

◆ 主编 刘决生

高考英语 语法考点追踪



内容最新
考点最全
预测最准

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书收集了近十年高考英语语法题,并按语法知识点分类编排,每一知识点分 2005 年考试热点、典型真题、试题拓展三部分,使读者对语法知识有一个全面的概念和总结,并通过练习巩固知识、掌握知识。

书末附全部练习答案。

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前言

众所周知,语法是中学英语学习中的一项非常重要的内容,虽然现在的英语教学提出了“淡化语法、注重能力”的口号,但是,淡化语法不是不要语法,而是将语法教学提升到了一个新的高度。无规矩不成方圆,语法就是语言的规矩;听说读写译,无论哪项语言能力都是以语法为基础的。所以,语法测试在几乎所有的英语试题中都占有一定的比例,高考更不例外。

高考重点测试哪些语法点? 高考语法试题有什么规律可循? 这是广大高中学生尤其是高三考生们所关心的话题。在高考试题中,全国卷、北京卷与大多数省市卷都是 15 题,上海卷、浙江卷为 20 题,这些有限的题量必须覆盖中学英语教学大纲和高考考试大纲上的语法重点,冠词、名词、代词、连词、形容词、副词、动词时态、现在分词与过去分词、动词不定式、定语从句、名词性从句、倒装句型、情景交际、主谓一致等重要的知识点必须全面掌握,每一道题的设计都代表了一个或多个测试点,否则试题的命制就失去了其效度和信度。因此,高考命题组在命题之前都要制定一个命题细目表,根据细目表上的知识点来精心挑选编写试题的材料。如果我们从 2005 年全国各地的 16 份英语试题中任意抽出两份试题的语法部分来比较分析,就会发现语法的测试点大同小异。所以,分析历年的高考英语语法试题,可以从中看出高考测试热点,从而事半功倍地掌握中学英语语法要求。

为了让广大高中学生熟悉高考英语语法的命题特点,做到有的放矢地、高效地复习语法,笔者结合自己对高考十年英语语法试题的追踪研究心得,将 1996~2005 年的全国卷、上海卷、北京卷、其他省市卷的高考语法试题(含春季高考试题)悉收书中,按照高考测试点分为冠词、代词、名词和主谓一致、数词、形容词和副词、介词、情态动词、动词的时态和语态、动词的非谓语形式、虚拟语气、IT 的用法、简单句、状语从句、定语从句、名词性从句、倒装句型、情景交际、词汇运用等 18 个部分,每部分又分为高考热点提示、最新真题分析、十年真题自测与试题拓展几项,讲练结合,力争为广大高中学生提供一个快速、系统掌握高中英语语法的平台。

在本书的编写过程中,周小鹏、王影、李珊珊、张莉、王冰冰等几位老师帮助收集了历年高考试题,在此一并致谢!

由于编写时间紧迫,书中肯定有不完善之处,欢迎广大读者在使用过程中提出宝贵的建议,以便再版时修正。

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2005 年 7 月

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冠词

高考热点提示

冠词分为三类:不定冠词 a/an, 定冠词 the, 零冠词(即不用冠词)。高考冠词的命题有什么特点呢? 我们回顾一下全国各地历年的高考试题, 就会发现, 高考试题的选项通常是将这三类冠词结合起来一并考查, 一般题干中有两个空格。这样考查比较全面, 难度也最大。一个空格的难度较小, 一般不出现; 三个空格实际上难度最小, 因为可以采用排除法答题, 所以高考试题中一般也不出现。冠词题作为命题细目表中的一个知识点, 在语法考题中通常只考一题, 并且常常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, 考生要在记住冠词的主要用法的基础上, 重点熟悉其特殊用法, 恰当的训练必不可少。

不定冠词 a/an 的常见测试点是抽象名词具体化, 如: a knowledge, a must, a surprise。有时也会考不定冠词 a 与 an 用法的区别, 如: an honest girl; a useful dictionary。

定冠词 the 的主要测试点是其特殊用法, 如: the second 与 a second 的区别(the second 第二个; a second 又一个); the third (第三个)、a third(再来一个, 强调“再”, 而不是第三)的区别也值得注意。又如单数可数名词倒装, 不加冠词, 如 Boy as he is(Although he is a boy), he speaks English very well。

另外, 有些固定搭配中有无冠词均可, 但含义有别。如: go to church(做礼拜)与 go to the church(去教堂); in prison(坐牢)与 in the prison(在监狱里)等。

2005 年高考典型真题分析

1. If you go by _____ train, you can have quite a comfortably journey, but make sure you get _____ fast one. (河北、云南、陕西、贵州、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古、新疆等)

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

答案与分析 B。本题测试冠词的用法,by train 是固定搭配,表示交通方式。“如果你乘坐火车的话,你可能会有一次舒适的旅行,但一定要乘坐一辆快车。”

2. It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life. (北京)
A. /; / B. /; a C. the; / D. the; a

答案与分析 B。本题测试冠词的用法。前面的 teachers 是泛指,后面的 life 是抽象名词具体化。“据说教师们过着一种很轻松的生活”。

3. 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. (江苏)
A. a; a B. /; the C. a; / D. the; a

答案与分析 D。本题测试冠词的用法,世界杯前面肯定要用定冠词,以什么样的一个比分中的 score 可以理解为抽象名词具体化。

4. Mrs. Taylor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting—she has won two national prizes. (浙江)
A. a; a B. an; the C. an; a D. the; a

答案与分析 C。本题测试冠词的用法,“Taylor 夫人有一个八岁的、有绘画天赋的女儿,她获得了两次国家奖。”前面的空格在 eight 前,用 an,后面的 gift 理解为抽象名词具体化。

5. I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city. I only remember it was _____ Monday. (湖南)
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; a D. the; a

答案与分析 D。本题测试冠词的用法,“我不记得 Robinson 夫妇在什么确切时间离开这城市的,我只记得那是一个星期日。”

6. I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one. (山东)
A. /; a B. a; the C. /; the D. the; a

答案与分析 B。本题测试泛指与定指中冠词的用法。“我认识一个叫 John Lennon 的人,但不是那位名人。”

7. If you grow up in _____ large family, you are more likely to develop _____ ability to get on well with _____ others. (江西)
A. /; an; the B. a; the; / C. the; an; the D. a; the; the

答案与分析 B。本题测试冠词的用法,第一个是泛指,ability 后面有前定为特指,others 一般不用冠词。“如果你成长在一个大家庭,你更可能发展与他人相处的能力。”

8. This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked

for a newspaper at the age of 16. (辽宁)

A. the; the

B. a; the

C. the; /

D. a; /

答案与分析 C. 本题测试冠词的用法,前面的生活是特指,后面学校是泛指。

9. After dinner I gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport. (安徽)

A. the; a

B. a; the

C. /; a

D. /; the

答案与分析 B. 本题测试冠词的用法,“搭便车”give a ride,首都机场是特指,使用定冠词。

十年高考真题自测

- Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (NMET1996)
A. a; / B. the; an C. the; the D. /; the
- Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere. (NMET1997)
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
- “Who did you spend last weekend with?” “_____.” (上海 1998)
A. Palmers B. The Palmers’ C. The Palmers D. The Palmer’s
- It is not rare in _____ that people in _____ fifties are going to university for further education. (上海 1999)
A. 90s; the B. the 90s; / C. 90s; their D. the 90s; their
- Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century. (NMET1999)
A. the; / B. the; the C. /; the D. /; /
- Where’s _____ nearest bookstore?
—There’s one at _____ end of the street. (上海 2000 春)
A. the; an B. a; the C. the; the D. a; an
- Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny. (北京 2000 春)
A. /; a B. the; / C. /; / D. the; the
- 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
- Mr. Smith, there’s a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance. (北京 2001 春)
A. the; / B. the; the C. /; / D. a; /
- His daughter is always shy in _____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____. (上海 2001 春)
A. the public; the public B. public; the public

- C. the public; public D. public; public
11. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg. (上海 2001)
A. a B. one C. the D. his
12. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used. (NMET2001)
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
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. 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
15. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small. (上海 2002 春)
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
16. I don't like talking on _____ telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters. (北京 2002 春)
A. a; the B. the; / C. the; the D. a; /
17. There's _____ dictionary on desk by your side. (北京 2003 春)
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the
18. An accident happened at _____ crossroads a few meters away from _____ bank. (上海 2003 春)
A. a; a B. /; a C. /; the D. the; /
19. 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
20. 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
21. 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
22. On _____ news today, there were _____ reports of heavy snow in that area. (北京 2004 春)
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; / D. /; the
23. As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid _____. (上海 2004 春)
A. by the hour B. by hour C. by an hour D. by hours
24. _____ 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; /
25. —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you. (甘肃、宁夏、贵州、青海、新疆 2004)
—I'm in _____ bath.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
26. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat. (河南、河北、山东、安徽、江西、山西 2004)
A. the; a B. the; / C. a; the D. a; /
27. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____. (四川、吉林、黑龙江、云南 2004)
A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices
28. Tom owns _____ large collection of _____ books than any other student in our class. (江苏 2004)
A. the; / B. a; / C. a; the D. /; the
29. The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage. (浙江 2004)
A. the; / B. an; the C. /; the D. an; a
30. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office. (天津 2004)
A. /; a B. /; the C. a; the D. the; the
31. It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen. (福建 2004)
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. /; /
32. When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life. (辽宁 2004)
A. a; the B. the; a C. /; the D. a; /
33. For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence. (湖南 2004)
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; / D. the; /
34. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school. (湖北 2004)
A. a; that B. a; when C. the; that D. the; when
35. While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made _____ discover which completely changed _____ man's understanding of colour. (广东 2004)
A. a; / B. a; the C. /; the D. the; a
36. _____ 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)
A. A; the B. A; / C. The; / D. The; a

试题拓展

1. _____ number of the books on this table is larger than _____ of the books on that table.
A. The; those B. A; those C. A; that D. The; that
2. Oh, John. _____ you gave us!
A. What a pleasant surprise B. How pleasant surprise
C. How a pleasant surprise D. What pleasant surprise
3. _____ Judging from _____ number of cars, only _____ small number of people have come to the conference.
A. a, the B. a, a C. the, the D. the, a
4. It's quite obvious that the aging population in China will cause _____ heavy pressure on _____ whole society in near future.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; /
5. Once again he was chosen _____ of the company.
A. manager B. a manager C. to manager D. as a manager
6. Paris is _____ most beautiful city, where you can see _____ famous Eiffel Tower.
A. a; / B. a; the C. the; a D. /; the
7. —It's said that two Chinese engineers were kidnapped by terrorists in Pakistan yesterday.
—Yes, _____ news came as _____ great surprise.
A. the; the B. /; / C. the; a D. /; a
8. _____ way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.
A. The; the B. One; a C. A; the D. The; /
9. —What do you think of the manager of your company?
—Oh, he is _____ manager who is pleasant to work with. It's _____ pleasure to work with him.
A. the; the B. a; a C. a; the D. the; /
10. In _____ world, where computers rule our work and life online searches have become _____ necessity.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; /
11. Do you know _____ art in the 18th century played _____ more important part in people's lives than it does today?
A. an; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the
12. More and more people in China prefer to choose _____ cheap wireless phone service known as _____ "Little Smart".
A. a; the B. a; / C. the; the D. the; /
13. Don't worry too much about _____ mistakes. They are _____ natural part of

learning.

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

14. Teaching _____ child to cook will improve many of the skills that he or she will need later in _____ life.

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

15. —I have moved into a much bigger place. So next time you come here, I can find you _____ bed in my flat.

—Oh, that's wonderful. Then I won't go to _____ hotel.

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

16. —Who came out _____ first in the London Marathon?

—Michael. He's always _____ first to reach the line.

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

17. Dolly, _____ sheep, _____ world's first cloned animal, was given _____ shot to end her life on Feb. 14.

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

18. —Good evening, Mr. Pierre. I'm sorry to bother you. But it's the fourth of December today.

—Oh, Mrs. Smith, _____ rent! I'm sorry it's late. I'll write you _____ check right now.

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

19. We had _____ nice dinner after the concert with dishes of fish, meat and vegetables.

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

20. —We had _____ really damp December this year.

—I can't remember _____ winter when it rained so much.

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

21. Johnny, it's _____ bad manners to blow your nose at _____ table.

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

22. My father asked me to repeat _____ telephone number _____ second time so that he could write it down.

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

23. All these changes will lead to _____ strong and powerful China, _____ country that can surprise and enrich our planet.

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

24. The most important thing about cotton in _____ history is _____ part that it played in the Industrial Revolution.

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

25. Ostrich farming was such _____ new business in China that virtually no one knew how to raise them as _____ livestock.

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

26. —How are you getting on with your studies in Britain?
—Very well. With a lot of friends I've got _____ very practical knowledge of _____ English language.
A. the; the B. /; / C. a; the D. /; the
27. _____ page of the dictionary is torn and _____ cover looks very old.
A. A; the B. The; the C. A; a D. The; a
28. —I heard that as many as 250 people were killed in the earthquake.
—Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to me.
A. the; the B. the; a C. a; the D. a; a
29. USA Today, in _____ 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. a; / C. a; the D. the; /

代词

高考热点提示

英语中的代词主要有人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、疑问代词、指示代词和不定代词六大类。高考测试的热点集中为不定代词与指示代词两类,下面常见的不定代词必须重点区别: few, little, a few, a little, both, all, neither, some, any, one, that, every, each, none, no one, other, another 等。例如: 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,也可以指物,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。指代可数名词用 few, a few, 指代不可数名词用 little, a little。

替代也是代词的一个考试命题热点,替代不可数名词用 that; 替代可数名词单数泛指用 one, 特指用 that; 替代可数名词复数用 ones, those 等。物主代词要注意名词型物主代词 his 与形容词型物主代词 his 同形。

2005 年高考典型真题分析

1. No progress was made in the trade talk as neither side would accept the conditions of _____. (上海)
- A. others B. the others C. either D. another

答案与分析 B。本题测试代词的用法,“贸易谈判没有取得进展是由于任何一方都不愿意接受其他方的条件。”这是三者或三者以上的方面在谈判, neither 是提示词,它用于三者或三者以上的时候, the others 特指贸易谈判的其他各方。A 项泛指其他方面; D 项指三者或三者以

上的方面的某一个,均不符合句子的意思。

2. We haven't enough books for _____; some of you will have to share. (河南、山西、黑龙江、吉林、广西、海南、四川等)

A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody

答案与分析 C。本题测试不定代词,根据意思,不能每人拥有一本,所以选C“每人,所有人”。

3. The chairman thought _____ necessary to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting. (2005 河南、山西、黑龙江、吉林、广西、海南、四川等)

A. that B. it C. this D. him

答案与分析 B。本题测试代词的用法,这里代词 it 作形式宾语,真正的宾语是动词不定式 to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting。

4. The doctor advised Vera strongly that she should take a holiday, but _____ didn't help. (河北、云南、陕西、贵州、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古、新疆等)

A. it B. she C. which D. he

答案与分析 A。本题测试代词的用法,“医生强烈建议 Vera 休假,但是这没用。”这里的代词 it 指代前面一句话。

5. I prefer a flat in Inverness to _____ in Perth, because I want to live near my Mom's. (天津)

A. one B. that C. it D. this

答案与分析 A。本题测试代词的用法,prefer ... to ... 宁可而不……所跟的相同成分。“我宁愿有一套房子在 Inverness 而不是在 Perth,因为我想与妈妈住得近。”根据意思,选 one (一套)。

6. —Victor certainly cares too much about himself.

—Yes. He's never interested in what _____ is doing. (重庆)

A. no one else B. anyone else C. someone else D. nobody else

答案与分析 B。本题测试不定代词的用法。“Victor 肯定关注自己过多。”“对,他从不对他人所做的事情感兴趣。”“其他任何人”肯定要选 B 项。

7. I'm moving to the countryside because the air there is much fresher than _____ in the city. (江苏)

A. ones B. one C. that D. those

答案与分析 C。本题测试代词的用法,由于 air 是不可数名词,替代时只能使用 that,其他选项均排除。

8. We've been looking at houses but haven't found _____ we like yet. (浙江)

- A. one B. ones C. it D. them

答案与分析 A. 本题测试代词的用法。“我们一直在找房子,但是还没有找到我们喜欢的一套。”根据语境,选 one 合适。

9. First, it is important to recognize what kind of person you are and which special qualities make you different from _____. (湖北)

- A. everyone else B. the other C. someone else D. the rest

答案与分析 A. 本题测试不定代词的用法。“首先,认识自己是哪种人以及哪种特征让你与他人有别很重要。”本题是将自己与其他所有人比,故选 A 项。

10. You will find as you read this book that just can't keep some of these stories to _____. You will want to share them with a friend. (湖南)

- A. itself B. yourself C. himself D. themselves

答案与分析 B. 本题测试反身代词,“你会发现当你读这本不能抑制自己的故事书时,你会想与你的朋友分享。”

11. I send you 100 dollars today, the rest _____ in a year. (湖南)

- A. follows B. followed C. to follow D. being followed

答案与分析 C. 本题测试不定式的用法,不定式表示将来的动作。

12. I made a call to my parents yesterday. To my disappointment, _____ of them answered it. (福建)

- A. either B. none C. neither D. nobody

答案与分析 C. 本题测试不定代词,父母亲两个都没有接电话,选 C 项。

13. Cars do cause us some health problems—in fact more serious _____ than mobile phones do. (江西)

- A. one B. ones C. it D. those

答案与分析 B. 本题测试代词的用法,替代前面的 problems 用 ones 合适。

14. I think you'll grow _____ him when you know him better. (江西)

- A. liking B. to be like C. to like D. to be liking

答案与分析 C. 本题测试动词不定式。表示将要发生。“我认为当你更好地了解他时就会逐渐开始喜欢他。”

15. I don't think we've met before. You're taking me for _____. (安徽)

- A. some other B. someone else C. other person D. one other

答案与分析 B. 本题测试不定代词,“我认为我们以前没有见过面,你把我错当成其他的某个人了。”

十年高考真题自测

1. —When shall we meet again?
—Make it _____ day you like, it's all the same to me. (NMET1996)
A. one B. any C. another D. some
2. Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it _____.
(NMET1996)
A. themselves B. oneself C. itself D. himself
3. Some people would rather ride bicycles as bicycle riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses. (上海 1996)
A. nothing B. none C. some D. neither
4. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____. (NMET1997)
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
5. Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read _____ stories by writers from _____ countries. (NMET1997)
A. some; any B. other; some C. some; other D. other; other
6. —“Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?”
—“I'm afraid _____ day is possible.” (NMET1998)
A. either B. neither C. some D. any
7. Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____.
(NMET1998)
A. where B. there C. which D. that
8. Few pleasure can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day. (NMET1999)
A. some B. any C. that D. those
9. One of the side of the board should be painted yellow, and _____. (北京 2000 春)
A. the other is white B. another white
C. the other white D. another is white
10. —Do you want tea or coffee?
—_____. I really don't mind. (北京 2000 春)
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
11. Mr. Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept _____ of the three suggestions made by the Students' Union. (上海 2000 春)
A. either B. neither C. any D. none
12. —Why don't we take a little break?
—Didn't we just have _____? (NMET2000)
A. it B. that C. one D. this
13. If you want to change for a double room, you'll have to pay _____ \$15.
(NMET2000)