

前言

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按照我国最新的教学教育改革的发展方向《高中全程复习优化设计》系列丛书率先推出了案例探究式复习法的备考模式。

传统的备考模式大都是以讲为主,从复习目标到知识梳理,从重难点解析到典型例题剖析,依次展开,复习课往往就变成了新授课。这种模式忽视了学生在备考中的主观能动性,备考主体的潜力得不到充分挖掘,事倍而功半。案例探究式复习法就是通过案例举证来引导学生做题并发现问题,学生会什么,不会什么,一目了然,平时学习中知识的疏漏以及与高考要求的差距就会很明显地凸现出来。然后通过案例剖析和知识梳理来校正知识偏差,通过“拓展”来补充知识,开拓视野,并进行能力的培养。很显然,案例探究式复习法的复习是有重点、有选择的复习,是有目的、有针对性的复习。

根据教育部最新的考试精神和考试中心制定的2003年《考试说明》,本书在编写中注重基础知识的复习,强调语言知识的灵活应用,注重选用真实可信、情景丰富的富有时代性、生活性和人文色彩的语言材料,强调所选材料有助于学生开阔视野、丰富语言知识、扩大词汇量和了解英语国家的社会及文化。

本书分高考知识热点专题、NMET试题解析与能力提高及高考模拟综合训练三部分,主要特点如下:

案例探究,素质备考 素质教育,首先要有情景创设。案例探究式复习法就是通过大量与社会生产、生活实际及时事热点相结合的案例(题例)及剖析来培养学生动手实践的创造能力和人文素养。备考的关键是在夯实基础的条件下对知识的贯通,以适应综合考试。本丛书通过学科内综合专题知识和双综合模拟两个梯级,强化学生的学科内综合能力,提升学生学科间交叉综合素养,最终实现素质备考的目标。

高考提前,备考提速 2003年高考提前到六月份,这样,以前的复习进度安排就不太适应了。本书从基础综合过关版开始,将章节复习提炼为单元复习,大部分学科还把双综合复习中的知识专题前移至基础综合过关版中,加快了复习进度。双综合模拟版语文、数学、英语三大主科分热点专题和综合模拟两部分,物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理六科分学科内综合热点专题、学科间交叉综合热点专题和综合模拟三部分,在强调综合复习的同时,体现单科复习过程的完整性。

模式创新,功能齐备 本套丛书采用“1+1”模式编写,即一本学生用书,相应配一本教师用书,学生用书和教师用书相互配合,各成体系。学生用书侧重于训练和知识方法的引导,提供备考复习的最佳模式;教师用书着重于指导并进行了总复习的组织与规化,使学、讲、练紧密结合,功能齐备。

两个版本,个性设计 目前,正值原人教版统编教材与试验修订教材新旧交替时期,本套丛书数学、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理新旧版内容差异较大的各科均按两个版本编写,这就满足了使用不同教材读者的不同需求。



本书体例设计注重创新 ,主要由以下栏目组成 :

【问题磁场】将典型问题精心设计 ,创设情景 ,引发思考。用“ 磁石 ”将读者引入设定的“ 磁场 ”之中。

【案例探究】根据问题磁场栏目中激活的思维 ,有目的有针对性地精选案例进行系统剖析 ,并培养考生的解题方法与技巧。

【知识归纳与拓展】进行知识大盘点 ,高度凝练知识体系 ,构建单元或专题考点网络 ,对重难点知识 ,特别是考生平时学习中容易疏漏或出现理解偏差的知识进行补充或详细诠释。

【备考创新训练】精心编选各类典型试题 ,凸现创新、综合和实践能力的培养。注重练测 ,以巩固知识、掌握技巧、形成技能。

本丛书全新改版 ,我们热切希望新的设计思想能引领新时期高三备考复习模式的新浪潮。但案例探究式复习法毕竟还是新的模式、新的探索 ,更需要广大读者的关心与呵护。丛书中不足之处在所难免 ,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2002 年 12 月

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第一部分 高考知识热点专题

I. 语法考点与备考创新训练

第一节 名词与主谓一致

问题磁场

- 1. I know _____ was ahead. Whenever Dad's face turns red, look out!
- A. suffering B. difficulty C. trouble D. danger
- 2. If he wants to get to New York in time for the conference, he has no _____ but to go by plane.
- A. change B. choice C. method D. chance
- 3. In recent years inflation(通货膨胀) has almost doubled the _____ of living in the U. S. A.
- A. price B. standard C. cost D. condition
- 4. I've listened to Dr Johnson's talk about pollution, but I still haven't a good understanding of its key _____.
- A. words B. points C. information D. notes
- 5. —How can I repair it?
- Well, look at the _____.
- A. explanations B. expressions C. instructions D. introductions
- 6. —Would you be so kind as to give me a _____? I'm too tired to walk any further.
- I'm so sorry, but the car's too crowded.
- A. place B. drive C. seat D. lift
- 7. Enough of it! Nobody here thinks what you are saying should make any _____.
- A. excuse B. sense C. use D. value
- 8. —How dare you play on such thin ice?
- Playing on ice is not my _____ of spare time.
- A. idea B. thought C. mind D. attention
- 9. —Few children are as bright as he is, and also, he works very hard.
- It's no _____ he always gets the first place in any examinations.
- A. question B. doubt C. problem D. wonder

案例探究

- 1. Either you or the headmaster _____ the prize to these gifted students at the meeting.
- A. is handing out B. are to hand out
- C. are handing out D. is to hand out
- [设计意图]此题是考查主谓一致兼考查 be to do sth. 的含义及用法。

[解题思路]根据 either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also..., or 等连接并列主语时,谓语动词的数根据就近一致的原则进行解答。

答案:D

- 2. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.

A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were

[设计意图]此题考查 number 两种不同的含义及两种情况下和谓语形式的一致。

[解题思路]此题的易误点是 A 和 D。误选 D 的原因是两个词组的结尾是表示复数意义的名词 people 和代词 them; 误选 A 的原因是根据表面印象判断。此题的知识依托是在 the number of+复数名词这个词组中,中心词为 number; 而在 a number of+复数名词这个词组中,中心词为复数名词。

答案:C

- 3. —Each of the students, working hard at his or her lessons, _____ to go to university.

—So do I.

A. hope B. hopes C. hoping D. hoped

[设计意图]此题是考查主谓一致兼考查动词时态。

[解题思路]题干中缺少谓语动词,故应排除 C 项。从主谓一致角度考虑,应排除 A 项。从时态角度考虑,应排除 D 项。

答案:B

- 4. You should do more _____. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your _____.

A. exercise; exercises B. exercises; exercise

C. exercises; exercises D. exercise; exercise

[设计意图]此题是考查同一名词的双重性。

[解题思路]联想 exercise 作为可数名词和不可数名词的不同含义。exercise, 表示“练习”时,为可数名词;表示“体操”时,常用复数;表示“运动(量),锻炼”时,为不可数名词。

答案:A

- 5. —Could you keep your _____ that you will bring me your funny story-book?

—Surely.

A. words B. mouth C. promise D. mind

[设计意图]此题是辨析名词的不同含义兼考查动词短语。

[解题思路]此题的易误点是 A 项,原因是学生没有把握 word 作为可数名词和不可数名词意义上的区别。word, 作为不可数名词,相当于 promise(诺言,保证), news, infor-



- 5. In Hangzhou Mr Green was so struck by _____ beauty of _____ nature that he stayed for _____ third week.
A. 不填;不填;不填 B. 不填;the;the
C. the;不填;the D. the;不填;a
- 6. _____ twenty-fifth of December is _____ Christmas Day.
A. The;a B. The;the
C. A;the D. The;不填
- 7. _____ United States of America lies on the other side of _____.
A. The;Pacific B. 不填;Pacific Ocean
C. The;the Pacific D. 不填;the Ocean Pacific
- 8. He used to be a teacher till he turned _____ writer.
A. a B. the C. 不填 D. an
- 9. My mother is usually on _____ duty in her office every _____ few days.
A. the;a B. 不填;a
C. 不填;不填 D. a;不填
- 10. _____ of great danger, _____ always act bravely.
A. In the time;the Smiths
B. In time;the Smiths'
C. In time;the Smiths
D. In the course;these Smiths
- 11. —I'm afraid I dare not speak in _____ public.
—Just have _____ try.
A. a;不填 B. 不填;a
C. the;a D. the;the
- 12. Keep away from the cage. _____ lion is _____ fierce animal.
A. The;the B. A;the

- C. A;不填 D. The;a
- 13. Today the city still keeps _____ European look along _____ coast.
A. an;the B. a;the
C. the;不填 D. 不填;a
- 14. —What about _____ bike?
—Do you think it all right to buy him that bike as _____ birthday gift?
A. a;a B. the;a
C. a;the D. the;the
- 15. —Were they _____ first to fly to _____ space?
—Yes,so they felt _____ bit proud.
A. the;不填;a B. a;a;a
C. a;the;不填 D. the;the;the
- 16. —Charley Oakley, _____ NBA All-star, hasn't missed _____ game in the past three years.
—I can't believe it.
A. an;a B. a;the
C. the;a D. an;the
- 17. Mary climbed to the top of the mountain in a hurry,looked down and found in _____ surprise that _____ whole town took on a new look.
A. the;the B. 不填;the
C. a;a D. the;a
- 18. —The news is spreading from mouth to mouth.
—Yes,it's become _____ talk of _____ town.
A. a;a B. the;不填
C. the;the D. a;不填



第三节 代词

问题磁场

- 1. If you want to change for a double room, you'll have to pay _____ \$ 15. (NMET 2000)
A. another B. other C. more D. each
- 2. —Are the new rules working?
—Yes. _____ books are stolen.
A. Few B. More C. Some D. None
- 3. Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any C. that D. those
- 4. —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?
—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.
A. either B. neither C. some D. any
- 5. I like this kind of computer, and I have decided to buy _____.
A. this B. that C. it D. one
- 6. —Is _____ here?
—No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave.
A. anybody B. somebody C. everybody D. nobody
- 7. We couldn't eat in a restaurant because _____ of us had _____ money on us.
A. all; no B. any; no
C. none; any D. no one; any

案例探究

- 1. Don't all speak at once! _____, please.
A. Each at one time B. One by one time
C. One for each time D. One at a time
[设计意图]此题是考查不定代词 one 和 each。
[解题思路]at one time, 表示“曾经, 一度; 一次, 同时”, at a time “一次, 同时”; 再根据题意: “不要同时说, 一次一个讲。”
答案: D
- 2. —Which of these two ties will you take?
—I'll take _____ to give me a change sometimes.
A. either B. neither C. all D. both
[设计意图]此题是考查不定代词的区别。
[解题思路]理解各个不定代词的含义。either, 表示“两个中的任何一个”, 符合题意。
答案: A
- 3. —I can't find that pencil you've just given me.
—Don't worry, here's _____.
A. the other B. another C. some D. one
[设计意图]此题是考查不定代词在具体语境中的应用。
[解题思路]此题的易误点是 A 项和 D 项。the other 表示“两者中的另一个”; another 表示“三者或三者以上中的另

一个”; one 泛指“一类中的其中之一”。another 符合题意。
答案: B

- 4. —My brother enjoys pop music.
—So does _____.
A. her B. he C. yours D. mine
[设计意图]此题是考查名词性物主代词的用法。
[解题思路]此题的易误点是 B 项和 C 项。he 和 yours 可以充当主语, 但不符合题干所设置的语境。
答案: D
- 5. —Have you seen Tom and Alice?
—I haven't seen _____ of them.
A. all B. neither C. none D. either
[设计意图]此题是考查不定代词的含义。
[解题思路]根据题干中所谈到的人数, 应排除 A 和 C 项; not...either 是对“二者”的全部否定。
答案: D
- 6. I had no idea which was better, so I took _____ of them.
A. any B. every C. none D. both
[设计意图]此题是考查形容词与不定代词用法上的区别。
[解题思路]every, 不与 of 连用; none 不符合题意; any, 强调“任何一个”, 也不合题意。
答案: D

知识归纳与拓展

1. 人称代词

(1) 主格代词用作主语, 宾格代词用作宾语; 表语一般用主格, 但口语中常用宾格。

例如: —Who's knocking at the door?

—It's me.

(2) 在并列的主语或宾语中, “I”和“me”总是放在其他代词之后。

例如: You, he and I are all in the same class.

He criticized her and me at the meeting.

(3) 正确使用人称代词的主格和宾格。

例如: It was he who first found out the secret. (强调主语)

It's a secret between you and me.

(you 和 me 都是 between 的宾语)

I'll drive to the station to pick them up.

(them 应放在动词词组中动词和副词之间。)

2. 物主代词

(1) 名词性物主代词常用作主语、宾语和表语。

例如: My car is out of order. May I use yours?

This room isn't ours, it's theirs.

(2) 在某些英语习语中常用 the 代替物主代词。

例如: to hit sb. in the face, to catch sb. by the arm, to touch sb. on the shoulder 等。

3. 反身代词

(1)反身代词可用作宾语、表语、同位语,作同位语时,可以放在与之同位的代词之后,亦可放在句末。

例如:I myself made the radio. =(I made the radio myself.)

(2)某些带有反身代词的动词词组已成固定习语。

例如:help oneself to(自用……),enjoy oneself(过得愉快),be oneself(显得自然,处于正常状态),make oneself understood(让别人明白自己),seat oneself(就座),teach oneself(自学),talk to oneself(自言自语),hide oneself(藏起来),hang oneself(自杀),dress oneself(穿衣服),devote oneself to(忠实于……,致力于……)等

4. 疑问代词

who,whom,whose,what 和 which 用来构成特殊疑问句,what 和 which 都可以对事物进行提问,其区别在于“不定指”和“定指”。

例如:What sport do you like best?

(什么运动项目?——没有一定范围)

Which sport do you like best of the three?

(哪一项运动?——有一定范围)

当句子有 of…等表示一定范围的短语时,只能用 which,不能用 what。

例如:Which of the three is mine?

5. 指示代词

this(复数 these),that(复数 those)

(1)指离说话人较近的人或物用 this,反之用 that;表示现在或将来的时间或事情一般用 this,表示过去的时间或事情用 that。

例如:What are you going to do this afternoon?

I did not go anywhere that day.

(2)在事件叙述过程中,this 表示下面要讲的事,that 指前面刚讲过的事。

例如:All I want to say is this;we must be polite to the old.

She was ill. That's why she didn't come.

(3)that 和 those 可用来代替前面提到的事物,以免重复。

例如:The flowers aren't so beautiful as those in your garden.

6. that,one,those

(1)one 仅用于指代单数可数名词,其复数形式是 ones。

例如:If you can't find your pen, use the one on the table.

one 和 ones 通常不能直接用在 their,my,his 等物主代词以及 a,an,own,several 和名词所有格后面。

例如:His knife seems sharper than mine.

(不能用 my one 代替 mine)

(2)that 常用以指代限定词加可数或不可数名词,指代可数名词时,其复数是 those。

例如:The weather in Wuhan is much warmer than that in Tianjin. (that 不能用 the one 代替。)

(3)that 后面常接 of 短语

例如:The window of your room is much bigger than that of mine. (that 不能用 the one 代替。)

7. not a bit 和 not a little

not a bit 相当于 not…at all,表示“一点也不”;而 not a little 相当于 very,是“很……”的意思。

例如:He did not feel a bit sorry.

(他一点也不觉得难过。)

He felt not a little sorry.

(他觉得很对不起。)

8. each 和 every

each 和 every 都有“每个”的意思,但着重点不同,each 着重个别的情况,every 着重于全体所有。

例如:She knows each student of the class.

(她认识这个班的每一个学生。)

She knows every student of the class.

(她认识这个班所有的学生。)

each 后跟 of 短语作主语时,句子的谓语动词用单数形式。

例如:Each of us has an English dictionary. 而 every 只作形容词,只有与名词连用或构成复合词时,才能作主语或宾语。

例如:Everyone has an English dictionary.

(不能说 Every has…,or Every of us has…)

9. no,no one, none

no,adj.“没有”,作定语修饰可数和不可数名词,相当于 not a…,not any。

例如:Time and tide wait for no man.

(岁月不等人。)

no one=nobody

none 作主语代替不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数;代替可数名词时,谓语动词用单复数都可以。但在主系表句型中,如表语为复数,则系动词要用复数形式。

例如:None of us are workers.

None of them has got a car now.

10. neither,either

neither 表示“两者中的任何一个都不……”

例如:Neither story is interesting.

Neither of them knows me.

neither…nor 表示“既不……也不……”

例如:He has neither money nor time.

Neither I nor he believes what he said.

either 则用于否定句或否定词组后加强语气,表示“也”,而 too 或 also 常用于肯定句中。

例如:He is not an engineer. I am not either.

either…or…接不同人称的代词时,动词的数应该与最近的代词保持一致。

例如:Either he or I am to blame.

11. much more, many more

在形容词和副词的比较级前,在 more 或 less 前不用 very 修饰,而要用 much 或 far。

例如:Smith is much/far better, I think.

I paid much/far more than I should.

There is much/far more water in the river than usual.

much more 可以修饰不可数名词,但在复数名词前要用 many more 或 far more。

例如:There are many/far more people than I expected.



第四节 形容词和副词

问题磁场

- 1. —What about your opinions?
—We really have _____ high time that everyone wants to attend the meeting.
A. a such B. such a
C. a fairly D. rather a
- 2. All the people _____ at the party were his supporters.
(2002 北京卷)
A. present B. thankful
C. interested D. important
- 3. It was raining heavily. Little Mary felt cold, so she stood _____ to her mother.
(2002 北京卷)
A. close B. closely C. closed D. closing
- 4. As far as I am concerned, education is about learning and the more you learn _____.
(2002 上海卷)
A. the more for life are you equipped
B. the more equipped for life you are
C. the more life you are equipped for
D. you are equipped the more for life
- 5. Now that there are only five minutes to go, I'll talk about the project in _____.
A. secret B. general C. short D. all
- 6. Although Linda tried hard in the exam, she did _____ than her brother.
A. more badly B. much better
C. much badly D. much worse
- 7. Professor White has written some short stories, but he is _____ known for his plays.
A. the best B. more C. better D. the most
- 8. John plays football _____, if not better than, David.
A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as
- 9. How beautifully she sings! I have never heard _____.
A. the better voice B. a good voice
C. the best voice D. a better voice

案例探究

- 1. If I had _____, I'd visit Europe, stopping at all small interesting places.
A. a long enough holiday B. an enough long holiday
C. a holiday enough long D. a long holiday enough
[设计意图]此题是考查 enough 的位置。
[解题思路]enough 修饰副词或形容词时,总放在它们之后。
答案:A
- 2. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ tractors in 1988 as the year before.

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

[设计意图]此题是考查倍数的表达法。

[解题思路]用 twice/three times 等 + as many/much/long 等 + as... 表示倍数。

答案:C

- 3. —How did you find your visit to the museum?
—I thoroughly enjoyed. It was _____ than I expected.
A. far more interesting B. even much interesting
C. so more interesting D. a lot much interesting
[设计意图]此题是考查修饰比较级的副词。
[解题思路]根据题意,应该用比较级,并且 far 可以修饰比较级。
答案:A

- 4. —How was your recent visit to Qingdao?
—It was great. We visited some friends, and spent the _____ days at the seaside.
A. few last sunny B. last few sunny
C. last sunny few D. few sunny last
[设计意图]此题是考查形容词作定语时的顺序。
[解题思路]形容词或序数词 last 可以修饰“数词+名词”,而修饰 a few 时,需要省略 a。
答案:B

- 5. We decided not to climb the mountains because it was raining _____.
A. badly B. hardly C. strongly D. heavily
[设计意图]此题是辨析副词的意义。
[解题思路]此题的易误点是 B 项。这是因为学生往往误认为 hardly 是 hard 的副词形式。实际上,hardly 是否定副词,表示“几乎不”;而 hard 用作副词时,可以用在 rain hard, snow hard 等说法中。
答案:D

- 6. Please keep _____ for a moment while I take your photograph.
A. silent B. quiet C. still D. calm
[设计意图]此题是辨析形容词的相近意义。
[解题思路]正确理解题意,考虑四个近义词的不同含义。silent,“不说话”(可能有动作);quiet,“安静”,(强调气氛、环境,也可能有动作);still,“静止不动”(没有动作,不排除在说话);calm,“心理平静、沉着的”。
答案:C

知识归纳与拓展

1. 形容词在句子中的位置

形容词修饰名词作定语时,一般放在名词的前面。例如:a great country, a big apple。但是在以下情况下应放在所修饰的词的后边。

(1) 修饰不定代词。如: something, anything, everything, nothing 等。

例如: Is there anything interesting in today's newspaper?

There's something wrong with the computer.

Nothing serious.

He did everything possible to help us.

注意: 如果 something 前面有定冠词修饰时, 形容词不再后置。

例如: There, on the table, was the mysterious something that they had been looking for.

(2) 两个形容词用 and 或 or 连接, 进一步说明前面名词的作用。

例如: Power stations, large and small, have been set up all over the country.

Every nation, big or small, has its strong points and weak points.

2. 多个形容词修饰同一名词的顺序

多个形容词修饰同一名词的顺序通常是: 限定词→一般描绘性形容词→大小、长短、高低→形状→年龄→新旧→颜色→国籍、地区、出处→物质、材料→用途、类别的形容词→名词。

以上内容可以用一口诀来记:

限定描绘大长高, 形状年龄和新老。

颜色国籍出材料, 作用类别往后靠。

例如: a pretty small round old brown French wooden writing desk

He bought her a small black leather handbag.

3. the+形容词表示一类人或物

例如: We should respect the old and love the young.

He robbed the rich and helped the poor.

4. 副词的位置

(1) 表示不确定时间的副词通常放在行为动词之前, 动词 be、助动词或情态动词之后。常用词有: always, often, frequently, never, ever, seldom, sometimes 等。

例如: She often helps others.

He is always the first to come and the last to leave.

He has never been abroad.

(2) very, quite, rather 等程度副词修饰形容词或副词时常放在被修饰的词前面, 而 enough 常放在所修饰的形容词或副词的后面。

例如: He sings very well.

You are quite mistaken.

He is old enough to dress himself.

(3) 修饰全句的副词常放在句首。

例如: Obviously he is wrong.

Happily for him, Lincoln's second mother was kind to him.

(4) 否定副词 seldom, hardly, never 位于句首, 句子必须倒装。

例如: Seldom does he go to the cinema.

Never shall I forget his kindness.

5. 形容词和副词的比较级

(1) 当表示事物在某一方面一样时, 我们用 as...as... (中间接形容词或副词原级) 和 as much...as, as many...as... (much, many 后面接名词) 表示。

例如: His hands felt as cold as ice.

We need as many records as possible.

We haven't got as much money as we expected.

(2) 可以修饰比较级的词和词组。

一些词和词组修饰比较级可加强语气。a little, a bit, slightly, any 意思是“一些”“一点”“稍微”。much, far, by far, a lot 意为“……得多”。而 still, even, rather 意为“更……”。

例如: Are you any better today?

It is said that the boy knows little of mathematics, still less of physics.

注意: 如果形容词的比较级修饰可数名词的复数形式用 a few 或 many + more + 名词复数; 不可数名词则用 a little 或 much + more + 不可数名词。而 a lot 可适用于两者。

例如: I spend a little/much more time on English than you.

I read a few/many more books than you.

(3) no+比较级+than

此结构表示对前后两个比较对象都否定。

例如: This computer is no better than yours.

I'm no more foolish than you (Neither of us is foolish).

(4) 比较级+and+比较级

此结构表示持续不断地变化, 翻译成“越来越……”。

例如: Winter is coming. It's getting colder and colder.

Our school is becoming more and more beautiful.

(5) the+比较级..., the+比较级...

此结构表示两个变化同时发生, 意为“越……越……”。

例如: The more, the better.

The sooner you start, the more quickly you will finish it.

(6) the+比较级+of the two

此结构表示“只有两个成员的一组人或事物中比较……的一个”。

例如: The taller of the two girls is Mary's sister.

I like both Mary and Betty, but I think Betty is the nicer of the two.

(7) 倍数的表达法。

在英语中倍数的表达有三种形式:

① A is twice/three times/... the size/height/... of B. (the + 名词)

② A is twice/three times/... as big/high/... as (原级)

③ A is twice/three times/... bigger/higher... than (比较级)

例如: The street is twice wider than that one.

The street is twice as wide as that one.

The street is twice the width of that one.

The dictionary is five times more expensive than the one I bought 10 years ago.

(8) 不用比较级形式而具有比较意义的词组。

would rather... than..., prefer... to..., prefer to do... rather than do... 这三个句型表示“宁愿……而不……”“喜欢……胜过……”。

例如: She would rather die than give in.

I prefer playing outside to watching television.

I prefer to go out rather than stay home.

6. 相近词语辨析

- 7. As Mary was waving good-bye to Jane, a cloud appeared and the plane was _____ out of sight.
A. sudden B. suddenly
C. slow D. fast
- 8. There was _____ elephant in the zoo.
A. a hundred-years-old B. hundred-year-old
C. a hundred-years-aged D. a hundred-year-old
- 9. I haven't seen _____ this since I began to collect stamps.
A. as old a stamp as B. as an old stamp as
C. an old stamp as D. a such old stamp as
- 10. The more they tried to help him, _____ he seemed to appreciate it.
A. less B. lesser
C. the less D. the little
- 11. His dream of becoming a scientist has _____.
A. come truly B. come true
C. come truth D. come into truth
- 12. The heavy flood left twenty people _____ and more than fifty _____.
A. die; injured B. dead; injured
C. died; injure D. death; injuring
- 13. All the frightened girls sat _____ there, _____ to speak.
A. still; unable B. still; were unable
C. quiet; unable D. quietly; don't able
- 14. The laboratory where the scientist worked was _____ furnished. It was _____ than a shed.
A. poor; not much better B. poor; no less
C. poorly; no more better D. poorly; not much better
- 15. Peter made _____ in the work that he was praised.
A. so rapid a progress B. so rapid progress
C. such a rapid progress D. such rapid progress
- 16. —Will Miss Wang attend our meeting tomorrow?
—It will not be _____ so.
A. commonly B. necessarily
C. usually D. extremely
- 17. His laziness at work made him _____ with his work-mates.
A. distrusted B. disliked
C. unpopular D. unwelcome
- 18. Mrs Brown complained _____ when she heard she had to work on Sunday.
A. seriously B. bitterly C. terribly D. exactly
- 19. We _____ like to stay in and watch TV.
A. most B. mostly C. almost D. nearly
- 20. —The disease he suffers is not easy to cure.
—I know but is he _____ better?
A. much B. any C. rather D. little



第五节 情态动词

问题磁场

- 1. —Is John coming by train?
—He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car.
(NMET 2002)
A. must B. can C. need D. may
- 2. —I heard they went skiing in the mountains last winter.
—It _____ true because there was little snow there.
(2002 北京卷)
A. may not be B. won't be
C. couldn't be D. mustn't be
- 3. It has been announced that candidates _____ remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.
(2002 上海卷)
A. can B. will C. may D. shall
- 4. —Could I borrow your dictionary?
—Yes, of course, you _____.
A. might B. will C. can D. should
- 5. —Shall I tell John about it?
—No, you _____. I've told him already.
A. needn't B. wouldn't
C. mustn't D. shouldn't
- 6. Since the road is wet this morning, it _____ last night.
A. must rain B. must be raining
C. must have rained D. must have been rained
- 7. I told Salley how to get there, but perhaps I _____ for her.
A. how to write it out
B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out
D. ought to write it out
- 8. Johnny, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't; can't B. mustn't; may
C. shouldn't; must D. can't; shouldn't
- 9. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.
A. must B. need C. should D. can

案例探究

- 1. —Must I do it now?
—No, you _____.
A. won't B. needn't C. can't D. don't
[设计意图]考查动词 must 的否定答语。
[解题思路]must 引起的一般疑问句的肯定答语用 must, 但否定答语应用 needn't 或 don't have to.
答案:B
- 2. Put on more clothes. You _____ be feeling cold with only a

shirt on.

A. can B. may C. would D. must

[设计意图]此题是辨析情态动词表示推测的用法。

[解题思路]must, 表示推测, 用在肯定句中, 语气比 may, would 更肯定。must be doing... 表示“一定正在……”。

答案:D

- 3. —May I pick a flower in the garden?

—_____.

A. No, you need B. No, please
C. No, you mustn't D. No, you won't

[设计意图]考查以 may 开头的一般疑问句的否定答语。

[解题思路]以 may 开头的一般疑问句的肯定答语用 may; 否定答语用 may not 或者 mustn't.

答案:C

- 4. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.

A. must B. may C. can D. will

[设计意图]辨析情态动词表示推测的用法。

[解题思路]can 表示“可能性”, 用于推测时, 通常用于疑问句和否定句; 用于肯定句时, 多表示“(理论上的)可能性”; may 通常用于肯定句和否定句。

答案:B

- 5. I got up early this morning, but I _____ so because I had nothing to do.

A. mustn't have done B. didn't need to do
C. needn't have done D. can't have done

[设计意图]考查 need 的一种特殊用法。

[解题思路]易误点:A 项。must have done 表示对过去的推测, 不能用于否定句; needn't have done 是一种固定的谓语形式, 表示“过去本来没有必要做某事”。

答案:C

- 6. He _____ you more help, even though he was very busy.

A. might have given B. may give
C. may have given D. might give

[设计意图]考查情态动词运用于特殊谓语形式中。

[解题思路]易误点:C 项。might have done 可表示婉转的批评, 意即“本来可以做到某事而事实上却没有做到”; 而 C 项表示“也许(可能)已经给了”。

答案:A

知识归纳与拓展

1. 情态动词的基本含义和区别

(1) can 与 may

二者均可用于表示可能性。may 通常只用于肯定句或否定句; can 可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句, 通常在否定句和疑问句中用 can 而不用 may。

例如: This can't be true.