北京大学 音像出版社

高考总复习

高频考点透析

命题趋势预测　经典题型解析
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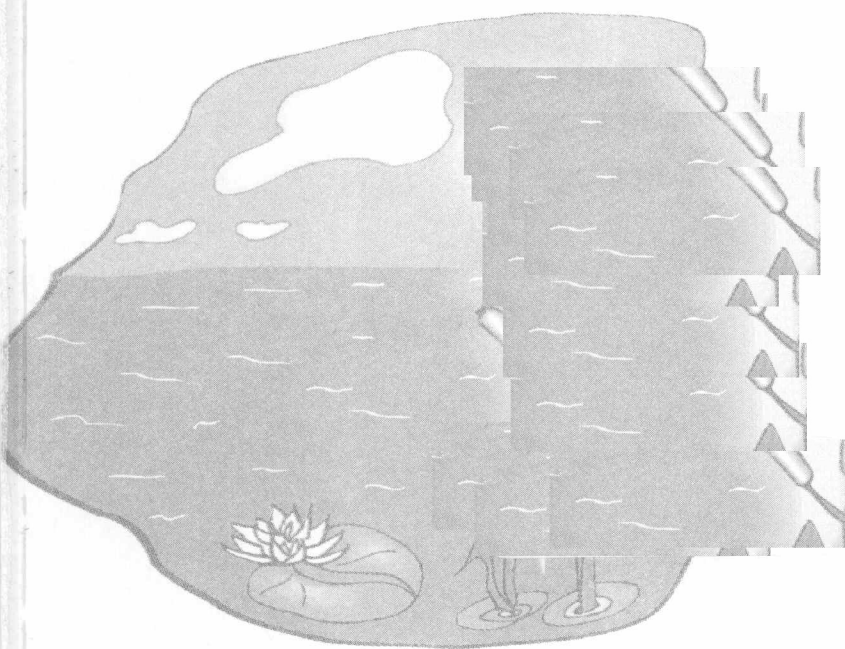
新课标版·英语

主讲专家

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锁/定/高/频/考/点　提/高/备/考/效/率

英　语

配新课标

高中版

导读

一、产品简介

高考一直是中学生和家长们关心的热门话题。在当前新课改的大形势下，应试教育逐步向素质教育转变，高考命题形式不断翻新，由此，考生把握新的高考命题思路，掌握新的高考复习方法就是显得尤为重要。

此套产品能确实给考生带来实在的、看得见的学习效果。它具有：

备考增分快——直击高频考点必考点，备考效率大大提高。

备考质量高——解法+学法+考法三项结合，备考质量显著提高，听了就会，学了就懂，考试不丢分。

备考效果好——老师全部有多年的高考备考经验，听了他们的课，备考不会走弯路。

本讲座明确考纲要求，从重点知识回顾、经典试题解析、学科学法等方面给予清晰透彻的讲解，以全国各地的高考考生的需求为目标，综合了各省市高考试题内容和试题特点，以及高考复习过程中需要注意的重点、难点、复习技巧等，针对即将面临的高考的命题趋势作了一些预测。

二、老师简介

胡国燕 **特级教师**

北师大附中外语教研组组长。1977 年恢复高考制度后当年考入北京师范大学外语系英语专业。1982 年毕业分配到北师大附属实验中学任教师至今，一直从事高中英语教学与高考英语研究工作。

李俊和 **特级教师**

北京市级骨干教师，西城区学科带头人，西城高三英语兼职教研员。曾获北京市先进教师、北京四中优秀园丁奖等多项奖励和荣誉称号。有丰富的中学英语教学经验。多次担任中央电视台教育频道、中国教育电视台， 北京电视台和数字电视高考备考节目主讲人。目前担任国家考试中心"中国考试"杂志特约编委，"光明日报"考试杂志学科顾问。"英语学习阳光英语"顾问。

范存智 **高级教师**

于北京四中第一线教学历 37 载，致力高考命题研究、试卷评价、复习备考逾 10 载，曾参与新课标教材的编纂工作。现受聘北京教育考试院高考试卷评价和高中毕业会考试卷评价课题组工作，担任 21 世纪中学生英文报讲师团首席讲师及若干地区及学校的英语教学顾问。

导　读

肖　鹏　高级教师

中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会会员，广东省基础教育学科教学专家指导委员会委员，第四届全国中小学外语教师园丁奖获得者，光明日报《考试》杂志编委。先后有数十篇教学教育论文获全国、省市论文评比一、二等奖。曾连续十年担任广州市中学英语教学研究会理事和广州市教育局教研室特约教研员。

三、怎样使用本套产品

正确使用本套光盘会让你的学习收到事半功倍的效果，建议同学们采取以下步骤：

1.在使用光盘进行学习之前，应该快速通读一遍《学习手册》，了解老师的讲授内容，为听课做好充分的准备。

2.对老师归纳总结性的语言要特别注意，留意画面提示文字。这些提示文字表现直接、美观，配合老师语言，声情并茂，便于记忆。

3.对于老师在讲座中讲解时涉及或提到教材上的内容，同学们可以找到教材的相关篇章阅读。这样有助于更好地理解老师的讲解内容。

4.如果一次看盘时间有限，可以在《学习手册》上做好标记，等下次学习时再有选择地观看。

5.看完讲座光盘之后，要适时做好《学习手册》上的练习。做好这些精选的练习题，有助于理解老师讲授内容。

6.对老师教学光盘中讲授的解题方法、技巧，要充分理解、掌握，做好复习，做到触类旁通。

7.由于光盘时间有限，一些老师的教学精髓不能一一展现，而这些内容在《学习手册》中多有体现，希望同学们认真阅读《学习手册》，这将对同学们的复习大有裨益。

当你的成就感倍增时，别忘了把你的心情告诉我们，我们期待分享你成功的喜悦！

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单项选择

考点解读

本讲主要内容是单项选择题。单项选择题主要考查基础知识的掌握情况，虽然在整份试题中所占的分值不高，但是考查的覆盖面通常比较大。题目涉及：冠词、代词、形容词、副词、动词（动词时态和语态、非谓语动词、情态动词）、虚拟语气、定语从句、名词性从句、状语从句、省略句、倒装句以及情景交际。他们不仅仅是单项选择题目中的考查重点，同时也是灵活运用所学语言的基础。因此熟练掌握我们所学过的基本语法知识就显得非常重要。

考点梳理

07 年至 09 年北京、浙江、山东高考单项选择题考点统计

考点内容	北京	浙江	山东	总数
冠词	07-22，09-33	07-4，08-2，09-2	07-21，08-21	7
代词	07-27，08-25，09-35	07-16，08-9，09-4	07-24，08-23，27，09-23	10
形容词	08-26	08-12，09-15	07-31，08-33	5
副词	07-30	07-6，08-18，09-5，19		5
名词		07-12，08-15，09-6	07-27，08-34，09-29	6
介词词语	07-21，08-33，09-29	07-19，08-17，19，	07-28，08-32，09-33	9
习惯用语	09-22	07-2，09-10，18	09-35	5
动词及动词词组		07-7，13，08-14，09-11，16	07-25，34，08-28，29，09-26，31	11
动词时态和语态	07-32，35，08-22，27，29，35 09-23，27，30，32	07-1，18，08-5，7，09-9，20	07-32，08-25，09-25，34	20
非谓语动词	07-28，29，08-24，31，32，09-24，28，34	07-9，20，08-10，13，09-3，7	07-26，33，08-35，09-22，	18
情态动词	07-26，08-21，09-25	08-11		4
虚拟语气		07-15，09-13	08-24	3
定语从句	07-23，08-28，09-26	07-14，08-8，09-14	07-35，08-26，09-24	9
名词性从句	08-30，09-31	07-5，08-4，6，09-12	07-22，08-23	8
状语从句	07-25，33，08-23，34	07-8，08-16，09-8	07-29，08-22，31，09-28	11
省略句			07-30，09-32	2

考点内容	北京	浙江	山东	总数
倒装句			09-27	1
情景交际		08-1, 20, 09-1, 17	08-30, 09-21, 30	7
特殊句型	07-24, 27, 09-21	07-10, 17, 08-3, 09-4		7

考点金题

◀一、冠词▶

考查冠词实际上是在考查对句子的理解，名词的用法和一些固定搭配。冠词是用在名词的前面的。

名词中有可数名词和不可数名词。不可数名词通常是物质名词或表示抽象意义的名词。但是英语中还有一些名词有时候可数，有时候不可数。例如：success, failure, surprise ... 。

如果是可数名词的单数，那么就一定要有冠词。表示泛指的意思时要用不定冠词，表示特指时要用定冠词。

如果是可数名词的复数形式，表示泛指的意思时不用冠词，表示特指的意思时要用定冠词。

如果是不可数名词，表示泛指的意思时不用冠词，表示特指的意思时要用定冠词。

泛指：Air is invisible.

特指：The air in this room is not fresh.

✱【例题】 _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country.

A. The；不填   B. The；a   C. An；the   D. An；不填

◎【答案】B

◀二、代词▶

代词一般用来指代前面提到的事情、事物等等。高考试题中考查代词的方法很多。在单项选择中有，在完形填空中有，还经常出在阅读理解题目中。

代词共有八种：人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词和不定代词。

指示代词：this, that, these, those 等。

关系代词：that, which, who, whom, whose, as 等，用来引导定语从句。

不定代词：all, each, every, both, either, neither, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any, no 等。

every 和 each 的区别

each 指两个或者两个以上的人或物中的一个，是"单个"的意思，侧重于个体的意思。

Each of us was given two choices.   （强调"一人"）（主语）

every 指两个以上的人或物中的一个，是"每一个"的意思，侧重于全体的意思。它

只能用作形容词，作定语。它的复合词，例如：（everything，everyone）能用做名词。

Every room is crowded with people.（强调"所有的"屋子）（定语）

no one 和 none 的区别

① no one 做主语时其后不能跟 of 连用，可以直接用作句子的主语。

No one answered the phone. （主语）

② none 表示的意思和 no one 一样。在句子中做主语时，代替前面提到的可数或不可数名词。代替可数名词时，如果表示所有的人（或物）时，谓语动词用复数，如果表示每一个人（或物）时，谓语动词用单数。

There is a pile of books on the desk but none of them are interesting.（主语）（＝ not any books）

—— Are there a lot of pictures in the book?

—— None.（＝ not any pictures ）（主语）

含有反身代词的介词词组的用法

① by oneself ＝ alone，without help 自己（不要别人帮忙）单干

I made the sweater all by myself.

② for oneself 替（给自己）

Do you have something to say for yourself?

③ in oneself 本性，本身

The suggestion is not bad in itself.

④ between ourselves 私下说的话（不可告诉别人）

All this is between ourselves. （＝between you and me）

⑤ among themselves …… 之间

They had a heated discussion among themselves.

✸【例题】What he said is _____ but practical since _____ depends on "if".

A. nothing；everything   B. anything；everything

C. everything；anything   D. none；everything

◎【答案】B

此处 anything but：绝不是

anything：任何

everything：所有，全体

nothing：无

none：代替前面提到的名词，表示否定的意义。

◀三、动词时态和语态▶

高考试题中，考查时态的题目往往同时考查语态的用法。在解答这类试题时，首先要弄清楚这句话的意思，在什么情况下会说这句话。

一般过去时和过去完成时

一般过去时表示在过去某一具体时间发生的动作或者情况（包括习惯性动作）。

过去完成时主要表示过去某一具体时间之前发生的动作或者情况。

When did the Second World War begin?

第二次世界大战是什么时间开始的？

By the end of October he had bought five books.

到十月底他已经买了五本书。

注意：

当没有明显的时间状语时，用过去时还是过去完成时由上下文决定。过去完成时表示的动作通常比另一动作先完成。

Mary suddenly remembered that she had forgotten to shut the door.

玛丽突然想到她忘记关好门了。（"忘记"发生在前）

With their help he realized that he had been wrong.

在他们的帮助下他明白他错了。（"做错事"发生在前）

一般过去时和现在完成时

现在完成时表示的动作发生在过去，一直持续到现在，或者动作发生在过去对现在有影响，即以前发生的事情或动作对现在有影响。

而一般过去时主要表示过去某时发生的动作或者情况，与现在没有关系。

—— Have you read the book "*Gone with the wind*"?

—— Yes，I have. I have read it twice already.

—— When was that?

—— It was two years ago.（I read the book two years ago.）（动作发生在过去，对现在有影响）

This is the third time that you have been late for school this week.　（从周一到现在）

现在完成时用于表示发生在过去的事情对现在有影响是需要我们去体会的。

将来时的几种表示方式的区别

（1）be going ＋不定式　（表示（按计划）打算，准备做的事情；或者即将发生或肯定发生的事）

（2）be ＋不定式　（表示按计划安排要发生的事或用来征求对方意见）

When are we to hand in our homework?

我们的作业该什么时间交？

（3）be about ＋不定式　（表示即将做某事）

We were about to go to school when it began to rain.

我们正要去上学，突然下起雨来。

（4）will do　（表示一种倾向或者习惯性动作）

Fish will die without water.

没有水，鱼会死。

因为时态和语态常常同时考查，所以我们做题时还要从所考查的动词的用法去考虑。

动词

动词分及物动词和不及物动词。平时的学习中要有意识的去记住哪些动词是及物动词，表示什么意思的时候是及物动词。如果是不及物动词，他们经常和哪些介词搭配使用。

例如：agree

agree with ＋ sb. / what...

agree to ＋ n.（suggestion，proposal，plan...）

agree on ＋ n.（time，place，terms ...）

当主语是某种食物或某种天气时，agree with 适合某人。

Milk doesn't agree with me.

�֎【例题】If Newton lived today, he would be surprised by what _____ in science and technology.

    A. had discovered   B. had been discovered

    C. has discovered   D. has been discovered

◎【答案】D

�֎【例题】—— Where did you put the car keys?

    —— Oh, I _____ I put them on the chair because the phone rang as I _____ in.

    A. remembered；come   B. remembered；was coming

    C. remember；come   D. remember；was coming

问话的人说的是发生在过去的事情，而回答的人说的是我（现在）记得当时的情况。"我记得我把他们放在椅子上了，因为我刚进来电话铃就响了。"因此正确答案是 D。选项 B 不对，因为如果 remember 用过去时，意思是过去记得，跟现在回答问题就没有关系了。

◎【答案】D

◀▦ 四、非谓语动词 ▦▶

非谓语动词包括：动名词、不定式、分词（现在分词、过去分词）。

三种非谓语动词在句子中担当的成分：（对照表格）

	主语	表语	宾语	定语	状语	复合宾语
动名词	☆	☆	☆	☆		
不定式	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆
分 词			☆	☆	☆	☆

☆表示在句中可以起的作用。

常见的可以用动名词做宾语的动词：

suggest 建议　allow 允许　escape 逃跑　finish 完成

enjoy 喜欢　miss 想念　mind 介意　practise 练习

用动名词做介词宾语时，仍然保持动词的特征，可以有自己的宾语：

Tom is proud of being a Canadian.

汤姆为自己是加拿大人而感到自豪。

常见的可以跟动名词做宾语的动词短语与介词短语：

proud of ... 骄傲，自豪　stop ... from 避免　prevent ... from 避免

spend（time）in 花时间　have trouble in ... 有麻烦

instead of 替代

三种非谓语动词在句中做定语时的区别

三种非谓语动词都可以做定语，但是他们在时间上表示的意义不同。

（1）用不定式做定语表示将要发生的动作

Mary has a lot of things to do this evening.

玛丽今晚有很多事情要做。

（2）用现在分词做定语表示正在进行（发生）的动作

Tell the children playing（＝ who are playing）there not to make so much noise.

让在那里玩的孩子们别那么吵。

（3）用过去分词做定语表示发生过了的动作，即在谓语所表示的动作之前发生的动作，而且有被动的意思。

A letter posted today will reach him tomorrow.

今天寄出的信明天他能收到。（A letter which was posted today will reach him tomorrow. ）

✿【例题】My brother regretted _____ a lecture given by Professor Smith.

A. missing　　　　B. to miss　　　　C. missed　　　　D. being missed

◎【答案】A

✿【例题】The old woman looked _____ when she tried cooking by electricity.

A. frightening　　　　　　　　B. to frighten

C. frightened　　　　　　　　D. being frightening

◎【答案】C

✿【例题】There is a great deal of evidence _____ that music activities engage different parts of the brain.

A. indicate　　　B. indicating　　　C. to indicate　　　D. to be indicating

◎【答案】B

◀▌五、名词性从句▐▶

名词性从句在句子中起名词的作用。如果要表达的意思用一个名词不能表达清楚的时候，就要用一个句子来表达这个意思。这个句子就是起名词的作用，因此叫做名词性从句。根据这个句子在整个句子中充当的成分，名词性从句分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

✿【例题】—Is there any possibility _____ you could pick me up at the airport?

—No problem.

A. when　　　　B. that　　　　C. whether　　　　D. what

◎【答案】B

同位语从句在句子中充当某些名词的同位语。它经常与一些表示抽象意义的名词连用，例如：fact，news，hope，truth，idea，suggestion 等连用。常见的引导同位语从句的连词有 that 和 whether。

He was too young to know the truth that the earth goes round the sun.

他太小了，无法理解地球围着太阳转的真理。

His sister asked him the question whether the book was worth reading.

他妹妹问的问题是，这本书是否值得一读。

◀▐六、定语从句▌▶

定语从句和同位语从句的区别

定语从句是用来修饰名词,说明其性质和特征。引导定语从句的关系代词和关系副词是从句的一部分。

同位语从句用来说明名词的具体内容。引导同位语从句的 that 不是从句的一部分。

例如:

The suggestion <u>that we should go over the lesson again</u> is very good.(同位语从句)

The suggestion <u>that he raised</u> is very good.(定语从句)

❀【例题】I have reached a point in my life _____ I am supposed to make decisions of my own.

　　A. which　　　　　　B. where　　　　　　C. how　　　　　D. why

◎【答案】B

◀▐七、状语从句▌▶

①引导表示时间的状语从句的连词有:

when, as, while, as soon as, no sooner … than …, hardly … when…, scarcely … when…, since, before, after, till(until)

②引导表示地点的状语从句的连词有:

where, wherever

③引导表示原因的状语从句的连词有:

because, since, as, now that

④引导表示条件的状语从句的连词有:

if, unless(if … not)

⑤引导表示目的或者结果的状语从句的连词有:

so that, so … that, in order that, such … that

⑥引导表示让步的状语从句的连词有:

though, although, even if, even though, however, whatever, whoever, whichever

⑦引导表示比较的状语从句的连词有:

as … as, not so(as)… as, more … than …

❀【例题】We had to wait half an hour _____ we had already booked a table.

　　A. since　　　　　　B. although　　　　　C. until　　　　　D. before

◎【答案】B

❀【例题】"Pay special attention to the monitor when the weather is not good." said the captain, adding "you are to report and let us know _____ the signal appears again."

　　A. the moment　　　　B. because　　　　C. though　　　　D. while

◎【答案】A

有些名词或名词短语可以引导时间状语从句,表示"一……就",它们是:the moment, the minute, the instant,表示同样的意思也可以用短语:as soon as, no sooner … than …, hardly … when …, scarcely … when …。

八、词语辨析

词语辨析包括了形容词、副词、名词的辨析，还有介词短语辨析，日常交际用语辨析。更多的是动词及动词词组辨析。

形容词	08-26	08-12，09-15	07-31，08-33	5
副词	07-30	07-6，08-18，09-5，19		5
名词辨析		07-12，08-15，09-6	07-27，08-34，09-29	6
介词词语辨析	07-21，08-33，09-29	07-19，08-17，19	07-28，08-32，09-33	9
习语辨析	09-22	07-2，09-10，18	09-35	5
动词及动词词组		07-7，11，13，08-14，09-11，16	07-25，34，08-28，29，09-26，31	11

❋【例题】The teacher has a peculiar way of _____ her students' nervousness when they speak English.

　　A. breaking down　　　B. going over　　　C. taking off　　　D. giving away

◎【答案】A

❋【例题】The earthquake has destroyed most houses in the village. How are they going to _____ the winter?

　　A. get on　　　　　　B. get across　　　C. get over　　　D. get through

◎【答案】D

❋【例题】If we go on using energy so wastefully, _____ are that our oil wells will be dried up before new energy resources can be found to replace oil.

　　A. chances　　　　　B. difficulties　　　C. questions　　　D. problems

◎【答案】A

❋【例题】Did the research find any difference _____ what children have learned?

　　A. in terms of　　　B. in case of　　　C. in hopes of　　　D. in time of

◎【答案】A

考点突破

❋【例题】The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button."

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

◎【答案】B

❋【例题】_____ walk is expected to last all day, so bring _____ packed lunch.

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

◎【答案】C

❋【例题】Being a parent is not always easy, and being the parent of a child with special needs often carries with _____ extra stress.

A. it　　　　　　B. them　　　　　　C. one　　　　　　D. him

◎【答案】A

✿【例题】Of all the plays performed recently, _____ is more impressive than "Tea House" by Lao She.

A. few　　　　　　B. nothing　　　　　　C. no one　　　　　　D. none

◎【答案】D

✿【例题】— How is Mary?

— Not too good, I'm afraid. She has tried many kinds of medicine, but _____ has any effect on her disease.

A. Nothing　　　　　B. few　　　　　　C. none　　　　　　D. no one

◎【答案】C

✿【例题】Helen _____ her keys in the office so she had to wait until her husband _____ home.

A. has left; comes　　　　　　　　B. left; had come

C. had left; came　　　　　　　　D. had left; would come

◎【答案】C

✿【例题】She turned her head and looked at him _____ away.

A. to walk　　　　B. walk　　　　C. being walked　　D. walked

◎【答案】B

✿【例题】_____, a letter was found lying on the floor.

A. Opening the door　　　　　　　B. Having opened the door

C. When he opened the door　　　　D. Opened the door

◎【答案】C

如果分词跟主语是主动关系，则用现在分词；如果是被动关系，则用过去分词；如果逻辑上没有主被动的关系，则要用从句表达。

✿【例题】Word came _____ I was wanted at the office.

A. that　　　　B. which　　　　C. when　　　　D. what

◎【答案】A

✿【例题】He's got himself into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose control over the plane.

A. where　　　　B. which　　　　C. while　　　　D. why

◎【答案】A

✿【例题】Whenever I met her, _____ was fairly often, she greeted me with a sweet smile.

A. who　　　　B. which　　　　C. when　　　　D. that

◎【答案】B

本题考查连词的用法，非限制性定语从句，指代前面一个句子，故用which。

✿【例题】The little girl who got lost decided to remain _____ she was and wait for her mother.

A. where   B. what   C. how   D. who

◎【答案】A

◇【解析】本题考查连词，remain 是系动词，后加表语从句，由句意可知，从句缺地点状语，所以选 A。

�【例题】—— Do you have enough to _____ all your daily expenses?

　　　　—— Oh yes, enough and to spare.

A. cover   B. spend   C. fill   D. offer
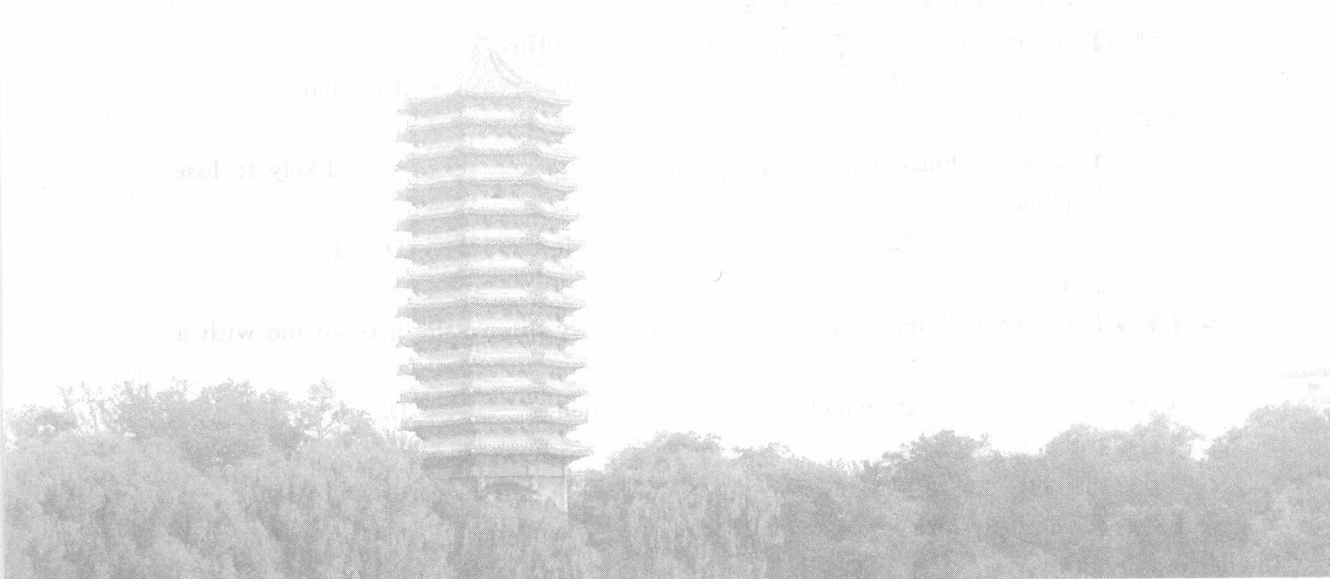
◎【答案】A

◇【解析】本题考查词义的区别，cover 意为（钱）足够的。

✦【例题】So sudden _____ that the enemy had no time to escape.

A. did the attack   B. the attack did

C. was the attack   D. the attack was

◎【答案】C

◇【解析】本题考查倒装，在 so ... that ...，such ... that ... 的句子结构中，若 so 、such 和与其所修饰的词置于句首，实行部分倒装，sudden 又是形容词，作表语，所以选 C。

高频考点练习——单项选择

1. The doctor told the patient that only a successful operation could _____.
   A. go him through
   B. bring him through
   C. take him through
   D. see him through

2. Seeing a storm gathering, the shepherd quickly _____ the sheep and hurried them back to the pen.
   A. drove away
   B. put aside
   C. rounded up
   D. rounded on

3. The illness can result in total blindness if _____ untreated.
   A. left
   B. being left
   C. it were left
   D. leaving

4. The output of the gold mine is now four times _____ it was before liberation.
   A. that
   B. what
   C. which
   D. than

5. _____ their children are grown, Mr. & Mrs. Grayson live by themselves.
   A. Now that
   B. But that
   C. For that
   D. As for

6. I am almost finished. I just need _____ six minutes.
   A. another
   B other
   C. the other
   D. the others

7. The low birth rate is in part _____ the wide spread of family planning programs.
   A. because
   B. for
   C. as
   D. due to

8. As the terminal examination is round the corner, some students _____ far into the night going over their lessons.
   A. work up
   B. sit over
   C. stay up
   D. stay over

9. It is said that books on _____ popular science are in _____ short supply.
   A. the; a
   B. 不填; 不填
   C. 不填; the
   D. the; the

10. No regular advertiser dare produce anything that fails to stick to the _____ of his advertisement.
    A. standard
    B. level
    C. text
    D. promise

11. — I was sent to this hospital last night.
    — You have been within an inch of life, and _____ it.
    A. haven't
    B. didn't know
    C. don't know
    D. hadn't known

12. The TV sets made by our factory sell best, but 10 year ago no one could have guessed the place in the market that they _____.
    A. were having
    B. were to have
    C. had had
    D. had

13. _____ over the undecided voters, they are working twice as hard.
    A. Having won
    B. Won
    C. Winning
    D. To win

14. As it turned out to be a problem of no importance, we _____ so much time looking into it.
    king into it.

A. needn't spend   B. didn't have to spend

C. oughtn't to spend   D. needn't have spent

15. _____ human beings live in great numbers, the waters are very likely to be polluted.

A. That   B. Where   C. Once   D. As

16. — What about having a rest?

— _____.

A. Good idea   B. Help yourself

C. Go ahead, please   D. Me, too

17. Mary doesn't think she'll need an umbrella but she'll bring one just _____.

A. at last   B. in case   C. once again   D. in time

18. _____ to take this economic course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.

A. Brave enough students   B. Enough brave students

C. Students brave enough   D. Students enough brave

19. — Waiter!

— _____?

— The fruit was too sour to eat.

A. Yes, sir   B. What   C. All right   D. Pardon

20. — You've left the light on.

— Oh, so I have. _____ and turn it off.

A. I'll go   B. I've gone   C. I go   D. I'm going

21. Jim is a naughty boy and likes joking with his friends. He always makes a phone call to them at midnight, but he hangs up _____ they can answer the phone.

A. as   B. since   C. until   D. before

22. — Are you coming to have a picnic?

— I'm not sure. I _____ go to see a film.

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

23. If you want to change for a season ticket you'll have to pay _____ ¥30.

A. another   B. other   C. more   D. each

24. Tom was always visiting his family without invitation, _____, of course, made them unhappy.

A. who   B. which   C. this   D. what

25. _____ salary up by 25%, the doctors and nurses in this hospital are very happy.

A. As   B. For   C. With   D. Through

26. She had worked with patients before, so she knew what _____ in her new job.

A. expected   B. to expect   C. to be expecting   D. expects

27. — How are you today?

— Oh, I _____ as ill as I do now for a very long time.