

临川考案·英语 专项训练

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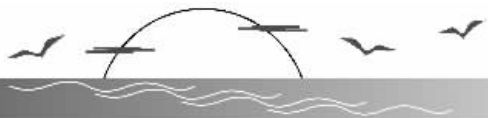
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第一章

听力部分



知识构建

高考英语听力测试主要是考查考生对所熟悉的日常生活中发音清楚、语速适中的简短对话和独白的听力能力,以及测试其对简单的事实性信息的理解和推理能力。测试内容的编排以真实的语言环境为基准,并且取材尽量趋于口语化。

一、题型分析

听力测试是英语考试的第一部分,共 20 小题,分值为 30 分,时间约需 20 分钟,其主要形式有对话理解、短文理解。对话理解是考查考生在一定的语境或情景中所表现出的快速反应和推理判断能力,短文理解则是在此基础上考查考生对一个结构比较完整、意义相对连贯的语段的理解能力,是一种高层次、有难度的听力测试形式。当然,无论是对话还是短文考查的题型主要分为两个方面:一是事实性的细节判断,主要包括数字、地点、人物的身份、关系和职业、天气以及事实等;二是逻辑性的推理判断,其主要内容是理解主旨要义,说话者的意图、观点和态度。

(一) 事实性的细节判断

1. 数字判断

该种题型是测试考生辨别数字并用数字进行计算的能力,其主要内容及常用的提问方式如下:

时间(What time...?/When...?/How long...?/How soon...?)、日期(What day...?/What is the date?)、价格(How much...?/What's the price of...?)、距离(How far...?)、年龄(How old...?)、人(物)的数量或重量(How many...?/How heavy...?/What's the weight of...?)、街道或门牌号码(What's sb.'s address?/What's sb.'s house number?)、航班(Which flight...?)等。

这类试题常用于测试考生对序数词、基数词、分数、小数、百分比的掌握情况,其特点是数字一般不大,但往往要求考生听懂内容后,迅速理清数字关系,然后做出一些简单的运算才能获得正确的答案。所以,考生除了要熟悉常用数字的准确发音外(如:fifteen,fifty的干扰),还要了解一些表示数量概念的词和比较意义的句型结构。如:half,double,twice,the rest,three times as large as...,ten minutes late/a-head,ten percent,dozen,a quarter 等等。

例 (NMET 2002) 第 5 题

W: Good morning. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I'd like a double room.

W: How many nights do you plan to stay with us?

M: Three. I'll be checking out Friday morning.

Q: When is the man checking in?

A. Friday. B. Thursday. C. Tuesday.

答案是 C。这道题的解题关键是考生必须知道 check in 和 check out 的意思是“登记住房”和“结账离开”,再通过简单的推算,住 3 天,星期五离开,那么登记住的日期就应当是星期二。

2. 地点判断

这是听力测试中一种常见的题型,通常用 where 开始的特殊疑问句引出。如:

(1) Where does the conversation(most likely/probably) take place?

(2) Where is the man/woman now?

一般来说,其内容主要包括谈话的地点,事情发生的地点,旅游地点,换车地点等。但题中有时会提供几个地点,然后提问某人在什么地方;有时只是提供谈话内容,要求考生根据谈话内容来判断谈话发生的地方,这就要求考生掌握与某些地点有关的关键词语。如:

餐馆(restaurant)用语: food, snack, menu, bill, order, tip, hamburger, sandwich, soup, dish, beer, soft drink 等。

医院(hospital)用语: take medicine, temperature, pill, headache, fever, cough, flu, blood pressure, doctor, nurse, sore throat 等。

宾馆(hotel)用语: guest house, reception desk, service counter, book a room, single/double room, luggage, check in/out, pay one's bill 等。

邮局(post office)用语: stamp counter, airmail, registered letter, postage, telegram, postcard, envelope 等。

机场(airport)用语: flight, take off, land, luggage, passport, board a plane, airsick 等。

车站(railway station)用语: train, round trip, single trip, sleeping car 等。

商店(store/shop/supermarket)用语: do some shopping, clothes, men's shoes/suits, department, size, color, pattern, out of style, fashion, on sale, half price, discount, try on, expensive, change, Cash or charge? 等。

学校(school)用语: professor, exam, course, dining hall, playground, classroom, grade, textbooks, mark, break 等。

银行(bank)用语: check, cash, currency, deposit, pass-book, interest rate, change money, cash a check, credit card 等。

图书馆(library)用语: look up, reading room, reference books, renew, library card, bookshelf, fine 等。

例 1 (NMET 2001) 第 1 题

M: The music and flowers are lovely.

W: Yes. I hope the food is good, too.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A. At a concert.

B. At a flower shop.

C. At a restaurant.

答案是 C。对话中提到了 music 和 flower, 可能会误导考生在没完全听懂的情况下选 A 或 B, 但 the food is good, too 是解题的关键词, 由此可推断对话发生的地点是在“餐馆”。

例 2 (NMET 2003 北京) 第 9 题

On Sunday evening, there is a talk by a well-known American writer, Sarah Jones. You may have read her latest novel. It is in all the bookshops at the moment. Well, she is giving a talk at 8 p. m. on Saturday evening in the library. That's the building next to Allen Hall—the English Department Building...

Q: Where can you hear the talk by the American writer?

A. At the bookshop.

B. In the library.

C. In Allen Hall.

答案是 B。文中出现了好几个地点名词, 如: the bookshop, the library, Allen Hall, the English Department Building。它们影响了考生对正确答案的选择, 所以考生只有在全面了解的情况下才能做出正确的判断。

3. 人物身份、关系和职业的判断

该种题型主要以下列方式呈现:

(1) What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

(2) Who are the two speakers?

(3) What does sb. do? / What's sb.'s job? / What's sb.?

要求考生能从说话的语气、用词和内容可以推断出说话者之间的关系、身份和职业。如: 服务员与顾客 (waiter/assistant and customer), 医生与病人 (doctor and patient), 教师与学生 (teacher and student), 夫妻 (husband and wife), 父 (母) 和子 (女) (father/mother and son/daughter) 等, 考生要了解一些表示人际关系和不同职业、不同身份的常用词汇和交际用语, 并在听录音时, 抓住代表双方身份的关键词汇并加以推理和判断。其中代表服务员与顾客、医生与病人、教师与学生关系的词汇可参考上述宾馆、商店、医院、学校等常用语, 夫妻对话会用 dear, darling 等。如果听到 dad, mom, sister, brother 等词时, 则可预测谈话发生在家庭成员之间。

例 (NMET 2003) 第 13、15 题

M: Hello, it's... it is Carol, isn't it?

W: Oh, Mike. Oh, my goodness! I haven't seen you for ages.

M: Nice to see you again after all these years. What have you been doing?

W: Well, I've tried many things since we left school. I'm now working for a large oil company, er... in charge of sales mainly. So I travel a lot.

M: Oh, that's great, you must really enjoy that.

W: Oh, I do. Yes. Yea. It's lovely. It's quite tiring though, but it's mn... what about you, Mike? What do you do?

M: I work in a law firm, practicing business law, you know.

W: Oh, that's interesting.

M: Yea, I'm happy doing what I do.

W: Good.

...

Q13: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Salesperson and customer.

B. Old school friends.

C. Fellow workers.

答案是 B。解此题的关键信息是... I've tried many things since we left school. 这一句。由此可以判断两者的关系是老同学。

Q15: What is the man?

A. A company manager.

B. A salesperson.

C. A lawyer.

答案是 C。由“What do you do?”以及“I work in a law firm, practicing business law.”可知该男士的职业是律师。

4. 天气判断

对天气的提问也是听力测试中常见的题型, 提问的句型通常是 What is the weather like...? / How do you like the weather? / How is the weather...? 备选答案短, 通常是表示天气状况的词语, 如: sunny, windy, snow, rain, cold, warm, hot, dry, wet 等, 但大多数测试中不会直接告知天气的状况, 而是需要考生就相关的暗示词语作出推测。

例 (NMET 2002) 第 11 题

...

M: What are you going to take?

W: Mn... mostly shorts and T-shirts.

M: You don't think it's going to be a bit cold at night at the seaside?

W: Maybe. I'm going to take a sweater or a light coat—just in case.

M: Hope you have a good time there.

Q: What is the weather like in the town during the day?

A. Cold. B. Wet. C. Warm.

答案是 C。录音中并没有说明天气状况, 但考生可从她带的东西 mostly shorts and T-shirts 可以得出结论。

5. 事实判断

该种试题往往就谈话的主题及谈话人的行为状态提问。如:

(1) What are the two speakers talking about/discussing?

(2) What happened to the man/woman?

(3) What did the man/woman do?

(4) What is the speaker doing?

(5) What has the man/woman done?

若有几个动作, 可能问动作的先后次序、动作的结果等。

考生要抓住选项中重复率较高的词语进行预测。听录音时,考生需要排除干扰,注意把握与主题内容和谈话人行为状态有关的信息词。

例 (NMET 2003 北京)第5题

W: Paul.

M: yes?

W: Pass me the sugar, will you? I can't bear coffee without it.

M: Sure. Here you are.

W: Thank you.

Q: What's the woman doing?

A. Making a suggestion.

B. Asking for help.

C. Offering advice.

答案是B。解决问题的关键是 Pass me the sugar, will you? I can't bear coffee without it.

(二) 逻辑性的整体判断

该种题型的提问方式如下:

1. What does the man/woman mean?
2. What is the most probable result of the conversation?
3. What can we learn from what the speaker said?
4. What does the man/woman imply?
5. What can we infer (conclude) from the conversation?

其主要是测试考生对对话或独白的主旨要义、意图、观点和态度,以及其他相关的内容在短时间内根据对话的内容,利用语音、语调的变化做出正确的推理判断。在这种试题中,说话者通常都不直接说出自己的观点,而常用委婉甚至有意用拐弯抹角的方式间接作答。所以在听的时候,考生除了注意一些细节信息以外,还要积极进行推测,进而对试题的答案做出正确的判断。

例 (NMET 2003)第14题(原文详见人物身份、关系和职业的判别的例文)

Q14: What do we know about the woman?

A. She is fond of her work.

B. She is tired of traveling.

C. She is interested in law.

答案是A。这是考查学生对说话者的言外之意的推断,此题的关键信息是在当她谈了自己的工作后,对方说 "... you must really enjoy that." 这位女士肯定地回答道: "Oh, I do. Yes."

二、应试技巧

1. 放松心情 集中精力

面对高考,考生大多数比较紧张,而听力测试难度高,速度快,要求注意力高度集中,这无疑会加重考生的心理负担,但过于紧张的情绪有碍水平的正常发挥,导致主观判断能力下降。所以,考生要善于控制自己的情绪,坦然放松,静心聆听,比如考前的深呼吸或闭目片刻,都可使考生心情平静下来。另外,要克服犹豫不决的毛病,对自己有把握的试题应快速作答,对无把握的试题亦要果断地处理,不会作答的应立即暂时搁置,集中精力捕捉后面的信息。

2. 浏览选项 预测内容

有些考生不能很好地利用时机浏览题目和预测录音材料的内容,导致做题时手忙脚乱。因此,应充分利用好播音前及中间间歇时间浏览听力题的题干和选项,并根据题干和选项所涉及的词汇对听力材料的话题内容进行预测。这是考生在听力测试中应掌握的一个重要应试技巧。比如,在学校,常出现教师和学生的谈话,谈论内容通常为考试、作业等问题;在医院,常出现医生和病人的谈话,谈论内容多为病情、治疗、健康等问题;在机场或车站,谈论内容多为交通工具、航班/车次或相应的时间。如果我们从题干中获取了某些方面的信息,就可以预测对话的语境、人物身份及对话的大体内容,对于回答相关的问题有很大的帮助。

3. 抓住要点 简略记录

听力材料中的一些数字、地名或人名等细节信息仅凭大脑短时间记忆是不够的,需借助笔记。记笔记应提纲挈领,只记主题句和关键词,但这里需强调指出的是听力测试中的记应是速记,不是听写。速记时要使用自己认识的、最简便、最迅速的方法(例如字母、缩写、符号,甚至中文)。

4. 抓关键词 捕捉主题

听前、听中的预测,以及相关的记录对听力考试来说固然重要,但从整体上抓住所听材料的中心思想及寓意才是获取高分的基础,切实把全部精力集中在预测或做记录上。如果从问题和选项中看出该题测试点为主旨要义、标题、中心思想及作者的观点等方面时,就应该特别留意主题句,因为它是材料的中心思想,其余内容都是说明和发展主题句的。另外,对于材料中表转折、否定、让步和虚拟语气的词汇,要特别注意,因为这直接暗示了说话者的隐含意思,会影响正确答案的选择。如 but, yet, however, though, although, in spite of, instead of, unless 等。

5. 听后检查 认真涂卡

每段材料放完后,力争在规定时间内对问题及答案进行检查,如果没有较大的把握,别轻易改动答案,相信自己的第一感觉,然后认真而清楚地将答案涂在答题卡上,争取做到无疏漏之处。



能力培养

(一)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What are the couple talking about?
 - A. The United Union's Building.
 - B. The United Nations Building.
 - C. The United States Building.
2. Where is Lucy now?
 - A. At home.
 - B. At Bill's home.
 - C. At the office.
3. When does the man want to leave?
 - A. On April the fifth.

- B. On April the sixth.
C. On April the seventh.
4. How does the man feel about the price of the necklace?
A. It's low.
B. It's high.
C. He regretted to buy it.
5. How much will the man pay?
A. 12 pounds. B. 48 pounds. C. 44 pounds.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小问题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. What is the woman?
A. A lawyer. B. A doctor. C. A biologist.
7. Where does the man work?
A. In a factory.
B. In a building across the street.
C. In a hospital.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a supermarket.
B. In a railway station.
C. In an office.
9. Has the woman been employed?
A. Yes. B. No.
C. It's not mentioned.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What was the weather like when the man left his house?
A. It was raining heavily.
B. It was fine.
C. It was snowing.
11. What happened to the man's shirt?
A. It was torn.
B. There was a nail in it.
C. It was missing.
12. What did the man have to do while it was raining?
A. To find a nail.
B. To find a farmhouse.
C. To find a place from the rain.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. When does the conversation take place?
A. In the morning.
B. In the afternoon.
C. At noon.
14. How many people will come with Mrs. Bellington for dinner?
A. 3. B. 4. C. 5.
15. Where will they sit?
A. In the center of the restaurant.

- B. Near the window.
C. Away from the window.
16. What can we learn from the dialogue?
A. The woman won't have lunch in the restaurant.
B. The restaurant serves lunch until 2 p. m. .
C. The woman doesn't know the restaurant well.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is Jay Chou except _____?
A. a singer B. a song writer C. a pianist
18. How many rewards has he won?
A. 24. B. 18. C. more than 30.
19. What do you think of him?
A. He is stupid.
B. He is very handsome.
C. He is rich now.
20. What can we infer from the passage?
A. After he was famous, his life changed a lot.
B. He is poor at study but good at music.
C. No one in Asia could be the cover of *Times* before him.

(二)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What's wrong with Li Hua?
A. She has a toothache.
B. She has a headache.
C. She has a backache.
2. What's John's address?
A. 1434 King Street.
B. 1344 Queen Street.
C. 1343 King Street.
3. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Paintings.
B. Rivers and mountains.
C. Hobbies.
4. What does the man mean?
A. The performance was excellent.
B. The performance was bad.
C. He didn't go to the performance.
5. How much will the man pay if he takes the train?
A. \$7.00. B. \$7.50. C. \$15.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小问题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In the store.
B. In the lab.
C. On the playground.
7. What is the most probable result of the conversation?
A. The man will play tennis with the woman on Thursday.
B. The man will go to the game alone.
C. The woman will go to the game with the man.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. How many immigrants did Canada accept in 1999?
A. 200 000. B. 225 000. C. 195 700.
9. What are they talking about?
A. How to become a citizen of Canada.
B. Immigrants in Canada.
C. The developed Canada.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Who is Ken?
A. Beth's brother.
B. Beth's boyfriend.
C. Beth's father.
11. Where did Beth go last night?
A. She went to a bar with her friend.
B. She went to the cinema with Ken.
C. She went to a party with her parents.
12. What does Beth's brother think she should do?
A. She'd better look for a new boyfriend.
B. She'd better buy something for herself.
C. She'd better ask herself if she wants anything.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Where did the man think the girl comes from at the beginning?
A. New York. B. Washington. C. Los Angeles.
14. How long has the man lived in Washington?
A. Most of his life.
B. Five months.
C. All of his life.
15. Why would the man go to Los Angeles on Sunday?
A. The ticket is cheaper on Sunday.
B. It's easier to find a room on Sunday.
C. There are special shows in Los Angeles on Sunday.
16. How many times has the woman been to Los Angeles?
A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Where did Robert Steinhäuser come from?
A. Germany. B. Scotland. C. Bosnia.
18. Who shot Robert Steinhäuser dead?
A. A brave teacher.
B. The police.
C. He himself.
19. Why did a man shoot 17 people dead in March 1996?
A. Because they once hurt him.
B. Because of his illness.
C. Because he was angry.

20. What people are thinking about after the recent school shootings?
A. How to prevent such things happening again.
B. How to punish those murderers.
C. How to control arms.

(三)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man think of Walt?
A. He is too young to follow the safety rules.
B. He can ride a bicycle.
C. He is stupid.
2. What does the man mean?
A. He has already passed the test.
B. He is going to pass the test.
C. He probably won't pass the test.
3. Where is the desk now?
A. Behind the door.
B. Under the big window.
C. Under the little window.
4. Where does this conversation take place?
A. At the theatre.
B. At the restaurant.
C. At the station.

5. How much longer will the woman have to wait?
A. 20 minutes. B. one hour. C. 30 minutes.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. Where does the man come from?
A. France. B. China. C. America.
7. How many ways does pollution mainly come from?
A. 3. B. 4. C. 5.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What will there be after class?
A. A sports meeting.
B. A group meeting.
C. A birthday meeting.
9. Who should be helped?
A. Bob. B. Helen. C. Mother.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What are they talking about?
A. A football match.
B. The girl's science.

- C. An exam.
11. What do you learn from the dialogue ?
A. The girl doesn't do well in the exam.
B. The boy likes football better than the girl.
C. The boy is very good at science.
12. What do you know about the girl ?
A. She isn't as good at football as at science.
B. She doesn't like to watch TV.
C. She is interested in football.
- 听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。
13. Why does the woman look worried ?
A. Because her bag is gone.
B. Because there is something wrong with her bag.
C. Because her two keys are missing.
14. What kind of bag was it ?
A. It was a brown cloth bag.
B. It was a yellow leather shoulder bag.
C. It was a brown leather shoulder bag.
15. Which one of the following was not inside it ?
A. A book. B. A letter. C. Some money.
16. Where does the conversation most probably take place ?
A. At the station. B. At the lost.
C. In a bus.
- 听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。
17. How did Catie Hoch first learn the stories of Harry Potter ?
A. By reading books.
B. By e-mail.
C. On the phone.
18. When was Catie born ?
A. In 1995. B. In 1990. C. In 1991.
19. Why did Catie's mother tell the secret ?
A. Because she wanted more people to know about J. K. Rowling.
B. Because she expected to collect money for a special fund.
C. Because she missed her daughter too much.
20. What do you know after listening to the passage ?
A. Rowling is a rich old man.
B. Rowling is a kind-hearted person.
C. Rowling gave a hand to every reader of Harry Potter when they were in trouble.
21. How will the woman go to the theatre ?
A. By bus.
B. In the man's car.
C. On foot.
22. What does the woman suggest they do ?
A. Give a performance.
B. Listen to the music.
C. Dance to the music.
23. How much did the woman have to borrow from the man ?
A. \$ 4.00. B. \$ 6.00. C. \$ 7.00.
24. Why does the woman take tea ?
A. Because she no longer drinks coffee.
B. Because the man doesn't like coffee.
C. Because tea sounds better than coffee.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. What does the man like doing ?
A. Going to the folk music.
B. Going to the theatre.
C. Going to the cinema.
7. What will the speakers do tomorrow ?
A. They are going to watch football games.
B. They are going to have a chat again.
C. They are going to have an exhibition.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What are the relationship between them ?
A. Relatives.
B. Strangers.
C. Good next-door neighbors.
9. Where is the house of Mr. Taylor ?
A. At No. 24 Pond Street.
B. At No. 23 Pond Street.
C. At No. 25 Pond Street.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Who are the speakers ?
A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Clerks.
11. What are they mainly talking about ?
A. Noise in the office.
B. A new meeting room.
C. The story of a workmate.
12. What does Stan suggest they do ?
A. Talk to Jack openly.
B. Move to another office.
C. Ask for a meeting room.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What happened to the man ?
A. He lost his car keys.

(四)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does Kate do ?
A. She is a teacher.
B. She is a writer.
C. She is a visitor.

- B. He locked his car in his garage.
C. He locked his keys in his car.
14. Where is the man going?
A. To the cinema.
B. To the post office.
C. To the airport.
15. How did the woman help him?
A. She lent him her car.
B. She drove him home for spare keys.
C. She drove him to the airport.
16. What did the man ask the woman for?
A. Time. B. A coin. C. Her wallet.
- 听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。
17. Where did the fire probably start?
A. On the first floor.
B. On the second floor.
C. On the third floor.
18. When was the building built?
A. In 1718. B. In 1782. C. In 1930.
19. What was the building used as at the time of the fire?
A. A hotel.
B. An old people's home.
C. A history museum.
20. Who is Andrew Bond?
A. A newspaper reporter.
B. The owner of the building.
C. The head of the fire department.

(五)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will happen after the conversation?
A. The man will turn on the radio.
B. The woman will turn on the radio.
C. The man will turn off the radio.
2. Where are the speakers?
A. At home. B. In a shop. C. At the school.
3. What happened last night?
A. There was a heavy snow.
B. There was a wind.
C. There was a storm.
4. When did the woman last see the man's brother?
A. Two days ago. B. Yesterday. C. Three days ago.
5. Why does the woman like the green house better?
A. It is prettier.
B. It has a larger yard.
C. It is bigger.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分, 满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从

题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料, 回答第6至7题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At home. B. In a restaurant. C. In a shop.
7. What will the man eat?
A. Coffee. B. Boiled eggs and bread.
C. Chicken.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至9题。

8. What is inside the cakes?
A. Nothing. B. Meat. C. Eggs.
9. How many cakes will the man take?
A. 5. B. 6. C. 12.

听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。

10. What is the telephone number?
A. 2348808. B. 2248818. C. 2248808.
11. Why does the woman phone?
A. Because she wants to know something about shopping.
B. Because she wants to open a new shop.
C. Because she wants to get some information about the flat.

12. When will the woman meet the man?
A. At 6:00 a. m. . B. At 6:00 p. m. . C. At 6:30 p. m. .
- 听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。
13. What was the woman doing just now?
A. She was waiting for a phone call.
B. She was writing a card.
C. She was going out.

14. What does the woman tell the man to do?
A. To call her at 5:00.
B. To ask the caller to call her at around 5:00.
C. To write a card for her.
15. What will happen to the cards?
A. The woman has to mail the cards before she leaves.
B. The woman has to mail the cards right away.
C. The man will post them in a couple of hours.
16. What is the probable relationship between them?
A. A waiter and a customer.
B. A boss and a worker.
C. A student and a teacher.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. Why is it called "The Bread Basket of America"?
A. Because it is larger.
B. Because it is rich in wheat and flour.
C. Because it is rich in gold.
18. Which of the following about Kansas is true?
A. The population is small, but the state is large.
B. It is a large state with a large population.
C. The state is small and it has few people.
19. How did the rail roads help to attract settlers?

- A. By giving away gold.
 B. By offering cheap land.
 C. By growing wheat.
20. What do most of the people in Kansas do?
 A. They do farming.
 B. They make baskets.
 C. They run railroads.

(六)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman mean?
 A. She likes her brother.
 B. The man and his brother look alike.
 C. She also played in the game.
2. What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
 A. A taxi driver and a customer.
 B. A conductor and a driver.
 C. A boss and a driver.
3. What does this talk suggest?
 A. The man has just attended a concert.
 B. The woman has just given a concert.
 C. The woman thinks highly of the concert given by the man.
4. How many students are there in this class?
 A. 52. B. 45. C. 40.
5. Where do you think they will put the piano?
 A. Beside the sofa.
 B. Behind the door.
 C. Against the wall.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. What's wrong with the first speaker?
 A. He's got a headache.
 B. He's got flu.
 C. He's got running nose.
7. When did he start feeling uneasy?
 A. The day before yesterday.
 B. Yesterday.
 C. Four days ago.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. Where does the man live?
 A. In Washington. B. In London. C. In Potomac.

9. How far is his home from Washington?
 A. About 15 minutes.
 B. About 45 minutes.
 C. About 25 miles.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Where do they check the information of the movies on show?
 A. On the film channel.
 B. In the newspaper.
 C. Outside the cinema.
11. When will the film *Titanic* be on show?
 A. 8:30 and 11:00.
 B. 8:00 and 10:30.
 C. 7:00 and 9:30.

12. Which movie do they decide to see?
 A. *Titanic*. B. *Pretty Woman*. C. *Harry Potter*.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What doesn't the man like doing?
 A. Cooking. B. Washing. C. Shopping.
14. What does the woman invite the man to do?
 A. Have dinner together.
 B. Go shopping together.
 C. Go to the movie together.
15. What will the man do after work?
 A. Dine out with the woman.
 B. Go home.
 C. See a film with his sister.
16. What will the woman be after she heard the man's answer?
 A. Excited. B. Disappointed. C. In tears.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What can children learn from their childhood?
 A. Wasting their time.
 B. Valuing their time.
 C. We don't know.
18. How many days does a working American have to work at least in a month?
 A. 20 days. B. 25 days. C. 28 days.
19. How does an American work?
 A. Slowly. B. Fast.
 C. Neither slowly nor fast.
20. What can we learn from what the speaker said?
 A. Americans make full use of their time.
 B. Americans have plenty of time.
 C. Americans are short of time.

(七)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. When will the next bus leave for New York?

- A. Ten o'clock. B. Nine o'clock. C. Five o'clock.
2. Who's the woman?
A. Sally Harrison's cousin.
B. Sally Harrison's sister.
C. Sally Harrison's friend.
3. What did the man do with the pen?
A. He gave it to the woman.
B. He put it away.
C. He did not have the pen.
4. What's the woman's job now?
A. An official. B. An engineer. C. A teacher.
5. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a department store.
B. In an information office.
C. In a hotel.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?
A. What they're going to do.
B. What they did.
C. A restaurant.
7. What was NOT mentioned in the conversation?
A. Food. B. Price. C. Service.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. Who is Tom?
A. The man's son.
B. The woman's son.
C. The woman's husband.
9. Why is Billy home from school?
A. Because he's ill.
B. Because it's Sunday.
C. Because he doesn't like school.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. How many tickets will the man possibly buy for tonight's Jackson's concert?
A. Six. B. Two. C. Five.
11. What job does the woman probably do?
A. Doctor. B. Secretary. C. Manager.
12. If the man buys 10 tickets, how much does he have to pay?
A. 800 yuan. B. 200 yuan. C. 1,000 yuan.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Why were some doctors strongly encouraging arm exercises now?
A. Because our arms are often too fat.
B. Because our arms are often too soft.
C. Because arm exercises can often build our health.
14. What will your blood pressure happen when you have arm

exercises?

- A. Slow down. B. Rise up. C. Keep normal.
15. What should arm exercises be done with?
A. Head exercises.
B. Neck exercises.
C. Leg exercises.
16. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Leg exercises help to slow down the blood pressure.
B. Both arm and leg exercises are helpful to lose weight.
C. Experts don't think highly of the cycling.
- 听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. Where has Clare put the vase that Sheila gave her before she left?
A. On the window.
B. On a little table.
C. On the narrow shelf.
18. What have we known from the conversation?
A. Clare and Michael went to the port to say good-bye to Sheila.
B. Clare and Michael failed to see Sheila off at the port.
C. Sheila left without saying good-bye to Clare and Michael.
19. Where does Michael work?
A. He works in a bank.
B. He works in Geneva.
C. He works by the river.
20. What did David use to be?
A. He used to be Michael's workmate.
B. He used to be the boss of Michael.
C. He used to be Clare and Michael's neighbor.

(八)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How many students visited the Great Wall?
A. All the students.
B. Ten students.
C. About six.
2. Where does the conversation possibly take place?
A. At the railway station.
B. At the airport.
C. On the bus.
3. What's the woman's attitude to the man's Hong Kong travel?
A. Agree. B. Disagree. C. Indifferent.
4. What can we learn from this conversation?
A. The two speakers met each other in a foreign country.
B. The two speakers didn't know each other.
C. The two speakers used to know each other well.

5. In what competition did Julie win first prize?

- A. Diving competition.
B. Dancing competition.
C. Driving competition.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What sports does the man like to play after work?

- A. Table tennis, running and golf.
B. Tennis, jogging and golf.
C. Tennis, running and golf.

7. How often does the man play golf?

- A. About once seven days.
B. About once thirty days.
C. About once a year.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Who may Alistair be?

- A. Bob's girlfriend.
B. Bill's friend.
C. Bill's sister.

9. When would Bill go to Alistair's house?

- A. In half an hour.
B. In an hour.
C. After he got some sugar from Marilyn's.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did the man promise before he won the election?

- A. He promised to bring down prices.
B. He promised to raise people's wages.
C. He promised to cut down personal taxes.

11. What has the man decided to do after he won the election?

- A. He decided to cut down the income tax.
B. He decided to raise income tax.
C. He decided to bring up prices.

12. How long will the man wait before he put his plan into practice?

- A. Three months. B. Six months. C. Nine months.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man prefer to drink?

- A. Tea. B. Sprite. C. Orange juice.

14. What does the man want to do after he graduates?

- A. To become a manager.
B. To go on to graduate school.
C. To work at a hotel.

15. What is the woman's major?

- A. Education.
B. French.
C. Computer Science.

16. How does the woman pay for college?

A. She has a part-time job.

B. She received a scholarship.

C. Her parents are paying for it.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How did Peter do in his training to be a good soldier?

- A. Not well.
B. Quite well.
C. Quite well except shooting.

18. How many times did he succeed in practising shooting one day?

- A. Only once. B. Not once. C. Nine times.

19. What did the officer mean by what he said to Peter?

- A. He was joking to him.
B. He meant that he should stop practising.
C. He suggested Peter kill himself.

20. What's the end of the story?

- A. Peter was all right.
B. The officer was angry.
C. Peter killed himself.

(九)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What's the man doing?

- A. He is carrying a suitcase.
B. He is carrying some boxes.
C. He is visiting his friend.

2. What does the woman like?

- A. Chinese tea. B. British tea. C. Coffee.

3. How old is her grandma?

- A. 76. B. 85. C. 67.

4. Who has got the key?

- A. Roger's mother.
B. Roger's father.
C. Roger.

5. Where is the man going?

- A. To class. B. To the movie. C. To the library.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Where did Jim paint the pictures?

- A. At home. B. In the kitchen. C. At school.

7. What does Jim's mother think of his pictures?

- A. She thinks the pictures are beautiful.
B. She can hardly understand them.

C. She understands them well.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What is the probable relationship of the two speakers?

A. Doctor and patient.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Policeman and witness.

9. What color was the traffic light when the truck began to cross the street?

A. Green.

B. Yellow.

C. Red.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What does the woman ask the photographer to do?

A. She asks him to take a photo of her mother.

B. She asks him to take a photo of himself.

C. She asks him to take a photo of herself.

11. How much does one copy cost?

A. Eighteen dollars.

B. Three dollars.

C. Five dollars.

12. How does the photographer take her pictures?

A. He asks her to stand there and say "cheese".

B. He asks her to sit on the chair and say "cheese".

C. He asks her to sit down and keep silent.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. When did the conversation most likely take place?

A. On Friday.

B. On Sunday.

C. On Monday.

14. Why did the woman call the man?

A. To invite him to dinner.

B. To introduce him to some good friends of hers.

C. To ask him to go on a trip with her.

15. Why was the man unable to go to the dinner party?

A. He went on a trip.

B. He went out shopping.

C. He went to visit Tom and his wife.

16. The man said, "I'd love to have come." What did he mean?

A. He was happy that he had come.

B. He would try to come.

C. He felt sorry that he didn't come.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Why was it a terrible journey?

A. Because the driver was frozen in the wind.

B. Because the dogs became blind in the snow.

C. Because the snow was heavy and the wind was strong.

18. How did the driver try to keep the dogs warm?

A. By building fires.

B. By making them run.

C. By tying skins about them.

19. Who are the main characters in the passage?

A. The drivers.

B. The medical workers.

C. The dogs.

20. What is the story about?

A. The danger of an Alaska snow and wind.

B. A trip to save human lives.

C. How to keep warm in Alaska.

(十)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man think the building will be?

A. A market.

B. A hotel.

C. A department store.

2. What can you infer from the dialogue?

A. The woman has finished reading GONE WITH THE WIND.

B. The man wants to read the book, too.

C. The book is not worth reading.

3. What caused his headache?

A. Too little sleep. B. The hat. C. Too more sleep.

4. How much should the woman pay if she buys two T-shirts?

A. Ten dollars.

B. Eleven dollars.

C. Six dollars.

5. What has happened?

A. Tommy dropped a glass.

B. Tommy has lost his ball.

C. Tommy broke a window with his ball.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. Where does the woman want to go?

A. An office.

B. A fruit shop.

C. A police station.

7. What does the woman have to do now?

A. Wait for Mark at the crossroads.

B. Walk ahead and turn right.

C. Walk a little way back.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Introduce him to a good English teacher.

B. Teach him English.

C. Give him private lessons.

9. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The man wants to take private lessons.

B. Mr. Smith may start an English-conversation class at the

company.

C. The woman is an English teacher.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where is the woman ?

A. At a furniture shop. B. At a restaurant.

C. At a ticket office.

11. How many guests will the man treat ?

A. About five. B. About eight. C. About ten.

12. How much is the man going to pay ?

A. \$ 100. B. \$ 500. C. \$ 400.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How much is the train fare ?

A. 130 yen. B. 140 yen. C. 150 yen.

14. Where should the man get on the train ?

A. Platform Number 3.

B. Platform Number 4.

C. Platform Number 5.

15. How often do the trains come ?

A. About every five minutes.

B. About every six minutes.

C. About every seven minutes.

16. Where should the man get off the train ?

A. At Kamiyacho Station.

B. At Kamigaya Station.

C. At Kamiyama Station.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What can we infer from this report ?

A. Yao Ming is very tired now.

B. Yao Ming is a handsome young man.

C. Yao Ming will not return to America any more.

18. Which team did Yao Ming serve in the US ?

A. The Miami Heat. B. The Phoenix Sun.

C. The Houston Rockets.

19. Who has won the Rookie of the Year award this year ?

A. Yao Ming.

B. Caron Bulter.

C. Amare Stoudemire.

20. How many points did Yao Ming get from the board of judges ?

A. 179.

B. 405.

C. 458.

第二章

单项填空



知识构建

单项选择题在英语考试中占着一定的比重, 它覆盖的知识面较广, 题型也比较复杂。考生如能在掌握语言知识的情况下, 再熟悉一定的解题方法, 就会对考试取得高分有很大的帮助。下面是笔者综合近几年高考的单选题题型而提出的几种有效的解题方法, 以供参考。

1. 注重语境分析

纵观近几年的高考试题, 其单选题的设立呈现了一种趋势, 即强调单项选择题的语境设计, 把语言结构的考查放在具体的语境中, 而且是与现实生活相联系的语境。这样一来, 几乎没有单靠记忆语法规则或词汇知识就能够做出正确选择的试题。可见, 考生如果不具备对语言意义的领悟与判断能力, 很难在单项选择题上获取高分。常见的交际型试题、各种各样的辨析题, 以及常用的习语搭配题等都和语境有着密切的联系, 所以解答此类试题可从语境分析入手。

例 1 — Good morning. Grand Hotel.

— Hello, I'd like to book a room for the nights of the 18th and 19th.

— _____.(NMET 2001)

A. What can I do for you ?

B. Just a minute, please.

C. What's the matter ?

D. At your service.

分析 答案为 B。此题对话情景为“通过电话向 Grand Hotel 预定房间, 服务员在此情景下应回答” Just a minute, please. (让我查看一下具体情况) 而 A 是服务员见到顾客时主动提供服务用语。C 是用在询问出了什么问题或不舒服的情况下, 相当于“ What's wrong ? ” D 的意思是“乐意帮助”, 主要用在别人请你帮忙或向你借东西时, 而用在这里, 与题意不符。

另外, 该类试题要求考生要对西方文化和风俗习惯有所了解 and 把握, 注意积累和熟练应用。再者, 做此类试题时要按照英美国家的风俗习惯来解题, 切忌选择那种“中文式”的交际选项。

例 2 — You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brends. Do you like it ?

— I'm sorry I _____ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you.

A. wasn't saying

B. don't say

C. won't say

D. didn't say

分析 答案为 D。该题是一种时态辨析题, 对话中第一人说——你对我新大衣怎么没有只言片语, 你喜欢它吗? 由句中的 haven't said 可知是说话之前的情况, 与现在和将来无关, 可排除 B、C 两项。再由 Brends——我很抱歉(刚才)未及时说出, 我当然认为你穿上它很漂亮, 可知强调的是具体的动作, 无进行性, 则可排除 A。

例3 News reports say peace talks between the two countries _____ with no agreement reached. (NMET 2003)

- A. have broken down B. have broken out
C. have broken in D. have broken up

分析 答案为A。这是一个习语搭配题,由句中的“with no agreement reached”可知两国之间的和谈并没有成功,而是失败了。选项中break down意为“崩溃、瓦解、破裂、失败”,break out“突然发生”,break in“强行进入(房屋等)”,break up“破碎、分开”,所以只有A符合题意。

2. 善用结构分析

在单选题的题型中,经常会出现一种结构型试题,主要是考查学生对句型结构的正确理解和对语言运用的正确把握,以及他们能否正确区分某些易混淆的句型结构。该种试题考查重点在于对强调句型、it句型(形式主语、形式宾语)、倒装结构、插入语以及对其他句型结构,如是并列谓语,还是分词作非限定定语或状语以及某些不同结构在含义上的区别等。在解题过程中,可在分析句子结构的情况下,利用成分还原、删除多余附加成分、补充省略成分、转换句型等方法做出正确选择。

例1 The more he thought about the problem, the more questions he thought of _____.

- A. to be asked B. asking
C. ask D. to ask

分析 答案为D。此题考查非谓语动词作定语的用法。考生很容易根据thought of中的of为介词而误选B,解答此题的关键是将后半句还原为“he thought of the more questions _____。”这样一来,很明显,B是表“主动、进行”,与题意不符,C动词原形不单独作定语,再根据动词不定式和它前面被修饰的名词或代词构成逻辑上的动宾关系,又和该句的主语构成逻辑上的主谓关系,不定式常用主动形式。

例2 — We haven't heard from Tom recently.

— What do you think _____ to him?

- A. was happening B. to happen
C. has happened D. have happened

分析 答案为C。题中“do you think”相当于插入语。去掉插入语,这样就把复杂的特殊疑问句变成简单的疑问句。可以看出what是句子的主语,再根据上文完成时的语境,得出正确选择。

例3 The research is so designed that once _____

nothing can be done to change it. (NMET 2002)

- A. begins B. having begun
C. beginning D. begun

分析 答案为D。该题意是“这份研究是如此设计的,以至于其一旦启动,什么都不不能改变它。”题中含有一个由that引导的结果状语从句,且又兼有once引导的一个省略的条件状语从句,补充完整后应为“Once it is begun,”。

例4 _____ be turned to for help at the moment?

- A. Do you suggest who
B. Who do you suggest that should
C. Who you suggest whom should
D. Who do you suggest

分析 答案为D。由备选答案可知题意为“你建议此时该向谁求助?”先用此句表示“Do you suggest who (should) be turned to for help at the moment?”再根据由think, suppose, suggest等动词引导的宾语从句中如有特殊疑问词,则该词提前至句首,所以上句应改为“Who do you suggest be turned to for help at the moment?”。

3. 排除各种干扰

单选题的备选项的设立是有其特定的目的的,其干扰项含蓄而且迷惑性大,这种干扰项的巧妙设计和干扰意图的合理性,不仅仅在于给考生设置障碍,更在于考查考生分析问题、解决问题的能力。因此,考生除掌握上述两种方法外,还要注意排除来自各方面的干扰,如结构上的干扰,意义理解上的干扰和思维定势的干扰等。

例1 Dr Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____.

- A. where B. there
C. which D. that

分析 答案为C。但考生受母语思维定势的干扰,易选A。理解为“我不记得他从哪里来。”而忽略了语境信息either Oxford or Cambridge。

例2 You will find this map of great _____ in helping you to visit Beijing.

- A. price B. cost
C. value D. usefulness

分析 答案为C。从句意很容易理解为“这幅地图很有用”,再根据构词法而选D。其实在语境中应体现map的“巨大利用价值”而非“巨大有用或有效性”,况且在be of结构上表示“起作用”时应用use而不是usefulness。

一、名词、冠词

错中几乎每年都是考查的重点。而名词的可数与不可数以及它们之间的相互转换及其冠词与名词的连用和习惯搭配以及在一定语境中对易混的名词进行辨析等都是高考命题的趋势。



知识构建

概述 综观历年英语高考试题,名词和冠词的知识在每个题型中都是必考的,尤其在单项填空、完形填空和短文改