. reason B. excuse C. cause D. explanation
3. The environmentalists said wild goats' _____ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment. (04 年高考上海卷)
A. escape B. absence C. attendance D. appearance
4. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____. (05 年高考天津卷)
A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind
5. The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country. (05 年高考辽宁卷)
A. companies B. branches C. organizations D. businesses
6. The company had about 20 notebook computers but only one-third _____ used regularly. Now we have 60 working all day long. (06 年高考浙江卷)
A. is B. are C. was D. were
7. She went to the bookstore and bought _____. (06 年高考北京卷)
A. dozen books B. dozens books C. dozen of books D. dozens of books

答案及解析

1-7 CBDCBDD

1. C. “分数或百分数 + 名词”作主语时, 谓语的数与名词的数保持一致。这里 the land 是单数名词, 故谓语动词用单数。
2. B. 本句句意为: 你在值班, 对此事你没有任何借口。reason/理由; excuse/借口; cause/原因; ex-

planation/解释。

3. D. 本句句意为：环境专家说野山羊在大草原的出现说明环境变好了。escape/逃跑；absence/缺席；attendance/出席；appearance/出现。
4. C. ability 侧重指“能力”；force 侧重指“打击力，爆炸力，武力”；strength 侧重指“体力”；mind 指“脑力”。显然，根据上文 physical exercise 应选 C 项。
5. B. branch 在此处是“分支，分行”的意思。本句句意为：该银行的总部在北京，但是它在全国各地都有分行。companies/公司；organizations/组织；businesses/商业。
6. D. one-third 指代前面的可数名词 computers，故谓语动词用复数。在句中谓语 had 及后文“now we have 60 working all day long”可知选 D。
7. D. dozen 为表示量度的名词，当其前面没有具体数字时则须用其复数形式，即 dozens of 表示许多。

专题三、代词



A 级演练 10 题

1. _____ will go to the airport to meet _____.
A. I; he B. We; them C. I; their D. Us; they
2. Let _____ go and tell _____ about _____.
A. him; her; it B. he; her; it C. him; she; it D. her; he; it
3. These color pens are not _____, but _____.
A. yours; our B. yours; theirs C. their; ours D. him; mine
4. Is this pencil box _____? No. It's not _____.
A. yours; my B. your; mine C. mine; your D. yours; mine
5. The twins are looking at _____ in the mirror.
A. herself B. themselves C. them D. theirselves
6. I want _____ water, but I can't find _____.
A. some; some B. any; some C. some; any D. any; any
7. —Is there _____ important on CCTV 1?
—Yes, there is _____ important on Channel 1.
A. something; anything B. anything; something
C. everything; anything D. nothing; anything
8. _____ knows where Jim has gone.
A. Nothing B. Nobody C. No D. No body
9. _____ was ill yesterday?
A. Whom B. Whose C. Who D. That
10. _____ do you like better, the apple or the pineapple?
A. Who B. Which C. Whom D. Whose

答案 1-5 BABDB 6-10 CBBCB

B 级演练 (20 题)

1. Both of you are wrong. _____ of you is right.
A. Neither B. None C. Nobody D. Everyone
2. There are pictures on _____ wall of the room.

- A. both B. any C. neither D. every
3. The city is beautiful. We can plant some trees on _____ sides of the streets.
A. both B. any C. either D. every
4. The city is beautiful. We can plant some trees on _____ side of the streets.
A. both B. any C. either D. every
5. Her new raincoat was lost two days ago. Her mother has to buy _____ one for her.
A. other B. another C. the other D. the others
6. — "Have you heard of the news about the earthquake?"
— "No. What _____?"
A. they are B. it is C. is it D. are they
7. — "Shall I take this way or that way if I want to go to the TV station?"
— "_____."
A. Each B. None C. Either D. Both
8. We haven't enough apples for _____. Some of you will have to share.
A. anybody B. nobody C. everybody D. somebody
9. — "Is _____ here?"
— "Yes, _____ are."
A. each; he B. all; we C. everyone; we D. anyone; she
10. Can you give me _____ moon cakes?
A. another two B. two another C. two other D. other two
11. Dad had to buy _____ these books because he didn't know which one was the best.
A. neither B. none C. either D. all
12. There is _____ milk left. Go and buy some.
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few
13. She prefers an apartment near a supermarket to _____ near a school.
A. that B. this C. it D. one
14. Laughing at the disabled is _____ we should never do.
A. something B. nothing C. everything D. nothing
15. Mike has no friends here. He has got _____ to talk to.
A. someone B. no one C. everyone D. anyone
16. —Which of the three ways shall I take to the town?
— _____ way as you like.
A. Each B. Any C. Every D. Either
17. No progress was made in the peace talk as neither side would accept the conditions of _____.
A. either B. another C. others D. the other
18. The weather in Beijing is colder than _____ in Chengdu in winter.
A. this B. that C. one D. it
19. I invited Kate, Rebecca and Mary to my party, but _____ of them came.
A. neither B. either C. none D. both
20. I will never know what he was thinking at that time, nor will _____.
A. no one B. no one else C. anyone else D. anyone

答案及解析

1-5 ADACB 6-10 CCCCCA 11-15 DCDAB 16-20 BDBCC

1. A. 根据第一句可知,“你们两个都错了。”两者间的全盘否定用 neither,表示“两个都不……”,部分否定用 both...not,或者 not both,表示“并非两个都……”。而三者或三者以上的全盘否定用 none,表示“都不……”,部分否定用 all...not 或者 not all,表示“并非都……”。
2. D. 房间的每面墙都有画。both 只用于两者之间,而一个房间一般有四面墙。因后面的名词 wall 为单数形式,故用 every。
3. A. 街道只有两边,后面名词为复数 sides,故选 A 项 both。Either 和 every 后接名词的单数形式。故不能选。
4. C. 两者中任一个,用 either,后接名词的单数形式。
5. B. 在已有的基础上增加或补充,用 another,表示“又,再”;other 为形容词,表示“别的”,没有范围;the other 意为“别的”,有范围,也可用于指两者中的另一个。the others 指代“其他的人或物”,为名词,表复数。
6. C. news 为不可数名词,用 it 指代;问句用 is it 疑问语序。
7. C. this way or that way,这条路还是那条路,用 either 表示那条都可以。句意为“我如果去电视台是走这条路还是那条路?”“那条都行。”不能同时两条路都走,所以 both 不合逻辑,故不能选。
8. C. 根据后面一句 Some of you will have to share 可知“苹果不够分给每一个人”,everybody 泛指所有人。
9. C. everyone 形式为单数,意思为复数。着眼于整体,相当于“Are we all here?”“大家都来了吗?”“是的,我们都来了。”而 each 强调把一些人或事物一个个地加以考虑,着眼于个体。
10. A. 同 5。another two = two more。
11. D. 根据 because he didn't know which one was the best,可知爸爸只好买下所有的这些书。
12. C. Go and buy some. 可知剩下的牛奶几乎没有了。a few, few 修饰可数名词;a little, little 修饰不可数名词。a few, a little 含肯定含义;few, little 含否定含义。
13. D. one 指代同类事物中的一个。it 代替前面提到的东西本身。
14. A. “讥笑残疾人是我们决不应做的事情。”此处用 something 表示事物的泛指更为合适。
15. B. 根据 Mike has no friends here 可知,他没有朋友谈心。故选 B。someone/有人,某人,用于肯定句中。everyone/每个人,大家, anyone 常用于否定句中,相当于 someone 用于肯定句中时,意思是“任何人”。
16. B. 三者或三者以上中任何一个,用 any;两者,用 either,如句 7。
17. D. neither side 表明只有两方,两者间的对方,用 the other。句意为“和平谈判没有取得进展,双方都不愿接受对方的条件。”others 为名词,表示“其他所有的人或物”,没有范围限制。
18. B. 比较时,为避免重复,常用 that 代替不可数名词;单数可数名词用 one,复数用 those。此处 that 代替前面的 weather。
19. C. 根据 but 可知, Kate、Rebecca 和 Mary 三个都没来。三者及三者以上的全盘否定用 none;两者间的用 neither。
20. C. “我永远不知道他当时在想什么,其他人也不会知道。”anyone else 指除“我而外的任何人”。

C 级演练 (10 题)

1. The history of the South is _____ of suffering.
A. that B. those C. one D. ones
2. Pleasing _____ is pleasing _____.
A. nobody; somebody B. somebody; nobody
C. everybody; nobody D. nobody; somebody