

高考

# 活题活现

辽宁教育电子音像出版社 策划组编

王岚 主编

英语

○最新高考真题

○名师原创新题

★跳出题海 高分必备★

★一书在手 傲视群山★

沈阳出版社



**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

高考活题活现. 英语/王岚主编. —沈阳: 沈阳出版社,  
2008. 11  
ISBN 978-7-5441-3559-7

I. 高… II. 王… 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(2008)第174073号

---

出 版 者: 沈阳出版社  
(地址: 沈阳市沈河区南翰林路10号 邮编: 110011)  
印 刷 者: 沈阳新天龙印刷有限公司  
发 行 者: 辽宁现代教育音像书刊发行有限公司  
幅面尺寸: 210mm × 294mm  
印 张: 8.5  
字 数: 180千字  
出版时间: 2008年11月第1版  
印刷时间: 2008年11月第1次印刷  
责任编辑: 王 莉  
特约编辑: 韩敬一  
封面设计: 风之翼文化  
版式设计: 风之翼文化  
责任校对: 牛 巍  
责任监印: 杨 旭

---

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5441-3559-7  
定 价: 25.50元

联系电话: 024-86242949  
024-86242756

# 活题活现

gaozhongshijiao

简介

本套丛书是在教育部颁布的新《课程标准》的框架内，紧扣各课改试验区的高考考纲编写而成，设题科学，讲解详尽，信息量大；是一套以“活题”为突破口，以“新题”取胜的经典力作。

## 本书包括三部分

### 考点透析

1. 高考目标：总结历年高考，结合教师多年教学经验，透析高考必考内容及命题趋势。
2. 重点难点：作者凭多年辅导高考复习经验总结重点难点，给予具有针对性实用性的分析与指导。

### 真题解析

1. 整理收集 2003 年至 2008 年的高考真题中灵活题型，按照教材知识点分类。
2. 结合知识点进行解析，点拨解题技巧。

### 模拟练习

1. 在全国范围内的高考模拟卷中收集与真题相同、相关的知识点或题型相近的灵活模拟题。
2. 真题拓展：在真题的基础上进行改编，把真题的问题加深、扩展，或联接相关知识点。
3. 根据考纲编写创新题。

## 丛书特色

### 全面性

全面囊括最新六年高考真题中的新颖灵活题型，让学生对所谓的“拔高题”“落分题”在考前有个纵观全局的感觉，克服对这类题望而生畏的心理，让学生在考试中不再觉得难题活题突如其来，能够从容面对。

### 针对性

针对学生在考试中的“软肋”，针对高考的落分点，结合知识点分类详解，各个击破。

### 创新性

本书在囊括真题同时，还有相关知识点、相近题型的链接，及根据高考趋势分析后编写的拓展模拟题。

### 灵活性

收入的高考真题都是灵活题型、创新题型、有特点的题型，配套练习是老师根据考题收纳的相关、相近模拟题、高考真题的扩展题及根据考纲编写的原创题，确保本书的灵活性和创新性。

活题活现，祝你飞跃高考！

## 第一章 单项选择

点破考点 ————— 1

真题解析 ————— 1

模拟练习 ————— 23

答案解析 ————— 32

## 第二章 完形填空

点破考点 ————— 37

真题解析 ————— 37

模拟练习 ————— 47

答案解析 ————— 62

## 第三章 阅读理解

点破考点 ————— 69

真题解析 ————— 69

模拟练习 ————— 86

答案解析 ————— 110

## 第四章 短文改错

点破考点 ————— 114

真题解析 ————— 114

模拟练习 ————— 117

答案解析 ————— 120

## 第五章 书面表达

点破考点 ————— 123

真题解析 ————— 123

模拟练习 ————— 126

参考范文 ————— 129





## 第一章

### 单项选择

#### ◎点破考点

单项选择部分涉及的内容主要是语法部分。笔者将近五年以来的高考试题按照涉及到的语法项目进行归类解析。

#### ◎真题解析

##### (一) 名词

1. (2007 年天津卷) One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bills                      B. expenses  
C. prices                    D. charges

【答案】B

【解析】该题所给的四个选项单词义明了。试题的关键词汇是 fortune, cover 和 living。fortune 在该题中的意思是“一大笔钱”，cover 的意思很多，结合上下文能推断出“支出，支付”的含义。而 living 更为明显的暗示出，在所给的四个选项中能与 living 搭配成意思，而且又能满足 cover 的“支付、支出”这层含义的只有 expenses (费用)。

2. (2007 年上海卷) My morning \_\_\_\_\_ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.

- A. drill                      B. action  
C. regulation              D. routine

【答案】D

【解析】解决该题的关键还是先要搞清楚所给的四个单词的含义。action 是这四个单词中最容易的一个，意为“行为，所做事情”，drill 的含义是“练习，训练”，regulation 的意思是“规章制度”，routine 的含义是“经常进行的有规律的事情”。根据上下文的内容，早晨在公园里跑步，早餐时读报已经成为了每天早晨“有规律”的事情，故答案选 D。

3. (2007 年福建卷)

—You are always full of \_\_\_\_\_. Can you tell me the secret?

—Taking plenty of exercise every day.

- A. power                    B. strength  
C. force                    D. energy

【答案】D

【解析】power 的含义是“能量，权力”，strength 意思是“体力、力气”，force 是从物理学角度讲的“力”，以及“军事力量”，energy 意思是“(人的)精力、活力”。从上下文来看，“每天进行锻炼”是“总是精力充沛”的“秘密所在”。

4. (2007 年浙江卷) Of the seven days in a week, Saturday is said to be the most popular \_\_\_\_\_ for a wedding in some countries.

- A. way                      B. situation  
C. event                    D. choice

【答案】D

【解析】四个单词的含义非常明了，该题的关键词汇是 Saturday 和 wedding。Saturday 本身代表的意思是“日期”，“结婚”和“日期”连在一起，这本身就需要来个“选择”。该题结合了生活实际，目前在一些国家是很流行的，在中国也是这样的。所以考生回答该项试题时会有一种胸有成竹的感觉，指定错不了。

5. (2007 年安徽卷) The practice of hanging clothes across the street is a common \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of the city.

- A. look                      B. sign  
C. sight                    D. appearance

【答案】C

【解析】该题的四个选项的含义很简单。此题要求考生应具备一些生活常识或者说考查考生是否在日常的生活中很留心身边的事情，不能成了只知道学习的“呆子”。这个问题带有一定的“地域性”，但还是比较普遍的。考生可能问题主要集中在 sign 和 sight 上了。sign 通常指“标记，符号”，



记号”之类的含义，而“sight”的含义是“眼睛所见到的景象”，故选择C项。

6. (2007年湖北卷) 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.

- A. point                      B. idea  
C. attitude                  D. sight

【答案】C

【解析】解决该题要将题目看懂，看全。题中关键词汇是 towards。再结合上下文，可以得知，句子要表达的意思是：人们在“对待”吃什么的“态度”的问题上存有很大的差别。从四个单词的意思很容易看出来。

7. (2007年陕西卷) He and his wife are of the same \_\_\_\_\_; they both want their son to go to college.

- A. soul                      B. spirit  
C. heart                    D. mind

【答案】D

【解析】be of the same mind 意思是“意见相同”，其他三个单词与 be of the same 都没有构成固定搭配。从该题可以看出在平时的学习过程中，要注意积累词组，短语等。

8. (2007年山东卷) I can't say which wine is the best—it's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of personal taste.

- A. affair                    B. event  
C. matter                  D. variety

【答案】C

【解析】a matter of 是个固定搭配，意思是“……是个……问题”。常见的搭配有：a matter of life and death 生死攸关的大事；a matter of opinion/taste 看法、爱好不同的问题；a matter of principle 原则问题；a matter of time 时间问题，等等。affair 的意思是“政治事物，私人业务”；event 意思是“重大事情；大事”。variety 意思是“不同种类”。

9. (2007年辽宁卷) Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a \_\_\_\_\_ of exercise.

- A. limit                      B. lack  
C. need                      D. demand

【答案】B

【解析】从所给的上下文来看，健康问题与两

项有关：bad eating habits 和 a \_\_\_\_\_ of exercise. 两项中间用 and 进行连接，说明两项是一致的，换句话说，都应该是“不好”的行为，那么从四个选项来分析，limit (有限)；lack (缺乏)；need (需要)；demand (需求)，后两项不符合题意，前两项的 limit 表达的是“有限”的锻炼，从逻辑上分析不对，而应该是“缺乏锻炼”带来了“健康问题”。

10. (2003年上海卷) One of the consequences of our planet's being warming up is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of natural disasters.

- A. result                    B. account  
C. reason                  D. increase

【答案】D

【解析】全球气候变暖的后果之一就是自然灾害的“增加”。题意很明显。

11. (2004年天津卷) I kept medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reach                    B. hand  
C. hold                    D. place

【答案】A

【解析】out of sb's reach 为一个固定搭配，意思是“……够不到……”，故选择A项。

12. (2004年上海卷) In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the \_\_\_\_\_ in personality.

- A. contact                  B. contrast  
C. connection            D. conflict

【答案】D

【解析】contact 和 connection 是同义词，意思是“联系”；contrast 表示“对比”；conflict 意为“冲突”。根据题意，在处理公共关系时，我们应该尽一切努力防止个人“冲突”的发生。

13. (2005年浙江卷) I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ of direction.

- A. idea                      B. feeling  
C. experience              D. sense

【答案】D

【解析】have a sense of ... 表示“有……的感觉”。我相信 David 能找到图书馆的，因为他“有很好的方向感”。

14. (2005年辽宁卷) The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has \_\_\_\_\_ all over



the country.

- A. companies                      B. branches  
C. organizations                  D. businesses

【答案】B

【解析】branch 表示“分支，分部”，题干上的 head office 表示“总部”，因此它暗示出后面的部分应该是“分部”的意思。

15. (2006 年全国卷 II) It is no \_\_\_\_\_ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind.

- A. use                                  B. help  
C. time                                D. way

【答案】A

【解析】从题干上的 arguing 可以得出结论，前面部分应该是此处用 arguing 的条件，即 it is no use doing sth. 这个句型要求的。

16. (2006 年湖北卷) At the meeting they discussed three different \_\_\_\_\_ to the study of mathematics.

- A. approaches                      B. means  
C. methods                          D. ways

【答案】A

【解析】他们在会上讨论了三种不同的研究数学的方法。题干上的关键词 to 暗示了应该选 approach，他们是一种固定搭配。其他几项都和 of 连用表示方法。

## (二) 冠词

1. (2008 年辽宁卷) My neighbor asked me to go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk, but I don't think I've got \_\_\_\_\_ energy.

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

【答案】D

【解析】go for a walk, “去散步”是固定搭配，第二个空定冠词表示特指，指去散步的精力。

2. (2007 年全国卷 II)

—Could you tell me the way to \_\_\_\_\_ Johnsons, please?

—Sorry, we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ Johnson here in the village.

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

【答案】B

【解析】“the+姓氏复数”可以表示“某某一

家”；“a+人名”表示“一位叫……的人”，故答案为 B 项。

3. (2007 年北京卷) I looked under \_\_\_\_\_ bed and found \_\_\_\_\_ book I lost last week.

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

【答案】B

【解析】bed 和 book 在这里都是特指的，尤其是 book 后面还有一个限定它的定语从句 I lost last week，因此都要用定冠词。

4. (2007 年天津卷) I wanted to catch \_\_\_\_\_ early train, but couldn't get \_\_\_\_\_ ride to the station.

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

【答案】D

【解析】题中的 early train 特指意念中的想赶上的早班车，所以第一个空应该是特指，get a ride “乘车；搭车”，是固定词组。

5. (2007 年重庆卷) George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday because everybody was at \_\_\_\_\_ church.

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

【答案】C

【解析】从题意来看，George 不能确切地记得是什么时候，但却能肯定是“某个”星期日，故用 a Sunday 表示“某一个星期日”的意思。at church 是“做礼拜”的含义，at the church 含义为“在教堂里”，但不一定是在做礼拜。

6. (2007 年福建卷)

—How about \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas evening party?

—I should say it was \_\_\_\_\_ success.

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

【答案】B

【解析】题干上的 Christmas evening party 明显是特指，故用定冠词，success 这样的抽象名词与 a 连用，表示“一个成功的人或事情”，故选 B 项。

7. (2007 年浙江卷) I like \_\_\_\_\_ color of your skirt. It is \_\_\_\_\_ good match for your blouse.





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

【答案】C

【解析】color of your skirt 明显是特指，故用定冠词，a good match=a perfect match，意为“一个很好的搭配”。E.g. His new hat and shoes are a good match.

8. (2007 年江苏卷) We have every reason to believe that \_\_\_\_\_ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be \_\_\_\_\_ success.

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

【答案】C

【解析】2008 Olympic Games 是专有名词，故用 the，success 的用法详见第 6 题。

9. (2007 年江西卷) Many people have come to realize that they should go on \_\_\_\_\_ balanced diet and make \_\_\_\_\_ room in their day for exercise.

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

【答案】A

【解析】go on a balanced diet 意为“均衡饮食”，是固定搭配。room 在这里的含义是“the possibilities of sth. happening”，表示“可能性；机会”。这句话的意思是：很多人都已逐渐意识到在日常生活中应该均衡饮食并尽可能进行锻炼。

10. (2007 年四川卷) How about taking \_\_\_\_\_ short break? I want to make \_\_\_\_\_ call.

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

【答案】D

【解析】take a break 和 make a call 都是固定搭配，分别表示“休息一下”和“打个电话”。

11. (2007 年湖南卷) Polar bears live mostly on \_\_\_\_\_ sea ice, which they use as \_\_\_\_\_ platform for hunting seals.

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

【答案】C

【解析】北极熊主要生活在海冰上，它们把海冰当作捕捉海豹的平台。sea ice 是不可数名词，在此表泛指；第二空用不定冠词，表示“猎海豹的

‘一个’平台”。

12. (2007 年陕西卷) In \_\_\_\_\_ film *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays \_\_\_\_\_ man named Chuck Noland.

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

【答案】B

【解析】第一个空应用定冠词表示 *Cast Away* 这部电影，是个特指；第二个空表示这个角色只是这部电影中很多角色中的一个，故用不定冠词 a。

13. (2007 年山东卷) \_\_\_\_\_ walk is expected to last all day, so bring \_\_\_\_\_ packed lunch.

- A. A; a                      B. The; X  
C. The; a                      D. A; X

【答案】C

【解析】walk 前用定冠词 the，表示“具体的一段路程”。三餐前有形容词修饰时，与不定冠词连用，表示泛指，意思是“一顿……的餐”。

14. (2007 年辽宁卷) Christmas is \_\_\_\_\_ special holiday when \_\_\_\_\_ whole family are supposed to get together.

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

【答案】D

【解析】圣诞节是一个全家人应该团聚的特殊节日。根据句意，holiday 是泛指的某一节日，全家人是特指，故选 D 项。

15. (2003 年全国卷) The sign reads “In case of \_\_\_\_\_ fire, break the glass and push \_\_\_\_\_ red button.”

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

【答案】B

【解析】fire 此处是不可数名词，其前无冠词时表类指；the red button 区别于 the green button 或 the yellow button，表特指。

16. (2004 年广东卷) While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made \_\_\_\_\_ discovery which completely changed \_\_\_\_\_ man's understanding of color.

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

【答案】A



【解析】牛顿在改进望远镜的方法时有“一个”发现，这一发现完全改变了人类对颜色的理解。discovery 指具体的发现时是可数名词。可以说：Scientists have made many important discoveries. Man 作“人类”讲时，前面是零冠词。

17. (2004 年辽宁卷) When you finish reading the book, you will have \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding of \_\_\_\_\_ life.

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

【答案】D

【解析】life 是抽象名词，不用加冠词；understanding 本来也是抽象名词，但是有了具体化的描写（受 better, of life 的限定），变成了可数名词，故用冠词。

18. (2005 年全国卷 II) If you go by \_\_\_\_\_ train, you can have a quite comfortable journey, but make sure you get \_\_\_\_\_ fast one.

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

【答案】B

【解析】“by+交通工具”为固定用法，第二个空用 a 表示泛指。

19. (2006 年全国卷 II) I know you don't like \_\_\_\_\_ music very much. But what do you think of \_\_\_\_\_ music in the film we saw yesterday?

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

【答案】D

【解析】music 是不可数名词，在第一个空表示泛指，不能与冠词连用；第二个空有一个定语来限定它，表特指，故加定冠词。

20. (2006 年辽宁卷) Of all \_\_\_\_\_ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was \_\_\_\_\_ most important one.

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

【答案】D

【解析】在我决定做一名大学教授的“所有理由”中，我父亲的建议是“最重要”的。根据题意，第一个空表示特指，故用定冠词；of all the reasons 又暗示了后面应该用最高级形式，故选定冠词。

(三) 代词

1. (2008 年全国卷 I)

—Which of the two computer games did you prefer?

—Actually I didn't like \_\_\_\_\_.

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

【答案】B

【解析】题目所设的情景是两者，C 项排除。both 和 not 构成部分否定，不符合题意。not... either=neither，所以答案是 B 项。

2. (2008 年全国卷 I) The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from \_\_\_\_\_ spoken in England.

- A. which                      B. what  
C. that                      D. the one

【答案】C

【解析】依据上下文，空白处应该指代上文的 the English，英语中当指代抽象的不可数名词时，用 that 来代替前面的名词，故选 C 项。

3. (2007 年全国卷 I)

—Have you heard the latest news?

—No, what \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. is it                      B. is there  
C. are they                      D. are those

【答案】A

【解析】题干上的 news 是不可数名词，下文中的代词指代这个名词，C、D 项排除，B 项不符合题意，故选 A 项。

4. (2007 年全国卷 II) \_\_\_\_\_ felt funny watching myself on TV.

- A. One                      B. This  
C. It                      D. That

【答案】C

【解析】依据所给选项及题意，空部分只能是形式上的主语，只有 C 选项正确。

5. (2007 年北京卷) He has made a lot of films, but \_\_\_\_\_ good ones.

- A. any                      B. some  
C. few                      D. many

【答案】C

【解析】but 一词很关键，起转折作用，说明前后部分是相反的意思，又因为 film 是可数的，故选 C 项。

6. (2007 年天津卷) He didn't make \_\_\_\_\_



clear when and where the meeting would be held.

- A. this                      B. that  
C. it                         D. these

【答案】C

【解析】根据句子的结构来看，空白部分是形式宾语，四个选项中只有C能作形式宾语。

7. (2007年上海卷) The mayor has offered a reward of \$5,000 to \_\_\_\_\_ who can capture the tiger alive or dead.

- A. both                      B. others  
C. anyone                  D. another

【答案】C

【解析】anyone是不定向所指，只有C项符合题意。

8. (2007年重庆卷) Jim sold most of his things. He has hardly \_\_\_\_\_ left in the house.

- A. anything                B. everything  
C. nothing                  D. something

【答案】A

【解析】从题干的most of things来判断，Jim几乎没剩下什么了。后面的句子中的hardly和anything构成的意思相当于nothing，故选A项。

9. (2007年福建卷) The book is of great value. \_\_\_\_\_ can be enjoyed unless you digest it.

- A. Nothing                  B. Something  
C. Everything               D. Anything

【答案】A

【解析】从unless you digest it可以推断出，前面的主语应该是含有否定意义的词。

10. (2007年浙江卷)

—He got his first book published. It turned out to be a bestseller.

—When was \_\_\_\_\_?

—\_\_\_\_\_ was in 2000 when he was still in college.

- A. that; This                B. this; It  
C. it; This                   D. that; It

【答案】D

【解析】指代上文用that；第二个空明显是一个强调句型，只能用it来引起。

11. (2003年北京卷)

—I hear they aren't pleased with their house you've chosen for them.

—Well, \_\_\_\_\_ could they live in such comfort?

- A. where else                B. what else  
C. how                        D. why

【答案】A

【解析】该题的情景是选房子，房子是地点，根据上下文，从四个选项中来看，只有A项符合条件，故选A项。

12. (2004年北京卷) I invited Joe and Linda to dinner, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them came.

- A. neither                    B. either  
C. none                       D. both

【答案】A

【解析】but以及前面是两个人这些语境提供了信息，D可以排除，C指三个人以上，可以排除。该题明显是两个人都没来，表示否定，故选A项。

13. (2004年辽宁卷) I have done much of the work. Could you please finish \_\_\_\_\_ in two days?

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

【答案】A

【解析】work是不可数名词，需要用能代替不可数名词的代词来代替，B，C，D都只能代替可数名词，只有A项可以代替不可数名词。

14. (2005年广东卷) I think he's just going to deal with this problem \_\_\_\_\_ day.

- A. next                        B. other  
C. following                  D. another

【答案】D

【解析】B，C和day搭配，通常需要与the连用，表示明天的意思用tomorrow，another day意为“改天；改日”。

15. (2005年江苏卷) I'm going to the countryside because the air there is much fresher than \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

- A. ones                        B. one  
C. that                         D. those

【答案】C

【解析】这个空指代前面的名词air，air是不可数名词，在所给的四个选项中，只有C项能代替不可数名词。

16. (2006年北京卷)



—Which driver was to blame?

—Why, \_\_\_\_\_! It was the child's fault, clear and simple. He suddenly came out between two parked cars.

- A. both                      B. each  
C. either                    D. neither

【答案】D

【解析】根据上下文，不是司机的责任，而是小孩子的突然跑出来惹的祸。也就是说，没有哪一位司机应该受到责备，故选D项。

17. (2006年山东卷) I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer.

- A. that                      B. it  
C. this                      D. you

【答案】B

【解析】如果你教我如何用电脑我将不胜感激。表示喜欢、憎恨等心理方面的动词如 love, like, hate, appreciate 等后面接 it 作形式宾语，再加 if wh-从句作真正宾语，故选B项。

(四) 形容词和副词

1. (2008年全国卷I) You are driving too fast. Can you drive \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. more slowly a bit    B. slowly a bit more  
C. a bit more slowly    D. slowly more a bit

【答案】C

【解析】该题考查英语副词比较级的修饰语。构成比较级的 more 应放在 slowly 之前，故A、C可供选择，程度修饰语 a bit 应放在比较级的前面，故选择C项。

2. (2007年全国卷II) After two years' research, we now have a \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding of the disease.

- A. very                      B. far  
C. fairly                    D. quite

【答案】B

【解析】四个选项中，只有 far 能修饰、限定比较级。

3. (2007年全国卷II) Speaking of all the songs he has written, I think this is probably his \_\_\_\_\_ one.

- A. better-known            B. well-known  
C. best-known              D. most-known

【答案】C

【解析】从题干的 of all the songs 可以判断出：这是个最高级的范围状语。选项中，C是 well-known (著名的) 的最高级，故选C项。

4. (2007年北京卷) The new group of students is better behaved than the other group who stayed here \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. early                      B. earlier  
C. earliest                   D. the earliest

【答案】B

【解析】从题干的 than 看出，该题表达一种比较的意思，四个选项中只有B是比较级形式。

5. (2007年天津卷) A new \_\_\_\_\_ bus service to Tianjin Airport started to operate two months ago.

- A. normal                   B. usual  
C. regular                   D. common

【答案】C

【解析】regular bus 意为“班车”。normal 指有一定标准的正常，usual 意为“通常”，没有什么例外的时候，common 是“常见的”，没有什么稀罕的。

6. (2007年天津卷) The final score of the basketball match was 93:94. We were only \_\_\_\_\_ beaten.

- A. nearly                    B. slightly  
C. narrowly                D. lightly

【答案】C

【解析】从题中的 93:94，可以推断出此句的意思是，“我们以微弱的劣势落败”。nearly=almost，通常表示程度上的“几乎，差不多”，slightly，也用来表示程度上的“轻微地”，lightly 的含义为“轻的”，表示的是重量，而 narrowly 用来表示“勉强地”。

7. (2007年上海卷) Alan is a careful driver, but he drives \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends.

- A. more carefully          B. the most carefully  
C. less carefully            D. the least carefully

【答案】D

【解析】题干中的 careful 和连词 but 构成一个明显的对比，该空又需要一个副词来完成，而且应该是表示最高级的句子，careful 的反义由 least 来完成。

8. (2007年上海卷) Since Tom \_\_\_\_\_ downloaded a virus into his computer, he cannot



open the file now.

- A. readily                      B. horribly  
C. accidentally                D. irregularly

【答案】C

【解析】从题意来看，Tom 下载一个病毒致使电脑打不开文件，这件事情纯属是偶然为之，四个选项中只有 C 的含义符合。readily 表示“乐意地，便利地”，horribly 表示“可恶地，恐怖地”，irregularly 表示“无规则的”。

9. (2007 年上海卷) John was dismissed last week because of his \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards the job.

- A. informal                      B. casual  
C. determined                D. earnest

【答案】B

【解析】informal 意思是“非正式的”，casual 表示“不经意的，漫不经心的，马虎的”，determined 的意思是“坚决的，果断地”，earnest 的含义是“认真地，真诚的”，根据题意来看，John 被解雇的原因是他在对待工作“马马虎虎”。

10. (2007 年福建卷)

—Do you need any help, Lucy?

—Yes. The job is \_\_\_\_\_ I could do myself.

- A. less than                      B. more than  
C. no more than                D. not more than

【答案】B

【解析】less than 意为“少于，不及”，more than 表示“多余，超过……能力”，no more than 表示“仅仅，只是”，not more than 的意思是“不比……多”，根据题意，Lucy 需要帮忙，是因为这份工作她做不了，“超出了”她的能力范围。

11. (2007 年浙江卷) Work gets done \_\_\_\_\_ when people do it together, and the rewards are higher too.

- A. easily                        B. very easy  
C. more easily                D. easier

【答案】C

【解析】首先，该空需要一个副词词性，这样，排除 B 和 D 项，题干上的条件 when people do it together 是个暗含的比较，因此，应该选择一个表示“比较”的答案。

12. (2003 年全国卷) Allen had to call a taxi because the box was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry all the way

home.

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

【答案】A

【解析】Allen 不得不打车，因为那个箱子要是一直拎回家太重了。首先排除 C、D 两项，much too 修饰形容词和副词，相当于 very；而 too much 修饰不可数名词，表示“太多……”。

13. (2004 年全国卷) Mary kept weighing herself to see how much \_\_\_\_\_ she was getting.

- A. heavier                      B. heavy  
C. the heavier                D. the heaviest

【答案】A

【解析】玛丽不断地称体重，看看体重“增加了”多少。该题容易误选 B 项。实际上，much 一般不能修饰形容词或副词的原级形式。题干的 kept weighing 说明 Mary 在不只一次的量体重，而每一次跟上一次相比都是个比较，于是可以排除 B 和 D 两项。有 how much 修饰的时候，比较级就不能再用定冠词 the 了，于是答案为 A 项。

14. (2004 年广东卷) Sometimes it was a bit boring to work there because there wasn't always \_\_\_\_\_ much to do.

- A. such                        B. that  
C. more                        D. very

【答案】B

【解析】that much 相当于 so much，本句中的 that 是一个程度副词。

15. (2005 年北京卷) This \_\_\_\_\_ girl is Linda's cousin.

- A. pretty little Spanish  
B. Spanish little pretty  
C. Spanish pretty little  
D. little pretty Spanish

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查做定语的形容词的排序问题。排序的顺序应为：限定词+数量形容词+描述性形容词+大小、长短、高低等形体性形容词+新旧+颜色+国籍+材料+用途+被修饰名词。Pretty 属于描述性形容词，little 属于大小类形容词，Spanish 是国籍，故选 A 项。

16. (2005 年湖北卷) What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is \_\_\_\_\_ it is long.



- A. half not as wide as  
B. wide as not half as  
C. not half as wide as  
D. as wide as not half

【答案】C

【解析】此题考查的是 not as...as...的用法。第一个 as 为副词，第二个 as 为连词；not 的否定位置应该在前面，half 在 as...as 的前面，因此选 C 项。

17. (2006 年福建卷) Green products are becoming more and more popular because they are environmentally \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. friendly                      B. various  
C. common                      D. changeable

【答案】A

【解析】environmentally 与 friendly 是固定搭配，意为“环保的”。

18. (2006 年湖南卷) Although she did not know Boston well, she made her way \_\_\_\_\_ to the Home Circle Building.

- A. easy enough                  B. enough easy  
C. easily enough                  D. enough easily

【答案】C

【解析】此题考查了 enough 作为副词的用法，它修饰形容词和副词要后置，先排除 B 和 D 两项；根据句子结构修饰短语 make one's way 到应用副词形式，故选 C 项。

(五) 动词的时态和语态

1. (2008 年全国卷 I)

—Have you known Dr. Jackson for a long time?  
—Yes, since she \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese Society.

- A. has joined                      B. joins  
C. had joined                      D. joined

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查动词的时态。经常与现在完成时连用的 since (表示“自从……以来”)，应该是提供一个明确的过去时间点，如果引导时间状语从句，句子中的时态应为一般过去时，故选 D 项。

2. (2008 年全国卷 I) The wet weather will continue tomorrow, when a cold front \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive.

- A. is expected                      B. is expecting  
C. expects                              D. will be expected

【答案】A

【解析】该题考查动词的语态。解此题首先要明确该空为从句的谓语部分，其次判断该动词与主语之间的关系应该是被动关系，而且从句中应用现在时代替将来时，故选 A 项。

3. (2007 年全国卷 I) I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I \_\_\_\_\_ there several years ago.

- A. are going                      B. had been  
C. went                              D. have been

【答案】C

【解析】句子中有个明显的时间状语 several years ago，暗示出该句的时态应该是一般过去时，故选 C 项。

4. (2007 年全国卷 I) The flowers were so lovely that they \_\_\_\_\_ in no time.

- A. sold                              B. had been sold  
C. were sold                      D. would sell

【答案】C

【解析】花因为好看而很快就被卖掉了，也就是说，花是“被卖掉的”，故应该用被动语态，A 和 D 项被排除掉。had been sold 表示的是“过去完成”，而“卖”这个动作不应该发生在 were lovely 之前，故没有道理用过去完成时。

5. (2007 年全国卷 II)

—Is there anything wrong, Bob? You look sad.  
—Oh, nothing much. In fact, I \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends back home.

- A. have just thought              B. was just thinking  
C. would just think              D. will just be thinking

【答案】B

【解析】当朋友问 Bob 时，Bob 解释的动作 think 应该是刚才之前“在做”的一件事情，对于现在来说已经属于“过去了”，而且，在“过去的当时是正在做”的一个动作，故应用过去进行时。

6. (2007 年全国卷 II)

—Tom, you didn't come to the party last night.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do.

- A. had to                              B. didn't  
C. was going to                      D. wouldn't

【答案】C

【解析】从题意分析，Tom 没来是因为“突然记起”有作业要做，but 起转折的作用，说明主观





上“打算”来的, be going to 正好表达了该意思。

7. (2007 年北京卷) I got caught in the rain and my suit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has ruined                      B. had ruined  
C. has been ruined                D. had been ruined

【答案】C

【解析】从题意来分析, 我淋雨了, 衣服被糟蹋了, 应该使用被动语态, A 和 B 项可以被淘汰。got caught in the rain 是过去发生的事, 第二个分句表达的是前面分句表达的事实造成的结果, 故用现在完成时的被动态。

8. (2007 年北京卷)

—It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.

—Oh, don't mention it. I \_\_\_\_\_ past your house anyway.

- A. was coming                      B. will come  
C. had come                         D. have come

【答案】A

【解析】题干的第一句话中的 was 暗示了这个动作发生在过去。而第二个分句中的 pass your house 相对于 give a lift 来说是未来的一个动作, 故两者结合起来就是过去将来时。

9. (2007 年天津卷) If Newton lived today, he would be surprised by what \_\_\_\_\_ in science and technology.

- A. had discovered                B. had been discovered  
C. has discovered                D. has been discovered

【答案】D

【解析】题干上的 today 很关键, 它表明科学和技术上的发现是截止到现在为止的, 而且 what 在后面这个句子中作主语, 故应该用被动语态, 即现在完成时的被动语态。

10. (2007 年上海卷)

—Did you tidy your room?

—No, I was going to tidy my room but I \_\_\_\_\_ visitors.

- A. had                                B. have  
C. have had                        D. will have

【答案】A

【解析】该题题干上的 Did you... 暗示了动作发生在过去, 又根据 I was going to 来判断动作没有完成是因为“当时(即过去)有客人在”, 故用过

去时态。

11. (2007 年上海卷) With the help of high technology, more and more substances \_\_\_\_\_ in the past years.

- A. discovered  
B. have discovered  
C. had been discovered  
D. have been discovered

【答案】D

【解析】题干上的 in the past years 明显是现在完成时的时间状语, 又根据该动作涉及的主语是 substances, 与 discover 之间应该是被动关系, 故选 D 项。

12. (2007 年重庆卷)

—Did Alan enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?

—Yes, he did. He \_\_\_\_\_ his old friends for a long time.

- A. didn't see                        B. wouldn't see  
C. hasn't seen                      D. hadn't seen

【答案】D

【解析】根据题意, enjoy 是发生在过去的动作, 而“很长时间没有看见老朋友”这事, 是在 enjoy 之前就发生的, 并且一直持续到看到老朋友为止, 故用过去完成时。

13. (2003 年全国卷) Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will \_\_\_\_\_ fresh for several days.

- A. be stayed                        B. stay  
C. be staying                       D. have stayed

【答案】B

【解析】根据该题空后面的形容词 fresh 来判断, 选项所给动词 stay 为半系词, 因此很容易排除 A 项。从题干的 why don't you... 来看, 是向对方提出一种建议, 然后阐明依据, 根据这些来判断应该用 stay 的一般形式。

14. (2004 年全国卷) Let's keep to the point or we \_\_\_\_\_ any decisions.

- A. will never reach                B. have never reached  
C. never reach                      D. never reached

【答案】A

【解析】祈使句与 and 或 or 连用, 是常见的一个句型, and 或 or 所在的从句用将来时态表示, 故



选 A 项。

15. (2004 年福建卷)

—You were out when I dropped in at your house.

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ for a friend from England at the airport.

- A. was waiting      B. had waited  
C. am waiting      D. have waited

【答案】A

【解析】表示过去的某个时间内正在发生的动作用过过去进行时。根据题意,我去拜访你的时候你出去了,那么说明当时对方正在做什么(was waiting),故选 A 项。

16. (2005 年全国卷 II)

—Did you tell Julia about the result?

—Oh, no, I forgot. I \_\_\_\_\_ her now.

- A. will be calling      B. will call  
C. call      D. am to call

【答案】B

【解析】will 用于将来时态时,表示“临时的决定”。

17. (2005 年江苏卷) They \_\_\_\_\_ on the program for almost one week before I joined them, and now we \_\_\_\_\_ it as no good results have come out so far.

- A. had been working; are still working  
B. had worked; were still working  
C. have been working; have worked  
D. have worked; are still working

【答案】A

【解析】此题考查的是时态问题。从 before 引导的从句中的过去时态可知主句的时态为过去完成时,故排除 C 和 D 两项。从意思上可以看出,他们一直工作了一周,强调动作的持续,同时后面的 now 也暗示了应该用现在进行时。

18. (2006 年湖南卷) In a room above the store, where a party \_\_\_\_\_, some workers were busily setting the table.

- A. was to be held      B. has been held  
C. will be held      D. is being held

【答案】A

【解析】从句子 were busily setting 可以看出是过去的动作,故可以排除 C 和 D 两项。根据句意,

晚会还没有举行,应该是过去将来时,故只有 A 项才符合。

19. (2006 年重庆卷) I \_\_\_\_\_ in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China.

- A. lived      B. was living  
C. have lived      D. had lived

【答案】A

【解析】根据句意可以看出,说话者现在并没有在伦敦,在伦敦只是住过,已经成为过去的一个事实,因此用一般过去时。

(六) 动词和动词词组

1. (2008 年全国卷 I) The performance \_\_\_\_\_ nearly three hours, but few people left the theatre early.

- A. covered      B. reached  
C. played      D. lasted

【答案】D

【解析】该题考查动词的辨析。last 表示“会议,表演”等活动“持续”的时间,是不及物动词,主语可以是活动本身,后面接一段时间状语(一般认为省略了介词 for),其他几个词不符合题意,故选 D 项。

2. (2008 年全国卷) After studying in a medical college for five years, Jane \_\_\_\_\_ her job as a doctor in the countryside.

- A. set out      B. took over  
C. took up      D. set up

【答案】C

【解析】该题考查动词短语的辨析。A. set out 意为“出发,开始”;B. took over 意思是“接管,接任”;C. took up 意为“开始,从事”;D. set up 意为“建立,创办”,根据语境含义,应该选 C 项。

3. (2007 年全国卷 I) Does this meal cost \$50? I \_\_\_\_\_ something far better than this!

- A. prefer      B. expect  
C. suggest      D. suppose

【答案】B

【解析】该题的题意为:花 50 美元吃这顿饭不如做些别的比这更好的事。这个观点是我个人的观点。表达了作者的一种内心愿望,故用 expect。prefer 本身表示“更喜欢”,不能与 better, well 之类的词搭配,suppose 是“假设,设想”的意思,

不符合题意。

4. (2007 年全国卷 I) "Goodbye, then." She said, without even \_\_\_\_\_ from her book.

- A. looking down      B. looking up  
C. looking away      D. looking on

【答案】B

【解析】根据题意，她说话时甚至连头都没抬。look down 低头，瞧不起某人；look away 朝一旁看；look on 朝向，旁观；look up 有抬头，查阅等意思。

5. (2007 年全国卷 II) I have \_\_\_\_\_ all my papers but I still can't find my notes.

- A. looked through      B. looked for  
C. looked after      D. looked out

【答案】A

【解析】该题首要任务是辨析词组的意思。look through 快速浏览、查阅；look for 寻找；look after 照看，照顾；look out 当心，向外看。根据题意，是翻遍了所有的文件，还是没能找到笔记。

6. (2007 年全国卷 II) Why don't you just \_\_\_\_\_ your own business and leave me alone?

- A. make      B. open  
C. consider      D. mind

【答案】D

【解析】mind one's own business 是固定搭配，表示“忙自己的事或少管闲事”，故这是给对方方的一个建议，“忙自己的事，让我独自呆会好吗？”

7. (2007 年天津卷) Hardly could he \_\_\_\_\_ this amount of work in such a short time.

- A. get through      B. get off  
C. get into      D. get down

【答案】A

【解析】get through 的含义是“完成”，在此正合题意。该题是个倒装句。get off 表示“动身，离开”；get into “进入……”；get down “下来，写下”。根据题意选 A 项。

8. (2007 年天津卷) Lucy has \_\_\_\_\_ all of the goals she set for herself in high school and is ready for new challenges at university.

- A. acquired      B. finished  
C. concluded      D. achieved

【答案】D

【解析】achieve the goal 是常见搭配，表示

“达到目标”。acquire 意为“通过学习而获得”；finish “完成”，conclude “得出结论”；achieve “达到”，故选 D 项。

9. (2007 年上海卷) At minus 130℃, a living cell can be \_\_\_\_\_ for a thousand years.

- A. spared      B. protected  
C. preserved      D. developed

【答案】C

【解析】spare 意为“抽出时间，省得”；protect 意思是“保护……免遭……”；preserve 的含义是“保存”；develop 意为“开发，发展”。根据题意，在一定条件下，活细胞能保存一千年。

10. (2007 年重庆卷) She's having a lot of trouble with the new computer. But she doesn't know whom to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. turn to      B. look for  
C. deal with      D. talk about

【答案】A

【解析】turn to 意为“向……求助”；look for “寻找”；deal with 表示“应付，应对”；talk about 的含义是“谈论”，此题意思是“在电脑方面遇到麻烦时，不知道向谁求助”，故选 A 项。

11. (2007 年福建卷) The news of the mayor's coming to our school was \_\_\_\_\_ on the radio yesterday.

- A. turned out      B. found out  
C. given out      D. carried out

【答案】C

【解析】turn out 的含义是“结果是……生产出……”；find out 表示“查明（事实的真相等）”；carry out 表示“贯彻，实施”；give out 表示“分发，散发，播放”等。

12. (2007 年浙江卷)

—Look! He's running so fast!

—Hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his legs were once broken.

- A. know      B. imagine  
C. realize      D. find

【答案】B

【解析】根据题意，很难“想象”他的腿在曾经折断后竟然还能跑得那么快。

13. (2003 年全国卷) If anybody calls, tell them I'm out, and ask them to \_\_\_\_\_ their name and address.