



GAOKAO

YINGYU KAODIAN TIKU

高考英语

考点题库

刘决生 编著

上海外语教育出版社



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前言

基础教育改革正在轰轰烈烈地进行，包括考试在内的教育评价改革势在必行。如何有效检测英语新课程背景下的高中学生的英语学业水平？如何大力推进基础教育英语课程改革？高考英语试题在加大自身改革力度、为高校选拔生源的同时，还应如何担负起大力推进中学英语教学改革的重任？在多年高考英语测试专业研究的基础上，笔者认为，在当前形势下，为了能让广大高中生准确理解英语新课程的基本理念，把握高考英语命题改革的方向，并能跳出题海，编著一本少而精的题库尤为必要，于是在 2005 年初诞生了一本《高中英语核心题库》。该书推出后深受广大读者欢迎，很快就销售一空。为了满足更多高中师生的要求，本书在保留原来体例的基础上，及时大量吸收进 2005 年与 2006 年高考的最新内容，重新编写，以全新的面貌问世，并命名为《高考英语考点题库》。

精选经典试题，凸现测试热点，预示命题方向，是作者编著本书时的基本指导思想。本书主要以对近几年全国各地尤其是上海、北京等发达地区高考英语试题的分析为基础，力争简明扼要地阐述现行高中英语测试主要题型的命题特点与答题思路。例题全部采用典型的 2006 年各地高考真题，让读者能举一反三；强化训练题中也以全国各地高考最新的经典试题为主，同时采纳了各年级模拟试题中的精华，并且基础题、能力题并重，简单题、中等难度题、难题各占相应的比例，读者可以根据自己的年级和所处的英语水平有所取舍。

特别需要指出的是，由于篇幅限制和各地对听力要求的不同，本书编写时没有包括听力部分，建议读者使用当地高考题型的音带训练。

为了适应教师的课堂集体教学与学生自测的需要，本书采纳了读者的建议，训练题的答案集中附于书后，方便读者灵活使用。

由于笔者水平有限，本书编写中的不当之处，还望读者不吝指出，以便再版时修正。

编 者

E-mail: liujuesheng@hotmail.com

liujuesheng@yahoo.com.cn

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第一章

语法与词汇

最近几年高考英语试题已经由知识立意转向能力立意,淡化了语言基础知识在试题中的地位。所以,近年高考语法与词汇部分的难度同以前相比,已有所下降,这种变化趋势可以遏制英语教学漫无边际地讲练语法的局面,从而有时间对学生进行交际能力的训练。但是,淡化语法并不意味着不考语法,阅读、写作能力的提高都离不开语法,所以从实质上讲高考对考生的语法要求更高。考生在进行语法训练时,切忌做大量的难题、偏题,因为语法部分在上海卷中只有 20 题,在全国卷、北京卷及各地省市卷中则更少,才 15 题,而高考语法题又有极强的典型性和代表性,几乎每道题都代表了某一典型的语法点,冠词、名词、代词、连词、定语从句、现在分词与过去分词、动词不定式、强调句型、倒装、名词性从句等通常会依次出现,考生只有仔细分析历年高考试题,熟悉了高考语法题的构成比例、测试热点及测试点在试题中出现的位置,并进行恰当的语法模拟训练,才能快速提高答题的准确率。

以教育部考试中心公布的 2006 年高考英语考试大纲为例,考查的词汇量与英语新课程标准的八级语言知识目标相比,差距不小。英语新课程标准的八级语言知识目标要求学会使用 3000 个单词和 400~500 个习惯用语或固定搭配,而高考英语试题总词汇量才 3000 多个,单词总共只出现 700 余个(不计复现,不含听力录音材料和考生书面表达中所使用的单词),其中,出自初中教材的单词约 400 个,出自高中教材的只有 300 个左右。与近年中国台湾地区、韩国高考的英语试题相比,大陆高考英语试题所涉及的词汇量明显稍逊一筹。可以预测,随着英语新课程标准的进一步实施和考生英语水平的整体提高,高考英语的词汇量肯定会逐年增加,如北京卷通过每年增加 60~80 个词汇的方式,来逐步接近新课程标准的词汇量。考生一定要自觉扩大自己的英语词汇,以适应高考的新要求。

同时,近义词的辨析正成为高考英语词汇测试的热点,值得广大考生关注。从测试题型看,除了全份试题(尤其是阅读)都有词汇量的要求外,上海卷等还在语法部分设置了词汇辨析题,主要测试名词、形容词、副词、动词等的词义辨析。考生答题时切忌陷入误区,这类题不存在语法错误,而有的考生却自作聪明地按语法规则去答题,出现不该出现的失误。从高考英语命题的总趋势看,考生必须注意词汇的积累,而词汇的积累不是靠拿着考试词汇表死记硬背,而是需要通过大量阅读,这才是扩大词汇量的一个行之有效的方法,因为高考测试词汇都是将词汇放在特定的语境中考查的。

语法与词汇高考测试的最新动向是选用最鲜活的素材,放在特定的语境中,考查考生学以致用的能力。尤其是分省命题的地方卷,语法测试选材开始呈现地方特色。

考生不妨以下的 2006 年上海市高考语法题为例，自测一下语法与词汇题的当前水平。

1. --It's a top secret.
--Yes, I see. I will keep the secret ____ you and me.
A. with B. around C. among D. between
2. Black holes ____ not be seen directly, so determining the number of them is a tough task.
A. can B. should C. must D. need
3. Send my regards to your lovely wife when you ____ home.
A. wrote B. will write C. have written D. write
4. A typhoon swept across this area with heavy rains and winds ____ strong as 113 miles per hour.
A. too B. very C. so D. as
5. I made so many changes in my composition that only I could read it. To ____ else, it was hard to make out.
A. none B. everyone C. someone D. anyone
6. A dozen ideas were considered ____ the chief architect decided on the design of the building.
A. because B. before C. whether D. unless
7. Eugene's never willing to alter any of his opinions. It's no use ____ with him.
A. to argue B. arguing C. argued D. having argued
8. When he turned professional at the age of 11, Mike ____ to become a world champion by his coach and parents.
A. expected B. was expecting C. was expected D. would be expected
9. Energy drinks are not allowed ____ in Australia but are brought in from New Zealand.
A. to make B. to be made C. to have been made D. to be making
10. Russ and Earl were auto mechanics ____ the same pay, but Earl had more ambition.
A. to earn B. to have earned C. earning D. earned
11. One advantage of playing the guitar is ____ it can give you a great deal of pleasure.
A. how B. why C. that D. when
12. The mother felt herself ____ cold and her hands trembled as she read the letter from the battlefield.
A. grow B. grown C. to grow D. to have grown
13. In an hour, we can travel to places ____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.
A. where B. when C. which D. what
14. My parents were quarrelling about me ____ I could not quite tell why.
A. since B. though C. if D. until
15. He spoke proudly of his part in the game, without mentioning ____ his teammates had done.
A. what B. which C. why D. while
16. ____ automatically, the e-mail will be received by all the club members.
A. Mailed out B. Mailing out C. To be mailed out D. Having mailed out
17. You can see the stars on a clear night, but in the daytime they are ____.
A. unavoidable B. invisible C. inaccessible D. unavailable
18. When Jane began to take swimming lessons, her main ____ was the fear of water.
A. evidence B. crisis C. obstacle D. danger

19. Try not to start every sentence with "the". ____ the beginnings of your sentences.

- A. Vary B. Decorate C. Form D. Describe

20. I hope I will not be called on in class as I'm not yet ____ prepared.

- A. attentively B. readily C. actively D. adequately

参考答案: 1.D 2.A 3.D 4.D 5.D 6.B 7.B 8.C 9.B 10.C 11.C 12.A 13.C 14.B
15.A 16.A 17.B 18.C 19.A 20.D

简单分析一下2006年上海卷高考语法的试题构成。试题设计依次为测试介词、情态动词、动词时态、副词、不定代词、连词、词组的固定用法、动词的被动语态、动词不定式、现在分词短语、名词性从句(表语从句)、感官动词的用法、定语从句、让步状语从句、名词性从句(宾语从句)、过去分词短语、形容词辨析、名词辨析、动词辨析、副词辨析。往年试题还经常测试冠词、倒装句型等,在后面的试题中我们将见到。因此,考生必须全面复习中学阶段的主要语法点,熟悉其常见的测试形式。

第一节 冠 词

一、答题指导

冠词有三类:不定冠词 a/an, 定冠词 the, 零冠词(即不用冠词)。高考命题通常是将这三类结合起来考,一般题干中有两个空格。这样考查比较全面,难度也最大。冠词题在语法考题中一般只考一题,且放在语法的前几道题,属基础题,主要测试它的特殊用法,如抽象名词具体化等。另外,考生要记住冠词的主要用法及特殊用法,恰当的训练也必不可少。

1. 不定冠词 a/an

主要测试点是抽象名词具体化,如: a must, a knowledge, a surprise。有时也考不定冠词 a 与 an 用法的区别,如: an honest boy; a useful book。

2. 定冠词 the

主要测试点是其特殊用法,如:

1) 表示世界上独一无二的东西,如 the sun; the world。

2) 用在序数词、最高级、国家、党派、山川、湖泊、江河、海洋、岛屿、组织机构、报刊杂志、乐器前,如 the second girl; the most important meeting; the United States; the Yellow River; the Great Lake; the Rocky Mountains; the World Trade Center; the *Times*; the piano, etc.

3) 用在方位词前,如 on the right; in the west。

4) 用在形容词前表示一类人,如 the poor(穷人们); the old(老人们)。

5) 在英文的姓氏复数前面加定冠词 the 表示夫妇俩或一家人,如 the Greens。

6) 年代的前面用冠词 the, 如 in the 1970s; in the 1970's; in the 70s。

7) 发明物的单数名词前用冠词 the, 如 Bell invented the telephone。

8) 与表示计算单位的名词连用,有“每一”的意思,如 by the pound; by the week。

9) 有关国家和民族的形容词前用冠词 the, 泛指这个国家和民族的全体成员,如 the Chinese。

注意: the second 与 a second 的区别(the second, 第二个; a second, 又一个)。

3. 零冠词(即不用冠词)

主要测试点:

1) 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、季节、月份、节假日、三餐饭、球类、语言等前不加冠词。

2) 单数可数名词倒装, 不加冠词, 如 Girl as she is (Although she is a girl), she plays football very well.

注意: 有些词组有无冠词, 含义不同。如: go to school (上学) 与 go to the school (去学校); in prison (坐牢) 与 in the prison (在监狱里) 等。

二、典型真题分析

1. —I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over ____ keyboard.

—You shouldn't put drinks near ____ computer. (NMET2006 北京)

A. the; 不填 B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. a; a

试题分析: 答案为 B。本句句意为“我打翻了咖啡杯, 它正好倒在我的键盘上。”“你不应该把饮料放在电脑边。”第一句的 keyboard 是特指, 后面的 computer 是泛指, 所以前面填定冠词, 后面填不定冠词。

2. —Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?

—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't ____ Mr. Smith here. (NMET2006 全国卷 I)

A. 不填 B. a C. the D. one

试题分析: 答案为 B。本句句意为“喂, 史密斯先生在吗?”“对不起, 打错了, 我们这里没有一个人叫史密斯的。”这是电话用语, 根据意思选择。按照常规, Mr. Smith 前面是不用冠词的, 但这里是特例。

3. Everywhere man has cut down ____ forests in order to grow crops, or to use ____ wood as fuel or as building material. (NMET2006 重庆)

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

试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“为了种植庄稼, 或使用木头作为燃料、建筑材料, 人类在到处砍伐森林。”前面的 forests 是泛指森林, 不用冠词; 后面 wood 是特指被砍伐的木头, 用定冠词。

4. In ____ review of 44 studies, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of ____ heart disease by 76%. (NMET2006 湖南)

A. a; the B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. 不填; a

试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“在 44 项研究的基础上, 美国的研究者发现每天吃六种主要食物的人患心脏病的可能性会降低 76%。”前面是固定搭配, 使用定冠词, 后面 heart disease (心脏病) 是病名, 不用冠词。

5. Don't worry if you can't come to ____ party. I'll save ____ cake for you. (NMET2006 浙江)

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

试题分析: 答案为 A。本句句意为“如果你不能参加聚会也没关系, 我将为你留些蛋糕。”前面的 party 是特指, 后面的 cake 应该理解为不可数名词。

6. For him ____ stage is just ____ means of making a living. (NMET2006 山东)

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

试题分析: 答案为 B。本句句意为“对于他来说, 舞台仅是谋生的一种方式。”这里 stage 是特指, 后面的 means 不是复数, 译成“方法, 方式”。

7. According to ____ World Health Organization, health care plans are needed in all big cities to prevent

____ spread of AIDS. (NMET2006 陕西)

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

试题分析: 答案为 B。本句句意为“根据世界卫生组织的要求, 所有大城市都要制定健康计划来防止爱滋病的传播。”世界卫生组织是特指, 用定冠词; 后面传播有“of AIDS”的限制, 所以也用定冠词。

8. Of all ____ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was ____ most important one. (NMET2006 辽宁)

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

试题分析: 答案为 D。本句句意为“在我作出要成为一名大学教师的决定的依据中, 我父亲的建议是最重要的。”前面 reasons 有后置定语修饰, 后面是最高级, 都用定冠词。

三、历年高考冠词试题精彩回放

1. Summers in ____ south of France are for ____ most part dry and sunny. (北京 2000 春考)

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

2. —Where's ____ nearest bookstore? (上海 2000 春考)

—There's one at ____ end of the street.

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

3. Most animals have little connection with ____ animals of ____ different kind unless they kill them for food. (NMET2000)

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

4. His daughter is always shy in ____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____. (上海 2001 春考)

- A. the public; the public B. public; the public
C. the public; public D. public; public

5. Mr. Smith, there's a man at ____ front door who says he has ____ news for you of great importance. (北京 2001 春考)

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

6. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in ____ leg. (上海 2001)

- A. a B. one C. the D. his

7. The warmth of ____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of ____ wool used. (NMET2001)

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

8. I don't like talking on ____ telephone; I prefer writing ____ letters. (北京 2002 春考)

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

9. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have ____ third one because ____ second one is rather too small. (上海 2002 春考)

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

10. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain ____ good knowledge of basic word formation. (上海 2002)

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

11. There's ____ dictionary on ____ desk by your side. (北京 2003 春考)

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

12. An accident happened at ____ crossroads a few meters away from ____ bank. (上海 2003 春考)

- A. a; a B. /; a C. /; the D. the; /
13. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience. (NMET2002)
A. /; the B. /; an C. an; an D. the; the
14. He did it _____ it took me. (北京 2003)
A. one-third a time B. one-third time C. the one-third time D. one-third the time
15. I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays. (上海 2003)
A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; the
16. The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button". (NMET2003)
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; the D. a; a
17. On _____ news today, there were _____ reports of heavy snow in that area. (北京 2004 春考)
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; / D. /; the
18. As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid _____. (上海 2004 春考)
A. by the hour B. by hour C. by an hour D. by hours
19. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat. (NMET2004 河南、河北、山东、安徽、江西、山西)
A. the; a B. the; / C. a; the D. a; /
20. —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you. (NMET2004 甘肃、宁夏、贵州、青海、新疆)
—I'm in _____ bath.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
21. _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country. (北京 2004)
A. The; / B. The; a C. An; the D. An; /
22. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____. (NMET2004 四川、吉林、黑龙江、云南)
A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices
23. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office. (NMET2004 天津)
A. /; a B. /; the C. a; the D. the; the
24. The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage. (NMET2004 浙江)
A. the; / B. an; the C. /; the D. an; a
25. Tom owns _____ large collection of _____ books than any other student in our class. (NMET2004 江苏)
A. the; / B. a; / C. a; the D. /; the
26. It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen. (NMET2004 福建)
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. /; /
27. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school. (NMET2004 湖北)
A. a; that B. a; when C. the; that D. the; when
28. For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence. (NMET2004 湖南)
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; / D. the; /
29. When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life. (NMET2004 辽宁)
A. a; the B. the; a C. /; the D. a; /
30. While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made _____ discovery which

- completely changed _____ man's understanding of colour. (NMET2004/广东)
- A. a; / B. a; the C. /; the D. the; a
31. _____ recent report stated that the number of Spanish speakers in the U.S. would be higher than the number of English speakers by _____ year 2090. (北京 2005 春考)
- A. A; the B. A; / C. The; / D. The; a
32. It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life. (NMET2005 北京)
- A. /; / B. /; a C. the; / D. the; a
33. Mrs. Taylor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting—she has won two national prizes. (NMET2005 浙江)
- A. a; a B. an; the C. an; a D. the; a
34. On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with _____ score of 4:1. (NMET2005 江苏)
- A. a; a B. /; the C. a; / D. the; a
35. If you go by _____ train, you can have quite a comfortably journey, but make sure you get _____ fast one. (NMET2005 河北、云南、陕西、贵州、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古、新疆等省区)
- A. the; the B. /; a C. the; a D. /; /
36. This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16. (NMET2005 辽宁)
- A. the; the B. a; the C. the; / D. a; /
37. I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one. (NMET2005 山东)
- A. /; a B. a; the C. /; the D. the; a
38. After dinner I gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport. (NMET2005 安徽)
- A. the; a B. a; the C. /; a D. /; the
39. I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city. I only remember it was _____ Monday. (NMET2005 湖南)
- A. the; the B. a; the C. a; a D. the; a
40. If you grow up in _____ large family, you are more likely to develop _____ ability to get on well with _____ others. (NMET2005 江西)
- A. /; an; the B. a; the; / C. the; an; the D. a; the; the

第二节 数 词

一、答题指导

高考英语数词的命题趋势是测试特殊数词的特殊用法, 常见测试点有:

1. 英文中的分数表达法, 即分子为基数词, 分母为序数词, 分子大于一, 分母加复数, 如 two fifths.

2. 表示确切数目时不能加 s 和表示不确切数目时要用复数形式的词, 如 hundred, thousand, million, billion, dozen, score 等。近几年来, 对 dozen (打; 12), score (20) 的模拟题较多, 高考题中曾出现过 two dozen policemen (24 个警察)。它们表示确切数目时不能加 s; 表示不确切数目时, 要用复数形式。例如: two dozen books; dozens of books; two score of books; scores of books.

3. 冠词中提到的年代表达法, 如: in the 1980's=in the 1980s=in the 80s。
4. 冠词中提到的 the second 与 a second 的区别。
5. 基数词与序数词的用法区别, 如 Lesson Fifty = the fiftieth lesson。
6. 表示“一个半”, 用 one and a half...或 one...and a half, 如 one and a half hours=one hour and a half。

二、典型真题分析

1. She went to the bookstore and bought _____. (NMET2006 北京)
A. dozen books B. dozens books C. dozen of books D. dozens of books
试题分析: 答案为 D。本句句意为“她去书店买了几十本书”。句中 dozens of 是泛指, 如将 A 项改成 two dozen books 也对。
2. We always keep _____ spare paper, in case we ran out. (NMET2006 浙江)
A. too much B. a number of C. plenty of D. a good many
试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“我们总是储备足够的空白纸, 以免用完。”B 与 D 都是修饰可数名词, A 项修饰不可数名词, “太多的”意思不适合, 只有 C 项“足够的”符合句意, 修饰可数名词与不可数名词都行。
3. I hear _____ boys in your school like playing football in their spare time, though others prefer basketball. (NMET2006 辽宁)
A. quite a lot B. quite a few C. quite a bit D. quite a little
试题分析: 答案为 B。本句句意为“我听说你们学校的男孩中在业余时间踢足球的相当多, 尽管其他人更喜欢打篮球。”根据意思, 后面是让步从句。C 与 D 项都修饰不可数名词。
4. At a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain. (NMET2005 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
试题分析: 答案为 D。本句句意为“大致估计, 尼日利亚有英国的三倍大。”本题测试英语中倍数的表达法, 在表示倍数时, 数字应该放在前面, 后接 the+名词 size 等+ of, 本题也可以表示为 At a rough estimate, Nigeria is three times as big as Great Britain.

三、历年高考数词试题精彩回放

1. _____ people in the world are sending information by E-mail every day. (上海 2001 春考)
A. Several million B. Many millions C. Several millions D. Many million
2. _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass. (上海 2001)
A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are
3. Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week. (上海 2003 春考)
A. 800-metre-long B. 800-metres-long C. 800 metre length D. 800 metres length
4. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe. (NMET2004 内蒙古、海南、西藏、广西、陕西)
A. as twice B. twice much C. twice much as D. twice as much
5. There's _____ cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the corner store and get _____? (NMET 北京 2004)
A. little; some B. little; any C. a little; some D. a little; any

6. It took us quite a long time to get here. It was _____ journey. (北京 2005 春考)
 A. three hour B. a three hour C. a three-hour D. three hours
7. John is the tallest boy in the class, _____ according to himself. (NMET2005 安徽)
 A. five foot eight as tall as B. as tall as five foot eight
 C. as five foot eight tall as D. as tall foot eight as
8. What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is _____ it is long. (NEMT2005 湖北)
 A. half not as wide as B. wide not as half as
 C. not half as wide as D. as wide as not half
9. I wish you'd do _____ talking and some work. Thus things will become better. (NEMT2006 江苏)
 A. a bit less B. any less C. much more D. a little more

第三节 名词和主谓一致

一、答题指导

1. 名词

高考英语名词的命题趋势是：在可数名词与不可数名词的辨析及名词的所有格测试基础上，加大了对近义词辨析的考查力度。

考生应重点记住常见的不可数名词，如：furniture, nature, space, wealth, information, news, knowledge, traffic 等，同时要记住只能修饰不可数名词的数量词（如 a great deal of, too much, a large amount of 等）和只能修饰可数名词的数量词（如 a large number of, many a 等）；对名词复数形式考生应先记住特殊的情况，如中学英语中以结尾变复数时加-es 的名词一般只有以下四个，即 Negro, hero, tomato, potato。考生记住这样一个句子就可以了：The Negro hero plants tomatoes and potatoes.（黑人英雄种西红柿和土豆。）名词的所有格测试热点是名词修饰名词，一般来说，直接修饰就可以了，如 tea cup。名词复数的测试热点是两个名词连用时是否同时变复数，一般来说，变后面一个名词就可以了，如 girl students，但是 man, woman 是特例，前后都变复数，如 men doctors, women teachers。

2. 主谓一致

主谓一致的命题趋势是：要求考生正确判断常常被其他成分所修饰的句子主语。

主谓一致的测试热点是判断句子的主语及其单、复数形式，尤其是有 as well as, together with 修饰主语时，尽管翻译成中文主语是复数，但英文中主语仍然为单数时，谓语动词只能用单数形式；另外，有时主语虽然是复数，但在句中表示一个整体概念，谓语也得用单数形式，如 A thousand dollars is a big number. 有时一个名词做主语，既可表示单数，又可表示复数，要根据上下文意思判断，如 family, rest, class 等。

二、典型真题分析

1. It is no _____ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind. (NMET2006 全国 11)
 A. use B. help C. time D. way

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“与 Bill 争论是没用的，因为他永远也不会改变自己的想法。”根据意思选择固定搭配 It is no use doing。

2. You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of _____. (NMET2006 广东)

- A. date B. shape C. order D. balance

试题分析: 答案为 B。本句句意为“你一直坐在我的帽子上, 现在它已经严重变形了。” 本题主要测试词义辨析。

3. The father as well as his three children _____ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter. (NMET2006 辽宁)

- A. is going B. go C. goes D. are going

试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“在冬天的每个星期日下午, 父亲和他的三个孩子一起在结冰的河上滑冰。” 本题测试主谓一致, 句中 as well as his three children 是主语 The father 的修饰成分, 所以谓语用单数。

4. A poet and artist _____ coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon. (NMET2006 江苏)

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

试题分析: 答案为 A。本句句意为“一位诗人兼画家明天下午将来与我们谈论中国文学与绘画。” 本题测试主谓一致与时态。句中 poet and artist 前使用 A, 指的是同一个人, 时态是将来时。

5. Finding information in today's world is easy. The _____ is how you can tell if the information you get is useful or not. (NMET2006 天津)

- A. ability B. competition C. challenge D. knowledge

试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“在当今世界发现信息很容易, 但挑战是你怎样辨别得到的信息有用还是无用。” 本题测试的是词汇意思辨析。A 项“能力”, B 项“竞争”, D 项“知识”, 均不符合语境。

6. Most of what has been said about the Smiths _____ also true of the Johnsons. (NMET2006 安徽)

- A. are B. is C. being D. to be

试题分析: 答案为 B。本句句意为“所说的有关 Smith 夫妇的情况对 Johnson 夫妇也成立。” 前面所有情况作主语, 是个整体, 谓语用单数。

三、历年高考名词和主谓一致试题精彩回放

1. Every possible means _____ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear. (上海 2000 春考)

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

2. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it. (上海 2001 春考)

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

3. As a result of destroying the forests, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land. (上海 2001)

- A. number; has B. quantity; has C. number; have D. quantity; have

4. He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for three years. (上海 2002 春考)

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

5. When and where to go for the on-salary holiday _____ yet. (上海 2003 春考)

- A. are not decided B. have not been decided
C. is not being decided D. has not been decided

6. Come and see me whenever _____. (北京 2003)

- A. you are convenient B. you will be convenient

- C. it is convenient to you D. it will be convenient to you
7. The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took ____ pictures of them. (上海 2003)
A. many of B. masses of C. the number of D. a large amount of
8. Having been attacked by terrorists, _____. (上海 2004)
A. doctors came to their rescue B. the tall building collapsed
C. an emergency measure was taken D. warnings were given to tourists
9. The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck. (北京 2004)
A. was B. were C. had been D. would be
10. She has set a new record, that is, the sales of her latest book _____ 50 million. (NMET2004 福建)
A. have reached B. has reached C. are reaching D. had reached
11. The village is far away from here indeed. It's _____ walk. (上海 2004 春考)
A. a four hour B. a four hour's C. a four-hours D. a four hours'
12. No one in the department but Tom and I _____ that the director is going to resign. (上海 2004 春考)
A. knows B. know C. have known D. am to know
13. Professor Smith, along with his assistants, _____ on the project day and night to meet the deadline. (NMET2005 上海)
A. work B. working C. is working D. are working
14. While watching television, _____. (NMET2005 河北、云南、陕西、贵州、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古、新疆等省区)
A. the doorbell rang B. the doorbell rings
C. we heard the doorbell ring D. we heard the doorbell rings
15. Telephone messages for the manager _____ on her desk but she didn't notice them. (2005 上海春考)
A. were left B. was left C. was leaving D. were leaving
16. The company had about 20 notebook computers but only one-third _____ used regularly. Now we have 60 working all day long. (NMET2006 浙江)
A. is B. are C. was D. were

第四节 代 词

一、答题指导

代词有人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、疑问代词、指示代词、不定代词、关系代词和相互代词八大类，高考测试的热点是不定代词与指示代词，考生必须重点区别下面常见的不定代词，如：some, any, one, every, each, none, no one, other, another, few, little, a few, a little, both, all, neither 等。一般说来，every 强调整体，不能单独使用，后接名词；而 each 强调个体，可单独使用；no one 是个用于泛指代词，不具体强调范围，仅限于指人，相当于 nobody，后不接 of 短语；而 none 既可以指人，又可以指物，后可接 of 短语。两者之间用 one, the other；三者之间用 one, another；“两者都”用 both，“三者都”用 all；“两者都不”用 neither；“三者及以上都不”用 none。指代