

丛书主编 陈进前
本册主编 黄刚

龙门

高考专版

LONGMEN GAOKAO ZHUANBAN



第二轮 热点专题训练

- 特级教师倾力打造
- 综合脉络精心梳理
- 热点试题全新演练
- 解题能力快捷提高

英语



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前言

2004年起,高考将在全国实施“3+X”科目设置的基础上,根据普通高中课程改革和新教材的要求,更进一步呈现以“素质+能力”考核为主导,以基础性、综合性、应用性、多元性为特点的新高考命题趋向。在长期的一线教学实践和高考阅卷等活动中,我们深深感到,在复习备考的冲刺阶段,教师和学生手中有一套科学、实用的高考教学辅导书,对于提高高考成绩来说有非常关键的作用。

复习备考的冲刺阶段,最重要的是要做以下几件事:一是学科知识的系统化、综合化、为综合运用打下坚实的基础,这里要突出整理知识的“综合脉络”;二是通过对典型试题的解答、评析,促进解题方法的领会和综合能力的培养和提高;三是寻找经典试题、新材料试题恰到好处地进行训练,这里的关键是所选试题要新,要跟高考试题的变化趋势相吻合。《高考龙门专版(第二轮)》丛书就是紧贴高考冲刺阶段的这些实际情况而精心编写的一套好书。

本丛书包括《语文》、《数学》、《英语》、《物理》、《化学》、《生物》、《理综》、《历史》、《政治》、《地理》、《文综》等分册。每个分册都根据新的《考试说明》、新的《教学大纲》、新的普通高中教材的特点,分成以下三篇:

考点综合 把高考试题中出现密度较大的考点有机地组合成数十个小专题,以这些专题为基点构建知识的综合结构网络,进行专项点拨,并配上专题测试。本篇可以有效帮助考生理清学科知识的综合脉络。

高考能力突破 根据学生在高考试题解答中经常出现的解题失误情况,有针对性地确定若干小专题,选取一些思维量较大的能力训练题进行专项点拨、专题测试。本篇突出解题错误矫正,使考生在较短时间内达到提高解题的正确率和解题速度的目的。

热门题型设计 本篇突出试题的新颖性,突出高考试题变化趋势的预测性。分专题编制多套具有很强针对性的新试题,供考生在冲刺阶段进行训练。

本丛书还有以下特点:

一、一线特级教师、高级教师精心打造 参加本丛书编写的都是长年在重点中学从事高中教学、高考研究、高考阅卷工作的特级教师和高级教师。他们对高考试题变化的大趋势有极强的把握能力,对高考复习中学生身上的各种学习症状把脉最准,对各种渠道的新信息、新材料有很强的敏感性。编写过程中,各位作者都把多年的成功经验、研究心得融入本丛书之中,使本丛书在新一年高考复习中具有很强的指导作用。

二、新要求,新题材,新试题 2004年是全国各省市都采用新教材后的第一个年头,高考也会有新的变化。各分册编写过程中,我们完全根据2004年高考的新要求重新组合考点,用新的角度剖析“综合脉络”,编写过程中大量选用新的题材。“样题点击”和“专题测试”中的试题,除了选用部分经典试题以外,很大一部分是我们新编的或近期才在各种渠道中出现的新试题。

三、只讲实效 高考是一次残酷的竞争,是一次实实在在的较量,所以在备考复习阶段务求实效。如“高考能力突破”篇中,从考生解答高考题的常见问题入手,能帮助考生实实在在地提高高考解题能力;“热门题型设计”篇中所选试题针对性强,可以帮助考生积聚高考解题的实战经验。

本丛书的编写是一种新的尝试,为了进一步充实、完善,恳请广大读者和专家提出建议和意见。

丛书主编 陈进前

2003年11月

龙门

高考专版

第二轮热点专题训练

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第一篇 考点综合

专题1 冠词	(1)
专题2 名词、代词	(4)
专题3 介词	(10)
专题4 情态动词、虚拟语气	(13)
专题5 主谓一致	(18)
专题6 动词的时态和语态	(21)
专题7 非谓语动词	(26)
专题8 定语从句	(29)
专题9 名词性从句	(32)
专题10 状语从句	(36)
专题11 倒装	(40)
专题12 句子与句型结构	(42)
专题13 情景交际英语	(45)
专题14 新教材重点词组	(49)

第二篇 高考能力突破

专题1 单项选择	(53)
专题2 完形填空	(56)
专题3 阅读理解	(63)
专题4 短文改错	(74)
专题5 书面表达	(78)

第三篇 热门题型设计

专题1 单项选择	(84)
专题2 完形填空	(95)
专题3 阅读理解	(106)
专题4 短文改错	(132)
专题5 书面表达	(137)

参考答案



第一篇 考点综合



专题 1 冠 词

知能目标

1. 不定冠词、定冠词、零冠词的基本用法。
2. 冠词和部分抽象名词、物质名词连用时使之具体化的用法。
3. 冠词常见的习惯搭配用法。

综合脉络

一、不定冠词的基本用法

用 法	例 句
表示“一个”，相当于 one，但意思比 one 弱	She said she would be back in a week or two. She won't let you down. We saw nothing but a picture on the wall.
表示某一类人或事物(指类别,不作“一”解)	A computer is a machine that can do a lot of things for us.
文中第一次提到某人(物)时,起介绍作用	A delegation from Britain have taken off their overalls, put on their suits, and flown to places of interest.
表示“每一”的意思	It is running at the speed of 90 km an hour. He has a dinner with us once a month.
和某些抽象名词连用,使其具体化	You must have a knowledge of English if you want to live in the USA.
和物质名词连用,表示“一份”、“一种”等概念	I'd like to have a coffee and two beers.
和专有名词连用,使普通化	Tom, a Mr Li is waiting for you at the gate.

某些习惯用法

- all of a sudden 突然
 in a word 总而言之
 after a while 一会儿之后
 in a way 在某种程度上
 as a result(of) 由于...的结果
 lend a hand 帮助
 at a time 每次,一次
 make a living 谋生
 get in a word 插嘴
 once in a while 偶尔,间或
 have a word with 与...说几句话
 take a message for 替...捎个口信
 come to a stop 停止
 once upon a time 从前
 in a hurry 匆忙地
 take a bath/ rest 洗澡,休息

二、定冠词的基本用法

用 法	例 句
特指某(个)些人或物	Beijing is the capital of China. The flat, which they bought, is in the west.
重复上文提到的人或物	We went to an exhibition last Sunday. The exhibition displayed all the advanced techniques of the day.
和单数可数名词连用,表示一类人或物	The compass was invented in ancient China.
表示独一无二的事物	The earth goes around the sun and the moon goes around the earth.
用在形容词最高级、序数词前	It is one of the largest cities in the world. He was the first to come and the last to go.
用在某些形容词前,表示一类人	He is kind enough and always ready to help the homeless.
用在民族、党派、阶级前	The French are famous for their food.
用在姓氏的复数词之前,表示夫妇俩或一家人	The Whites are considering moving to the south of the country.
用于普通名词构成的专有名词前	The Great Wall is one of the seven wonders in the world.
用于方位名词前	Japan lies to the east of China.
用于江河、海洋、山脉、群岛、海峡等名词前	The Changjiang River is the longest river in China.
当乐器名词和 play 连用时	I like playing the guitar while my sister enjoys playing the piano.
用在 same 前	I have the same computer as you do.
用于某些习语中	at the same time, in the morning/afternoon/evening, on the other hand.

三、零冠词的基本用法

用 法	例 句
单个的专有名词、表示泛指、类指的物质名词、抽象名词前	Failure is the mother of success. China is no longer what it used to be.
三餐名词前	I usually have bread, eggs and milk for breakfast.
独有的职务名词作表语或宾语补足语时	George W. Bush wishes to be president for the next four years.
复数名词表示泛指或类指时	Books have already been prepared for every new student.



续表

用法	例句
球类、棋类运动名词前	Many boys like playing football in our school.
当名词前有指示代词、人称代词、所有格等限定修饰词时	Tom's father is an engineer in the company. This is my desk and that is yours.
在节假日、月份前	All the children were dressed in beautiful clothes on Children's Day.
在地理专有名词前	Beijing Airport, Hyde Park, Nanjing Road, Tian An Men Square
在称呼语前,表示家庭成员的名词前	"Thank you, Doctor," said Mrs Green. Tom asked, "Why is father out of work?"

某些习惯用法

- after school/class 放学后,课后
- at table 就餐
- as a matter of fact 事实上
- come to life 苏醒
- at noon/night 在中午,在晚上
- day and night 日日夜夜
- by train/car/plane/ship 乘火车,轿车,飞机,船
- day by day 一天天地
- by sea/land/air 坐船,走陆路,乘飞机
- face to face 面对面
- at present 目前
- from morning till night 从早到晚
- for example 例如
- go to hospital/church 看病,做礼拜
- in charge of 负责,管理
- on earth 在世上,究竟,到底
- in class 在课堂上
- out of breath 上气不接下气
- in trouble 在困境中
- pay attention to 注意

样题点击

[例 1] Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876. (MET91)

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

分析 答案是 C。句中的 telephone 并非指一部具体的电话,而表类别,若前面加不定冠词,强调的是整体中任何一个。这里用冠词强调整体和类属。

[例 2] Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (MET96)

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

分析 答案是 A。knowledge 是不可数名词,句中的 knowledge 不是泛指意义,而是具体化,表示“对……有某种程度的了解”,trade 是不可数名词,其前不需加冠词,译为“国际贸易”。

[例 3] Mr Smith, there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance.

(春季高考 2001)

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

分析 答案是 A。句中的 front door 该是他们所在的房子的 front door,属特指;而句中的 news 并非特指是什么消息,属泛指。

[例 4] Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food. (MET2000)

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

分析 答案是 B。句中前后两个 animals 均表示类别,即一种类别的动物与另一种类别的动物,复数名词表示类别时不加定冠词;kind 是可数名词,a different kind 表示“一种不同类型”。

[例 5] It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it. (上海 98)

- A. unusual B. such unusual
C. such an unusual D. so an unusual

分析 答案是 C。题干中“work of art”意为“艺术品”,work 是可数名词;且 so 修饰“形容词+单数可数名词”时,排列顺序为“so+形容词+a(n)+单数名词”。

[例 6] _____ terrible weather we're having these days! (MET92)

- A. How a B. What a C. How D. What

分析 答案是 D。此题为感叹句,就名词部分感叹要用感叹词 what,排除 A、C。weather 属于不可数名词,前面不能加 a(n),排除 B。

[例 7] I won't take the jacket. You see, _____ sleeve of it is short, and _____ color is not my favorite.

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

分析 答案是 C。前一项指“衣服的一个袖子”属泛指;后一项指“衣服的颜色”,属特指。

[例 8] The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used. (MET2001)

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

分析 答案是 B。sweater 是可数名词,加定冠词表示类别;wool 是物质名词,用零冠词表示类别。

[例 9] —It seems that everyone is talking about the newcomer.

—Yes, she has become _____ talk of _____ school.

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

分析 答案是 B。两项前用 the 分别表示特指,The talk of the school 表示“大家都在议论的人或物”。

[例 10] Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny. (春季高考 2000)

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

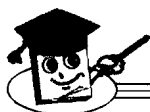
分析 答案是 D。表示方位的名词前加定冠词,for the most part(大部分地)为固定短语。

专题测试

1. She is always so kind as to help people in _____ trouble because she thinks it _____ pleasure.



- A. a; a B. /; a C. /; / D. a; the
2. There is _____ possibility that they are not able to pay _____ particular furniture in cash.
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. /; the
3. If you get _____ job, you'll have to make _____ business trips now and then.
A. a; / B. a; a C. the; the D. the; /
4. —Do you mean you have already read the book?
—I mean _____ book exactly like this.
A. a B. the C. / D. other
5. Everyone should try his best to work for _____ good of _____ society.
A. /; / B. /; a C. the; the D. the; /
6. I was at _____ dinner then. It was _____ delicious one.
A. a; the B. /; / C. /; a D. a; a
7. What _____ wonderful world it would be if all nations live in _____ peace with one another.
A. the; the B. a; the C. the; / D. a; /
8. Lesson Two is _____ most difficult lesson in Unit II, but it is not _____ most difficult one in Book II.
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. /; the
9. One-third of _____ area is covered with trees. About seventy percent of _____ trees have been planted in the last five years.
A. an; / B. the; / C. the; the D. /; the
10. Our league secretary and _____ monitor takes _____ lead in everything.
A. the; the B. /; the C. /; / D. /; a
11. My mother is fond of playing _____ violin while my father is interested in listening to _____ music.
A. /; the B. /; / C. the; / D. the; the
12. Which is _____ taller structure, the Eiffel Tower or the Washington Monument?
A. far B. / C. a D. the
13. _____ Einsteins did manage to send _____ Einstein to a technical school.
A. The; / B. /; / C. An; an D. The; an
14. These are considered _____ two of _____ Twain's best works.
A. /; the B. /; / C. the; the D. the; /
15. —What about _____ book, Tom?
—Oh, it is too difficult _____ book for me.
A. the; a B. the; the C. a; a D. a; the
16. In this area, _____ main material of building houses has been wood, but _____ stone and metal have also been used.
A. the; / B. /; / C. the; the D. /; the
17. The school decided to put the new book into _____ use because it was _____ most practical one for our students.
A. a; a B. the; / C. /; the D. a; /
18. —Look! What about _____ dictionary?
—Do you think it OK to buy him _____ dictionary as _____ birthday present?
A. the; the; the B. a; the; a C. the; a; the D. the; the; a
19. —My bike is missing. Did you see a bike nearby?
—I saw _____ bike lying behind _____ tree over there. It may be yours.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
20. Some people say that _____ British are _____ conservative people.
A. the; a B. /; the C. /; / D. the; /
21. —Did you have _____ good time at the party last night?
—Yes. I was on _____ top of _____ world.
A. /; the; a B. a; /; the C. a; a; the D. a; the; the
22. Great changes have taken place in _____ Beijing in the last ten years. It is no longer _____ Beijing before.
A. /; / B. the; / C. /; the D. /; a
23. —It is my turn to have the interview.
—Wish you _____!
A. a luck B. a good luck C. luck D. a success
24. Keep away from the cage. _____ tiger is _____ fierce animal.
A. The; the B. A; the C. A; / D. The; a
25. No matter what time it is, we will never neglect _____ education of _____ young.
A. the; the B. an; / C. an; the D. the; /



专题2 名词、代词

第一节 名 词

知能目标

1. 掌握可数名词与不可数名词的辨认。
2. 掌握名词的普通格与所有格作定语的选择。
3. 掌握不可数名词数的转化。
4. 分清名词同义词、近义词在语境中的语义差别。

综合脉络

一、名词单数变复数的规则

类别	例 词	单数变复数
大部分名词词尾加 s		bag → bags, cup → cups, machine → machines
以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词加 es		bus → buses, box → boxes, match → matches, brush → brushes
以元音字母加 o 结尾的名词加 s		zoo → zoos, photo → photos, bamboo → bamboos, radio → radios
以辅音字母加 o 结尾的名词加 es		tomato → tomatoes, potato → potatoes, Negro → Negroes, hero → heroes
以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词加 s		key → keys, day → days, toy → toys
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 es		party → parties, body → bodies, country → countries
以-f, -fe 结尾的名词变-f, -fe 为 v, 再加 es		half → halves, knife → knives, leaf → leaves, thief → thieves, wolf → wolves

二、名词单数变复数不规则变化形式

类别	例 词	单数变复数
少数以 f 结尾的名词加 s		gulf → gulfs, roof → roofs, belief → beliefs, proof → proofs, chief → chiefs
内部元音字母的转换		goose → geese, foot → feet, tooth → teeth, man → men, woman → women, mouse → mice
少数名词加 en		child → children, ox → oxen
单复数同形的名词		sheep → sheep, deer → deer, works → works, means → means, Japanese → Japanese
合成名词有中心词时, 将中心词变复数		mother-in-law → mothers-in-law, runner-up → runners-up, stander-by → standers-by
合成名词无中心词时, 在词尾加 s		grown-up → grown-ups, go-between → go-betweens
有些集体名词只作复数用		cattle, police, people
有些词常与复数动词连用		government, audience, company, staff, firm

三、不可数名词作复数时的语义差别

常被考到的用作可数名词的不可数名词有:

不可数名词	词义	可数名词	词义
cloth	布	clothes	衣服
paper	纸	papers	报纸, 文件, 论文, 试卷
sand	沙子	sands	沙滩
time	时间	times	次数, 时代
wood	木头	woods	树林
work	工作	works	作品, 著作
land	土地, 陆地	lands	国家, 地区
manner	态度, 方式	manners	礼貌
grass	草, 草地	grasses	禾本植物
water	水	waters	水域
fire	火	fires	火灾, 炉火
room	空间	rooms	房间
food	食物	foods	食品, 几种食物
matter	物质, 材料	matters	事情, 问题
experience	经验	experiences	经历, 经历过的事
exercise	运动, 锻炼	exercises	练习, 体操
difficulty	困难	difficulties	困难的事
pain	内心痛苦	pains	辛苦, 疼痛, 努力
interest	兴趣	interests	利益, 多种兴趣
talk	闲谈, 议论	talks	谈话, 报告, 讲演
damage	损坏, 损害	damages	赔偿费
youth	青春, 青年时代	youths	青年人
necessity	必要性	necessities	必需品
orange	橘子水	oranges	橘子

四、某些可数名词表示个体概念和整体概念时词义上的差别

单词	个体词义	整体词义	单词	个体词义	整体词义
family	家庭	家人	class	班级	全班同学
team	队	全体队员	enemy	敌手, 敌人	敌军
public	民众	公众, 大众	crowd	人群	人群
group	组	组员	school	学校	全校师生

五、名词的格

常被考到的属格形式有 's 属格、of 属格和双重属格。

1. 's 属格的应用:



应用	例子
用在有生命的名词后	Tom and Mike's father(二人共有) Tom's and Mike's fathers(二人各有)
用在地点名词后	Japan's product, New York's Yellow Stone Park, China's industry
用在时间名词后	ten minutes' rest, today's newspaper, three days' leave
用在距离名词后	two miles' walk, a stone's throw, a yard's distance
用在价格名词后	a dollar's worth
用在重量名词后	ten pounds' weight, five tons' weight
用在天体名词后	the earth's surface, the sun's rays

2. of 属格的应用:

用在表示无生命的事物名词前,如:

the windows of the house, the back of the car, the beginning of the month.

3. 双重属格的应用:

1) 当名词被 a, some, any, few, no, several 等词修饰时,如:

a book of my father's, some workmates of hers.

2) 当名词被 this, that, which 等词修饰时,如:

that pen of Mike's, which novel of Dickens'.

样题点击

[例1] —I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.

—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful. (MET95)

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

分析 答案是A。information, (信息,消息)是不可数名词, word作“话,词语”解时是可数名词,作“消息,命令”解时是不可数名词。have a word with sb. 为固定短语,意为“同……说几句话”。

[例2] Father went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble. (MET87)

A. an advice B. advice
C. advices D. the advices

分析 答案是B。advice是不可数名词,故A、C、D不可选。常见的不可数名词有 information, news, progress, courage, advice, weather, time, homework, work, water, air, soil, space, wood, cotton, oil, bread, butter, knowledge, room, wealth 等。

[例3] —What would you like, sir?

—_____.

A. Coffee and beer
B. A coffee and two beers
C. A cup of coffee and two beer
D. A cup coffee and two glass beer

分析 答案是B。coffee, beer 是物质名词,没有复数形式。若将物质名词量化,其前可加表示容积和单位的词,并将其变为复数,如 a glass of milk, two cups of tea。但在口语中,常加 s 表示“若干杯咖啡或啤酒”,如 two coffees = two cups of coffee。

[例4] If this dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be?

(春季高考 2001)

A. what else B. who else
C. which else D. who else's

分析 答案是D。根据从句中“is not yours”,可判断主句中问的是“谁的”,排除A、C。而 else 与疑问词 who 连用时,其属格形式为 who else's 和 whose else。

[例5] —Where is your mother?

—At _____.

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

分析 答案是A。在有生命的名词、集体名词、量度(重量、价格、距离、时间等)名词以及国家、城市、地区等名词后可加 's 构成所属格。在表示店铺、住宅、楼房、建筑等时,后面的中心词如 shop, house, school 等通常省略。如 the barber's 理发店, the doctor's 诊所, 等等。

[例6] Mary said that some _____ would come to her birthday party the next week.

A. her friends B. hers friends
C. friends of her D. friends of hers

分析 答案是D。当名词被 a, some, many, any, few, no, several 等词修饰时,则需用双重属格,如 many friends of hers = many of her friends。

[例7] He dropped the _____ and broke it.

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

分析 答案是D。名词可作定语。名词定语在逻辑上可表示中心词的用途(职能),材料,来源(地点),时间等。如: a stone bridge, a mountain plant, August weather, 等。本题中 coffee 表示 cup 的用途。

[例8] Soon there were so _____ that they ate up all the wild roses.

A. little deer B. many deers
C. much deer D. many deer

分析 答案是D。部分可数名词单复数形式相同,如 Chinese, deer, fish, means 等。其次, little 和 much 修饰不可数名词; many 修饰可数名词。

[例9] We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi. (MET93)

A. way B. choice
C. possibility D. selection

分析 答案是B。way 办法; choice 选择; possibility 可能; selection 选拔,挑选。在语境上,只有B符合句型搭配: We have no choice but to... (除了……之外别无选择),意思最贴切。

[例10] The new law will come into _____ on the day when it is passed.

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

分析 答案是A。四个名词均可与 come into 搭配, come into effect 开始生效; come into use 开始使用; come into service 开始服务; come into existence 开始出现。依据句子意思(新法规)不难选出答案。



专题测试

1. —Won't you stay here for the night? It is too late.
—Thanks. With the _____ on, it is quite safe in the street.
A. lights of the street
B. street lights
C. street's lights
D. light streets
2. —Is there any _____ to the time that I can keep the book?
—Of course. You must return it before the new term begins.
A. length B. number C. limit D. matter
3. The state leaders flew to the flooded area to visit the _____ of the flood at the first time, which was a great encouragement for them to conquer the disaster.
A. victims B. folks C. fellows D. villagers
4. —Where are _____ sold?
—In the central arcade.
A. men and child's shoes
B. men's and children's shoes
C. men and children shoes
D. men's and child's shoes
5. Many old houses have been pulled down to make _____ for a new park.
A. spaces B. place C. land D. room
6. We had a lot of _____ on the journey to Britain.
A. touching experience
B. touched experiences
C. exciting experiences
D. excited experience
7. He planned to become an engineer, but he soon left the study of _____ for that of _____.
A. an engineer; the law
B. the engineer; law
C. engineering; law
D. engineering; a law
8. Don't come close to _____, or you will catch _____.
A. fire; the fire B. the fire; fire
C. fire; a fire D. the fire; the fire
9. Some college students from poor families are willing to support themselves by _____ of part-time jobs.
A. means B. the way C. offer D. the help
10. —Would you please give me a _____? I'm too tired to walk any further.
—Sorry, but the car is too crowded.
A. place B. drive C. seat D. lift
11. Since he got the job, he had to make business _____ now and then.
A. journeys B. travels C. trips D. adventure
12. You had no _____ how worried your parents were when you were away.
A. idea B. thought C. plan D. mind
13. He thought the painting was of little _____, so he let me have it for only ten pounds.
A. cost B. value C. price D. expenses
14. —Stephen, do you know the _____ of the American Civil War?
—It is because the black slaves wanted freedom.
A. effect B. result C. cause D. importance
15. —Would you please get me the apple on top of the tree?
—Sorry. It is out of _____.
A. range B. reach C. control D. distance
16. After he finished his studies, poor health sent him on frequent journeys about the world as he searched for a suitable _____.
A. weather B. temperature
C. season D. climate
17. Most of time, a baby would like to learn to do things in order to get _____.
A. rewards B. prizes C. awards D. results
18. He had tried all the ways he could but it made no _____.
A. use B. good
C. difference D. result
19. I live on the 20th floor of the building, from where I can get a good _____.
A. sight B. scene C. view D. look
20. The _____ of the company are all well-educated young people.
A. staff B. clerk C. worker D. member
21. There are more than twenty _____ on the farm.
A. head of cattles B. heads of cattle
C. head of cattle D. heads of cattles
22. She is always ready to help people in trouble because she thinks it a _____.
A. pride B. chance C. decision D. pleasure
23. He spent a large _____ of his savings on his new house.
A. amount B. deal C. number D. piece
24. Granny said that she would like to go back to our hometown by train, but I wonder if she is strong enough to stand the long _____.
A. travel B. tourism C. journey D. course
25. I will give you all the help in my _____.
A. power B. energy C. strength D. force



第二节 代 词

知能目标

1. 掌握人称代词、物主代词、疑问代词、反身代词、指示代词的基本用法。
2. 掌握不定代词的指代含义及其在特殊语境下的数的情况。
3. 掌握 it 的基本用法。

综合脉络

一、人称代词的几个特殊点

1. 人称代词作表语时,常用宾格但也可以用主格,例如:
—Who is at the door?
—It's me. / It's I.
2. 在无谓语的句子中,用代词的宾格,例如:
—Who can tell me where to find such a tree?
—Me.
3. 在省略的比较从句中的 than 或 as 后面,既可用主格,也可用宾格,例如:

My brother is taller than I / me.

The teacher is a little man. He is as tall as I / me.

4. 人称代词置于由及物动词加副词组成的短语动词的中间,例如:

Helen is just on the way home. Please pick her up.

5. 当指代的是由 and 连接的两个名词时,用复数代词,例如:

Rose and Jane are doing their homework now.

二、物主代词的几个注意点

1. 避免两种不同作用的物主代词的误用。
2. 避免物主代词与其他代词的误用。
3. 避免物主代词人称和数的误用。

三、不定代词用法表

代词	意义	应用	例句
some	某个	修饰单数可数名词	I'll go to see you some day.
	一些	表三个或三个以上的人或物的“一些”	I have some books to show you.
		表不可数事物中的“一些”	We still have some time to prepare for the exam.
any	任何一个	修饰单数可数名词,表示“随便哪一个”	Any day is OK to me.
	一些	在疑问句,否定句,条件句中代替 some	Have you any brothers? If there's any news, let me know.
all	整个的	表示一个整体事物	All the city was destroyed.
	所有的	表三个或三个以上的人或物(都)	All of them are from Britain.
	所有的	表不可数的事物(都)	All of his money was spent on books.
each	每一个	表两个或两个以上的人或物的每一个	Each of you has your own job. There're trees on each side.

续表

代词	意义	应用	例句
either	两者之一	表两个中的任何一个	You can have either of the two. Either can be used.
both	两个都	表两个人或物(都)	Both of you are right. Both sides are ready for it.
neither	两个都不	表两个人或物中哪个都不	Neither of the boys is here. Neither film is interesting.
none	都不	表三个或三个以上的人或物都不;表不可数名词的一点都不	None of you are right. —Any water in the cup? —There's none left.
no one nobody	没有人	只代表人,单数,不和 of 连用	No one / Nobody is in the classroom.
everyone everybody	每个人	同上	Let's begin since everyone is here.
anyone anybody	某人	用于疑问句、否定句、条件句中	Is anyone here? If anyone knows her, please let me know.
something	某物(事)		I have something to tell you.
everything	每一个事物		Everything here is new.
anything	某事(物)	用于疑问句,否定句,条件句	Is there anything interesting?
nothing	没事(物)		He knows nothing about it.
another	另一个	表三个或三个以上的另一个	Would you please show me another?
the other	另外一个	表两个中的另外一个	I have two books. One is thin, the other is thick.
the other + 复数名词/ the others	另外那些	特指其他所有的人或物	Where are the other students? Some are reading, the others are writing.
others/ other + 复数名词	另一些	泛指余下的人或物中的另一些	He has more concern for others than for himself.

四、it 的用法

用法	举 例
指代时间、距离	It was eleven o'clock when he came back. It's only about ten minutes' walk from here to the park.
指代自然现象	It is getting warmer and warmer. It is cloudy today.
指代环境、情况	It is quite quiet early in the morning. It is lovely in the park today.
指代人或物	What is that? It is a refrigerator. Who is making noise outside? It is my brother.
指代上文提到的事物	I bought a book yesterday. It is very popular. The dog put the bag into the garden. He often did it.
用作形式主语、形式宾语	It is clever of you to think out such a good idea. It is important that we should learn English well. I believe it possible to finish the job in three hours.
用于强调句型	It was not until he came to himself that he realized he was living. Whose eyes was it that he had seen in the darkness?



样题点击

[例 1] Was it _____ who telephoned just now?
A. him B. his C. them D. he

分析 答案是 D。在强调句型中,如果被强调的代词在句子中作主语,要用主格;如果作宾语,就用宾格形式。

[例 2] Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of _____.
A. their B. theirs C. her D. hers

分析 答案是 B。两人共同的亲戚,自然要用复数名词性物主代词。

[例 3] —Is _____ here?
—No, Bob and Tom have asked for leave.
(MET93)

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

分析 答案是 C。根据答语:“没有,鲍勃和汤姆请假了。”

[例 4] One of the sides of the board should be painted yellow, and _____.
(2000 春高)

A. the other is white B. another is white
C. the other white D. another is white

分析 答案是 C。the other white 是个省略句,即: the other should be painted white。而 another 泛指三个或三个以上中的一个,故排除。A 项意为“另一边是白色”,说明已存在的特征,故不适合。

[例 5] —He was nearly drowned once.
—When was _____?
—_____ was in 1998 when he was in middle school.
(春季高考 2003)

A. that, It B. this, This
C. this, It D. that, This

分析 答案是 A。that 常用于指代上文提到的事或发生时间较远的事;而 this 常用于指代下文提到的事或发生时间很近的事。第二空格后是一个强调句型的省略句,全句为: It was in 1998 when he was in middle school that he was nearly drowned.

[例 6] Mr Smith bought a secondhand car last week, and _____ would need a lot of repair.

A. they B. it C. one D. which

分析 答案是 B。替代词在替代特定的同一事物时用 it。在本题中 it 在代替 the new house。

[例 7] They were very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest.

A. any B. some C. none D. neither

分析 答案是 C。根据题中所给的代词范围选择一个替代词是近几年高考中不定代词的考查重点。句中 but 的使用,表明:他们尽管很累,但没有一个人愿意停下来休息一下。

[例 8] —Our teacher must be fifty years old.
—I don't think so. She doesn't look _____.

A. so B. it C. that D. the one

分析 答案是 B。这是 it 的特殊指代用法。it 作为指示代词,有时可以指代表语(表语是形容词或名词短语),而 that 和 so 则不能这样用。

[例 9] Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day.
(MET99)

A. some B. any C. that D. those

分析 答案是 C。本题考查指示代词的用法。pleasure 作为可数名词,意为:乐趣,快乐的事。A cool drink on a hot day 是指众多乐趣中的一个。that 作为替代词,指代前文的 pleasures 中的一个。

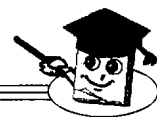
[例 10] —Why don't we take a little rest?
—Didn't we just have _____?

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

分析 答案是 C。本题考查替代词的用法。one 与 it(that) 的区别在于:one 用于泛指同类事物, it(that) 则用于特指文中所提到的事物本身。

专题测试

- _____ went to see the play yesterday.
A. Every of them B. Both them
C. Nobody of them D. Not all of them
- Tom has been ill in hospital for a week. I wonder if he is _____ better now.
A. much B. some C. any D. very
- _____ of them knew what the other was doing.
A. None B. Neither C. All D. Any
- I am too busy to get the books. Who's going to _____?
A. do so B. do it C. buy it D. do them
- When we traveled from one country to _____, we used English.
A. another B. other C. the other D. others
- The Turners sold most of their belongings. They have scarcely _____ left in their house.
A. nothing B. something C. everything D. anything
- How about the price of these pianos?
—They are equal in price to, if not cheaper than _____ at the other store.
A. others B. it C. that D. the ones
- Would you lend me _____ paper to write on?
—Sorry, I haven't got _____ myself.
A. some; any B. any; any C. any; some D. some; some
- The club is open to people of _____ sexes _____ nationalities.
A. either; and any B. all; any
C. both; and all D. neither; or
- Is it so hard? How about old Tom? He is still as strong as _____ in the team.
A. nobody B. anybody else
C. everybody D. somebody else
- I want very much to buy a car. But I can not afford _____.
A. one B. it C. that D. this
- What is the trouble?
—The family disagree about _____ shares of the property.
A. its B. her C. their D. his
- I have just seen no more than one copy of *Gone With The*



- Wind in the bookshop opposite. John, go and buy _____ back.
 A. one B. any C. some D. it
14. —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?
 —I'm afraid _____ day is possible.
 A. neither B. either C. some D. any
15. _____ of the class admired the English teacher.
 A. Everyone B. Every one C. Anyone D. No one
16. —Do you have _____ in the refrigerator?
 —No, we still have to get some vegetables and meat.
 A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything
17. Many Chinese people would rather ride bicycles as bicycle riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses.
 A. none B. nothing C. some D. neither
18. I don't want _____ of the two kinds. Please show me another.
 A. every B. either C. both D. all
19. Mary is expecting another baby and hopes _____ will be a boy.
 A. he B. that C. it D. there
20. This new method can't be accepted by _____. In fact, it has already caused arguments among us.
 A. everyone B. anyone C. none D. someone
21. Will you send _____ to repair my conditioner?
 A. one B. everyone C. someone D. anyone
22. _____ of us can do everything, but all of us can do _____.
 A. None, something B. Some, everything
 C. Few, something D. Few, nothing
23. If you want to change for a double room, you will have to pay _____ \$ 5.
 A. other B. more C. each D. another
24. _____ of them do not drink wine. A bottle will be enough.
 A. No B. None C. All D. Every one
25. —May I help you with some gloves, sir?
 —Yes, I'd like to try those blue _____.
 A. one B. ones C. pair D. two
26. —Jack certainly has a low opinion of Susan.
 —It can't be any worse than _____ of him.
 A. hers B. she does C. her D. herself
27. —Is he content to accept our offered price?
 —Yes. He cares more about the quality. Money is _____ to him.
 A. everything B. nothing C. anything D. something
28. Is _____ of great importance to unite theory with practice?
 A. there B. this C. that D. it
29. —I love you more than her, child.
 —You mean more than _____ love her or more than she loves _____?
 A. you; me B. I; you C. you; you D. I; me
30. The culture and customs of America are more like _____ of English than of any other country.
 A. those B. that C. what D. which



excellent year.

(MET2000)

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

分析 答案是C。题意为：“由于产量上升了60%，公司又有一个好年景。”as, for 均可做“由于”解，但as 引导原因状语从句。for 往往含有“因为A所以B”的意味。through 则表示“经历了一段时间努力，才……”with 意为“由于这种情况或事实，所以我们说……”。

8. Let's walk over _____ the sun on the other side of the street. (上海93)

- A. in B. to C. under D. by

分析 答案是B。题意应为：“让我们去街对面有阳光的地方。”题中 the sun 意为阳光(=light and warmth from the sun)，而 in the sun 意为在阳光下，与 walk 搭配，显然逻辑不对。

9. _____ the storm we would have arrived early.

- A. But for B. But C. Except D. Apart from

分析 答案是A。题意为：“要不是那场风暴，我们就可以早一点到了。”这是一种虚拟假设，but for 意为“要不是”(=if there hadn't been the storm)。

10. No one knew Mr Benson's address _____ his daughter.

- A. except B. excepts C. only D. beside

分析 答案是A。题意为：“除了他的女儿之外，没有人知道 Mr Benson 的地址。”



专题测试 00

1. If you buy more than ten books we'll reduce the cost of each book _____ 10%.

- A. at B. to C. for D. by

2. Why are you so rude? Be kind _____ her, don't be hard _____ others, will you?

- A. to; on B. to; to C. with; with D. for; with

3. —What was your impression _____ the art exhibits?

—I thought some of the works were uninteresting.

- A. at B. with C. to D. of

4. —It's been raining for a day and a half.

—If this situation continues, people will be faced _____ serious flooding.

- A. to B. about C. with D. by

5. —The two pairs of shoes are _____ the same color.

— But they are different _____ size.

- A. of; from B. of; in C. in; from D. in; in

6. —Why is Keith so embarrassed(不好意思)?

—He think he made a fool _____ himself when he dropped his glass.

- A. about B. with C. of D. to

7. —Have you seen Mr Brown?

—Oh, he has gone home _____ Christmas.

- A. on B. at C. for D. to

8. The old man sold the apples _____ six dollars. They were sold _____ half price.

- A. by; on B. for; at C. at; in D. with; at

9. Daddy was really cross _____ me when I broke the window.

- A. with B. to C. from D. for

10. _____ the few who failed, all the other students were in very high spirits.

- A. Beside B. In spite of
C. Except D. Because of

11. —I was tired, Father.

—Tired? _____?

- A. For which B. For what
C. Because what D. Of what

12. —I'm going to cut the big tree down.

—What _____?

- A. by B. to C. with D. at

13. The ship would have sunk with all _____ board _____ the efforts of the captain.

- A. on; but for B. from; except
C. on; because of D. by; without

14. She is going to get married _____ John _____ New Year's Day. They are both _____ their twenties.

- A. with; on; in B. to; on; over
C. with; at; in D. to; on; in

15. Mr White and I used to keep in touch _____ writing to each other very often.

- A. with B. on C. from D. by

16. If you don't wait _____ the red light, you'll be punished by the policeman.

- A. at B. under C. for D. on

17. This class named _____ Lei Feng is one of the best classes in this school.

- A. in honour of B. in the place of
C. in favour D. in the way of

18. The man introduced him _____ 007 and his real name is James Bond.

- A. to B. for C. like D. as

19. He offered to supply me _____ another ticket free _____ charge.

- A. with; of B. to; for C. for; with D. for; from

20. The guests were welcomed _____ the entrance _____ the building.

- A. in; of B. at; with C. by; of D. at; to

21. What idea can a man who is blind from birth have _____ color?

- A. in B. / C. with D. of

22. There is much difference _____ character _____ the two girls.

- A. in; from B. in; among
C. in; between D. on; between

23. Some people say that we live _____ the age of computers.

- A. in B. at C. with D. for

24. The boss asked him to be brief and _____ as he had little time to spare.

- A. at best B. in place