

高考英语命题透视 ——语法与词汇

（第二版）

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前言

高考,已经成为我国当前规模最大的人才选拔性考试,每年都要牵动着千家万户的心。作为有多年高三一线教学与辅导经历的英语教师,作为华东师范大学外语学院第一个高考英语命题测试改革方向毕业的英语教育硕士,笔者在长期的教学研究过程中,深深体会到,熟悉高考英语试题特点,把握高考英语命题趋势,对广大考生获得英语高分来说,至为关键。在上海张思中外语教学法研究所工作期间,笔者编著了一本《高考英语金钥匙》,但限于篇幅,无法详细分析历年高考英语真题,所以决定再编写一套《高考英语命题透视》系列辅导丛书,分语法与词汇、阅读理解、完形填空与写作(含改错、翻译)、听力(分全国卷和上海卷)等分册,为广大考生指点迷津。2004年8月这套丛书首次推出后,深受广大考生欢迎;事实上,2005年各地高考试题都能从本套丛书的模拟题中找到类似试题。为适应各地读者的要求,本套丛书在对2005年各地高考英语的综合分析的基础上,及时推出第二版。

本套丛书修订时力争体现以下特点:

1. 内容新。

本套丛书是在2005年高考全国卷(I、II、III)、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、江苏卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷、浙江卷、安徽卷、山东卷、江西卷、广东卷、辽宁卷等全国各地所有高考英语试题的基础上编写的,内容最新,力求把握2006年高考英语命题的走向。

2. 资料全。

本套丛书将2005年全国各地高考英语试题与历年各地试题(含春季高考试题)一网打尽,具有很强的资料性。考生在复习过程中一定不能只局限于当地高考试题,因为各地的高考英语命题组每年都在互相借鉴。各省市的高考试题都是专家精心编制的,是质量上乘的高考试题。

3. 体例独特。

本套丛书第一部分是作者对高考英语命题趋势测试学的专业分析,第二部分是对历年高考真题的分类详解,提供了详细的答题思路和考点提示,第三部分是模拟测试,考生只要循序渐进,就能取得事半功倍的复习效果。

本套丛书在编写与修订过程中,得到了华东师范大学从事英语语言测试研究的有关专家教授的指导,上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室张晨等编辑也热情支持,在此一并感谢!

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第一章

最新高考英语语法、词汇命题趋势分析

一、2005 年高考英语学科命题的总特点

2005 年高考，全国使用统一试题的局面已经被彻底打破，继 2004 年天津等九省市单独命题后，安徽、山东、江西也加入了单独命题的行列。纵观 2005 年高考全国卷（I—III）（I、II 卷英语试题相同）、上海卷、北京卷、天津卷、重庆卷、江苏卷、浙江卷、福建卷、湖南卷、湖北卷、安徽卷、江西卷、山东卷、辽宁卷和广东卷等 16 套英语试题，我们可以看出高考英语学科的命题改革方向，即教育部考试中心制定的“突出语篇、强调交际、注重应用、稳定发展”。这与 2004 年高考英语的命题思路一脉相承。从 2005 年全国各地的高考英语学科试题中，我们不难总结出进行高考英语测试的如下特点：

特点之一：强调对考生英语语言的实际应用能力的考查。

同往年相比，16 份试题更加突出语言的交际性，更加强调英语知识的灵活运用。可以说，2005 年高考英语测试已成功地实现了从知识型向能力型的过渡，这也体现了今后高考英语命题的走向。

特点之二：试题内容更加丰富多彩，贴近生活，贴近时代。

从听力、语法、词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、改错或翻译，到书面表达，无论哪一部分的试题内容都与学生的日常生活息息相关，有很强的时代感。

特点之三：适当调整了试题各部分的难度。

语法与词汇部分的难度与往年相比，明显下降。这对当前的中学英语改革有良好的反拨作用（backwash），引导学生不再死记硬背语法知识，而将精力花在语言应用能力的培养上。与此同时，为了平衡整份试题的难度，完形填空与阅读理解的难度得到适当提高，阅读材料中继续出现一些不加注释、但不太影响对考试内容理解的生词，这使阅读内容更接近实际读物，使阅读活动更贴近生活实际，也更好地反映了新课程改革的基本精神。

特点之四：大胆改革，勇于创新。

2003 年，上海卷为了有利于更全面地测出考生的听力水平，增加了 8 题单词、词组填空的主

观题型，打破了听力测试标准化题型一统天下的局面。2005 年高考，重庆、广东等地的听力测试也开始使用类似的主观题型；北京卷在摒弃了颇有争议的短文改错题型、考两篇写作（情景作文与开放式作文）、把对考生写作能力的考查上升到了新的高度后，2005 年又加大了对词汇量的考查力度；2005 年湖南卷率先使用教育部考试中心公布的填空题新题型；上海卷、浙江卷也增加了六选五的阅读新题型；口语教学在英语新课程标准中占有非常重要的位置，广东省 2005 年高考试题（二）继续采取“人机对话”的形式，对考生进行英语口语，并将口试成绩计入高考总分。

应该承认，我国现行的 NMET 试题是经过几十年的积极探索、改进并逐步完善起来的比较成熟的、全国性的、人才选拔性质的大规模语言测试，在英语新课程标准的全面推行过程中，必然要试图对全国中小学英语教学产生积极的反拨作用，正是从这种意义上说，英语新课程标准中的八年级要求（高三应达到的要求）肯定会与 2006 年乃至以后的高考英语命题息息相关。因此，考生应熟悉国家英语新课程标准中的听、说、读、写、译的具体要求及现行高考英语中各大题型的命题特点，有针对性地各个击破，强化英语语言的实际应用能力。

二、高考英语语法与词汇的命题趋势与复习指导

2005 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，NMET2005 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，所以实质上是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、词汇部分在上海卷、浙江卷中只有 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。

NMET2005 全国卷考查的词汇量与英语新课程标准的八年级语言知识目标相比，差距不小。英语新课程标准的八年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 NMET2005 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 2005 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，如北京卷每年都在增加 60—80 个词汇，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 2005 年也与全国卷接轨，将单设的词汇辨析题纳入语法部分，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都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，建议不必拿着考试词汇表死记硬背，通过大量阅读来扩大词汇量是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。

第二章

高考英语语法、词汇真题分析与模拟

第一节 冠词

一、高考英语冠词真题分析

冠词是高考英语的一个重要测试点，下面是近几年全国卷、上海卷及北京卷的冠词考题分析：

1. It is often said that ____ teachers have ____ very easy life. (NMET2005 北京)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“据说教师们过着一种轻松的生活。”本题测试冠词的用法。前面的 teachers 是泛指，后面的 life 是抽象名词具体化。

2. Mrs. Taylor has ____ 8-year-old daughter who has ____ gift for painting—she has won two national prizes. (NMET2005 浙江)

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

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“Taylor 夫人有一个八岁的、有着一种绘画天赋的女儿，她获得了两次国家奖。”本题测试冠词的用法，前面的空格后的 8 (eight) 发音是元音开头，用 an；后面的 gift 理解为抽象名词具体化，“一种天赋”。

3. On May 5, 2005, at ____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with ____ score of 4:1. (NMET2005 江苏)

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

试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“在 2005 年 5 月 5 日的世乒赛冠军赛上，孔令辉和王皓在男子双打中赢得金牌。”本题测试冠词的用法，世界杯前面肯定要用定冠词，比分 score 可以理解为抽象名词具体化，“一个什么样的比分”。

4. If you go by ____ train, you can have quite a comfortably journey, but make sure you get ____ fast one. (NMET2005 河北、云南、陕西、贵州、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古、新疆等省区)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“如果你乘坐火车的话，你可能会有一次舒适的旅行，但一定要乘坐一列快车。”本题测试冠词的用法，by train 是表示交通方式的固定搭配，后面的快车指的是具体的一列。

5. This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16. (NMET2005 辽宁)

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

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意“这本书谈到了 John Smith 的生活经历，他在 16 岁时就辍学为一家报纸工作了。”本题测试冠词的用法，前面的生活经历是特指 John Smith 的，后面学校是泛指。

6. I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one. (NMET2005 山东)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“我认识一个叫 John Lennon 的人，但不是那位名人。”本题测试冠词的特殊用法，即可以用在姓名前。

7. After dinner I gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport. (NMET2005 安徽)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“饭后我送 Richardson 先生去机场。”本题测试冠词的用法，“搭便车” give a ride，这里的首都机场是特指，要用定冠词。

8. I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city. I only remember it was _____ Monday. (NMET2005 湖南)

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

试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“我不记得 Robinson 夫妇离开这座城市的确切时间，我只记得那是一个星期一。”本题测试冠词的用法，根据上下文，前面的城市是特指，后面指某一个星期一。

9. If you grow up in _____ large family, you are more likely to develop _____ ability to get on well with _____ others. (NMET2005 江西)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“如果你成长在一个大家庭，你更可能获得与他人相处的能力。”本题测试多个冠词的用法，要根据意思选择。

10. _____ 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

试题分析：答案为 A。本句句意为“一份最新报告表明到 2090 年，在美国说西班牙语的人将比说英语的人多得多。”后面的年份是特指，用定冠词。

11. 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)

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。

12. —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you. (NMET2004)

—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。

13. ____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is ____ major concern of the country. (BEIJING2004)

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。

14. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____. (NMET2004 四川、吉林)

A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices

试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“如果你买十个以上, 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。

15. 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, 他在一家报社找了份记者的工作。”本题测试冠词的用法。

16. 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 形状的房屋里, 那是 17 世纪的农舍。”

17. 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。

18. 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“这是一个奇异的世界, 一个任何事情都可能发生的世界。”
本题测试冠词。

19. 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。

20. 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一句话都不说, Jim 最先打破沉默。”
本题测试冠词的用法。

21. As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid _____. (SH2004 春考)

A. by the hour B. by hour C. by an hour D. by hours

试题分析: 答案为 A。the 与表示计算单位的名词 hour 连用, 有“每一小时”的意思。这句话的中文意思是: “做零工的家政人员通常是以小时计酬的。”

22. On _____ news today, there were _____ reports of heavy snow in that area. (BEIJING2004 春考)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“今天的新闻报道说那个地区下了场大雪。”这里 news 是特指，故前用定冠词，reports 是泛指，前不用冠词。

23. 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

试题分析：答案为 B。本句句意为“该标记表示：在火灾发生的时候，打碎玻璃，按下那个红色的按钮”。由此可见，火灾是泛指，且是不可数名词，不用冠词；红色的按钮是在玻璃里的，肯定是特指，用定冠词 the。

24. I earn 10 dollars ____ hour as ____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays. (SH2003)

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

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“作为一名星期六的超市收银员，我一小时能挣 10 美元”。这里不定冠词“a”表示“一名”，而 hour 中 h 不发音，是以元音音素开始的单词，所以它前面应用不定冠词 an。

25. He did it ____ it took me. (BEIJING2003)

A. one-third a time B. one-third time C. the one-third time D. one-third the time

试题分析：答案为 D。本句句意为“他做这事只花了我做这事的三分之一的的时间。”时间是特指，应用定冠词，倍数前置。

26. Jumping out of ____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite ____ exciting experience. (NMET2002)

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

试题分析：答案为 C。本句句意为“从一万英尺高空的飞机上跳下来是一次令人激动的经历”。飞机是泛指，且是可数名词，用不定冠词 an。experience 作“经历”讲，是可数名词；作“经验”讲，是不可数名词。

27. An accident happened at ____ crossroads a few meters away from ____ bank. (SH2003 春考)

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

试题分析：答案为 A。“事故发生在离一家银行几米远的一个交通路口”。特别需要注意的是，crossroads 是单数名词，不是复数。

28. There's ____ dictionary on ____ desk by your side. (BEIJING2003 春考)

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

试题分析：答案为 A。“你身边的桌子上有一本词典”。“身边的桌子”当然是特指，用定冠词 the；“词典”有很多，这里指桌子上的那一本，用不定冠词 a。

29. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain ____ good knowledge of basic word formation. (SH2002)

A. / B. the C. a D. one

试题分析：答案为 C。knowledge 是不可数名词，但是它前面有形容词修饰表示某一方面具体的知识时，可以用不定冠词修饰。本题是近几年高考冠词测试的热点，测试的重点是抽象名词具体化。1996 年全国卷就有过一道类似的考题：Many people agree that ____ knowledge of English is a must in ____ international trade today. (key: a ; /) 常见例子的有：What a surprise!

30. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have ____ third one because ____ second one is rather too small. (SH2002 春考)

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

试题分析：答案为 C。“蛋糕好吃，他还想吃一个，因为第二个太小”。这里 third 不是强调第三个，而是再来一个，所以它前面用 a，如 try a second time。

31. I don't like talking on ____ telephone; I prefer writing ____ letters. (BEIJING2002 春考)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。“通过电话”的英文习惯表达是 on the telephone；而“写信”的信是泛指，所以 letter 前不加冠词。

32. The warmth of ____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of ____ wool used. (NMET2001)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。“毛衣的温暖程度当然是由所采用的毛线种类决定的”。Sweater 是可数名词，这里是特指，用定冠词 the；wool 是不可数名词，是泛指，不用冠词。

33. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in ____ leg. (SH2001)

A. a B. one C. the D. his

试题分析：答案为 C。在一些动词结构中，表示身体部位的名词前要用定冠词，常见的结构为“动词+宾语+介词+the+表示身体部位的名词”。类似的有：hit sb. in the face; hit sb. on the head; catch sb. by the arm.

34. Mr. Smith, there's a man at ____ front door who says he has ____ news for you of great importance. (BEIJING2001 春考)

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

试题分析：答案为 A。这是一句对话，翻译成中文是“史密斯先生，在前门有一个人找你，他说有很重要的消息对你说。”这里的“前门”对话双方都知道，是特指，用定冠词 the；而 news 是不可数名词，不用冠词。

35. His daughter is always shy in ____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____. (SH2001 春考)

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

试题分析：答案为 B。in public 是一个词组，意为“在公共场合”；the public 是“公众”的意思。

二、高考英语冠词的测试热点提示

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。

不定冠词 a/an 的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。

定冠词 the 的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)。

零冠词 (即不用冠词) 的主要测试点: 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。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。

三、高考英语冠词全真模拟题

- Karl Marx is ___ European and Gorge Bush is ___ American.
A. an, an B. a; an C. an; / D. a; the
- ___ Europe and ___ America are separated by ___ Atlantic Ocean.
A. /; /; the B. the; the; / C. /; /; / D. the; the; the
- ___ is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years.
A. World food supply B. A world's food supply
C. The world food's supply D. The world food supply
- Excuse me, I think there is a mistake in our bill. We didn't have dinner here last night.
—I'm sorry, sir. Here's ___ bill from ___ hotel restaurant. It's got your signature on it.
A. the; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; a
- I'd like to see ___ Mr. Smith please.
—Do you mean ___ Mr. Smith who works in the manager's office?
A. /; / B. /; a C. the; the D. /; the
- ___ as she is, she can play the football and ___ violin fairly well.
A. A child; the B. A child; / C. Child; the D. Child; /
- During his first two months ___, the President was praised for his ability to handle international affairs.
A. in the office B. in office C. in an office D. in offices
- I spoke to ___ younger Mr. Green, not Green ___ manager.
A. the; the B. /; / C. a; a D. the; /
- Kunming is ___ city where the weather is neither too hot in ___ summer nor too cold in ___ winter.
A. a; the; the B. the; /; / C. a; /; / D. /; /; /
- My math teacher is ill. She is still in ___ hospital. I'm going to ___ hospital to see her.
A. the; the B. /; a C. /; the D. the; /
- ___, when my father was already ___, he started to learn Chinese painting.
A. In the 1990; sixties B. In the 1990's; in his sixties
C. In 1990; in sixties D. In 1990s; in his sixties
- If you know what ___ trouble is, why don't you give her ___ hand?
A. /; a B. the; the C. the; a D. /; a
- The elderly lady was permitted by the authorities to go to ___ prison once a month to see her son who had been thrown into ___ prison for crime.

- A. the; the B. a; a C. the; / D. /; the
14. In ____ way his health is much improved, but he is still not really well.
A. / B. the C. a D. all the
15. —Linda looks especially pretty tonight.
—Yes, she always looks her best in ____ of that color.
A. dress B. a dress C. that dress D. the dress
16. That is not our house. It belongs to ____.
A. the Greens' B. the Greens C. the Green's D. Greens
17. ____ Yellow River is ____ second longest river in our country.
A. /; the B. the; a C. /; the D. the, the
18. What ____ bad weather we are having these days!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
19. Most of us like to drink beer, but those who drink ____ most are ____ least healthy.
A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
20. ____ English language is the easiest to learn, and you should master ____ English.
A. /; / B. The; / C. The; the D. /; an
21. Jack, there is ____ Mr. Smith who is waiting for you at ____ gate.
A. /; the B. a; the C. /; / D. a; /
22. What ____ surprise! I have never seen such ____ bird.
A. /; a B. /; a C. a; a D. /; /
23. ____ twenty-fifth of December is ____ Christmas Day.
A. The; a B. The; the C. A; the D. The; /
24. As a rule, the workers are paid by ____.
A. an hour B. hours C. a hour D. the hour
25. ____ doctors and ____ nurses should care for their patients.
A. The; the B. The; / C. /; / D. /; the
26. I like to live in ____ room, ____ window of which opens to ____ south.
A. a; the; a B. a; the; the C. the; the; the D. a; a; the
27. I wonder what it feels like to be one of ____ really rich. The Browns already have two Rolls-Royce (劳斯莱斯) and now they are buying ____ third.
A. the; a B. the; the C. /; a D. /; the
28. ____ singer and ____ dancer is going to pay a visit to Shanghai.
A. A; a B. The; / C. The; the D. /; /
29. He patted the girl on ____ shoulder and asked if she would go to school on ____ foot.
A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. a; a
30. Biology is ____ of life.
A. a science B. the science C. science D. one science
31. Service is the key to ____ success of ____ hotel.
A. the; a B. a; the C. /; a D. a; a
32. Beyond ____ stars, Yang Liwei saw nothing but ____ space.
A. the; / B. /; / C. /; the D. the; the
33. ____ of today is quite different from ____ in the past.

- A. Shanghai; that B. A Shanghai; that
C. The Shanghai; what D. The Shanghai, that
34. Few customers took any interest in ____ sort of ____ sweater they were trying to advertise.
A. a; the B. a; / C. a; a D. the; /
35. General Manager is now at ____ work in his office on _____ eighteenth floor.
A. ./; / B. ./; an C. ./; the D. the; an
36. Careless use of words has always been ____ source of ____ likely breakdown in communication.
A. a; / B. the; / C. a; a D. ./; the
37. ____ Shanghai Museum is located____ this address.
A. The; in B. The; at C. ./; in D. ./; at
38. This job requires ____ immense patience and a great deal of ____ experience.
A. ./; / B. the; an C. the; the D. an; an
39. He devoted all his life to ____ search for ____ rare species of butterfly in nature.
A. ./; / B. the; / C. a; the D. ./; the
40. —Louder, please. I can't hear you at all.
—Oh, it's ____ noise of ____ traffic outside. Would you sit in the front?
A. ./; / B. the; / C. the; the D. ./; the
41. The company advertised for a secretary with ____ good command of English and ____ experience in handling office work.
A. a; / B. the; an C. a; an D. ./; an
42. Jack's wife was in ____ difficult situation when he was in ____ prison.
A. a; / B. ./; / C. the; the D. ./; a
43. A bird in ____ hand is worth two in ____ bush.
A. the; / B. ./; the C. the; the D. ./; /
44. I don't know when ____ man discovered ____ gold, ____ very precious metal.
A. ./; ./; a B. the; ./; a C. the; ./; / D. ./; the; a
45. A grand parade was held in Beijing to celebrate ____ National Day. We ____ Chinese really take pride in our great motherland.
A. the; the B. ./; the C. the; / D. ./; /
46. Be ____ honest boy today and ____ useful man tomorrow.
A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a
47. It is ____ long time since I had ____ pleasure of seeing you.
A. ./; / B. a; a C. a; / D. a; the
48. In ____ case of ____ fire, pull ____ alarm.
A. the; a; the B. ./; ./; the C. a; the; an D. ./; the; an
49. He is neither a doctor, ____ a teacher. He is ____ honorable model worker.
A. nor; an B. not, a C. or; an D. nor ;a
50. ____ called just now, but she didn't mention her full name.
A. Mrs. Robertson B. The Mrs. Robertson
C. A Mrs. Robertson D. That Mrs. Robertson
51. Do you think it possible for us to create ____ new Beijing five years from now, which is quite different from ____ Beijing of today?

- A. a; the B. the; a C. ./; / D. a; /
52. In choosing _____ career, you should first consider _____ type of work that will suit your interest.
A. the; a B. a; the C. ./; a D. ./; the
53. Having _____ fair attitude towards people with different ideas is _____ indication that one has been well educated.
A. a; the B. the; the C. a; an D. a; /
54. —What will motoring be like in the future?
—Most probably it will be _____ electric car, powered by _____ battery.
A. the; a B. an; / C. the; the D. ./; a
55. When you do reading for a long time, you'd better raise your eyes once in _____ while and look into _____ distance.
A. a; a B. a; the C. a; / D. the; the
56. Shanghai is _____ most fascinating city, where you can see _____ famous Jinmao Tower.
A. the; the B. a; the C. the; a D. ./; the
57. —Do you like school life?
—It's hard to say. If there were no _____ examinations, I should have _____ much happier time at school.
A. an; a B. ./; a C. a; the D. ./; /
58. The old blind woman reached _____ space between two carriages for _____ door.
A. ./; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
59. As is well known to us, _____ tiger is in _____ danger of dying out.
A. a; a B. a; / C. the; / D. the; the
60. Apples are usually sold by _____ weight, and eggs are sometimes sold by _____ dozen.
A. the; the B. ./; a C. ./; the D. the; a
61. As _____ unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find _____ work.
A. the; / B. ./; / C. the; a D. an; the
62. Karl Marx first developed _____ political theory known as _____ communism.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; / D. a; /
63. Young as he is, David has gained _____ rich experience in _____ society.
A. the; the B. a; / C. ./; / D. ./; the
64. —Excuse me, are you going to buy _____ book?
—Well, I need it for _____ class but it's too expensive.
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; / D. ./; the
65. Teaching _____ child to cook will improve many of the skills that he or she will need later in _____ life.
A. ./; the B. a; the C. the; a D. a; /
66. It is said that dictionaries on _____ popular science are in _____ short supply.
A. ./; / B. the; a C. ./; the D. the; the
67. Thank you for sending us _____ fresh vegetables of many kinds. You have done us _____ great service.
A. ./; a B. the; a C. ./; / D. the; /
68. Judging from _____ look on his face, he must have _____ news of great importance to tell us.
A. the; a B. ./; / C. the; / D. the; the
69. —Have you seen _____ Audi car I parked here?
—Is it _____ black one? A young man has driven a black car away.

- A. an; a B. the; the C. an; the D. the; a
70. Jack has ___ good knowledge of history especially ___ history of the Ming Period.
- A. /; the B. a; the C. /; / D. /; a

第二节 数 词

一、高考英语数词真题分析

- At a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain. (NMET2005 上海)
A. three times the size as B. the size three times of
C. three times as the size of D. three times the size of
试题分析: 答案为 D。本句句意为“大致的估计一下, 尼日利亚有英国的三倍大。” 本题测试英语中倍数的表达法, 在表示三以上的倍数时, 数字应该放在 times 前面, 后接 the+名词(如 size 等)+of, 本题也可以表示为 At a rough estimate, Nigeria is three times as big as Great Britain.
- John is the tallest boy in the class, _____ according to himself. (NMET2005 安徽)
A. five foot eight as tall as B. as tall as five foot eight
C. as five foot eight tall as D. as tall foot eight as
试题分析: 答案为 B。本句句意为“John 是班上最高的男孩, 他自己说他高达五英尺。” 本题也是测试数字表达法, as tall as+数目, 表示“高达多少”。
- What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is _____ it is long. (NEMT2005 湖北)
A. half not as wide as B. wide not as half as
C. not half as wide as D. as wide as not half
试题分析: 答案为 C。本句句意为“多奇怪的桌子! 我以前从未见过, 长没有宽的一半。” 本题测试倍数表达法, 在英语中, 一般是倍数+as+形容词+as。
- 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“我们花了很长时间才到达这里, 旅途长达三小时。” 注意复合形容词 three-hour。
- There's _____ cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the corner store and get ____? (BEIJING2004)
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, 你去拐角的店里买些来好吗?” 本题测试的是数词用法。
- It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe. (NMET2004 内蒙古、海南、西藏、广西)
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。
- Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week. (SH2003 春考)
A. 800-metre-long B. 800-metres-long C. 800 metre length D. 800 metres length

试题分析：答案为 A。复合形容词中多个词之间用连字符连接，不能用名词的复数形式，且只能作定语，不能作表语。例如：She is a 8-year-old girl.= She is 8 years old.

8. ____ of the land in that district ____ covered with trees and grass. (SH2001)

A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are

试题分析：答案为 C。英文中分数表达法是：分子为基数词，分母为序数词，分子大于一，分母加复数，所以“五分之二”的正确表达法是 two fifths。另外，本题还测试主谓一致，主语为 Two fifths of the land, land 是不可数名词，故谓语动词为单数。

9. _____ people in the world are sending information by E-mail every day. (SH2001 春考)

A. Several million B. Many millions C. Several millions D. Many million

试题分析：答案为 A。在英语中，hundred, thousand, million, billion 等表示确切数目时不能加 s，如 two million books, several billion miles, etc. 但在表示不确切数目时，要用复数形式，如 hundreds of students, etc.

二、高考英语数词的测试热点提示

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，如上文的 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。

三、高考英语数词全真模拟题

1. —When will you go to see your sister again?

—On Friday, ____.

A. second October B. the fifth of October
C. five October D. the five of October

2. Jack has been in Shanghai for ____.

A. two and a half years B. two and half a year
C. two and half years D. two and a half year

3. You should write a ____ composition every other week.

A. three-thousand-word B. three-thousands-word
C. three-thousand-words D. three-thousands-words

4. There are ____ students who are waiting for the bus.

A. two dozen of B. two dozens of C. two dozen D. two dozens

5. The teacher had told him _____.
A. a hundred time B. hundred times C. hundred of times D. hundreds of times
6. ____ miles deep in forests stand the ruins of an ancient civilization.
A. Many of hundreds of B. Many hundred of
C. Many hundreds D. Many hundreds of
7. The country's population growth rate is expected to be cut ____ in a decade.
A. in half B. into halves C. by half D. by halves
8. Linda is one of ____ women here who have got established in business.
A. a few B. few C. several D. the few
9. Bob kicked the ball ____ hard, and it broke the window.
A. a very little B. a little too C. quite a little D. too little a
10. The most we can expect _____.
A. are a 4% pay increase B. is a 4% pay increase
C. are a 4 % pay D. is an increased pay of 4%
11. The Chinese language is one of ____ languages whose pronunciation one can't figure out according to their word forms.
A. a few B. few C. the few D. a few of
12. The technical college education is playing an important part today and its role will be ____ important in the future.
A. no less B. no more C. none the less D. not more
13. I find my students' interest are too narrow, and ____ of them ever venture outside their subjects.
A. the few B. very few C. only few D. a few
14. As a teacher, he knows that he teaches ____ just art or a language.
A. more than B. no more than C. less than D. no less than
15. China's population is about ____ of the world's population.
A. the quarter B. one-four C. a quarter D. one-fourths
16. By 2008, the production in the city is expected to ____ of 2004.
A. be as twice as B. double time C. be twice that D. double that
17. ____ mistakes Mike had made in the exam were all corrected very carefully.
A. Few of B. Few C. The few D. A few
18. Shortly after the accident, two ____ police were sent to the spot to keep order.
A. dozen of B. dozens C. dozen D. dozens of
19. —Are the new rules working?
—No, ____ books are stolen.
A. Few B. Some C. More D. None
20. Let's not waste ____ time we have left.
A. the little B. little C. a little D. a little more
21. The hole the soldiers have dug is _____.
A. six-foot-deep B. six-foot deep C. six-feet deep D. six feet deep
22. ____ was carried out last December in five cities and seven countries across the U.S.A..
A. The six-day-long survey B. The six-days-long survey
C. The six day long survey D. The six days long survey