



GAOKAO
BEIKAO ZHINAN

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高考备考指南

专题训练用书

英语

华南理工大学出版社

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(第九版)

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· 广州 ·

说 明

《高考备考指南·英语》是根据2000年颁发的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(试验修订版)》、教育部考试中心颁发的《普通高等学校招生全国统一英语科考试大纲》、广东省《2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》英语科补充说明,以及现行的新高中英语教材,并参照近年英语科高考命题趋向而编写的高中毕业班教学复习用书。全书分系统复习用书和专题训练用书两册。

编写中,我们注意严格按照大纲的要求,紧扣教材,力求全面、系统复习中学阶段学过的英语基础知识,训练和提高学生综合运用知识的能力。

本册专题训练用书分三部分。第一部分对英语高考的考试性质、考试内容和要求、试题形式、命题原则、试题特点和解题方法等方面进行介绍和分析。通过这些介绍和分析,帮助学生了解高考英语考试的性质、考试的内容和要求、命题的原则、试题的形式和特点,加强复习的针对性,提高复习的效率和解题应试的能力。

第二部分为专项训练题,包括单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达。通过各专项训练,帮助学生了解高考各主要题型的考核要求。

第三部分为综合训练题,共9套,分别由华师附中、执信、广雅、二中等校的高三教师以及一批研究高考多年的资深高中教研员编写。在试题的设计和内容的选择方面,我们按照高考命题的原则和考试的要求,努力向高考试题的要求靠拢,力求知识和能力测试的覆盖面广,突出能力训练,保持与高考相应的难度。通过综合训练题的训练达到全面复习和提高应试能力的目的。

本册附有综合训练套题听力理解录音带三盒。

本书由周文筑主编。参加本册编写工作的有:胡达材、向建光、凌宏勇、黄丽燕、周文筑、谭洁梅、黄子成、邓民勋、李建军、周葆春、郑秀清、郭怡、冯桂娟、何惠玲、王晓贤、骆衍华、何庆生、冯蔚清和林文。

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一、高考英语与试题分析

考试性质、内容、形式和命题原则

1. 考试性质

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试是由合格的高中毕业生和具有同等学力的考生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。因此，高考应有较高的信度、效度，必要的区分度和适当的难度。

2. 考试内容和形式

根据普通高等学校对新生文化素质的要求，参照教育部 2000 年颁发的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲（试验修订版）》，并考虑中学教学实际，制订本学科考试内容。

根据广东省《2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》英语科补充说明，英语高考（广东卷）采用闭卷笔试方式。考试时间为 120 分钟，其中听力约 20 分钟。满分 150 分。试卷共包含六大题，其中第一大题听力题分一、二两小节。现分述如下：

I. 听力

本部分共两节，测试考生理解口头英语以及获取必要信息的能力。

第一节：听独白或对话。共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分。要求考生根据所听到的几段对话或独白，从每题所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料读两遍。

考试进行时，考生可将答案标在试卷上；听力部分结束后，考生有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第二节：听取信息。共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分。要求考生根据题目要求，从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息，填入答题纸标号为 16~20 的空格中。录音读两遍。两遍录音间隔时间为 1 分钟，考生共有 90 秒钟的作答时间。

听力部分所需时间约为 20 分钟（含转涂时间）。

II. 单项填空

本部分测试考生对英语语法、词汇知识和简单表达形式的掌握情况。

本部分共 15 小题，每小题 1 分。每题在一句或两句话中留出空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项。

III. 完形填空

本部分测试考生英语知识的综合运用能力。

本部分共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分。在一篇长度适中的短文中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项，使补全后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

IV. 阅读理解

本部分测试考生阅读理解书面英语的能力。

本部分共 20 小题，每小题 2 分。要求考生根据所提供短文的内容（不少于 1 000 词），从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项。

V. 短文改错

本部分考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的准确性。

本部分共 10 小题，每小题 1 分。本部分给出一篇约 100 个单词的短文，要求考生对标有题号的每一行作出判断，如有错则将其改正。错误类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等。

VI. 书面表达

本部分测试考生的书面表达能力。

本部分满分 25 分。要求考生根据所给情景，用英语写一篇 100 个单词左右的短文。情景包括目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等；提供情景的形式有图画、图表、提纲等。

试卷题目数量、计分和参考时间安排如下：

题号	题 型		题数	计分	参考用时（分钟）
I	听力	听独白或对话	15	22.5	20
		听取信息	5	7.5	
II	单项填空		15	15	25
III	完形填空		20	30	
IV	阅读理解		20	40	35
V	短文改错		10	10	40
VI	书面表达		1	25	
总计			85+1	150	120

3. 命题原则

高考英语试卷中的单项填空属于“英语知识基本运用”，完形填空和短文改错属于“英语知识综合运用”，听力、阅读理解和书面表达则属于“英语语言运用”范围。

英语知识运用题的命题一般遵循以下 3 条原则：①知识的覆盖面要尽可能广，并保持较大的题量以保证考试具有较高的效度；②尽可能增加综合化的因素；③尽可能增加语境化的因素。

英语语言运用题的命题一般遵循以下 4 条原则：①语言必须放在实际的、并尽可能不同的情景中运用；②语言必须适合具体的交际行为；③考核的焦点在于是否达到交际目的；④语言交际行为除了需要语言能力之外，还需要一些其他的能力。

试题分析

I. 听力

该部分要求考生能够听懂发音清晰、语速较英美人正常语速稍慢的日常生活中的简短对话或独白。听力部分分为两节。第一节听若干段对话或独白（听两遍），15 小题。问题在试卷上给出，考生先读问题，再带着问题听材料，然后从每小题后所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳答案。第二节听取信息（听两遍），5 小题。问题在试卷上给出（多为表格形式），考生先读问题，再带着问题听材料，然后根据题目要求，写出答案。

（1）听力部分的命题考查要点

①理解主旨、要义；

- ②获取事实性的具体信息；
- ③对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系等能作出简单的判断；
- ④理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

(2) 听力部分的命题原则

- ①第一节设题简明，第二节的题目要求多以简明的表格形式呈现；
- ②提问一般不涉及开头句或者与听力无关的内容；
- ③考点均匀分布；
- ④选项平行，不相互包容；
- ⑤干扰有效，答案惟一。

(3) 听力部分的选材原则

- ①口语特征明显（句式简短，有停顿、犹豫、重复等）；
- ②说话人的身份以及说话时发生的背景（语境）都比较清晰和明确；
- ③“贴近时代、贴近生活、贴近学生”，内容相对完整；
- ④长短适宜，信息量足，一般不含生词。

(4) 听力试题的解题技巧

①听录音带试音部分时应集中注意力，在理解大意的同时，努力熟悉讲话者的语音语调，尽快完成热身，进入英语思维状态；

②播放录音材料之前，一定要快速阅读问题，只有带着问题听，才能抓住有关信息；

③在做听力测试时，一定要克服焦虑、烦躁情绪，将注意力集中在整体内容和相关信息上，千万不要被一两个听不明白的词所困住，听不清就猜，猜不出就跳过。某一个题实在不会做，也要迅速摆脱出来，集中精力做下一道题；

④听到有些不太熟悉的词时，提醒自己会不会是人名或地名，并尽量记住其读音；

⑤听力部分的录音材料均读两遍，听第一遍时，注意力主要放在大意及重要信息词上，听第二遍则结合问题并依据相关信息迅速确定、核实答案；

⑥选择答案时一般应采用追踪法，追踪不到则采用排除法迅速选定答案；

⑦有必要时可边听边在试卷（不是答题卡）上用自己熟悉的简单符号或字母速记数字、人名或地名等与问题相关的关键信息，录音材料全部播放完后，再准确无误地涂写在答题卡上；

⑧关注说话人的语调、语气，注意中英文在某些表达方式上的差异（如“No”在反疑问句中译成中文时可能是“是的”）。

II. 单项填空

该部分共 15 小题，测试高中英语大纲要求的所有语法项目、词汇知识和较为简单的英语表达方式的掌握情况。所涉及内容均属于语言知识中的基本项目，且覆盖面较广。考查的内容包括动词的时态、语态、非谓语形式、情态动词、形容词或副词比较级、代词、限定词、连词、从句、祈使句、强调句、动词短语、习惯表达方式等，其中动词为考查重点。

单项填空题的考查要求不再只停留在对语言基础知识的机械识记与简单再现，而是强调在特定语言环境中综合运用语言知识的能力。既注意语言形式（language form），也注意语言内容（language meaning），更注重语言运用（language use）。

近几年单项填空突现了综合性加语境化的鲜明特征。为保证语境设置的充分性，该大题中的题干形式大都使用了较为复杂的句式结构。例如，2003 年 15 道小题中没有一道是简单

句，其中4道小题为对话形式。

III. 完形填空

完形填空属于语言知识综合运用题型。一般不直接考查语法知识，而是在阅读文章的前提下，考查学生综合运用语法和词汇知识的能力。

该部分共20小题，在一篇250个词左右的短文中留出20个空白。开头句一般不设空，设空的平均间隔为10个词左右，最小间隔一般不少于4个词，最大不超过30个词。

完形填空各选项设计大多为一个单词（以实词为主），有时是一个短语。每小题所给的4个选项一般都属于相同或对等的范畴，干扰项从语法结构上大多数与空白前后的词语可以形成搭配，因而构成一定的干扰与迷惑。如果不从全篇上下文整体考虑，而仅仅从选项所在的单句考虑，往往不能确定哪一个是正确的选项。因此，在做完形填空题时一般应从以下4个方面考虑。

①通读全文，掌握大意。由于完形填空的设计思路要求考生必须在理解文章主旨大意的基础上才能正确解题，因此，考生必须首先快速地通读全文，领会其大意，然后根据文章的主旨、内容发展的逻辑关系，再联系所给的4项选择，遵循“先意义、后形式”的原则，选取合适的答案。

②瞻前顾后，先易后难。完形填空20小题中一般有超过80%的小题需要在弄清楚前后几个句子、上下一两段甚至要通观全文的基础上才能选择合适答案。因此，解题时一定要随时做到“瞻前顾后，胸怀全文”，要从整体角度去判断正确选项。另外，完形填空小题中可能也有一些是可以从词汇习惯用法与固定搭配角度去考虑的，还有一些小题只要考生弄清大意、认识单词就能选择正确答案，属于较容易的小题。因此，考生可采用先易后难的方法，先将较容易的答案选对，这样既可增强考生的信心，又有助于加深考生对文章的进一步理解，进而有助于考生在较准确把握文章的内容与篇章结构的基础上再进行一些较难小题的解答。

③逻辑推理，常识判断。一篇完整的短文一定具有其严密的逻辑性，解题的思路就是要依据文章本身的逻辑关系及其内容发展方向去选择正确答案。不应该脱离文章大意及逻辑常理去主观臆断，否则很容易选到干扰项。

还有一些设空则涉及我们应该具备的常识，是否合乎通常情理成为判断选择最佳选项的主要依据。

④复读全文，检查答案。答案选完后，应复读全文一遍，注意加入选项后的全文是否流畅连贯，全篇文章中段与段之间、句与句之间以及句子本身是否合乎逻辑，语法是否正确；如发现不对的地方应及时加以纠正。

IV. 阅读理解

该部分共20小题，考查考生获取书面信息的能力。该部分对考生阅读理解技能的具体考查要求可分为以下6个方面。

①理解主旨要义。任何一篇文章都会有一个主旨要义。有时从文章的第一个段落，甚至第一个句子即可得到文章的主旨要义，从这一段或这个句子读者会知道文章描述的是谁或什么（即文章的主题），亦会了解作者希望读者了解主题方面的哪些内容；有时，文章的主旨要义需从文章的字里行间进行推断。这类试题主要考查考生略读文章、领会大意的能力，它对考生的归纳、概括能力有一定的要求。

②理解文中具体信息。一篇文章的主题和中心思想确定后，还需要有大量细节信息的支

持。这些细节对于理解全文内容至关重要，同时也是归纳和概括文章中心思想的基础，因而不容忽视。命题人员往往会要求考生根据不同的要求，阅读文章以获得某些特定的信息或准确地寻找所需的细节。这类试题有时比较直接，理解字面意思即可答题；有时则较为间接，需要归纳、概括和推理才能答题。

③根据上下文推测生词或不熟悉短语的词义。正确理解文章中单词或短语的含义是理解文章的第一步，也是理解文章的基础。没有单词的识记就根本谈不上阅读文章。在阅读文章的过程中，遇到生词本属正常，但并不是每次遇到生词就一定要去查词典，根据上下文的背景内容推测词义也是真实语言活动中的一项重要技巧。需要指出的是，不应简单地将英语单词的词义等同于词典里为其所标注的汉语意思，需要根据具体语境把握词汇的确切语意才能真正理解文章。这种不使用词典而通过上下文来推测词义的能力在“阅读理解”测试中经常被考查。

④做出简单判断和推理。阅读文章的主要目的是获取信息，即作者所要传达的信息。在实际的阅读活动中，有时需要根据文章提供的事实和线索进行逻辑推理，推测作者未提到的事实或某事发生的可能性等。

⑤理解文章的基本结构。英语文章讲究使用主题段和主题句。主题段通常在文章开头，简要概括文章的中心思想；主题句可能在段的开头，也可能在中间或末尾，作用是交代该段的中心思想，再由全段展开或讨论这个主题。段与段之间通常有词语连接，承上启下，使文章行文连贯。如果希望准确、深刻地理解一篇文章，必须对文章的结构有所了解，把握住全篇的文脉，即句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系。对这种能力的考查一般反映在回答文章的中心思想、文中某一段的大意或指代关系的题目中。

⑥理解作者的意图和态度。每篇文章都有一个特定的写作目的：或是向读者传递某个信息，或是愉悦读者，或是讲授某个道理。而这些信息通常并不是明确表达出来，而是隐含在文章之中。因此，这类问题要求考生在理解文章总体内容的基础上，去领会作者的言外之意。

阅读理解的选材体裁多样、题材丰富，通常语言地道、信息量大，充满时代气息与鲜明的语言文化特征：既有来自书刊杂志中的有关人物、故事、社会、哲学、语言、文化、地理、科技、环保、科幻等各类话题的短文材料，又有新闻、报道、广告、说明、公告等来源于真实生活的实用性很强的应用文。不少选材都具有较为深刻的思想内涵，涉及的知识面十分广泛。另外，阅读理解的设题中既有文章细节题、观点态度题、猜测词义题，也有段落大意题、深层理解题、篇章结构题、主旨大意题。这些都要求考生在平时的英语学习中大量阅读，培养用英语进行思维的能力和快速阅读（fast reading）、略读抓主旨（skimming）、寻读（scanning）以及处理词汇的能力。

V. 短文改错

短文改错旨在检测考生在阅读理解的基础上，发现、判断和纠正语言错误的能力。该题检测层次多、覆盖面广、灵活性大，是一种综合性较强、区分度高的测试题型。

该题选材看似学生自己的小作文，篇章结构并不复杂，基本不涉及生僻的语言现象和繁难的语句结构，但英语初学者常犯的各类错误均有可能在该题中出现，错误类型涉及词法错误、句法错误以及行文逻辑错误。

由于短文改错的基本命题思路是检测考生对于书面语言的校验能力，即检测考生在篇章短文的层面运用语言基本知识的准确程度，因此，在短文改错的解题训练中应该注意以下4个方面。

①做短文改错题，不仅要注意单纯独立的语法或用词的错误，还要注意篇章上的错误。

在很多情况下，判断错误不能只从某个词本身，甚至不能从单个句子本身去看，而要从上下文乃至整篇文章去看。只有通晓全文的内容和结构，才能答好短文改错题。这就要求考生不仅要掌握动词的时态、语态，名词的数，介词的搭配等，更需要弄懂文章的含义，内在的逻辑关系，篇章的结构、内容等。

②短文改错中的错误各式各样，但都是常见错误。因此，做题要细心，在默读中凭借语感去敏锐地发现那些不通顺、不合词法和句法的地方，然后凭借语言规则准确地加以修正。

③短文改错不仅考查考生发现、判断错误的能力，同时还通过纠正错误的要求来检测考生是否准确、熟练地掌握了语言的基本规则。所以，平时的复习训练应多从正面入手，牢牢掌握正确规则，在大量的阅读中感悟语言，积累经验，提高写作及自我纠错的能力。

④短文改错是一种在篇章层面考查考生的语言基础知识实际运用能力的测试题型，但并不是一种很好的能力训练题型。因此，并不提倡通过做大量的短文改错题来提高篇章校验能力。考生应在平时写完作文后，有意识地通过再读自己和同伴的作文去发现、判断和纠正文中可能出现的语法或逻辑错误，进而培养准确无误的书面表达能力。

VI. 书面表达

书面表达题旨在检测考生能否根据所提供的情景和特定的要求，运用学过的英语知识和掌握的基本技能，清楚、得体地传达信息，完成规定的书面交际任务的能力。试题对写作的目的、对象、体裁及字数等都有明确的要求，它需要考生具有一定程度的遣词造句能力、语篇的整合能力、运用不同的语法形式来表达意义的能力、根据不同交际目的得体地运用语言的能力以及充分运用写作策略的能力。

要做好书面表达题，考生必须注意以下4点。

①仔细审题，确定思路。动笔前首先要仔细审题，认真分析题目所提供的信息，弄清试题要求：根据提供的全部信息，揣摩命题者命题的意图，搞清文体是日记、书信还是其他什么形式，确保不跑题。

②拟纲列点，遣词造句。以写关键词的形式，拟定提纲，列出全部要点。提纲是确保行文切题、条理清楚的前提；列点则是保证不遗漏主要内容的关键。之后，在关键词的基础上精选用词，遣词造句。首先，应精心设计开篇句或者主题句，开篇句要尽量做到开门见山，点出主题。然后，草拟几个发展句（发展句即扩展句、支持句，是用来发展主题句的句子）。值得注意的是，所有的句子都必须围绕文章中心。最后，确定一个好的结尾句，结尾句应注意与全篇主题照应，起到画龙点睛的作用。

③组段谋篇，注意粘连。写好每个句子是写好一篇书面表达的基本保证，但仅仅孤立地将一些零散的句子罗列在一起不能称其为一篇结构完整的作文。考生应该在想好句子之后有一个组段谋篇的思维过程，恰当地运用承接词或过渡词是确保文章结构紧凑、上下文意义连贯的有效手段。

④规范答题，争取高分。语句通顺、表达准确、覆盖所有要点、尽量避免汉语式的表达、使用简练地道的英语等是较好地完成书面表达任务的基本要求。而规范地书写、工整地答题将会给阅卷老师很好的评分印象。基础较好的考生则应该尽力尝试通过应用一些多变的句式、较复杂的语法结构、较高级的词汇、较精彩的连接用语去争取拿书面表达的高分。

最后，考生在完成书面表达之后应再读一遍，注意是否有用词错误、句型错误、时态错误、大小写或拼写错误，以免丢失不该丢失的分数。

二、专项训练题

(一) 单项填空训练

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. He is said ____ a book on social psychology, but I don't know if he has finished it.
A. to be writing B. to have written C. to write D. to be written
2. Don't cheat the customers, or you will damage the ____ of our supermarket.
A. view B. sight C. opinion D. image
3. He who ____ knows more of the game than he who plays.
A. looks at B. looks back C. looks on D. looks for
4. They couldn't agree to sell the house to us at the same price ____ they had asked, ____ was rather disappointing.
A. which; as B. as; that C. as; which D. that; that
5. Have the papers ____ to Mr. Li at once!
A. been taken B. taken C. take D. to take
6. Happily for the boy's parents, he is working harder and harder to ____ his lost time.
A. make up for B. catch up with C. make use of D. keep up with
7. —I didn't mean ____ her.
—But talking like that means ____ her.
A. to hurt; to hurt B. to hurt; hurting
C. hurting; hurting D. hurting; to hurt
8. They ____ us to share a room with them.
A. allowed B. agreed C. suggested D. promised
9. ~~A~~ ^B ~~serious~~ the situation is, he faces it with patience.
A. Whatever B. However ^{RC} C. No matter D. How
10. ____ was not telling the truth.
A. Those who told you that B. Whoever told you that
C. Anyone told you that D. No matter who told you that
11. —I'm sorry, I shouldn't have been so rude to you.
—You ____ your temper, but that's OK.
A. have lost B. had lost C. did lose D. were losing
12. Who do you think he would ____ a letter of congratulation to our monitor?
A. have written B. have to write C. have write D. have been writing
13. —Look! How long ____ like this?

- Three weeks! It's usual here that rain ____ without stopping these days of the year.
 A. has it rained; pours B. does it rain; pours
 C. is it raining; is pouring D. has it been raining; pours
14. —Did he decide to take part in the competition?
 —Yes, of course. He ____ to.
 A. has been encouraging B. had been encouraged
 C. has been encouraged D. was to be encouraged
15. —To whom do you think I should give this job?
 —To ____ can do it well.
 A. whom B. who C. whoever D. whomever
16. —Are you satisfied with the result?
 —Not at all. It couldn't be ____.
 A. any worse B. any better C. good D. bad
17. Tom suggested that we ____ such a meeting, but Jenny insisted that it ____ of great importance.
 A. not hold; should be B. didn't hold; be
 C. hold; was D. not hold; was
18. Coca Cola is cheaper than ____ in this restaurant.
 A. any drink B. all drinks C. any other drink D. other drinks
19. I go to work very early. I don't usually have ____ breakfast, but I always eat ____ good supper.
 A. 不填; a B. 不填; 不填 C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
20. —Are all the titles of the articles ____ in the contents?
 —Yes, all ____.
 A. listed; included B. listing; includes
 C. listed; including D. being listed; being included
21. ____ of the washing-machines works. We must have ____ repair the two of them.
 A. None; any B. None; someone
 C. Either; somebody D. Neither; someone
22. The way she thought of ____ enough money was to sell her hair.
 A. to get B. getting C. being got D. got
23. ____ was no doubt ____ he was a fine scholar.
 A. It; that B. It; whether C. There; that D. There; whether
24. —We weren't sure which way to go. In the end we turned right.
 —You ____ the wrong way. You ____ left.
 A. had gone; must have turned B. went; must turn
 C. have gone; should turn D. went; should have turned
25. I have never received any gifts which pleased me ____ as yours.
 A. good enough B. well enough C. very well D. so well
26. —What's made Tommy so upset?

- I believe ____ the game. It shocked him so much.
A. for losing B. lost C. losing D. because of losing
27. It was ____ day, so we were ____ out.
A. the most fine; almost B. a most fine; mostly
C. a most fine; almost D. the most fine; mostly
28. It was nearly 11 p. m. ____ he arrived home from the bar.
A. that B. until C. when D. while
29. —What do you think of my composition?
—It ____ well ____ a few spelling mistakes.
A. reads; except for B. reads; besides
C. is read; except for D. is read; besides
30. Mary said she was looking forward as much to his return as he himself to ____ her.
A. have seen B. seeing C. see D. be seen
31. —Why did he let you repeat his instruction time and time over?
—____ that I remembered what was ____ after he went out.
A. To make sure; to do B. Making sure; to be done
C. To see to it; to be done D. Seeing to; done
32. ____ is it ____ has made Peter ____ he is today?
A. What; that; that B. That; that; what
C. What; what; that D. What; that; what
33. How do you find ____ to learn English?
A. it B. this C. that D. 不填
34. —What do you think of the plan?
—I feel ____ that we ought to give it up at once.
A. strongly B. strong C. stronger D. it strong
35. In some countries, ____ are called “public schools” are not owned by the state.
A. they B. ~~which~~ C. those D. what
36. Mr. Harris apologized ____ the children ____ the lady ____ what they had done.
A. for; to; to B. to; to; for C. for; to; for D. to; for; for
37. With everything she needed ____, she left the supermarket.
A. buying B. to buy C. bought D. to be bought
38. —How do you like the plan?
—____. There is ____ nothing new in it.
A. Disappointing; almost B. Disappointing; nearly
C. Disappointed; almost D. Disappointed; nearly
39. The teacher said nothing, ____ at them.
A. looking angry B. looking angrily C. looked angry D. looked angrily
40. I think that it is the experience ____ he has gained while working abroad during the 1990s ____ has made him succeed in managing the company.
A. that; while B. 不填; that

- C. which I think it is D. which I think is
55. He was about to tell me the secret ____ someone patted him ____ shoulder.
A. while; on his B. until; his C. as; on the D. when; on the
56. Though continually ____, he still ____.
A. interrupted; kept to talk B. interrupting; kept on talk
C. interrupted; kept on talking D. interrupting; kept talking
57. —I will drive you to the airport, if ____.
—But you have ____ to take us all.
A. possible; such small a car B. asked; too small a car
C. to ask; very small a car D. invited; a too small car
58. I think nowadays English is ____ as Chinese.
A. so important a subject B. as important a subject
C. as an important subject D. as a subject important
59. —Do you want to buy a Motorola mobile telephone?
—Yes, I want to buy ____ very much.
A. it B. one C. that D. ones
60. ____ you don't like them has nothing to do with me.
A. What B. If C. That D. Whether
61. The building over there is a library. ____ is a department store.
A. west of which B. to the west of it C. on the west of that D. in west of which
62. He takes great ____ in stamp collection. He thinks it great ____.
A. interested; interest B. interest; fun
C. fun; funning D. fun; interesting
63. It was until last year that he ____.
A. left his hometown for a new start
B. came to realize the importance of learning English
C. set out to build a new house of his own
D. worked as an English teacher at a middle school
64. —Where ____ my umbrella? I put it here when I entered.
—Someone ____ it away by mistake.
A. is; must have taken B. is; must take
C. was; must take D. was; should have taken
65. Five minutes earlier, ____ we could have caught the train.
A. but B. so C. and D. or
66. What people like ____ about the doctor is his kindness.
A. much B. more C. most D. mostly
67. —Have you still not heard from your brother?
—____, I ____ received a letter from him.
A. Yes; have B. No; have C. Yes; haven't D. Yes; just
68. The window of the room in which the criminal was kept was too small ____.

- A. to climb past B. to climb up C. to climb across D. to climb through
69. All these reasons have been ____ clearly in Professor Li's speech.
A. set out B. taken out C. broke out D. carried out
70. ____, the meal must be cooked by your mother.
A. Tasted good B. Tasted well C. Tasting good D. Tasting well
71. ____ be sent for our class teacher?
A. Whom do you suggest B. Who do you suggest
C. Who do you want D. Whom do you advise
72. Mr. Coons ____ having a drink before lunch.
A. used to B. have the habit of
C. felt in the habit of D. fell into the habit of
73. Three days later ____ came ____ heavy snowstorm.
A. it; one B. it; the other C. there; other D. there; another
74. This maths problem is ____ difficult for children between five and eleven years old.
A. too rather B. rather too C. very too D. too fairly
75. His father was seriously ill in hospital, so he had to ____ 100,000 yuan for his car.
A. pay B. cost C. take D. spend
76. —Did you go to see the gym match yesterday?
—No, I didn't feel well, but I would have gone if I ____.
A. did B. was C. would D. had
77. The day breaks  the birds are singing.
A. because B. for C. as D. since
78. How much does that business ____ each month?
A. bring in B. bring out C. bring up D. bring about
79. The ____ friends Betty ____ there were all invited to her birthday party.
A. a few; had made B. few; has made
C. a few; has made D. few; made
80. —Did you hand him the letter yesterday?
—No, I ____ to him.
A. had it sent B. took it
C. brought it D. got someone send
81. —____ is the price of the pair of trousers?
—The price is _____. It's only 50 yuan for each.
A. What; high B. How much; expensive
C. How much; cheap D. What; low
82. In rushed the boy ____ his face ____ with sweat.
A. on; covered B. with; covered C. in; to cover D. with; covering
83. ____ the job situation, there were surprisingly many applications this year.
A. Consider B. Considered C. Considering D. To consider
84. Eat ____ cake you like and leave the others for ____ comes in late.

- A. any; who B. every; whoever
C. whichever; whoever D. either; whoever
85. He took a deep breath to calm himself, but his voice still sounded ____.
A. excited B. exciting C. excite D. excitement
86. This worm can't be seen in any place, but ____ the soil is loose.
A. if B. where C. any where D. in which
87. —Have you brought the book for me?
—Oh, sorry. I ____ all about it.
A. forget B. forgot C. forgotten D. have forgot
88. This is an illness that can result in total blindness ____ left untreated.
A. before B. since C. unless D. if
89. —Please don't make a noise.
—____. I'll be as quiet as a mouse.
A. Yes, I won't B. No, I won't C. No, I will D. Yes, I will
90. Professor Li, many students want to see you. ____ they wait here or outside?
A. Shall B. Will C. Do D. Are
91. Trees of this kind cannot be grown in such a cold ____ as ours.
A. weather B. climate C. season D. space
92. Why D you always interrupt me?
A. can must B. will C. may D. must
93. The tailor sold her cloth ____.
A. with a foot B. for a foot C. by the foot D. by a foot
94. Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to preserve the ____.
A. death B. deaths C. die D. dead
95. The professor's educational ideas were far in advance ____ his time.
A. for B. by C. on D. of
96. Though we hadn't met for many years, I recognized her ____ I saw her.
A. at the moment B. for the moment
C. of the moment D. the moment
97. In books ____ the soul of the whole past time.
A. lies B. lie C. lying D. laid
98. She saw Tom turn the corner by the gift shop, ____ at her and Nicky, her child.
A. smile B. smiled C. smiling D. to smile
99. Don't smoke in the waiting room, B Will you?
A. do you B. will you C. can you D. could you help me
100. Without your help, ____.
A. my English couldn't have been improved so rapidly
B. my English is still very poor
C. I couldn't have made such rapid progress in English
D. I can't speak English so well