



复旦附中 耿鋆 主编

# 高考英语语法 新题型专练

- 高考英语新题型语法填空命题透视
- 高考英语新题型考点热身训练
- 高考英语新题型语法填空专练100篇

上海交大出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



中学英语专练百分百系列

# 高考英语语法新题型专练

主编 耿 鋆

上海交通大学出版社

## 内容提要

本书是“中学英语专练百分百系列”之一,针对 2014 版上海市高考英语语法新题型编写。书稿“解读新题型 10 问”归纳梳理了新题型语法的知识要点、重要考点以及相应的考试技巧,并针对新题型设计了 100 篇语法篇章,涵盖高考语法考点,使高考考生尽快熟悉题型,有针对性地复习备考。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语语法新题型专练 / 耿鋆主编. — 上海:上海交通大学出版社,2014

(中学英语专练百分百)

ISBN 978-7-313-10731-2

I. 高... II. 耿... III. 英语—语法—高中—习题集—升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 309078 号

## 高考英语语法新题型专练

主 编:耿 鋆

出版发行:上海交通大学出版社

邮政编码:200030

出 版 人:韩建民

印 制:太仓市印刷有限公司

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

字 数:207 千字

版 次:2014 年 1 月第 1 版

书 号:ISBN 978-7-313-10731-2/G

定 价:24.00 元

地 址:上海市番禺路 951 号

电 话:021-64071208

经 销:全国新华书店

印 张:9

印 次:2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者:如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系

联系电话:0512-53522925

# 前言

2014 年的高考,将是一次不同寻常的考试,因为几十年的“标准题型”将在这一年被取代。是福是祸?只有时间才能说明和验证一切。不管怎样,2014 年的高考将是个新的挑战;虽然我们无力扭转乾坤,但是我们可以勇敢地去应战。

从 2014 起,上海高考英语卷的语法测试部分将由两篇短文取代以往的 16 道语法单项选择。我们把上海考试院公布的样卷和已经使用篇章考法的广东卷做了对比研究,发现还是有很大的不同。所以,为了帮助 2014 届学生有效地准备高考,我们特地抢时间编写了这本《高考英语语法新题型专练》。

本书共分三个部分。第一部分是就本书的部分练习在实际训练过程中反映出的问题,通过问与答的形式,通俗易懂地反馈给广大学生,清楚地告诉学生们考什么、怎样考,以及其他的考试思路 and 对策。比如,如何很快地脱离语境完成动词填空;如何识别修饰名词的部分在新题型和完形填空中是完全不同的两种要求等,这样同学们才能准确无误并从容答题。本书的第二部分就新题型中的常见语法考点,通过练习的方式专门做了梳理,采用的还是经典的“标准题型”multiple choice(单项选择)。这种练习容量大但花费的时间少,希望通过这样典型性的操练,发挥它的优势,为同学们指明一条事半功倍的捷径。第三部分是本书的主打内容,精选了 100 篇有质量的文章编写成 2014 年高考的新题型 50 套(AB 篇),供学生们训练和模拟。这些文章的篇幅均在 260 个单词左右,难易度略高于高考的要求,题材涉及到社会、文化、经济、人物、历史等方方面面,体裁也多种多样。学生们在熟悉新题型的同时,也希望他们拓展知识面,增强阅历,为成功的作文积淀一些必要的素材。

学习不是吃苦,但是学习注定是要吃苦的。得之不易,失之才能难。大凡所有事业有成的人都要经历一定的修炼,遨游在知识海洋中的学生们也应如此。

我们殷切地希望《高考英语语法新题型专练》这本书能为广大学生朋友们提供切实的帮助;也希望该书能成为广大教师同仁们的有力助手,为同学们实现自己的理想而共同付出我们所有的劳动和智慧。

欢迎广大读者就本书编写中存在的不足给予批评指正。在此谨向以下参编人员表示感谢,是他们的辛勤劳动成就了本书:陈英、万秀萍、陆顺荣、尹致远、郭励、印彪、孙静、蒋璐安、刘翔、张涛、朱洪炜、耿庆睿、吴宗林、唐炯。

耿 鋈

# 目 录

解读新题型 10 问 .....	1
专项热身训练 .....	9
情态动词、代词与冠词 .....	9
定语从句 .....	11
动名词与动词不定式 .....	13
分词与独立主格 .....	17
连词与介词 .....	20
名词性从句 .....	23
时态与语态 .....	26
新题型综合训练 .....	30
Test 1~Test 10 .....	30
Test 11~Test 20 .....	50
Test 21~Test 30 .....	70
Test 31~Test 40 .....	90
Test 41~Test 50 .....	110
参考答案 .....	130

## 解读新题型 10 问

### Q1: 语法新题型都考哪些范围? 该如何去准备?

上海高考卷以前是 16 道语法选择题,考查的范围也比较宽泛,不同类型、不同难度的知识点都比较容易考到。现在的新题型取消了语法选择题,改为 2 个语段(即两个语篇或两篇小文章),在有着充分的上下文背景的语境中完成语法填空。依然是 16 个空档,满分 16 分。

出题的方式有两种。一种是给关键词的,一般为动词、形容词或副词,考查的内容为该词的适当形式(如时态、语态、非谓语、比较级、最高级等),所填字数不限。另一种是不给关键词的空格,考查的是冠词、代词、介词、连词、情态动词等。但要注意:每空填一词。而答题纸上每题后只划一根横线(现在也出现了划两根或三根横线的,如 so that, as long as,但是分值只有一分)。

由于受到语篇内容的影响,并非所有的语法知识点都能在这样的题型中得到很好的测试,有一定的局限性,比如,反义疑问句、倒装句和倍数的表达等。所以,我推测这些不大容易考到的知识点在翻译中出现的几率是比较大的。因此,同学们还是要一如既往地全面学习和复习,不打无准备之仗。

Multiple Choice 这样的经典训练方式依然是有价值的,尤其是在学习和巩固语法专项或综合训练方面,还是很有帮助的。我建议不要盲目地一味地去做新题型,打好基础是做好所有事情的第一步。两者一定要结合起来,尤其是那些基础欠佳的同学,更要重视基础训练。

在做新题型的时候,要学会利用语段的语境帮助你做出正确的选择;同时也要学会脱离语境尽快地找到解题的方向,这样才能为自己赢得时间,而不是每段、每句、每字地去阅读,更不能靠翻译来维持你的逻辑和理解。如:

Correct the mistakes if you \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) them, and avoid them if you have not.

如果学生知道在绝大部分语境中,A and B 就意味着 A 和 B 是同样的话(如在结构上、在词性上、在词义的褒贬上等),那这个答案很快就出来了:have committed,因为后面是 have not (committed)。

### Q2: 新题型中动词依然是考试的重点吗?

这是肯定的,动词题量占的比重也是最大的。所以掌握了动词的用法,也就占有了主动性。

在英语中,一个有着完整意义的句子是不能没有动词的。英语中的谓语动词有着丰富的变化形式,这是英语学习的重点,也是难点,也是英汉两种语言的最大差别所在。比如,英语的动词是有时间变化的,即时态,而我们的汉语中的动词则没有。我们的时间表达是通过诸如“着”、“了”、“过”这样的动态助词来实现的。因此,在任何形式的英语语法考试中,动词都是考生首先要解决的问题。

那么,有什么捷径可以帮助学生来学好英语的动词使用吗?就一般而言,英语的动词基本有两大功能:用来做谓语,或用来做非谓语。含有谓语的部分(当然得要有主语),我们基本可以断定是“句子”;含有非谓语的部分则被认为是“非句子”。如果我们能从这样的一个特别的角度来看待

和处理英语语言结构的话,或许很多问题都会迎刃而解了,而且还提高了速度,因为,从句子成分(members of the sentence)的角度来考察一个句子的话,它的基本结构就是:主语+谓语(+宾语),其他成分暂可忽略。所以,当我们看到语句的时候,首先要做的事情是去寻找谓语,而不是把我们看到的语句翻译成汉语。这就是用英语思考的过程。讲的再通俗一点就是,当你看到题干中的动词是以各种时态(包括语态)形式出现时,你就可以大胆地断定这是个“句子”了。请看一个例子:

I went home, \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) a song.

用 sing 来填空,首先你得判断 sing 是谓语还是非谓语。如果是谓语,那就要填各种时态和语态了;如果是非谓语,就得在现在分词、过去分词和动词不定式中进行选择。所以,我提倡的技巧是,先观察 went,它是以过去时的形式出现的,并且还有主语 I,所以逗号前的部分就一定是“句子”,而逗号后面的部分就是“非句子”,也就是说,sing 得要以非谓语的形式出现了。然后就从非谓语的角度考虑如何选择 sing 的正确形式了,是 singing,还是 having sung,还是 to sing 等形式,这样你的思考就会有方向了。

Q3:那么,上面三种 sing 的形式有什么不同吗?

这个问题很有代表性,如果上述的三种形式你能分辨得很清楚的话,非谓语方面的要点你基本也就学会了。

非谓语主要由现在分词、过去分词和动词不定式组成。由于动名词是动词和名词的结合体,而现在分词是动词和形容词或副词的结合体,在用法上存在明显的区别,因此,此处不把动名词包括进来。

分词的形式:

Ving	doing ----- being done (正在进行) having done ----- having been done (先后)
Ved	done (背景)/(完成)

分词作状语,有以上的五种形式,分别表示动作正在进行(同时进行),或先后进行,或表示背景;分词用作定语,having done 和 having been done 是没有的,剩下的两种形式分别表示动作正在进行,或完成。而动词不定式(to do / to be done)则表示动作未执行,即将来。例如:

He went home, singing a song.

他唱着歌回家了。(一边走一边唱)

He went home, having sung a song.

他唱完了一首歌以后回家了。(先唱歌再回家)

To sing a song, he went home.

他回家唱歌去了。(唱歌是回家的目的)

Seen from space, the earth is like a ball.

从太空上看,地球像个球(而不是从其他地方上看)。

我一般强调在做非谓语的时候遵循“三步走”的原则:

1) 判断所考的部分是谓语还是非谓语。

2) 找到所考动词的逻辑主语。上述例题中 sing 的逻辑主语是 he; see 的逻辑主语是 earth。

3) 判断所考动词和逻辑主语之间的主动被动关系。

这个“三步走”的方法实际上也就是我前面所说的在做新题型的时候,“学会怎样脱离语境尽快地找到解题的方向”,是个事半功倍的方法,同学们不妨一试。

**Q4:再请问,如果逗号的前一部分是句子,那逗号后面有没有可能也是句子呢?**

当然有可能了。如果逗号前后的两个部分都是句子的话,很明显,那就是考从句的了。

我们通过一个例子来看这种情形是怎么一回事。

I have three brothers, \_\_\_\_\_ are students.

在这个例子中,我们可以看到有两个谓语:have(一般现在时)和 are(一般现在时),即本题含有两个句子。那么,这两个句子之间的关系要么是“等同关系”,要么是“主从关系”。如果是“等同关系”,那逗号的后面就应该有 and, but, so, or, for 等这样的“并列连词”,这就是并列句;否则就是状语从句或定语从句。所以,上述例子的空格处可以有这样的两种答案:and two of them 和 two of whom。再看一个例子:

I went home, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the lab.

逗号前有 went(过去时形式),这是个“句子”;而逗号后是不是句子呢?答案是否定的,即使 work 的前面有个类似主语的 Tom,它也不可能是“句子”。因为,如果逗号前后是“等同关系”,应该有 and, but 等这样的连词;如果是“主从关系”,逗号后面的部分或是状语从句或是定语从句。很显然,两者都不是。其实这是独立主格结构。独立主格结构也是可以用“三步走”的方法来解题的,同学们不妨再试一试。

**Q5:新题型中的从句是不是都会考到?**

是的,而且是必考。从句有三大类:名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句。每个从句的“引导词”是不一样的,在新题型当中,基本上考的就是这些不同的“引导词”。如果你不能准确地判断出这是一个什么从句的话,那出现错误的几率就会很高了,因为从句“引导词”的混乱必定会使得正确答案的选择变得艰难,更何况在新题型中是没有任何答案提示的,不像以前的 Multiple Choice,从四个候选的答案中还可以得到一些启发。

其实在我看来,实际考试中最难的是对状语从句“引导词”的筛选。因为状语从句中主从两句的逻辑关系更为复杂,没有清晰的逻辑思考很难会在短时间内做出正确的选择。所以建议同学们认真真去做些状语从句的专项练习,从中认真真地体会主从两句间的逻辑关系。

新题型中各种从句的考法会变得比较单一,就是让学生选择正确的“引导词”,不像以前,除了考“引导词”以外,还可以在从句的时态、从句的语序等方面出题。但是无论怎样,从句和动词在所有的考试中,题量都占到半壁江山。同学们一定不能大意,必须保证足够量的操练才有可能在考试中立于不败之地。

**Q6:听说在新题型中考形容词很简单,不是比较级就是最高级。只要看有没有 the 就可以判断了,是这样吗?**

未必啊。一般来讲,有 the 的存在就是最高级,没有 the 就是比较级。如果这样出题的话,难度



就会很低了。要知道,形容词的填空是字数不限的,也就是说,考题中 the 也可以没有事先出现,而是你判断出最高级后要自己写“the + adj. + est”这样形式的。如:

This is \_\_\_\_\_ (far) robbing to date.

我觉得比较级或最高级的判断得取决于是否有比较的范围。to date 意为“至今”,那就是说“从过去到现在”,当然得用最高级了, the farthest。再比如:

Beijing is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) city in China.

in China 是个比较的范围,那答案就应该是 the most beautiful.

形容词的“级”还有些其他的用法,请大家多多注意:形容词最高级在作表语时,如果不是和别人相比,常常不加定冠词。如:

Vegetables are best when they are fresh.

形容词最高级有时也表示“非常……”,这时前面可加不定冠词或不加冠词。如:

It is a most touching book.

这是一本非常感人的书。

It was most stupid to act like that.

那样的行为非常愚蠢。

还要注意 by far 的用法。

This is by far the best of the five.

这是五个中最好的。

He is cleverer by far than her.

他比她聪明得多。

It's by far the quicker to go by train.

很显然,乘火车要快得多。

请仔细比较他们的不同,注意形容词的变化。

另一方面,即使事先有 the 的存在,也未必就一定是最高级。在 the more, the more 结构中,在 the better of the two, 在 all the more... (因而更……) 结构中,这些都是比较级。如:

As a result, the richer became all the richer.

于是,富人更富。

但是你仔细观察的话,就会发现它们都是在“两者”中进行比较的,因此,选择比较级就是正确的了。所以,我建议大家在对形容词的时候,一定要去寻找比较的对象或范围。

最后大家还要注意,形容词的比较级还有一个是“劣势比较”,这个必须从上下文看出来。如:

White tie, the most formal evening dress code, typically means tailcoats for men and full-length evening dresses for women. Black tie, a more common dress code for formal evening events, is less formal than white tie.

当你受到伤害的时候,想忘却仇恨是相当艰难的。但是,宽恕是可以发生的,而且你会惊奇地发现,宽恕别人对你的身心健康大有裨益。的确,研究表明,能原谅别人的人往往精气神十足,胃口大增,且睡得很香。

因为 white tie 已经是以“最高级”的形式出现了,也就是说,任何东西和它相比只能在其下,不能在其上。

Q7: 如果用括号内的动词来填空, 前面可以填情态动词吗?

这个问题在很多学生的练习和考试中是存在的。我们先看个例子。

Please give the presents to those who \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the work within the given time.

很多学生会在空挡中填上 can finish。Please give the presents to those who can finish the work within the given time. 这个句子本身没问题, 是正确的。但是, 根据目前对新题型要求的理解, 我觉得是不符合要求的。因为, 对作谓语的动词的考核是时态和语态, 即现在时、过去式、完成时等等, 而 can finish 则不是时态的表达。

在新题型中, 如果考情态动词的话, 是不给关键词的。

Please give the presents to those who \_\_\_\_\_ finish the work within the given time.

这个答案就应该是 can 了。

Q8: 老师, 我经常会觉得名词前面的空很难填, 不知道往哪个方向考虑, 因为填或不填对我理解句意没有太大的影响。还有, 代词会怎么考?

这是个普遍存在的问题。通过练习和考试, 我们发现很多学生的失分恰恰是在这些“小问题”上, 动词和形容词反而做得较好。

在新题型中, 有些学生往往会在名词前面的空格中想当然地填上一个形容词。应该讲, 这种惯性思维的方向是对的, 因为形容词的主要功能是用来修饰和说明名词的, 而且, 在 Cloze Test 中也是这样考虑的。但是, 在语法新题型中, 如果考形容词的话, 是要提供关键词的, 也就是说, 这个形容词要在括号中出现的。所以, 要避免这种低级错误, 在平时的训练中就要规范和严谨, 养成正确的思维方式和解题思路。

那么, 在语法新题型中怎样去思考名词前的空格呢? 我们知道, 不给关键词的话, 考查的是情态动词、连词、介词、冠词和代词。这样的话, 你就应该知道答案应该在后三个方向考虑了, 即介词、冠词和代词。介词的不同选择对句意是有影响的。如:

There is a book on / beside / under / in / the desk.

从这个意义上讲, 它的逻辑性会更强些。选哪个介词一定和上下文有着密切的关系, 往往是有暗示性的。但是有些考查介词的题目是很难的。请看:

The race has now become a major international sporting event, drawing attention from \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

from 是个介词, 而名词的前面已经有一个冠词了, 所以, 在空挡处要求再填上一个词就变得很难了。这种情况大家就得考虑双介词了。通常常用的双介词结构是“from + 介词 + 名词”。如: from above the glasses, from behind the hill, from around the roots 等; 当然也有其他形式的, 如: except on Sunday 等。这要引起同学们的足够重视。我们再看几个句子:

He goes to school on foot instead of by bus.

他是步行而不是乘公交车去学校的。

The stock price has risen up to above 30 RMB.

股票价格已升至 30 元以上。

He usually gets up very early except in the weekend.

除非在周末, 他通常很早起床。

He didn't tell the truth until before his death.

直到临死前,他才说出真相。

而冠词或代词(物主代词)则没有这么强的逻辑性,也就是我们说的“不填我也能看得懂。”这里要提醒大家的是,一定要当心单数可数名词。就一般情况而言,如果这个名词是单数可数的,它前面的空格就有可能是 a(n), the 或物主代词;如果是复数名词或不可数名词,就要在 the 和物主代词中进行选择了。一般 the 的可能性不大,因为选择物主代词的时候得要先找到前面所代的名词(或代词),而且,物主代词是有性别和单复数之分的,这是考点所在。请观察下面例句中 she 和 her 之间的关系:

Unless watched, she will walk in the streets in an effort to find her father, who died 30 years ago.

此外,还得要关注名词性物主代词的用法。这是初中就学过的要点,但是在新题型中也是经常考核的地方。

关于代词的另一个考点是反身代词,往往也是出题比较多的。它有三种用法:

1) 非强调用法。它在句中作宾语。例如:

Jane is too young to look after herself.

Jane 太小了,不能照顾自己。

I teach myself English.

我自学英语。

2) 强调用法。用来加强某个名词或者代词的语气,它在句中作同位语。例如:

You must do it yourself.

你必须自己做。

3) 与 by 搭配,意为“单独地,没有人帮助的”。例如:

We must finish it all by ourselves.

我们必须独立完成它。

在不定代词中,尤其要特别注意的是表示“两者之间关系”的词,如 either, neither, both, others 等。在上下文中,往往都会有很强的提示性,表明某种比较是在两者间进行的。

还有表示“等同关系”的代词都是经常出题考查的。如:

The population of China is larger than that of the USA.

中国的人口多于美国人口。

I prefer this red coat to that green one.

相比那件绿色上衣,我更喜欢这件红色的。

**Q9:冠词是不是很容易?基本都能填得出来?**

A:我前面说过,很多学生就是在这些“小词”上出问题,被扣分了。比如说定冠词和不定冠词,它们的位置同学们应该要清楚,这也是所谓的“难题”。

1) 不定冠词应位于这些形容词之后:such, what, many, half。如:

I have never seen such an animal.

我从未见过这样的动物。

Many a man is fit for the job.

许多人适合这项工作。

2) 当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时,不定冠词应放在形容词之后。如:

It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent.

这是我度过的最愉快的一天。

so short a time

这么短的时间

too long a distance

太长的距离

3) quite, rather 与单数名词连用,冠词放在其后。如:

He made quite an effort to catch up with others.

他非常努力才赶上别人。

但是,如果名词前有形容词,不定冠词放其前后均可。如 quite a boring lesson 或 a quite boring lesson。

4) 在 as, though 引导的让步状语从句中,当表语为形容词修饰的名词时,不定冠词放形容词后。如:

Brave a man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes.

尽管他很勇敢,看到蛇时还是浑身发抖。

5) 定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语前,但放在 all, both, double, half, twice, three times 等词之后,名词之前。如:

All the students in the class went out.

教室里所有学生都出去了。

在传统的老题型中,由于考生可以从选项中得到提示和启发,所以,一般来讲难度不是很大。但是现在的新题型完全由学生自己考虑和决定,无形中增大了难度。所以,在准备新题型的时候,对以上内容做到胸有成竹是必要的。

#### Q10: 一个动词的前面是不是肯定就填情态动词?

其实,坦率地说,这个问题很复杂,这里涉及“同形词汇”的问题。

我们先看一个例子,很多学生在测试中都错了。

When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hatred. But forgiveness is possible and it can be surprisingly helpful to your physical and mental health. Indeed, research has shown that people \_\_\_\_\_ forgive report more energy, better appetite and better sleep patterns.

在这个例子中,很显然 forgive 是个动词,所以很多人会很快地在空挡处填上一个情态动词 can 或 may,因为他贸然地认为此句的结构是 people forgive report(主谓宾关系)了。但是,people forgive report 是什么意思呢?说不通的。这种错误的出现是因为学生把 report 当成了名词,而实际上,report 是个动词,是个充当谓语的另一个动词,也就是说,people report more energy, better appetite and better sleep patterns 是主句,\_\_\_\_\_ forgive 则是个定语从句,修饰先行词 people,所

以正确的答案应该是 **who**(也不建议使用 **that**,以免和前面的 **that** 重复产生混乱和歧义)。

在英语中,“同形词汇”有很多,比如单复数同形(**fish, deer**)、形容词与副词同形(**early, fast**)、原型与过去式、过去分词同形(**read, put**)、动词与名词同型(**rise, fall**)、主格与宾格同形(**you, it**)、形容词性物主代词与名词性物主代词同形(**his, its**)、形容词和名词同形(**three, four, good**)、形容词和动词同形(**direct, present, long**)等。因此,新题型对我们的语言学习和语言教学提出了一个新的要求,过去那些看似不是很重要的“小词”以及“不起眼儿”的结构或句型,现在必须要学得精准和系统了。虽然我个人不大赞同这种语言学习的策略和方向,但是,考试毕竟是考试,要想在考试中维持自信并取得好成绩,同学们必须得做到精益求精,面面俱到。当然,从另外一个角度看,应试教育也应该成为素质教育的一部分,“应试是最基本的素质(钱文忠语)。”

## 专项热身训练

### 情态动词、代词与冠词

- The judge ordered that the thief \_\_\_\_\_ punished.  
A. would be                      B. should be                      C. was to be                      D. must be
- Smith \_\_\_\_\_ be a policeman, for he is much too short.  
A. needn't                      B. can't                      C. should                      D. may
- \_\_\_\_\_ for the free tickets, I would not have gone to the films so often.  
A. If it is not                      B. Were it not                      C. Had it not been                      D. If they were not
- When he was there, he \_\_\_\_\_ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.  
A. would                      B. should                      C. had better                      D. might
- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me.  
A. mustn't have arrived                      B. shouldn't have arrived  
C. can't have arrived                      D. need not have arrived
- Mr. Bush is on time for everything. How \_\_\_\_\_ it be that he was late for the opening ceremony?  
A. can                      B. should                      C. may                      D. must
- A computer \_\_\_\_\_ think for itself; it must be told what to do.  
A. can't                      B. couldn't                      C. may not                      D. might not
- Peter \_\_\_\_\_ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.  
A. must                      B. may                      C. can                      D. will
- It is nearly seven o'clock. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ be here at any moment.  
A. must                      B. need                      C. should                      D. can
- \_\_\_\_\_ it rain tomorrow, we would have to put off the visit to the Yangpu Bridge.  
A. Were                      B. Should                      C. Would                      D. Will
- I got this bicycle for \_\_\_\_\_. My friend gave it to me when she bought a new one.  
A. everything                      B. something                      C. anything                      D. nothing
- If our parents do everything for us children, we won't learn to depend on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. themselves                      B. them                      C. us                      D. ourselves
- You are a team star! Working with \_\_\_\_\_ is really your cup of tea.  
A. both                      B. either                      C. others                      D. the other
- \_\_\_\_\_ in my life impressed me so deeply as my first visit to the Palace Museum.  
A. Anything                      B. Nothing                      C. Everything                      D. Something

15. Neither side is prepared to talk to \_\_\_\_\_ unless we can smooth things over between them.  
 A. others                      B. the other                      C. another                      D. one other
16. He had lost his temper and his health in the war and never found \_\_\_\_\_ of them again.  
 A. neither                      B. either                      C. each                      D. all
17. \_\_\_\_\_ that's important is that you are doing your best and moving in the right direction.  
 A. One                      B. All                      C. Everything                      D. Anything
18. Nine in ten parents said there were significant differences in their approach to educating their children compared with \_\_\_\_\_ of their parents.  
 A. those                      B. one                      C. both                      D. that
19. It was hard for him to learn English in a family, in which \_\_\_\_\_ of the parents spoke the language.  
 A. none                      B. neither                      C. both                      D. each
20. The two girls are getting on very well and share \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
 A. little                      B. much                      C. some                      D. none
21. Our neighbors gave \_\_\_\_\_ a baby bird yesterday that hurt \_\_\_\_\_ when it fell from its nest.  
 A. us; it                      B. us; itself                      C. ourselves; itself                      D. ourselves; it
22. Make sure you've got the passports and tickets and \_\_\_\_\_ before you leave.  
 A. something                      B. anything                      C. everything                      D. nothing
23. First impressions are the most lasting. After all, you never get \_\_\_\_\_ second chance to make \_\_\_\_\_ first impression.  
 A. a... the                      B. the... the                      C. a... a                      D. the... a
24. We work together to achieve our common purpose: \_\_\_\_\_ world that is safer, cleaner and healthier than \_\_\_\_\_ one we found.  
 A. the; the                      B. a; /                      C. a; the                      D. the; /
25. There are over 58,000 rocky objects in \_\_\_\_\_ space, about 900 of which could fall down onto \_\_\_\_\_ earth.  
 A. the; the                      B. /; the                      C. the; /                      D. a; the
26. During the camp trip, children were fascinated by \_\_\_\_\_ wonders of \_\_\_\_\_ nature.  
 A. /; /                      B. /; the                      C. the; /                      D. the; the
27. It is clear that \_\_\_\_\_ little money the invention will bring him can hardly support so large \_\_\_\_\_ company.  
 A. /; the                      B. a; the                      C. a; /                      D. the; a
28. The chairman will be pleased at \_\_\_\_\_ scene that everything is in \_\_\_\_\_ place.  
 A. a; a                      B. the; the                      C. the; /                      D. /; the
29. Everything comes with \_\_\_\_\_ price; there is no such \_\_\_\_\_ thing as a free lunch in the world.  
 A. a; a                      B. the; /                      C. the; a                      D. a; /
30. We can never expect \_\_\_\_\_ bluer sky unless we create \_\_\_\_\_ less polluted world.  
 A. a; a                      B. a; the                      C. the; a                      D. the; the

31. We all hold \_\_\_\_\_ belief that those who have \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful sense of humor are more popular.  
A. the;a                      B. /;/                      C. the;/                      D. a;the
32. The students were studying in \_\_\_\_\_ classroom when, all of \_\_\_\_\_ sudden, the lights went out.  
A. /;/                      B. a;the                      C. the;a                      D. the;/
33. Only when you stay and live with \_\_\_\_\_ local people for a period of time will you have \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding of life here.  
A. a;/                      B. the;a                      C. /;the                      D. the;the
34. \_\_\_\_\_ World Expo is regarded as the Olympic Games of the economy, science and technology, \_\_\_\_\_ expert said.  
A. A;an                      B. The;an                      C. The;a                      D. A;the
35. —Anyone in mind for this position? What about Jack?  
—He may be a good friend, but business is business. He is not \_\_\_\_\_ man for \_\_\_\_\_ job.  
A. a;a                      B. the;the                      C. a;the                      D. the;a
36. I got \_\_\_\_\_ bad toothache yesterday, which kept me awake \_\_\_\_\_ whole night.  
A. a;the                      B. /;a                      C. the;a                      D. a;/
37. What \_\_\_\_\_ pity that you couldn't be there to receive \_\_\_\_\_ prize!  
A. a;a                      B. the;a                      C. a;the                      D. the;the
38. In \_\_\_\_\_ most countries, a university degree can give you \_\_\_\_\_ flying start in life.  
A. the;a                      B. the;/                      C. /;/                      D. /;a

## 定语从句

1. Is this the factory \_\_\_\_\_ you visited the other day?  
A. that                      B. where                      C. in which                      D. the one
2. Is this factory \_\_\_\_\_ some foreign friends visited last Friday?  
A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. the one
3. The wolves hid themselves in the places \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't be found.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. in which                      D. in that
4. The freezing point is the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ water changes into ice.  
A. at which                      B. on that                      C. in which                      D. of what
5. I'll tell you \_\_\_\_\_ he told me last week.  
A. all which                      B. that                      C. all that                      D. which
6. That tree, \_\_\_\_\_ branches are almost bare, is very old.  
A. whose                      B. of which                      C. in which                      D. on which
7. John got beaten in the game, \_\_\_\_\_ had been expected.



- A. as                      B. that                      C. what                      D. who
8. During the days \_\_\_\_\_, he worked as a servant at the Browns.  
A. followed              B. following              C. to follow              D. that followed
9. This is the magazine \_\_\_\_\_ I copied the paragraph.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. from that              D. from which
10. In our factory there are 2,000 workers, two thirds of \_\_\_\_\_ are women.  
A. them                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. who
11. The pen \_\_\_\_\_ he is writing is mine.  
A. with which              B. in which                      C. on which                      D. by which
12. October 1, 1949 is the day \_\_\_\_\_ the People's Republic of China was founded.  
A. which                      B. when                      C. that                      D. on that
13. We have to consider how to do it successfully in situations \_\_\_\_\_ there are many people involved.  
A. whether                      B. which                      C. that                      D. where
14. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he referred to for his success is \_\_\_\_\_ he always worked hard.  
A. why...that              B. why...because              C. that...because              D. that...that
15. The students should be encouraged to read such books \_\_\_\_\_ good for them in forming good habits.  
A. that are                      B. as they are                      C. as are                      D. that they are
16. Petroleum is the name of mineral oil \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. which petrol is obtained                      B. which petrol is obtained from  
C. from which petrol is obtained                      D. from that petrol is obtained
17. The only language \_\_\_\_\_ is easy to learn is the mother tongue.  
A. which                      B. of which                      C. that                      D. who
18. He made full use of time \_\_\_\_\_ there was left to him to go on with his research.  
A. when                      B. on which                      C. /                      D. where
19. It is only a man \_\_\_\_\_ has seen much of the world \_\_\_\_\_ can be a qualified leader.  
A. whom...that              B. who...that                      C. who...who                      D. that...whom
20. He lost his manuscript during the war, \_\_\_\_\_ he had to rewrite the book.  
A. in this case              B. in any case                      C. in that case                      D. in which case
21. We have come across a very difficult sentence, the structure \_\_\_\_\_ seems very complicated.  
A. about which              B. for that                      C. on that                      D. of which
22. Ten years of hard work changed her greatly, \_\_\_\_\_ we could hardly recognize her at first sight.  
A. for that reason                      B. for this reason  
C. the reason for this                      D. for which reason
23. She sat near the window, \_\_\_\_\_ she could enjoy the beautiful view of the whole city.  
A. from that                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. from where
24. They are in a difficult situation \_\_\_\_\_ they come across many problems that can't be solved.