



海淀信息白皮系列资料库

2006年高考

英语完形填空考点突破

高考白皮系列

《高考白皮系列》作为内部交流资料印行已经近10个年头，其间先后与全国16000所学校作过交流，受到使用学校师生的好评。一致认为：这是一套实用性强，信息量大，题型新颖的高考辅导资料。为了让更多考生受益，满足在备战高考一线拼搏的师生需求，《高考白皮系列》由开明出版社正式出版，面向全国师生公开发售。

开明出版社

总策划 王传业

本册主编 曾瑞生
副主编 张海清
编写者 庞再明 杨占领 鲍莉
曾瑞生 张海清



信息白皮系列资料库

2006 年高考

英语完形填空考点突破

高考白皮系列

开明出版社

责任编辑 吕志敏

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语完形填空考点突破/王传业 主编.
北京:开明出版社,2005.6
(高考白皮系列)
ISBN 7-80205-182-7
I. 2... II. 王... III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料 IV. G634.413
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 061167 号

高考英语完形填空考点突破

主编 曾瑞生

*

开明出版社出版

(北京市海淀区西三环北路 19 号 邮编 100089)

三河市腾飞胶印厂

新华书店北京发行所经销

开本 889×1194 1/16 印张 16.25 字数 522 千字

2005 年 7 月北京第 1 版 2005 年 7 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数:00001—20000

ISBN7-80205-182-7

定价:20.00 元

听听丛书策划者、编写者是怎么说的

——致 2006 年高考应试考生

时钟一分一秒地移向 2006 年 6 月上旬那个令高考考生激动、焦灼,同时又充斥着热切期盼、满心希望的那一刻的到来。说真的,当考生步入考场的铃声响过,当分发试卷的哨声落下,那一时刻,场内场外、此心彼心、其情其景、其想其望,有谁能说得出口?又有哪个能道得明?

学生:我有夺得高考高分、满分的可能吗? 指导教师:今年的高考试题是否尽在自己的把握之中? 家长:孩子的心态如何,能否得到超常发挥? 社会:一年一度……。一句话,每年的高考似乎都处在人们的飘渺未知之中。

高考是虚玄的吗? 试题是不可预知的吗? 高考高分、满分真的那么不可企求? 且慢。“高考白皮系列”丛书的策划者、编写者有话要说。

“高考白皮系列”丛书的策划者、编写者,其中有曾参与高考命题的大擘,有来自部分省地市历年站在高考“决战”指挥前沿的各学科教研员,也有深得高考送生“三昧”的领军教师。我们认为:几年来的高考命题,尤其是部分省市自主命题以来,其试卷内容表面看来似乎犹入山阴道上,但骨子里却没有一例超出该年《考试大纲》规定的考试内容及其能力层次;试卷题型虽然各展其姿,但也无非就那么几种形式,有的只不过略略转换角度、些许变变姿态而已。为此,我们几经“会诊”,为直接参与抑或间接参与高考决战的人们开出了一贴处方,这就是:“高考白皮系列”丛书编写的指导思想和与之相应的编写体例;考生根据本系列丛书编写的指导思想、编写体例,将所给出的考点内容、试题类型、解题方法与技巧烂熟于心,就一定一步一步地将赢得高分、满分的想望调整到志在必得之中。

为达此目的,“高考白皮系列”丛书各学科分册一律严格依据《考试大纲》规定的考试内容,精心盘察、审读、归纳、熔炼成若干个考点,进而指出认知该考点的内容方法、能力层次、角度变化及其测试手段与规律;这之后再给出测试该考点的已有试题类型、可能出现的变化形式;为调整考生对于高分、满分志在必得的平和心态,各学科分册又精心而周详地挑选、编制与考点相伍的练习,并配以简洁、精到的解析,以期最大限度地开启考生的认题、解题智力,增益高考夺魁信心。

俗云:饭是要一口一口吃的,碉堡是要一个一个攻破的;高考应试的决战也不例外。“高考白皮系列”丛书的策划者、设计者和编写者们十分看重“各个击破”的备考应试战略与战术。为了突出这一编写思想,大部分分册的书名还特意加上“考点突破”字样。我们认为,这样的备考应试战略战术及与之相适应的编写体例是科学的、可行的、从而也是最为强有实践活力的。

2006 用“高考白皮系列”丛书的编写思想与编写体例,是我们多年研究、总结各地备考应试实践的结晶;是在 2005 年“高考白皮系列”用书基础之上的又一次彻底改进与创新,从而更具科学的严密精神、指导的领先思想、实践的高效成果,并希望给 2006 年高招备考应试考生带来更为直接、更为有效的切实助益。

试想:当你根据“高考白皮系列”丛书指出的路子,把“高考白皮系列”丛书各学科分册所列考点,经过一番攻城略地的战斗,将其一个一个地打扫干净之后,到那时,考生一手提着识得的知识 and 解题能力串,一手提着习得的题型及其变化形式串,并以超乎寻常的平常心、不焦不躁地迈进考场……步出考场,高考决战的胜利者舍你其谁?

到那时,你会禁不住欢叫起来:“哇噻!我赢了耶!”

“哇噻!我赢了耶!”这是多么美妙、悦耳的声音啊!

“高考白皮系列”丛书的策划者、编写者热切地等待着分享你那高亢、中耳、从心底发出来的、胜利者的欢快声。……

高考最终赢家,必将是“高考白皮系列”丛书的忠实考生读者!

“高考白皮系列”丛书总策划 王传业



目 录

听听丛书策划者、编写者是怎么说的

——致 2006 年高考应试考生

第一部分 单项填空 (1)

非谓语动词 (3)

时态语态 (9)

词类荟萃 (15)

句子 (43)

第二部分 完形填空 (54)

高考样板题示例及对应练习 (57)

记叙文 (57)

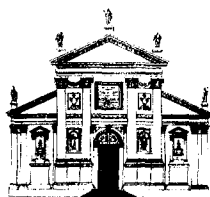
说明文 (97)

夹叙夹议 (111)

故事类 (125)

议论文 (136)

科普类 (145)



[附录]2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·英语(单项填空及完形填空部分)

全国卷 I、II	(152)
全国卷 III	(154)
北京卷	(158)
上海卷	(161)
天津卷	(164)
重庆卷	(168)
湖北卷	(172)
湖南卷	(175)
江西卷	(179)
辽宁卷	(183)
福建卷	(186)
山东卷	(189)
安徽卷	(195)
浙江卷	(202)
江苏卷	(205)
广东卷	(210)
参考答案及解析	(214)



第一部分 单项填空

I 命题趋向

单项选择题可容纳的考查内容丰富多彩,可以对词汇,语法,词义的正确理解,日常交际用语等诸方面的知识进行考查。其考查的目的明确,针对性强。其分值为15分,占试卷总分值的10%。但其重在考查学生对基础知识的掌握,所以只要平时细心,善归纳,本部分又在必得分之列。近年来,单项填空的命题趋向主要体现在三个方面:

第一,试题赋分的比例大幅度减少,突出了测试运用能力为主的原则。

第二,对考生的英语运用能力,理解能力,以及逻辑推理能力的考查逐年增加。单纯考语法的题目逐年减少,而以语法加情景的题目呈上升趋势。

第三,所考语法分布广泛。动词是考查的热点,占了相当的比例,其中以非谓语动词,时态和语态,情态动词成为每年必考项目。词法考查的热点顺序为:动词,形容词,副词,介词和连词,名词和冠词,代词以及数词等;句法考查的热点顺序则为:名词性定语从句,定语从句,状语从句,倒装句等。

希望大家能研究、分析历年考题思路,自己复习总结知识要点。

II 应试策略

单项填空如同一个小小的单元,虽然不像大完形填空那样突出整体性,但仍旧需要我们对整个句子有一个完整的概念,不可割裂开来,仅仅囿于空缺之处。只有在此基础上,定位题目考查要点,应用所掌握的知识,给出正确答案。下面就方法技巧,给同学们以指导。

第一,一般做题方法:

- 1, 具体条件下分析和灵活运用英语语法知识。
- 2, 在特定语境条件限制下灵活运用语法和词法知识。
- 3, 仔细辨析英语词汇或用法。
- 4, 对固定搭配能够灵活运用。
- 5, 交际情景方面能符合英语思维习惯。

第二,做题技巧:

1, 结构分析法

弄清句子结构,再对照所给的选项,选出正确答案。例如:

Luckily, we'd brought a road map without _____ we would have lost our way.

- A. it B. that C. this D. which

答案为D。可以看出这是一个定语从句。在定语从句中介词后要用关系代词which。

2, 把握语境法

必须以语境为切入点,认真思考,仔细分析,确定正确答案。例如:

—Are you coming to Jane's party?

—I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.

- A. must B. would C. should D. might

答案为D。根据答句中I am not sure可知D为唯一选项。

3, 转换法

把有些复合句,被动句,疑问句,倒装句,强调句,感叹句等转换成便于理解的简单句,主动句,陈述句等。

(1) 复合句转换成简单句

例如: _____ blood if you can and many lives will be saved.

- A. Giving B. Give C. Given D. To give

答案为B。if you can是条件状语从句。若把这个句子转为简单句,就可以确定为这是一个“祈使句+and+句子”的句型。

(2) 被动句转化为主动句。

例如: Visitors _____ not to touch the exhibits.

- A. will request B. request
C. are requesting D. are requested

答案为D。以the workers in the museum为主语把被动句转换成主动句,就很容易解答。



4. 逆向思维法

这是一种创造性的思维,灵活运用可以收到意想不到的效果。

例如: _____ can you expect to get a pay rise.

- A. With hard work B. Although work hard
C. Only with hard work D. Now that he works hard

答案为 C。根据 can you expect to get a pay rise 是倒转句可以确定答案。

当然,哪一种方法都不是孤立的,万能的,更多时候需要综合运用所学知识,方可及时,准确的达到预期目的。

III 布局结构

第一部分是对高考样板题的归类分析。我们总结了各个知识点在考试中的出现频率,呈现方式,有利于大家在比较中加深对知识的把握。并附以精到的分析来帮助大家理解。基于强化的目的,在第二部分,给大家提供了最新的,典型的,有针对性的习题训练。我们相信,在明了高考命题导向,以专项考点为轴心,经过高效实用的跟踪练习,同学们一定有实力挑战高考极限!

IV 能力训练

第一,整体把握,注意语境

近几年来,单项选择填空题淡化了对所谓的“纯”语法和“纯”词汇的考查,而加强了在特定语境中对语法、词汇掌握情况的考查,明显地增加了答题的难度。因此,同学们必须在平时的学习中有意识地培养和提高自己综合运用语言的能力。答题时,必须读完全部信息,根据语境来正确判定最佳答案。请看下面例析:

I tried hard to get some information about the new technology out of his mouth, but he remained _____.

- A. quiet B. secret C. silent D. calm

从语法角度看, A、B、C、D 四个选项均可选用,但根据语境,只有 remain silent“保持沉默”符合题意。

第二,注意日常交际用语的掌握与运用

单项填空题中经常出现考查日常交际用语方面的内容,做此类题目要特别注意中西方文化的差异、特定的语言环境及习惯用法。请看下面例析:

—Thank you so much for the book you sent me.

—_____.

- A. No, thanks B. I'm glad you like
C. Please don't say so D. No, it's not so good

英美人对对方表达的谢意,会以愉快的心情接受并回敬,故选 B。

第三,注意分析句子成分

明确选项所充当的句子成分,对正确选择答案很有帮助,请看下面例析:

(NMET 2002, 35) Meeting my uncle after all, these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

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

通过分析句子,就会发现空白部分在其后面的句子中应作宾语。A 项可作宾语,但前面有逗号,故应排除。C 项可作宾语,但不能置于句首。D 项可构成主语从句“我所珍视的东西或事情”,但这样一来便少了谓语,句子不能成立。而 B 项可在后面的句子中作宾语,又可与前面的“moment”构成同位语,这样,无论从语法,还是句子意思上,都没有问题了。故答案为 B。

第四,注意排除思维定势的干扰

对有些类型的题目,由于反复练习,会自然而然地产生某种思维定势。所以在碰到一些乍看起来似曾相识,但实际上已改弦易辙的新题目,如果不作分析而凭经验想当然做题,势必会出错误。因此,答题时必须排除思维定势的干扰。请看下面例析:

(NMET 2002, 24) The mother didn't know _____ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.

- A. who B. when C. how D. what

乍看此题, B、C 和 D 三项似乎均可,加上思维定势的干扰,很多学生误选了 C。根据语境“to blame for the broken glass”,可推断出 A 为正确答案,该句意为:“妈妈不知道怨谁打破了杯子。”

第五,注意捕捉句子中的隐含信息

为了考查学生观察问题和分析问题的能力,高考选择题中常常把一些重要的信息隐含在语境之中,要求考生通过上下文或前后句子之间的内在联系去推断。因此,答题时必须注意搞清楚隐含的信息。请看下面例析:

(NMET 2002, 22) Excuse me for breaking in, _____ I have some news for you.

- A. so B. and C. but D. yet

此句意为“对不起,打扰一下,我有消息告诉你。”break in 意为“插入,打断”,句子含转折意义,故答案为 C。



一 非谓语动词

知识要点

非谓语动词包括:不定式,分词,动名词。我们一定要注意它的语法功能,它在什么情况下才可以充当这样的成分。关于非谓语动词应着重以下几个问题:

- (1) 动名词在 *there is no + 动名词* 的形式中做主语,含有“不可能做……的”意思。
- (2) 表语和主语要一致,要么都是动名词,要么都是不定式。如: *seeing is believing*.
- (3) 有些及物动词只能加不定式做宾语,如 *want, hope, demand, prepare, determine* 等。
- (4) 有些及物动词只能接动名词做宾语,如 *mind, finish, admit, avoid, face, imagine, escape, deny* 等。
- (5) 有的及物动词既可以用不定式,又可以用动名词。

A 两种情况意义基本一样的。如 *like, propose, neglect* 等。

B 两种情况意义明显不同的。如 *remember, forget, regret, mean* 等。

(6) 动词 *stop* 和 *try* 和不定式连用,本身为不及物动词,不定式是其目的状语;当和动名词连用时,本身做及物动词,动名词是其直接宾语。不同的搭配,不同的含义。

(7) 及物动词 *want, need, require* 的不同用法及含义,特别是当加动名词时,以主动表被动。

(8) 不定式做定语,通常是指未来的动作;现在分词作定语指正在发生的动作,过去分词作定语指已经完成的动作。

此外,不定式和分词作定语时,与被修饰的名词或代词都有逻辑上的主谓关系或动宾关系。但是,不定式作定语有时可表示被修饰词的内容,而分词却不行。

(9) 现在分词表示它所修饰的名词的动作,二者是逻辑上的主谓关系;动名词作定语通常表示它所修饰的词的用途,二者并不存在逻辑上的主谓关系。

分词作定语可后置,而动名词只能放在所修饰名词的前面。

(10) 不定式可修饰动词和形容词,表原因、目的或结果;分词主要修饰动词,表示时间、原因、条件、方式、结果、程度、让步等。

(11) 现在分词和过去分词的区别:

	一般式	时态	语态
现在分词	及物	动作正在进行	主动意义
	不及物		
过去分词	及物	动作已经完成	被动意义
	不及物	动作已经完成	主动意义

(12) 分词短语作定语必须后置。

(13) 分词作介词的宾补,即用于 *with + 宾语 + 宾补*。

(14) 分词作状语,其逻辑主语必须是句子的主语。否则,就须在分词前面另加分词自己的主语(名词或主格代词),这叫分词独立主格结构。

高考样板题示例

1. It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. _____ the answers ready will be of great help.
A. To have had B. Having had C. Have D. Having

(05 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词用法,通过题干可看出。句子缺少主谓成分,此题为动名词短语作主语。主语成分为 *having the answers ready* 故选 D。

2. The prize of the game show is \$ 30,000 and an all expenses _____ vacation to China.
A. paying B. paid C. to be paid D. being paid

(05 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词用法。分词做定语。*pay* 与 *expenses* 为被动关系故运用过去分词 *paid* “an all expenses paid”



vacation”。译为依次支付一切费用的假期,故选 B。

3. My advisor encouraged _____ a summer course to improve my writing skills.
A. for me taking B. me taking C. for me to take D. me to take

(04 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查动词 encourage 用法。应为 encourage sb. to do sth. (本句鼓励他去参加暑假培训以提高写作技巧。)

4. Don't leave the water _____ while you brush your teeth.
A. run B. running C. being run D. to run

(04 年高考·天津卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查非谓语动词,全句意思是“在你刷牙时,别让水一直流淌”。刷牙时要用水,不可能不让水滴,但不能刷牙刷多久,就让水滴多久。此处要填宾语补足语,是宾语主动且进行的动作,故选 B,另外 leave sb./sth. doing/adj 有“使……处于某种状态或持续的动作”的意思,也应选 B。

5. According to a recent U. S. survey, children spend up to 25 hours a week _____ TV.
A. to watch B. to watching C. watching D. watch

(04 年高考·上海卷)

【答案】 C

【解析】 此句考查 spend...(in)doing 这一结构,需接动名词,所以选 C,一周花费长达 25 小时时间看电视。

6. The flu is believed _____ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.
A. causing B. being caused C. to be caused D. to have caused

(04 年高考·上海卷)

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题旨在考查非谓语动词不定式的被动形式,故选 C。(流感被认为由细菌引起,用被动形式)

7. The flowers _____ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.
A. to smell B. smelling C. smelt D. to be smelt

(04 年高考·上海卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题旨在考查非谓语动词现在分词的用法,smelling 为系动词的现在分词做定语修饰 the flowers。现在分词表主动这由 the flowers smell sweet 句子转换而来。

8. The disc, digitally _____ in the studio, sounded fantastic at the party that night.
A. recorded B. recording C. to be recorded D. having recorded

(04 年高考·上海卷)

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题考查非谓语动词中过去分词表示被动意义做定语的用法,构成被动关系。

9. Having been attacked by terrorists, _____.
A. doctors came to their rescue
B. the tall building collapsed
C. an emergency measure was taken
D. warnings were given to tourists

(04 年高考·上海卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 本句意思是“遭到了恐怖者的袭击后,那幢高楼倒塌了”,句子中现在分词的完成被动式做状语表被动表完成,与 the tall building 构成主谓关系,而其他选项都不满足这一要求,故选 B。

10. I don't know whether you happen _____, but I'm going to study in the U. S. A. this September.
A. to be heard B. to be hearing C. to hear D. to have heard

(04 年高考·辽宁卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 “to do”一般式表示不定式动作与谓语动词动作几乎同时发生或在谓语动词动作之后发生;“to have done”表示不定式动词动作先于谓语动词动作。该题“to have heard”译为“早已听说”。

11. The news reporters hurried to the airport, only _____ the film stars had left.



- A. to tell B. to be told C. telling D. told

(04 年高考·福建卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查非谓语用法。only + to do 常用此结构作结果状语, tell 及物动词, tell 之后常带双宾结构, 故 tell 采用被动形式。(常用此形式表意想不到的结果。He hurried to the station, only to find the train had left.)

12. Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.

A. making herself hear B. to make herself hear C. making herself heard D. to make herself heard

(04 年高考·全国卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考不定式, 表目的。Helen 只好大声喊, 以便使别人听到自己的声音(因为后面谈到有音乐的声音)。

13. Laws that punish parents for their little children's actions against the laws get parents _____.

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

(04 年高考·重庆卷)

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考非谓语动词。备选答案是动词 worry 的某种形式。worry 多为及物动词, 意为“使……担心/着急”。全句的意思应该是: 因小孩违法而惩罚父母的法律使父母感到着急。此外, 空中应填宾语补足语, 表示宾语的动作、状态、身份等。这样的法律使父母感到担心, 也就是说父母被这样的法律弄得担心。所以宾语与补足语之间有被动的主谓关系, 而过去分词正好表被动意义。worried 也可看成形容词表父母的状态(焦虑的)。

14. When flint _____ to the market, these products enjoyed great success.

A. introducing B. introduced C. introduce D. being introduced

(04 年高考·全国卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考非谓语动词(或状语从句的省略)。全句意为“这些产品刚投放市场时就很成功(销售很好)”。状语从句恢复完整时, 应是“when these products were first introduced to the market”。当状语从句的主语和主句主语相一致且谓语包含动词 be 的某种形式时, 可省略从句的主语以及动词 be。本从句的主语 these products 和 were 省略后, 就和题干的状语一样。也可解释为过去分词作状语, 表被动, 排除 A、C、D 项表进行着的被动, 不合语境。

15. _____ by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm.

A. Attracting B. Attracted C. To be attracted D. Having attracted

(04 年高考·辽宁卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 该题“,”之前部分作原因状语, 判断状语要考虑句子的主语 the girl, 女孩被吸引, 故用过去分词表被动。

16. 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

(04 年高考·江苏卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考非谓语动词。句中两个逗号中间的内容应是时间状语, 故全句解释为: 在国外工作了二十年后, 这位老人(已动身)正在归国途中。不定式作状语, 多表目的和结果, 不合句意, 排除 A、C, 分词作状语可表时间、方式、伴随等。此处是已完成的主动的动作, 不是正在进行当中的主动动作, 所以排除 B, 选 D, 现在分词完成式表主动和完成(到谓语发生时, 非谓语的動作已完成)。

17. You were silly not _____ your car.

A. to lock B. to have locked C. locking D. having locked

(04 年高考·湖南卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查非谓语动词, 由句意(没有锁上汽车你真傻)可知 lock your car 的动作应该是完成的, 故选 B。

18. Linda worked for the Minnesota Manufacturing and Mining Company, _____ as 3M.

A. knowing B. known C. being known D. to be known

(04 年高考·浙江卷)

【答案】 B



【解析】 本题考查非谓语用法。采用分词形式作定语, grow 为不及物动词无宾语, 故用 B(相当于 which is known as 3M 的定语从句)。

19. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all.
A. Compare B. When comparing C. Comparing D. When compared

(04 年高考·湖北卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 依据逗号不能连接两个句子, 必须有连词才可以, 又因主句主语和 compare 的动作关系为被动, 因此选 D(可看作 when it is compared with... 结构省略 it is)。

20. "We can't go out in this weather," said Bob, _____ out of the window.
A. looking B. to look C. looked D. having looked

(04 年高考·全国卷)

【答案】 A

【解析】 本句考非谓语动词作伴随状语。全句合理的句意是: Bob 看着窗外说, "我们不能在这种天气出去"。Bob 在说话的同时在看着窗外, 应使用现在分词一般式, 表主动和进行。A 项正合语境。B 项不定式表主动、将来的动作。C 项表被动完成的动作, 不合题意, 如是并列谓语要加 and。D 项表完成的主动动作, 均不合语境。

21. Reading is an experience quite different from watching TV; there are pictures _____ in your mind instead of before your eyes.

- A. to form B. form C. forming D. having formed

(04 年高考·全国卷)

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考非谓语动词, 表主动和进行。全句意为: 读书是一种与看电视相当不同的体验, 有画面在你的心中, 而不是在你的眼前形成。人们看书时, 读到什么情节或场面, 这样的情节或场面便(同时)在心中形成。

对应练习

- The two old sisters, _____ so long, held each other and burst into tears.
A. being separated B. having been separated C. having separated D. had been separated
- I have nothing on tonight. Do you have clothes _____ to the laundry?
A. to be taken B. to take C. to taking D. taken
- The programme _____ into the computer must be prepared in a specially designed machine language.
A. to put B. having put C. to be put D. putting
- In the reading room, we found her _____ at a desk, with her attention _____ on a magazine.
A. sitting; fixing B. seated; fixed C. sit; fixing D. sitting; to be fixed
- I _____ you yesterday, but you were not in. That means _____ up the chance.
A. meant telling; to give B. mean telling; giving
C. meant to tell; giving D. mean to tell; to give
- The long-lasting war, filled with blood and deaths, ended in people's sadness, _____ no result.
A. reached B. to reach C. would reach D. reaching
- There was a terrible noise _____ the sudden bursts of light.
A. followed B. following C. to be followed D. being followed
- According to a recent U. S. survey, children spent up to 25 hours a week _____ TV.
A. to watch B. to watching C. watching D. watch
- The flu is believed _____ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.
A. causing B. being caused C. to be caused D. be have caused
- The flowers _____ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.
A. to smell B. smelling C. smelt D. to be smelt
- The disc, digitally _____ in the studio, sounded fantastic at the party that night.
A. recorded B. recording C. to be recorded D. having recrded
- Having been attacked by terrorists, _____.
A. doctors came to their rescue B. the tall building collapsed



- C. an emergency measure was taken D. warnings were given to tourists
13. English has large vocabulary, hasn't it?
—Yes, _____ more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.
A. Know B. Knowing C. To know D. Known
14. —Dear Frank, when will our wedding be?
—“Ah, when? God knows!”he said, and _____ away from her, walked rapidly away.
A. turning B. turned C. turn D. to turn
15. No one likes to see his feelings _____, so Gabriel Oak turned away.
A. laugh at B. to be laughed at C. laughing at D. laughed at
16. He kept putting his dream to the test— even though it meant _____ with uncertainty and fear of failure.
A. living B. to live C. to be living D. having been lived
17. A sheep _____ on this kind of special grass usually grows much faster than _____ on ordinary.
A feeding; it B fed; that C feeds; the one D fed; one
18. Her _____ wealth is in fact a very small sum.
A. supposing B. supposed C. to suppose D. suppose
19. _____ my teacher, after all thirty years in Boston, was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.
A. To meet; one B. To meet; it C. Meeting; it D. Meeting; one
20. _____ made all of them much disappointed.
A. Her not coming back B. Her not to come back
C. Not her returning D. Not her being back
21. She was the only one _____ the ship wreck.
A. surviving B. having survived C. to survive D. survived
22. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone _____ to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each programme that turns out.
A. adding B. to have added C. to add D. added
23. Tim Berners-Lee is generally considered _____ the World Wide Web, on which all the information is shared by all.
A. to have founded B. having founded C. founding D. to found
24. —I'm going to Guilin next week. Do you have anything _____ there?
—No, but thank you all the same.
A. to be taken B. to take C. taking D. taken
25. Can you understand the sentence _____ in the picture?
A. to be written B. written C. wrote D. writing
26. _____, water will be turned into vapour.
A. Heating B. When heated C. When heating D. Being heated
27. Jane was scolded by the boss because she left the office with the door _____.
A. unlocking B. not being locked C. unlocked D. not locking
28. _____ many years ago, the book still appears to readers today.
A. Though it written B. Though written C. It was written D. Written it
29. After a day's hard work, he returned home, _____.
A. hungry and tiring B. hungry and tired C. hunger and tiring D. felt hungry and tiring
30. Do you know anyone _____ a cat?
A. lost B. has lost C. losing D. who has lost
31. There was a terrible noise _____ the sudden burst of light.
A. followed B. to be followed C. following D. being followed
32. These books can be bought in the _____ countries.
A. English-speaking B. English-spoken C. speaking-English D. spoken English
33. The decision _____, what is to be done now is how to carry it out.
A. is made B. has been made C. having been made D. having made
34. I saw a lot of children playing in the garden, most of them _____ girls.
A. are B. were C. being D. have been



35. _____ in Paris since children, they knew the place very well.
A. Living B. Lived C. Being lived D. Having lived
36. The girl is very shy, and never speaks until _____.
A. speaking B. spoken C. spoken to D. speaking to
37. _____, he had to do the work.
A. My being away B. I was away C. I had been away D. I being away
38. The doctor asked the patient to drink more _____ water.
A. boiling B. boiled C. cold D. being boiled
39. We are going to talk about the problem _____ at the last meeting.
A. was discussed B. discussing C. discussed D. had been discussed

读题笔记：



二 时态语态

知识要点

动词是英语句子中的重中之重,对于动词的考查涉及其时态、语态、语气以及非谓语动词。由于语境,事件发生时间,说话人的切入方式等不同,因此在做这方面的练习时更应该好好把握,灵活应变。下面我们就时态语态方面的热点,要点给大家以提纲挈领的指导,从而使大家的复习效果事半功倍。

有关时态方面:

我们在中学阶段总共学习了十种时态。在这方面应注意的问题是:

(1)一般现在时可表示已经预先计划或安排的肯定要发生的动作,主要用于 come, go, start, begin, leave, return 等瞬间动词,句中常有表示将来的时间状语。上述动作的一般过去时可表示“过去将来”。

(2)一般现在时可用于时间、条件从句中,表示将来的动作。一般过去时在上述从句中,可表示过去将来的动作。现在进行时在上述从句中可代替将来进行时。现在完成时在上述从句中可代替将来完成时。

(3)一般将来时除用“助动词 will/shall+动词原形”外,还可用以下方式表示一般将来时:“be going to+动词原形”,“be to+动词原形”,“be about to+动词原形”(即将,就要……)。

(4)现在进行时有时可代替一般现在时来表达谈论人的某种感情,常与 always, forever, constantly, continually 连用。

(5)进行时态通常用于延续性动词;若用于瞬间动词,则表示“即将……”,

如: The train is arriving. 火车就要到达了。

(6)注意以下句型中的时态:

①“Hardly... when... (刚一……就……)”中用过去完成时,如:

Hardly had he begun to speak when the audience interrupted him.

②“No sooner... than... (刚一……就……)”中用过去完成时,如:

No sooner had he shut his eyes than he got a harder push in his side.

③“It is/has been... since”从句中谓语用一般过去时。

④“It/this/That is(was) the first(second, third, etc.) time that...”从句中用过去完成时,如: It was the second time he had been there. 这是他第二次去那儿。

有关语态方面,我们主要谈谈被动语态。

常用于不知道谁是动作的执行者或没有必要指出动作的执行者;需要更突出或强调动作的承受者。在改为被动语态时,应注意如下几点:

1. 带有双宾语的动词,变为被动语态时,可将其中一个宾语变为主语,另一个宾语保留不动(称为保留宾语)。
2. 带有复合宾语(宾+宾补)的动词变为被动语态时,只能将宾语变为主语,原来的宾补仍留在原处,改称主语补足语。
3. 所有带有不定式宾补的动词,甚至包括感官动词、使役动词和 help,在变为被动语态时,主语补足语的不定式一律加“to”。
4. 短语动词变为被动语态时,要注意保持短语动词的完整式。
5. 主动形式表被动意思的词如: wear, sell 等。

高考样板题示例

1. More than a dozen students in that school _____ abroad to study medicine last year.
A. sent B. were sent C. had sent D. had been sent

(05 年高考·上海卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查对时态和语态的运用能力。Last year 是过去时的标志,根据题意可知“学生被送出国”应该使用被动语态。因此,选择 B 选项。

2. He _____ more than 5,000 English words when he entered the university at the age of 15.
A. has learned B. would have learned C. learned D. had learned

(05 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查时态用法。通过题干指出的语点“当他 15 岁上大学时,已经学会了 5000 多英文单词。”可看出主句的动作



发生在从句动作之前,从句用过去式。主句应选用过去完成式。故应选 D。

3. —What's that terrible noise?

—The neighbors _____ for a party.

- A. have prepared B. are preparing C. prepare D. will prepare

(04 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查动词时态。因为前后两句为情景对话,故可知说话时,邻居正在为一个晚会做准备,为现在进行时用法。

4. —The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck.

- A. was B. were C. had been D. would be

(04 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查主谓一致及时态知识,句子的主语是 the teacher,后面跟 with 结构表补充说明,做定语修饰前面的老师,谓语应该与最前面的主语,即 the teacher 一致,应用单数,又因事情发生在地震的时候,因此应该用过去进行时。

5. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.

- A. had considered B. has been considering C. considered D. is going to consider

(04 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查时态知识,由题干从句得知“Lucy 失业”,由主句后半句得知她还没有决定是否回学校,因此前半句应为她一直在考虑着回学校,符合现在完成进行时的含义。(从过去某一时间开始到现在一直在进行的动作)

6. The mayor of Beijing says that all construction work for the Beijing Olympics _____ by 2006.

- A. has been completed B. has completed C. will have been completed D. will have completed

(04 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查时态知识,题干中有明显时间状语 by 2006,2006 年是一个将来的时间。by+将来的时间与将来完成时连用,北京奥林匹克工程被完成应用被动语气,所以要用将来完成时的被动语态。

7. He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for three years

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

(04 年高考·北京卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查定语从句主谓一致及时态。题干中 who 引导限制性定语从句。先行词里因为含有 only,因而从句谓语句用单数形式。根据时间状语,应用完成时态。

8. —What were you doing when Tony phoned you?

—I had just finished my work and _____ to take a shower.

- A. had started B. started C. have started D. was starting

(04 年高考·天津卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查时态,问句:“Tony 给你打电话时你在做什么?”询问过去的事情。答句:“我刚作完工作,要开始淋浴”。也是过去的事情,与现在无关,排除 C 项。“刚开始淋浴”是过去将要做的事,不是已经做过或做了的事,排除 A、B。选 D 项, start 一词可用过去进行时表过去将来时。

9. The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power _____ increased enormously ever since.

- A. is B. was C. has been D. had been

(04 年高考·上海卷)

【答案】 C

【解析】 从句意来看,应该是“原子能武器的第一次使用是在 1945 年,并且自从那以来它们的杀伤力已经被极大地提高了”谓语动词该使用现在完成时的被动语态,因为威力被提高,还有 ever since 提示该用完成时态。

10. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables.

- A. persuade B. will persuade C. be persuaded D. are persuaded

(04 年高考·上海卷)

【答案】 D

【解析】 引导条件状语从句使用一般现在时代替将来时态,在这时,如果人们被说服或被劝告……,含有被动之意,选 D。