

ENGLISH VANGUARD

英语先锋

ENGLISH VANGUARD

高二版

单项选择
专项突破

破

- 知识点归纳与解析
- 二十四套针对训练
- 提供详尽解题分析
- 难度递进组合集训和答案与易错点间的比较分析是本书的最大特色!

主编

Michael George 审订

号外



吉林教育出版社

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编者按

单项选择填空，是高中英语教学和高考英语试题中的重点题型，主要考查学生应当了解的英语基础知识，包括词汇知识（词语分辨，短语和习语）、语法知识、以日常交际用语为主的语用知识。从近年来的高考试题可以看出，学生在解答单项填空问题时，仅仅依靠传统分类的语法知识是不够的，需要掌握一种以语篇为基础的语法和词汇的应用技能，否则就不能很好地解决单项填空所提出的实际问题。

为了使学生在单项填空这种题型上有所突破，本书以年段学生的英语水平和分析理解能力为依据，按单元以这种题型为内容进行针对性辅导和难度递进组合集训，单元后附解题分析，以教方法导引思路为目的，提供解题思考过程和切入点的选择方法。

本书每单元共分三部分内容。第一部分是知识要点归纳和解析，按规律总结和分析单项填空所考查的知识点；第二部分是针对训练，以难度递进为原则设置 50 道单项填空训练题；第三部分是解题分析。按规律总结知识要点、难度递进组合集训和解题分析是本书最大的特色。

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Unit 1

- 知识要点归纳与解析
- 五十道针对性训练题
- 提供详尽的解题分析
- 难度：0.45 ~ 0.65

EXERCISES

知识要点归纳与解析

1. 非延续性谓语动词的用法：

常见的非延续性谓语动词有 **come**、**go**、**arrive**、**get to**、**start**、**begin**、**leave**、**join**、**die**、**marry**、**buy**、**borrow**、**lend**、**lose** 等。这些词可以和完成时态连用，但不能和表示时间延续的介词 **for** 连用。如想表示时间的延续可借助于以下三个句型：①用在 **ago** 构成的过去时中。②用在 **It is (has been) + 时间 + since...** 的句型中。③可以把以上提到过的动词变成相对应名词、副词、介词短语、形容词等形式。

如：他离开美国已有三年了。**He left America three years ago.** = **It is three years since he left America.** = **He has been away from America for three years.**

2. 英语中“大约”的表达形式有 5 种较常用：**about**、**some**、**around**、**or so**、**more or less**。

如：大约三十名学生。**about thirty students** = **some thirty students** = **around thirty students** = **thirty students or so** = **more or less thirty students**

3. 常用的关于“问路”的表达形式：

① **Could/Can you tell me the way to...?**

② **How can I get to...?**

③ **Where is...?**

4. 常用的关于“厕所”的表达形式：

① **boys' room** ② **men's room** ③ **gentlemen's room**

④ **girls' room** ⑤ **women's room** ⑥ **ladies' room**

⑦ **rest room** ⑧ **wash room** ⑨ **powder room**

英语中关于厕所的口语化表达方式有：**I have to spend a penny. May I go to the toilet?** 但要注意：英国人几乎不用 **W. C.**

5. 表示人或事物的同位语或非限定性定语从句的表达法。

注： S_1 表示主句的主语， S_2 表示从句的主语； P_1 表示主句的谓语， P_2 表示从句的谓语。以上代号再次出现时不再解释。

$S_1, + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{名词} \\ \text{形容词} \\ \text{副词} \\ \text{介词短语} \\ \text{现在分词} \\ \text{过去分词} \\ \text{非限定性定语从句} \end{array} \right\}, + P_1 \dots$

如：① Changchun, a car-producing factory, lies in the northeast of China.

② Li Hong, brought up in Britain, speaks English as well as English speakers.

6. hope 做名词时，通常是不可数名词。做动词时，常见句型是：hope to do.../hope that...，常见的短语是 in the hope of.../in hopes of...，满怀做……的希望。

如：He went down to Shenzhen in the hope of getting a better job.

7. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{used to do...过去常常做，现在不如此。} \\ \text{be/get/become used to + 名词/动名词 习惯于...} \\ \text{be used to do...被用来做...} \end{array} \right.$

注意：used to do 构成否定句、疑问句、反义疑问句时，均有两种表达方法，如：He used to play football with you, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{didn't} \\ \text{usedn't} \end{array} \right\} + \text{he?}$

8. “因……而闻名”有三种表达形式：

be well known/famous/noted + for.../be famous as.../译为“作为……而出名”。

如：He is famous as a pop singer.

9. try to do...与 try doing 的区别：

try to do...译为“尽力做……”（能否达到目的不清楚）；try doing...“尝试着做……”，“试验着做……”。

有一个短语学生常和 try to do 混淆，即 manage to do... “设法……”，“勉强……”（强调动作的结果是成功的）。

如：We managed to get there on time in the terrible weather.

10. “花时间或金钱做……”有以下几种句型：

① It take(s) sb. (some time) to do... (仅限时间)

② ...spend time/money on/in doing/on doing/doing...

③ be worth + money

④ It cost(s) sb. (some time) to do...

⑤ buy/take/get...for (表示金钱总和) /at (表示单价)

⑥ pay for...花钱买……

如：How long does it take you to go to school on foot?

针对性训练

1. My room is about 6 meters long, 3 meters wide and 3.5 meters high. It's a very big room.

The underlined word means D.

A. around B. some C. on D. A and B

2. Please wait for me at the entrance to A the Sleeping Beauty Castle.

A. to B. of C. on D. with

3. Tom, B in China, is teaching English in a middle school.

A. education B. educated C. educating D. to educate

4. Some of the people in the south go up to the north in the hope of C jobs.

A. to get B. got C. getting D. being got

5. Everyone knows that he is famous D an English teacher in a very good university.

A. for B. to C. with D. as

6. The film is very interesting. It means the film is B.

A. of great important B. of great importance
C. greatly important D. great importance

7. They used to help us with the cleaning, D they?

A. didn't B. use not C. usedn't D. A and C

8. My wish is D a famous doctor.

A. being B. to be C. to become D. B and C

9. All the students like the cartoon film. The opposite of the sentence is D of the students like the cartoon film.

A. either B. both C. neither D. none

10. The plural form of the word "believe" is B.

A. believes B. beliefs C. beliefes D. believs

11. Every single student should be polite C his parents and teachers.

A. with B. from C. to D. on

12. Is there a sign B rest rooms in your school?

A. of B. for C. into D. about

13. He A for nearly 6 years.

A. has been dead B. has died
C. has death D. has been died

14. I D to ask him to stop smoking, but I failed.

A. managed B. tried C. will manage D. will try

15. D of us knows German, which makes it impossible for us to get

on with the professor.

A. All B. None C. Neither D. B and C

16. Though he failed in the driving test, he wouldn't C, and he would try a second time.

A. lose his heart B. lost heart C. lose heart D. lost his heart

17. Which floor do you live A?

A. on story B. in in C. to D. for

18. Look! That tall man is famous C playing snooker.

A. on B. in C. to D. for

19. D you to visit your first English teacher?

A. Did/used B. Used/X C. Did/use D. B and C

20. A very modern hotel was set up D the east coast of the sea.

A. on B. off C. to D. A and B

21. What have you been doing recently? The word "recently" means

D.

A. lately B. so far C. up to now D. All the three

22. I took the suitcase A 298 yuan, which is a lot of money for me, a laid-off worker.

A. for B. to C. at D. with

23. How long do you spend D your homework every day?

A. to do B. done C. to be done D. doing

24. He is never allowed A in the room.

A. to smoke B. smoking C. smoked D. to be smoked

25. Last week Class Two B on a visit to Bear Country.

A. go B. went C. has gone D. has been to

26. Each time I walk C the door of the classroom, I smile at my lovely kids, which makes them feel comfortable and relaxed.

A. by B. across C. through D. throughout

27. Go straight ahead and C the second turning on the right. You won't miss the Tomorrow Land Building.

A. make B. choose C. take D. get

28. Excuse me, could tell the A to the clock tower?

A. way B. road C. street D. path

29. I would like to take a B streetcar to see the city as much as possible.

A. horse-drawing B. horse-drawn

C. drawing-horse D. drawn-horse

30. I don't think there is A in your pictures.

A. anything interesting

B. interesting something

- C. something interesting D. interesting anything
- 31. My good friend will return to his hometown A.
- A. before long B. long before C. soon after D. long ago
- 32. He has been very successful D this field. 在某个方面, 领域
- A. to B. on C. with D. in
- 33. My foreign teacher, C came to China in 1999, has been making an experiment in his lab these days.
- A. that B. which C. who D. whom
- 34. What was the country music about C?
- A. in the 1950 B. during the 1950
- C. in the 1950's D. during the 1950s'
- 35. It is 10 years since he B the Party.
- A. has joined B. joined C. joins D. had joined
- 36. C the teachers are learning how to use computers.
- A. Four scores B. Four score
- C. Four score of D. Four scores of
- 37. The little child shows great A in drawing.
- A. interesting B. interested C. interest D. interests
- 38. The lazy worker D for 3 months.
- A. has lost his job B. has be out of work
- C. has been jobless D. B and C
- 39. What's the difference between the two D in _____?
- A. character/character B. characters/characters
- C. character/characters D. characters/character 区别
- 40. The woman is being operated D in the operation room.
- A. of B. to C. from D. on
- 41. Teachers should be strict A their students. 对待
- A. with B. to C. by D. onto
- 42. I feel it a sad thing to find C.
- A. a white hair B. white hairs C. white hair D. A and B
- 43. On Children's Day children go to parks C their beautiful clothes.
- A. to wear B. worn C. wearing D. to be wearing
- 44. The girl C to fail in the exam.
- A. was preparing B. prepared C. was prepared D. preparing
- 45. When you come next time, do take A the photoes taken in Disneyland.
- A. along B. with C. by D. A and B
- 46. I bought 10 books A 10 yuan each. So I spent 100 yuan on the ten books.

A. for B. at C. of D. with

- 47. Have you found the easiest way to get to the park? The phrase "get to" means D.
- A. reach B. arrive at C. reach to D. A and B
- 48. Every day she has her lunch B at school.
- A. heating B. heated C. to be heated D. to heat
- 49. The boss doesn't allow A at lunch time.
- A. drinking B. to drinking C. drink D. to drink
- 50. A he practises speaking English, in the end he was very good at spoken English.
- A. Day after day B. Day by day C. Day and day D. day to day

key

解题分析

key

1. **D** around 和 some 均可以表示“大约”。
2. **A** the/an entrance to ... “去……的入口”。
3. **B** educated 是一个过去分词，它可以改写成一个非限定性的定语从句，who was educated...
4. **C** 介词 of 后应加动名词。
5. **D** be famous as ... “作为……而出名”。
6. **B** be + 形容词 = be + of + 形容词相对应名词形式。
7. **D** used to 的反义、否定等结构应有两种形式。
8. **D** to be/become 构成的不定词，表示将来的动作。
9. **D** none 三者或三者以上“全不”。
10. **B** believe 的名词复数应是 beliefs。
11. **C** be polite to ... “对……礼貌”。
12. **B** the sign for ... “……的标志”。
13. **A** die 是一个非延续性的谓语动词。
14. **B** try to do ... “尽力做……”，manage to do ... “设法做……”，它强调动作的结果。
15. **D** 根据谓语 (knows) 的形式选 D。因为 none (三者都不) 做主语时，谓语可以是单数也可以是复数。neither (二者都不) 做主语时，谓语一定是单数。
16. **C** lose heart “灰心”，heart 前不加物主代词。
17. **A** “在几层楼”，floor 须与 on 连用；如用 storey，应与 in 连用。
18. **D** be famous for ... “因……而出名”。
19. **D** 因 used to 构成的否定、疑问等句式时，有两种形式。
20. **D** “在……的海岸线上”用介词 on，远离海岸线用介词

- off.
21. **D** lately、so far、up to now 三个词都与 recently 一样表示“最近、近来”。
22. **A** for 表示花钱的总数。
23. **D** spend ... doing ... “花时间做……”。
24. **A** 这句是 allow sb. to do... 的被动形式。
25. **B** go on a visit to... 相当于 visit, 因为是上周发生的动作, 故用过去时。
26. **C** walk through... “走过……”。
27. **C** take... turning... “走第……的拐弯处”。
28. **A** Could you tell me the way to...? “告诉我去……的路好吗?”
29. **B** horse drawn 是一个过去分词, 在句中做定语。
30. **A** 复合性不定代词有形容词修饰做定语时, 其位置应是后置的。
31. **D** before long 不久之意, 而 long before 表示很久以前。
32. **D** “在……领域或方面”用介词 in。
33. **D** who 构成一个表示人的非限定性的定语从句。
34. **C** 在 20 世纪 50 年代应有两种形式: in the 1950's 或 in the 1950s。
35. **B** join 是一个非延续性的谓语动词。
36. **C** score 当 20 讲时, 单复数相同, 后常接介词 of。
37. **C** show interest in... “对……显示兴趣”。
38. **D** be out of work = be jobless “失业”。
39. **D** character 当性格讲时是不可数名词, 当人物讲时是可数名词。
40. **D** operate on sb. “给……动手术”。
41. **A** be strict with... “对……严格”。
42. **D** hair (头发) 是不可数名词, 但表示几根头发时是可数名词。
43. **C** wearing 是一个现在分词, 在句中做伴随状语。
44. **C** be prepared to do... “有(心理)准备做……”。
45. **D** take along = take with “带来……”。
46. **B** 以单价付钱用介词 at。
47. **D** get to = reach = arrive at/in “到达”。
48. **B** have sth. done, sth. 是被动的。
49. **A** allow doing/n. “允许……”。
50. **A** day after day “一天一天地”, 强调日子的重复; day by day 强调日子的渐进。

Unit 2

- 知识要点归纳与解析
- 五十道针对性训练题
- 提供详尽的解题分析
- 难度: 0.45 ~ 0.65

EXERCISES

知识要点归纳与解析

1. “你介意做……吗?”的问句及回答形式:

- ① **Would you mind doing/one's doing…?**
- ② **Do you mind if…do…?**
- ③ **Would you mind if…did…?**

如回答的内容是介意的,可以说 **Yes, I do.** (语气比较生硬) **I am sorry, but I…** (语气比较委婉)。如不介意,可以说 **No, not at all. /Of course not. /Certainly not. /Not a bit/Go ahead/Never mind.**

如: —**Would you mind my smoking here?**

—**No, not at all.**

2. 目前、现在、眼下:

at present = now = at the moment.

3. 分数、百分数做主语时,它的谓语形式是由 of 后的名词决定的:

Three-fourths Eighty percent The rest	}	+ of +	{	A (可数名词单数) B (不可数名词) C (可数名词复数)	} 谓语为单数 → 谓语为复数
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如: 那个国家有 70% 的土地被树木覆盖着。 **Seventy percent of the land of the country is covered with trees.**

4. “因为……”, “由于……”, 表达形式如下:

because of/due to/owing to/on account of/as a result of/thanks to.

Thanks to his timely help, I passed the listening test.

5. cause 与 reason 的区别:

cause 多指事物的原因,常和介词 **of** 连用, **the cause of the fire**。 **reason** 多指理由,常和介词 **for** 连用。 **the reason for…**。常构成句型: **The reason for…/why…is that…**。

如: **The reason why he was absent from school is that he is ill.**

6. **go to bed** 指人还没在卧室, **go to sleep** 人已躺在床上, **fall asleep** 入睡 (但它属于非延续性短语动词)。

7. **fire** 是及物动词时,表示“解雇……”,“向……开火”。

set…on fire = set fire to… “纵火”, **catch fire** 起火、着火; **be on fire** 火

燃烧着; put out...灭(火); break out 常表示火灾发生, 战争爆发, 没有被动语态。

8. die of... “死于……(病)”; die from... “死于(外界原因)”; die down 指(风力)减弱; die away 指(声音)渐渐消失; die out “灭绝”; die off “渐渐死去”; die hard “艰难死去”; be dying to..., be dying for... “渴望做……”。

如: The little child is dying for a new piano.

9. habit 与 custom 的区别:

habit 多指一个人的习惯, custom 指民族习俗、风俗习惯。

“有做……的习惯”: be in/have the habit of...; “养成做……的习惯”: get into/form the habit of...; “摆脱/克服……的习惯”: get rid of/kick the habit of...

如: He has formed the habit of smoking while watching TV.

10. compare A to B “把 A 比做 B”。

compare A with B “把 A 与 B 做比较”。

11. remain “仍然是”, 用法如下:

remain + 形容词/+ 副词/+ 介词短语/+ 现在分词/+ 过去分词/+ 不定式。当与不定式连用时, 常译为“留下来做……”如: ①The door remains locked. ②The children remained playing on the playground.

12. four in five = four out of five = four-fifths = eighty percent

13. persuade sb. to do 与 advise sb. to do 的区别:

persuade sb. to do... 表示“说服……做……(强调结果)”; advise sb. to do... “劝……做……(结果不清楚)”。

14. “事实上”的表达形式如下:

in fact/in effect/in reality/in actual fact/actually/as a matter of fact

15. “阻止……做……”的句型如下:

stop/prevent/keep sb. from doing... 要注意 stop 与 prevent 短语中的 from 可以省略, 但 keep 中的 from 不能省略。但当 from 后的动词以被动语态形式出现时, 介词 from 不能省略。如: The kind man prevented the child from being beaten on his way back home.

15. 我认识一个叫玛丽的女孩。

I know a girl with the name/called/named/whose name is/who was named/who is called/Mary. 还可以说: I know a girl, Mary, by name.

16. No + doing... 是一个警示语, No talking.

针对性训练

□1. Do you mind B next to the man with a pair of glasses?

- A. to sit B. sitting C. sat D. sit
2. Would you mind if he B you with the washing up?
A. helped B. help C. to help D. helps
3. The baby is sleeping. Please turn B the radio a bit.
A. on B. down C. off D. up
4. One-third of his time A spent reading books.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
5. 85% of the book A so far.
A. has been written B. have been written
C. has been writing D. have been writing
6. The C of the big fire is that the man smoked carelessly in bed.
A. cause B. reason C. causes D. reasons
7. The reason why he was late is C he got up late this morning.
A. why B. because C. that D. which
8. In the past people D realize the importance of the English language.
A. don't B. haven't C. won't D. didn't
9. To our surprise the little boy has D the habit of smoking.
A. got into B. formed C. kick D. A and B
10. In the last two years C a lot of weight, which worries him a lot.
A. has put on B. had put on
C. put on D. puts on
11. The old teacher remained A the papers after work.
A. to marking B. marking C. marked D. to be marked
12. They have to stop smoking, B they?
A. haven't B. don't C. have D. do
13. The teacher shouted to the whole class, "No B!"
A. sleep B. sleeping C. to sleep D. slept
14. —Would you mind my opening the window? I'm sweating.
—D I am afraid my baby might catch a cold.
A. Yes, I do B. Not at all C. Not a bit D. I'm sorry
15. His close friend died D drinking and smoking too much.
A. of B. out C. off D. from
16. My mother C me to stop smoking, which led to my good health.
A. advise B. persuaded C. advised D. persuade
17. The population of China A large.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
18. About eighty percent of the population of China C peasants, working in the fields.

- A. is B. was C. are D. were
19. Most of the students remain C the playground, _____ football after school.
A. on/playing B. in/play C. on/played D. in/to play
20. One person in ten in my school B computers well.
A. use B. uses C. used D. are using
21. Has the boy D the habit of sleeping?
A. kicked B. formed C. got rid of D. A and C
22. D his illness, he didn't attend my wedding party.
A. Because of B. as a result of C. Due to D. All the three
23. I saw a round-faced man C fire to an old building. I immediately dialed 119.
A. set B. sets C. setting D. to set
24. I wonder if I D use your call phone.
A. could B. might C. can D. A and B
25. Yesterday I met a beautiful girl D Betty.
A. named B. called C. with the name D. All the three
26. China is a large country with B population of more than 1,300,000,000.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
27. Towards evening the strong wind died D.
A. of B. from C. away D. down
28. B I am busy taking a computer course.
A. Now B. At the present C. At present D. A and C
29. His father has given up B like a chimney.
A. smoke B. smoking C. smoked D. to smoke
30. How can I compare you A the guy?
A. with B. on C. of D. off
31. The young Chinese people are often compared D the sun at eight or nine o'clock in the morning.
A. with B. to C. off D. for
32. The problem A tobacco is that it contains a drug called nicotine.
A. with B. of C. to D. from
33. With the C of his headteacher he went back home early.
A. promise B. permit C. permission D. progress
34. He couldn't C because of drinking too much coffee.
A. go to bed B. go to sleep C. fall asleep D. asleep