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2014 百题大过关

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高 考 英 语

语言知识运用百题

李 忠◎主编



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语言知识运用百题 (修订版)

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丛书前言

图书市场上有关小升初及中、高考的复习用书不胜其多,不少书的训练题或失之偏少,或庞杂无度。同时选择几种作参考,往往重复不少,空白依旧甚多,费时费钱还未必能完全过关。怎样在有限的的时间里得到充分而有效的训练?怎样使训练达到量与质的最完美匹配?依据对小学毕业班、初三和高三优秀教师的调研,总结出“百题过关”的复习理念。为此,我们邀请经验丰富的教师担任作者,每本书或每个考点精心设计一百道互不重复且具有一定梯度的训练题,以求用最快的速度,帮助学生完全过关。

丛书共 41 种,涵盖小升初语文、数学、英语及中、高考语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理的全部题型。

丛书具有四大特点:

一、丰富性。丛书涉及的内容囊括了小升初及中、高考所有知识点,覆盖面广,内容丰富。

二、层次性。题目排列杜绝杂乱无章和随意性,一般分为三个层次:第一,精选历年来的相关考题;第二,难度稍小的训练题;第三,难度稍大的训练题。这样编排既能让读者了解近年来小升初及中、高考的命题特点及其走向,又能得到渐次加深的足够量的训练。

三、指导性。为了方便使用本丛书的老师和同学,对有一定难度的题目,丛书不仅提供参考答案,还力求作最为详尽的解说,目的在于让读者知其然,更知其所以然。同学们有了这套书,就等于请回了随时可以请教的老师。

四、权威性。丛书的编写者都是国内名校骨干教师,有些还是参加国家教育部“名师工程”的著名特级教师,在各地享有盛名。他们丰富的教学实践经验和深厚的理论修养,为本丛书在同类书中胜人一筹打下扎实基础。

愿这套高质量的丛书能帮助考生顺利闯过小升初及中、高考大关,也愿考生以小升初及中、高考为新起点,步入美好的未来。

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编写说明

学习和掌握语言知识不仅仅是为了储备知识,其最终目的是将所学习和掌握的知识运用于语言实践之中去。语言知识运用能力是指学生在一定的语境中运用语法知识、词汇知识和语用知识的能力。《普通高中英语课程标准》指出,“根据高中学生的交际需求和认知发展水平,高中英语教学应该着重培养学生以下几方面的能力:在人际交往中得体地使用英语的能力;用英语获取和处理信息的能力;用英语分析问题和解决问题的能力以及批判性思维能力。高中阶段听、说、读、写的训练应该立足于学生对这几个方面的发展需求。”应该说,这段话对高中阶段英语课程应着重培养的语言技能做出了精辟的概括。

单项选择题型能较全面考查“考试说明”及“课标”中所要求的各项语言知识,并能遵循将知识的运用与语境密切相连这一命题原则,通常体现在对句子的层面上进行测试。单项选择题的重点在于考查考生对中学英语基础语法的掌握情况和运用能力。所涉及的知识覆盖面比较广,基本囊括了中学阶段学过的所有语法项目,包括词法、句法和日常交际用语。主要考查考生对名词、代词、数词、动词时态和语态、动词短语、非谓语动词、形容词和副词、介词、连词、并列句、复合句、主谓一致、主从复合句以及日常交际用语等项目的运用能力。近年来,单项选择题有越来越情景化的趋势,这也要求考生必须认真分析每一个小题所提供的语言环境,然后在综合前后内容的基础上进行选择。高中英语的复习教学应特别注重培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力,并通过分析问题、解决问题来发展批评性思维的能力。

因此,针对新一轮课改趋势和高考命题的走向,我们编写了这本《百题大过关:高考英语·语言知识运用百题》。本书根据高考单项选择考点的分布编成十三章,每章均由【解题指要】【点拨提升】【过关演练】三部分组成。【解题指要】通过对考纲考点的解读,帮助学生把握命题的切入点,通过对题型分析和应试技巧的点拨来帮助同学们掌握实用的解题技能,提高解题的准确性和效率;【点拨提升】通过对该知识点一般和特殊规律的总结,指导同学们把握解题的依据;【过关演练】则根据某考点在高考中出现的频率,精选100或200道高考真题或模拟题,以加强练习的针对性。同时,试题的选择注重了趣味性和挑战性,内容丰富,语言规范,涵盖面广。每道试题均配有答案详解,解析言简意赅,一目了然,让学生知其然,更知其所以然。该书实为考生备战高考、提高英语运用能力的良师益友。

编者

第一章 名词和冠词训练 200 题 / 1

- 一、可数名词及其单复数 / 5
- 二、不可数名词 / 9
- 三、名词所有格/名词作定语 / 12
- 四、冠词 / 14

第二章 代词和数词训练 100 题 / 20

- 一、人称代词 / 23
- 二、物主代词/反身代词 / 24
- 三、不定代词 / 25
- 四、疑问代词/连接代词 / 27
- 五、指示代词 / 28
- 六、数词 / 29

第三章 形容词和副词训练 200 题 / 31

- 一、形容词 / 34
- 二、副词 / 39
- 三、比较级和最高级 / 44

第四章 介词及介词短语训练 200 题 / 49

第五章 动词及动词词组训练 200 题 / 68

- 一、词形相近的动词辨析 / 75
- 二、词义相近的动词辨析 / 78
- 三、含有 come, get, keep, make, put, take, turn 等动词词组的辨析 / 82
- 四、含有相同介词或副词如 up, down, off, out, in 等的词组辨析 / 85

第六章 动词的时态及语态训练 200 题 / 89

- 一、一般体(一般现在时,一般过去时,一般将来时) / 93
- 二、进行体(现在进行时,过去进行时,将来进行时) / 97
- 三、完成体(现在完成时,过去完成时,将来完成时) / 102
- 四、主动语态与被动语态(主动形式表被动意义的情况) / 107

第七章 非谓语动词训练 200 题 / 109

- 一、不定式、分词作定语 / 111
- 二、不定式、分词作状语 / 115

三、不定式、分词作补语/表语 / 120

四、不定式、动名词作主语、宾语 / 122

第八章 情态动词与虚拟语气训练 100 题 / 127

第九章 定语从句训练 100 题 / 140

第十章 名词性从句训练 100 题 / 151

第十一章 连词和状语从句训练 100 题 / 162

第十二章 特殊句式训练 100 题(倒装、强调、省略) / 172

第十三章 情景交际训练 100 题 / 185

参考答案 / 200

第一章 名词和冠词训练 200 题

解题指要

近几年来高考对名词考查的重点往往放在名词的词义辨析上,对冠词的考查则有“回归基础”的特点,在题干句子的结构设计上也呈现出复杂化和综合化的趋势。“考试大纲”对该部分考点的要求是:1.能对名词的数的概念有清楚的认识;注意冠词的灵活运用,尤其是冠词在具体语境中的用法,同时掌握冠词的一些特殊用法。2.注重对名词词义辨析和名词固定短语运用的考查;掌握名词的可数和不可数性、可数名词的复数、名词作定语以及名词所有格的形式和用法。3.冠词和某些抽象名词连用使其具体化以及不可数名词在特指情况下的特定含义为考查重点。

为此同学们在复习备考中要做到:

1. 对名词意义的领悟和掌握:既要机械记忆,又要学会在阅读、运用中领悟、巩固。要将词汇织成一个网,既知道汉语注释,也了解英文释义;既要知道它的同义词,也了解和掌握它的反义词,既知道它的音近、形近词,又知道它的同根词。
2. 对同义词、近义词的学习必须进行专项复习。收集大量的语言实例,反复记忆,用心领悟。
3. 注重对零冠词用法的复习,尤其把握语境、语义下冠词的灵活运用。
4. 注重冠词和某些抽象名词连用以表示抽象名词具体化的含义。
5. 注意复习和记忆冠词在一些固定短语、特殊句式的运用。
6. 注意比较级中的冠词的考查,这也是重点之一。
7. 注意定冠词在形容词前表示一类人或事物的用法。
8. 多做练习,提高熟悉语境的能力,很多考题是要和语境相联系起来考查的,这方面一定要重视。

点拨提升

一 名词

1. 名词的分类:名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词,专有名词是某个(些)人、地方、机构等专有的名称,如 Beijing, China 等。普通名词是表示一类人或东西或是一个抽象概念的名词,如 book, sadness 等。普通名词又可分为下面四类:

- 1) 个体名词:表示某类人或东西中的个体,如:gun。
- 2) 集体名词:表示若干个体组成的集合体,如:family。
- 3) 物质名词:表示无法分为个体的实物,如:air。
- 4) 抽象名词:表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念,如:work。

2. 名词的特别注意点:

- 1) 名词的数:名词单复数的形式比较复杂,除一般规则外,应注意掌握好以下的情况:
(1) 有些名词的单复数形式表达不同的含义,如:

snow 雪
two people 两个人
paper 纸

snows 积雪
two peoples 两个民族
papers 报纸, 文件, 考卷

类似的名词还有很多, 须不断积累。

(2) 物质名词表示数量时, 一般用表示数量的短语来表示。of 之前的数量名词, 要根据情况使用单数或复数形式, 如: four pieces of bread, a cake of soap 等。

(3) 有些抽象名词的复数形式表示不同的含义, 要根据语境准确把握。如:

time (时间) → times (时代, 次, 倍数)

work (工作) → works (著作, 工厂, 工事)

air (空气) → airs (气派, 架子, 姿态)

look (看) → looks (容貌)

custom (习惯) → customs (海关)

advice (劝告) → advices (消息)

arm (手臂) → arms (军火)

damage (损坏) → damages (赔偿金)

glass (玻璃, 玻璃杯) → glasses (眼镜)

good (利益) → goods (货物)

green (绿色) → greens (青菜)

cloth (布) → clothes (衣服)

compass (指南针) → compasses (圆规)

manner (态度) → manners (礼貌, 习俗)

paper (纸) → papers (考卷, 文件)

sand (沙子) → sands (沙滩)

water (水) → waters (水域)

wood (木柴) → woods (树林)

★ 某些其他的名词也用复数形式, 如: thanks 谢谢, riches 财富, wages 工资, earnings 收入, savings 存款, doings 所作所为, winnings 赢得物。

★ 有些名词形似单数, 但实为复数, 如: police, cattle, 不说: a police, a cattle。但可以说: a policeman 或 a policewoman, a head of cattle。

(4) 用定冠词加上姓氏的复数形式, 表示其全家人, 或是夫妇二人。姓氏复数前不加冠词, 则表示若干个“姓……”的人, 如: There are three **Smiths** in our group.

(5) 只用作单数的复数形式的名词有:

学科名词: physics, mathematics, politics

游戏名词: bowls (滚木球戏)

专有名词: the United States, Niagara Falls

2) 名词的格: 英语中有些名词可以加 's 来表示所有关系, 称为该名词的所有格, 在句中作定语用, 其构成和用法如下:

(1) 名词的所有格一般用于有生命的名词, 如果该名词为单数, 在词尾上加上 's, 即构成其所有格。

(2) 以 s 结尾的复数名词, 在词尾加 ' 构成其所有格, 如: Teachers' Day。

(3) 不以 s 结尾的复数名词, 在词尾加 's 构成其所有格, 如: Women's Day。

(4) 复合名词在后一个词的词尾上加 's 构成其所有格, 如: the editor-in-chief's office 总编辑室。

(5) 如果一个事物为两个人所有, 在后一个名词的词尾加 's; 如果不是共有, 在两个名词的词尾都要加 's。如:

Tom and Mike's room

汤姆和麦克的房间(共有)

Tom's and Mike's books

汤姆的书和麦克的书(不共有)

(6) 表示店铺或某人的家时, 常在名词所有格之后省去 shop, house 或 home 等词。

(7) 表示无生命的名词, 一般用 of 短语来表示所有关系, 该短语位于其修饰的名词之后, 如: the teachers of our school。但表示时间、距离、国家、城市的无生命名词, 可以在词尾加 's

或'表示所有格,如:today's papers, ten minutes' walk。

(8) 表示有生命的名词也可以用 of 短语表示所有关系,而且当该名词带有较长的定语时,就只能用 of 短语来表示所有关系,如:the teacher of the boys who are playing football on the playground。

(9) of 短语+所有格的用法:在表示所属物的名词前如有不定冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时,常用 of 短语+所有格这一结构表示所属关系,如:an old friend of my uncle's。

(10) 其他情况:

在某些固定词组或习惯用法中的所有格不可随意推断其意思,如:

at arm's length 保持一定距离	at his fingers' ends 对某事熟知
within a stone's throw 离得很近	out of harm's way 在安全的地方

3) 名词普通格作定语

(1) 表材料的名词作定语,说明被修饰的名词是什么原料制成的。

(2) 表地点的名词作定语,说明被修饰的名词存在或发生的地方。如:country music 乡村音乐, space satellites 太空卫星, table cloth 桌布, street lights 街灯, city life 城市生活, school education 学校教育, government office 政府机关。

(3) 如果两名词构成部分与整体关系,则表整体的名词可以作定语(常指物)。如:river banks 河岸, cigarette ends 烟头, ocean floor 海底, school gate 校门口, overcoat pockets 大衣口袋, table legs 桌脚, tree branches 树枝。

(4) 表示用途性质的名词作定语。如:coffee cups 咖啡杯, book stores 书店, sports shoes 运动鞋, design office 设计工作室, fruit trees 水果树, traffic lights 交通灯。

(5) 说明有关后一名词内容的名词可作定语。如:forest programs 森林规划, weight problems 体重问题, science lab 科学实验室, computer studies 电脑学习, weather report 天气预报, film industry 电影业, wildlife project 野生动物工程, China Daily 中国日报, body language 体态语。

(6) 表示泛指的时间名词作定语。如:summer holidays 暑假, winter weather 冬天的天气, time zone 时区, evening dress 晚礼服, morning paper 晨报, Sunday edition 星期日版, rooster year stamp 鸡年邮票, night school 夜校。

★ 但表示具体的时间名词作定语,则要用所有格结构来表达。如:yesterday's news 昨天的消息, an hour's drive 开车一小时的路程。

(7) 名词作定语一般用单数,但以下情况例外:

① sports, goods, clothes, customs (海关), arms (武器)用复数作定语。还有以下特殊结构:

students reading-room	学生阅览室
talks table	谈判桌
the foreign languages department	外语系

② man, woman, gentleman 等作定语时,其单复数由所修饰的名词的单复数而定。如:men workers, women teachers, gentlemen officials。

③ 数词+名词作定语时,这个名词一般保留单数形式。如:

a ten-mile walk	十英里路
two-hundred trees	两百棵树
a five-year plan	一个五年计划

二 冠词

纵观近几年高考试题可以发现,冠词考题很少考查某一单独考点,一般都是一题两空,涉及两个考点,主要集中在以下内容:

- (1) 考查不定冠词 a/an 表示个别或泛指用法;
- (2) 考查定冠词 the 特指某一个人或事物的用法;
- (3) 考查不定冠词和定冠词在固定搭配中的用法;
- (4) 考查零冠词(即省略冠词)表示泛指及其习惯搭配用法;
- (5) 考查冠词在表示类别名词前的用法;
- (6) 考查不定冠词在具体化抽象名词前的用法;
- (7) 考查冠词在比较级前的用法;
- (8) 考查冠词在其他特殊结构中的用法。

1. 不定冠词的基本用法

- 1) 不定冠词用来表示类别,指某一类人或某一类事物中的一个;
- 2) 不定冠词用于单数可数名词之前,可以表示其种类;
- 3) 指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物;
- 4) 指事物的单位,含有“每……”之意。

2. 定冠词的基本用法

1) 定冠词用来特指某(些)人或某(些)事物。被短语或定语从句修饰的名词,都有特指之意,在该名词前,一般要使用定冠词;

- 2) 指说话的双方都知道的人或事物;
- 3) 复述上文中提到的事物,要用定冠词;
- 4) 定冠词用于单数可数名词之前,表示种类;
- 5) 在序数词和形容词最高级前,要用定冠词;
- 6) 在表示方位的名词前,要用定冠词;
- 7) 乐器的名词前,要用定冠词;
- 8) 在表示世界上独一无二的名词前,要用定冠词;
- 9) 在表示党派、阶级等名词前,要用定冠词;
- 10) 在某些形容词之前使用定冠词,可表示某一类人或物。

3. 专有名词前冠词的用法

专有名词前一般不用冠词,但在下列情况下,要用定冠词:

- 1) 在江河、海洋、山脉等的名称前,如:the Changjiang River.
- 2) 在含有普通名词的专有名词前,如:the United Nations.

4. 物质名词和抽象名词前冠词的用法

1) 物质名词和抽象名词前一般不用冠词,但特指时,要用定冠词。如:Air is important to man, but the polluted air is harmful to people's health.

2) 物质名词和抽象名词如果具体化,表示一个具体情况、动作或某一物质时,其前要用不定冠词。如:Have a smoke, please.

5. 不用冠词的场合

1) 如果名词前有物主代词、名词所有格、指示代词以及 some, any, no, each 或 every 等代词作定语时就不用冠词;

- 2) 当一个表示职位或头衔的名词在句中作表语、宾语补足语或同位语时,常不用冠词;
- 3) 复数名词表示某一类人或事物时,不用冠词;
- 4) 表示季节、月份、星期几的名词前,一般不用冠词;
- 5) 表示一日三餐的名词前,一般不用冠词;
- 6) 球类活动和棋类游戏的名称前不用冠词;
- 7) 节日、假日的名称前不用冠词;
- 8) 在一些常用短语中,名词前不用冠词。

6. 有无冠词而意思迥异的短语对比

at play 在玩	→ at the play 在看戏
behind time 迟到	→ behind the times 落后于时代
by day 在白天	→ by the day 按日计算
by sea 乘船	→ by the sea 在海边
in front of 在……(外面的)前面	→ in the front of 在……(内部的)前面
in charge of 看护,负责	→ in the charge of 由……看护,由……负责
in secret 秘密地(作状语)	→ in the secret 知道内情(作表语)
in course of 在……过程中	→ in the course of 在……期间
in red 穿着红衣服	→ in the red 负债,赤字
of age 成年	→ of an age (岁数)同年
on fire 着火	→ on the fire 在考虑中
on occasion 不时地;必要时	→ on the occasion 在那时
out of question 毫无疑问	→ out of the question 不可能
to death 十分	→ to the death 到最后
five of us 我们中的五人(部分)	→ the five of us 我们五个人(全部)
a yellow and white cat 一只黄白相间的猫	→ a yellow and a white cat 一只黄猫和一只白猫
in a family way 像一家人一样	→ in the family way 怀孕
die of cold 冻死	→ die of a cold 感冒而死
have words with 与……争吵	→ have a word with 与……聊聊
keep house 管理家务	→ keep the house 守在家里
take rest 就寝	→ take a rest 休息一下
take place 发生	→ take the place of 代替

过关演练

一、可数名词及其单复数

001. You are working too hard. You'd better keep a _____ between work and relaxation.
(2012 天津)
A. promise B. lead C. balance D. diary
002. The officer insisted that Michael did not follow the correct _____ in applying for a visa. (2012 湖北)

- A. pattern B. procedure C. program D. perspective
003. What's the _____, in your opinion, of helping him if he doesn't make an effort to help himself? (2011 江西)
- A. sympathy B. theme C. object D. point
004. There's a _____ in our office that when it's somebody's birthday, they bring along a cake for us all to share. (2011 山东)
- A. tradition B. balance C. concern D. relationship
005. At the meeting they discussed three different _____ to the study of mathematics. (2010 江苏)
- A. approaches B. means C. methods D. ways
006. The school advisers help you talk through your problem but they don't give you any direct _____. (2010 浙江)
- A. solution B. target C. measure D. function
007. Last year the number of students who graduated with a driving license reached 200,000, a(n) _____ of 40,000 per year. (2010 江西)
- A. average B. number C. amount D. quantity
008. The doctor is skilled at treating heart trouble and never accepts any gift from his patients, so he has a very good _____. (2010 江苏)
- A. expectation B. reputation C. contribution D. civilization
009. This restaurant has become popular for its wide _____ of foods that suit all tastes and pockets. (2010 湖北)
- A. division B. area C. range D. circle
010. In our class, when the bell rang and the teacher closed his book, it was a _____ for everyone to stand up. (2009 湖北)
- A. signal B. chance C. mark D. measure
011. — He says that my new car is a _____ of money.
— Don't you think those words are just sour grapes? (2009 山东)
- A. lack B. load C. question D. waste
012. The bank is offering a(n) _____ to anyone who can give some information about the robbery.
- A. reward B. award C. prize D. bonus
013. — Shall we go out for a walk?
— Sorry. This is not the right _____ to invite me. I am too tired to walk. (2008 江西)
- A. moment B. situation C. place D. chance
014. It is important to have your eyes examined regularly to check for any sign of eye disease that may not have any _____. (2012 湖北)
- A. symptom B. similarity C. sample D. shadow
015. The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly _____. (2008 湖北)
- A. atmosphere B. state C. situation D. phenomenon
016. What's the _____ of having a public open space where you can't eat, drink or even simply hang out for a while? (2008 福建)

- A. sense B. matter C. case D. opinion
017. I bought a dress for only 10 dollars in a sale; it was a real _____. (2008 山东)
- A. exchange B. bargain C. trade D. business
018. Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine. (2006 福建)
- A. explanations B. instructions C. descriptions D. introductions
019. — Why do you choose to work in an international travel agency?
— Well, you know, English is my _____. So it is my best choice.
- A. strength B. talent C. ability D. skill
020. The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country. (2005 辽宁)
- A. companies B. branches C. organizations D. businesses
021. If we go on using energy so wastefully, _____ are that our oil wells will be dried up before new energy sources can be found to replace oil.
- A. opportunities B. chances C. questions D. problems
022. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable _____.
- A. ability B. adult C. academy D. opportunity
023. Our older generation used to advise us not to build _____ in the air, because that's not realistic at all.
- A. attics B. castles C. building D. rostrums
024. The voyage diaries were handed down by his great grandfather, so their brothers have kept them as _____.
- A. the apple in their eyes B. the apple of their mouths
C. the apple of their eye D. an apple of their eyes
025. Justice has long _____. Whoever breaks law will be punished by the people after all.
- A. shoulders B. hands C. fingers D. arms
026. There's no doubt that the past years have seen _____ of the progress in economy of the country, as more and more people moved into new houses.
- A. impressions B. views C. signs D. features
027. The local government provided _____ for the homeless soon after the flood.
- A. possessions B. accommodations C. souvenirs D. groceries
028. Beck is an honest businessman. Our company and his have had a lot of _____ in the past five years.
- A. deals B. agreements C. rewards D. sales
029. You are an expert in IT industry. Have you any _____ to make on the latest developments?
- A. commands B. words C. remark D. comments
030. You'd better write down the phone number of that restaurant for future _____. (2012 江西)
- A. purpose B. reference C. progress D. memory

031. Each of us is likely to develop a personal _____ for certain types of entertainment.
A. comparison B. possession C. preference D. advantage
032. What impressed me most was that they never _____ even when they failed once again.
A. lost hearts B. lost their heart C. lost heart D. lost their hearts
033. David won't get lost — he has a good _____ of direction.
A. feeling B. idea C. experience D. sense
034. If a man receives no _____ at home, when abroad he'll have no hosts.
A. customers B. guests C. callers D. passengers
035. The teacher asked his students to help the old lady to do some housework and they made a good _____ of it.
A. job B. work C. task D. justice
036. Though Mark wasn't well educated, his common _____ guided him to success.
A. sense B. ground C. place D. practice
037. According to the regulations, you can only borrow a _____ of ten books from the library once.
A. minimum B. majority C. main D. maximum
038. It is widely accepted that young babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to _____.
A. rewards B. prizes C. awards D. results
039. He had a burning _____ to win back the teacher's confidence in him.
A. desire B. feeling C. emotion D. impression
040. The popular cartoon *Mulan* is a (an) _____ of a Chinese poem for children.
A. imagination B. plot C. story D. adaptation
041. — Do you know the school _____ in this university?
— Yes. It's "Never lose hope".
A. motto B. speech C. expression D. matter
042. Every year Harvard University awards _____ to excellent foreign students in theoretical physics.
A. bonus B. scholarships C. rewards D. allowances
043. Obama's success in presidential election proves that the color of one's skin shouldn't be a _____ to success.
A. barrier B. behavior C. battle D. bunch
044. — Where is the plane? I can't see it.
— It went off its _____ to keep away from the sudden storm.
A. road B. course C. flight D. direction
045. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) _____ of courage and power.
A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol
046. Jack is not very decisive, and he always finds himself in a _____ as if he doesn't know what he really wants.

- A. fantasy B. contradiction C. dilemma D. conflict
047. One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a highrise is that you can get a good _____.
- A. sight B. scene C. view D. look
048. I saw Bob play the piano at John's party and on that _____ he was simply brilliant.
- A. scene B. circumstance C. occasion D. situation
049. It can't be a(n) _____ that four jewelry stores were robbed in one night.
- A. coincidence B. accident C. incident D. chance
050. Usually a child's behaviour is a _____ of his family environment.
- A. recognition B. reflection C. return D. beyond

二、不可数名词

051. Teachers have to constantly update their knowledge in order to maintain their professional _____. (2011 江苏)
- A. consequence B. independence C. competence D. intelligence
052. The Harry Potter books are quite popular; they are in great _____ in this city. (2012 全国 II)
- A. quantity B. progress C. production D. demand
053. He will come to understand your efforts sooner or later. It's just a matter of _____. (2012 四川)
- A. luck B. value C. time D. fact
054. Much to the _____ of the worried parents, their son finally came back safe and sound.
- A. relief B. regret C. anger D. disappointment
055. I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond _____. (2010 安徽)
- A. hearing B. strength C. recognition D. measure
056. AIDS control and prevention is a _____ to China as well as the whole world.
- A. surprise B. challenge C. reaction D. threat
057. Your _____, as a student, will be excellent if you develop a habit of reflecting on how you learn. (2012 浙江)
- A. operation B. growth C. performance D. character
058. The plane must be ready within half an hour. There should be no _____ in sending the blood and medicine to the injured people.
- A. hurry B. delay C. time D. wait
059. My calculations were based on the _____ that house prices would remain steady.
- A. appreciation B. arrangement C. assumption D. ambition
060. He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his _____ was seen as its best when he worked with others.
- A. temper B. appearance C. talent D. character
061. Angela and Ajani will pick up the marriage _____ after they meet online several

- times, which is not sensible.
- A. acquisition B. identification C. certificate D. qualification
062. Courageous people think quickly and act without _____.
A. anxiety B. consideration C. delay D. intention
063. After receiving the news, immediate _____ was taken by the local government to stop the disease spreading.
A. achievement B. activity C. acquisition D. action
064. Honest _____, though unpleasant to the ear, induces good conducts. (*prov.*)
A. advices B. proposal C. advice D. suggestions
065. He is above _____ in his lessons. That's the results of his hard work.
A. average B. all C. anyone D. everyone
066. As a result of the heavy snow, the highway has been closed up until further _____.
A. news B. knowledge C. notice D. message
067. He earned scarcely enough to keep _____ together.
A. body and heart B. body and soul C. heart and soul D. body and brain
068. At less than \$100, this smart digital camera is good _____ for money.
A. value B. offer C. price D. currency
069. — What would you give me in _____ for my recorder?
— My MP4. Do you agree?
A. reward B. turn C. preparation D. exchange
070. The activity is called “saving the earth” which refers to more reduction of _____ caused to the world by freon(氟利昂) of refrigerators.
A. hurt B. harm C. destroy D. damage
071. A teacher's _____ to education is worth great respect of the whole society because it brings benefits to the development of society.
A. devotion B. principle C. identity D. guidance
072. The event not only promoted _____ of world hunger, but also raised a lot of money to help starving people.
A. information B. knowledge C. instruction D. awareness
073. A hot cup of tea on such a cold night was a real _____ to me.
A. respect B. moment C. comfort D. fortune
074. Some people here don't work hard but they get a good _____ from their investments.
A. wage B. earnings C. income D. salary
075. — Can I help you with it?
— I appreciate your _____, but I can manage it myself. (2012 江苏)
A. advice B. question C. offer D. idea
076. In China, the majority of men earn their living by manual _____.
A. labour B. task C. job D. work
077. Things went well for him during his early life but in middle age his _____ seemed to change.
A. chance B. success C. way D. luck