

QQ教辅
QQJIAOFEU



JUEZHANGAOKAO

决战高考

成功航标★制胜法宝

题

主编
万
丽

库

英语

QQ高考备考教辅◆让学习更轻松考试更容易

预测高考出题趋势◆有效提高解题能力

囊括所有高考题型◆精选真题与模拟题

延边大学出版社

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延边大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

决战高考题库·英语/万丽编. —延吉:延边大学出版社,2007.8

ISBN 978-7-5634-2376-7

I. 决… II. 万… III. 英语课—高中—习题—升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 124076 号

决战高考题库——英语

主编:万 丽

责任编辑:秀 豪

出版发行:延边大学出版社

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发行部电话:0433-2133001

传真:0433-2733266

印刷:大厂回族自治县兴源印刷厂

开本:880×1230 1/16

印张:21

字数:756 千字

印数:1—17700

版次:2009 年 8 月第 2 版

印次:2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5634-2376-7

定价:32.00 元

前言

《决战高考题库·英语》融汇历年高考真题以及特高级教师精心编写的最新高考预测题,为即将踏入考场的考生们奉上了一套大餐。

众所周知,在英语学科的能力培养中,除了平时加强积累,增强英语的整体感知能力之外,还特别要求教学工作者能够吃透考试大纲,考生能够熟练掌握高考考点,而想达到这样的效果,从真题入手,无疑是一条捷径。

中国古代军事家、战略家孙子说:“知己知彼,百战不殆。”而对高考的不同题型,我们的考生应该怎样做好充分的战略战术准备,怎样把握高考的脉搏,把握不同题型的内在规律,这些都至关重要。

《决战高考题库·英语》在这样的时刻应召而来。

本书第一章主要是针对高考英语的各个专项进行突破训练,它囊括了冠词、名词、代词、形容词和副词、动词及词组、动词时态与语态、非谓语动词、情态动词和虚拟语气等语法点,并配以真题再现、考题预测和精辟的解析,这是一本英语知识点比较全面的辅导书。

本书第二章和第三章主要是针对高考英语的完型填空和阅读理解进行突破训练,它把关于阅读过程中的一些重点、难点、考点以专项习题的形式表现出来,配以精辟的解析和自我检测总结,让学生在练中学,在学中练,即从根本上提高了学生的英语素质,同时也达到了提高学生高考英语能力的目的。这两章通过总结历来高考真题的经验,加上科学的预测,精密的解析,把学与练有机地结合起来,让考生通过本书能真正地领会高考阅读理解和完型填空的真谛。

本书的第四、五章主要由短文改错和书面表达两部分组成。高考英语短文改错题和书面表达主要考查学生综合运用所学词汇和语法基础知识的能力。其中,改错题一直令不少学生感到头痛,且每年应考考生在这一方面失分较多。原因在哪里呢?那就是学生除了要具备扎实的英语语言基础知识和较高的理解分析能力以外,关键还要全面分析和了解这一题型在问题设计上的规律和变化,有把握地揣度今年的设错及出题方向,从而进行有针对性的复习和训练。因此本书专门针对这一症结对症下药,让考生在实践中摸准高考脉搏,做到从容应对。

本书第六章专设创新题型的应试策略与练习,是近年出现的新题型的集大成,能够有效提高考生解题能力。

本书具有如下特点:

目标明确。真题再现和科学预测是本书的一大特色。本书遵循高考命题的规律与趋势,对高考题型特别是最近三年高考题型进行深入分析,让考生对高考题型的命题特点有一个全面系统的了解,从而可以信心百倍地打好最后一仗。

题型全面。本丛书针对历年高考题型进行深入细致的剖析,让考生能在使用本书后,从认识试题表象到掌握试题的内在规律方面有一个质的飞跃。

实用性强。本书适合考生在一二轮复习及三轮冲刺中使用。它不但紧扣新课标,并对高难题型进行了详细的分析,为考生复习提供了便利。考生有了这样一件利器,可以完全从题海战术中解脱出来了。

本套丛书在编写过程中汲取了众多有多年实战经验的高三优秀教师的宝贵经验,并得到了各方的大力支持,我们在此表示由衷的谢意。但其中部分试题的作者无法取得联系,请相关作者主动与我社联系,以便我社依据相关规定支付稿酬。

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第一章 单项填空



应试策略

语法与词汇

高考中的单项填空题虽然只有 15 道,但考查的知识点却几乎涉及到中学所学的所有语法项目,包括冠词、名词、连词、各类从句、倒装、it 的用法等,此外,还有交际用语。考点虽然广泛,但却以动词为重点。从历届全国高考及各省的高考题来看,动词少则 5 道(占单选题总量的 33.3%),多则 8 道(占单选题总量的 53.3%)。动词的考点包括时态、语态、情态动词、非谓语动词、动词辨析、短语动词等,这些都是我们高考复习的重点。另外,就同一个考点来看,不同年代的高考题以及同一年代不同省市的高考题中,往往不少考点有雷同的现象,有的则几乎一模一样。常见的解题方法有以下四种可借鉴:

一、利用“有效信息”解题

单项填空题题干中有某些句子或短语会为选择答案提供必要信息,它对选择正确答案起着决定性的作用,我们称这些句子

或短语为“有效信息”。

二、利用“英汉语言差异”解题

近年来,日常交际用语仍是单项填空题考查的重点之一。而且,这种题许多情况下是以英汉两种语言表达习惯的不同来命题的,解答这类题时,切记要摒弃中文思维。

三、利用“语法分析法”解题

单项填空题常考的语法项目有:时态和语态、非谓语动词、句式结构等。这类题许多情况下是放在一定的语言环境中来进行考查的。如果我们能结合试题的语言环境,并运用语法分析法,就会使很多难题迎刃而解。

四、利用“标点提示”解题

标点符号虽小,但可以提供很多信息。例如:疑问句之后要用问号;感叹句之后要用感叹号;句中有逗号,可提示此处有可能为“非限制性定语从句”,也有可能为非谓语动词作状语等等。所以,由标点符号入手,我们可以确定做单项填空题的解题思路,从而既快捷又准确地获得答案。



一、名词与冠词



应试指导

名词是中学英语的主要词汇之一,也是历年高考的重点考点。综合近几年高考对名词的考查,单项填空题中,每年都出现 1~2 道题。常考点主要为:名词的可数与不可数;抽象名词具体化;名词的普通格、所有格以及双重所有格作定语;名词固定用语等。冠词主要考查其基本用法,包括定冠词与不定冠词的用法区别;名词前不用冠词的情况;特指与泛指以及习语中冠词的用法等。冠词的考查主要分布在单项填空,每年都出现一道题,而且都设两空,以增加覆盖面和难度。

1. —Do you think an advertisement is _____ help when you look for a new job?
—Well, it all depends. Anyway, it gives me more of _____ chance to try.

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

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是准确把握句中名词的可数与不可数,泛指与特指之间的关系。

【答案解析】根据上下文语境可以知道,句中有两个名词 help 和 chance 都用作可数名词,表示泛指。第一空 help 代指 an

advertisement, 第二空 more of a chance “多一次机会”。答案 A。

2. _____ news came to him as _____ great surprise that his friend was kidnapped yesterday.

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

【解题关键】此题考查了名词和冠词的搭配用法。考生应掌握冠词在具体语境中的用法。

【答案解析】A 第一空特指“他的朋友昨天遭绑架”这一消息。而 a great surprise 表“令人吃惊的事情”。surprise 在此句为可数名词。类似的还有 pity, success, failure 等。

3. Of all the subjects, I like _____ history best because it gives us _____ useful knowledge of things in the past.

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

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是要注意学科名词以及抽象名词 knowledge 前冠词的使用。

【答案解析】第一空 history 为学科名词,前面通常不用冠词;第二空 knowledge 为抽象名词,一般不用冠词限制,但当其带有修饰语时,意思为“某种,(一种)……的知识”要用不定冠词 a。答案 B。

4. There is very little _____ in trying to persuade him. He never

follows others' advice.

A. use B. point C. meaning D. work

【解题关键】此题考查了固定句型 there is no point in doing... (没有必要做……) 的用法。解答此题的关键是掌握固定句型的结构,同时理解句子的意思。

【答案解析】B 此句的意思是“没有必要去说服他了,他从来不听别人的建议”。其他选项不能构成此句型。

5. One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a high rise is that you can get a good _____.

A. sight B. spare C. view D. look

【解题关键】此题考查了名词短语的固定用法。掌握一些固定短语是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】C get a good view 是固定搭配,其他选项均不合适。短语 a high rise 的意思是“一座高楼”。

6. It's bad _____ for a man to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.

A. behavior B. action C. manner D. movement

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是要准确理解四个选项名词的词义,并根据句子的意思判断,作出正确选择。

【答案解析】behavior 意思为“举止,行为”;action“动作”;manner“方式”;movement“运动,行动”。答案 A。



高考真题

2009 年

1. —He says that my new car is a _____ of money. (山东)
—Don't you think those words are just sour grapes?

A. lack B. load C. question D. waste

2. Form their _____ on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city. (陕西)

A. stage B. position C. condition D. situation

3. The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public without any _____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009. (福建)

A. delay B. effort C. schedule D. consideration

4. Children need friends _____ their own age to play with. (辽宁)

A. of B. for C. in D. at

5. Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for _____ building. (湖北)

A. respect B. friendship C. reputation D. character

6. In our class, when the bell rang and the teacher closed his book, it was a _____ for everyone to stand up. (湖北)

A. signal B. chance C. mark D. measure

7. China has got a good _____ for fighting against the flu with its careful and smooth organization. (安徽)

A. reputation B. influence C. impression D. knowledge

8. The system has been designed to give students quick and easy _____ to the digital resources of the library. (浙江)

A. access B. passage C. way D. approach

9. I'm trying to break the _____ of getting up too late. (天津)

A. tradition B. convenience C. habit D. leisure

10. What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting. (全国 II)

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

11. What _____ pity that you couldn't be there to receive _____ prize!

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

12. This area experienced _____ heaviest rainfall in _____ month of May. (辽宁)

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

13. Let's go to _____ cinema — that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ while. (海南·宁夏)

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

14. In order to find _____ better job, he decided to study _____ second foreign language. (四川)

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

15. We can never expect _____ bluer sky unless we create _____ less polluted world. (安徽)

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

16. I don't understand what the engineer means, but I've got _____ rough idea of _____ project plan. (浙江)

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

17. The biggest whale is _____ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 meters long — the height of _____ 9-story building. (北京)

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

2008 年

1. Have you heard _____ news? The piece of _____ petrol is going up again! (湖南)

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

2. We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent. (江苏)

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

3. In many places in China, _____ bicycle is still _____ popular means of transportation. (重庆)

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

4. My neighbor asked me to go for _____ walk, but I don't think I've got _____ energy. (辽宁)

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

5. I ate _____ sandwich while I was waiting for _____ 20:08 train. (陕西)

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

6. In the United States, there is always _____ flow of people to areas of _____ country where more jobs can be found. (四川)

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

7. —I am so sorry to have come late for the meeting.
—It is not your fault. With _____ rush-hour traffic and _____ heavy rain, it is no wonder you were late. (江西)

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

8. _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head. (浙江)

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

9. The young man made a _____ to his parents that he would try to earn his own living after graduation. (湖北)

A. prediction B. promise C. plan D. contribution

10. —Shall we go out for a walk?
—Sorry. This is not the right _____ to invite me. I am too tired to walk. (江西)

to walk.



- A. moment B. situation C. place D. chance
11. Most air pollution is caused by the burning of _____ like coal, gas and oil. (天津)
- A. fuels B. articles C. goods D. products
12. I bought a dress for only 10 dollars in a sale; it was a real _____ . (山东)
- A. exchange B. bargain C. trade D. business
13. The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly _____ . (湖北)
- A. atmosphere B. state C. situation D. phenomenon
14. Dogs have a very good _____ of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake. (浙江)
- A. sense B. view C. means D. idea
15. —I can't repair these until tomorrow, I'm afraid.
—That's OK, there's _____. (江苏)
- A. no problem B. no wonder C. no doubt D. no hurry
16. To save some of the human languages before they are forgotten, the students in our school started a discussion "Save Our _____ ". (安徽)
- A. Sky B. Life C. Arts D. Voices
17. What's the _____ of having a public open space where you can't eat, drink or even simply hang out for a while? (福建)
- A. sense B. matter C. case D. opinion
18. —Why do you suggest we buy a new machine?
—Because the old one has been damaged _____. (江苏)
- A. beyond reach B. beyond repair
C. beyond control D. beyond description

2007 年

1. I can't say which wine is best—it's a(n) _____ of personal taste. (山东, 27)
- A. affair B. event C. matter D. variety
2. AIDS control and prevention is a _____ to China as well as the whole world. (上海春招, 41)
- A. surprise B. challenge C. reaction D. threat
3. One thousand dollars a month is not fortune but would help cover my living _____. (天津, 12)
- A. bills B. expenses C. prices D. charges
4. —You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?
—Taking plenty of exercise every day. (福建, 31)
- A. power B. strength C. force D. energy
5. Despite such a big difference in _____ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special. (湖北, 23)
- A. point B. idea C. attitude D. sight
6. Of the seven days in a week, Saturday is said to be the most popular _____ for a wedding in some countries. (浙江, 12)
- A. way B. situation C. event D. choice
7. The practice of hanging clothes across the street is a common _____ in many parts of the city. (安徽, 32)
- A. look B. sign C. sight D. appearance
8. He and his wife are of the same _____; they both want their son to go to college. (陕西, 12)
- A. soul B. spirit C. heart D. mind
9. We have every reason to believe that _____ 2008 Beijing Olym-

- pic Games will be _____ success. (江苏, 21)
- A. /; a B. the; / C. the; a D. a; a
10. Many people have come to realize that they should go on _____ balanced diet and make _____ room in their day for exercise. (江西, 26)
- A. a; / B. the; a C. the; the D. /; a
11. How about taking _____ short break? I want to make _____ call. (四川, 22)
- A. the; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; a
12. Christmas is _____ special holiday when _____ whole family are supposed to get together. (辽宁, 21)
- A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
13. I like _____ color of your skirt. It is _____ good match for your blouse. (浙江, 4)
- A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the



答案与解析

► 2009 年

1. D 本题考查单词的区别: lack 缺乏; load 负担; question 疑问; waste 浪费。根据句意,尤其是下句的 sour grapes(酸葡萄)可知答案选 D。
2. B 考查名词词义辨析: stage: 舞台, 时期, 阶段; position: 位置; condition: 条件, 情况; situation: 形式, 情况, 情景。根据空前的物主代词 their 可以推断出此处选 B。题干意思是: 从他们在电视塔顶部的位置, 游客们可以更好地看到这个城市的景色。
3. A 考查名词词义辨析。delay: 耽搁, 延误; effort: 努力; schedule: 时间表; consideration: 考虑, 体谅, 关心。题干意思是: 当 H1N1 型病毒 2009 年 4 月袭击墨西哥时, 世界卫生组织毫不犹豫地向人们提出了警告。选 A。
4. A 考查名词双重所有格。friends of their own age 意思是“他们自己年龄的朋友”, 选 A 符合, 其他选项不能构成所有关系。
5. D 考查名词。根据常识便可知运动既可增强体质也可强健个性, 不会增强尊敬或名声, 友谊可以增强, 但与前面 health 不搭配, 故答案为 character。
6. A 考查名词。根据句意可知打铃及老师合上书本, 这是下课的暗示, 选项中只能选择 signal。chance “机会”, mark “分数, 痕迹”, measure “方法, 措施”。
7. A 本题考查名词的用法, 从句意及空格后面的介词入手, 表达“中国在……上面有着较好的声誉”应接介词 for, influence 后接 on, impression 后接 on, knowledge 后接 of。
8. A 考查名词词义辨析。根据句意“人们设计这个系统是为了让学生快捷地使用图书馆的数字资源”。passage 意为“文章、走廊”; way 是“方法、方式”; approach 也指“方式、接近”; access 指“入口、通道”, 常和介词 to 连用, 可知选 A 符合。
9. C 考查名词词义辨析。由关键词 getting up too late “起的晚”和习惯搭配合适, 意思是“晚起的习惯”。tradition 传统; convenience 方便, 便利; leisure 休闲, 空闲, 均不符合句意。habit 习惯, 选 C 合适。
10. D 考查冠词。句意为“我需要一本包含油画基础知识的书”, the ABC 为固定搭配: 基础知识, 入门。
11. C 考查冠词。第一空所填冠词与上下文构成固定句型 what a pity that..., 用不定冠词 a; 第二空后名词表示表特指, 用定冠词 the, 选 C。

12. C 考查定冠词的基本用法。第一空最大的降水量,为形容词的最高级用 the;第二空五月这个月表特指用 the,选 C。

13. B 考查冠词的用法。go to the cinema 表示具体的某地,for a while 固定搭配,表示“一会儿”。

14. B 考查冠词的用法。该题的意思是:为了找到一个更好的工作,他决定再学习另外一门外语。第一空表示泛指;第二空用 a+序数词+名词表示又一,再一。

15. A 本题考察冠词的用法,因为 sky 和 world 原本是独一无二,但这里前面都有了形容词修饰,表示会出现一个什么样的 sky 和 world,这里就属于泛指了。

16. D 考查冠词基本用法。前空泛指一种大体的想法,后空指双双都知道的那个 project 计划,选 D。

17. D 考查冠词的用法。第一空用 the+n 表示类别,是指 blue whale 这一类动物;第二空用 a 表示泛指。

►2008 年

1. C 本题考查的是定冠词的用法。题目的意思是:你听说过了吗?油价又上涨了。根据题目所要表达的意思,我们可以知道,这里所听说的消息是特指的,而 petrol 是某种物质,无需特指,所以只能选 C。

2. B 本题考查冠词的用法,句意为:我们乘船绕到西海岸而非驱车跨越大洲。by sea 表示“乘船”,the continent 特指那个大陆。

3. C 本题考查冠词的用法。第一空 the bicycle 表示一类事物,第二空 a popular means of transportation 表示“一种流行的交通方式”。

4. D 本题考查冠词,句意为:我的邻居请我去散步,但我认为我没有精力去(散步)。go for a walk 去散步,是不定冠词的固定搭配,第二个空白处填定冠词表示特指,指去散步的精力,故选 D。

5. C 考查冠词。句意:当我等 20:08 的火车时,我吃了一个三明治。句中 train 已被限定(20:08 的火车),须用 the 表“特指”。sandwich 并未被限定,是“泛指”,需用 a。

6. A 本题考查冠词。句意为:在美国,总会有人涌向农村,在那儿可以找到更多的工作。a flow of 是泛指, the country 是固定用法,指农村。故选 A。

7. B 本题考查冠词的用法。the 表特指。

8. A 本题考查冠词的用法。句意为:那颗树上掉下一个苹果,打在他的头上。不定冠词 an 表示泛指“一个”;而 hit sb. on the head 为固定结构,在表示身体部位的名词前必须用 the。如:take sb. by the collar(抓住某人的衣领)等。

9. B 考查句意选择短语,make a promise 意为“答应,许下诺言”。A. 预言,C. 计划,D. 贡献,句意为:“这个年轻人向他的父母许下诺言,在他毕业后,自己谋生。”

10. A 本题考查名词辨析。句意为:我们出去散步好吗?对不起,这个时候邀请我不太合适,我太累了,走不动了。A“时候,时刻”,B“形势,情况”,C“地点”,D“机会”,故选 A。

11. A 本题考查情境条件下名词词语辨析。本句题意思是:“大部分空气污染是由燃烧煤、天然气或石油造成的。”四个选项中的名词词义为:A 选项 fuels 意为“燃料”;B 选项 articles 意为“文章”;C 选项 goods 意为“货物”;D 选项 products 意为“产品”。根据语境判断,此处用 fuels 最为合适。

12. B 本题考查名词。句意为:我仅花 10 元钱买了这件衣服,它真是件廉价品。bargain 意为“便宜货,廉价品。”故选 B。

13. A 本题考查名词词义辨析。在一定的语言环境下选择适当的名词。短语“in a friendly atmosphere”意为“在友好的气氛中”。句意为:两国首脑在友好的气氛中进行会谈。B 状态,C

形势,D 现象。

14. A 本题考查语境条件下名词词语辨析。狗有极其灵敏的嗅觉,常被用来搜寻地震中的幸存者。sense“感觉,意识”;view“风景,想法,见解,态度”等;means“方式,方法,手段”;idea“主意”。根据语境判断,这里正确答案为 A。

15. D 本题考查语境条件下的名词词组的辨析。句意为:“恐怕我要到明天才能修理这些东西。”“没关系,不急。”四个选项的词义分别是:no problem(没问题);no wonder(不足为奇);no doubt(毫无疑问);no hurry(不着急)。根据语境,D 为正确答案。

16. D 该题考查语境选词。拯救濒临灭绝的语种,也就是通过影像资料将其保存下去,文字资料不容易灭失,故此,需要保存的应是口头语言,故应使用 Voices。

17. A 该题考查语境选词,此处为名词的选用。句意:若拥有的是一个你不能在那吃喝甚至随便走动一下的公共开放空间,那又有什么意义?sense 感知,观念,意义,理智;matter 物质,事情,素材,要紧,原因;case 情形,案例;opinion 观点,看法。

18. B 本题考查语境条件下的介词词组辨析。句意为:“你为何建议我们应该买新机器?”“因为旧机器已经损坏,无法修理。”四个选项的词义分别是:beyond reach(用手够不着);beyond repair(无法修理);beyond control(失去控制);beyond description(无法形容,难以言表),根据语境,B 为正确答案。

►2007 年

1. C 考查名词辨析。affair“事务,业务”;event“重大事件”;matter“事情,问题”;variety“种类”。句意为:我不能说哪一种酒最好——这是个人口味问题。据题意,故选 C。

2. B 考查名词词义辨析。surprise“惊奇”;challenge“挑战”;recation“反应”;threat“威胁”。句意为:艾滋病的控制与预防对全世界和中国来说是一个挑战。

3. B 考查名词词义辨析。句意为:每月 1000 美元不算大笔钱,但可以支付我的生活费用。bill“账单”;expense“花费,费用”;price“价格”;charge“收集”。A,C,D 都不能与 living 搭配。故选 B。

4. D 考查名词词义辨析。根据回答“Taking plenty of exercise every day”可知上句“你总是精力充沛”,因此选 energy。

5. C 考查名词词义辨析。根据句意“除了在对待吃的态度上不同外……”,attitude 有“态度”之意,常与介词 to/towards 搭配,故选 C。

6. D 考查名词词义辨析。“据说星期六是一些国家举行婚礼最流行的选择”,故选 D。

7. C 考查名词词义辨析。a common sight“常见的现象”。look“容貌,外表”,sign“符号,迹象”;sight“情景,景象”,appearance“外貌,出现”。

8. D 考查名词词义辨析。由后文 they both want their son to go to college 可知前文表示“他们俩有共同的想法”,mind“想法,主意”;soul“灵魂,心灵”;heart“心”;spirit“精神”。故选 D。

9. C 考查冠词用法。前一空特指 2008 年北京奥运会;后一空后 success 表示“一件成功的事或一个成功的人”时可以与不定冠词 a 连用表泛指,故选 C。

10. A 考查冠词用法。第一空为具体的“平衡饮食”,故用不定冠词;第二空 room 为不可数名词“空间”,不用冠词,故选 A。

11. D 考查冠词用法。break 此处为可数名词,take a break“休息一下”;make a call“打个电话”,都须用不定冠词。故选 D。

12. D 考查冠词。Christmas 是节日中的一种,所以应是 a holiday,whole 前面应加定冠词。故选 D。

13. C 考查冠词。第一空特指 your skirt 的颜色,第二空抽象名词具体化,用不定冠词,表示“相配的东西”。故选 C。



二、数词与主谓一致



应试指导

主谓一致是历年高考试题中的主要测试点之一,它主要以单项填空的形式来测试语法形式上一致的原则、语言内容上一致的原则、谓语与毗邻主语一致的原则。

试题中常把主谓一致与时态和语态结合起来进行考查。常见的考查内容有:“主语+介词短语”等作主语;介词及介词短语,如:with, together with, along with, as well as, except, besides, like, including, rather than, more than, no less than 等;由 neither... nor, not only...but also..., not...but...等连接的并列主语。

我们在注意掌握主谓一致的基本原则的同时,要特别注意语言内容上一致的原则,分数、百分数、不定式、动名词、主语从句等用作主语的主谓一致问题仍将会是今后高考命题的热点。

数词分为基数词和序数词两种。高考对数词的考查主要有:1. 基数词、序数词、分数的基本用法。2. 倍数、百分数、日期、钟点、年龄、序号的表达法。3. 不定数量词的表达法。

1. Shortly after the accident, two _____ police were sent to the spot to keep order.

- A. dozen of B. dozens C. dozen D. dozen of

【答案解析】C dozen, score, thousand, million 等与基数词连用时用单数形式;当后面有介词 of 短语时,它们用复数形式,且不可同时与基数词连用。

2. _____ people in the world are sending information by e-mail every day.

- A. Several million B. Many millions
C. Several millions D. Many million

【答案解析】A 在 million, hundred 等量词前如果有具体数字或 several, some 等词时,要用单数形式;many 一般不与 million 等词连用。

3. _____ either of your parents come to see you recently?

- A. Have B. Had C. Has D. Is

【解题指导】判断中心词是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】C 根据句子的意思可知, either 是主语部分的中心词,所以谓语动词要与 either 保持一致。另外值得注意的是句子中有 recently 一词,所以此题应该用现在完成时。

4. —Mike, what did our monitor say just now?

—Every boy and every girl as well as teachers who _____ to visit the museum _____ asked to be at the school gate before 6:30 in the morning.

- A. is; is B. are; are C. is; are D. are; is

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是要理解题干结构,把握以 every, no, each 等限定的并由 and 连接的两个并列名词用作主语时的主谓一致以及定语从句中的主谓一致。

【答案解析】该题为一个带有定语从句的复合句,句中作定语的关系代词 who 指代先行词 teachers, 为复数,故谓语动词该用 are; as well as 连接两个主语时,谓语动词要根据前一个主语决定;由 every, no, each 等限定的并由 and 连接的两个并列

名词作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。答案 D。

5. Tom as well as two of his classmates _____ invited to the party.
A. was B. were C. has D. have

【解题指导】掌握 as well as 的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】A 主语后面跟有 as well as, along with, together with, but, except, besides, including, rather than 等短语时,谓语动词与前面的主语保持一致。

6. The office staff _____ gathered to hear the president speak.
A. is B. are C. be D. will

【解题指导】此题把主谓一致与被动语态结合起来进行考查。考生应注意集体名词的用法。

【答案解析】B 题中 the office staff 指全体职员,表示复数。因此此题选用复数形式的谓语动词。

7. Children under sixteen are not permitted to see such kind of films _____ bad for their mental development.
A. this is B. that are C. as is D. as are

【解题指导】解答该题的关键是要准确判断 such...that 与 such...as 引导从句的区别以及 kind of 构成的短语作主语时主谓一致关系。

【答案解析】分析句子意思及句子结构,该句为 such...as 引导的定语从句,不属 such...that 引导的结果状语从句,故排除选项 A、B;在 kind of + 名词作主语时,其谓语动词要与 kind 保持一致,故该句中谓语动词用单数。答案 C。

8. —How did your students express their thanks to you on Teachers' Day?

—A gift, together with many flowers _____ sent to me by students.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

【解题指导】解答该题的关键是要注意当主语后面带有 with 等介词短语时谓语动词与主语在人称和数上的一致关系。

【答案解析】题干中句子的主语是 A gift, 介词短语 together with many flowers 在句中用作状语,故谓语动词应用单数形式,因动作已在过去发生,故用一般过去时,答案 C。

9. The number of articles published on cancer _____ amazing.
A. are B. is C. have been D. be

【解题指导】注意当主谓中有 the number of 这一短语的时候,谓语动词常常用单数形式。这是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】B a number of + 复数名词作主语,其谓语动词用复数形式;但是 the number of + 复数名词作主语时,其谓语动词用单数形式。

10. The Olympic Games in the year 2008 _____ in Beijing of China, which _____ known to us all.

- A. is to hold; is B. is to be held; was
C. are to hold; is D. are to be held; is

【解题指导】能够判断出主语的单复数是正确解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】D 主语 the Olympic Games 是名词复数,故谓语动词要用复数形式,且用被动语态。后面是 which 引导的一

个非限制性定语从句,所以谓语动词应该用单数形式。



高考真题

2009年

1. Either you or one of your students _____ to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow. (湖南)
A. are B. is C. have D. be
2. The teacher together with the students _____ discussing Reading Skills that _____ newly published in America. (四川)
A. are; were B. is; were C. are; was D. is; was

2007年

1. Professor James will give us a lecture on the Western culture, but when and where _____ yet. (浙江, 17)
A. hasn't been decided B. haven't decided
C. isn't being decided D. aren't decided
2. A survey of the opinions of experts _____ that three hours of outdoor exercise a week _____ good for one's health. (江西, 25)
A. show; are B. shows; is C. show; is D. shows; are
3. We live day by day, but in the great things, the time of days and weeks _____ so small that a day is unimportant. (湖南, 30)
A. is B. are C. has been D. have been
4. As a result of the serious flood, two-thirds of the buildings in the area _____. (陕西, 9)
A. need repairing B. needs to repair
C. needs repairing D. need to repair
5. It is reported that the floods have left about _____ people homeless. (浙江, 2)

- A. two thousand B. two-thousands
C. two thousands D. two thousands of



答案与解析

►2009年

1. B 考查主谓一致的用法。Either...or...连接两个主语,按就近原则来确定谓语的单复数。One of your students 谓语应用单数形式。
2. D 考查主谓一致。A together with B 作主语时谓语动词与 A 的单复数保持一致;第二空为定语从句 that 指代 Reading Skills, 由于 Reading Skills 是书名所以谓语动词用单数。

►2007年

1. A 本题考查主谓一致与语态。when and where 是 when and where will he give us a lecture on the Western culture 的省略, 因此是主语从句的两个副词, 而非两个主语, 因此为单数; 从句后的 yet 可知, 事情到目前还没有决定, 因此强调结果。
2. B 本题考查主谓一致。主句主语是 a survey, 谓语动词应用单数形式; 从句主语是 three hours of outdoor exercise a week 表示一个整体概念, 因此谓语动词也应用单数形式。
3. A 考查主谓一致。后一句的主语是 time, 且参照前后的时态可知此处用一般现在时。故答案为 A。
4. A 考查主谓一致和 need 的用法。主语中心词是 buildings, 是可数名词复数形式, 所以谓语动词用复数形式; repair 与 buildings 是被动关系, need 后应跟 v-ing 或 to be + 过去分词, 而四个选项形式正确的只有 A, 因此本题选 A。
5. A hundred, thousand, million 等前面有具体的数字表达具体的数量时, 这些词不用复数, 后面不加 of; 用复数时, 后面加 of 则表达概数。



三、代词与it



应试指导

代词在近几年高考试题中出现频率很高, 每年至少测试一道题, 测试代词的题型主要是单项填空, 常以对话形式构成特定语境, 考查考生灵活运用代词的能力。常考点主要为人称代词、指示代词、不定代词、代词的肯定与否定以及代词表示全部与部分的用法等。今年高考命题将继续加大对代词在具体、特定语境下灵活运用力度的考查。不定代词 one, the one, ones, the ones 与指示代词 this, that, these, those, it 的用法区别、代词的肯定与否定、全部与部分的用法以及反身代词的惯用语(例如 help oneself, please yourself, by (for, of) oneself, enjoy oneself) 等将会是未来高考的命题重点。高考试题中对代词的考查将以不定代词为主, 如 none, no one, something, anything, nothing, every, each, both, neither, either, another, the other 等。考生一定要注意它们之间的区别, 在做题时结合具体的语境去理解和判断。

1. Understanding the culture habits of another nation, especially _____ containing as many different subcultures as the United States, is a difficult task.

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

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是掌握代词 one 的指代用法。

【答案解析】A。根据句子的意思大家可以看出, one 指代“文化习惯”。

2. —What an amazing film! It's the most interesting film I've ever seen.

—But I'm sure it won't interest _____.

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

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是要准确判断句子的部分否定与全部否定, 作出选择。

【答案解析】根据上下文语境及答话人的意思: 我敢肯定这部电影不可能使每个人都感兴趣, 说明该句为部分否定。答案 D。

3. —Which of those electronic dictionaries do you like most?

—_____. They are both expensive and of little use.

- A. None B. Both C. Neither D. All

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是要注意分析说话者指向的范围, 特别注意答话人的语气。

【答案解析】根据问话人所用的 most 可以知道,句中 electronic dictionaries 应为三者以上,再根据答句意义判断,选项应为否定,故应选 none。该句答句部分 both...and 很容易迷惑考生,使之误认为是两者的否定形式,而误选 neither。答案 A。

4. —Which day do you think is all right to our next meeting?

—You make _____ day is all the same to me.

A. one; One B. it; Any C. that; Some D. this; Another

【解题关键】考生应掌握一些固定搭配的用法,同时要放在具体的语境里去理解。

【答案解析】B。make 它表“做出决定”。any day“任何一天”,表泛指。请看下面的例句:(1) The train leaves in five minutes—we'll never make it(我们绝对赶不上);(2) 另外 make it 还可指事业上获得成功,如:He's never really made it as an actor(他当演员未有所成就)。

5. The information he gave us is more important than _____ we got ourselves.

A. one B. those C. that D. the one

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是准确定位选项代词所指代的句中名词,作出确定选择。

【答案解析】根据句子可以知道,选项代词所代替的是句中不可数名词 information,选项 A、B、D 必须替代可数名词,只有 that 可以替代不可数名词或特指的可数名词单数。答案 C。

6. I have _____ on my conscience that I haven't done my duty.

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

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是找出代词 it 所指代的内容。

【答案解析】B。根据句意可知, it 指代 that I haven't done my duty。此句的意思是“我为自己没有尽到责任而感到心中有愧”。

7. He thought there would be many people at the show, but when he arrived he found _____.

A. no one B. nobody C. nothing D. none

【答案解析】此题主要考查不定代词 none 的用法。注意句子中的关键词 but。

【解题指导】D。由前面的 many people 可知此处表数量。no one 和 no one 相对于 who 来讲;而 nothing 相对于 what 而言。句子的意思是“他本以为在表演现场会有许多人,但是当他赶到时却发现一个人也没有”。



高考真题

2009 年

1. Charles was alone at home, with _____ looking after him.

(全国 II)

A. someone B. anyone C. not one D. no one

2. The CDs are on sale! Buy one and you get _____ completely free.

(全国 II)

A. other B. others C. one D. ones

3. I felt so bad all day yesterday that I decided this morning I couldn't face _____ day like that.

(山东)

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

4. Jane was asked a lot of questions, but she didn't answer _____ of them.

A. other B. any C. none D. some

5. One of the most important questions they had to consider was _____ of public health.

(海南·宁夏)

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

6. I like this house with a beautiful garden in front, but I don't have enough money to buy _____.

(四川)

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

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

(北京)

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

8. Nine in ten parents said there were significant differences in their approach to educating their children compared with _____ of their parents.

(江苏)

A. those B. one C. both D. that

2008 年

1. The two girls are getting on very well and share _____ with each other.

(安徽卷)

A. little B. much C. some D. none

2. —Which of the two computer games did you prefer?

—Actually I didn't like _____.

(全国 I 卷)

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

3. —Do you want tea or coffee?

—_____, I really don't mind.

(上海)

A. none B. neither C. either D. all

4. He doesn't have _____ furniture in his room—just an old desk.

(陕西)

A. any B. many C. some D. much

5. It was hard for him to learn English in family, in which _____ of the parents spoke the language.

(北京)

A. none B. neither C. both D. each

6. —I'd like some more cheese.

—Sorry, there's _____ left.

(浙江)

A. some B. none C. a little D. few

7. —How do you find your new classmates?

—Most of them are kind, but _____ is so good to me as Bruce.

(福建)

A. none B. no one C. every one D. some one

8. —Could you tell me how to get to Victoria Street?

—Victoria Street? _____ is where the Grand Theatre is.

(2007·辽宁)

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

9. Isn't it amazing how the human body heals _____ after an injury?

(江西)

A. himself B. him C. itself D. it

10. Our neighbors gave _____ a baby bird yesterday that hurt _____ when it fell from its nest.

(湖南)

A. us, it B. us, itself
C. ourselves, itself D. ourselves, it

11. The manager believes prices will not rise by more than _____ four percent.

(四川)

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

12. —Could we see each other at 3 o'clock this afternoon?

—Sorry, let's make it _____ time.

(重庆)

A. other's B. the other C. another D. other

2007 年

1. —He got his first book published. It turned out to be a bestseller.
—When was _____?
—_____ was in 2000 when he was still in college. (浙江, 16)
A. that; This B. this; It C. it; This D. that; It
2. —What do you think of the performance today?
—Great! _____ but a musical genius could perform so successfully. (江西, 28)
A. All B. None C. Anybody D. Everybody
3. Little joy can equal _____ of a surprising ending when you read stories. (四川, 32)
A. that B. those C. any D. some
4. The book is of great value. _____ can be enjoyed unless you digest it. (福建, 23)
A. Nothing B. Something C. Everything D. Anything
5. I don't mind her criticizing me, but _____ is how she does it that I object to. (江西, 34)
A. it B. that C. this D. which
6. —There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow _____?
—No, I'd rather buy _____ in the bookstore. (陕西, 16)
A. it; one B. one; one C. one; it D. it; it
7. The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than _____ in the newspaper. (辽宁, 27)
A. it B. those C. one D. that
8. He has made a lot of films, but _____ good ones. (北京, 27)
A. any B. some C. few D. many
9. The mayor has offered a reward of \$ 5,000 to _____ who can capture the tiger alive or dead. (上海, 26)
A. both B. others C. anyone D. another
10. Jim sold most of his things. He has hardly _____ left in the house. (重庆, 21)
A. anything B. everything C. nothing D. something

with special needs 这件事。

8. D 代词,代 are expected。

►2008 年

1. B 该题考查不定代词的选用。根据前半句“两个女孩相处融洽”可推知两人共同之处较多,故选 B。
 2. B 本题考查语境条件下不定代词的选择。对话的意思是:“这两种电脑游戏你喜欢哪一种?”“实际上,哪种我也不喜欢。”四个选项均为包含不定代词的短语。C 选项 none of them 意指三者及以上,与题目所设两者的范围不符,D 选项 neither of them 有否定意义与前面的 didn't 概念相冲突,注意 A 选项 both of them 用在否定句中中表示一种“不完全否定”,意为“不是两个都……”,与上下文语义不符。根据语境判断,这里正确选项应为 B。
 3. C 考查代词的用法。句意为:你想喝茶还是咖啡?——随便,我什么都行。none 为“三个以上什么也不”;neither 为“两者中没有任何一个”;either 为“两者中任何一个”;all 为“三者及以上全都”。故选 C。
 4. D 考查不定代词。句意:他的房间没有太多的家具——只有一个旧写字台。furniture 为不可数名词。much 修饰不可数名词,many 修饰可数名词,some 不用在否定句,any 用在句中表示“他的房间没有家具”。
 5. B 本题考查不定代词。句意为:对他来说,在一个父母都不会说英语的家庭里学习英语很难。答案当然是 neither,指两者中一个也不能,故选 B。
 6. B 本题考查代词的用法。句意为:我想要些奶酪。——对不起,一点儿也没有了。由 sorry(对不起)可以断定,没有奶酪了。a little 表示“虽然少,但是有”。few 指代可数名词。
 7. A 该题考查不定代词的选用。根据 but 和 so...as 结构可知应使用否定词,此处承前(most of them)省略了 of them, no one 不能后接 of 结构,故选 none。
 8. C 本题考查代词用法的辨析。句意为:你能告诉我去 Victoria Street 怎么走吗? Victoria Street? 那就在 Grand Theatre 那儿。such 指“这样的事物(人)”,that 那,指代已提过的事件、行为或时间,如 The book on the desk is better than that under the desk. this 这个,用于指即将谈到的事:Now don't laugh when you hear this. there 用于表示某物或某人的存在或某事的发生,常用作 be, seem 或 appear 的主语,如 There are numerous items.
 9. C 本题考查反身代词,根据句中 human body 选反身代词 itself。
 10. B 本题考查的是反身代词的用法。本题的意思是:邻居给了我们一只小鸟,它从巢中掉下来把自己摔伤了。根据反身代词的语法规则,动词的宾语跟主语一致的时候才选用反身代词,所以要选 B。
 11. C 本题考查不定代词。句意为:经理相信价格增长不会再超过另一个 4%。another 又一个,再一个;any other 其他任何;the other 另一个(有范围);other 别的,其他的,另外的。故选 C。
 12. C 本题考查形容词的用法。“another”意为“别的,不同的”。句意为:让我们另找时间。故选 C。
- 2007 年
1. D 考查替代词 that 和 it 用法。句意为:他的第一本书出版了,非常畅销。——是什么时候的事?——是在 2000 年,当时他还上大学。that 用来代替上文,第二空是强调句型,只用了前半部分 It was in 2000 when he was still in college. 而省略了 that he got his first book published. 而 this 常用来代指或引起下

答案与解析

►2009 年

1. D 考查不定代词。
2. C 考查不定代词。
3. B 本题考查 with other 相关的单词的区别,由题意知:我昨天一整天感到很糟糕,以至于我今天早晨决定不会面对那样的一天。是指在未来的日子中的一天,故用 another。
4. B 考查不定代词。所填词与 not 构成全部否定,四个选项中只有 any 与 not 可以构成 not any,等于 none,表全部否定,故选 B。
5. C 句意为:他们必须考虑其中最重要的问题是公共卫生。考查 that 作代词,that 作代词,往往用于特指,相当于“that + 名词”,它也只能代替事情不能代替人。
6. B 该题的意思是:我喜欢这个前面有一个美丽花园的房子,但是我没有足够多的钱去把它买下来。第一句话中的 this house 表明在该语境中是特指的用法,所以答案为 it,表示特指。该题容易误选 one,要注意的是 one 表示泛指。
7. A 考查代词的用法。该句话的意思是:作为一个父母并非总是一件容易的事,但是作为一个有特殊需求的父母来说就需要注意更多的额外的压力。it 特指 being the parent of a child



文,故排除 B,而选 D。

2. B 考查不定代词的用法。句意为:你认为今天的表演如何?——非常好!只有音乐天才才能表演得如此成功。none but = only“仅仅只有”;all but = almost“几乎,差不多”或“除……之外全部”;故排除 A;anybody/everybody but“除……外任何人/每人”,都不符合句意,故排除 C、D。

3. A 考查替代词用法。句意为:几乎没有什么乐趣能比得上在阅读故事时读到一个出乎意料的结局。that 代替上文中不可数名词 joy,those 只能代替可数名词复数形式。any 与 some 一般不用来作替代词。

4. A 考查不定代词用法。句意为:这本书非常有用,但如果你不理解它的内容就无法欣赏它。由 unless you digest it 可知主语应含否定含义,故选 A。

5. A 考查 it 用法。我不在乎她批评我,但我反对她批评我的方式。but 后是一个强调句结构 It is...that 如果去掉 It is...,句子结构仍然完整。

6. A 考查代词用法。句意为:这本书图书馆里还有一本,你去借吗?——不,我宁愿去书店买一本。it 代替上文中提到

的“同一本书”,one 表示泛指,“某一类同类的书”,即所谓 it 指同类同物,one 指同类异物。

7. D 考查替代词用法。句意为:网上的信息要比报纸上的信息传播得快得多。that 代替不可数名词 information;it 指代同类同物,而此处对比的是网上信息与报纸上的信息,同类异物;those 和 one 要代指同类异物,但 those 代替复数名词,one 替代可数名词单数,故排除 A、B、C 而选 D。

8. C 考查不定代词用法。句意为:他拍了很多部电影,但没有几部佳作。由 but 一词表转折,可推知下文应为否定含义,故选 few = few films。故选 C。

9. C 考查不定代词。句意为:市长为任何一个能抓住或打死老虎的人提供了 5000 美元的奖金。anyone 任何人;both 两者都;other 其他人;another 另一个。故根据句意选 C。

10. A 考查不定代词。句意为:吉姆把他的大部分东西都卖了,在他的房子里几乎没剩下什么东西。hardly = almost not,可与否定词连用的是 anything 和 everything, no anything = nothing;not everything 意为“并非每件东西”表示部分否定。故据句意选 A。



四、形容词与副词



应试指导

近几年来,高考对形容词和副词的考查多从以下几个方面入手:原级、比较级、最高级的使用;原级、比较级与倍数的表达;比较级、最高级与修饰词的使用;近形词和近义词的辨析在具体语境下的使用;多个形容词和副词的排列顺序;常见形容词和副词的惯用法;“系表结构”中的表语要用形容词,考查原级、比较级、最高级与修饰词的使用,多个形容词、副词的排列顺序以及常见的形容词、副词的惯用法;要特别注意原级与倍数词在表达时的词序以及近形、近义词的辨析。

1. —What does the model plane look like?

—Well, the wings of the plane are _____ of its body.

- A. more than the length twice B. twice more than the length
C. more than twice the length D. more twice than the length

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是要准确把握比较级结构中由名词构成的倍数表达法。

【答案解析】分析句意及选项可知,这是一个比较级结构中由名词所构成的倍数表达形式。在这一结构中,倍数要置于表示量的名词前面,后接 of + 另一个比较对象,该题中 more than 仅为一个修饰词,应置于倍数词前面,构成:the wings of the plane are more than twice the length of its body。答案为 C。

2. —The novel is, I have to say, not a bit interesting. How do you find it?

—Why! It's _____ that I have ever read.

- A. a less interesting B. a more interesting
C. a most interesting D. the most interesting

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是要理解句子意思,分析选项,正确使用形容词比较级与最高级结构。

【答案解析】根据句子意思可以知道,本题无比较之意,而含有

最高级含义,故应排除选项 A、B;选项 C 中的 most 相当于 very,不符合句子意思。答案为 D。

3. —I have seen so little of Mike _____. Is he away on business? —Oh, no. He just leaves for his office early and comes back very _____.

- A. later; lately B. later; later C. lately; late D. late; lately

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是能够掌握一些“形似”而“义异”的形容词和副词。

【答案解析】C lately 的意思是“近来,最近”;而 late 的意思是“迟,晚”。区分开它们的词义也就很容易答题了。类似的还有 hard(努力的)→hardly(几乎不)等。

4. —Hi, I hear you're going to Hong Kong Disneyland this weekend. —_____, I was going to, but I have changed my plan.

- A. Usually B. Finally C. Actually D. Normally

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是能在具体的语境下正确使用副词。

【答案解析】C。根据答语的意思“实际上我本打算去的,但是我已经改变了我的计划”,可知应该选 C 项,在此处 actually 相当于 in fact。

5. I didn't even speak to him, _____ discuss your problems with him.

- A. much more B. less C. more D. much less

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是掌握一些固定的形容词和副词短语,并能够在具体的语境下正确使用它们。

【答案解析】D 句子的意思是“我根本就不和他说话,更不用说和他讨论你的事情了”。短语 much less 的意思是“更不用说”。

6. —Could you tell Lucy about the meeting when you see her?

—Sure, I will _____ I see her.

- A. certainly B. fortunately C. probably D. immediately

【解题指导】注意一些副词特殊的用法。此句主要考查 immediately 的用法。

【答案解析】D immediately 除了作副词表示是“立刻,马上”外,它还可用作连词,意为“一……就……”。此句的意思是“我一见到她就告诉她”。类似的词还有 suddenly 等。

7. —How about the concert last night?

—Well, at least it's _____ the one I saw last time with Joan?

- A. no worse than B. no better than
C. not as good as D. as bad as

【解题关键】解答该题的关键是要准确理解答句意义以及四个选项的比较级结构的不同表达。

【答案解析】在比较级结构中“no + 比较级 + than”意思是“前者并不比后者更……”。根据答句意义,尤其是从 at least 可以知该句意思为“至少它不比我上次跟 Joan 一起看的音乐会更糟”,故应选 no worse than; 选项 B 意义相反,不符合句意;选项 C、D 意义相同。答案为 A。

8. Of the two scientists, who do you think is _____?

- A. a successful one B. more successful
C. a more successful D. the more successful

【解题指导】解答该题的关键是要准确判断在表示两者的句子结构中,形容词比较级前冠词的使用。

【答案解析】在含有 of the two 的句子结构中,句子的形容词要用比较级形式,并且被定冠词 the 限定,意思为“两者中更……”。该句意思为:“两位科学家中,你认为哪一位更成功?”答案为 D。

9. You can speak _____ in front of him, but you can't eat _____ in his restaurant.

- A. freely; freely B. free; free C. freely; free D. free; free

【解题指导】有些形容词或副词,后面有无 -ly 意思是完全不同的。掌握这些词的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】C。根据选项中所提供的答案,我们先要辨析 freely 和 free 的用法。两词都可以用作副词,freely 的意思是“自由地,无拘无束地”;而 free 作副词讲时,意为“无偿地,免费地”。

10. —What will you buy for your husband's birthday?

—I want to buy a _____ wallet for him.

- A. black leather small B. small black leather
C. small leather black D. black small leather

【解题指导】解答该题的关键是要准确把握多个形容词作定语时的词序。

【答案解析】根据多个形容词作定语词序排列规律“限定描绘大、长、高、形状、年龄和新老;颜色、国籍和材料,作用类别往后靠”。可知,选项中三个限定词分别为 small(大小),black(颜色),leather(材料)。答案为 B。



高考真题

2009 年

1. It's high time you had your hair cut; it's getting _____.

(全国 II)

- A. too much long B. much too long
C. long too much D. too long much

2. I'm sure that your letter will get _____ attention. They know you're waiting for the reply.

(全国 II)

- A. continued B. immediate C. careful D. general

3. The children loved their day trip, and they enjoyed the horse ride _____.

(全国 II)

- A. most B. more C. less D. little

4. It seems that living green is _____ easy and affordable. A small step masks a big difference.

(福建)

- A. exactly B. fortunately C. surprisingly D. hardly

5. Usually John would be late for meetings. But this time, _____ to my surprise, he arrived on time.

(辽宁)

- A. little B. much C. ever D. even

6. Peter's jacket looked just the same as Jack's, but it cost _____ his.

(辽宁)

- A. as much twice as B. twice as much as
C. much as twice as D. as twice much as

7. As there is less and less coal and oil, scientists are exploring new ways of making use of _____ energy, such as sunlight, wind and water for power and fuel.

(湖北)

- A. primary B. alternative C. instant D. unique

8. The questionnaire takes _____ ten to fifteen minutes to complete and can be used along with the assessment interview.

(湖北)

- A. mainly B. punctually
C. approximately D. precisely

9. How much _____ she looked without her glasses!

(海南·宁夏)

- A. well B. good C. best D. better

10. I can _____ be a teacher. I'm not a very patient person.

(湖南)

- A. seldom B. ever C. never D. always

11. My uncle's house in the downtown area is much smaller than ours, but it is twice _____ expensive.

(四川)

- A. as B. so C. too D. very

12. —Do you think it's a good idea to make friends with your students?

—_____, I do. I think it's a great idea.

(安徽)

- A. Really B. Obviously C. Actually D. Generally

13. The incomes of skilled workers went up. _____, unskilled workers saw their earnings fall.

(浙江)

- A. Moreover B. Therefore C. Meanwhile D. Otherwise

14. John is very _____. —If he promises to do something he'll do it.

(浙江)

- A. independent B. confident C. reliable D. flexible

15. In the good care of the nurses, the boy is _____ recovering from his heart operation.

(浙江)

- A. quietly B. actually C. practically D. gradually

16. It was a nice house, but _____ too small for a family of five.

(天津)

- A. rarely B. fairly C. rather D. pretty

17. I'm not surprised that he became a writer. Even as a child he had a _____ imagination.

(天津)

- A. clear B. cautious C. funny D. vivid

18. Compared with his sister, Jerry is even more _____ to, and more easily troubled by, emotional and relationship problems.

(江苏)

- A. sceptical B. addicted C. available D. sensitive