

桂壮红皮书·高中总复习系列

→根据最新命题趋势编写

huotiqiaojie
qiaolian

活题

第一轮

巧解巧练

高考英语

★黄冈、海淀、南京、荆州二十多所全国重点中学联合推出★

(配听力磁带)

(第一次修订)



丛书主编 / 陈桂壮
北京大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书根据人教社新教材和高考新教材《考试说明》进行编写,直接瞄准 2004 年高考总复习。

全书从培养学生解题思维能力入手,专门传授“活题”巧解方法技巧,亦即“3+X”高考试卷中那些理论联系实际、关注时代、关注社会的综合能力题的解题方法和技巧。这种类型的活题是目前高考试卷中的热点试题,也是学生在高考考试中失分比例最高的题目,师生在平常的备考复习中对此极为关注。本书正是立足于解决这类问题的教学备考资料。自 2002 年出版以来,受到全国师生的高度赞誉,并被评为 2003 年 5 月北京“空中课堂”最畅销教辅图书之一。本次出版根据 2004 年全国新教材高考考纲进行了全面的修订,适合 2004 年高考总复习第一轮使用。

在内容体例方面,以考点为专题,以学科内、跨学科综合问题为重点,分知识类别和试题题型进行解题思路分析和解题方法指导;“能力测试点”、“解题关键点”、“方法提炼”、“拓展延伸”等栏目集中体现了这一思想。测试题部分,从“知能化升级”、“综合探究应用”、“高考新题预测”等方面,编写大量的“创新题”、“能力题”、“综合题”和“高考预测题”等等,培养学生的解题能力。试题新编、材料鲜活、典型规范,反映最新考试信息和考试要求。

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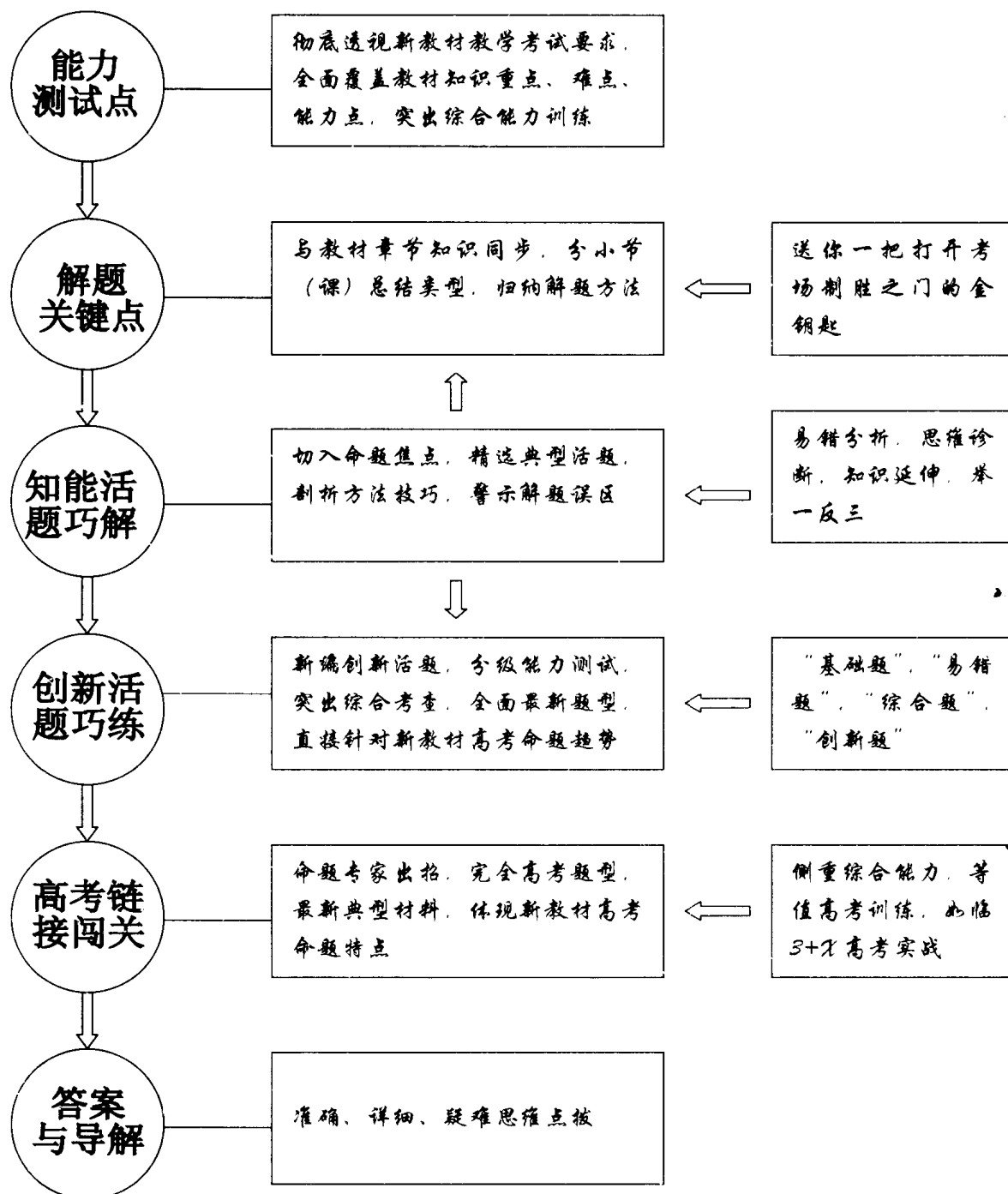
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导读图录

亲爱的读者，这是一本专门传授学科内、跨学科综合能力题——“活题”解答技巧、方法的教辅资料宝典，是挑战“3+X”考试高分的金钥匙。本书是以人教社新教材(试验修订本)为蓝本，以章节或单元为单位，既重视基础知识的讲解，又注重思维能力的培养，是在同步基础上的拓展，不仅突出“活题”巧解的方法技巧，而且提升创新、综合能力。为了最大程度发挥本书的作用，提高你的学习效率，建议你在阅读本书时先阅读下面图示。



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巧解巧练1 冠词 数词

考场过关

能力测试点	解题关键点
冠词:1. 不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词的使用 2. 冠词在具体化了的抽象名词前的使用 3. 冠词的习惯搭配 数词:1. 基数词和序数词的使用 2. 分数、百分数和倍数的表达 3. 日期、时刻和编号的表达	冠词:1. 特指人和物用 the, 泛指人和物用 a/an 2. 零冠词 + 可数名词的复数形式表示类别; 定冠词 + 可数名词单数形式表示区别于同类事物的某一类别 数词:1. 定冠词 + 序数词表示顺序, 不定冠词 + 序数词表示“又一, 再一” 2. hundred 等词前有具体数字用单数, 复数形式表示不确定数

活题巧解

【例1】_____ little girl is _____ joy to her parents.

A. The, a B. The, the C. A, / D. The, /

【解析】The little girl 特指那位女孩; joy 本为抽象名词, 这里意为“一个令人高兴的人”, 与不定冠词连用。

【答案】A

【拓展延伸】抽象名词常被具体化, 类似的还有 success, interest, surprise, pleasure 等。例如: He/The plan is a great success.

【例2】He has _____ great interest in _____ history, especially _____ history of _____ Tang Dynasty.

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

【解析】interest 是抽象名词, 但可与不定冠词连用; 泛指时是不可数名词, 不与冠词连用; a history of 表示“一段历史”; the history of 表示“……的历史”。例如: 1. English literature has a history of over a thousand years. 2. I have a great interest in the history of Egypt.

【答案】C

【例3】(NMET 2002) Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

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

【解析】airplane 为可数名词, 第一次提及, 用不定冠词 an; experience 在这里表示“经历”, 也用不定冠词 an。

【答案】C

【易错分析】experience 作不可数名词, 意为“经验”; 此句中指一次跳伞经历, 和不定冠词连用。

【例4】Alexander G. Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876.
A. / B. a C. the D. one

【解析】这里的“电话”不是指某一个具体东西, 而是指某一类别, 强调的是“电话”而不是“电灯或电视”。

【答案】C

【易错分析】a/an + 单数可数名词是以一个人或物泛指同种类的任何一个; the + 单数可数名词表示某个种类, 以区别于其他种类, 强调发明的一类事物。

【例5】Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food.

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

【解析】此题意为: “大多数动物与其他不同种类的动物很

少有联系, 除非杀死它们当食物。”零冠词 + 复数名词表示类别。a different kind 表示“一种不同种类”。

【答案】B

【方法提炼】本题旨在考查复数名词不加冠词表示种类。

【例6】(2001 上海) _____ people in the world are sending information by e-mail every day.

A. Several million B. Many millions
C. Several millions D. Many million

【解析】several million 表示“几百万”, 表示“数百万”要用 millions of. many 一般不与 hundred, million 等词连用。

【答案】A

【方法提炼】hundred, million 等一类词前如果有表示具体数字的词, 如 two, three, several 等时, 要用单数形式, 但 several, some 等词能与 hundreds of, thousands of 连用。例如: several hundreds of.

【例7】_____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass.

A. Two fifth, is B. Two fifth, are
C. Two fifths, is D. Two fifths, are

【解析】此题考查分数的表达方法以及主谓一致。分子用基数词, 分母用序数词; 分子大于一, 分母的序数词用复数。分数作主语时, 谓语动词根据其后面的名词决定用单数还是复数。

【答案】C

【例8】The little town has now grown into a modern big city, and is _____ what it used to be.

A. twice the size than
B. twice times the size as
C. twice the size as
D. twice the size of

【解析】此题考查倍数的表达方式: 倍数 + the + n. + of.

【答案】D

【拓展延伸】倍数还有另外两种表达方式: 1. 倍数 + as... as; 2. 倍数 + 比较级 + than. 此句还可写成: ..., and is twice as big as what it used to be. 或 ..., and is twice bigger than what it used to be.

桂壮红皮书·高考总复习系列

【知能转化升级】

1. (基础题 2 分)—You look tired after _____ search for the missing boy.
—Yes. I'd prefer to head for _____ bed.
A. a, the B. the, the C. /, / D. the, /
2. (创新题 3 分)—Did you enjoy yourself yesterday?
—Yes. As you saw, _____ party went on in _____ most pleasant atmosphere.
A. the, a B. the, the C. a, the D. a, a
3. (易错题 2 分)(NMET2001) The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort _____ wool used.
A. the, the B. the, / C. /, the D. /, /
4. (易错题 2 分) In _____ China today, _____ computer is no longer _____ rare thing.
A. the, a, a B. /, /, the C. /, the, a D. the, /, the
5. (综合题 3 分) _____ Child/child as he is, he can tell _____ wheat from _____ rice.
A. A, the, the B. /, /, the C. A, /, / D. /, /, /
6. (综合题 3 分) At _____ baker's, _____ Greens met _____ old friend of theirs.
A. the, /, an B. the, the, the C. a, the, an D. the, the, an
7. (基础题 2 分) He came out _____ first in the English Language competition, and he felt on _____ top of the world.
A. the, a B. the, / C. /, / D. /, a
8. (易错题 2 分) One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word information.
A. / B. the C. a D. one
9. (基础题 2 分) _____ people were sent there to help fight against the flood.
A. Three scores of B. Three score of C. Three score D. Three scores
10. (基础题 2 分) _____, Edison began experimenting with something which he had made himself.
A. On August 12, 1877 B. In August 12, 1877 C. On 12 August, 1877 D. In 1877, August, 12
11. (易错题 2 分)(2001 上海) His daughter is always shy in _____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____.
A. the public, the public B. public, the public C. the public, public D. public, public
12. (综合题 3 分)—Judging from _____ number of the cars, there are not many people in the club.
—I think so. People would rather stay at home in such _____ bad weather.
A. a, / B. the, a C. a, a D. the, /
13. (基础题 2 分) It's clear that _____ little money he earns can hardly support _____ family as large as his.
A. the, a B. a, the C. /, a D. /, the
14. (综合题 3 分) Scientists have calculated the entire amount of _____ matter in _____ universe.
A. the, / B. the, the C. /, / D. /, the

15. (基础题 2 分)—How long will you stay here?

—For _____.

- A. one and two days B. one and two day
C. one or two day D. a day or two

16. (基础题 2 分) It was in _____ when he was already in _____ that he went to Yan'an.
A. the 1940s, the 40s B. 1940's, his forties
C. the 1940s, his forties D. the 1940's, his 40s

【综合探究应用】

17. (基础题 2 分) It's _____ fun to play _____ tennis with him.
A. a, the B. /, / C. /, the D. a, /
18. (综合题 3 分) It's 9:45. Yes, it's _____.
A. fifteen to nine B. fifteen past nine
C. a quarter to ten D. a quarter past nine
19. (易错题 2 分) You made _____ same mistake for _____ second time, dropping _____ "m" in the word.
A. a, a, the B. the, a, a
C. /, the, the D. the, a, an
20. (综合题 3 分) In face of _____ failure, it is the most important to keep up _____ good state of mind.
A. /, a B. a, / C. the, / D. /, the
21. (综合题 3 分) He has lived at _____ for 30 years.
A. No. 88 Zhongshan Road
B. Zhongshan Road 88
C. 88 Zhongshan Road
D. Zhongshan Road No. 88
22. (易错题 2 分) Mr. Smith told us he had _____ daughter.
A. a 8-year-old B. an 8-years-old
C. a 8-years-old D. an 8-year-old
23. (易错题 2 分) The weight of the moon is only about _____ of that of the earth.
A. one eight B. one of eighty
C. one eightieth D. one the eightieth



2004 年高考新题预测

24. (基础题 2 分) It's quite obvious that the aging population in China will cause _____ heavy pressure on _____ whole society in the future.
A. a, a B. the, / C. a, the D. /, the
25. (易错题 2 分)—What made him succeed in the job interview?
—_____ certain honesty in him, _____ interest in computer, and _____ other kinds of things.
A. A, an, / B. The, the, /
C. A, the, the D. The, an, /
26. (易错题 2 分) She was elected _____ of the committee.
A. a president B. president
C. the president D. the one president

巧解巧练2 名词(一)

考场过关

能力测试点	解题关键点
1. 可数名词和不可数名词 2. 名词作定语 3. 名词的格: 在句中作主语、表语、宾语, 用普通格; 在句中表示所有关系用所有格	1. 复数名词的构成, 特别注意一些形式特殊的名词。比如单复数同形的名词, 复合名词的复数形式和复数形式具有特殊意义的名词 2. 不可数名词的表达形式。物质名词有时以复数形式出现, 具有特殊含义 3. 名词作定语, 不用所有格。除 man, woman 以外, 用单数形式修饰复数名词 4. 双重所有格表达法: a/some + n. + of + one's

活 题 巧 解

【例1】(2001 上海) The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.

- A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop
C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop

【解析】名词作定语, 不用所有格, 一般用普通格的单数形式。但 man, woman 修饰复数名词时用复数形式。

【答案】B

【拓展延伸】一个名词作另一个名词的定语时, 表示被修饰名词的性质、类别、用途或由什么材料组成, 不表示所属关系。本题中的“自行车”是说明“店”的类别。

【例2】A group of _____ are eating _____ and _____ on the hillside.

- A. sheep, grass, leaves B. sheeps, grasses, leaves
C. sheep, grass, leave D. sheeps, grass, leaf

【解析】sheep 为单复数同形, 类似的还有 deer, fish; grass 为不可数名词; leaf 为可数名词, 其复数为 leaves。

【答案】A

【方法提炼】要注意名词的可数或不可数, 名词的单复数形式以及复数名词的构成方法。

【例3】(2001 上海) If this dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be?

- A. what else B. who else
C. which else D. who else's

【解析】根据 is not yours 可以判断问句是问“谁的”。

【答案】D

【拓展延伸】who 与疑问词连用时, 其所有格形式有两种: who else's 和 whose else.

【例4】The doctor checked up both Wang's _____ hearts.

- A. father-in-law's and his mother-in-law's
B. father's-in-law and his mother's-in-law
C. father-in-law and his mother-in-law's
D. father-in-law and his mother-in-law

【解析】father-in-law 意为岳父, mother-in-law 意为岳母, 表示两人共有的东西, 只要在后一个人后面加's, 表示各自拥有, 则两个名词后都要加's。

【答案】A

【拓展延伸】类似的词还有 brother-in-law, sister-in-law, 它们的复数形式是: brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law.

【例5】Last night, they had a _____.

- A. eight-course dinner B. eight-courses dinner

- C. eight-coursed dinner D. eight-course-dinner

【解析】“数词 + 连字符 + 名词”构成的复合词作定语时, 其中的名词用单数形式。

【答案】A

【例6】Look! The _____ are coming to visit our school.

- A. German B. Germen C. Germens D. Germans

【解析】German 的复数形式是规则变化。

【答案】D

【易错分析】切勿将它与 man 的复数形式相混淆。

【例7】Then this is a picture of _____. What a proud boy you were!

- A. your B. yours C. you D. yourself

【解析】a picture of you 意为照片上的人是你, a picture of yours 意为一张属于你的照片。

【答案】C

【例8】_____ of Mr. Green's came back home yesterday. He had been in the United States for years.

- A. A son B. The son C. Her son D. Son

【解析】a son of Mr. Green's 为双重所有格。

【答案】A

【方法提炼】双重所有格所修饰的名词一般与 a, any, some 等词连用, 也可以与 this, that 等指示代词连用, 表示某种感情色彩。

【例9】Mr. Smith went to his doctor for _____ about his heart disease.

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

【解析】advice 为不可数名词, 不可以和不定冠词连用, 也不能 + s, 复数形式要说 pieces of advice.

【答案】B

【例10】_____ had their clothes made at the _____ around the corner.

- A. The Tailor's, tailor's B. The Tailor's, tailors
C. The Tailors, tailor's D. The Tailors, tailors

【解析】the + 姓氏的复数形式表示一家人, The Tailors 表示泰勒一家人; tailor's 表示裁缝铺。

【答案】C

【易错分析】表示一家人, 不能加“'”; 表示店铺一定要加“'s”。

桂壮红皮书·高考总复习系列

【知能转化升级】

1. (基础题 2 分) There are hundreds of _____ in our company.
A. woman worker B. woman workers
C. women worker D. women workers
2. (基础题 2 分) Have you seen _____? I put it here after I read it.
A. yesterday paper B. yesterday's paper
C. paper of yesterday D. paper of yesterday's
3. (基础题 2 分) They took an active part in social _____.
A. activities B. activity C. experiences D. exercises
4. (易错题 2 分) The woman in that store always wears beautiful _____.
A. clothes B. cloth C. clothing D. dress
5. (易错题 2 分) It is bad _____ to speak with your mouth full of _____.
A. manner, food B. manners, food
C. manner, foods D. manners, foods
6. (易错题 2 分) He was chosen _____ of the company.
A. a manager B. manager
C. the manager D. as a manager
7. (易错题 2 分) The woman over there is _____.
A. Lucy and Mary's mothers
B. Lucy's and Mary's mother
C. Lucy's and Mary's mothers
D. Lucy and Mary's mother
8. (综合题 3 分) It took _____ two hours to do their _____.
A. Mr. Running, housework B. the Runnings, houseworks
C. the Running, housework D. the Runnings, housework
9. (易错题 2 分) After working for several hours we were glad to take _____ rest.
A. a few minutes B. a few minutes'
C. a little minutes D. a little minutes'
10. (综合题 3 分) It is no _____ that he was ill, considering that he had been overworking for years.
A. wonder B. idea C. matter D. hope
11. (创新题 3 分) —What was it, Ted?
—Just a(n) _____. It's gone now.
A. injury B. ache C. wound D. pain
12. (创新题 3 分) There is no other _____ of transport from here to the island except by boat.
A. means B. ways C. mean D. road
13. (易错题 2 分) —Excuse me, how far away is it from here to the railway station?
—It's about _____.
A. half an hour drive B. half an hour's drive
C. half-an-hour-drive D. half an hours' drives
14. (易错题 2 分) Jenny has been home from abroad for _____.
A. one and a half month B. one and a half months
C. one and the half months D. one and a half of month
15. (易错题 2 分) Jim sold _____ copies of the newspaper this morning.
A. three dozen of B. three dozens

- C. three dozens of D. three dozen
16. (基础题 2 分) Jim is a _____ child, that is, the child is _____.
A. three-years-old, three year old
B. three-years-old, three years old
C. three-year-old, three years old
D. three years old, three-year-old

【综合探究应用】

17. (易错题 2 分) Tom's father's handwriting is much better than _____.
A. anyone else B. anyone's else's
C. anyone else's D. anyone's else
18. (易错题 2 分) _____ are coming to China for _____ holiday.
A. The Blacks, their B. The Black's, their
C. Blacks, theirs D. The Blacks, theirs
19. (基础题 2 分) The hunters ran to a group of _____ with _____.
A. wolves, knives B. wolves, knives
C. wolfs, knives D. wolfs, knifs
20. (基础题 2 分) One day Crusoe walked along _____ towards his boat.
A. the sands B. the sand C. sand D. sands
21. (综合题 3 分) Last Sunday his father brought them to the _____.
A. child's park B. children's park
C. childrens' park D. children park
22. (综合题 3 分) On the farm, we saw many chickens, and a lot of _____.
A. cow and sheep B. cow and sheep
C. cows and sheeps D. cows and sheep
23. (综合题 3 分) Mr. Zhang has two _____.
A. brother-in-law B. brother-in-laws
C. brothers-in-law D. brothers-in-laws



2004 年高考新题预测

24. (易错题 2 分) _____ came that some foreigners will come to visit our school next month.
A. Words B. Word C. A word D. The word.
25. (综合题 3 分) This book is a _____ for students of university.
A. must B. necessary C. useful D. important
26. (综合题 3 分) Jack tried hard to get a gold medal in this Winter Olympic Games but he had no _____.
A. luck B. time C. fate D. entrance
27. (综合题 3 分) —Yang Yang carried off the first Winter Olympic _____ medal for China.
—Great! What _____ she won for our motherland!
A. golden, honour B. gold, honour
C. golden, honours D. gold, honours

巧解巧练3 名词(二)

考点过关

能力测试点	解题关键点
1. 名词词义的辨析 2. 名词与动词的搭配 3. 名词作主语和谓语动词的一致	1. 根据题意选择恰当的词, 不断培养辨词悟意的能力 2. 注意固定短语的记忆和辨析 3. 有些名词形式是复数, 意义是单数。例如, news, works (工厂), means, etc 有些名词形式是单数, 意义是复数。例如, people, cattle, police, etc

活题巧解

【例1】(2002 上海) For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to warm _____.

- A. weather B. temperature
C. season D. climate

【解析】此题主要考查 weather 和 climate 的区别。前者意为“天气”, 指短时间的冷暖晴雨变化; 后者意为“气候”, 指某地的长期的气温、降水量情况。

【答案】D

【方法提炼】此类题目不仅要注意词义的辨析, 更要注意句子的语境、句子的含义, 还要从英文的角度去思考问题。

【例2】What he has done is far from _____.

- A. satisfactory B. satisfied
C. satisfaction D. satisfy

【解析】此题旨在考查同词根词的不同词性和用法。satisfactory 为形容词, “令人满意的”; satisfied 为过去分词作形容词, “感到满意的”; satisfaction 为名词“满意”; satisfy 为动词, “使……满意”。

【答案】C

【拓展延伸】我们在平时的学习中, 就要注意构词法的学习。如果是派生词, 则要注意其前缀和后缀, 并了解其词义, 以扩大自己的词汇量。

【例3】(2001 上海) —Can you shoot that bird at the top of the tree?

—No, it's out of _____.

- A. range B. reach
C. control D. distance

【解析】此题考查 out of 与名词的搭配。range 意为“射程”, out of range 意为“射程之外”。

【答案】A

【易错分析】out of reach 是大家熟悉的一个短语, 因此有人选 B, out of reach 意为“伸手不可及”。

【例4】Do you have Mr. Smith's telephone number? We have to get in _____ with him.

- A. touch B. relation
C. connection D. reach

【解析】此题考查动词与名词的习惯搭配用法。get in touch

with “与……取得联系”。类似的短语还有 keep in touch with “与……保持联系”。

【答案】A

【方法提炼】根据题干所提供的信息, 了解句意: 想与史密斯先生取得联系。如果熟悉短语, 此题不难解答。

【例5】Many a student _____ gone to help them.

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

【解析】many a + n. (sl) = many + n. (pl), 形式上是单数, 意义上是复数, 谓语动词仍然用单数。

【答案】B

【拓展延伸】有些名词形式是复数, 意义是单数。例如, news, works (工厂), means...

例如: Every means is used to prevent the water from being polluted. 有些名词形式是单数, 意义是复数。例如: people, cattle, police... 例如: The police were searching for the murderer everywhere when he suddenly appeared in a cinema.

【例6】If you don't take away all your things from the desk, there won't be any _____ for my stationery.

- A. area B. room C. place D. surface

【解析】此题考查名词词义辨析。area 意为“地区, 面积”; space 意为“地方”, 为可数名词; surface 意为“表面”; room 在这里作不可数名词“空间, 余地”。

【答案】B

【方法提炼】从 take away all your things from the desk 我们可以看出说话人需要对方腾出桌子上的空间给他放置文具。答题时要注意所给单词的辨析。

【例7】Everybody should have a (an) _____ of right and wrong.

- A. knowledge B. sense
C. idea D. feeling

【解析】sense 意为“感觉”, have a sense of 意为“对……具有判断力”。

【答案】B

【易错分析】注意它和 have a knowledge of 的区别。have a knowledge of 意为“有某一方面的知识”。

桂壮红皮书·高考总复习系列

【知能转化升级】

1. (基础题 2 分) They climbed to the top of the mountain and got a wonderful _____ of the city.
A. sight B. scene C. look D. view
2. (基础题 2 分) Mr. Brown said when he gives up work he will take a long sea _____.
A. travel B. trip C. journey D. voyage
3. (创新题 3 分) Most people think highly of the film, but there is no _____ of it to be tried out in the film festival.
A. use B. sign C. possibility D. doubt
4. (易错题 2 分) —What would you like, sir?
—Roast beef and _____.
A. two cups of beers B. two cup of beer
C. two beers D. two cups beer
5. (基础题 2 分) I heard a soft _____ at the door. When I looked up, I found it was Jenny.
A. voice B. sound C. noise D. cry
6. (基础题 2 分) Tom should pay much _____ to his pronunciation.
A. interest B. notice
C. attention D. money
7. (基础题 2 分) The advertisements in magazines help to cut the _____ of making the magazines.
A. price B. pay C. costs D. value
8. (基础题 2 分) The classroom was so quiet that I could hear the _____ of my heart.
A. beat B. sound C. strike D. knock
9. (易错题 2 分) —What's the population of your town?
—Our town has _____ of about one million.
A. a population B. populations
C. the population D. population
10. (基础题 2 分) —Would you be so kind as to give me a _____?
—I'll be late for the meeting.
—I am sorry, but the car is too crowded.
A. place B. lift C. seat D. drive
11. (易错题 2 分) _____ it is to listen to pop music!
A. How fun B. How a fun
C. What a fun D. What fun
12. (基础题 2 分) With the address to help us, we didn't have any _____ in finding our teacher's house.
A. difficulties B. troubles
C. difficulty D. mistakes
13. (基础题 2 分) Students sometimes support themselves by _____ of part-time jobs.
A. means B. offers C. ways D. paths
14. (基础题 2 分) —Can I help you, sir?
—I'd like to have a _____ of China Daily.
A. piece B. sheet C. lot D. copy

15. (基础题 2 分) Sooner or later electricity will be taken the _____ of by nuclear energy.
A. places B. place C. charge D. force

【综合探究应用】

16. (综合题 3 分) She told me last week she had been offered a very well - paid _____.
A. position B. service
C. work D. business
17. (综合题 3 分) Basketball is a _____ which is very popular all over the world.
A. game B. play C. match D. sport
18. (综合题 3 分) To regain their _____ after an exhausting game, the players had a good rest.
A. energy B. health C. power D. force
19. (综合题 3 分) The new rules will come into _____ on the day when they are made.
A. use B. effect
C. existence D. service
20. (综合题 3 分) —How can I repair the machine?
—Well, look at the _____.
A. explanations B. expressions
C. instructions D. introductions
21. (综合题 3 分) She tried everything to solve the problem but it made little _____.
A. use B. difference
C. result D. different



2004年高考新题预测

22. (综合题 3 分) There should be no _____ in delivering the newspapers, because people want to read the latest news.
A. delay B. time
C. wait D. hurry
23. (综合题 3 分) The US-led War on Iraq is an important _____ in the world this year.
A. affair B. matter
C. accident D. event
24. (易错题 2 分) He thought the painting was of little _____, so he let me have it for only ten pounds.
A. cost B. price
C. value D. expenses
25. (易错题 2 分) He had a good _____ of the examination result when he saw his students' face.
A. news B. thought
C. idea D. report

巧解巧练 4 代词(一)

考场速读

能力测试点	解题关键点
1. 人称代词、物主代词、疑问代词、反身代词、指示代词的基本用法 2. 不定代词的指示含义	1. 反身代词不能直接作主语, 只能作宾语和同位语, 偶尔作表语 2. all 指人表示复数, 指物表示单数 3. no one 和 none 的不同之处 4. both, either, neither 等表示两者

活 题 巧 解

【例 1】The rich always bought _____ a lot of good things, but they are not happy.

A. himself B. him C. themselves D. them

【解析】反身代词作宾语。the rich 指一类人, 为复数。

【答案】C

【方法提炼】要注意反身代词的作用, 特别注意单复数问题。它除了作宾语, 还可以作同位语, 起强调作用。

【例 2】—Is it going to rain tonight?

—I'm afraid _____.

A. it B. that C. this D. so

【解析】so 这里替代上文提到的内容。it 常代替同类同物。that 代替同类异物。

【答案】D

【拓展延伸】英语句子中为了避免重复, 常用替代词替代前面出现过的内容。so 常代替一个单词、短语或一个句子, not 可替代一个含有否定意义的句子。

例如: I think so.

I don't think so.

I hope not.

I'm afraid not.

【例 3】“Such _____ the results of the competition.” Mrs. Smith said.

A. are B. is C. were D. was

【解析】首先这是一句直接引语, 应用现在时, such 作主语, 连系动词由表语决定使用单数或复数。

【答案】A

【例 4】_____ of his students could work out the problem because it was too difficult.

A. Each B. None
C. No one D. Any

【解析】each 和 any 不合句意。首先排除 A, D. no one 不能与 of 连用, 只好选 B.

【答案】B

【拓展延伸】掌握 no one 和 none 的用法区别:

- ① no one 只指人不指物, none 既指人又指物。
- ② no one 不与 of 连用。
- ③ none 为定向指代, no one 为不定向指代。

【例 5】Jia Sixie advised farmers to choose the best seed-heads, the _____ that had the best color.

A. ones B. that
C. those D. one

【解析】为避免重复, 英语中常用 one 代替上文所提到同类单数名词, 其复数形式为 ones.

【答案】A

【易错分析】千万注意前面所指代的名词为单数还是复数。

【例 6】(NMET 2001) If this dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be?

A. what else B. who else
C. which else's D. who else's

【解析】此题意义“如果字典不是你的, 会是谁的?” 此题需要用所有格。首先排除 A, B. 此处指人, 只能用 D.

【答案】D

【易错分析】B 为干扰项, 有些同学不看上下文, 容易犯习惯性错误。

【例 7】—Which of the two ties will you take?

—I'll take _____ to give me a change sometimes.

A. all B. both
C. either D. neither

【解析】题干中的信息词为 two ties, 首先排除 A. all. 根据 to give me a change sometimes 选择 B. both, 表明两者都要。

【答案】B

【例 8】The tax burden increases faster for the poor and for _____ with children.

A. what B. whom
C. those D. that

【解析】因为有 and 连接, 所以关系代词 whom, 连词 what 都不能用, 因为起连接作用, 引导从句。that 作指示代词只指代单数可数名词或不可数名词, 而 those 则指代复数名词, 这里指代 the people, 与 the poor 相对应。

【答案】C

【方法提炼】此题意在考查代词指代复数名词, 若看不清题意, 则很难找到答案。

桂壮红皮书·高考总复习系列

【知能转化升级】

1. (基础题 2 分) Can you see _____ beautiful flowers over there?
A. this B. that C. those D. these
2. (基础题 2 分) _____ do you think is the best student in your class?
A. Who B. Whom C. Whose D. Who's
3. (基础题 2 分) I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
4. (基础题 2 分) The manager has been strict with _____, as well as with _____ employees.
A. himself, their B. himself, his C. herself, his D. herself, hers
5. (易错题 2 分) I have two good friends, and _____ of them is a doctor.
A. both B. all C. either D. each
6. (易错题 2 分) —Is there any bread at home?
—No, there is _____.
A. none B. nothing C. no D. any
7. (易错题 2 分) Who is going to the cinema with the teacher?
A. None. B. No one. C. No anyone. D. None of anyone.
8. (基础题 2 分) I'm not quite _____ these days.
A. me B. my C. myself D. I
9. (基础题 2 分) _____ of them can speak good English.
A. Every B. Everyone C. Anyone D. Every one
10. (基础题 2 分) _____ have been invited to the English party.
A. Tom, I and you B. I, you and Tom C. You, Tom and I D. Tom, you and I
11. (基础题 2 分) _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.
A. Each B. All C. Either D. Any
12. (易错题 2 分) The population of China is larger than _____ of American.
A. this B. these C. that D. those
13. (易错题 2 分) _____ do you think of the movie?
A. How B. Why C. What D. Which
14. (创新题 3 分) Not all of us have seen the Great Wall with our own eyes, so there are _____ lucky ones in our class.
A. some B. any C. no D. none
15. (易错题 2 分) Would you like _____ coffee?
A. few B. any C. little D. some
16. (易错题 2 分) The street was lined with trees on _____ sides of it.
A. all B. both C. every D. either
17. (创新题 3 分) Until he told me, I knew _____ about it.
A. anything B. something

C. everything

D. nothing

18. (创新题 3 分) —Did all the students in your class pass the exam?
—_____ of them failed. _____ passed.
A. One, The others B. One, The other C. One, others D. One, Other
19. (基础题 2 分) (2001 上海) Have you seen the film "Titanic", _____ leading actor is world famous?
A. its B. it's C. whose D. which
20. (基础题 2 分) The twins are alike each other. I can't tell _____ from _____.
A. one, the other B. one, another C. one, other D. one, the another

【综合探究应用】

21. (基础题 2 分) This dictionary is _____ and that one is _____.
A. my, your B. mine, yours C. her, his D. hers, him
22. (易错题 2 分) _____ who want to take part in the activity must sign up here.
A. That B. These C. Whoever D. Those
23. (易错题 2 分) —Would you like a _____ more bread?
—No, thank you. I've had too _____ already.
A. few, many B. little, much C. few, much D. little, many
24. (易错题 2 分) A lot of students have tried but _____ have succeeded.
A. the few B. a few C. few D. some
25. (易错题 2 分) —Who handed in the wallet?
—I suppose _____ must be one of the students.
A. it B. she C. he D. they
26. (易错题 2 分) The article is easy to understand although there are _____ new words in it.
A. a few B. a little C. little D. few



2004 年高考新题预测

27. (易错题 2 分) In the classroom, the twins sit _____.
A. each other B. to themselves C. next each other D. next to each other
28. (创新题 3 分) I don't want _____ of these books. Please show me _____.
A. either, another one B. both, the other C. either, the other D. neither, another

巧解巧练5 代词(二)

考点过关

能力测试点	解题关键点
1. “it”的用法 2. one, it, that 的区别 3. 高考趋向 注意代词在特殊环境中的使用,明确命题者的测试点,从语法、语境、语义等多方面思考问题,选出正确答案	1. “it”作人称代词、指示代词、形式主语、形式宾语以及在强调句中的使用 2. one 替代不确定的泛指的人或物,只替代可数单数名词或不可数名词;it 替代特定的同一事物,既替代可数名词,又替代不可数名词。that 替代特定的,上文提到的事物,可替代单数可数名词或不可数名词

活题巧解

【例1】—Why don't we take a little break?

—Don't we just have _____?

A. it B. that C. one D. this

【解析】本题目的是考查代词 one,表示同类事物中不定的一个,不是上文提到的那一个。

【答案】C

【易错分析】不要因为 a little 修饰了 break 而不选 C,这里 a little break 意为 a short break, break 为可数名词,请注意代词在特殊语境中的使用。

【例2】It is the ability to do the job _____ matters not where you come or what you are.

A. one B. that C. what D. it

【解析】此题为强调结构,被强调的是“the ability to do the job”: matter 此处为动词“要紧,有关系”。

【答案】B

【方法提炼】此类题目一定要看清句子结构,找出句子主要成分:The ability to do the job matters.

【例3】(NMET 2001)

The Parkers bought a new house but _____ will need a lot work before they can move in.

A. they B. it C. one D. which

【解析】通过语境正确选用代词,it 指代句中的 a new house.

【答案】B

【易错分析】不要被主语 the Parks 所干扰。

【例4】We thought _____ useless talking to him because he never listened to us.

A. us B. that C. him D. it

【解析】缺形式宾语,只有 it 可以充当形式宾语。

【答案】D

【方法提炼】解题时要看清句子结构,了解 it 可以在 find, think 等词后作形式宾语。例如:

Einstein found it impossible to continue living in Germany.

【例5】It was _____ who broke the window and it was _____ we are talking about.

A. he, he B. he, him C. him, he D. him, him

【解析】两空均为强调结构,第一空强调主语用主格。第二

空强调宾语用宾格。

【答案】B

【易错分析】代词作表语,一定用宾格,但在强调结构中要分清被强调的代词所充当的成分。

【例6】(2002 上海) Alec asked the policeman _____ he worked to contact him whenever there was an accident.

A. with who B. who
C. with whom D. whom

【解析】with whom he worked 是一个定语从句,修饰 the policeman.

【答案】C

【方法提炼】“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句。介词后指人只能用 whom,指物只能用 which,如果介词在动词后面,要求就不那么严格,关系代词可以用 whom, which 也能用 who, that 或者省略。

【拓展延伸】在此类“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句中,用哪一个介词要根据先行词或从句中的动词来决定。例如:

This is the pilot from whom I got the photo.

The photos in which we found the information are kept in that cupboard.

【例7】—Look at the girl over there. She is already forty.

—You're joking. She doesn't look _____.

A. so B. the one C. that D. it

【解析】本题旨在考查 it 的特殊指代用法,这里指代“她四十岁”这个事实。

【答案】D

【拓展延伸】it 作为指示代词,除了指代上文提到的那个东西,还可指代时间、地点、距离、天气、不明身份的人等。有时还可以指代表语,表语一般为名词或形容词。例如:

She is very rich, and she looks it.

He is a scientist, but he doesn't seem it.

桂壮红皮书·高考总复习系列

【知能转化升级】

1. (基础题 2 分) (2002 上海) It was for this reason _____ her uncle moved out of New York and settled down in a small village.
A. which B. why C. that D. how
2. (综合题 3 分) Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; _____ is thinking that makes _____ we read _____.
A. it, that, that B. what, it, ours
C. it, what, ours D. he, what, ours
3. (基础题 2 分) (NMET 2001) Many people have helped with canned food, however, the food bank needs _____ for the poor.
A. more B. much C. many D. most
4. (基础题 2 分) Neither _____ nor _____ will go to climb the mountain.
A. him, me B. she, I
C. her, we D. them, I
5. (易错题 2 分) _____ must buy a ticket before he gets on the bus.
A. Some B. It C. One D. Ones
6. (易错题 2 分) —Excuse me, but can you tell me which road I should take to the hospital?
—_____ of the three roads will do.
A. Neither B. Both
C. Every D. Any
7. (基础题 2 分) —Have you finished your homework?
—No, I'll need _____ half an hour.
A. other B. another
C. more D. less
8. (创新题 3 分) —The test isn't difficult, is it?
—No, but I don't think _____ can pass it.
A. anybody B. everybody
C. somebody D. nobody
9. (易错题 2 分) —Which of those TV sets do you like most?
—_____. They are both very expensive.
A. None B. Both
C. Either D. Neither
10. (基础题 2 分) _____ you all know, Taiwan is part of China.
A. As B. Which C. It D. What
11. (基础题 2 分) He _____ does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man.
A. whom B. that
C. which D. who
12. (基础题 2 分) (NMET 2001 春) John said he had been working in the office for an hour, _____ was true.
A. he B. this C. which D. who
13. (基础题 2 分) (NMET 2002) Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

A. that B. one C. it D. what

14. (创新题 3 分) The temperature can fall to -30°C . _____ is, 30°C below freezing point.

A. which B. It C. That D. This

15. (基础题 2 分) —How many chairs do you still need?

—Five _____.

A. more B. another C. other D. the other

16. (易错题 2 分) —When will the decision be made to deal with the matter?

—Nothing is going to happen _____ I have looked into it further.

A. no matter B. when

C. since D. until

17. (易错题 2 分) I doubt _____ she can do the work as her own.

A. what B. which C. that D. if

18. (基础题 2 分) _____ students must be strict with ourselves.

A. Ours B. We C. All D. The

【综合探究应用】

19. (易错题 2 分) People should make _____ a rule to wash hands before meals.

A. it B. us C. them D. they

20. (易错题 2 分) _____ won't be long before National Day comes.

A. There B. This C. It D. That

21. (易错题 2 分) Will you please speak louder to make _____ heard.

A. others B. us C. you D. yourself

22. (创新题 3 分) —I love you more than her, dear.

—You mean more than _____ love her or more than she loves _____?

A. I, you B. I, me

C. you, you D. you, me

23. (创新题 3 分) She wore, _____ was very common at the time, a black jacket.

A. that B. what C. which D. it



2004 年高考新题预测

24. (创新题 3 分) I thought _____ no use reasoning with a person like him. _____ was a waste of time.

A. it, There B. there, There C. it, It D. there, It

25. (创新题 3 分) Where was it _____ you came across the famous star?

A. that B. what C. where D. there

26. (创新题 3 分) The sports meeting is going to be put off, _____ was agreed the day before yesterday.

A. that B. what C. as D. it

巧解巧练6 形容词 副词(一)

考场过关

能力测试点	解题关键点
1. 形容词在句中作定语、表语和宾补(有些形容词只作表语) 2. 副词在句中作状语,修饰形容词、另一个副词或全句 3. 注意副词在句中的位置	1. 形容词作定语置于名词前,形容词短语作定语后置;不定代词 something, nothing 等与形容词连用,形容词后置 2. 以“a”开头的表语形容词,有时作后置定语 3. always 频度副词置于实义动词前,be 动词、助动词后

话题巧解

【例1】_____ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.

- A. Brave enough students
- B. Enough brave students
- C. Students brave enough
- D. Students enough brave

【解析】形容词与 enough 连用, enough 后置,再和不定式 to take this adventure course 一起构成形容词短语,来修饰名词 student.

【答案】C

【易错分析】A 往往是误选的答案。Brave enough students 好像读起来很通顺,但仔细分析全句,看清语句结构就不难找出正确答案。

【例2】All the frightened girls stood _____ there, _____ to say anything.

- A. quiet, unable
- B. still, unable
- C. quiet, were unable
- D. still, were unable

【解析】stand still 意为“一动不动地站着”;unable to say anything 形容词短语作状语,表伴随情况。

【答案】B

【方法提炼】首先区分 quiet and still. quiet“安静地”侧重于无声;still 意为“静止的”,既无声音亦无动作。still 常和状态动词连用,比如 sit, lie, stand 等。

【例3】Try to find _____ to hold the food.

- A. big enough something
- B. enough big something
- C. something big enough
- D. something enough big

【解析】题干意为“找一个足够大的东西来装食物”。

【答案】C

【方法提炼】不定代词与形容词连用,形容词后置。enough 修饰形容词也要后置,因此顺序是不定代词 + adj. + enough.

【例4】He is _____ that he seldom speaks in public.

- A. a boy shy so
- B. a boy so shy
- C. too shy a boy
- D. so shy a boy

【解析】too 常构成 too...to 结构,而 so 常和 that 从句搭配。

【答案】D

【拓展延伸】有些副词像 as, so, too 等修饰单数可数名词,而

该名词还被形容词所修饰时,其格式为:

as/so/too + adj. + a/an + n.

【例5】How _____ the girl sings! I have never heard a _____ voice.

- A. beautiful, better
- B. beautifully, best
- C. beautiful, best
- D. beautifully, better

【解析】前一句为感叹句,“她唱得真好!”后一句应该是“我从来没有听过这么好的(比这更好的)歌喉”。

【答案】D

【方法提炼】第一空修饰实义动词,用副词,排除 A、C。第二空否定词 never + 比较级相当于最高级。切忌用最高级表示。

【例6】Our monitor _____ to school very early and she _____ the first to be at school.

- A. always comes, is always
- B. comes always, always is
- C. always come, is always
- D. come always, always is

【解析】“我们班长总是很早到校,她总是第一个到校的”。

【答案】A

【方法提炼】always 等频度副词总在实义动词前,be 动词和助动词后。

【例6】Hurry up! Let's try to find the _____ in the forest.

- A. alive old tree
- B. oldest tree alive
- C. oldest alive tree
- D. alive tree oldest

【解析】题干意为“快一点,让我们去寻找那棵最古老的活树”。the oldest tree 最古老的树。the oldest tree alive 最古老的活树。

【答案】B

【方法提炼】alive 为表语形容词,不放在名词前,但可以作后置定语。

桂壮红皮书·高考总复习系列

【知能转化升级】

1. (基础题 2 分) (NMET 2000) It's always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.
A. extremely B. naturally
C. basically D. especially
2. (基础题 2 分) The dumplings taste _____ and sell _____.
A. good, well B. well, well
C. good, good D. well, good
3. (易错题 2 分) What a surprise! Look, the fish is still _____.
A. live B. life C. lively D. alive
4. (易错题 2 分) My brother is five years _____ than I.
A. more B. less C. elder D. younger
5. (基础题 2 分) She is anxious to get _____ education.
A. farther B. further C. farthest D. far
6. (创新题 3 分) All the people _____ at the meeting _____ senior citizens.
A. present, were B. presented, were
C. present, is D. presented, was
7. (基础题 2 分) She is such _____ girl and he is so _____ boy.
A. nice a, good a B. a nice, good a
C. a nice, a good D. nice a, a good
8. (基础题 2 分) (2000 上海) Alice laid her baby on the sofa _____ and wrapped it with a blanket.
A. silently B. tenderly
C. friendly D. comfortably
9. (基础题 2 分) —Are you going to the concert?
—No, the tickets are _____ for us.
A. terrible expensive B. far too expensive
C. so much expensive D. highly expensive
10. (基础题 2 分) We had a discussion _____ the meeting was over.
A. immediately B. soon
C. rapidly D. quickly
11. (创新题 3 分) The music sounds _____, doesn't it?
A. beautiful B. beautifully
C. well D. sweetly
12. (基础题 2 分) Mr. Wang told us that this was _____ for the beginners.
A. too difficult book B. a too difficult book
C. too difficult a book D. difficult too a book
13. (基础题 2 分) He doesn't like talking with others. He is a man with _____ words.
A. few B. little C. a few D. a little
14. (创新题 3 分) Whoever is never _____ with the progress he has made will be a success.
A. enough B. proud C. praised D. content
15. (易错题 2 分) These dresses are usually \$50 each but today they have a _____ price of \$28 in the store.

- A. particular B. special C. regular D. cheap
16. (创新题 3 分) The early train is _____ to leave at 6 in the morning.
A. due B. possible
C. probably D. on due
17. (基础题 2 分) Two middle-aged passengers fell into the sea. _____, neither of them could swim.
A. In fact B. Luckily
C. Unfortunately D. Naturally

【综合探究应用】

18. (易错题 2 分) (2001 北京) As I know, there is _____ car in this neighborhood.
A. no such B. no a C. not such D. no such a
19. (易错题 2 分) (2002 北京) —I'm very _____ with my own cooking. It looks nice and smells delicious.
—Mum, it does have a _____ smell.
A. pleasant, pleased B. pleased, pleased
C. pleasant, pleasant D. pleased, pleasant
20. (易错题 2 分) (2001 北京) In that case, there is nothing you can do _____ than wait.
A. more B. other C. better D. any
21. (易错题 2 分) It may rain, but _____ I shall go out. I don't mind the rain.
A. somehow B. somewhere
C. anyhow D. anywhere
22. (创新题 3 分) It was so cold that Lucy stood _____ to her mother.
A. closely B. close C. closing D. closed
23. (易错题 2 分) China is expected to be a _____ country in the 2050s.
A. high-developed B. high-developing
C. highly-developed D. highly-developing



2004年高考新题预测

24. (创新题 3 分) Mrs. Green spent whole morning searching shop after shop for a blouse. She must be very _____ about her clothes.
A. special B. especial
C. particular D. unusual
25. (创新题 3 分) When he got home, his wife was not _____ ready for meals.
A. nearly B. almost C. fairly D. hardly
26. (创新题 3 分) It is said that it was an ideal marriage; no one had ever known _____ couple.
A. a happy B. the happiest
C. the happier D. a happier