

英语应试立交桥

FLY OVER
TO THE UNIVERSITY

徐道宏 / 编著

改错“三步曲”

三合一



西南财经大学出版社

SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY OF
FINANCE & ECONOMICS PRESS

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序

随着 2001 年高考的结束,牵动千家万户的高 2002 级高考备考工作的序幕也即将拉开。由于报考人数与高考统招名额的数与质之间存在着难以调和的矛盾,这就决定了高 2002 级高考备考工作日趋紧张,也预示着 2002 年高考竞争会更加激烈。家长的过高期望、社会就业的现实问题以及高三年级重大阶段考试排行榜上名次的变幻莫测,使得高三同学承受着沉重的精神压力。这种压力使得他们绝大多数从起床一直要苦读到深夜。由于大脑长期的超负荷运转和缺乏必要的体育运动和足够的睡眠,他们已成为 960 万平方公里国土上的一个特殊群体,成为精神上脆弱、体质上虚弱的一个特殊阶层。作为多年从事高三英语教学工作的教师,笔者十分理解他们的处境和疾苦,并一直设法寻求一种途径以减轻他们英语科的备考负担。经过多年的摸索,并经 1998 年高考和高 2001 级高三阶段各种重大考试的检验,一座紧扣高考的“高考英语立交桥”(FLYOVER to the University Entrance Examination)(以下简称 FLY-OVER)现已初具规模。

众所周知,每年的高考英语试题都是由从事大学英语教学的命题专家命制而成的,也就是说,大学老师决定着高考英语试题的去向,高考英语不是中学英语的终结考试而是大学英语的资格考试。例如,大学老师在命制 2001 年英语试题时,只需根据 2001 年《英语考试说明》中提供的 1986 个词汇,而不以任何现行中学英语教材为依据。中学教师限于繁重的教学任务和教材编排等原因,对在大学教师眼里可能含有丰富表达法的一些词汇了解不够,对一些具有极强测试魅力的词汇估计不足,特别是命题专家对阅读文章的总体把握,对高考试题设问的水准以及设问的思维强度和力度,在充满“温室花朵”的中学教材里找不到出处……所有这些都造成了高考英语试题与中学英语教材之间形成了相对的游离性,从而增大了同学们英语备考的难度。然而高考英语试题的命制者毕竟不是神,而是人,是和同学们有着相同思维方式的人,也就是说,高考英语试题是有规律可循的。这种规律在经过人们认真研讨之后是完全可以被发现的。正如托福、GRE 试题一样,其难度是全世界公认的,然而经全国各地专家对近年来的试题认真研讨并摸索出命题规律,每年托福、GRE 考满分的国人大有人在,令美国教育署官员也咋舌。

为了能摸索出高考命题的一些规律,笔者认真研究了 1996 年以来的《英语考试说明》以及近十年特别是自 1996 年以来的高考英语试题,并从不同角度做了大量的分解、归类 and 比较工作;同时注意从中国高考硅谷——海淀、西城收集当年的高考备考信息并坚持聆听一年一度的海淀信息中心英语备考专家有关当年高考最新信息的录音磁带。通过上述种种努力,笔者对近年来的高考英语试题的测试要求、测试手段、测试风格以及设问的高起点低落点等一系列命题思想有了一定的领悟,在指导高三英语备考工作中,能紧跟高考英语命题的改革步伐,建造在 FLYOVER 上的改错“三步曲”和“三合一”便是在吸取上述精髓和营养之后的一种创新。

FLYOVER 由六层主桥构成。这六层主桥是:高考英语语法、改错“三步曲”、完形填空、阅读理解、“三合一”和书面表达。根据国家考试中心关于高考英语试题“稳中求发展”这一命题思想,历届高考英语试题特别是前三年的试题就是最好的高考模拟题。从这个意义上说,1999 年、2000 年和 2001 年三年高考试题精髓之和除以三,便是 2002 年英语高考试题。在构建

FLYOVER 过程中,笔者在力求吸取近十年来高考英语试题命题思想精髓的基础上,特别注入了大量贴近学生生活、贴近时政与现代科技的最新信息,希望它们也能贴近 2002 年的高考英语试题。

在构建 FLYOVER 过程中,本书参考了近十年来的高考英语试题和全国部分省市的模拟题,同时还参考了大学英语阅读训练,在此一一致以诚挚的感谢。文德舫女士、赵林轩先生在 FLYOVER 的构建中做了大量的文字打印工作,在此特表示衷心的感谢。

FLYOVER 是在高三英语备考工作中的一种尝试,倘若它能为正在苦读的高 2002 级同学注入一股清泉,笔者将感到十分欣慰。

徐道宏

2001.7

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第一部分 高考英语语法

在高三备考工作中,根据中国人学习英语的特点,有必要从高考角度对中学阶段所学的英语语法知识进行全面地、系统地梳理,使其在同学们头脑中形成高考英语语法框架,这是完成单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达的根本。

在构建本层立交桥时,笔者考虑到下面几个问题:

1. 高考考什么,就讲什么,练什么。

2. 在讲练高考语法、词汇和习语时,力求通过真实情景,将语法、词汇和习语的测试与对语境的测试有机地结合起来。

3. 为了培养同学们对高考“hot words”的词感,本层立交桥不仅吸取了历届高考单项选择题的精华,而且从历届完形填空短文中分解出一定数量的能单独存在的单句,以便同学们能更快地把握住单项选择题的切入点和完形填空的脉搏。

4. 本层立交桥所展示出的 1273 个高考英语语法选择题,力求做到贴近学生生活,贴近时政,贴近现代科技,希望它们能像刚出炉的成都“老八号”花生颗颗酥,回味无穷。

由于本高考英语语法是从立体的角度、高考的高度对中学英语语法的高度概括总结和升华,所以它不仅具有极强的针对性,而且具有相当的难度,同学们要透彻理解并完全吸收它将有一个过程,然而一旦领悟其真谛,则将受益匪浅。

一 英语基本句型

I. 主语 + 不及物动词

- 1) A new fighting has broken out between Palestine and Israel.
- 2) As a rule, the hurricane lasts nine days before it disappears.
- 3) The Chinese government have been working hard to gain the right of holding the Olympics in 2008.

II. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

1. *be*

- 1) The police are the guards of the law.
- 2) Granny is in good health.
- 3) Well begun is half done.
- 4) A poor man is not necessarily unhappy.
- 5) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

2. *become*, *turn* 之后的表语既可以是形容词,也可以是名词,但 *turn* 后的单数名词不加冠词。例如:

- 1) My cousin becomes an engineer in a company.
- 2) In fall most leaves become yellow.
- 3) The fifteen-year-old boy turned computer designer.

3. *get*, *go*, *grow*, *run* 等作“变得”讲时,其后接形容词作表语。例如:

- 1) About 7 percent of the world population are going hungry.
- 2) To her joy, Mary's idea has come true.
- 3) With a wild cut off for many years, a number of lakes in West China have run dry.
- 4) Get lost in a town and you will ask policemen for help.

4. *stand*, *sit*, *lie*, *rise* 等被称为半系动词,它们既可保持行为动词的本意,又可跟形容词作表语。例如:

- 1) After months of overwork, some Senior Three students lay sick in bed.
- 2) Hearing the result of my maths exam, I had no choice but to stand there dumbfounded.
- 3) I noticed the young inventor sitting still at the window.

5. *appear*, *seem*, *look* 作“看起来”“好像”讲时。例如:

- 1) To Dennis Tito, outer space appears empty and dark.
- 2) The little girl seems rather naughty.

6. *feel*, *smell*, *sound*, *taste* 表示给人的实在感觉。例如:

- 1) Cold-blooded animals feel cool.
- 2) Sichuan food tastes hot enough.
- 3) Her view point sounds something valuable.

III. 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语

- 1) The early bird catches worms.
- 2) He burnt his bridge behind him so as to turn his idea into a reality.
- 3) Email-home will play a great part in our daily life.
- 4) The official in charge of Shenzhen Customs accepted a huge bribe of over 9 million yuan together with his family.
- 5) Jin Yuxi, a famous woman overseas Chinese, has built a bridge between Chinese and Western culture.

IV. 主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

1. *bring, give, have, lend, borrow, pass, pay, sell, send, show, take, teach, tell, write* 等动词的直接宾语提前时,则应在间接宾语前加介词“to”。例如:

- 1) The use of computers has brought an entirely new life to humans.
- 2) Li Jiacheng, a super rich merchant, has offered over 200 million Hong Kong dollars to the 60 million disabled people in China.

2. *buy, choose, change, cook, cut, do, find, fix, get, make, paint* 等动词的直接宾语提前时,间接宾语前应加介词“for”。例如:

- 1) The city government decided to buy some villas for the scientists who had made great contributions.
- 2) The company boss was willing to do the favor for the poor in West China.

V. 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

1. *call, choose, elect, consider, find, judge, name, think, make, leave, keep* 等动词常跟宾语补足语。例如:

- 1) Americans elected George Bush the 43rd president of the U. S. A.
- 2) Wonderful pop singers made their fans wild with joy.
- 3) If we don't leave the limited wild plants and animals alone, human beings might lose their living environment, sooner or later.
- 4) It seemed that I found her playing chess with a lady in red.

2. 使役动词 *make, let, have* 和感官动词 *see, hear, watch, notice, feel, observe* 等跟宾语补足语的情况见非谓语动词部分。

二 冠词

冠词分为不定冠词和定冠词两种。a, an 为不定冠词。a 用在以辅音开头的词前, an 用在以元音开头的词前。the 是定冠词。

(一) 不定冠词 a/an

1. 下列单词或词组前用不定冠词 a。

frog, fish, sheep, deer, means(办法), *works*(工厂, 土木工程, 著作), *measure*(措施), *clerk, Greek*(希腊人), *Swede*(瑞典人), *Spanish, European, university, composition, message, useful tool, one-eyed genie* 等。例句:

- 1) The young scientist thought up a new means to turn the desert into a greenland.
- 2) The other day I noticed a European with a one-eyed cat seated on the meadow(草坪).

2. 下列单词或词组前用不定冠词 an。

umbrella, entrance, exit, Egyptian, Italian, Australian, Austrian, honour, officer, official, armchair, opportunity(机会), *honest farmer, 800-word composition, urgent message*(紧急消息), *unusual way* 等。例句:

- 1) Professor Karl Von Frisch, an Austrian scientist devoted all his life to studying the communication of animals including honey bees.
- 2) An urgent message about an explosion came to the police officer.
- 3) Personally the problem can be worked out in a usual way.
- 4) An honour was nothing but a kind of encouragement to the school girl.

3. 下列名词有形容词修饰时, 前面可以用不定冠词。

(a sound) *sleep, (a white) hair, (a heavy) snow, (a thick) fog, (a wild) land, (a deep) love, (a quick) breakfast, (a simple) lunch, (a fine) rain*(一场细雨)等。例句:

- 1) The first settlers discovered a wild land after sailing west.
- 2) A fine rain began to fall on our heads and the temperature had dropped.
- 3) It's a wonderful tea.

这是一种很好的茶。

4. 不定冠词在序数词前, 表示“又”“再”之义。例如:

The fisherman had cast his net(撒网) twice before daybreak. Now he decided to try a third time. (此处不用定冠词)

5. 带不定冠词 a 或 an 的习语。

all of a sudden(突然), *as a matter of fact*(事实上), *as a rule*(按惯例), *in a hurry, make a living*(谋生), *in a word*(总之), *with a firm hand*(用铁的手腕), *keep an eye on*(照看), *take an interest in, quit a few, not a little*(很多), *not a bit, have a chance, have a word with*(交谈), *many a*(许多), *a number of, a large number of, a great deal of, a large amount of, a lot of (lots of), a large/good supply of (supplies of)*(大量供应), *a large quantity of (large quantities of)*(大量), *a knowledge of*(掌握……知识), *of a size / color / age / height / kind / class* 等。例句:

- 1) He has a good knowledge of physics/biology/ that country. (对……有丰富的知识)
- 2) A knowledge of a foreign language is very important.
- 3) These German stamps are of a size. (= These German stamps are of the same size.)
- 4) The two trees are of a height.
- 5) Better not fetch water because there is not a little in the bottle.
- 6) Einstein's Theory of Relativity was so advanced that most scientists didn't understand it a bit in those days.
- 7) Many a scientist is interested in cloning some organs of human beings.
许多科学家对克隆人体器官感兴趣。

6. 单数名词在句中第一次出现时, 前面要用不定冠词 a 或 an。例如:

- Have you seen a dictionary? I left it here just now.
- Is it a red one? I think I saw it somewhere.

7. 定语从句对先行词下定义时要用不定冠词 a / an。例如:

- 1) The clock is a machine that can tell time.
- 2) SOHO is a place where people can work at home with the help of computers.
- 3) A hacker(黑客) is a person who brings virus(病毒) to the computer, making it out of order.
- 4) A space shuttle is a plane which can be used repeatedly to fly into outer space.

(二) 定冠词 the

定冠词 the 能用在可数名词和不可数名词前。

1. 当上文出现过的名词第二次出现时, 前面要用定冠词 the。例如:

There is a car in front of the gate. The car was bought yesterday.

2. 说话人与听话人彼此熟悉的人或物之前要用定冠词 the。例如:

Will you please open the window?

3. 在表示独一无二的事物的名词之前要用定冠词 the。如: the *sky*, the *sun*, the *moon*, the *earth* 等。例句:

Seen from the space station, the earth looks like a blue globe.

4. 在表示山脉、江河、湖泊、岛屿、沙漠、海峡以及乐器等名词之前要用定冠词 the。如: the *Alps*, the *Mississippi*, the *Philippines*, the *West Lake*, the *Pacific*, the *Sahara*, the *English Channel*, the *Suez Canal*, the *violin*, the *piano* 等。例句:

- 1) It's reported that the Sahara is expanding at thousands of square kilometers per year.
- 2) The Suez Canal has been playing a great part in the world transport.

5. 序数词之前要用定冠词 the。例如:

- 1) January is the first month of the year.
- 2) Mr. Wang was the fifth person to speak at the meeting.

6. 形容词最高级之前要用定冠词 the。例如:

- 1) The Nile River is the longest river in the world.
- 2) It is the most valuable diamond in this shop.

7. 倍数之后表度量的名词前要用定冠词 the。例如:

- 1) This building is twice the height of that one.
- 2) Our school is three times the size of theirs.
- 3) The black box is four times the weight of the red one.
8. 定冠词 the 用在一些习语中。

all the year round / all through the year, in the distance (在远处), on the phone, on the radio / over the radio, for the time being (眼下, 暂时), in / on / to the east / west / south / north of, in the morning / afternoon / evening, at the beginning of, go to the cinema, the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow, by the end of, by the way, to tell the truth, half the distance, all the time, on the whole (总的来说), on the way (to), go to the theatre 等。例如:

- 1) Occasionally in the desert people can see beautiful sights in the distance because of light refraction (折射).
- 2) Water is cycling all the year around.

9. 指定的名词(包括专有名词)前应用定冠词 the, 例如:

- 1) The tube baby the Chinese scientists did the research on has come to the world.
- 2) The Chengdu you are visiting now is quite different from what it used to be.
- 3) In the spring of 1968 Martin Luther King got killed, which astonished the USA.

10. *of the two* 表范围的比较级前应加定冠词 the, 例如:

This means is more practical of the two.

11. 含有普通名词的专有名词前应加定冠词 the, 例如:

the People's Republic of China	the European Union
the International Olympic Committee	the United States

(三)不用冠词的情况

1. 在表示大洲、国家、城市等的专有名词前, 如: *Asia, Europe, China, Australia, Greece, Egypt, America, Beijing, New York, Southeast Asia, Mount Emei, Qinghua University* 等。例句:

- 1) Greece as well as China is a most ancient country in the world.
- 2) Recently a number of high officials have been sentenced to death because of terrible corruption (腐败) in China.

2. 在节日、日期、月份、季节、星期等名词前, 如: *National Day, Christmas Day, Spring Festival, Women's Day, New Year's Day, May Day, July 1, December 21, in spring, Monday, Friday* 等。例句:

- 1) Winter has come in and spring is not far.
- 2) She will arrive in October.
- 3) Spring Festival, May Day and National Day are gold time for tourist companies to make money in China.

3. 在表示三餐饭和球类运动等的名词前。例如:

- 1) I have breakfast at seven in the morning.
- 2) Have you had your supper?
- 3) Liu Gang likes playing football, but his sister likes playing the violin.

4. 在一些习惯用语中,如: *at bottom*, *at hand*, *at home*, *at last*, *at present*, *in honour of* (为纪念), *in order*, *in trouble*, *in danger*, *in debt* (负债), *in fact*, *on board* (上车, 上船), *on top of*, *take care of*, *take part in*, *pay attention to*, *turn writer* (成为作家), *in space*, *on land* 等。例如:

1) The American government built the memorial house in honour of their great president – Abraham Lincoln.

2) The necklace brought the Lorseles in debt for ten years.

5. 表示职务的名词如 *president*, *head*, *headmaster*, *captain*, *chairman*, *monitor*, *director* 等在句中充当宾语补足语、主语补足语(被动语态中)、同位语和表语时,一般不加冠词。例如:

1) The majority of the students elected Fred monitor at the class meeting. (宾补)

2) My father was made president of the computer company last month. (主补)

3) Mr. Smith, director of Xiehe Hospital, is to address the doctors and nurses of Chengdu. (同位语)

4) Is that tall man captain of your football team? (表语)

6. 在下列词组中用冠词和不用冠词,其含义不同。

go to church (去做礼拜) – *go to the church* (因事去教堂)

take place (发生) – *take the place of* (代替)

at table (在进餐) – *at the table* (坐在桌旁)

go to hospital (看病) – *go to the hospital* (因事去医院)

in front of (在……前面) – *in the front of* (在……前部)

three of us (我们中三人) – *the three of us* (只有我们三人)

go to prison (蹲监狱) – *go to the prison* (因事去监狱)

out of question (毫无疑问) – *out of the question* (不可能的)

例句:

1) It's good manners to be quiet while at table.

2) Going to church regularly can control a person's wild thought to a certain degree

3) Sara and Steve are good friends and the two of them go in for (爱好) China's oil paintings.

7. 使用某种交通方式。如: *by bus*, *by train*, *by ship*, *by road*, *by land*, *by air*, *by sea*, *by spaceship*, *by space shuttle*, *on foot* 等。例句:

1) It takes far more time to go to Canada by sea than by air.

2) Few people can afford to make a travel into outer space by space shuttle.

8. 使用某种手段。例如:

1) Astronauts are able to keep in touch with each other by radio.

2) Nowadays people can communicate with one another by net in any part of the world.

(四)不定冠词 a(an)在句中的位置

1. a(an)放在名词前,如果名词前有形容词修饰,就放在形容词之前。例如:

1) There is a book on the desk.

- 2) I noticed a handsome boy whistling in the tree.
- 3) A very wonderful human organ(器官) has been cloned.(克隆)

2. a(an)用在 *such* 和 *quite* 之后。例如:

- 1) Such an important experiment can only be performed in a lab of the first class.
- 2) This scientist has quite a different way in which he gives idea.

3. 当形容词受到副词 *how*, *too*, *so* 修饰时,不定冠词 a(an) 置于 *how*, *too*, *so* 之后。例

如:

- 1) How wonderful an idea was given during the discussion!
- 2) Last night Sara dreamed so sweet a dream.
- 3) Too small a coral is beginning to move.

4. 当形容词受到副词 *rather* 修饰时,不定冠词 a(an)可置于 *rather* 之前,也可置于 *rather* 后。例如:

Dennis Tito, an American, becomes the first passenger to make rather a (a rather) wonderful journey into space.

(五)专项训练

1. Alice is fond of playing ____ piano while Henry is interested in listening to ____.
A. /, the B. /, / C. the, / D. the, the
2. Beyond ____ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but ____ space.
A. the, / B. /, the C. /, / D. the, the
3. Alexander Graham Bell invented ____ telephone in 1876.
A. / B. a C. the D. one
4. - Where is Jack?
- I think he is still in ____ bed, but he might just be in ____ bathroom.
A. /, / B. the, the C. the, / D. /, the
5. Many people are still in ____ habit of writing silly things in ____ public places.
A. the, the B. /, / C. the, / D. /, the
6. She is ____ new comer to ____ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.
A. the, the B. the, / C. a, / D. a, the
7. Many people agree that ____ knowledge of English is a must in ____ international trade.
A. a, / B. the, an C. the, the D. /, the
8. ____ European was talking to ____ monitor of our class.
A. The, a B. A, / C. An, the D. A, the
9. Three years later, Bush was elected ____ chairman of the company.
A. a B. the C. / D. an
10. She pulled the girl by ____ collar because she didn't tell ____ truth.
A. her, the B. her, a C. the, the D. her, /
11. ____ honest man found ____ interesting job in ____ university.
A. A, an, an B. An, an, a C. An, an, an D. A, a, a

12. Out rushed the soldier ____ gun in ____ hand.
A. /, / B. a, his C. a, the D. a, /
13. He turned ____ lawyer in ____ winter of 1994.
A. a, the B. a, a C. a, / D. /, the
14. ____ number of the students is more than 1200 in this newly-built school.
A. The B. A C. / D. An
15. Ships send ____ messages to each other by ____ radio.
A. the, the B. the, / C. /, the D. /, /
16. I've tried it twice. Let me try ____.
A. the third time B. for the third time
C. a third time D. the three times
17. ____ higher we fly, ____ thinner the air is.
A. /, the B. The, / C. /, / D. The, the
18. This is ____ most instructive novel that I have ever read.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
19. She is ____ better of the two sisters.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
20. Which is ____ bigger country, Iran or Iraq?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
21. ____ as he was, he couldn't have done such a thing at the ball.
A. Fool B. A fool C. The fool D. Foolishly
22. ____ writer and ____ poet is coming this afternoon.
A. A, the B. The, / C. The, the D. The, a
23. There are special foods for ____ aged and ____ sick in our dinning-room,
A. /, / B. the, a C. an, the D. the, the
24. - Can you manage to do it alone?
- No, it's out of ____ question.
A. / B. the C. a D. one
25. Doctor Smith will be ____ this operation according to the arrangement.
A. in charge of B. in place of C. in the charge of D. in the need of
26. ____ danger man's head works fast.
A. a time of B. In the times of C. In the time of D. In time of
27. ____, be more careful with your handwriting.
A. In future B. In the future C. For the future D. For future
28. They found ____ one-eyed wolf in ____ December of last year.
A. an, / B. an, the C. a, the D. a, /
29. The little girl made it ____ to look after herself.
A. one rule B. rule C. the rule D. a rule
30. Mr Smith, ____ of the ship, is a kind man.
A. a captain B. the captain C. captain D. An captain

31. It's rude to talk ____.
- A. at a table B. resting C. at the table D. at table
32. ____ it is!
- A. How difficult work B. What difficult work
C. How difficult a work D. What a difficult work
33. Alice and Mary are friendly and I like ____ two of them.
- A. / B. the C. a D. some
34. This playground is three times ____ of that one.
- A. a size B. size C. the size D. sizes
35. They only covered ____ to the valley when it started to snow.
- A. the half distance B. half a distance
C. half the distance D. a half distance
36. - Have you seen ____ pen? I left it here this morning.
- Is it ____ black one? I think I saw it some where.
- A. a, the B. the, a C. a, a D. a, /
37. Look at ____ leaves on those trees. They are of ____ beautiful color.
- A. /, / B. the, a C. /, a D. the, /
38. - The word has two spellings.
- Yes, "Labour" is ____ British spelling, and "Labor" ____ American spelling.
- A. the, an B. /, / C. the, the D. a, an
39. ____ leaf of the book is torn and ____ cover looks very old.
- A. The, the B. A, a C. A, the D. The, a
40. - I don't think the chairs are enough.
- These chairs, with ____ ones at ____ table will be enough.
- A. the, a B. the, / C. the, the D. /, a
41. ____ green hand as she was, Alice had ____ good knowledge of education.
- A. a, / B. A, a C. /, a D. A, /
42. This building is twice ____ of that one.
- A. a height B. the height C. height D. an height
43. It is surprising that ____ German can not speak ____ German language.
- A. /, a B. a, / C. a, the D. the, /
44. - What are you doing here? Are you supposed to be at ____ school?
- No, we've got ____ afternoon off.
- A. /, / B. /, a C. the, / D. /, the
45. I don't really have ____ breakfast, but I always have ____ big meal for lunch.
- A. /, a B. a, / C. a, a D. /, /
46. - There is a football match tomorrow, you know.
- What ____ pity! I haven't got ____ ticket.
- A. a, / B. the, a C. a, a D. /, a
47. In West Europe ____ car is ____ popular means of daily transportation.