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姚林生 / 主编

SELECTED EXERCISE PROBLEMS
FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

高中生一定要做 的英语题

必考题型、新题型好题精选



华东师范大学出版社
EAST CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

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目录 | CONTENTS

必考题型——单项填空 1

答题技巧 3

真题详解 4

经典习题 22

错题档案 45

必考题型——完形填空 47

答题技巧 49

高考真题 50

经典习题 61

错题档案 83

必考题型——阅读理解 85

答题技巧 87

高考真题 89

经典习题 101

错题档案 155

必考题型——书面表达 157

答题技巧 159

高考真题 160

经典习题 165

素材摘抄 172

常考题型——短文改错	175
答题技巧	177
高考真题	179
经典习题	182
错题档案	188

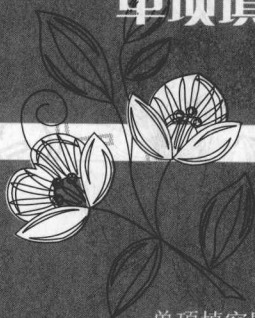
附录1 习题答案详解	191
------------------	-----

附录2 必备词汇词组	244
------------------	-----

附录3 高考热点题型	256
------------------	-----

编后记	275
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单项填空



单项填空题的常考句式

- ☐ You mustn't play with the fire, you may hurt yourself.
- ☐ We wish each other the best of luck.
- ☐ Look through the book and tell me what you think of it.
- ☐ The lights happened to go out.
- ☐ The fire broke out in the factory yesterday.
- ☐ Tom got up, dressed himself and went out.
- ☐ He is considered to have invented the computer.
- ☐ Why not try going by boat?
- ☐ I can hardly imagine Peter sailing across it.
- ☐ If we had driven in turn, you wouldn't have got so tired.
- ☐ I didn't know you were in London.
- ☐ —Could I borrow your book? —Of course you can.
- ☐ This is Zhao speaking.
- ☐ —Thank you. —It is my pleasure.
- ☐ I have never heard a better voice.
- ☐ It was only then that I began to notice it.
- ☐ The number of people invited was fifty.
- ☐ You should leave things where you can find them.
- ☐ I don't need any money, but I'll bring some in case.
- ☐ The women got paid by the hour.
- ☐ The book is of great value.
- ☐ She is a newcomer to chemistry.
- ☐ He dropped the coffee cup.
- ☐ None of us had any money on us.
- ☐ They gave the child what he wanted.
- ☐ I bought two dozen of these eggs.



| 答题技巧 |

[试题分析]

单项填空主要包括两种类型:语法类试题和词汇类试题。

[答题技巧]

怎样答好语法类试题?

要抓住一个“中心”:以句子结构为中心。“结构”是这类题的答题依据,考生通过分析基本句型,判断出句子缺少的成分,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个能担任这一句子成分的最佳答案。

要把握两个“基本点”:主语和动词。找动词,看主语,是此类题的答题要旨。找到主语和动词,句子结构就大致清晰了。答题时,要对句子主要成分和次要成分进行分析,把主要成分(尤其是谓语动词及其时态、语态)识别出来,而对于次要成分,即使其中包含生词,也不必细究其词义,因为有时这些次要成分并不影响答题。

要跳过 n 个“坑”。命题者的使命是什么?是“挖坑”,等着考生去跳;考生的使命是什么?是避开这些“坑”,找到正确答案。怎样避开?以下要诀,请同学们熟练掌握:

- 注意连词的运用。逗号不能连接两个独立的英文句子,在英文中,遇到逗号就要寻找能体现句子逻辑关系的连词。

- 注意主谓一致问题。中文中没有这一语法现象,所以,如果心里没有“主谓一致”这根弦,就容易忽视与之相关的规则。

a number of + 复数名词 + are...

more than one + 单数名词 + is...

every two(或更多) + 复数名词 + is...

a deal of + 不可数名词 + is...

从句/不定式/动名词 + is...

- 注意语序。否定意义的词、方位介词短语、so 与 only 等特定的单词,在句首并且不是主语的修饰语时,句子要倒装。

- 注意谓语动词的用法。有些动词是没有进行时态的,如 see, hear, know, believe, appear, belong, trust, break, lose, want 等状态性或瞬间性的动词。有些瞬间性动词可用完成时,但不能跟表示一段时间的 for..., since..., until..., how long...等连用。

- 要记住一些貌似与常规语法规则不符的固定用法。例如:

It is (high) time that we went home.

I'd rather you came tomorrow.

The teacher suggested that John finish the work before going home.

It is necessary that Mary do some exercises after class.

怎样答好词汇类试题?

答此类试题,不仅要考虑词形变化、词义引申、一词多义,同时还要充分利用题干。

有时可以根据句子的结构、意义、上下文来猜测答案。比如,如果句中有 but, because, although, so 等,只要看懂半句就可以猜出另外半句的大概意思,其中的“生词”意义自明。句子的内在关系并不都由上述标志词明显地表示出来,有些是由特定结构含蓄地表示出来的,如: The boy, wanting to be independent, _____ his father's offer of help. “wanting to be independent”含蓄地表示原因——想自立,那后半句就表示结果——拒绝了(turned down)父亲的帮助。

有时可借助构词法答题。记住词缀、词根对猜测词义很有用。

有时从固定搭配或习惯用法上考虑。这是一种约定俗成的用法,没什么道理可讲。

| 真题详解 |

真题详解 1: 名词

1. China has got a good reputation for fighting against the flu with its careful and smooth organization. (2009 安徽)
A. reputation B. influence C. impression D. knowledge

[解析] A。根据句意“因抗击流感获得了好名声”,应使用 reputation,表示“名声;声誉”。

2. The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public without any _____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009. (2009 福建)
A. delay B. effort C. schedule D. consideration

[解析] A。根据题意看出,题干中使用的是 without any delay 这一搭配,表示“毫不耽搁”。

3. Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for _____ building. (2009 湖北)
A. respect B. friendship C. reputation D. character

[解析] D。前面的信息词 health 暗示,远足还“有利于一个人品格的发展”,因而使用 character。build 有“培养,发展(思想、品格)”之意。

4. In our class, when the bell rang and the teacher closed his book, it was a _____ for everyone to stand up. (2009 湖北)

A. signal

B. chance

C. mark

D. measure

[解析] A。“铃响时教师合上书”是大家要起立的“信号”，因而使用名词 signal。

5. —He says that my new car is a _____ of money.

—Don't you think those words are just sour grapes? (2009 山东)

A. lack

B. load

C. question

D. waste

[解析] D。后一句暗示了答案，即用 a waste of money 表示“浪费金钱”。

6. From their _____ on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city. (2009 陕西)

A. stage

B. position

C. condition

D. situation

[解析] B。根据句意，应使用名词 position，表示“位置”。

7. The system has been designed to give students quick and easy _____ to the digital resources of the library. (2009 浙江)

A. access

B. passage

C. way

D. approach

[解析] A。access to 为固定短语，表示“可以利用，可以达到”；句意为“这个系统的目的在于让学生们方便快捷地使用图书馆的数字资源”。

真题详解 2：冠词

1. We can never expect _____ bluer sky unless we create _____ less polluted world. (2009 安徽)

A. a; a

B. a; the

C. the; a

D. the; the

[解析] A。题干中的 bluer sky 和 less polluted world 都表示单数泛指意义，因而在其前面使用不定冠词 a。

2. The biggest whale is _____ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 meters long—the height of _____ 9-story building. (2009 北京)

A. the; the

B. a; a

C. a; the

D. the; a

[解析] D。前一空格后的 blue whale 表示类别，可以使用定冠词 the 或不定冠词 a；后一空后的 building 表示单数泛指意义，因而使用不定冠词 a。

3. This area experienced _____ heaviest rainfall in _____ month of May. (2009 辽宁)

A. 不填; a

B. a; the

C. the; the

D. the; a

[解析] C。heaviest 是形容词的最高级，因而与定冠词 the 连用；后一空后的 month 表示特指，因而也与 the 连用。

4. Let's go to _____ cinema—that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ while. (2009 全国 I 卷)

A. the; the

B. the; a

C. a; the

D. a; a

[解析] B。go to the cinema 和 for a while 都是习惯用语。

5. What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting. (2009 全国 II 卷)

A. a; 不填

B. the; 不填

C. the; an

D. a; the

[解析] D。句中 book 表示泛指，因而使用不定冠词 a；而 ABC 特指油画入门，因而与

the 连用。

6. In order to find better job, he decided to study second foreign language. (2009 四川)

A. the; a

B. a; a

C. the; the

D. a; the

[解析] B。第一个空格后泛指“一份更好的工作”，第二个空格后表示“又一门外语”，因而都用不定冠词 a。

7. I don't understand what the engineer means, but I've got rough idea of project plan. (2009 浙江)

A. the; a

B. 不填; the

C. the; 不填

D. a; the

[解析] D。have an idea of...是习惯用语; project plan 表示特指,因而与 the 连用。

8. Washing machines made by China have won worldwide attention and Haier has become popular name. (2009 重庆)

A. a; the

B. 不填; a

C. 不填; the

D. the; a

[解析] B。attention 为不可数名词表示泛指,因而其前面不用冠词; a popular name 泛指“一个受欢迎的名字”。

真题详解 3: 代词

1. —I'd like some more cheese.

—Sorry, there's left. (2008 浙江)

A. some

B. none

C. a little

D. few

[解析] B。答语 sorry 暗示“没有剩下奶酪”,因而选 none。

2. It was hard for him to learn English in a family, in which of the parents spoke the language. (2008 北京)

A. none

B. neither

C. both

D. each

[解析] B。由前半句的意思可知,父母都不说英语,因而选 neither。

3. Make sure you've got the passports and tickets and before you leave. (2008 山东)

A. something

B. anything

C. everything

D. nothing

[解析] C。强调“一切都准备好”使用 everything 最佳。

4. To know more about the British Museum, you can use the Internet or go to the library, or . (2008 天津)

A. neither

B. some

C. all

D. both

[解析] D。根据句意,表示“两者都”应使用 both。

5. Being a parent is not always easy, and being the parent of a child with special needs often carries with extra stress. (2009 北京)

A. it

B. them

C. one

D. him

[解析] A。it 代指 being the parent of a child with special needs 这一意义。

6. Nine in ten parents said there were significant differences in their approach to educating their children compared with of their parents. (2009 江苏)

A. those

B. one

C. both

D. that

[解析] D。此处使用代词 that, 指代前面提到的名词 approach。

7. is the power of TV that it can make a person suddenly famous. (2009 辽宁)
A. Such B. This C. That D. So

[解析] A。根据句意“这就是电视的作用”, 应使用 such 在句中作主语; so 不能用作主语。

8. One of the most important questions they had to consider was of public health. (2009 全国 I 卷)
A. what B. this C. that D. which

[解析] C。句中缺少表语, 根据句意使用 that 代指上文所说的“One of the most important questions”; this 作代词时指代下文所提事物。

9. The CDs are on sale! Buy one and you get completely free. (2009 全国 II 卷)
A. other B. others C. one D. ones

[解析] C。此处使用 one 代替 a CD, 表示商店“买一赠一”之意。

10. Jane was asked a lot of questions, but she didn't answer of them. (2009 陕西)
A. other B. any C. none D. some

[解析] B。any 用于否定句中, 意为“任何一个”。

11. I like this house with a beautiful garden in front, but I don't have enough money to buy . (2009 四川)
A. one B. it C. this D. that

[解析] B。此处使用 it 代指前面提到的 this house; one 泛指一类中的任何一个。

12. Over the past 20 years, the Internet has helped change our world in way or another for the better. (2009 重庆)
A. any B. one C. every D. either

[解析] B。in one way or another 表示“在一方面或另一方面”。

真题详解 4: 数词

1. It is reported that the floods have left about people homeless. (2007 浙江)

A. two thousand B. two-thousands

C. two thousands D. two thousands of

[解析] A。考查基数词用法。thousand 可直接接名词, 前有确切数字时使用单数形式。

2. Peter's jacket looked just the same as Jack's, but it cost his . (2009 辽宁)

A. as much twice as B. twice as much as

C. much as twice as D. as twice much as

[解析] B。表达倍数可以使用“倍数词 + as + adj. + as 这种结构, 即倍数必须放在第一个 as 之前。

3. of the land in that district covered with trees and grass. (2000 上海)

A. Two fifth; is

B. Two fifth; are

C. Two fifths; is

D. Two fifths; are

[解析] C。考查分数词用法。分数词作主语时, 谓语和其后的名词保持一致。land 为

不可数名词,故谓语使用单数。

4. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe. (2004 全国)

A. as twice

B. twice much

C. twice much as

D. twice as much

[解析] D。考查倍数用法。twice as much... as 表示倍数,意为“是……的两倍多”。

5. As a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain. (2005 上海)

A. three times the size as

B. the size three times of

C. three times as the size of

D. three times the size of

[解析] D。考查倍数的用法。“倍数 + the size of”表示“面积是……的几倍”。

真题详解 5: 形容词与副词

1. —Do you think it's a good idea to make friends with your students?

—_____, I do. I think it's a great idea. (2009 安徽)

A. Really

B. Obviously

C. Actually

D. Generally

[解析] C。答语后半部分是解题信息,即表示认同对方说法,因而使用 actually。

2. It seems that living green is _____ easy and affordable. A small step makes a big difference. (2009 福建)

A. exactly

B. fortunately

C. surprisingly

D. hardly

[解析] C。由后一句“A small step makes a big difference.”可得出答案,即使用 surprisingly 表示“出人意料地;令人吃惊地”。

3. As there is less and less coal and oil, scientists are exploring new ways of making use of _____ energy, such as sunlight, wind and water for power and fuel. (2009 湖北)

A. primary

B. alternative

C. instant

D. unique

[解析] B。由常识可知,阳光、风力及水力都是可替代能源,因而使用形容词 alternative(可供替代的;可选择的)。

4. The questionnaire takes _____ ten to fifteen minutes to complete and can be used along with the assessment interview. (2009 湖北)

A. mainly

B. punctually

C. approximately

D. precisely

[解析] C。由句中“ten to fifteen minutes”这一信息可知,应使用副词 approximately,表示“大约”。

5. I can _____ be a teacher. I'm not a very patient person... (2009 湖南)

A. seldom

B. ever

C. never

D. always

[解析] C。后一句“I'm not a very patient person...”暗示了答案,因而使用 never 表示完全否定的意义“不会当老师”。

6. Compared with his sister, Jerry is even more _____ to, and more easily troubled by, emotional and relationship problems. (2009 江苏)

A. sceptical

B. addicted

C. available

D. sensitive

[解析] D。根据句意,空格处应使用 sensitive; be sensitive to 表示“对……敏感的”。

7. Usually John would be late for meetings. But this time, _____ to my surprise, he arrived on time. (2009 辽宁)

A. little

B. much

C. ever

D. even

[解析] B。由句意看出,应使用副词 much 修饰介词短语 to my surprise,表示“非常令我吃惊的是”。

8. How much _____ she looked without her glasses! (2009 全国 I 卷)

A. well

B. good

C. best

D. better

[解析] D。much 修饰比较级,因而只有 better 正确。

9. The children loved their day trip, and they enjoyed the horse ride _____. (2009 全国 II 卷)

A. most

B. more

C. less

D. little

[解析] A。由 and 可知前后是顺承关系,骑马又是白天的活动项目之一,因而用最高级 most。

真题详解 6: 介词与介词短语

1. —Why do you suggest we buy a new machine?

—Because the old one has been damaged _____. (2008 江苏)

A. beyond reach

B. beyond repair

C. beyond control

D. beyond description

[解析] B。根据上下文应使用 beyond repair,表示“无法修理”。

2. The wine industry in the area has developed in a special way, _____ little foreign ownership. (2009 北京)

A. by

B. of

C. with

D. from

[解析] C。空格部分是介词短语,表示“几乎没有外国产权”,因而使用 with。

3. —How amazing it is that astronauts are exploring outer space!

—It's a challenge, I guess, _____ man against nature. (2009 福建)

A. of

B. for

C. by

D. about

[解析] A。a challenge of... 表示“……的挑战”。

4. A great person is always putting others' interests _____ his own. (2009 四川)

A. below

B. above

C. in

D. on

[解析] B。根据句意“把他人利益放在自己利益之上”,应使用 above。

5. His efforts to raise money for his program were _____ because no one showed any intention to take a cent out of their pockets. (2009 湖北)

A. in place

B. in sight

C. in effect

D. in vain

[解析] D。句中“no one showed any intention to take a cent out of their pockets”这一信息暗示了答案,因而使用 in vain 表示“徒劳”。

6. Most Americans would prefer to keep their problems _____ themselves, and solve their

problems themselves. (2009 湖南)

- A. to; by B. by; to C. for; to D. in; on

[解析] A. 句意为“多数美国人愿意把难题留给自己,并自己解决”;keep...to 表示“把……留给自己”;by oneself“独立地;独自地”。

7. This special school accepts all disabled students, educational level and background. (2009 江苏)

- A. according to B. regardless of C. in addition to D. in terms of

[解析] B. 根据句意应使用 regardless of, 表示“不管,不顾”;according to“根据”;in addition to“除……之外还”;in terms of“从……的观点,从……的角度”。

8. Children need friends their own age to play with. (2009 辽宁)

- A. of B. for C. in D. at

[解析] A. 表示“同龄的”应使用 of one's own age, 属于“be of + 抽象名词”这种用法。

9. Everybody was touched words after they heard her moving story. (2009 全国 I 卷)

- A. beyond B. without C. of D. in

[解析] A. beyond words 是固定词组,表示“难以用语言表达”。

10. Jenny nearly missed the flight doing too much shopping. (2009 全国 II 卷)

- A. as a result of B. on top of C. in front of D. in need of

[解析] A. 空格后的部分是前面结果的原因,因而使用 as a result of。

真题译解 7: 动词与动词短语

1. Just as Professor Scotti often it, success is ninety-nine percent mental attitude. (2009 安徽)

- A. gets B. makes C. puts D. means

[解析] C. 根据句意使用 put, 表示“叙述;表达”之意。

2. We are at your service. Don't to turn to us if you have any further problems. (2009 福建)

- A. beg B. hesitate C. desire D. seek

[解析] B. 根据前一句的意义可以看出,应使用 hesitate;“Don't hesitate to do...”表示“不要犹豫做某事”。

3. Would you please the paper for me and see if there are any obvious mistakes? (2009 湖北)

- A. look around B. look into C. look up D. look through

[解析] D. 由后面的“see if there are any obvious mistakes”可知,空格处表示“快速看一下”,因而使用 look through。

4. The good thing about children is that they very easily to new environments. (2009 浙江)

- A. adapt B. appeal C. attach D. apply

[解析] A. 根据句意应使用 adapt 与 to 搭配,表示“适应”;appeal to“呼吁”;attach to

“附属于”; apply to “向……申请”。

5. I tried phoning her office, but I couldn't _____. (2009 全国 I 卷)

- A. get along B. get on C. get to D. get through

[解析] D。根据句意,表示“接通电话”应使用 get through。

6. Encourage your children to try new things, but try not to _____ them too hard. (2009 全国 II 卷)

- A. draw B. strike C. rush D. push

[解析] D。根据句子意义应使用 push,表示“敦促;促进;强迫”之意。

7. —Do you have enough to _____ all your daily expenses?

—Oh yes, enough and to spare. (2009 山东)

- A. cover B. spend C. fill D. offer

[解析] A。根据句意,此处使用 cover 表示“支付;够……之用”之意。

8. A notice was _____ in order to remind the students of the changed lecture time. (2009 陕西)

- A. sent up B. given up C. set up D. put up

[解析] D。根据句意,表示“张贴通知”应使用 put up。

9. —Have you _____?

—No. I had the wrong number. (2009 四川)

- A. got in B. got away C. got off D. got through

[解析] D。由答语“I had the wrong number.”可知答案,应使用 get through 表示“接通电话”。

10. —How about your journey to Mount Emei?

—Everything was wonderful except that our car _____ twice on the way. (2009 四川)

- A. slowed down B. broke down C. got down D. put down

[解析] B。根据句意应使用 break down,表示“(汽车)出故障;抛锚”。

真题详解 8: 时态与语态

1. Daniel's family _____ their holiday in Huangshan this time next week. (2009 安徽)

- A. are enjoying B. are to enjoy C. will enjoy D. will be enjoying

[解析] D。句中的时间状语 this time next week 暗示了一个将来正在进行的动作,因而使用将来进行时态。

2. —What do you think of the movie?

—It's fantastic. The only pity is that I _____ the beginning of it. (2009 浙江)

- A. missed B. had missed C. miss D. would miss

[解析] A。“错过了电影的开头部分”已经是过去发生的事情,因而使用一般过去时。

3. According to the literary review, Shakespeare _____ his charities live through their language in his plays. (2009 福建)

- A. will make B. had made C. was making D. makes

[解析] D。“According to the literary review”这一信息暗示了答案,因而用一般现在时

表示客观事实。

4. When he opened the door, he found his keys were nowhere. (2009 湖南)

A. would open B. opened C. had opened D. was to open

[解析] D. 题干表示即将发生的动作,因而用 be to do sth; A 项中出现了 would,但该词用来表示一般的将来或某种倾向。

5. The population of Jiangsu is growing to more than twice what it was in 1949. The figure is now approaching 74 million. (2009 江苏)

A. has grown B. have grown C. grew D. are growing

[解析] A. 句中谈论的人口增长是到说话时为止的情况,因而应使用现在完成时; population 笼统地指“人口”,作主语时谓语用单数。

6. Excuse me, Marcia, a reporter from Vanity Fair has been phoning all day. Could you speak to her now? (2009 辽宁)

A. phones B. has phoned C. has been phoning D. phoned

[解析] C. 前一句表示一个从过去开始一直持续进行到现在的动作,因而使用现在完成进行时; all day 也是解题的重要提示信息。

7. His sister left home in 1998, and has not been heard of since. (2009 全国 I 卷)

A. had not been heard of B. has not been heard of
C. had not heard of D. has not heard of

[解析] B. 句中 since 暗示应使用现在完成时;又因为 sister 和 hear of 之间是被动关系,因而可排除 D 项。

8. Progress is so far very good and we are sure that the work will be finished on time. (2009 全国 II 卷)

A. was B. had been C. has been D. will be

[解析] C. 句中信息词 so far 暗示了答案,应使用现在完成时。

9. I was out of town at the time, so I don't know exactly how it happened. (2009 山东)

A. was happening B. happened C. happens D. has happened

[解析] B. 事情的发生是和“was out of town”同一时间,因而使用一般过去时。

10. This is the first time we have seen a film in the cinema together as a family. (2009 陕西)

A. see B. had seen C. saw D. have seen

[解析] D. “This/It is the first time that...” 句型中, that 从句中谓语动词用现在完成时。

11. —Why don't we choose that road to save time?

—The bridge to it is being repaired. (2009 四川)

A. has repaired B. is repaired C. is being repaired D. will be repaired

[解析] C. 由上一句可以看出,不选那条路的原因是道路正在被维修,因而使用现在进行时的被动语态。

12. My parents live in Hong Kong. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. (2009 天津)

A. live B. lived C. were living D. will live

[解析] A. 句中“have never lived anywhere else”这一信息暗示了答案,即父母现在还