

高考

英语

单项



细说高考难点
揭示命题规律
精选经典试题
配备权威解析
最新全真模拟
助您考场如意

填空

空

王振山 主编
刘光耀

金手指

点击

河南人民出版社

之

系列

金手指
点击

英语单项

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 主 编 | 王振山 | 刘光耀 | |
| 副主编 | 王志彦 | 张银山 | 王 娟 |
| 编 委 | 胡扬朋 | 李振杰 | 杨红来 |
| | 梁伟杰 | 李秀伟 | 吕瑞卿 |
| | 鲁山奇 | 叶爱锋 | |

系列

河南人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语单项填空/王振山,刘光耀主编. — 郑州:河南人民出版社,2002.2
(金手指点击 NMET 系列)
ISBN 7-215-04975-2

I. 高… II. ①王…②刘… III. 英语课—高中—
升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 087722 号

河南人民出版社出版发行

(地址:郑州市经五路 66 号 邮政编码:450002 电话:5723341)

新华书店经销

郑州文华印刷厂印刷

开本 890 毫米×1240 毫米 A5 印张 9.375

字数 300 千字 印数 1-8 000 册

2002 年 2 月第 1 版 2002 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定价:11.00 元



编者的话

许多初学英语的青少年朋友认为单项填空是英语考试中比较容易的题目,但参加过 NMET 的考生大多会发现,要做好这个题目绝非易事。这是因为基础英语的语言、语法要点不仅纷繁复杂,而且不规则现象比比皆是。况且,仅有扎实的语言、语法基础是远远不够的,要做好单项选择题,还必须具备较强的逻辑思维和分析能力,以便对题干语法结构和上下文逻辑上的联系有一个清醒的把握。

为了帮助广大考生及其他青少年朋友准确把握单项填空试题的做题要领,提高英语应试能力,我们结合日常教学工作,从试题涉及的高中英语重点难点,试题设计原理,试题结构及分量,做题基本步骤与临场做题技巧等方面对单项填空试题进行了长期的探索与研究,并从长期积累中精选出一批高中英语语法、语言要点及单项填空经典试题。现将这一研究成果融入本书,以飨读者。

在本书编写过程中,编者学习、参考了国内外语言学者的一些论著和文章,并借鉴了其中的一些观点和素材,谨此一并致谢。

本书倘有疏漏、欠妥之处,诚望广大读者及英语界同仁不吝指正。

编著者

2002 年孟春



点击

NMET

系列



| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| I. NMET 单项填空试题简介 | 1 |
| II. 单项填空临场做题技巧点拨 | 2 |
| III. 单项填空经典试题分类精选与解析 | 6 |
| 1. 定语从句 | 6 |
| 2. 非谓语动词 | 18 |
| 3. 动词时态 | 36 |
| 4. 被动语态 | 53 |
| 5. 虚拟语气 | 61 |
| 6. 名词 | 77 |
| 7. 冠词 | 90 |
| 8. 形容词和副词 | 105 |



| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 9. 介词 | 127 |
| 10. 代词和 it 的用法 | 142 |
| 11. 情态动词 | 157 |
| 12. 句子的种类 | 172 |
| 13. 状语从句 | 180 |
| 14. 名词性从句 | 192 |
| 15. 主谓一致 | 206 |
| 16. 倒装与 there be 结构 | 216 |
| 17. 情景交际 | 232 |
| IV. 单项填空经典试题综合测试 | 245 |
| V. 单项填空经典试题综合测试参考答案与解析 | 275 |
| VI. NMET 单项填空试题全真模拟 | 291 |
| 1. 高考 2000 单项填空试题 | 291 |
| 2. 高考 2001 单项填空试题 | 294 |
| 附: 参考答案 | 295 |



点击

NMET

系列



NMET 单项填空试题简介

单项填空是历年高考英语试卷中考查考生各项基础知识的传统题型,更是目前 NMET 试卷中测试考生各项语法、语言知识的主要题型。

单项填空试题通常以完成句子和回答问题的形式出现。每个试题由三部分组成,即“题干”、“正确选项(答案)”和“干扰项”。“正确选项”和“干扰项”合称为“选项”。例如:

题干: Is _____ difficult to learn English well?

选项 { 干扰项: A. now B. man C. that
 正确选项: D. it

NMET 单项填空试题几乎覆盖了中学英语语法知识的全部内容,它要求考生必须全面掌握所学语法、语言知识,并仔细分析题干的语法结构及各部分之间在语法和意义上的逻辑关系。只有这样,才能做好此类试题。因此,本书将以两个部分的较大篇幅结合高考试题例析介绍高中英语语法、语言知识重点难点,并根据我们多年来结合高中英语教学及高三全面复习进行探索与研究的结晶,进行临场做题技巧点拨。





单项填空临场做题技巧点拨

A. 瞻前顾后,理清题干大意和语法结构。

近几年的 NMET 单项填空题题干越来越长,且有不少试题以微型对话的形式出现,因此考生必须兼顾上下文大意及结构,准确理解题干和所有选项的大意。在许多情况下,往往是题干中离空白处较远的部分最终决定答案的选择。切忌视野狭窄,仅注意空白处前后几个词的词义而匆忙选定答案。例如:

1. I'm sorry. I can't help _____ the bike.

- A. repair B. repairing
C. repairs D. to repairing

本题答案为 A。做好本题的关键在于根据 I'm sorry 一句的含义正确理解后面一句的意思:我不能帮忙修自行车。如果仅考虑 can't help 而不顾上下文大意,就很可能误选 B。

2. Always give an answer when you are _____.

- A. speaking B. speaking to
C. spoken D. spoken to

本题答案为 D。做好本题的关键在于根据题干前半部分的大意准确地理解由 when 引导的时间状语从句的含义:“当有人给你说话时。”如果仅考虑空白处前面的 you are,就会误选 A。

3. —Is this raincoat yours?

—No, mine _____ there behind the door.



A. is hanging B. has hung C. hangs D. hung

本题答案为 A。做好本题的关键在于根据问话的大意,特别是时态形式,准确理解答语的含义:“我的雨衣(正)在门后挂着呢。”如果不认真推敲上文的问句,则会误认为几个选项都正确。

B. 排除干扰项,选定正确选项。

有时,在理解题干大意和浏览选项内容的基础上,常可用排除干扰项的方法,迅速、准确地确定答案。例如:

1. When Jack arrived, he learned Mary _____ for almost an hour.

- A. had gone B. had set off
C. had left D. had been away

本题答案为 D。做好本题的关键是在迅速浏览题干和各个选项大意的基础上,判断出干扰项 A、B、C 的共同点:均为非延续动词的完成时态形式,不能和表示一段时间的状语连用。

2. _____ in the afternoon?

- A. Would you like some tea
B. Do you like to have tea
C. Would you like any tea
D. Do you like to have some tea

本题答案为 B。本题题干中的 in the afternoon 含义相当于 every afternoon,由此可以看出题干问的是一个人的日常生活习惯。四个选项中 A、C、D 都表示一次性的请求或询问,故须排除。

C. 捕捉关键词,一锤定音。

有时,在基本掌握题干大意的前提下,常可根据某一正确选项起暗示作用的关键词或短语,一锤定音,迅速准确地确定答案。例如:

1. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please _____?

- A. turn it on B. turn it down
C. turn it up D. turn it off

本题答案为 C。本题的关键词为 hardly。既然是“几乎听不见”,当然得要求 turn it up。

2. I'm sorry to _____ you to so much trouble.





手指
点击

NMET 系列

- A. have given B. have sent
C. have brought D. have put

本题答案为 D。本题的关键词是第二个 to。由于它的存在,使空白处后面的部分不能作双宾语,而四个选项中不能带双宾语的只有选项 D。

3. Anyway it's you who _____ the right to decide.

- A. have B. is C. has D. are

本题答案为 A。本题的关键词是 you 和 the。从被强调的 you 即可排除选项 B 和 C;从 the right 中的 the 可以看出 right 在此处作名词,意为“权利”,构成 have the right to do(sth.) 句式,从而进一步排除选项 D。

4. _____ of the four roads will lead to the capital of that province.

- A. Any B. Neither C. Both D. Every

本题答案为 A。本题的关键词是 four。由 four roads 的含义即可轻易排除选项 B 和 C。选项 D 中的 every 只能作形容词,不能担任主语,亦可排除。

D. 理清复杂结构,走出句法迷宫。

有些试题往往通过调整语序,增加干扰性成分,采用疑问、省略、感叹、强调、插入语等句法形式将题干太意搞得扑朔迷离,难以把握。这时,首先需要头脑冷静,理清复杂结构,方能走出句法迷宫。例如:

1. I told them all _____ happened.

- A. that has B. that C. what D. what had

本题答案为 D。本题题干可以被看做含有两种结构:一是 all 作直接宾语,后跟 that 引导的定语从句,但若选 A 或 B,则定语从句的时态与主句不符;二是 all 作间接宾语 them 的同位语,后跟 what 引导的宾语从句作直接宾语,选项 D 中的时态形式正好与主句吻合。全句意为“我把所发生的一切都告诉了他们所有的人”。

2. Whom do you believe the teacher _____ down the picture?

- A. has taken B. had taken C. had to take D. had take

本题答案为 D。题干部分是一个带插入语的特殊问句, the teacher 是主语,句首的 whom 显然是宾语;结合选项,即可看出题干的原始结构是 have sb. do (sth.)。题





点击

NMET

系列

干的大意是“你认为老师是让谁取下图片的”。

3. _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.

A. There B. This C. That D. It

本题答案为 D。本题大意是“英语正在被接受为一门国际性语言,这是一个事实”。that 引导的从句显然是一个主语从句,只有 it 才能作形式主语。

4. They are looking forward with hope _____ from you soon.

A. of hearing B. hearing C. to hear D. to hearing

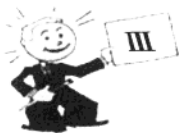
本题答案为 D。题干部分的句式 look forward to 中插入了一个起干扰作用的状语 with hope,从而增加了试题难度。题干部分的大意是“他们满怀希望地盼望很快收到你的信”。





金手指
点击

NMET 系列



单项填空经典试题分类精选与解析

1. 定语从句



高考试题例析

MET '86 1. I can still remember the sitting-room _____ my mother and I used to sit in the evening.

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

■ 本题答案为 D。定语从句的先行词是表示地点的名词 sitting-room, 且在逻辑上不作从句谓语动词的宾语, 因此其定语从句须用关系副词 where 或 in which 引导。

MET '87 2. Finally, the thief handed everything _____ he had stolen to the police.

A. after B. what C. whatever D. that

■ 本题答案为 D。不定代词 everything, nothing, something, anything, all 等所带的定语从句只能用关系代词 that 引导; that 在从句中作宾语时, 亦可省略。注意: what 或 whatever 不能引导定语从句。



MET '88 3. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone _____ family was poor.

A. of whom B. whom C. of whose D. whose

本题答案为 D。关系代词在定语从句中作主语的定语，表示所有关系时，只能用 whose。无论主语是表示人或物的先行词均须用 whose。

MET '89 4. All _____ is needed is a supply of oil.

A. the thing B. that C. what D. which

本题答案为 B。解析同上面第 2 题。

MET '90 5. He paid the boy \$ 10 for washing ten windows, most of _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.

A. these B. those C. that D. which

本题答案为 D。定语从句前由逗号与主句分开，且其内容又是对先行词 windows 的补充说明，故应视为非限制性定语从句。选项 A、B、C 均不能引导非限制性定语从句，故予排除。

MET '91 6. She heard a terrible noise, _____ brought her heart into her mouth.

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

本题答案为 B。解析同上面第 5 题。

MET '92 7. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.

A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom

本题答案为 D。定语从句中谓语动词所构成的句式是 turn to sb. for help, 因此，关系代词前或从句谓语动词后必须有介词 to。该题亦可写成 In the dark street, there wasn't a single person who (whom) she could turn to for help. 介词位于谓语动词后面时，常可用 who 来代替 whom。

NMET '94 8. The weather turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.

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

本题答案为 B。解析请参看上面第 5 题；关系代词 which 在此处代替前面整个主句的内容，定语从句无特定的先行词。

NMET '96 9. After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town _____ he grew up as a child.





手指
点击


NMET 系列

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

 本题答案为 B。解析同上面第 1 题。


NMET'99 10. Carol said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much.

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

 本题答案为 D。which 在此处作关系代词,引导非限制性定语从句,对整个主句的内容进行补充说明;which 在从句中作宾语,但不可省略,这一点和限制性定语从句是不同的。


NMET2000 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

 本题答案为 B。which 在此处引导非限制性定语从句,对整个主句的内容进行补充说明,which 在从句中作主语;从句的主语和谓语之间插入了 of course 这个插入语。

NMET2001 12. _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

A. It B. As C. That D. What

 本题答案为 B。as 在此处作关系代词,引导非限制性定语从句,对整个主句的内容进行补充说明,as 在从句中作主语。其他三个选项均不能引导非限制性定语从句。



经典试题精选

1. After living in Beijing for fifty years she returned to the village _____ she grew up.

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

2. In the new city there wasn't a single person _____ the poor boy could turn for help.

A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom

3. She heard a scream, _____ brought her heart into her mouth.

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

4. The boss paid us \$ 10 for washing ten cars, most of _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least half a year.



点击

NMET

系列

- A. these B. them C. that D. which
5. Mary was always singing high praise of her role in the office, _____, of course, made the others unhappy.
A. who B. which C. this D. what
6. We visited a factory _____ makes bikes for children.
A. where B. which C. in which D. at which
7. _____ is known to everybody, light travels faster than sound.
A. It B. As C. Which D. What
8. Last night they went to Tom's party, _____ they enjoyed very much.
A. when B. that C. which D. where
9. Alice received an invitation from her boss, and _____ came as a surprise.
A. what B. that C. which D. he
10. The weather turned out to be very good; _____ was more than we could expect.
A. what B. which C. that D. this
11. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone _____ family was poor.
A. of whom the B. whom C. of whose D. the
12. A child _____ parents are dead is called an orphan.
A. who B. his C. whose D. of whom
13. The house _____ was blown off is being repaired.
A. whose roof B. the roof of that
C. of which roof D. roof of which
14. It's the third time _____ late this week.
A. that you are B. you are
C. when you arrived D. when you have been
15. Did all the members _____ present agreed to the plan?
A. who B. that C. were D. 不填
16. Keep away from such persons _____ will do you no good.
A. as B. that C. like D. who
17. Who _____ has common sense can't believe such a thing?
A. else B. which C. but D. that
18. Who is the man _____ is reading in the garden?
A. who B. that C. whom D. 不填
19. That is the town _____ he worked in 1987.





- A. where B. which C. that D. in that
20. She doesn't understand the reason _____ he would like to join them.
A. for that B. why C. how D. which
21. The day will come soon _____ he will see his success.
A. which B. when C. on that D. where
22. They walked together as far as the second crossing _____ they parted.
A. when B. which C. why D. where
23. He is learned, _____ unfortunately I was not.
A. that B. what C. which D. who
24. He told me to start work, _____ advice I did not follow.
A. that B. what C. this D. which
25. Anyone _____ agrees may come with me.
A. that B. who C. to whom D. with whom
26. The house _____ colour is red is John's.
A. whose B. of which C. which D. the
27. Sunday is the day _____ people have a rest.
A. that B. on which C. for which D. at which
28. This is the hotel _____ we stopped to rest.
A. at which B. that C. where D. which
29. Tell me the reason _____ you were wet all over.
A. how B. why C. of which D. for that
30. His father, _____ likes painting, is a teacher.
A. who B. whom C. that D. which
31. The piano, _____ I paid 2 000 dollars, was very beautiful.
A. which B. that C. for which D. to which
32. Let A, B, C, D be a square _____ sides are the same length.
A. that B. which C. whose D. of which
33. —Did you ask the boy what happened?
—Yes, he told me all _____ he knew.
A. about which B. which C. that D. what
34. His father uses a barn _____ to store grain.
A. with which B. where C. which D. in which
35. —Have you ever been to Shanghai?
—No, but that's the city _____.
A. where I most like to visit B. I'd most like to visit



点击

NMET

系列

- C. which I like to visit it most D. where I'd like most to visit
36. I think the number of people _____ that happened was very large.
A. whom B. to whom C. of whom D. which
37. His head was stuck out of the top storey window, _____ he could see the church.
A. there B. from where C. from which D. in which
38. —What game is popular with young students?
—The _____ most is table tennis.
A. game they like it B. best game they like
C. best game they like it D. game they like
39. The science of computer, _____ progress has been very rapid lately, is perhaps the most important of all the sciences.
A. to which B. in which C. which D. with which
40. The Great Wall, _____ they spent last Sunday, made a deep impression on them.
A. where B. which C. that D. there
41. The two-year-old boy asked questions _____ only a doctor could answer.
A. to which B. to those C. which D. of which
42. This is one of the finest rooms _____ we have ever stayed in.
A. which B. that C. where D. of which
43. We'll put off the picnic until next week, _____ we will be free.
A. when B. which C. at which D. in that
44. —Why does Dr Smith prefer this centre?
—Because here he is free to do this research _____ he wants.
A. some way B. any way C. what D. to which
45. Collecting old coins was a hobby _____.
A. to delight him very much
B. which it gave him a great delight
C. whose pleasure he enjoyed himself
D. that gave him a great deal of pleasure
46. That old man had four sons, all of _____ died during the World War Two.
A. them B. which C. whom D. that
47. Let students do such exercise _____ will make them stronger and