


DuoGongNeng TiDian
GaoZhongYingYu

快速检索：
关键词、知识点、
方法、题型、难度……

题典

高中英语

主编 周桂良
沈克明
吉宝祥

 华东师范大学出版社

多功能

题
典

高中英语

参主

编编

刘江黄张钱杨周
银 鸿巨颖桂
霞娟艳斌虹群良

钱朱陶杨刘陈沈
秋芝振乾娟晓克
华妍瑜乾娟英明

樊庄李查陈徐吉
健春君佩萍宝
裕英梅蕾侃波祥

徐朱梁徐李吉
建维小晓凤宝
军洁娟霞强祥

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致 读 者

亲爱的读者,展现在您面前的这套《多功能题典》是以中小学生、教师为读者对象,主要以中、高考要求与课程标准为依据而编写的系列丛书。包括高中语文、高中数学、高中英语、高中物理、高中化学、高中数学竞赛、初中语文、初中数学、初中英语、初中物理、初中化学、初中数学竞赛、小学数学竞赛共13册。

题典类图书的重要特征在于将学科知识以题解形式进行科学、系统的归纳整理,并给出解题思路,以提高学生解决问题和分析问题的能力。本丛书在这一基本特色的基础上,为方便读者使用,更为了提高效率,开发了多项功能,进一步发挥题典类图书的作用。

本丛书有以下特点:

作者权威 编写队伍由各学科考试命题的专家、学者与长期在教学第一线的资深特、高级教师组成。他们各取所长,各展所能,用自己长期积累、精心筛选的新颖而规范的经典试题共同打造出一套实践性的丛书。

题目典范 本丛书不受教材版本限制,按各学科知识内容编排,不仅与教学要求相对应,更体现了学科知识的完整性、系统性和科学性。书中每一道试题的编制和确定都经过了教学实践、作者编选,主编总纂和专家审定等多道关卡,确保题题经典。

体例新颖 丛书不仅对每一道题提供了精妙的“题解”,更引导读者“解题”,注重方法、思路的点拨,并对每一道题标出了难度,使读者学有所思、学有所得,不仅能举一反三,更能了解自己的学习水平,把握学习方向。

超强检索 我社配套本丛书开通了强大的网上检索功能。当您需要某种检索时,可以方便地进入网站(<http://tidian.ecnupress.com.cn>),从难度、题型、知识点、方法技巧等不同维度,及关键字进行组合检索,就像使用 Google 和百度一样方便。

谨以此书献给在求学路上奋力拼搏的学子们,愿您一书在手,不再为茫茫无垠的题海而迷茫,迅速提高学习成绩,取得成功。同样,谨以此书献给为教育事业默默耕耘的教师们,愿这本书能给您带来诸多便利,从而提高教学质量。

鉴于本丛书立意新颖,篇幅较大,难免有疏漏之处,敬请不吝指正。

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第一章 单项选择

1.1 名词与冠词

1.1.1 ** On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with _____ score of 4:1. (2005 江苏)

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

解析 选 D。World Table Tennis 是由普通名词组成的专有名词,前面要加定冠词 the,又如 the Great Wall, the Summer Palace 等;有多少比分用 a score of ... 表示。

1.1.2 ** We have every reason to believe that _____ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be _____ success. (2007 江苏)

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

解析 选 C。2008 Beijing Olympic Games 是特指,前面要加定冠词 the; success 指具体一个成功的人或一件成功的事时,是可数的,用不定冠词 a。

1.1.3 ** I looked under _____ bed and found _____ book I lost last week. (2007 北京)

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

解析 选 B。bed 是特指,通常指所在房间的那张床;book 后接定语,也是特指,所以都加定冠词 the。

1.1.4 ** I wanted to catch _____ early train, but couldn't get _____ ride to the station. (2007 天津)

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

解析 选 D。early train 是特指,用定冠词 the;去车站的路程是泛指 a ride。

1.1.5 ** One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living _____. (2007 天津)

- A. bills B. expenses C. prices D. charges

解析 选 B。living expenses 指生活费用。bill“账单”,pay the bill“付账”。charges“因服务而索取的费用”,e.g. hotel charges。

1.1.6 ** I like _____ color of your skirt. It is _____ good match for your blouse. (2007 浙江)

2 第一章 单项选择

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

解析 选 C。color 后有定语,是特指;match 是泛指,一个好的搭配。

1.1.7 ** Of the seven days in a week, Saturday is said to be the most popular _____ for a wedding in some countries. (2007 浙江)

A. way B. situation C. event D. choice

解析 选 D。按词义应是“选择”。

1.1.8 ** For him _____ stage is just _____ means of making a living. (2006 山东)

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

解析 选 B。stage 是他常在上面表演的舞台,是特指的;a means of 指一个谋生的办法。

1.1.9 ** Of all _____ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was _____ most important one. (2006 辽宁)

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

解析 选 D。all the reasons 中 reasons 是特指的;后面是最高级用 the。

1.1.10 ** — Could you tell me the way to _____ Johnsons, please? (2007 全国)

— Sorry, we don't have _____ Johnson here in the village.

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

解析 选 B。定冠词 the 加姓氏的复数表示一家人;a Johnson 一个姓 Johnson 的人。

1.1.11 ** George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church. (2007 重庆)

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

解析 选 C。a Sunday 泛指某一个周日;at church 指做礼拜,这里的 church 不加冠词,不可数,e. g. go to church。

1.1.12 ** Many people have come to realize that they should go on _____ balanced diet and make _____ room in their day for exercise. (2007 江西)

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

解析 选 A。go on a diet, diet 可数;make room for “给……腾出空间”,这里的 room 不可数。

1.1.13 ** In _____ film *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays _____ man named Chuck Noland. (2007 陕西)

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

解析 选 B。film 是特指的,有名称;扮演一个角色,用 play a ...。

1.1.14 ** How about taking _____ short break? I want to make _____ call. (2007 四川)

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

解析 选 D。take a break “休息一下”; make a call “打一个电话”。

1.1.15 ** Christmas is _____ special holiday when _____ whole family are supposed to get together. (2007 辽宁)

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

解析 选 D。whole 指“所有的, 整个的”修饰单数名词, 前面通常带 the。

1.1.16 ** I know you don't like _____ music very much. But what do you think of _____ music in the film we saw yesterday? (2006 全国)

A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the

解析 选 D。前一个 music 是抽象名称, 不可数; 后一个 music 带定语限制, 是特指。

1.1.17 ** — I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over _____ keyboard.

— You shouldn't put drinks near _____ computer. (2006 北京)

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

解析 选 B。keyboard 是特指的; computer 是泛指。

1.1.18 ** Polar bears live mostly on _____ sea ice, which they use as _____ platform for hunting seals. (2007 湖南)

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

解析 选 C。sea ice 属物质名称, 不用冠词; platform 是泛指, 一个, 用冠词 a。

1.1.19 ** In _____ review of 44 studies, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of _____ heart disease by 76%. (2006 湖南)

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

解析 选 C。a review 是泛指; heart disease 心脏病, 不可数。

1.1.20 ** When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.

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

解析 选 A。指离开某大学时, college 不加定冠词 the; reporter 是可数名词, 初次提到用 a。

1.1.21 ** If you grow up in _____ large family, you are more likely to develop _____ ability to get on well with _____ others. (2005 江西)

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

4 第一章 单项选择

解析 选 D。a family 是泛指; ability, others 都是特指。

1.1.22 ** After dinner he gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport. (2005 安徽)

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

解析 选 B。give ... a ride 给某人搭车; Capital Airport 属于普通名词组合成的专有名词, 加 the。

1.1.23 ** I know _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one. (2005 山东)

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

解析 选 B。一个 John Lennon 用 a; famous one 应是特指的, 用 the。

1.1.24 ** The book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16. (2005 辽宁)

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

解析 选 C。life story 后有定语限制, 是特指的; leave school 离开学校, 不用冠词, school 指学生上的学校不用冠词, e. g. go to school, at school。

1.1.25 ** Mrs. Taylor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting — she has won two national prizes. (2005 浙江)

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

解析 选 C。8 的读音是元音开头, 冠词用 an; have a gift for ... “有……天赋”。

1.1.26 ** When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat. (2004 全国)

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

解析 选 A。hotel 指说话人双方都知道的旅馆, 是特指; find you a bed 意为“给你找张床”, 引申为给你找个住处。

1.1.27 ** _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country. (2004 北京)

A. The; / B. The; a C. An; the D. An; /

解析 选 B。division 后有定语限制, 是特指; a concern “关心之事”。

1.1.28 ** The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage. (2004 浙江)

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

解析 选 D。A-shaped house 是元音开头的词, 前面加冠词 an; 17th century cottage 不是特指, 并且是辅音开头的词, 前面加冠词 a。

1.1.29 ** It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen. (2004 福建)

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

解析 选B。world带定语时,常用冠词a;后面a world是作同位语的。指我们生活的世界用the world。

1.1.30 ** For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence. (2004 湖南)

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

解析 选B。say a word意为“说句话”;the silence是特指。

1.1.31 ** The most important thing about cotton in history is _____ part that it played in _____ Industrial Revolution. (2004 重庆)

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

解析 选C。part后有定语从句限定,是特指;Industrial Revolution是普通名词组合成的专有名词,前面加the。

1.1.32 ** The driver was at _____ loss when _____ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.

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

解析 选D。at a loss是固定短语“不知所措”;word不带冠词,意为“消息”。

1.1.33 ** — When did _____ accident happen?

— Let me see. It was on _____ very hot afternoon in July so there was not much traffic in the street.

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

解析 选D。accident是说话的人心中知道,因此是特指;a very hot afternoon指某一个很热的下午。

1.1.34 ** I like these dishes but _____ is a little too small.

- A. the tea's cup B. the tea cup C. the cup of tea D. the cup for tea

解析 选B。tea cup中名词作定语,e. g. paper flower。

1.1.35 ** He is too tired. He needs _____.

- A. a night rest B. a rest night
C. a night's rest D. a good-night rest

解析 选C。表示国家、城市等地方的名词和表示时间、距离、度量及金钱的名词,虽无生命,但也可用's表示所有格。如:China's modern industry, a two weeks' holiday, three dollars' worth of bananas。

1.1.36 ** Yesterday I saw _____ uncle at _____.

- A. Charles', the James' B. Charles's, James'
C. Charles's, the James D. Charles', the James's

解析 选A。有些名词的所有格表示家宅、商店或其他处所。如:my aunt's(我婶婶的家),the chemist's(药房),the tailor's(裁缝店),the Smith's(史密斯的)

1.1.44 ** He stole some bikes and was put _____.

- A. to the prison B. in the prison
C. at prison D. in prison

解析 选 D。prison 指“入狱,把某人关进监狱”时,不可数;指“牢房”的建筑时,可数。

1.1.45 ** Diamond is one of the most precious stones found in _____ nature.

- A. / B. the C. our D. this

解析 选 A。nature 表示“自然,自然界”时,属于不可数名词,不加冠词。

1.1.46 ** Do you like these _____, madam?

- A. sport shoes B. sports shoes
C. shoes for sports D. sport's shoes

解析 选 B。名词作定语,通常用其单数形式,但有例外,如 sports cars, customs officer, clothes shop, accounts department。

1.1.47 ** She looks best in _____ of that color.

- A. dressing B. a dress C. dress D. the dress

解析 选 D。look best 表示衣服是特指的。

1.1.48 ** They come to see us at least _____.

- A. once the year B. once a year
C. one time a year D. one time in one year

解析 选 B。once a year = once every year 表示“一年一次”,用 once 而不是 one time。

1.1.49 ** — These shirts suit you.

— Would you please show me _____?

- A. white one's B. white one
C. the white one D. one the white

解析 选 C。one 替代 shirt,是特指,加 the。

1.1.50 ** Does Louisa like _____?

- A. playing violin B. to play violin
C. playing the violin D. to playing violin

解析 选 C。like doing 动作无时间限制,like to do 动作未发生。表示演奏的西洋乐器,用定冠词 the。

1.1.51 ** The workers in this factory are paid _____.

- A. by an hour B. by the hour C. by hours D. by hour

解析 选 B。这里的 by 指按照,按小时,by the hour, e. g. by the yard/the dozen/the month/the year ... 但 by weight 按重量不用冠词。

8 第一章 单项选择

1.1.52 ** _____ found four-leaf clover (苜蓿) is considered a lucky sign.

- A. Rarely B. It is rarely
C. The rarely D. Despite its being rarely

解析 选C。A. Rarely 是表示否定意义的副词在句首,主谓要倒装。这里的rarely 修饰动词found, clover 可数,得带冠词the。D. Despite its being rarely 作让步状语。

1.1.53 ** _____ to be taken good care of.

- A. Young are B. Young is C. The young is D. The young are

解析 选D。定冠词the + adj.,或过去分词,表示一类人,通常指复数。

1.1.54 ** The canal extends five hundred miles _____.

- A. from south to north B. from the south to the north
C. from the south to north D. from southern to northern

解析 选A。双名词词组,特别是与介词连用时往往省略冠词。又如:from top to bottom, with knife and fork, on land and sea.

1.1.55 ** Later, the chance to enter _____ came and he took it.

- A. into college B. to college
C. into the college D. college

解析 选D。enter 是及物动词,不用介词;指上大学时不用定冠词the。

1.1.56 ** Have you ever sailed across _____ Channel?

- A. English B. an English C. the English D. England

解析 选C。English Channel 是由普通名词组合而成的专有名词,要加定冠词the, e. g. the Great Wall, the Summer Palace.

1.1.57 ** This is _____ Nanjing.

- A. second time I have been to B. the second time of my being
C. the second time I have been D. the second time I have been to

解析 选D。序数词后接从句,要用完成时态, e. g. It is the first time (that) I have visited China.

1.1.58 ** My neighbor is a photographer; let's ask him for _____ about color films.

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

解析 选B。advice 是不可数名词,不加冠词。

1.1.59 ** I had _____ very bad night. I didn't sleep _____ wink.

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

解析 选C。a very bad night 不是特指; not sleep a wink 是固定短语,意思“没合一下眼”。

1.1.60 ** You will get _____ shock if you touch _____ live wire with

that screwdriver.

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

解析 选C。这里的 get a shock 意思为“触电”; the live wire 是特指的,“通电的电线”。

1.1.61 ** Now I'm on _____ diet. I'm trying to lose _____ weight.

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

解析 选A。on a diet 固定短语,“在节食”; lose weight “减肥”, weight 为抽象名词,不加冠词。

1.1.62 ** He looked at me with _____ horror when I explained that I was _____ double agent.

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

解析 选A。horror 为抽象名词,不加冠词; agent 为可数名词,加冠词。

1.1.63 ** I want an assistant with _____ little knowledge of French and _____ experience of office routine.

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

解析 选C。a little 表示“有一点”; experience 作可数名词,意思为“体验,经历”,作不可数名词,意思为“经验”。

1.1.64 ** You mean you had _____ nightmare. Anyway, dinosaur didn't eat _____ meat.

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

解析 选B。nightmare 可数名词,加冠词; meat 不可数名词,不加冠词。

1.1.65 ** _____ Mr. Jones called while you were out (neither of us knows this man). He was in _____ very bad temper.

- A. /; a B. A; / C. The; the D. A; a

解析 选D。a Mr. Jones = a certain Mr. Jones 这里的 a 指“某一个”; 表示“情绪,心情”时,temper 是可数的,加冠词。

1.1.66 ** That fellow is clever; he has _____.

- A. brain B. a brain C. the brain D. brains

解析 选D。brains 指“头脑,智力”。

1.1.67 ** You will see _____ in the hills.

- A. a few fine sceneries B. few fine sceneries
C. many fine sceneries D. much fine scenery

解析 选D。scenery 风景的总称,不可数,用 much 修饰。

1.1.68 ** What he told us about the affair simply doesn't make any _____.

- A. idea B. meaning C. sense D. significance

解析 选 C。make sense 是固定短语,“有意义”。

1.1.69 ** We don't have _____ tonight.

- A. many homeworks B. much homeworks
C. many homework D. much homework

解析 选 D。homework 不可数,用 much 修饰。

1.1.70 ** Dr. Jones ordered _____ for the laboratory.

- A. two equipments B. two pieces of equipments
C. two pieces of equipment D. two equipment pieces

解析 选 C。equipment 为不可数名词,用 two pieces of 修饰。

1.1.71 ** — Why couldn't they catch the 6:30 train?

B; S. — Because they were delayed by _____.

- A. some heavy traffic B. any heavy traffic
C. a heavy traffic D. heavy traffic

解析 选 D。traffic 为不可数名词,不加冠词。

1.1.72 ** _____ is a well-informed man.

- A. This John's old friend B. That's John's old friend
C. This old friend of John D. This old friend of John's

解析 选 D。this old friend of John's 属于双重所有格,即“of + 名词's”结构,常用于表示部分概念或带有一定的感情色彩。如:

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一位朋友

the little hands of Jim's 吉姆的小手

1.1.73 ** Julie went to the _____ to buy a pair of shoes.

- A. shoes store B. shoe's store C. shoe store D. shoes' store

解析 选 C。一个名词直接修饰另一个名词,常表示材料、用途或内容等。如:gold watch, school bus, dress shop, room number, war story。

1.2 代词

1.2.1 * He didn't make _____ clear when and where the meeting would be held. (2007 天津)

- A. this B. that C. it D. these

解析 选 C。it 作形式宾语。when and where the meeting would be held 是真正的宾语。

1.2.2 ** — There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow _____?

— No, I'd rather buy _____ in the bookstore. (2007 陕西)

- A. it; one B. one; one C. one; it D. it; it

解析 选 A。it 指前面提到过的; one 替代前面提过的, 同类中的另一个。

1.2.3 ** The school's music group will be giving a big show tomorrow night and two _____ on the weekend. (2007 安徽)

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

解析 选 A。more 跟在数量词后。数词跟在 another 之后。

1.2.4 ** The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than _____ in the newspaper. (2007 辽宁)

- A. it B. those C. one D. that

解析 选 D。that 替代 information; that 作替代, 只代物, 定语后置; one 既可代物, 也可代人, 定语前置。

1.2.5 ** — Which driver was to blame?

— Why, _____! It was the child's fault, clear and simple. He suddenly came out between two parked cars. (2006 北京)

- A. both B. each C. either D. neither

解析 选 D。两者否定用 neither。

1.2.6 ** We had a picnic last term and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month. (2006 天津)

- A. the other B. some C. another D. other

解析 选 C。the other 是有范围的两个中另一个; another 是没范围的另一个, other 相对于 some。

1.2.7 ** My most famous relative of all, _____ who really left his mark on America, was Reb Sussel, my great-grandfather. (2006 江苏)

- A. one B. the one C. he D. someone

解析 选 B。one 后面带定语限定是特指。

1.2.8 ** Of all the books on the desk, _____ is of any use for our study. (2006 四川)

- A. nothing B. no one C. neither D. none

解析 选 D。三者及三者以上的否定用 none。

1.2.9 ** — Don't worry if you can't come to _____ party.

— I'll save _____ cake for you. (2006 浙江)

- A. the; some B. a, much C. the; any D. a; little

解析 选 A。the party 是说话人心中有数的, 是特指; some cake 一些蛋糕。

1.2.10 ** If you can't decide which of the two books to borrow, why don't you take _____? I won't read them this week. (2006 浙江)

- A. all B. any C. either D. both

解析 选 D。表示“两者都”用 both。