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高考英语经典语法与词汇 1500 题

(2015 版)

第 7 次修订

刘决生 主编

上海科学技术出版社

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前言

2014 年高考, 全国各地共有 19 份高考英语试题各展风采。与教育部考试中心命制的 3 份全国卷(新课标全国卷 I、新课标全国卷 II 以及大纲全国卷。其中, 河北、河南与山西使用新课标全国卷 I, 青海、西藏、甘肃、贵州、吉林、宁夏、新疆、云南、黑龙江、内蒙古使用新课标全国卷 II, 只有广西使用大纲全国卷)相比, 单独命题的省市, 如上海、北京、天津、重庆、湖北、湖南、山东、江西、安徽、福建、浙江、江苏、辽宁、广东、四川、陕西等 16 省(市), 或者直接按照教育部考试中心的说明要求命题, 或者以其为指导, 结合当地的英语教学实际制定了相应的考试说明, 并据此命制反映当地特色的英语试题。

综观全国各地的高考英语试题, 我们不难发现, 作为基础题, 高考英语的语法与词汇题一直占有一定的比例。2014 年高考浙江卷语法与词汇题为 20 题, 上海卷为 16 题, 四川卷为 10 题, 大纲全国卷与大多数省市卷均为 15 题。同时, 主观题型在逐年增加, 湖北卷除了考查 10 题词汇外, 还有 10 题完成句子的主观题型; 广东卷自 2007 年起就一直采用语法填空题; 2014 年高考新课标全国卷 I、新课标全国卷 II 与辽宁卷均首次放弃标准化多项选择题, 改用主观题型, 即阅读材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(不多于 3 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式, 共 10 题, 计 15 分; 2014 年上海卷也开始采用主观题型, 且以两篇短文的形式出现, 让考生根据文意与语法知识在空格处填上恰当的词, 或者根据所给单词写出恰当的形式, 共 16 题, 计 16 分。其实, 语法与词汇知识还直接影响完形填空、阅读理解、写作等分值高的能力题型的得分。由此可见, 全面掌握高考英语的语法与词汇, 对于高考英语学科取得高分尤为关键。那么, 如何熟悉高考英语命题特点, 进行系统训练, 从而快速有效地提升高考英语语法与词汇的答题能力呢?

本书编者深入研究、参照了教育部考试中心对近年高考英语语法与词汇命题的权威分析, 并结合各地最新试题, 撰写了一篇非常详细的高考英语语法与词汇应试指导文章, 力图简明扼要地系统阐述高考英语语法与词汇的命题特点, 为广大高中学生备战高考英语语法与词汇提供详细的答题策略指导。与众多模拟试题不同的是, 本书精选了最近六年来全国各地高考英语语法和词汇真题。之所以全部采用各地高考真题, 是因为真题的典型性更强, 命题方式更权威, 导向更明确, 能更好地帮助考生在最短的时间内取得语法与词汇的最高考分。全国各地高中各年级的学生都可以根据自己的实际情况选用。

作为“中学英语经典试题 150 系列”丛书的一种, 本书是 2015 版《高考英语经典阅读 150 篇》《高考英语经典完形填空 150 篇》《高考英语经典写作 150 篇》和《最新高考英语阅读模拟精选 150 篇》的姊妹篇。本书编者既有毕业于华东师范大学外语学院从事高考英语测试研究的专家, 又有多年奋战在高三一线的英语教学名师。王婷、李敏、张梅、孙珊、倪斌、王文宾、李彩虹、张艳丽、李力、张四海、姚红、李丽、张海燕、乔志、孙楠、王小琼、张云、孙时萍、李明镜和吴天明等同志参与了本版的修订。上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为这本书的再版付出了辛勤的劳动, 在此致谢。

由于编写时间有限, 书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出, 以便再版时修正。

编者

2014 年 6 月

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第一章

高考英语语法与词汇命题特点与复习指导

第一节 各地最新高考英语语法与词汇题的命题特点

作为语言的最基本要素，语法与词汇一直是高考英语试题的必测内容。

从近几年高考英语语法与词汇试题尤其是 2014 年全国各地 19 份高考英语语法与词汇试题来看，语法与词汇的高考命题呈现出以下特点：

特点之一：测试的语法与词汇知识点比较全面

综观 2014 年全国各地的 19 份高考试卷（包括全国卷和各省市自主命题的试卷），我们会发现，语法与词汇试题测试的知识点比较全面，几乎覆盖了中学阶段的所有语法点与几大主要词类，而且考查重点突出，没有考偏题、怪题。考查的内容覆盖了动词（含时态、语态、情态动词、非谓语动词、动词及短语）、复合句（含定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句等）、冠词、形容词与副词、代词、名词、连词、介词、情景交际等。

特点之二：试题选材突出真实的交际语境

这一命题特点符合当前英语课程改革的要求。英语课程标准倡导积极开发课程资源，拓宽学用渠道。《教育部关于普通高中新课程省份深化高校招生考试改革的指导意见》（教育部教学[2008]4 号）明确提出：“考试改革内容是高考改革的重点。考试内容要实现与高中新课程内容的衔接，进一步贴近时代、贴近考生实际，注重对考生运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题能力的考查。”以此为依据，新课程背景下的各地高考改革方案也都提出了创新性的指导原则，强调试题的原创与考查考生学以致用能力。因此，高考语法与词汇试题遵循着“能力立意”的原则，注重考查基础知识在语境中的理解与运用。换句话说，就是考查学生在真实语言环境中运用语言的能力。

在 2014 年的高考英语语法与词汇试题中，多次出现了与近年社会事件相关的语境，如 2014 年江苏卷第 23 题：

() — How much do you know about the Youth Olympic Games to be held in Nanjing?

— Well, the media _____ it in a variety of forms.

- A. cover B. will cover C. have covered D. covered

本题正确答案为 C。试题选材新颖，把南京青奥会引入到高考语法试题中，时代气息扑面而来。

再如 2014 年陕西卷第 17 题：

- () No sooner _____ stepped on the stage than the audience broke into thunderous applause.

- A. had Mo Yan B. Mo Yan had C. has Mo Yan D. Mo Yan has

本题正确答案为 A，测试的是 no sooner 引导的部分倒装句型。选材源自中国作家莫言获得 2012 年诺贝尔文学奖。

特点之三：强调对与动词相关的内容的考查

与动词有关的内容有：时态、语态、助动词、情态动词、非谓语动词等。从各地语法与词汇试题中可以看出，对动词的考查约占高考语法与词汇试题的 40%~60%。但近年语法题测试点分布更广，如前几年考查很少的虚拟语气就出现在 2014 年多份高考语法试题中。

特点之四：主观题型呈现增加趋势

语法与词汇的主观题型呈现出逐年增加的趋势：2014 年高考新课标全国卷 I、新课标全国卷 II 与辽宁卷均首次放弃传统的标准化多项选择题，改用主观题型，即阅读材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式，共 10 题，计 15 分；2014 年上海卷也开始采用主观题型，且以两篇短文的形式出现，让考生根据文意与语法知识在空格处填上恰当的词，或者根据所给单词写出恰当的形式，共 16 题，计 16 分；湖北卷近年来除了考查 10 题词汇外，还有完成句子的 10 题主观题型；广东卷自 2007 年起就一直采用语法填空题；陕西卷还测试了 10 题单词拼写。

第二节 高考英语语法与词汇题的答题示例与复习指导

一、高考英语语法与词汇题的答题示例

下面结合 2014 年试题具体分析一下高考语法与词汇题具体考查哪几个方面的能力。

（一）语法理解和运用能力

1. 动词时态与语态

（2014 年北京卷）

- () I found the lecture hard to follow because it _____ when I arrived.

- A. started B. was starting C. would start D. had started

正确答案为 D。本题测试动词的时态。句意：“我发现讲座很难听懂，这是因为当我到达时它早已开始了。”从句 when I arrived 为一般过去时，在此动作前发生的事情要使用过去完成时态。

(2014 年上海卷)

The machine (35) _____ (equip) with securing cameras and alarms and looks like a mini shop with a brick front, a grey roof and a display window.

正确答案为 is equipped。本题测试动词的被动语态。

2. 情态动词

(2014 年大纲全国卷)

() Although you _____ find bargains in London, it's not generally a cheap place to shop.

A. should B. need C. must D. can

正确答案为 D。本题测试情态动词 can (可能) 的用法。句意: “尽管你可能在伦敦发现特价商品, 但伦敦通常并不是一个购物便宜的地方。”

(2014 年重庆卷)

() I've ordered some pizza, so we _____ worry about cooking when we get home tired.

A. can't B. dare not C. needn't D. may not

正确答案为 C。句意: “我已经订购了一些比萨, 因此当我们回家感觉累时就没有必要做饭。” C 项 needn't (没有必要) 的意思符合语境。

3. 复合句

(2014 年天津卷)

() I think _____ impresses me about his painting is the colours he uses.

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

正确答案为 A。本题测试 what 引导的主语从句的用法。句意: “我认为他的画作给我印象最深的是他所使用的颜色。”

(2014 年浙江卷)

() “Every time you eat a sweet, drink green tea.” This is _____ my mother used to tell me.

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

正确答案为 A。本题测试 what 引导的表语从句。句意: “‘你每次吃甜食时, 都要喝绿茶。’这是我母亲过去常常告诫我的话。”

(二) 习惯用语的辨析能力

(2014 年安徽卷)

() — Why not buy a second-hand car first if you don't have enough money for a new one?

— That's a good _____.

A. saying B. question C. suggestion D. account

正确答案为 C。本题测试习惯用语 That's a good suggestion (很好的建议) 的用法。

(三) 识记、理解并灵活使用固定搭配的能力

(2014 年湖北卷)

() I've been trying to phone Charles all evening, but there must be something wrong with the network; I can't seem to _____.

A. get through B. get off C. get in D. get along

正确答案为 A。本题测试动词短语辨析。句意: “我整晚都在给 Charles 打电话, 但网络

肯定有问题，我似乎打不通。”只有 A 项“接通”的意思最符合语境。B 项 get off (下车；离开)、C 项 get in (收割；当选)、D 项 get along (相处；进展) 的中文意思都不符合句意。

(四) 英语口语交际能力

(2014 陕西卷)

() — I got that job I wanted at the public library.

— _____! That's good news.

A. Go ahead

B. Cheers

C. Congratulations

D. Come on

正确答案为 C。本题测试情景交际。祝贺对方找工作成功时，使用 congratulations (祝贺)。

(五) 辨析实义词汇意思的能力

词汇题经常测试名词、动词、形容词、副词的词义辨析与应用。

(2014 年湖北卷)

() Her _____ for writing was a desire for women to get the right to higher education.

A. motivation

B. qualification

C. talent

D. technique

正确答案为 A。本题测试名词的词义辨析，A 项意为“动机”，B 项意为“资格”，C 项意为“才能”，D 项意为“技巧”。句意：“她的写作动机是对妇女获得高等教育权利的渴望。”根据语境应该选择 A。

二、高考英语语法与词汇题的复习指导

在了解了高考语法与词汇题的命题特点之后，考生怎样才能快速有效地复习这部分呢？

首先，必须熟悉高考英语命题的基本流程。

高考英语命题组的成员一般都是高考命题机构的专业研究人员、名牌高校英语测试学方向的教授与重点中学的特级教师。他们在命题时都要参照每年修订的命题细目表 (specification)。这个细目表是对测试点的进一步细化。以语法与词汇题为例，全国各省市的试卷大多设置 15 道题，在有限的题量之内要全面考查中学英语教学大纲 (或课程标准) 和高考考试大纲 (或考试说明) 中的重要语法点，冠词、名词、代词、连词、形容词、副词、动词时态、分词、不定式、定语从句、名词性从句、倒装、情景交际、主谓一致等都要兼顾。因此，每一道题都应涉及一个或多个测试点，否则试题就会失去效度和信度，也就谈不上区分度了。综上所述，考生可通过分析历年高考试题来还原这张命题细目表，了解各个知识点在试题中的分布情况。细目表总结得越到位，对命题的把握就越准确。如果在答完高考语法与词汇题后，发现某个重要的语法点没有涉及，例如没有名词性从句这个测试点，那么十有八九是考生将名词性从句错当成其他语法点理解了。所以，在此基础上建议考生在答完语法题后，再回头快速浏览一下全部题目，看是否有重要语法点没有考虑到。另外要注意的是，高考考点不会重复。如果一位考生在同一组语法题中将两道题都按同一测试点理解作答，则肯定错了一题。此时就要将这两道题重新分析比较一下，有一道题考查的应该是其他知识点。

其次,要采用“题源战术”。

什么是“题源”?顾名思义,即题目的来源。高考试题的命制不是专家们凭空想象的,而是以国家考试大纲与学科考试说明以及历年的高考试题为依据的。因此,近年的高考英语试题就是最好的题源。可能有不少考生认为,上一年的考题不可能出现在下一年的试卷上,所以分析往年试题只能是了解一下试题的题型与难度,意义不大。因此,他们对历年试题的分析仅仅停留在搞懂答案的层面,只关心本题答案选哪项,理由在哪里,其他选项又错在哪里等等,而不去总结题目的测试点或命题意图。事实确实如此,高考试题不会简单地重复,上几年的考题一般不会原封不动地出现在下一年的考题中。但是,作为考生,应当试着从英语测试学的角度去分析试题,从而熟悉高考的命题特点,把握复习迎考的正确方向,有的放矢地进行高考英语总复习。

简单地说,考生在分析高考试题时,不仅要知道题目的答案及理由,更要明确其测试点,即了解这道题考查的是哪一项知识点,同时对本知识点常见的几种测试形式进行概括、总结,预测下一年高考试题中可能出现的考查方式。

下面以对倒装句型的考查为例。

上海卷、天津卷 2012 年测试的都是 only 位于句首引导的部分倒装句型:

(2012 年上海卷)

- () Only with the greatest of luck _____ to escape from the rising flood waters.

A. managed she B. she managed C. did she manage D. she did manage

本题正确答案为 C。only 引导的从句位于句首,主句要部分倒装,助动词 did 提前。

(2012 年天津卷)

- () Only after Mary read her composition the second time _____ the spelling mistake.

A. did she notice B. she noticed C. does she notice D. she has noticed

本题正确答案为 A。only 引导的从句位于句首,主句要部分倒装。从句为一般过去时态,要求主句选用一般过去时与之相适应。

通过对 2012 年考题的分析,考生可以归纳一下部分倒装的几种情况。

除了 only 位于句首时要部分倒装外,以下几种情况句子也应部分倒装: so, no, not, little, hardly, scarcely, neither, nor 等否定词或 rarely 位于句首;虚拟语气中从句的引导词 if 省略; as 引导让步状语从句等。当 out, here, there, away 等副词或介词短语位于句首时,句子应全部倒装。

另外,在 what/whatever 与 how/however 引导的感叹句型或者让步状语从句中,要部分倒装。一般来说,what/whatever 修饰名词,how/however 修饰形容词或副词;但有一种特殊情况,即在有形容词修饰的单数可数名词前,what/whatever 与 how/however 都可以使用,只不过语序有别。如: What a good book it is! 相当于 How good a book it is!

如果考生在分析 2012 年上海卷、天津卷时能将这些知识都整理一下,提醒自己多注意倒装句型,那么在做下面的 2013 年新课标全国卷 II、江西卷与 2014 年大纲全国卷的倒装句型题目时,就能轻松应对了。

(2013 年新课标全国卷 II)

- () Only by increasing the number of doctors by 50 percent _____ properly in this hospital.

A. can be the patients treated B. can the patients be treated

C. the patients can be treated D. treated can be the patients

本题正确答案为 B。only 引导的从句位于句首,主句要部分倒装,情态动词 can 提前。

(2013 年江西卷)

() Only when he apologizes for his rudeness _____ to him again.

- A. I will speak B. will I speak C. do I speak D. I speak

本题正确答案为 B。only 引导的从句位于句首，主句要部分倒装，情态动词 will (愿意) 提前。注意 C 项使用助动词 do，没有 B 项恰当。

(2014 年大纲全国卷)

() _____ the nurses want a pay increase, they want reduced hours as well.

- A. Not do only B. Do not only C. Only not do D. Not only do

本题正确答案为 D。not only 是否定词位于句首引导部分倒装句型。

特别需要提醒的是，考生分析试题不能只局限于当地的试题。虽然很多省市单独命题，但都是以教育部考试中心的考试大纲为依据，试题测试的重点和内容基本相似。事实上，各地高考英语命题组每年都在相互借鉴，将其他省市试题中的优秀成分吸收到本地下一年度的高考试题中。所以说，各地最新高考英语试题就是最优质的下一年高考英语模拟训练题。

当然，任何考试都有应试技巧。考生在参加考试时，应根据命题特点采取相应的策略。考试结果表明，每年都有英语成绩优秀的考生在语法与词汇题上失分过多，尤其是那些比较简单的基础题。原因何在呢？按照命题惯例，语法与词汇题的编制通常遵循先易后难的原则，前 5 题一般都是基础题，目的是让考生进入状态。可是不少考生不相信一眼就看出的答案，而是往难处想，导致不应该的丢分。而后 5 题一般难度较大，考查复合句的情况较多，其用意是拉开考生之间的差距，体现高考试题的区分度，考生答题时就应该多动点脑筋。不过，随着高考英语命题由知识立意转向能力立意，语言基础知识在试题中的地位趋于弱化，对语言能力的考查日渐突出。因此，考生在进行语法与词汇训练时，要重视基础，不宜多做难题、偏题。

最后，一定要精选辅导材料，适量地进行语法与词汇客观题与主观题相结合的全面训练。

一份好的应试辅导材料，语法与词汇题的编排必须与当地近年的高考试题形式基本一致，难度相当。过难或过易都不能让考生进入理想的备考状态。尤其是自 2014 年高考开始，高考语法与词汇主观题型大幅度增加。建议考生在日常训练时要客观题与主观题相结合，全面训练。即使当地高考使用主观题型，但客观题训练是答好主观题的基础，适当做些客观题有助于主观题答题能力的提升；反之，当地高考语法与词汇为客观题型的考生，适当训练些要求更高的主观题，在高考时解答客观题肯定会更加得心应手。所以，考生必须要先做一遍当地最新的高考试题，加以分析，在此基础上总结当地试题的特点，再去从五花八门的辅导材料中选择一本符合命题规律并适合自身学习特点的备考书，以取得最理想的强化效果。著名出版社多次修订出版的书肯定是经历了市场的长期检验，应该作为考生的首选。

第二章

近年高考英语语法与词汇经典真题

第一节 2014 年各地高考语法与词汇试题

Test 1 (新课标全国卷 I)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Are you facing a situation that looks impossible to fix?

In 1969, the pollution was terrible along the Cuyahoga River near Cleveland, Ohio. It ___1___ (be) unimaginable that it could ever be cleaned up. The river was so polluted that it ___2___ (actual) caught fire and burned. Now, years later, this river is one of ___3___ most outstanding examples of environmental cleanup.

But the river wasn't changed in a few days ___4___ even a few months. It took years of work ___5___ (reduce) the industrial pollution and clean the water. Finally, that hard work paid off and now the water in the river is ___6___ (clean) than ever.

Maybe you are facing an impossible situation. Maybe you have a habit ___7___ is driving your family crazy. Possibly you drink too much or don't know how to control your credit card use. When you face such an impossible situation, don't you want a quick fix and something to change immediately?

While there are ___8___ (amaze) stories of instant transformation, for most of us the ___9___ (change) are gradual and require a lot of effort and work, like cleaning up a polluted river. Just be ___10___ (patience).

Test 2 (新课标全国卷 II)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about ___1___ (be) late for school. There were many people waiting at the bus stop, ___2___ some of them looked very anxious and ___3___ (disappoint). When the bus finally came, we all hurried on board. I got a place next ___4___ the window, so I had a good view of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike ___5___ (catch) my attention. He was riding beside the bus and waving his arms. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver,

but he refused ___ 6 ___ (stop) until we reached the next stop. Still, the boy kept ___ 7 ___ (ride). He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up the door of the bus. I heard an excited conversation. Then the driver stood up and asked, “___ 8 ___ anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?” A woman on the bus shouted, “Oh, dear! It’s ___ 9 ___ (I)”. She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully. Everyone on the bus began talking about what the boy had done and the crowd of strangers ___ 10 ___ (sudden) became friendly to one another.

Test 3 (大纲全国卷)

- () 1. — I’m sorry for breaking the cup.
— Oh, _____. — I’ve got plenty.
A. forget it B. my pleasure C. help yourself D. pardon me
- () 2. Unless extra money _____, the theatre will close.
A. was found B. finds C. is found D. found
- () 3. Toady there are more airplanes _____ more people than ever before in the skies.
A. carry B. carrying C. carried D. to be carrying
- () 4. Exactly _____ the potato was introduced into Europe is uncertain, but it was probably around 1565.
A. whether B. why C. when D. how
- () 5. — Who’s that at the door?
— _____ is the milkman.
A. He B. It C. This D. That
- () 6. _____ the nurses want a pay increase, they want reduced hours as well.
A. Not do only B. Do not only C. Only not do D. Not only do
- () 7. Raymond’s parents wanted him to have _____ possible education.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
- () 8. I think Mrs. Stark could be _____ between 50 and 60 years of age.
A. anywhere B. anybody C. anyhow D. anything
- () 9. September 30 is the day _____ which you must pay your bill.
A. by B. for C. with D. in
- () 10. Although you _____ find bargains in London, it’s not generally a cheap place to shop.
A. should B. need C. must D. can
- () 11. Caroline doesn’t have a gift for music, but she _____ it with hard work.
A. goes back on B. takes away from
C. makes up for D. catches up with
- () 12. The reports went missing in 2012 and nobody _____ them since.
A. sees B. saw C. has seen D. had seen
- () 13. _____ me tomorrow and I’ll let you know the lab result.
A. Calling B. Call C. To call D. Having called
- () 14. Henry was away from home for quite a bit and _____ saw his family.
A. frequently B. seldom C. always D. usually
- () 15. — What did you do last weekend?

— Nothing _____.

A. much

B. else

C. ever

D. yet

Test 4 (上海卷)

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

(A)

My Stay in New York

After graduation from university, I had been unable to secure a permanent job in my small town. So I decided to leave home for New York, (1) _____ I might have a better chance to find a good job. (2) _____ (earn) some money to pay the daily expenses, I started work in a local café as a waiter. I believe that (3) _____ I was offered a good position, I would resign at once.

Over time, the high cost of living became a little burden on my already (4) _____ (exhaust) shoulder. On the other hand, my search for a respectable job had not met with much success. As I had studied literature at university, I found it quite difficult to secure a suitable job in big companies. Mother had just said that (5) _____ I want to have a better career advancement, I had to find work in the city. Perhaps (6) _____ my mother had told me was deeply rooted in my mind, I just did as she had expected.

Soon I had lived in the city for over six months but I still did not like it. Apparently, I had difficulty (7) _____ (adapt) myself to life in the city, let alone finding a job to my delight. After nine months of frustration, I eventually decided to go back to my small town. Not until I returned (8) _____ I realize that a quiet town life was the best for me.

(B)

The Giant Vending Machine (自动售货机) Is a New Village Shop

Villagers have long been used to facing a drive when they run out of basic supplies. However, help is now nearer at hand in form of the country's first automatic push-button shop. Now residents in the Derbyshire Village of Clifton can buy groceries around the clock after the huge vending was installed outside a pub in the village this week.

Peter Fox, who is (9) _____ electrical engineer, spent two and a half years working on the project. The machine (10) _____ (equip) with securing cameras and alarms and looks like a mini shop with a brick front, a grey roof and a display window.

Mr. Fox said he hoped his invention, (11) _____ is set to be installed in other villages in the area over the coming months, will mark a return to convenience shopping for rural communities.

He said, "I had this idea a few years ago but I couldn't find a manufacture who could deliver what I wanted, so I did it by (12) _____. The result is what amounts to huge outdoor vending machine. Yet I think the term 'automatic shop' is far (13) _____ (appropriate)."

In recent years, the commercial pressure from supermarket chains (14) _____ (force) village shops across the country to close. In 2010, it was estimated that about 400 village shops closed, (15) _____ (urge) the local government to give financial support to struggling shops or set-up new communities stores.

Hundreds of communities have since stepped in and opened up their won volunteer-run shops, but Mr. Fox hopes his new invention will offer a solution (16) _____ these villages without a local shop.

Test 5 (北京卷)

- () 1. Some animals carry seeds from one place to another, _____ plants can spread to new places.
A. so B. or C. for D. but
- () 2. — Hi, let's go skating.
— Sorry, I'm busy right now. I _____ in an application form for a new job.
A. fill B. have filled C. am filling D. will fill
- () 3. Jane is in a hurry because the train to the airport leaves _____ half an hour.
A. by B. in C. for D. until
- () 4. _____ carefully if any change occurs when doing experiments in the lab.
A. Observe B. To observe C. Observed D. Observing
- () 5. Last night, there were millions of people _____ the opening ceremony live on TV.
A. watch B. to watch C. watched D. watching
- () 6. I borrow the book *Sherlock Holmes* from the library last week, _____ my classmates recommended to me.
A. who B. which C. when D. Where
- () 7. _____ I have a word with you? It won't take long.
A. Can B. Must C. Shall D. Should
- () 8. There are still many problems _____ before we are ready for a long stay on the moon.
A. solving B. solved C. being solved D. to be solved
- () 9. _____ the forest park is far away, a lot of tourists visit it every year.
A. As B. When C. Even though D. In case
- () 10. The best moment for the football star was _____ he scored the winning goal.
A. where B. when C. how D. why
- () 11. — What time is it?
— I have no idea. But just a minute, I _____ it for you.
A. check B. checked C. will check D. would check
- () 12. I found the lecture hard to follow because it _____ when I arrived.
A. started B. was starting C. would start D. had started
- () 13. Some people believe _____ has happened before or is happening now will repeat itself in the future.
A. whatever B. whenever C. wherever D. however
- () 14. We _____ back in the hotel now if you didn't lose the map.
A. are B. were C. will be D. would be
- () 15. The film star wears sunglasses. Therefore, he can go shopping without _____.
A. recognizing B. being recognized
C. having recognized D. having been recognized

Test 6 (天津卷)

- () 1. Give me a chance, _____ I'll give you a wonderful surprise.
A. if B. or C. and D. while
- () 2. — OK, I'll fix your computer right now.
— Oh, take your time. _____.
A. I can't stand it B. I'm in no hurry
C. That's a great idea D. It's not my cup of tea
- () 3. Wind is now the world's fastest growing _____ of power.
A. source B. sense C. result D. root
- () 4. _____ you start eating in a healthier way, weight control will become much easier.
A. unless B. Although C. Before D. Once
- () 5. Anxiously, she took the dress out of the package and tried it on, only _____ it didn't fit.
A. to find B. found C. finding D. having found
- () 6. _____ the school, the village has a clinic, which was also built with government support.
A. In reply to B. In addition to C. In charge of D. In place of
- () 7. Clearly and thoughtfully _____, the book inspires confidence in students who wish to seek their own answers.
A. writing B. to write C. written D. being written
- () 8. Life is like _____ ocean: only _____ strong-willed can reach the other shore.
A. an; the B. the; a C. the; / D. /; a
- () 9. My parents always _____ great importance to my getting a good education.
A. have B. attach C. accept D. pay
- () 10. — How long have you been learning English?
— About four months.
— _____! Your English is so good.
A. You can't be serious B. You got it
C. I couldn't agree more D. I'm stuck
- () 11. We won't start the work until all the preparations _____.
A. are being made B. will be made
C. have been made D. had been made
- () 12. English is a language shared by several diverse cultures, _____ uses it differently.
A. all of which B. each of which C. all of them D. each of them
- () 13. The two countries are going to meet to _____ some barriers to trade between them.
A. make up B. use up C. turn down D. break down
- () 14. I think _____ impresses me about his painting is the colours he uses.
A. what B. that C. which D. who
- () 15. _____ the morning train, he would not have been late for the meeting.
A. Did he catch B. should he catch
C. has he caught D. Had he caught

Test 7 (重庆卷)

- () 1. A smile costs _____ but gives much.

- A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything
- () 2. — Why not stay here a little longer?
— _____, but I really have to go.
A. Never mind B. I'd love to
C. Pleased to meet you D. I can't find any reason
- () 3. I've ordered some pizza, so we _____ worry about cooking when we get home tired.
A. can't B. dare not C. needn't D. may not
- () 4. You'd better write down her phone number before you _____ it.
A. forget B. are forgetting C. forgot D. will forget
- () 5. The producer comes regularly to collect the cameras _____ to our shop for quality problems.
A. returning B. returned C. to return D. to be returned
- () 6. I can't tell you _____ way to the Wilson's because we don't have _____ Wilson here in the village.
A. the; a B. a; / C. a; the D. the; /
- () 7. She drove so fast at the turn that the car almost went _____ the road.
A. on B. along C. from D. off
- () 8. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he _____ until yesterday.
A. will come B. was coming C. had come D. came
- () 9. We'll reach the sales targets in a month _____ we set at the beginning of the year.
A. which B. where C. when D. what
- () 10. — I spent two weeks in London last summer.
— Then you must have visited the British Museum during your stay, _____ you?
A. mustn't B. haven't C. didn't D. hadn't
- () 11. Group activities will be organized after class _____ children develop team spirit.
A. helping B. having helped C. helped D. to help
- () 12. — Is it true that Mike refused an offer from Yale University yesterday?
— Yeah, but I have no idea _____ he did it; that's one of his favorite universities.
A. when B. why C. that D. how
- () 13. It was John who broke the window. Why are you talking to me as if I _____ it?
A. had done B. have done C. did D. am doing
- () 14. Half an hour later, Lucy still couldn't get a taxi _____ the bus had dropped her.
A. until B. when C. although D. where
- () 15. — Jack, I'd like to have your opinions about my written report.
— _____. But I have one suggestion.
A. That's a good idea B. You are modest
C. It looks fine to me D. You should check it first

Test 8 (江苏卷)

- () 1. Lessons can be learned to face the future, _____ history cannot be changed.
A. though B. as C. since D. unless
- () 2. The book has helped me greatly in my daily communication, especially at work _____ a