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特级教师解读

高考命题走势

英语

本册主编：赵林轩

- 例题典型
- 导向准确
- 点拨精到
- 练习实用

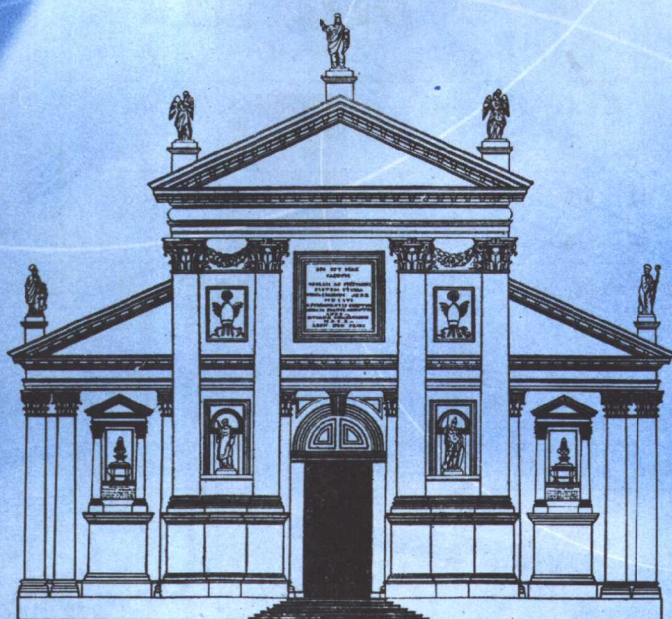
中国少年儿童出版社

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英 语

本册主编 赵林轩
副主编 黄锡荣 朱志刚
编写者 文德舫 李红春 刘东辉
朱志刚 邹文平 罗应平
赵宝琦 赵林轩 赵勇成



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出版人:

作者: 赵林轩	封面设计: 杨 群
责任编辑: 尚万春 黄晓云	责任印务: 栾永生
社 址: 北京东四十二条 21 号	邮政编码: 100708
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前言

普通高等学校招生全国统一性考试是一种常模参照性的选拔考试,其目的是为普通高等学校择优录取新生提供依据,同时又是引领中学素质教育的指挥棒。2002年全国高考进入了《3+X》改革的新阶段,改革“稳中有改”、“与时俱进”,逐步呈现了以能力考核为主导,以基础性、应用性、综合性、多元性为特点的新高考格局。

普通高中的教师、学生如何领悟新高考的特点,在复习迎考的最后冲刺阶段又如何运用正确的策略和方法,达到低耗高效,这将是把握机遇走向成功的关键。为此,我们组织全国对高考命题有突出研究的专家和名牌重点中学中长期担任高三教学的知名教师,按高考改革的新思路、课程改革的新理念、复习迎考的新战略的要求,编写了这套《特级教师解读高考命题走势》丛书,奉献给奋发迎战高考的莘莘学子。

本丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理与综合、化学与综合、政治与综合、历史与综合、地理与综合、理科综合、文科综合、文理大综合等12分册,各分册复习内容又包括“知识结构(提要)、命题趋势走向、名师点拨解疑、基础练习、强化训练,以及高考模拟测试(包括参考答案和评分标准)等部分。丛书有以下特点:

1. 依据考试说明,紧扣一个“纲”

紧扣《考试说明》,根据教育部最新颁发的各学科《全日制普通高级中学教学大纲》(2002年修订版),准确把握复习的要求和重点。

2. 知能覆盖面广,突出主干和难点

丛书内容涵盖了《考试说明》中的全部内容,着重对主干知识和能力迁移作了精要阐释,并点明考点和能力训练的关键点,以及相应的解题策略和技巧。

3. 题目新颖灵活,强调一个“精”

编者在命题设计中,根据多年追踪的高考命题走向,强调了一个“精”字,即精选精析,所选题目均是高考实践中证明有针对性和实效性的题,具有新颖、灵活的特点:情景新颖、设问新颖;解题往往需要知识重组,能力迁移,体现了能力立意的要求。

4. 综合科目复习,体现融合和创新

综合能力测试的实质,在于促进学生融会贯通、综合运用所学知识,在“自主、合作、探索”的多元化学习方式中培养创新意识和实践能力。编者根据中学分科教学的实际,深入研究学科间的知识、能力和方法的结合点,形成相应的“综合板块”——考点,系统地构建了理科综合和文科综合复习的内容、策略和方法的整体框架。

5. 分层递进强化训练,实用性强

丛书按高考冲刺的复习要求,由易到难,由简到繁,一专题一个小结,一讲一个强化训练。高考模拟测试按“实、活、快”的实战要求编制。总之《特级教师解读高考命题走势》是一套高考决胜阶段实用高效的丛书。

英语分册在编写过程中,得到了西南财经大学语言文化学院英语专业教研室主任李天行副教授、成都第十八中学负责教学管理和长期从事英语教学的张黎副校长等大力支持,他们对本书的编写提出了宝贵的意见。在此,向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

《特级教师解读高考命题走势》丛书

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储瑞年:北京师范大学实验中学著名数学特级教师,全国中小学教材审定委员会中学数学审查委员,高考命题研究专家。

严宣申:北京大学化学系教授,曾参加全国高考化学命题。

李敬德:北京师范大学哲学系教授,多次参加全国高考政治命题。

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第一部分 基础知识运用

第一节 单项填空

概述

高考英语“单项填空”题,旨在检测考生对英语基础知识的理解、掌握和运用情况。尽管这部分内容只占整个考题的10%,但却是历届高考必考内容,题目不仅包括各类词的运用,而且涉及到句法和惯用法。测试重点放在同、近义词(组)的区别;动词的时态、语态和语气;非谓语动词的运用;词的搭配及惯用法,情景交际等诸方面。值得注意的是“单项填空”有命题越来越灵活、语境越来越增强的趋势,且特别强调语言的实用性,进而由知识的考查变为能力的考查。这正是高考命题对中学英语教学的正确导向。考生只有明确高考命题导向,才能在学习和复习中不走入误区,从而考出最佳水平。

考点1 名词

命题趋势走向

名词主要考查可数名词复数构成的规则及不规则变化;可数名词和不可数名词的判断与用法对比;名词的所有格,包括's或s'所有格,of……所有格和双重所有格以及用's表示无生命东西的名词所有格;名词作定语及名词构成的习语及惯用法等。

名师点拨解疑

【例题1】 Tables are made of _____.

- A. wood B. woods
C. wooden D. some woods

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为A。本题考查名词的类别。wood用作“木材”“木头”时是不可数名词,只用单数形式。表示“树林”“林地”时,wood是可数名词。如:ride through the wood(s) 骑马穿过树林。全句意为“桌子是木制的”。即tables(桌子—成品)用wood(木头—材料)制成。“be made of”这一结构中,of后通常接wood, iron, stone, cotton, silk, metal, cloth等这类物质名词。

【例题2】 He dropped the _____ and broke it.

- A. cup of coffee
B. coffee's cup
C. cup for coffee

D. coffee cup

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为D。本题考查名词作定语的运用。题干中,it为关键词,它作broke的宾语,代表盛咖啡的“容器”——咖啡杯。全句意为“他把咖啡杯掉下去打破了。”而A项the cup of coffee(那杯咖啡)指杯中之“物”,B,C两项均属表达错误,只有D项the coffee cup(咖啡杯)为名词直接作前置定语,才合题意。

【例题3】 “Where is your brother?” “At _____.”

- A. Mr Green's B. Greens
C. the Mr Green's D. the Greens

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为A。本题考查对句意理解和名词所有格的运用。根据上文问“处所”,回答则应为“在格林先生的家里。”At Mr Green's是At Mr Green's house的省略式,正合题意。Green为专有名词,不可为Greens,其前也不用冠词,故B,C两项错误;D项the Greens指“布朗一家”或“布朗夫妇”,不合题意。

【例题4】 He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.

- A. wealth; work B. wealths; works
C. wealths; work D. wealth; works

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为D。本题考查可数名词和不可数名词的用法。wealth是不可数名词,没有复数形式,故B,D两项错误。work作“著作”“作品”解,通常用其复数形式works。全句意为“他通过印刷著名作家的作品而获得巨大财富”。

【例题5】 I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.

- A. wait B. time
C. patience D. rest

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为C。本题考查对句意的理解和名词的用法。第一句意为“我将尽可能快地调查此事。”第

二句 just 用在祈使句的开头,表示“请”即“请稍安勿躁”。B、D 两项明显与句意不符。A 项中 wait 作名词用时通常不能和 a little 搭配。只有 C 项语法正确且符合逻辑。

【例题 6】 If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.

- A. message B. letter
C. sentence D. notice

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 A。本题考查对句意的理解和动词与名词的习惯搭配。条件状语从句意为“如果偶然有人来看我,”主句意为“请他们留下口信”才符合逻辑。leave a message 准确地表达了这一意思。

【例题 7】 These football players had no strict _____ until they joined our club.

- A. practice B. education
C. exercise D. training

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 D。本题考查名词的含义。这是“not (no)...until...”(不到……不……,直到……才……)的句型。全句意为“直到加入我们的俱乐部,这些足球队员才有严格训练。”strict training (严格训练)比 A、B、C 三项更符合足球运动员需要严格训练的实际。

【例题 8】 You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.

- A. price B. cost
C. value D. usefulness

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题考查名词的意义。从逻辑上分析,一张地图对外出旅游大有益处(价值)。value 为抽象名词,常用在“be of great + 抽象名词”的结构中。全句意为“你会发现这张地图对你在伦敦旅游很有好处(价值)”。若将 usefulness 改成 use(名词),D 项也可为本题答案。

【例题 9】 The new law will come into _____ on the day it is passed.

- A. effect B. use
C. service D. existence

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 A。本题考查动词与名词的固定搭配。从结构上看,题干中 into 为介词,A、B、C、D 四个选项均为名词,可作其宾语,但 B、C、D 三项填入此空白中,句意不通。全句意为:新的法律条文,从通过之日起生效。只有“come into effect”才有“生效”之意。

【例题 10】 Miss Green and Miss Brown are my friends. They are both famous _____.

- A. woman doctor
B. women doctors
C. girl doctor
D. girls doctors

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 B。本题考查某些名词作名词复数的定语的用法。题干主语为复数,故排除 A、C 两项;

girl 作定语,无论被修饰的名词是单数还是复数,其词形不变,故排除 D。名词 man, woman 作定语修饰名词复数时,其自身也用复数形式。

基础知识练习(A 组)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- The President spoke on radio to the _____.
A. country B. nationality
C. state D. land
- John Henry Brown is usually called _____.
A. Mr John or Mr Henry
B. John Brown or Mr Brown
C. Henry Brown or Brown Henry
D. Brown or Henry John
- His _____ had almost given out when we found him.
A. force B. power
C. strength D. pressure
- The apples may soon rot under the present _____.
A. conditions B. condition
C. situation D. position
- The manager promised his secretary _____ in salary.
A. an addition B. an increase
C. an advance D. a growth
- Banks make _____ to factories.
A. advances B. advance
C. much advance D. little advance
- He was full of _____ for her _____.
A. pride; brave
B. surprise; braver
C. energy; bravely
D. admiration; bravery
- They will come home before _____.
A. dark B. darkness
C. the darks D. darknesses
- The two problems are quite different in _____.
Black Jesters is one of _____ in a play I am now writing.
A. characters; characters
B. character; the characters
C. a character; a character
D. the character; the character
- They want someone with _____ for his job. I had _____ the other day.
A. experiences; strange experiences
B. the experiences; strange experience
C. an experience; a strange experience

- D. experience; a strange experience
11. I will come with _____. It is _____ to be with you this evening.
- A. pleasure; a great pleasure
B. a pleasure; great pleasure
C. a pleasure; a great pleasure
D. pleasures; great pleasure
12. This book is full of _____. I have some _____ in understanding it.
- A. difficulties; difficulty
B. difficulties; difficulties
C. difficulty; difficulty
D. difficulty; difficulties
13. Could I have _____ with you? I just got _____ that he is not coming this evening.
- A. word; a word B. a word; word
C. word; word D. word; words
14. _____ great progress Jim has made in such a short time!
- A. How B. How a
C. What D. What a
15. The bridge is made of _____. The boy threw _____ at the dog.
- A. a stone; a stone
B. a stone; stone
C. stones; stones
D. stone; a stone

高考常考题强化训练(B组)

(I)

从A,B,C,D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. They are my _____.
- A. fellow - worker B. fellow - workers
C. fellows - workers D. fellows - worker
2. Her mother bought two _____.
- A. dozens eggs B. dozen egg
C. dozens egg D. dozen eggs
3. Could you tell me the way to the _____ factory?
- A. shoes B. shoe's
C. shoes' D. shoe
4. There are five students in our group. Two of us are _____ and the rest are _____.
- A. Chinese; Russian
B. Chineses; Russian
C. Chinese; Russians
D. Chineses; Russians

5. The thief was caught by two _____.
- A. police B. policewomans
C. policemen D. polices
6. Some _____ visited our school last week.
- A. German B. Germans
C. Germens D. Germen
7. What _____ it is!
- A. a good advice
B. a good piece of advice
C. an advice
D. good piece of advice
8. I saw some _____ chatting with each other.
- A. girl students B. girls students
C. girl student D. girls student
9. We have to put off the _____ meet because of the rain.
- A. sports B. sport
C. sport's D. sports'
10. It's not far from here. It's only a _____ walk.
- A. five - minute B. five - minutes
C. five - minutes' D. five - minute's
11. I don't like letters written _____.
- A. in a pencil B. in pencil
C. with pencil D. in pencils
12. Excuse me. Where is the _____ room?
- A. ladys' B. ladies' C. ladies D. lady
13. I wonder where his _____ house is.
- A. mother - in - law's B. mother's - in - law
C. mother's - in - law's D. mother - in - law
14. Have you read _____ "Capital"?
- A. Marx's work B. Marx works
C. Marx's works D. Marx work
15. Yesterday I went over to _____, but she was at her _____.
- A. Mary's; uncle B. Mary's; uncle's
C. Mary; uncle D. Mary; uncle's

(II)

1. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.
- A. fact B. reality
C. practice D. deed
2. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.
- A. way B. choice
C. possibility D. selection
3. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.
- A. touch B. relation
C. connection D. friendship

4. There is _____ at the foot of the hill.
A. a dangerous crossroad
B. dangerous crossroad
C. dangerous crossroads
D. a dangerous crossroads
5. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party.
A. Few of B. Few
C. The fewer D. A few
6. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.
A. energy B. source C. power D. material
7. —Who did you spend last weekend with?
—_____.
A. Palmer's B. The Palmers'
C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's
8. We all know that _____ speak louder than words.
A. movements B. performances
C. operations D. actions
9. My parents always let me have my own _____ of living.
A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion
10. Mr and Mrs Smith are so excited today, for they bought _____ yesterday.
A. many furnitures
B. so many furniture
C. quite a few furniture
D. a lot of furniture
11. _____ have traveled in space - ships already.
A. Women astronauts B. Women astronaut
C. Woman astronauts D. Woman astronaut
12. If you are frightened, tell one of _____.
A. the grown - up B. the grown - ups
C. the up - grows D. the up - grown
13. The lady over there is _____.
A. Jane and Mary mother
B. Jane and Mary's mother
C. Jane's and Mary's mother
D. Jane's and Mary mother
14. They are _____ of different presses. Now they are having a meeting in one of the _____ offices.
A. editor - in - chiefs; editor - in - chief's
B. editors - in - chief; editor's - in - chief
C. editors - in chief; editors - in - chief's
D. editors - in - chief; editor - in - chief's
15. _____ is the only animal that can speak.
A. Man B. Woman C. The man D. Men

考点2 冠词

命题趋势走向

这部分主要考查不定冠词 a(an) 表示泛指, 定冠词 the 表示特指的基本用法以及不定冠词 a(an) 在可数名词单数前、某人某物前、在时间、数量、长度、价格等名词前、在抽象物质名词前、在序数词前、在某些固定词组中的用法等; 定冠词 the 在某(些)人或某(些)物前、在世界上独一无二的事物前、在序数词、形容词最高级前、第二次提到的人或物前、在普通名词构成的专有名词前、在姓氏复数名词前、在某些形容词或分词前、在地理名词前、在乐器名词前、在某些固定词组中的用法以及若干不用冠词的场合等都属高考考试之列。

名师点拨解疑

【例题1】 Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题为 2002 年高考题, 旨在考查冠词的用法。根据题意, 空白处应分别填入 an, an, 表示泛指一种情况。

【例题2】 John is _____ university student.

- A. some B. any C. a D. an

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题考查不定冠词 a 的用法。university[ju: ni' v ə: sɪti] 拼写以元音字母开头, 但读音以辅音[j]开头, 故前面要用 a。

【例题3】 We have _____ at 12: 00 every day.

- A. a lunch B. some lunch
C. the lunch D. lunch

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 D。本题考查不用冠词的场合。breakfast, lunch, supper 等餐名表示泛指, 其前通常不用冠词。

【例题4】 He likes to have _____ quick breakfast.

- A. a B. 不填 C. some D. any

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 A。在餐名前通常不用冠词。但由于受定语 quick 的影响, 其前用不定冠词, 表示“某种”的含义。此时的不定冠词通常有“a kind of”之意。

【例题5】 She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry

but she has already made some important discoveries.

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题考查对句意的理解和不用冠词的场合。表示“一名新生”要用不定冠词；chemistry (化学) 学科名，前面不加任何冠词。

【例题 6】 Wouldn't it be _____ wonderful world if all nations lived in _____ peace with one another?

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 A。本题考查对句意的理解和不用冠词的场合。在不具有特指意义或不构成 in the world 这样的词组，而且 world 前有形容词修饰时，常表示比喻，该词前常加不定冠词。peace (和平) 属抽象名词，前不加任何冠词。

【例题 7】 My father told me he was soon going to visit _____.

- A. the United State B. the Untied States
C. United States D. United State

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 B。本题主要考查定冠词 the 在含有普通名词构成的专有名词中的用法。一些以联邦或联盟形式出现的国家名，前面常用 the, the United States (of America) 是美国的国名。

【例题 8】 Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 A。本题考查抽象名词具体化及不用冠词的场合。在一般情况下 knowledge 作不可数名词用，表示抽象概念的“知识”，有时也可以用来表示比较具体的东西。此处的 knowledge 的含义就用来表示“一种了解”，与后面的名词 a must (must 在此处表示“一件必须做的事”) 相呼应。句中第二个空不需填任何冠词，仍表示泛指不可数名词，即不用冠词。

【例题 9】

—Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.

—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 D。本题考查不定冠词的基本用法。a 通常用在可数名词的前面，表示一类东西中的一个。定冠词 the 则用在可数名词前面表示特指。本题问的是：区别于其他东西的“一枝钢笔”，而回答的是：区别于其他颜色的“一枝黑色的钢笔”。因此本题的正确答案就是 D。

【例题 10】 The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 B。本题考查冠词的基本用法。第一个空格处填 the 表示一类事物。第二个空格处不填冠词是因为物质名词前不需冠词。

基础知识练习(A组)

从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. —I'm afraid I dare not speak in _____ public.

—Just have _____ try.

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

2. _____ China is no longer _____ China of the past.

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

3. Mr John _____ chairman of the health club, was also a poet.

- A. a B. 不填
C. an D. the

4. —What did you think of the city?

—I didn't care for it at _____ first, but after _____ time I got to like it.

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

5. Kunming is _____ place where the weather is not too hot in _____ summer.

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

6. I'd like to have _____ word with you. Can you do me _____ favour?

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

7. _____ Einsteins did manage to send _____ Einstein to a technical school.

- A. 不填; a B. An; an
C. The; 不填 D. 不填; 不填

8. I remember Jack lives in _____ North, so we shouldn't walking _____ west.

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

9. Smith came back on _____ and left on _____.

- A. Wednesday, Saturday
B. the Wednesday, a Saturday
C. the Wednesday, the Saturday
D. Wednesday, a Saturday

10. I didn't like to have my meals with _____ when I lived in America.
A. the knife and the fork
B. knife and forks
C. the knife and fork
D. knife and the fork
11. _____ is a most widely used language.
A. The English
B. The English language
C. An English
D. English language
12. —How did you pay the workers?
— As a rule, they were paid _____.
A. by a day B. by day
C. by the day D. by days
13. —Did Miss Wang enjoy her trip on the ocean liner?
—No, she stayed in her cabin while the ship was _____.
A. over the sea B. in the sea
C. to sea D. at sea
14. He had _____ to show the way to the station.
A. kindness B. a kindness
C. a kind D. the kindness
15. Go and have _____ before we set out.
A. some sleeps B. the sleep
C. sleep D. a good sleep

高考常考题强化训练(B组)

(I)

从A,B,C,D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. _____ happy life we are living now!
A. What B. How C. What a D. How a
2. Things of _____ kind come together; people of _____ kind fall into _____ same group.
A. the; the; the B. a; a; the
C. the; the; a D. a; a; the
3. —These shirts suit you.
— Would you please show me _____?
A. the white one B. white one
C. one the white D. white ones'
4. The workers in that factory are paid _____.
A. by an hour B. by the hour
C. by hours D. by hour
5. My younger sister is now on _____ diet. She is trying to lose _____ weight.
A. 不填;不填 B. a; 不填

- C. the; an D. the; the
6. I want _____ secretary with _____ little knowledge of English and _____ experience of office routine.
A. a; a; the B. the; a; an
C. a; a; 不填 D. the; the; 不填
7. _____ Mr Wang called while you were out. He seemed to be in _____ very bad temper.
A. A; a B. The; a
C. 不填;不填 D. The; the
8. Abraham Lincoln, _____ son of _____ poor family, was born in Kentucky, USA, on February 12th, 1809.
A. the; the B. a; the
C. a; a D. the; a
9. _____ Suez Canal brought _____ east and _____ west closer.
A. The; the; the
B. 不填;不填;不填
C. The; 不填;不填
D. 不填;the; the
10. The house the fellow is painting belongs to _____.
A. the Turners' B. the Turner's
C. the Turners D. Turners
11. My son is very interested in _____ Chinese literature but he is not good at _____ Chinese language.
A. The; 不填 B. 不填;the
C. the; the D. 不填;不填
12. She took her little girl by _____ and crossed the road.
A. the hand B. her hand
C. a hand D. hands
13. This is the third time I have failed, but I'd like to try _____.
A. the fourth time
B. the fourth times
C. a fourth time
D. four times
14. Just look at _____ snow! It seems to be just _____ right kind of _____ snow for _____ skiing.
A. the; the; 不填;不填
B. 不填;the; the; 不填
C. the; a; the; 不填
D. 不填;a; the; the
15. Robin Hood is _____ legendary hero that _____ children learn about from _____ story books.
A. the; 不填;不填
B. a; the; the
C. a; 不填;不填

D. the; 不填; the

(II)

1. We have just been on _____ holiday to _____ Lake District. At _____ first we thought of _____ camping, but then we decided to stay in hotels instead.

A. 不填; the; 不填; the

B. 不填; the; the; the

C. the; 不填; 不填; the

D. the; the; 不填; the

2. This is _____ man whose picture we saw _____ other day in a newspaper.

A. the; the

B. a; a

C. the; a

D. a; the

3. In _____ opinion of _____ Captain Brown _____ shortest way to the Philippines would be through _____ Panama Canal.

A. the; the; the; 不填

B. an; 不填; the; 不填

C. the; 不填; the; the

D. an; the; the; 不填

4. He has _____ great interest in _____ history, especially _____ history of _____ Tang Dynasty.

A. a; 不填; the; the

B. 不填; the; the; the

C. a; the; the; 不填

D. 不填; the; the; 不填

5. —Have you had _____ lunch?

—Yes, I had _____ wonderful dinner at my aunt's.

A. 不填; 不填

B. 不填; a

C. a; a

D. the; the

6. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln became _____ president of the United States. Then he worked even harder for _____ freedom of the slaves.

A. the; the

B. a; the

C. 不填; the

D. the; 不填

7. Suddenly _____ fire broke out in the workshop, but some of the workers managed to put out _____ fire.

A. a; the

B. 不填; the

C. the; the

D. 不填; 不填

8. _____ gust of _____ wind blew _____ door open.

A. The; the; the

B. A; the; the

C. The; a; a

D. A; 不填; the

9. The poor girl worked _____ whole day in _____ snow.

A. 不填; the

B. a; 不填

C. a; the

D. the; 不填

10. Thomas French was one of _____ greatest explorers in _____ history. He traveled to South Africa, _____ Greenland and many other parts of _____ world.

A. the; the; 不填; the

B. the; 不填; 不填; the

C. a; the; 不填; 不填

D. a; 不填; a; the

11. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public.

A. the; the

B. 不填; 不填

C. the; 不填

D. 不填; the

12. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.

A. the; 不填

B. the; the

C. 不填; the

D. 不填; 不填

13. Oh, John. _____ you gave us!

A. How a pleasant surprise

B. How pleasant surprise

C. What a pleasant surprise

D. What pleasant surprise

14. Beyond _____ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but _____ space.

A. the; 不填

B. 不填; the

C. 不填; 不填

D. the; the

15. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876.

A. 不填

B. a

C. the

D. one

考点 3 代 词

命题趋势走向

这部分主要考查考生对人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、连接代词、关系代词的掌握、理解及运用情况。其中,人称代词、物主代词(尤其是名词性物主代词)、反身代词、不定代词如(both, neither, all, none, some, any, each, every, much, many, little, few, other, another, something, anybody, everyone ...)等的含义及用法是考查的重点。

名师点拨解疑

【例题 1】 Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 B。本题为 2002 年高考题,旨在考查 one, it, what, that 的含义及用法的区别。从结构上看, moment 后有逗号,空白处填 it 和 what 其结构都是错误的。此处应填 B 项 one。one 后的成分视为 one 的定语,而 one 作 moment 的同位语。

【例题 2】 There is still _____ water in the bottle. You may drink it.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 D。本题考查对不定代词 few, a few, little, a little 的含义及用法。water(水)是不可数名词, little 和 a little 都可以作它的定语。第一句中的副词 still(仍旧、还)和第二句 You may drink it 提示,第一句的意思是肯定的,“瓶子里还有一些水,”应选用 a little。

【例题 3】 This dictionary doesn't belong to _____.

A. my B. mine C. me D. my own

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题考查人称代词的用法。belong(属于)是不及物动词,后接 to sb, 介词 to 后的 sb 作宾语。人称代词作宾语时要用宾格, I 的宾格是 me。在特定的上下文中,名词性物主代词也可作宾语,常用在及物动词后面,相当于“形容词性物主代词 + 前面已出现的某个名词”。如: You may use my pen. I'll use hers (her pen). (你可以用我的钢笔,我用她的好了。)

【例题 4】 There is a photo on the wall. _____ the photo of Lei Feng.

A. It B. Its C. It's D. He

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题考查人称代词 it 的用法。it, its, it's 形式上很相似,但词性、词意却完全不同。it 是人称代词,可指物,也可指人; its 是物主代词,是 it 的所有格,意思是“它的”; 而 it's = it is 或 it has。本题中第二句的意思是“这是一张雷锋的照片”,答案只能是 It's (= It is)。

【例题 5】 Of the three foreign guests, one is from London, _____ two are from New York.

A. other B. the other C. some D. any

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 B。本题考查不定代词的意义和用法。some, any 都可表示“一些”, some 多用于肯定句, any 多用于疑问、否定句或条件从句。other 意为“其他的”, the other 用作形容词时意为“其余所有的”, 用作名词时意为“两者中的一者。”三个外国来宾中, 一个来自纽约。“其他(俩人)”含有“其余所有的”的意思。

【例题 6】 He has one blue pen and two red _____.

A. one B. once C. one's D. ones

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 D。本题考查不定代词 one 的用法。one 有时可作代词用, 代替前面刚提到的物或人, 以避免重复这一名词, 它的复数形式是 ones..., 本题中 and two red ones = ... and two red pens.

【例题 7】 “Which of these bananas do you want, this one or that one?” “I want _____ them for they aren't ripe yet.”

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题考查对句意的理解和不定代词的搭配。根据 they aren't ripe yet(它们尚不成熟)提示得知第二句意为“两根香蕉我一根也不想要”, 这一否定含义。either 和 neither 后常跟 of 短语, 但意思相反。either of... 意为“……两者中任何一个,” 而 neither of... 的意思是“……两者中哪个也不”。显然, 后者符合题意。none of 意为“三或三以上中一个也没有”不合题意。

【例题 8】 “Can you leave your children at home alone?” “Yes, they can take care of _____ now.”

A. them B. their C. themselves D. they

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题考查反身代词的含义和用法。通过反射代词指代主语, 使施动者把动作形式上反射到施动者自己, 反身代词与它所指的名词或代词形成互指关系, 在人称、性、数上保持一致。指代主语 they 的反身代词是 themselves。

【例题 9】

— Shall I sit at this end of the boat or the other end?

— If you keep still, you can sit at _____ end.

A. neither B. each C. either D. any

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 C。本题考查不定代词 neither, each, either, any 的含义及用法。船只有前后两头。答

句中条件从句提示,主句意思是肯定的。each end (每一头) 的含义是“船的前后两头”,这与问句的意思不符。此外,一个人也不能同时坐船头的两头。either end 意为“两头中的任何一头”,即“前头或后头都行”,与问句意思相符。全句意为“我坐船的这头还是那头?”“只要你能保持平稳,你随便坐(两头中的)哪一头都行。”

【例题 10】 There are so many kinds of tape - recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy.

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

【点拨解疑】 此题答案为 B。本题考查句意理解和“wh - word + 不定式”作宾语的用法。题干中 so many kinds of tape - recorders 已明确提示所买东西的范围——录音机,只是下不了决心买哪一种,what 明显不合句意。此外,buy 是及物动词,how, where 不能作 buy 的宾语,故应排除。

基础知识练习(A 组)

从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- Mr Crosset patted the child on the head, saying "Let you and _____ be good friends."
A. I B. we C. myself D. me
- _____ a 15 minutes' walk to the post office from here.
A. The distance is B. It's
C. The place is D. You take
- The headmaster shook hands with _____ of us all.
A. each B. every C. everyone D. both
- In winter the temperature of Harbin is far below _____ of Shanghai.
A. it B. this C. that D. the one
- They will see _____ off.
A. I, you and Bill B. you, Bill and I
C. Bill, you and me D. you, Bill and me
- My mother loves my brother more than _____, which makes me a little unhappy.
A. I B. me C. myself D. mine
- Look! A man is coming up to us.
—I suppose _____ may be our headmaster.
A. he B. the one
C. it D. she
- The dictionary isn't mine, _____ else can it be?
A. who B. who's
C. whose D. which
- He is _____ of a musician.
A. anybody B. anyone
C. somebody D. something
- It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is

quite _____ to perform skillfully yourself.

A. another B. the other
C. other D. one

- Do you like these shirts?
—No, show me _____.
A. others B. different one
C. some others D. other one
- She used to call on her grandma _____ when she lived in the countryside.
A. an other day B. the other day
C. every other day D. some day
- My car is far better than _____.
A. yours or her B. his or her
C. your or his D. his or hers
- What happened last night?
—I don't think _____ happened.
A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. every thing
- Many of the students' parents visit the dorm on Sunday. The _____ who don't will visit their children any time.
A. one B. those
C. ones D. that

高考常考题强化训练(B 组)

(I)

从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- Would you like some wine?
—Yes. Just _____.
A. little B. very little
C. a little D. little bit
- _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.
A. What B. That
C. The fact D. The matter
- Is _____ here?
—No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave.
A. anybody B. somebody
C. everybody D. nobody
- Is your camera like Bill's and Ann's?
—No, but it's almost the same as _____.
A. her B. yours
C. them D. their
- The weather turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.
A. what B. which
C. that D. it

6. They were all very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest.
A. any B. some C. none D. neither
7. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
A. it B. those C. them D. one
8. —When shall we meet again?
—Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
A. one B. any C. another D. some
9. Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it _____.
A. themselves B. oneself C. itself D. himself
10. _____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have.
A. What; what B. What; that C. That; that D. That; what
11. All of the flowers now raised here have developed from those _____ in the forest.
A. once they grew B. they grew once C. that once grew D. once grew
12. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
13. Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read _____ stories by writers from _____ countries.
A. some; any B. other; some C. some; other D. other; other
14. It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever
15. Sarah hopes to become a friend of _____ shares her interests.
A. anyone B. whomever C. whoever D. no matter who
- A. either B. neither C. some D. any
3. Dr Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____.
A. where B. there C. which D. that
4. —Are the new rules working?
—Yes. _____ books are stolen.
A. Few B. More C. Some D. None
5. Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any C. that D. those
6. The director gave me a better offer than _____.
A. that of Dick's B. Dick's C. he gave Dick D. those of Dick
7. —Do you want tea or coffee?
—_____. I really don't mind.
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
8. If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay _____ \$15.
A. another B. other C. more D. each
9. —Why don't we take a little break?
—Didn't we just have _____?
A. it B. that C. one D. this
10. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters not where you come from or what you are.
A. one B. that C. what D. it
11. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____, of course, made the others unhappy.
A. who B. which C. this D. what
12. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, _____ was very reasonable.
A. which price B. the price of which C. its price D. the price of whose
13. John said he'd been working in the office for an hour, _____ was true.
A. he B. this C. which D. who
14. If this dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be?
A. what else B. who else C. which else's D. who else's
15. I read about it in some book or other, does it matter _____ it was?
A. where B. what C. how D. which

(II)

1. Some people would rather ride bicycles as bicycle riding has _____ of the troubles of taking buses.
A. nothing B. none C. some D. neither
2. —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?
—I'm afraid _____ day is possible because I'm quite busy.