

Z 各个击破

**ZHUANTI
DIANJI**

专题 点击

高中英语

· 单项选择 ·

主 编 赵 忱



东北师范大学出版社



以专题为编写线索

针对性、渗透性强

体例新颖、注重能力培养

适用区域广泛

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出版者的话

《专题点击》丛书的创意始于教材改革的进行，教材的不稳定使教辅图书市场异彩纷呈，新旧图书杂糅，读者即使有一双火眼金睛，也难以取舍。但无论各版别的教材如何更新，变革，万变不离其宗的是，删改陈旧与缺乏新意的内容，增加信息含量，增强人文意识，培养创新精神，增添科技内涵，活跃思维，开发学生的创新、理解、综合分析及独立解决问题等诸多能力，而这些目标的实现均是以众多不断调整的知识板块、考查要点串连在一起的。不管教材如何更改，无论教改的步子迈得多大，这些以丰富学生头脑，开拓学生视野，提高其综合素养为宗旨的知识链条始终紧密地联系在一起，不曾有丝毫的断裂，而我们则充分关注形成这一链条的每一环节，这也是“专题”之切入点。

《专题点击》丛书的出版正是基于此种理念，涵盖初高中两个重点学习阶段所学语文、英语、数学、物理、化学等五个学科，各科以可资选取的知识板块作为专题，进行精讲，精解，精练。该丛书主要具有以下特点：

一、以专题为编写线索

语文、英语、数学、物理、化学五主科依据初高中各年级段整体内容及各学科的自身特点，科学、系统地加以归纳、分类及整理，选取各科具有代表性的知识专题独立编写成册，并以透彻的讲解，精辟的分析，科学的练习，准确的答案为编写思路，再度与一线名师携手合作，以名师的教学理念为图书的精髓，以专题为轴心，抓住学科重点、知识要点，以点带面，使学生对所学知识能融会贯通。

二、针对性、渗透性强

“专题”，即专门研究和讨论的题目，这就使其针对性较明显。其中语文、英语两科依据学科试题题型特点分类，数学、物理、化学各科则以知识板块为分类依据，各科分别撷取可供分析讨论的不同板块，紧抓重点难点，参照国家

课程标准及考试说明，于潜移默化中渗透知识技能，以收“润物细无声”之功效。

三、体例新颖，注重能力培养

《专题点击》丛书体例的设计，充分遵循了学生学习的思维规律，环环相扣，逻辑性强。基础知识的讲解，注重精练，循序渐进，以至升华；典型例题，以实例引航，达到举一反三，触类旁通；把知识点融入习题，鼓励实战演练，做到学以致用。本丛书一以贯之、自始至终遵循的是对学生能力的培养。

四、适用区域广泛

《专题点击》丛书采用“专题”这一编写模式，以人教版教材为主，兼顾国内沪版、苏版等地教材，汲取多种版本教材的精华，选取专题，使得本套书在使用上适用于全国的不同区域，可活学活用，不受教材版本的限制。

作为出版者，我们力求以由浅入深、切中肯綮的讲解过程，化解一些枯燥的课堂教学，以重点、典型的例题使学生从盲目的训练中得以解脱，以实用、适量的练习减少学生课下如小山般的试卷。

我们的努力是真诚的，我们的探索是不间断的，希望我们的努力使学生有更多的收获。成功并不属于某一个人，它需要我们共同创造，需要我们携手前行。

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第一编辑室

ZHUANTI DIANJI

目录

考

题

点

击

第一部分 1

Unit 1	1
Unit 2	4
Unit 3	7
Unit 4	11
Unit 5	14
Unit 6	17
Unit 7	19
Unit 8	22
Unit 9	25
Unit 10	27
Unit 11	30
Unit 12	33
Unit 13	36
Unit 14	39

第二部分 43

Unit 15	43
Unit 16	46
Unit 17	48
Unit 18	51
Unit 19	54
Unit 20	57
Unit 21	59

ZHUANTI DIANJI

考

题

点

击

Unit 22	62
Unit 23	65
Unit 24	68
Unit 25	71
Unit 26	73

第三部分 77

Unit 1	77
Unit 2	80
Unit 3	82
Unit 4	85
Unit 5	88
Unit 6	91
Unit 7	94
Unit 8	97
Unit 9	100
Unit 10	102
Unit 11	106
Unit 12	108

第四部分 112

Unit 13	112
Unit 14	114
Unit 15	117
Unit 16	120
Unit 17	123
Unit 18	126
Unit 19	129
Unit 20	131
Unit 21	134

ZHUANTI DIANJI

Unit 22	136
Unit 23	139
Unit 24	142

第五部分 146

Unit 1	146
Unit 2	149
Unit 3	152
Unit 4	155
Unit 5	158
Unit 6	161
Unit 7	163
Unit 8	166
Unit 9	168
Unit 10	171
Unit 11	174
Unit 12	177

第六部分 180

Unit 13	180
Unit 14	183
Unit 15	185
Unit 16	188
Unit 17	191
Unit 18	193
Unit 19	196
Unit 20	198
Unit 21	201
Unit 22	203
Unit 23	206

考

题

点

击

ZHUANTI DIANJI

Unit 24	209
---------------	-----

第七部分 语法专项	212
-----------------	-----

一、名词	212
二、冠词	215
三、代词	219
四、形容词和副词	222
五、定语从句	225
六、名词性从句	228
七、倒装句	230
八、附加疑问句	232
九、主谓一致	235
十、情态动词	238
十一、非谓语动词	241
十二、虚拟语气	245
十三、动词的时态和语态	248
十四、动词与动词词组	253
十五、交际用语	257

考

题

点

击

第一部分

Unit 1

1. —Bill sends his best wishes.
—Oh, _____.
A.thank you
C.that's nice of him
B.that's nice of you
D.thanks him
2. —Tom is an honest boy.
✓ —_____.He never tells lies.
A.So is he
B.So he is
C.So does he
D.So he does
3. —I'm glad_____you.Good-bye.
—Good-bye.
A.to see
B.seeing
C.having seen
D.to have seen
4. —It was hot yesterday.
—_____and_____today.
A.So was it;so is it
C.So was it;so it is
B.So it was;so it is
D.So it was;so is it
5. I enjoy_____Tian Lianyuan_____stories.
A.to listen to;tell
C.listening to;tell
B.listening to;to tell
D.to listen to;to tell
6. After learning some rules of grammar,we went on_____some exercises.
A.doing
B.to do
C.with
D.to be doing
7. Tom is a student and studies hard and _____John.

- A.so is B.so does C.so it is with D.so is it with
8. I won't have him _____ like that.
A.say B.saying C.to say D.said
9. Your hair is too long.You'd better have your hair _____.
A.to cut B.cutting C.to be cut D.cut
10. I'd like him _____ with me.
A.go B.to go C.going D.gone
11. Rather than _____ there,he would prefer to stay with us.
A.to go B.go C.going D.went
12. I ~~won't~~ have him _____ that again.
A.say B.saying C.said D.to say
13. Don't have them _____ all the time.
A.to wait B.wait C.waiting D.to be waiting
14. —I'm afraid I must be off now.
—_____.
A.No problem B.Never mind
C.See you D.It doesn't matter
15. I should prefer she _____ there alone.
A.not to go B.not gone C.didn't go D.not going
16. I should prefer her _____ there alone.
A.not to go B.not go C.didn't go D.not going
17. —Are you going to hear the famous singers?
—No,the prices of the tickets are _____.
A.too much high B.much too expensive
C.too much expensive D.much too high
18. Am I _____ if I turn on the radio?
A.on the way B.by the way C.in the way D.in this way
19. —Would you give my best wishes to your parents?
—Thank you, _____.
A.I would B.I will C.I could D.I should
20. _____ of you must come to school on time _____.
A.Everyone;everyday B.Every one;every day
C.Everyone;every day D.Every one;everyday
21. I remember I met him _____ last May.Perhaps it was on a Sunday.

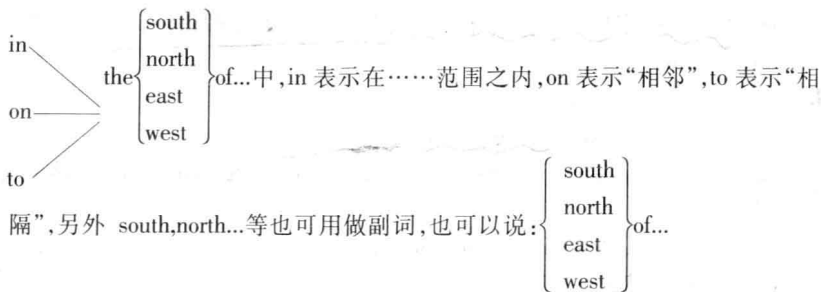
- A.some time B.sometime C.sometimes D.some times
22. Study hard and you'll succeed_____.
- A.in time B.on time C.at time D.at times
23. _____of China lies Viet Nam.
- A.On south B.In the south C.South D.To the south
24. It is quite exciting to see snow in winter, but _____snow can cause trouble.
- A.much too B.too much C.too many D.a plenty of
25. —Where are you _____?
- I'm off to London.
- A.leaving B.off C.off to D.from

答案及难点解析

KEY

1. C That's nice of him.意为:很感谢他。
2. B 强调同一个人或同一件事时,不倒装。So he is.他的确很诚实。
3. D I'm glad to see you.为见面时用语,临分别时应说 I'm glad to have seen you. 不定式的完成式表示不定式本身的动作发生在谓语动词前。另外, I'm glad 不接-ing形式。
4. D 昨天的确很热,今天也很热。
5. C enjoy 后接动名词, listen to后接省去to的不定式。
6. B go on to do...,指接下来做另一件事, go on doing/go on with sth.接下来做原来的事。
7. C so it is with...或 it is the same with...句式,表示“某人也……”当前边句中有不同谓语的情况下,只能用这一句型。
8. B 我不会让他像那样地再说下去了, saying指正在进行的动作。
9. D have sth.done结构。
10. B would like sb. to do...为固定句式。
11. B prefer to do...than(rather than)do...句式。
12. A have sb.do...,不定式做宾补表示该动作的全过程,而现在分词做宾补则表示该动作正在进行。
13. C have sb.doing...让某人一直在做……
14. C
15. C prefer可接从句,从句的谓语也可用should+动词原形的形式。
16. A prefer sb.(not)to do...句式。

17. D too much 一般接名词, much too 一般修饰形容词或副词。指价格高(低), 英语中不能用 expensive 或 cheap 来表示, 应用 high(low)来表示。
18. C in the way, 意为“妨碍”; on the way(to...), 在去某处途中; by the way, 顺便说一下; in this way, 用这种方法。
19. B Would 表示语气更加婉转客气, 并不是指过去时, 因此不能选 A 项, C 和 D 项与题意不符。
20. B every one, any one, some one 等分开写的形式可表示人或物, 后可接 of 介词, 而 everyone, anyone, someone 等合在一起写的形式, 只表示人, 不能表示物, 后也不能接 of 短语。every day, 分开写的形式做状语, everyday 合起写的形式做定语, 指“日常的”。
21. B A 项 some time, “一些时间”, B 项 sometime, 指过去某时(或将来某时), C 项 sometimes, “有时”, D 项 some times, “一些次数”与题干句意不符。
22. A in time 相当于 sooner or later, 表示“迟早”、“总有一天”; on time “准时”, “按时”; C 项, at time 为干扰项; D 项 at times “有时”。
23. C 表示方位的名词前要加定冠词, 故排除 A 项, 在句型:



24. B
25. C Where are you off to? 你去哪儿?

Unit 2

1. We don't allow _____ in the chemistry lab.
 A. to smoke B. smoking C. them smoking D. to be smoking
2. We are not allowed _____ in the chemistry lab.

- A.to smoke B.smoking C.smoke D.be smoking
3. He went out of the classroom without_____.
A.to be seen B.seeing C.being seen D.having seen
4. We should value our time,and_____,we should know how to make good use of our time.
A.after all B.at all C.in all D.above all
5. You'll fail in the exam_____you study hard.
A.if B.unless C.once D.when
6. The child is sleeping.Would you please_____the radio a little?
A.turn on B.turn off C.turn down D.turn up
7. The voice is too low.Would you please_____the radio?
A.turn off B.turn on C.turn up D.turn down
8. Make sure the lights_____when you leave the room.
A.turn off B.turned off C.are turned off D.were turned off
9. We_____the car until it disappeared in the distance.
A.saw B.noticed C.watched D.observed
10. _____the man and copy what he is doing.
A.Glance at B.See C.Watch D.Notice
11. The little girl felt very lonely,especially_____her mother was away.
A.during B.in time of C.in the course of D.as
12. He tried to get a good position in order to see_____.
A.clear B.well C.good D.obvious
13. As the letter_____it very clear,she did what she was told to do.
A.said B.told C.described D.made
14. _____the rain,they are still working in the fields.
A.Even B.In spite of C.Even if D.Even though
15. Instead of scolding me,our teacher looked_____at me and said nothing.
A.kind B.sad C.friendly D.kindly
16. The new English teacher asked_____.
A.what's my name B.what was my name
C.what my name is D.what my name was
17. There are a lot of people gathering there.He asks me_____.
A.what is the matter B.what the matter is
C.what was the matter D.what the matter was

18. How about them _____ here?
A.to come B.coming C.come D.came
19. —Could you tell me the way to the nearest bus stop?
—Yes, I _____.
A.could B.can C.should D.may
20. This is the first time that they _____ Beijing.
A.came to B.come to C.have been in D.will come to
21. _____ his advice and you will succeed.
A.To follow B.Following C.Follow D.Having followed
22. —Write to me when you get home.
—_____.
A.I must B.I should C.I will D.I can
23. —Don't make any noise, will you?
—_____. I will be as quiet as a mouse.
A.Yes, I will B.Yes, I won't C.No, I won't D.No, I will
24. —Won't you be quiet?
—_____. I will be as quiet as a mouse.
A.Yes, I will B.Yes, I won't C.No, I won't D.No, I will
25. _____ some of this juice—perhaps you'll like it.
A.Trying B.Try C.To try D.Having tried

KEY

答案及难点解析

1. B allow接doing或sb.to do。
2. A 3. C
4. D after all, 毕竟; at all, 根本, 竟然; in all 总共; above all, 最重要的是, 首要的是。
5. B unless, 除非, 如果不, 相当于if...not...
6. C 根据句中语境 a little, 可排除 B 项。turn down, “把(音量)放小”, “拒绝”; turn up, “把(音量)放大”, “出现”, “到达”。
7. C 8. C make sure 后从句的时态常用一般现在时。
9. C A和B项均为瞬间动词, D项observe意为“仔细观察”。
10. C 句中 copy, 意为“模仿”, 因此, 前边须用 watch, “观看”, “看着”; glance(at) “一瞥”, “很快地看一眼”。
11. D as 为连词, 后接从句, 而A、B和C项均为介词或介词短语, 后接名词。

12. B 修饰动词see应用副词,故排除其他三项。
13. D 句中clear做make的宾补,若选其他几项应是clearly。
14. B C和D均为连词,应接从句。而in spite of为短语介词,应接名词或相当于名词的词。
15. D 其他几项均为形容词。 16. D
17. A 在What's wrong?What is the matter?问句中what是主语,因此在宾语从句中词序不变。
18. B about为介词,后应接名词或相当于名词的词(动名词)。
19. B Could表示语气婉转客气,不表示“过去”。
20. C 在This is the first time that...句式中,从句常用现在完成时。
21. C 祈使句+and you'll...句式=If you...,you will...
22. C I will.我会这样做的。
23. C 否定问句的回答,一般回答若是肯定的就用Yes,回答若是否定的就用No。
24. A —Won't you be quiet? 你难道不能安静一下吗?
—Yes,I will.不,我会安静的。
—Don't make any noise,will you? 你不制造噪声好吗?
—No,I won't. 是的,我不会制造噪声的。
25. B 此句为祈使句。

Unit 3

1. He is studying laws and wants to_____.
A.become lawyer B.turn a lawyer C.turn lawyer D.be lawyer
2. —Can you speak French?
—_____.
A.Only little B.Only a few C.Only a little D.Only few
3. Do you have any difficulty_____English?
A.to learn B.in learning C.learn D.when learn
4. I'm very pleased with your work.You are doing_____.
A.good B.excellent C.fine D.nice
5. —When_____begin?
—In September.

- A.does a school B.will a school C.does school D.will the school
6. I'm sorry I _____ what you said.Would you please _____ that again?
A.couldn't catch; repeat B.didn't catch;say
C.didn't catch; repeat D.couldn't;say
7. The two words are different in meaning.Can you _____ the differences between them?
A.say B.speak C.talk D.tell
8. We all write _____,even when there's not much to say.
A.now and then B.by and by C.step by step D.more or less
9. The reason _____ he failed in the exam was _____ he didn't study hard.
A.that;that B.why;why C.why;that D.that;why
10. That's the reason _____ he failed in the exam.
A.for that B.for why C.for which D.which
11. He does odd jobs that _____ him in ten to twelve pounds a month.
A.take B.bring C.carry D.fetch
12. All children _____ to respect their parents and teachers.
A.should bring up B.should be brought in
C.should be brought up D.should be brought about
13. This investment _____ $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
A.brings in me B.brings me in C.brings me up D.brings me about
14. There are some differences between American English and British English.Do you know how these differences _____?
A.come about B.came about C.were happened D.were taken place
15. There are trees on _____ of the street.
A.either sides B.each side C.both side D.every side
16. You'd better go to an _____ country to improve your _____.
A.English-spoken;spoken-English B.English-speaking;speaking-English
C.English-speaking;spoken English D.English-spoken;speaking English
17. The shop _____ until 6:00 p.m.
A.stays open B.stays opened C.will be opened D.stays openly
18. Do you know the answer _____ this question?
A.to B.of C.with D.in
19. Jane was dressed in brown _____ Mary was dressed in blue.