

# 龙门 专题

## 单项填空

### 高中英语

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## 编者前言

专项能力训练效率不高是一个普遍现象，对此老师们觉得困惑，学生们感到头痛。究其原因，主要是缺乏系统的、科学的和严格的训练。为了提高学生科学训练的意识，增强各个专项的微技能，我们编写了这套高中英语《龙门专题》，包括《语法》《听力训练》《单项填空》《完形填空》《阅读理解》《书面表达》，共六册。

本学科编写时力求体现以下原则：

**循序渐进** 坚持训与练有机结合，以练为主，以训为辅。各个专项一律从微技能训练入手，系统介绍基础知识和基本技能。在单项训练中运用基础知识，掌握基本技能；在综合训练中全面提升各项能力，真正做到循序渐进。

**精讲精练** 讲练内容紧扣高考考点、热点和难点，避免泛泛而谈。每道习题基本反映一个知识点或一个知识点的某些方面，杜绝通用习题。尽量采用意义练习，即使单句练习也尽力创设微型语境，同时确保语言的真实性。根据教学实际控制练习总量，避免反复的、低效的练习。练习的“答案简析”侧重思路与方法的剖析，讲评力求有的放矢；言简意赅。

**新颖独特** “命题特点”和“应试必备”部分以高考考试说明为依据，参照高中新课标的要求，遵循高考命题的规律与趋势，有效突破命题重点、热点和难点。“错误剖析”为学生查漏补缺，提高学生纠错能力。“高考预热”部分的试题，大多来自近两年全国各地较有影响的联考试卷和模拟试题，有着较高的质量。

**实用高效** 讲练结合，边讲边练，讲、练、析紧凑编排，极大地方便了学生的使用。“答案简析”注意具体问题的抽象化，加深学生对知识点的掌握，提高知识迁移能力。各本书内容相互联系，互为补充，最大限度的整合知识点，有效提高学习效率。

在编写过程中，我们借鉴了高考领域的最新研究成果，参考了同类读物的信息精华，汲取了高考优胜地区的宝贵经验。但囿于时间和水平，书中定有疏漏，敬请指正。

编者

2005年6月





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# 第一章 命题特点

## 第一节 考纲解读

单项填空题属于知识运用的范畴,主要考查对英语语法、词汇知识和简单表达形式的掌握情况。试题主要通过语境考查考生掌握语言知识的情况,通常知识本身并不太难,难度主要体现在使用条件上。近年来,单项填空题十分注重对语言的实用性和交际性的考查,试题很少单纯地、孤立地考查词汇、语法知识,而是通过设置微型情境,增加若干语境化的因素,以考查考生的活用能力、创新能力。另外,还有一点值得注意,该题型要求选择的是最佳答案。关于什么是最佳,教育部考试中心英语学科负责人刘庆斯提出过这样的三个标准:英国英语(British English)、书面英语(written English)和正式英语(formal English),尽管这些标准不一定十分合情合理,但在一段时间内,我们最好还是能够遵守这些标准。

## 第二节 命题透视

### 【命题特点】

从1978年恢复高考以来,单项填空在逐年变化的高考英语试题中始终占有一席之地,可见其地位的重要。在多年的变革中,单项填空的命题也一直在发展变化,最近几年的命题总的来看呈现出以下特点:

#### 1. 拓宽覆盖面

高考单项填空题的测试点可以涉及中学英语教学大纲中的所有词汇、语法和交际用语。既可考查语言知识的识记、理解和掌握情况,又可考查语言运用能力。试题除了有覆盖面广的特点外,还有考点分布合理,难度适中(以中档题为主),重点突出等特点。有关近几年高考单项填空题中的具体考点分布情况请看下表:

题号 考点	NMET1998 (6-25)	NMET1999 (6-25)	NMET2000 (6-25)	NMET2001 (21-35)	NMET2002 (21-35)	NMET2003 (21-35)	NMET2004(I) (21-35)
冠词		8	10	29	26	26	24
名词	21						

续表

题号 考点	NMET1998 (6-25)	NMET1999 (6-25)	NMET2000 (6-25)	NMET2001 (21-35)	NMET2002 (21-35)	NMET2003 (21-35)	NMET2004(I) (21-35)
代词	8,9	17	16,17, 23,24	25	24,35	32,33	27
形容词	6	9			27		33
副词	14,16		7,11	28,31		23	35
介词				27			
动词	17	20	12,19	23	28	24,25	26
短语动词	12	12	22	26	31	31	32
情态动词	13	15	15	33	25	28	29
非谓语 动词	23	21,25	18,19	35	32,33,34	22	28
时态语态	10,18, 20,24	14,16,24	20,25	22,24, 30,32	29	27,30	22,30
虚拟语气	19			33			
词序	11	22	8				25
连词	7,11,23	21			30	21,29	31
从句	25	13,18,19	14	22,31,34		34	23
情景对话	7,15	6,10	6,9,13	21	21,22, 23,25	35	21,34

由上表可以看出,交际功能、代词、冠词、连词、非谓语动词、时态和语态、情态动词、动词辨析、词组短语等项目是每年必考的。在这些项目中动词又是考查的重点:如非谓语动词、时态和语态、情态动词、动词和动词短语辨析、助动词等。如2004年全国卷(I)单项填空题中共有6题对动词进行了考查,占总题量的40%。

动词类的题目除了在数量上占有优势外,在难度上也相对较大,以2003年全国夏季高考题为例,江苏省所有考生单项填空部分的平均得分为8.63分,得分率为57.53%。得分率低于60%的小题共有第24小题(45%)、第27小题(31%)、第28小题(48%)、第30小题(37%)、第31小题(33%)、第34小题(52%)、第35小题(56%)等7个小题,这其中属于动词考查的就有6小题,它们是:时态题或与时态有关的题4小题(24、27、30、34)、情态动词1小题(28)、动词词组辨析1小题

(31) 不点幸始天也祖目觀心不,代誰隨言語因茲合衆印學同查考古重觀知

## 2. 突出语境作用

语言既然是交际行为,自然有其交际情景。脱离语境的知识应被看作是无效知识,只有能在具体的语境条件下灵活运用所学知识才算是学会了语言。因此,近些年的高考单项填空试题不仅仅考查对语言知识的识记与简单再现,而是在不同水平与层次上涉及语言运用。它既注意语言形式,也注意语义内容,还注意语言的运用,也就是在特定语言环境中运用语言的能力。具体地讲,包含着八个方面的内容:特定的时间、地点等背景,特定的目的与动机,特定参与者,特定角色,特定的行为序列,特定的心理活动过程,特定的信息处理过程,特定结局。试比较以下两题:

【例 1】—Must I clean the classroom after school ?

—No, you

- A. mustn't      B. needn't      C. won't      D. can't

—Shall I tell her about it? (第 16 课)

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. She has known about it.

- A. mustn't      **B. needn't**      C. won't      D. can't

两题答案都是 B,但显然第一题考查的是机械的、无效的知识,第二题考查的是知识的灵活运用。

高考单项选择题十分注重语言的实用性和交际性,试题一般不单纯地、孤立地考查课本里的词汇、语法知识,而是通过设置微型情境,增加若干语境化的因素,以考查同学们的活用能力、创新能力。

近几年高考单项选择题普遍降低了对知识本身的要求,增加了对使用条件的限制。知识考查直截了当,题干长短适宜,直入考点,不绕圈子。请看下面这道高考题:

【例2】I play ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year.

- A. will play      B. have played      C. played      D. /play

本题考的是一般现在时的基本用法之一:表示一种现状,即答案为 D。就考点本身来说,这种用法是一般现在时的最基本的用法,但本题的错误率却非常高,其中有不少考生选了 C。选 C 的考生很可能没认真理会 but 这个词后面的内容,而是仅根据 but 所表示的转折关系想当然地认为前后在时间上形成了对比(“过去”乒乓球打得很好,但现在……)。由此题不难看出高考单项填空题注重对知识的活用能力考查这一鲜明特点。

### 3. 体现综合性



试题重在考查同学们综合运用语言的能力,不少题目所涉及的考点不止一个。

**【例 3】** John plays football       , if not better than, David.

A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as  
该题由于题干中有插入语 if 短语而增加了试题的复杂程度。答题时,一定要综合考虑问题。插入语及 David 的存在决定了 A、C 两项均为错误选项。D 项 so well as 要求前面使用 not 等否定副词,故只有 B 项 as well as 为正确答案。

但这一、两年的考卷中这个特点似乎不是十分明显,试题比较注重选项内容、性质的一致,主张考查内容尽量单一,不串项。

#### 4. 注意隐蔽性

信息的给出由暴露型向潜隐型转变是近年单项填空题的又一个命题特点。命题者在命题时常常使用下列手段增加解题信息的隐蔽性:

##### ①打乱结构法

**【例 4】** (2004·江苏卷) The old man,        abroad for twenty years, is on the way back to his motherland.

A. to work B. working C. to have worked D. having worked

答案为 D。如果将题干还原成常见的将状语置于句首的结构,难度一下子就小了很多。试比较:        abroad for twenty years, the old man is on the way back to his motherland.

##### ②附加干扰法

**【例 5】** —Which of those electronic dictionaries do you like most?  
—      . They are both expensive and of little use.

A. None B. Neither C. All D. Both  
受空格后 both 的干扰,选 B 的肯定大有人在。实际上,本题的关键词是 most,由它可以联想到供选择的电子词典有三本以上,即答案为 A。

##### ③易错聚焦法

**【例 6】** (2004·重庆卷) Laws that punish parents for their little children's actions against the laws get parents       .

A. worried B. to worry C. worrying D. worry

选 A。受思维定势的影响,很容易错选 B,因为 get sb. to do something 是大家非常熟悉的一个结构。

##### ④考点综合法

请比较下面两个题目:

In my opinion, the coach \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is to blame      B. is to be blamed      C. are to blame      D. are to be blamed

In my opinion, it is the coach rather than the players that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is to blame      B. is to be blamed  
C. are to blame      D. are to be blamed

两题答案均为 A,但第一题的题干比较直白,考点也很单一,而第二题中则採进了强调结构和 rather than the players 这一短语,从而增加了对主语进行判断的困难。

## 【考查内容】

单项选择题主要考查各项英语基础知识,特别是在特定条件下,灵活运用语言知识的能力。分析总结近年高考试题,不难发现单项选择题主要考查以下五个方面的内容:

### 1. 语法知识

考查对某项语法知识的识记和理解能力。它的特点是:在所有备选项中,只有一项填入题干空格处,才能使英语句子在语法结构上成立,而其余几个选项都不能使句子在语法上正确。

【例 1】 Where are the \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. policeman      B. policemans      C. policemen      D. police men

该题答案为 C。“警察”的复数形式只能是 policemen。

### 2. 语法知识灵活运用能力

考查同学们在掌握语法知识的基础上,结合题干所提供的语境条件,去灵活运用语法知识的能力。它带有情景交际的功能,但又不完全是情景交际试题。在几个备选项中,可能有一个以上的选项在语法上成立,但只有一个选项符合句子的语言情境条件。

【例 2】 —What are you going to do this afternoon?

—I'm not sure. I \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping with Lily.

- A. will      B. need      C. may      D. must

该题答案为 C。因为不确信,所以只能是“可能”做某事。

### 3. 词语意义和用法的辨析能力

这种试题的备选项在形式上可能都与题干相吻合,但在意思上往往只有一个选项最能满足句子的需要。解答这类试题,首先要正确理解题干的意思,其次要有一定的同、近义词的辨析能力。

【例 3】 These football players had no strict \_\_\_\_\_ until they joined our club.

- A. training      B. education      C. exercise      D. practice

该题答案为 A。专业运动员接受的应该是正规的“训练(training)”,而不是一般的锻炼(exercise),更不可能是笼统的练习(practice)和教育(education)。

#### 4. 词语固定搭配知识

这种试题考查的是习惯用法。答题时,必须遵循词语的习惯搭配,切不可望文生义,受汉语的干扰。

【例 4】 That film is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ worth seeing.

- A. very      B. much      C. well      D. quite

以上几个词中只有 well 可以修饰 worth。

#### 5. 情景交际用语

情景交际的考查目的不是通过对话考查语法知识和词汇知识,而是考查在特定的交际场合,人们所习惯使用的一些表达方式。答题时,不能用汉语进行思维,必须遵循英美人的风俗习惯。

【例 5】 —Would you please sing the song with me?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. But I don't know you  
B. A great idea  
C. With pleasure  
D. Oh, it's kind of you to invite me to do so

表示接受别人的邀请,应该用 with pleasure,此处也可以用 my pleasure, of course 或 certainly 等表达方式。

### 第三节 能力要求

近几年高考单项选择题呈现这样一种趋势:知识内容综合化、水平层次智能化、测试方式交际化、题型组合科学化。面对这种新颖的试题,一部分同学会感到无从下手。审查所考查的知识内容,未见太难的要求,但确定答案又总是觉得模棱两可,似是而非。那些对知识掌握牢固,学得灵活,理解深刻,融会贯通的同学对这些试题会得心应手。反之,那些对相关知识一知半解,对语境条件似懂非懂的同学,自然会在这种试题前碰壁。同学们要答好这种试题必须:

1. 具备扎实的基础语法知识和灵活运用语法知识的能力;
2. 正确理解词义、辨别词义;
3. 熟练掌握词语搭配和习惯用法;
4. 正确理解词语隐含意义,准确把握语境。

要具备上述基础与能力,在平时的学习和后期的备考中得特别注意以下几个方面:

1. 全面复习语法和词汇知识,在此基础上,突出对时态、比较级和动词用法的复习。

2. 加强对词语搭配,特别是动词搭配的复习。要注意掌握同一动词所构成的不同动词词组与同一小品词构成的不同动词词组的用法。

3. 在平时练习中,要注意分析答案是否合乎语境、合乎常识、合乎英语习惯表达法,切忌死抠语法条条和句型框框,以提高在具体语境中灵活运用语言知识的能力。

4. 及时记载练习中所犯的典型错误,认真分析错误原因,把握错误生成规律,经常做一些归错训练,切实避免重犯类似错误,不断提高识错、纠错能力。

## 第二章 应试必备

### 第一节 基本知识与技能

#### 【冠词与名词】

##### 典型试题

1. In \_\_\_\_\_, you must do your best to make the party \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A. a word; success

☒ D. a word; a success

C. one word; successes

D. words; successes

2. If the company wants to fire me, they have to give me three months' \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A. notice

B. advice

C. information

D. message

3. —Hello, Tom, where were you last night?

☒ A. At Brown's

B. To the Brown's

C. To Brown's

☒ D. At the Brown's

4. In America, laws have been designed to guard against underage \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A. job

B. employer

☒ C. employment

D. employee

5. See what you have done! Don't you have a \_\_\_\_\_ of right and wrong?

☒ A. feeling

B. thought

☒ C. sense

D. knowledge

6. I cannot give you \_\_\_\_\_ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.

☒ A. an expense

B. a charge

C. a pay

☒ D. an order

7. \_\_\_\_\_ of Country-Western singers may be related to old English ballads.

☒ A. The music

B. Music

C. Their music

D. Musics

8. Which in England do you think may be called \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai of \_\_\_\_\_ west?

☒ A. a; the

B. the; 不填

☒ C. the; the

D. 不填; the

9. Mike is the best in the class, but he got a \_\_\_\_\_ B in the composition test.

☒ A. grade

B. degree

C. size

D. class

10. Don't expect to succeed without taking \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A. pains

B. a pain

C. any pain

D. pain

11. Her name was on the \_\_\_\_\_ of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember.



A. edge B. tip C. end D. point

12. There is always \_\_\_\_\_ for improvement however much you have already done.

A. room B. place C. area D. time

13. It is generally believed that an MBA degree is good preparation for a career in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a business B. business C. businesses D. one business

14. Unemployment compensation (失业保险金) is money to support an unemployed person while he or she is looking for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. works B. a work C. job D. a job

15. His \_\_\_\_\_ in coming to Winnipeg was to visit the exhibition held by the government there.

A. object B. chance C. condition D. possibility

16. What he told us about the affair simply doesn't make any \_\_\_\_\_.

A. sense B. idea C. meaning D. mistake

\_\_\_\_\_ came of his success abroad, which filled the parents' hearts with \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Word; pride B. Words; pride  
C. A word; prides D. The word; pride

18. You can't afford to let the situation get worse. You must take \_\_\_\_\_ to put it right.

A. decisions B. directions C. sides D. steps

19. Hitler set out to conquer (征服) all of Europe in the belief that the Germans were the master \_\_\_\_\_.

A. race B. human C. blood D. brains

20. —I'm going skating in the mountains tomorrow.

—Oh, really? Have \_\_\_\_\_!

A. a fun B. the fun C. lots of funs D. fun

21. I couldn't make out what they were saying, for they spoke to me \_\_\_\_\_.

A. right away B. all the time C. in all D. at once

22. Judging from \_\_\_\_\_ number of cars outside the building only \_\_\_\_\_ small number of people have come to the show.

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

—This is \_\_\_\_\_ room I told you before.

—I see. Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ bright one?

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

24. Towards an evening a cold rain began to fall.  
 A. the; a B. 不填; a C. an; the D. the; 不填
25. Charles Oakley, an NBA All-star, hasn't missed a game in three years.  
 A. an; a; 不填 B. a; a; the  
 C. the; 不填; the D. a; the; 不填
26. He came in second in the 400-metre race.  
 A. seconds B. the second C. a second D. second
27. What a fine weather we are having these days!  
 A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
28. Most of us like to drink beer, but those who drink most are least healthy.  
 A. The; the; the B. The; 不填; the  
 C. 不填; the; the D. 不填; 不填; 不填
29. The twenty-fifth of December is a Christmas Day.  
 A. The; a B. The; the C. A; the D. The; 不填
30. With an entry of China into the WTO, many people agree that a knowledge of English is a must in the international trade.  
 A. an; the; 不填 B. the; a; 不填 C. an; 不填; the D. 不填; a; the
31. She is a newcomer to a chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.  
 A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. a; 不填 D. a; the
32. Here's my card. Let's keep in a connection.  
 A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
33. Wouldn't it be a wonderful world if all nations lived in a peace with one another?  
 A. a; 不填 B. the; 不填 C. a; the D. the; the
34. He gained his wealth by printing works of famous writers.  
 A. wealth; work B. wealths; works  
 C. wealths; work D. wealth; works
35. I'll look into a the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little patience.  
 A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
36. —The news is spreading from mouth to mouth.  
 —Yes. It's become a talk of a town.

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

37. —Have you seen A pen? I left it here this morning.

—Is it A black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

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

38. If by chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a     .

A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

39. If I had     , I'd visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places.

A. a long enough holiday B. an enough long holiday  
C. a holiday enough long D. a long holiday enough

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

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

Paper money was in      use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in the thirteenth century.

A. the; 不填 B. the; the C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填

Most animals have little connection with the animals of A different kind unless they kill them for food.

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

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; 不填 C. a; the D. 不填; the

44. —What new subject are you going to have in      second grade?

—I'm going to learn      second foreign language.

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

Are you sure to help me find a bed for my new house?

—Of course, but now I'm heading for      bed and a good sleep.

A. a; a B. a; 不填 C. the; a D. a; the

USA Today, in A front-page story, also reported on Friday that the US special forces have moved into Afghanistan with      orders to catch or kill Bin Laden.

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

47. —You look tired after the search for the missing boy.

—Yes, I'd prefer to head for      bed.

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

The English language, unlike      French, has never had an official

organization to determine what's acceptable in the language and what isn't.

Q. The; 不填 B. 不填; 不填 C. The; the D. 不填; the

New York become the capital of the USA for a short time before Washington, D. C.

A. a; the; a

B. the; the; a

C. the; 不填; a

D. 不填; the; 不填

The case might be made that competent citizens of tomorrow should free themselves from their fear of computers.

A. A; 不填

B. A; the

C. The; 不填

D. 不填; the

It is said that books on popular science are in short supply.

A. the; a

B. 不填; 不填

C. 不填; the

D. the; the

Things of the same kind come together. People of a same kind fall into the same group.

A. the; the; the

B. a; a; the

C. the; the; a

D. a; the; the

Xiamen is a most beautiful coastal city and I believe I'll come for a second time.

A. a; the

B. the; a

C. the; the

D. a; a

The English Channel, also known as CCTV-9 provides English viewers both in China and the rest of the world with news and other special programs 24 hours a day.

A. the; the

B. the; 不填

C. 不填; 不填

D. 不填; the

Many of the streets in Disneyland are built to look like the streets in USA in the 1890s.

A. 不填; the; the

B. the; 不填; the

C. the; the; the

D. the; the; 不填

The party last night was a success. We sang and danced until it came to an end.

A. a; the

B. the; an

C. 不填; an

D. a; an

—What do you think of the president?

—I didn't care for him at first, but after a time I got to like him.

A. the; a

B. 不填; the

C. the; the

D. 不填; a

Historically, the main material for making tables has been wood, but metal and stone have also been used.

A. the; 不填

B. 不填; the

C. the; the

D. 不填; 不填