

高中英语核心题库

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前 言

英语新课程改革倡导新的教学理念，新的教学方式必然导致新的学业检测方式。以学生为本，激发高中学生的英语学习兴趣、培养高中学生的英语实际应用能力，是英语新课程的改革目标。如何检测新课程背景下的高中学生的英语学业水平？如何推进基础教育英语课程改革？高考英语试题在加大自身改革力度、为高校选拔生源的同时，还应如何担负起大力推动中学英语教学的重任？笔者认为，在当前形势下，为了能让广大高中生理解英语新课程的基本理念，熟悉高考英语命题改革的方向，并能摆脱题海战役的束缚，编著一本少而精的题库尤为必要，于是就诞生了这本《高中英语核心题库》。

本书主要以对近几年全国各地，尤其是上海、北京等发达地区高考英语试题的分析为基础，力争简明扼要地阐述现行高中英语测试主要题型的命题特点与答题思路。例题的选择尽量具备典型性，让读者能举一反三；强化训练题中既有全国各地经典的高考英语试题，也有各年级模拟试题中的精华，并且基础题、能力题并重，简单题、中等难度题、难题各占相应的比例，读者可以根据自己的年级和所处的英语水平有所取舍。

特别需要指出的是，由于篇幅限制和各地对听力要求的不同，本书编写时没有包括听力部分，建议读者使用上海科学技术出版社的《高考英语命题透视——听力》（分上海卷与全国卷两个分册）的音带训练。另外，关于各地高考试题的详细分析，读者也可以参照再版的《高考英语命题透视》其他分册。

本书在编写过程中得到了上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室张晨的大力支持，但由于笔者水平有限，不当之处，还望读者不吝指出，以便再版时修正。

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第一章

语法与词汇

2004 年高考英语试题已经由知识立意转向能力立意，淡化了语言基础知识在试题中的地位。所以，NMET2004 语法与词汇部分的难度同往年相比，已有所下降，这种变化趋势可以遏制英语教学漫无边际地讲练语法的局面，从而有时间对学生进行交际能力的训练。但是，淡化语法并不意味着不考语法，阅读、写作能力的提高都离不开语法，所以从实质上讲高考对考生的语法要求更高。考生在进行语法训练时，切忌做大量的难题、偏题，因为语法部分在上海卷中只有 20 题，在全国卷、北京卷及其他省市更少，才 15 题，而高考语法题又有极强的典型性和代表性，几乎每道题都代表了某一典型的语法点，冠词、名词、代词、连词、定语从句、现在分词与过去分词、不定式、强调句型、倒装、名词性从句等通常会依次出现，考生只有仔细分析历年高考试题，熟悉了高考语法题的构成比例、测试热点及测试点在试题中出现的位置，并进行恰当的语法模拟训练，才能快速提高答题的准确率。

NMET2004 全国卷考查的词汇量与英语新课程标准的八级语言知识目标相比，差距不小。英语新课程标准的八级语言知识目标要求学会使用 3000 个单词和 400~500 个习惯用语或固定搭配，而 NMET2004 总词汇量才 3000 多个，单词总共只出现 700 余个（不计复现，不含听力录音材料和考生书面表达中所使用的单词），其中，出自初中教材的单词约 400 个，出自高中教材的只有 300 个左右。与 2004 年中国台湾地区、韩国高考的英语试题相比，大陆高考英语试题所涉及的词汇量明显稍逊一筹。可以预测，随着英语新课程标准的进一步实施和考生英语水平的整体提高，高考英语的词汇量肯定会逐年增加，如北京卷通过每年增加 60~80 个词汇的方式，来逐步接近新课程标准的词汇量。考生一定要自觉扩大自己的英语词汇，以适应高考的新要求。

同时，近义词的辨析正成为高考英语词汇测试的热点，值得广大考生关注。从测试题型看，除了全份试题（尤其是阅读）都有词汇量的要求外，上海卷还单设了词汇辨析题，共 10 题，占 10 分，主要测试名词、形容词、副词、动词、词组等的词义辨析，考生答题时切忌陷入误区，即这类题不存在语法错误，而有的考生却自作聪明地按语法规则去答题，出现不该出现的失误。全国卷、北京卷及其他省市卷一般将词汇辨析题放在语法题中，比例不大，但容易失分。从高考英语命题的总趋势看，考生必须注意词汇的积累，而词汇的积累不是靠拿着考试词汇表死记硬背，而是需要通过大量阅读，这才是扩大词汇量的一个行之有效的方法，因为高考测试词汇都是将词汇放在特定的语境中考查的。

第一节 冠 词

一、答题指导

冠词有三类：不定冠词 a/an，定冠词 the，零冠词（即不用冠词）。高考命题通常是将这三类结合起来考，一般题干中有两个空格。这样考查比较全面，难度也最大。冠词题在语法考题中一般只考一题，且放在语法的前几道题，属基础题，主要测试它的特殊用法，如抽象名词具体化等。另外，考生要记住冠词的主要用法及特殊用法，恰当的训练也必不可少。

1. 不定冠词 a/an

主要测试点是抽象名词具体化，如：a must, a knowledge, a surprise。有时也考不定冠词 a 与 an 用法的区别，如：an honest boy; a useful book。

2. 定冠词 the

主要测试点是其特殊用法，如：

- 1) 表示世界上独一无二的东西，如 the sun; the world。
 - 2) 用在序数词、最高级、国家、党派、山川、湖泊、江河、海洋、岛屿、组织机构、报刊杂志、乐器前，如 the second girl; the most important meeting; the United States; the Yellow River; the Great Lake; the Rocky Mountains; the World Trade Center; the *Times*; the piano, etc.
 - 3) 用在方位词前，如 on the right; in the west。
 - 4) 用在形容词前表示一类人，如 the poor（穷人们）；the old（老人们）。
 - 5) 在英文的姓氏复数前面加定冠词 the 表示夫妇俩或一家人，如 the Greens。
 - 6) 年代的前面用冠词 the，如 in the 1970s; in the 1970's; in the 70s。
 - 7) 发明物的单数名词前用冠词 the，如 Bell invented the telephone。
 - 8) 与表示计算单位的名词连用，有“每一”的意思，如 by the pound; by the week。
 - 9) 有关国家和民族的形容词前用冠词 the，泛指这个国家和民族的全体成员，如 the Chinese。
- 注意：the second 与 a second 的区别（the second，第二个；a second，又一个）。

3. 零冠词（即不用冠词）

主要测试点：

1) 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、季节、月份、节假日、三餐饭、球类、语言等前不加冠词。

2) 单数可数名词倒装，不加冠词，如 Girl as she is (Although she is a girl), she plays football very well.

注意：有些词组有无冠词，含义不同。如：go to school（上学）与 go to the school（去学校）；in prison（坐牢）与 in the prison（在监狱里）等。

二、典型真题分析

1. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat. (NMET2004 河南、河北、山东、安徽、江西、山西)

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

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“当你下次来这里度假时，不要去那家宾馆了，我可以在家里为你准备一个床位。”本题测试的是冠词用法，宾馆是特指，故前面用定冠词；床位是泛指，

且强调一个，故选 A 项。

2. —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you. (NMET2004 甘肃、宁夏、贵州、青海、新疆)
—I'm in _____ bath.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“John，有一个名叫 Wilson 的先生打电话找你。”“我在洗澡。”
本题测试的是冠词用法。
3. _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country. (北京 2004)
A. The; / B. The; a C. An; the D. An; /
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“说英语的加拿大人和说法语的加拿大人之间正在发展的分裂是困扰这个国家的主要问题。”
本题测试点是冠词的用法。
4. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____. (NMET2004 四川、吉林、黑龙江、云南)
A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices
试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“如果你买 10 个以上，它们的价格可以便宜 20 便士。”
本题测试的是名词和冠词的用法。
5. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office. (NMET2004 天津)
A. /; a B. /; the C. a; the D. the; the
试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“当他离开大学时，他在一家报社找了一份记者的工作。”
本题测试冠词的用法。
6. The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage. (NMET2004 浙江)
A. the; / B. an; the C. /; the D. an; a
试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“Wilson 一家住在海边一座 A 字形的房子里，那是一座 17 世纪的农舍。”
7. Tom owns _____ large collection of _____ books than any other student in our class. (NMET2004 江苏)
A. the; / B. a; / C. a; the D. /; the
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“Tom 比我们班任何其他学生藏书多。”
本题是冠词的测试点。
8. It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen. (NMET2004 福建)
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. /; /
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“这是一个充满奇迹的世界，一个任何事情都可能发生的世界。”
本题测试冠词。
9. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school. (NMET2004 湖北)
A. a; that B. a; when C. the; that D. the; when
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“有一段时间我讨厌上学。”
本题测试冠词和时间状语从句。注意，a time 表示一段时间。
10. For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence. (NMET2004 湖南)
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; / D. the; /
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“他们走了很长时间彼此之间一句话都不说，Jim 最先打破沉默。”
本题测试冠词的用法。
11. When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life .

(NMET2004 辽宁)

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

试题分析：答案为 D。本句译文为“当你读完这本书时，你会对生活有一个更好的理解。”本题测试冠词的用法。life(生活)是不可数名词，前面不加冠词；understanding(理解)本来是不可数名词，但这里是抽象名词具体化，前面可以用不定冠词。

12. While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made _____ discover which completely changed _____ man's understanding of colour. (NMET2004广东)

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

试题分析：答案为 A。本句译文为“当牛顿在研究改进望远镜的方法时，他获得了一个发现，这个发现完全改变了人类对颜色的理解。”本题测试冠词的用法。这里的 discover “发现”可以用数量计算，故用不定冠词；man “人类”是不可数名词，前面不用冠词。

三、历年高考冠词试题精彩回放与模拟训练题

1. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (NMET1996)

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

2. —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning. (NMET1997)

—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

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

3. “Who did you spend last weekend with?” “_____.” (上海 1998)

- A. Palmers B. The Palmers' C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's

4. It is not rare in _____ that people in _____ fifties are going to university for further education. (上海 1999)

- A. 90s; the B. the 90s; / C. 90s; their D. the 90s; their

5. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century. (NMET1999)

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

6. Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny. (北京 2000 春考)

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

7. —Where's _____ nearest bookstore? (上海 2000 春考)

—There's one at _____ end of the street.

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

8. Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food. (NMET2000)

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

9. His daughter is always shy in _____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____. (上海 2001 春考)

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

10. Mr. Smith, there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance. (北京 2001 春考)

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

11. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg. (上海 2001)

- A. a B. one C. the D. his
12. The warmth of ____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of ____ wool used. (NMET2001)
A. the; the B. the; / C. ./; the D. ./; /
13. I don't like talking on ____ telephone; I prefer writing ____ letters. (北京 2002 春考)
A. a; the B. the; / C. the; the D. a; /
14. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have ____ third one because ____ second one is rather too small.
(上海 2002 春考)
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
15. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain ____ good knowledge of basic word formation. (上海 2002)
A. / B. the C. a D. one
16. There's ____ dictionary on ____ desk by your side. (北京 2003 春考)
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the
17. An accident happened at ____ crossroads a few meters away from ____ bank. (上海 2003 春考)
A. a; a B. ./; a C. ./; the D. the; /
18. Jumping out of ____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite ____ exciting experience. (NMET2002)
A. ./; the B. ./; an C. an; an D. the; the
19. He did it ____ it took me. (北京 2003)
A. one-third a time B. one-third time C. the one-third time D. one-third the time
20. I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays. (上海 2003)
A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; the
21. The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button". (NMET2003)
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; the D. a; a
22. On _____ news today, there were _____ reports of heavy snow in that area. (北京 2004 春考)
A. the; the B. the; / C. ./; / D. ./; the
23. As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid _____. (上海 2004 春考)
A. by the hour B. by hour C. by an hour D. by hours
24. _____ recent report stated that the number of Spanish speakers in the U.S. would be higher than the number of English speakers by _____ year 2090. (北京 2005 春考)
A. A; the B. A; / C. The; / D. The; a
25. The koala is _____ tree-climbing animal which lives in _____ Australia.
A. a; the B. the; the C. ./; / D. a; /
26. —What do you think of the vocabulary book?
—Oh, it really is _____ useful reference book, which is worth reading _____ second time.
A. a; a B. an; the C. an; a D. the; the
27. —You look tired after _____ search for the missing dog.
—Yes. I'd prefer to head for _____ bed.
A. the; a B. the; the C. ./; / D. a; the
28. It's often less expensive to buy goods in _____ quantity, but you'd better examine _____ quality before buying them.
A. the; / B. ./; the C. a; the D. the; the
29. It's quite obvious that the aging population in China will cause _____ heavy pressure on _____ whole

society in the future.

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

30. Most of us love _____ history because it gives us _____ knowledge of past events.

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

第二节 数 词

一、答题指导

高考英语数词的命题趋势是测试特殊数词的特殊用法，常见测试点有：

1. 英文中的分数表达法，即分子为基数词，分母为序数词，分子大于一，分母加复数，如 two fifths。

2. 表示确切数目时不能加 s 和表示不确切数目时要用复数形式的词，如 hundred, thousand, million, billion, dozen, score 等。近几年来，对 dozen (打；12)，score (20) 的模拟题较多，高考题中曾出现过 two dozen policemen (24 个警察)。它们表示确切数目时不能加 s；表示不确切数目时，要用复数形式。例如：two dozen books; dozens of books; two score of books; scores of books。

3. 冠词中提到的年代表达法，如：in the 1980's=in the 1980s=in the 80s。

4. 冠词中提到的 the second 与 a second 的区别。

5. 基数词与序数词的用法区别，如 Lesson Fifty = the fiftieth lesson。

6. 表示“一个半”，用 one and a half...或 one...and a half，如 one and a half hours=one hour and a half。

二、典型真题分析

1. It took us quite a long time to get here. It was _____ journey. (北京 2005 春考)

- A. three hour B. a three hour C. a three-hour D. three hours

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“我们花了相当长的时间到达这里，旅程长达三个小时”。本题测试在数词与名词构成的复合形容词中，尽管名词前有数词，但名词仍然用单数形式。

2. There's _____ cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the corner store and get ____? (NMET 北京 2004)

- A. little; some B. little; any C. a little; some D. a little; any

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“家里没有烧菜的油了，你去拐角的店买些来好吗？”本题测试的是数词用法。

3. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe. (NMET2004 内蒙古、海南、西藏、广西、陕西)

- A. as twice B. twice much C. twice much as D. twice as much

试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“报道说美国的能耗为欧洲的两倍。”本题测试比较级的用法。

三、历年高考数词试题精彩回放与模拟训练题

1. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party. (上海 1997)

- A. your having read B. While reading C. If reading D. When you read
4. The number of people invited ____ fifty, but a number of them ____ absent for different reasons. (NMET1996)
- A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were
5. Just after putting away the dishes _____. (上海 1997)
- A. the doorbell rang loud B. Nancy heard the doorbell ring
C. Someone knocked at the door D. the doorbell was rung
6. —Each of the students, working hard at his or her lessons, ____ to go to university. (上海 1998)
—So do I.
- A. hope B. hopes C. hoping D. hoped
7. E-mail, as well as telephone, ____ an important part in daily communication. (上海 1999)
- A. is playing B. have played C. are playing D. play
8. Books of this kind ____ well. (上海 1999)
- A. sell B. sells C. are sold D. is sold
9. Every possible means ____ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear. (上海 2000 春考)
- A. is used B. are used C. has been used D. have been used
10. The ____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it. (上海 2001 春考)
- A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop
11. As a result of destroying the forests, a large ____ of desert ____ covered the land. (上海 2001)
- A. number; has B. quantity; has C. number; have D. quantity; have
12. He is the only one of the students who ____ a winner of scholarship for three years. (上海 2002 春考)
- A. is B. are C. have been D. has been
13. When and where to go for the on-salary holiday ____ yet. (上海 2003 春考)
- A. are not decided B. have not been decided
C. is not being decided D. has not been decided
14. Come and see me whenever _____. (北京 2003)
- A. you are convenient B. you will be convenient
C. it is convenient to you D. it will be convenient to you
15. The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took ____ pictures of them. (上海 2003)
- A. many of B. masses of C. the number of D. a large amount of
16. President Bush, together with his wife and daughters, ____ going to pay a visit to London.
- A. are B. were C. is D. was
17. Temperatures in the United States ____ measured according to the Fahrenheit Sacle, on which 32 degree ____ the freezing point of water and 212 degree the boiling point.
- A. are; is B. are; are C. is; are D. is; is
18. Five percent of the population in this area ____ Japanese.
- A. has B. is C. are D. have
19. Small as it is, the ant is as much a creature as ____ all other animals on earth.
- A. are B. do C. is D. have
20. The teacher and mother ____ Jack with his Math this weekend .
- A. are helping B. is to help C. have helped D. helps

第四节 代 词

一、答题指导

代词有人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、疑问代词、指示代词和不定代词六大类，高考测试的热点是不定代词与指示代词，考生必须重点区别下面常见的不定代词，如：some, any, one, every, each, none, no one, other, another, few, little, a few, a little, both, all, neither 等。一般说来，every 强调整体，不能单独使用，后接名词；而 each 强调个体，可单独使用；no one 是个用于泛指代词，不具体强调范围，仅限于指人，相当于 nobody，后不接 of 短语；而 none 既可以指人，又可以指物，后可接 of 短语。两者之间用 one, the other；三者之间用 one, another；“两者都”用 both，“三者都”用 all；“两者都不”用 neither；“三者及以上都不”用 none。指代可数名词用 few, a few，指代不可数名词用 little, a little。

最近几年考替代，替代可数名词单数泛指用 one，特指用 that；替代不可数名词用 that；替代可数名词复数用 ones, those 等。物主代词要注意名词型物主代词 his 与形容词型物主代词 his 同形。

二、典型真题分析

1. I like _____ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright. (NMET2004 河南、河北、山东、安徽、江西、山西)
A. this B. that C. it D. one
试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“我喜欢秋天那晴朗的天气。”本题测试的是代词，这里的 it 指代的是 the weather is clear and bright 这种情况。
2. I had to buy _____ these books because I didn't know which one was the best. (上海 2004)
A. both B. none C. neither D. all
试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“我不得不买下所有的书，因为我不知道哪一本最好。”本题的测试点是代词用法的辨别。
3. I invited Joe and Linda to dinner, but _____ of them came. (北京 2004)
A. neither B. either C. none D. both
试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“我邀请了 Joe 和 Linda 来吃饭，但他们俩都没来。”本题测试的是代词的用法，“两者都不”用 A 项。
4. —Do you like _____ here? (NMET2004 四川、吉林、黑龙江、云南)
—Oh, yes. The air, the weather, the way of life. Everything is so nice.
A. this B. these C. that D. it
试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“你喜欢这里的一切吗？”“哦，喜欢，空气，天气，生活方式，一切都很好。”本题测试的是代词的用法，it 指代情况。
5. We needed a new cupboard for the kitchen. So Peter made _____ from some wood we had. (NMET2004 内蒙古、海南、西藏、广西、陕西)
A. it B. one C. himself D. another
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“我们厨房需要一个新碗橱，所以 Peter 利用我们现有的木头做了一个。”本题测试的是代词用法。
6. I got the story from Tom and _____ people who had worked with him. (NMET2004 天津)

- A. every other B. many others C. some other D. other than

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“我从 Tom 及与他一起工作过的其他人那里得知这故事。”
本题测试点是代词。

7. We had three sets of garden tools and we seemed to have no use for _____. (NMET2004 浙江)

- A. none B. either C. any D. each

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“我们过去有三套园艺工具，但我们似乎一套也没用。” 本题测试代词。

8. I will never know what was on his mind at the time, nor will _____. (NMET2004 江苏)

- A. anyone B. any else C. no one D. no one else

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“我永远不会知道他当时怎么想的，其他人也不会知道。” 本题测试代词的用法。

9. —Which of the three ways shall I take to the village? (NMET2004 福建)

—_____ way as you please.

- A. Each B. Every C. Any D. Either

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“在这三条路中，我去村庄该走哪条？”“你喜欢哪条都行。”
本题测试不定代词。

10. Playing tricks on others is _____ we should never do. (NMET2004 湖南)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“欺骗他人是我们永远也不能做的事。” 本题测试不定代词。

11. I have done much of the work. Could you please finish _____ in two days? (NMET2004 辽宁)

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

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“我已经做了很多工作，在两天内你完成剩余的部分好吗？”
本题测试代词的用法，work 是不可数名词，四个选项中只能用 the rest，B、C、D 项均指代可数名词。

12. She doesn't know anyone here. She has got _____ to talk to.

- A. anyone B. someone C. everyone D. no one

试题分析：答案为 D。本句译文为“她不认识这里的任何人，她没有可说话的人。” 本题测试代词的用法，根据第一句的意思提示选择 D 项。(NMET2004 广东)

三、历年高考代词试题精彩回放与模拟训练题

1. Sarah hopes to become a friend of _____ shares her interest. (上海 1995)

- A. anyone B. whomever C. whoever D. no matter who

2. —Have you finished your report yet? (NMET1995)

—No, I'll finish it in _____ ten minutes.

- A. another B. other C. more D. less

3. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____. (NMET1995)

- A. it B. those C. them D. one

4. Can you believe that in _____ a rich country there should be _____ many poor people? (NMET1995)

- A. such; such B. such; so C. so; so D. so; such

5. They were all very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest. (NMET1995)

- A. any B. some C. none D. neither

6. Some people would rather ride bicycles as bicycle riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses. (上海 1996)
A. nothing B. none C. some D. neither
7. —When shall we meet again? (NMET1996)
—Make it _____ day you like, it's all the same to me.
A. one B. any C. another D. some
8. Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it _____. (NMET1996)
A. themselves B. oneself C. itself D. himself
9. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____. (NMET1997)
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
10. Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read _____ stories by writers from _____ countries. (NMET1997)
A. some; any B. other; some C. some; other D. other; other
11. —“Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?” (NMET1998)
—“I'm afraid _____ day is possible.”
A. either B. neither C. some D. any
12. Dr. Black come from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____. (NMET1998)
A. where B. there C. which D. that
13. Few pleasure can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day. (NMET1999)
A. some B. any C. that D. those
14. One of the side of the board should be painted yellow, and _____. (北京 2000 春考)
A. the other is white B. another white C. the other white D. another is white
15. —Do you want tea or coffee? (北京 2000 春考)
—_____. I really don't mind.
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
16. Mr. Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept _____ of the three suggestions made by the Students' Union. (上海 2000 春考)
A. either B. neither C. any D. none
17. —Why don't we take a little break? (NMET2000)
—Didn't we just have _____?
A. it B. that C. one D. this
18. If you want to change for a double room, you'll have to pay _____ \$15. (NMET2000)
A. another B. other C. more D. each
19. If this dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be? (北京 2001 春考)
A. what else B. who else C. which else's D. who else's
20. I read about it in some book or other, does it matter _____ it was? (北京 2001 春考)
A. where B. what C. how D. which
21. Some of the wheat is from Canada. What about _____? (上海 2001 春考)
A. another B. the other C. others D. the rest
22. As I know, there is _____ car in this neighborhood. (上海 2001)
A. no such B. no a C. not such D. no such a
23. Both teams were in hard training; _____ was willing to lose the game. (上海 2001)

- A. either B. neither C. another D. the other
24. —He was nearly drowned once. (北京 2002 春考)
—When was _____?
—_____ was in 1998 when he was in middle school.
A. that; It B. this; This C. this; It D. that; This
25. —You're always working. Come on, let's go shopping. (北京 2002 春考)
—_____ you ever want to do is going shopping.
A. Anything B. Something C. All D. That
26. Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure. (NMET2002)
A. that B. one C. it D. what
27. —I'm sorry I'm calling you so late. (北京 2003 春考)
—_____ okay.
A. This is B. You're C. That's D. I'm
28. Equipped with modern facilities, today's libraries differ greatly from _____. (上海 2003 春考)
A. those of the past B. the past C. which of the past D. these past
29. Shanghai is really a fascinating city and we've decided to stay for _____ two weeks. (上海 2003)
A. another B. other C. the other D. other's
30. —There's coffee and tea; you can have _____. (NMET2003)
—Thanks.
A. either B. each C. one D. it
31. —Susan, go and join your sister cleaning the yard. (NMET2003)
—Why _____? John is sitting there doing nothing.
A. him B. he C. I D. me
32. Luckily, we'd brought a road map without _____ we would have lost our way. (北京 2004 春考)
A. it B. that C. this D. which
33. There at the door stood a girl about the same height _____. (北京 2004 春考)
A. as me B. as mine C. with mine D. with me
34. Some of the stamps belong to me, while the rest are _____. (上海 2004 春考)
A. him and her B. his and hers C. his and her D. him and hers
35. We asked John and Jerry, but _____ of them could offer a satisfactory explanation. (北京 2005 春考)
A. either B. none C. both D. neither
36. —What an amazing film! It's the most interesting film I've ever seen.
—But I'm sure it won't interest _____.
A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody
37. _____ in the office had made a mistake, and the firm regretted causing the customers inconvenience.
A. None B. Anyone C. One D. Someone
38. —Which of the two ties would you take?
—_____. There's not much difference between them
A. Any B. Either C. Both D. None
39. —Excuse me, can you tell me where I can find a supermarket?
—I happen to know _____ nearby. Come on, I'll show you the way.

- A. some B. it C. that D. one
40. The old couple preferred a flat in a small town to _____ in so large a city as New York.
- A. one B. it C. this D. that

第五节 形容词与副词

一、答题指导

高考英语形容词与副词的测试热点是：形容词与副词同时出现，通常要考生判断谓语动词是不是 sweet, sound, seem 等半系动词，如是，则后接形容词；另外，多个形容词修饰一个名词时（通常是三个），形容词的词序也是一个考点，考生不能判断时，不妨记住以下顺序：代词性形容词（如 these, those）、数词（如 first, three）、描绘性形容词（如 beautiful）、表示大小、长短、高低的形容词（如 big, square）、表示新旧、老弱的形容词（如 old）、颜色词（如 green）、国籍词（如 Chinese）、表示材料质地的形容词（如 wooden, steel）等。同时，考生也应熟悉形容词、副词比较级、最高级的表达法，尤其是倍数表达方式，如 three times as big as 等。

二、典型真题分析

- Lizzie was _____ to see her friend off at the airport. (NMET2004 甘肃、宁夏、贵州、青海、新疆)
A. a little more than sad B. more than a little sad
C. a little more sad than D. a little more sad than
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“Lizzie 在机场给朋友送行时非常悲伤。”这里的 more than 修饰 a little，“不是一点”即“非常”的意思。
- If you can't come tomorrow, we'll _____ have to hold the meeting next week. (NMET2004 甘肃、宁夏、贵州、青海、新疆)
A. yet B. even C. rather D. just
试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“如果你明天不能来的话，我们就只好下周开会了。”本题测试的是副词，just 应译成“只好”。
- He speaks English well indeed, but of course not _____ a native speaker. (上海 2004)
A. as fluent as B. more fluent than C. so fluently as D. much fluently than
试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“他的英语说得不错，但是当然比不上说本族语的人。”本题测试的是形容词和副词的区别及比较级，根据意思，选形容词，且 not so...as 是固定搭配。
- I must be getting fat—I can _____ do my trousers up. (NMET2004 四川、吉林、黑龙江、云南)
A. fairly B. hardly C. nearly D. seldom
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“我一定在发胖，我几乎穿不上我的裤子了。”本题测试副词的用法，A 项“相当”、C 项“将近”、D 项“很少”都不符合。
- Mr. Smith used to smoke _____ but he has given it up. (NMET2004 天津)
A. seriously B. heavily C. badly D. hardly
试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“Smith 先生过去抽烟很厉害，但他现在已经戒了。”测试副词和习惯用法。