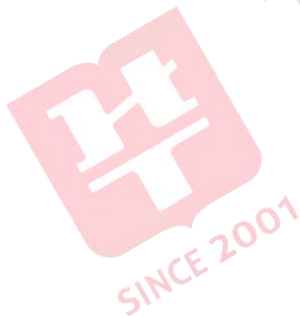


2019 年云南教师招聘考试 英语学科高频考点



【高频考点 1】名词作定语.....	3
【高频考点 2】冠词的用法.....	3
【高频考点 3】倍数和分数的表示方法.....	4
【高频考点 4】no one, nobody 与 none 的用法区别.....	5
【高频考点 5】the more ...the more...句型.....	5
【高频考点 6】情态动词.....	6
【高频考点 7】比较一般过去时与现在完成时.....	7
【高频考点 8】主动形式表示被动.....	8
【高频考点 9】非谓语动词.....	8
【高频考点 10】反意疑问句.....	9
【高频考点 11】感叹句.....	11
【高频考点 12】主谓一致.....	12
【高频考点 13】倒装句.....	13
【高频考点 14】强调句.....	17
【高频考点 15】省略句.....	17
【高频考点 16】虚拟语气.....	18
【高频考点 17】名词性从句.....	19
【高频考点 18】定语从句.....	19
【高频考点 19】状语从句.....	21
【高频考点 20】完形填空.....	24
【高频考点 21】阅读理解常考题型.....	26
【高频考点 22】选词填空.....	27



【高频考点 1】名词作定语

1. 名词作定语一般用单数

plane ticket, computer games, a shoe factory

2. 特殊用法

(1) 有些原以 s 结尾的复数性名词, 作定语时, s 保留

goods trains, customs officer, clothes line, savings bank

(2) man, woman, gentleman 等作定语时, 其单复数以所修饰的名词的单复数而定。

例如:

a man worker, some women writers, gentlemen officials,

(3) 数词+名词, 这个名词用单数

a ten-year-old boy two-hour walk

two-dozen eggs two-hundred trees

【真题直击】

1. All the _____ in the hospital got a rise last month.

A. women doctors

B. woman doctors

C. women doctor

D. woman doctor

【答案】A。

【高频考点 2】冠词的用法

一、不定冠词的用法

不定冠词 a (an) 与数词 one 同源, 是“一个”的意思。a 用于辅音音素前, 一般读作 [ə], 而 an 则用于元音音素前, 一般读做 [æn]。

1. 表示“一个”, 意为 one; 指某人或某物, 意为 a certain。

There is a Mr. Ling is waiting for you. 有位姓凌的先生在等你。

2. 代表一类人或物。例如:

A knife is a tool for cutting with. 刀是切割的工具。

Mr. Smith is an engineer. 史密斯先生是工程师。

3. 组成词组或成语, 如 a little/ a few/ a lot/ a type of/ a pile/ a great many/ many a/ as a rule/ in a hurry/ in a minute/ in a word/ in a short while/ after a while/ have a cold/ have a try/ keep an eye on/ all of a sudden 等。

二、定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源, 有“那(这)个”的意思, 但意义较弱, 可以和一个名词连用, 来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

1. 与单数名词连用表示一类事物, 如 the dollar 美元; the fox 狐狸; 或与形容词或分词连用, 表示一类人: the rich 富人; the living 生者。

2. 与复数名词连用, 指整个群体。例如:

They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)

They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)

3. 表示所有, 相当于物主代词, 用在表示身体部位的名词前。例如:

She caught me by the arm.

她抓住了我的手臂。

4. 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级、等专有名词前。例如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国

5. 用在姓氏的复数名词之前，表示一家人。例如：

the Greens 格林一家人（或格林夫妇）

6. 用在惯用语中。例如：

in the day, in the morning (afternoon, evening), the day after tomorrow

the day before yesterday, the next morning,

in the sky (water, field, country)

in the dark, in the rain, in the distance,

in the middle (of), in the end, on the whole, by the way, go to the theatre

三、零冠词的用法

零冠词，即不用定冠词的情况，其用途比较广泛，不仅用于物质名词、抽象名词和专有名词前，而且经常用在集体名词和名词化的各种词类之前，变化也比较多。总结规则如下：

1. 抽象名词表示一般概念时，专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词和表示人名、地名等名词前，通常不加冠词。例如：

Failure is the mother of success.

Wash your hands with water.

2. 表示职务、头衔的名词作表语、同位语、补足语等时，其前不用冠词。例如：

The guards took the American to General Lee.

表示季节、月份、星期、节日、一日三餐的名词前，通常不用冠词。例如：

We're going to watch a match on Sunday.

4. 表示体育运动项目、学科、运输或通讯方式等的名词前，不用冠词。例如：

We went right round the west coast by sea instead of driving across the continent.

复数名词表泛指时，不加冠词。例如：

Computers are widely used in our daily life.

【真题直击】

1. If you sit near _____ front of the bus, you'll have _____ better view of the rapidly changing city.

A. /; the

B. /; a

C. the; a

D. the; the

【答案】C。

【高频考点 3】倍数和分数的表示方法

1. 倍数表示法

(1) 主语+谓语+倍数（或分数）+ as + adj. + as。例如

I have three times money as much as yours.

(2) 主语+谓语+倍数（分数）+ the size (amount, length...) of...。例如：

The earth is 49 times the size of the moon.

(3) 主语+谓语+倍数（分数）+ 形容词（副词）比较级+ than...。例如：

The grain output is 8 percent higher this year than that of last year.

今年比去年粮食产量增加 8%。

(4) 还可以用 by+倍数，表示增加多少倍。例如：

The production of grain has been increased by four times this year.

今年粮食产量增加了 4 倍。

2. 分数表示法的构成：基数词代表分子，序数词代表分母。分子大于 1 时，分子的序数词用单数，分母序数词用复数。例如：

- 1/3 one-third;
- 3/37 three thirty-sevenths;
- 1.75 one and three fourths

【真题直击】

1. At a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain.
- A. twice big as B. as twice big as
C. three times the size as D. three times the size of

【答案】 D。

【高频考点 4】 no one, nobody 与 none 的用法区别

1. 从所指代的名词来看

no one=nobody, 两者均只能指人不指物, 且其后不可接表示范围的 of 短语; 而 none 既可指人也可指物, 且其后通常要接表示范围的 of 短语。如:

Almost no one [nobody] believed her. 几乎没有人相信她的话。

None of the keys would open the door. 这些钥匙哪一把也开不开这个门。

2. 从单复数意义来看

no one=nobody 均表示单数意义, 用作主语时, 谓语动词也用单数; 而 none 用作主语时, 若指不可数名词, 谓语只能用单数, 若指可数名词, 则谓语可用单数(较正式)也可用复数(用于非正式文体)。如:

None of this money is mine.

这钱都不是我的。

None of my friends is [are] interested.

我的朋友没有一个感兴趣。

注: 正因为 none 否定的是一种数量, 所以在回答 how many 或 how much 的提问时, 通常用 none, 而在回答 who 的提问时, 通常用 no one 或 nobody。

【真题直击】

1. She doesn't know anyone here. She has got _____ to talk to.
- A. anyone B. someone
C. none D. no one

【答案】 1.D。

【高频考点 5】 the more ...the more...句型

1. "the more..., the more..." 句型常表示"越.....就越.....", 是一个复合句, 其中前面的句子是状语从句, 后面的句子是主句。the 用在形容词或副词的比较级前, more 代表形容词或副词的比较级。例如:

- ① The more he gets, the more he wants.

他越来越贪。

- ② The more she learns, the more she wants to learn.

她越学越想学。

2. "the more..., the more..." 句型, 主从句的时态常用一般现在时或一般过去时。例如:

- ① The higher the ground is, the thinner air becomes.

离地面越高, 空气就越稀薄。

- ② The harder he worked, the more he got.

他工作越努力, 得到的就越多。

3. 若主句的谓语动词用一般将来时, 从句的谓语动词要用一般现在时表示将来。例如:

①The harder you work, the greater progress you will make.

你越用功,进步就越大。

②The longer the war lasts, the more the people there will suffer.

战争持续得越久,那里的人们受难就越多。

【真题直击】

1.The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of a fully-loaded truck, _____ to the truck.

A. the greater stress is

B. greater is the stress

C. the stress is greater

D. the greater the stress

【答案】A

【高频考点 6】情态动词

1.情态动词基本用法

情态动词包括: can/could; may/might; must; shall; should; will/would; need; dare; ought to

①can/could: 能力; 请求和允许; 表示推测, “可能”;

It can be his wallet. 那有可能是他的钱包。

He can't be at home now. 他现在不可能在家。

②may/might: 请求、允许、许可; 推测;

③must: 表示“偏要, 硬要”做某事; 表示推测, “一定”; 表示“必须, 应该”;

④shall:用于第二、三人称的陈述句, 表示说话人给对方的命令、警告、允诺或威胁; 此外, 当颁布法律、规定时也用 shall; 用于第一、三人称的疑问句中, 表示征求对方的意见;

⑤should: 表示劝告和建议, 作“应该”讲;

a.Why should you be so late today?

b.When I went out, whom should I meet but my old friend Jack!

表示惊讶、意外等情绪, 意为“竟然”;

If you should fail to come, ask Mr. Smith to work in your place.

⑥will/ would: will 表示事物的某种性质和倾向, will/would 表示习惯;

She will listen to music alone in her room for hours.

He would get up early when he lived in the country.

⑦need:表示“需要; 必要”;

⑧dare: How dare he do things like that to me? /How dares he to do things like that to me?

⑨ought to:表示义务, 意为“应当”。

2. 含 may,must,need 的问答

—May I take the book out?

—Yes, you may (can).

—No, you mustn't (can't).

—Must I call him now?

—Yes, you must.

—No, you needn't (don't have to).

—Need I wash my own shoes?

—Yes, you must.

—No, you needn't (don't have to).

【真题直击】

1. Sorry, I'm late. I _____ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again .

- A. might B. should
C. can D. will
2. The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned.
A. can't have been B. shouldn't have been
C. mustn't have been D. wouldn't have been

【答案】1.A。 2.A。

【高频考点7】比较一般过去时与现在完成时

(1) 一般过去时表示过去某时发生的动作或单纯叙述过去的事情，强调动作；现在完成时为过去发生的，强调过去的事情对现在的影响，强调的是影响。例如：

I saw this film yesterday. (强调看的动作发生过了)

I have seen this film. (强调对现在的影响，电影的内容已经知道了)

Why did you get up so early? (强调起床的动作已发生过了)

Who hasn't handed in his paper? (强调有卷子未交，疑为不公平竞争)

(2) 一般过去时常与具体的时间状语连用，而现在完成时通常与模糊的时间状语连用，或无时间状语。

① 一般过去时的时间状语：yesterday, last week, ...ago, in 1980, in October, just now 等，皆为具体的时间状语。

② 现在完成时的时间状语：for, since, so far, ever, never, just, yet, till/until, up to now, in past years, always 等，皆不确定的时间状语。

③ 句子中如有过去时的时间副词(如 yesterday, last, week, in 1960)时，不能使用现在完成时，要用过去时。

(错) Tom has written a letter to his parents last night.

(对) Tom wrote a letter to his parents last night.

(3) 动作是否具有可延续性

① 现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态，动词一般是延续性的，如 live, teach, learn, work, study, know.

② 一般过去时常用的非持续性动词有 come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married 等。例如：

He has been in the League for three years. (在团内的状态可延续)

He has been a League member for three years. (是团员的状态可持续)

③ 非延续性动词的否定形式可以与表示延续时间的状语连用，用于完成时中，即动作不发生的状态是可以持续的。

(错) I have received his letter for a month.

(对) I haven't received his letter for almost a month.

【真题直击】

1. He was unhappy when he sold his guitar. After all, he _____ it for a very long time.
A. has had B. had had
C. has D. had
2. I didn't think I'd like the movie, but actually it _____ pretty good.
A. has been B. was
C. had been D. would
3. The famous musician, as well as his students, _____ to perform at the opening ceremony of the 2012 Taipei Flower Expo.

- A. were invited B. was invited
C. have been invited D. has been invited

【答案】1.A。 2.B。 3.B。

【高频考点 8】主动形式表示被动

1. wash, clean, cook, iron, look, cut, sell, read, wear, feel, draw, write, sell 等。例如：

The book sells well.

这本书销路好。

This knife cuts easily.

这刀子很好用。

2. blame, let (出租), remain, keep, rent, build 等。例如：

I was to blame for the accident.

事故发生了，我该受指责。

Much work remains.

还有许多活要干。

3. 在 need, require, want, worth (形容词), deserve 后的动名词必须用主动形式。例如：

The door needs repairing.= The door needs to be repaired.

门该修了。

This book is worth reading.

这本书值得一读。

【真题直击】

1. This listening material, together with its CD-ROMs, _____ well.
A. sells B. sell
C. is sold D. are sold

【答案】1.A。

【高频考点 9】非谓语动词

一、非谓语动词的概念

动词的基本用法是作谓语。当句中已经有了谓语动词了，要选或要填的动词就只能用非谓语形式了。

非谓语形式有三种：

1、动词不定式：to do

2、动词的 ing : doing

3、动词的过去分词：done

二、三种形式的含义（基本用法）

不定式：表示目的和将来；

动词的 ing：表示主动和进行；

过去分词：表示被动和完成。

三、非谓语动词的时态和语态

		一般式	完成式	进行式
不定式	主动	to do	to have done	to be doing
	被动	to be done	to have been done	
ing 形式	主动	doing	having done	
	被动	being done	having been done	
过去分词	被动	done		

【真题直击】

1. In April, thousands of holidaymakers remained _____ abroad due to the volcanic ash cloud.
 A. sticking B. stuck
 C. to be stuck D. to have stuck
2. _____ the city center, we saw a stone statue of about 10 meters in height.
 A. Approaching B. Approached
 C. To approach D. To be approached
3. Dina, _____ for months to find a job as a waitress, finally took a position at a local advertising agency.
 A. struggling B. struggled
 C. having struggled D. to struggle

【答案】 1.B。 2.A。 3.C。

【高频考点 10】反意疑问句

①考查陈述句的反意疑问句

a. 陈述部分的主语是指人的不定代词 everyone, everybody, someone, nobody, no one, none, anyone, somebody 等时, 反意疑问句中的主语通常用 they (有时也用 he)。例如:

Everyone here knows him well, doesn't he?

Nobody could make him interested in politics, could they?

b. 陈述部分的主语是指物的不定代词 (everything, nothing, something, anything 等)、名词性从句、动词不定式短语或动名词时, 反意疑问句的主语用 it。例如:

What you want to do is to finish your work before she comes, isn't it?

Nothing serious happened, did it?

c. 陈述部分的主语是代词 these, those 或名词复数时, 反意疑问句中的主语必须是 they; 当主语是指示代词 this, that 或单数名词时, 反意疑问句中的主语必须是 it。例如:

Those are not their crops, are they?

This book belongs to Li ping, doesn't it?

注意: 主语是不定代词 one 时, 反意疑问句的主语用 one/he。例如:

One should be ready to help others, shouldn't one?

d. 陈述部分带有 few, little, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, never, nowhere, nothing, no one, nobody 等表示否定或半否定意义的词时, 反意疑问句用肯定形式。注意: 该句式的回答时

的 yes / no 往往与中文意义相反, 常译为: 不/对的。例如:

—You have never been to Beijing, have you?

你没到过北京, 对吗?

—Yes, they have.

不, 他们到过。

—Little food has been left, has it?

没有了食物了, 对吗?

—No, it hasn't.

对的, 没有啦。

e. 陈述句部分带有前缀 un-, im-, in-, dis- 的否定形容词或有否定意义的动词 fail, deny, miss, escape 等时, 此陈述句当作肯定句看待, 其后的反意疑问句仍用否定形式。例如:

The students failed to pass the examination, didn't they?

It's illegal to drive a car without a license, isn't it?

f. 陈述句部分的主谓语是 I / We think (suppose, consider, believe, guess, expect, imagine 等) 或者 I'm sure (We are sure, I'm afraid, I feel sure 等) that + 宾语从句时, 反意疑问句的主、谓语应与宾语从句的主、谓语相一致。例如:

I'm sure you will help me, won't you?

We think they have finished their homework, haven't they?

注意: 宾语从句如果转移了否定词, 反意疑问句部分要用肯定形式。例如:

I don't think he is a doctor, is he?

g. 陈述句部分是由 and (but, so, or 等) 连接两个并列句时, 反意疑问句的主语和谓语必须采用就近一致的原则; 当陈述部分是复合句时, 反意疑问句的主语和谓语必须与主句保持一致。例如:

She is a doctor but her husband isn't a doctor, is he?

They ran out of the room when they were in danger, didn't they?

注意: 当陈述句部分由 either ... or ..., not only ... but also ..., not ... but ..., neither ... nor ... 等连接并列主语时, 疑问部分根据其实际逻辑意义而定。例如:

Neither you nor I am a teacher, are we?

h. 陈述部分是 there be (live, lie, stand, remain, seem to 等) 结构时, 它的反意疑问句主语用 there。例如:

There is something wrong with your bike, isn't there?

There seems to be a heavy rain today, doesn't there?

② 考查含有情态动词的句子的反意疑问句

a. 陈述部分带情态动词 can, may, dare, need, must (必须), had better, would rather, would like 和 ought to 等时, 反意疑问句常用对应的情态动词。例如:

He must study hard at English, mustn't he?

You'd better go home now, hadn't you?

b. 如果 must 表示"一定, 肯定"的推测意义时, 反意疑问句必须与 must 后面的动词相呼应。例如:

You must be very tired, aren't you?

They must have gone to the lecture, haven't they?

Jack must have arrived here yesterday, didn't he?

③ 考查祈使句的反意疑问句

a. 肯定意义的祈使句的反意疑问句部份用 will you, 有时也可以用 won't you 来表达。例

如:

Go home now, will you?

Close the window, please, won't you?

b.否定意义的祈使句的反意疑问句部分只用 will you。例如:

Don't be late again, will you?

Never forget to pay your income tax, will you?

c.Let's 开头的祈使句,在意义上包含谈话的对方在内,其反意疑问句部分往往用 shall we; 而 Let us 开头的祈使句,在意义上一般不包含谈话的对方在内,反意疑问句部分用 will you。例如:

Let us have a look at your new dictionary, will you?

Let's have a look at your new dictionary, shall we?

④考查感叹句子的反意疑问句

感叹句的反意疑问句中的主语和动词应根据具体内容而定,但一律用否定式提问。例如:

What a clever girl, isn't she?

How beautiful the flowers are, aren't they?

⑤其他反意疑问句

a.陈述部分是 "I'm ..." 结构时,其后的反意疑问句用 aren't I。例如:

I am not seriously ill, aren't I?

b.陈述部分含有 have (has, had), dare, need 已经成为实义(行为)动词时,反意疑问句用相应的助动词提问。例如:

She doesn't dare to go home alone, does she?

You had a delicious breakfast this morning, didn't you?

c.陈述部分是 "I wish ..." 时,反意疑问句用 may I? 表示询问或征求意见。例如:

I wish to be allowed to smoke here, may I?

d.当陈述句含有 used to 时,反意疑问句用 did (也可用 used):

He used to get up early, didn't he / usedn't he?

e.当陈述句是以 so 开头的句式时,表明说话者已经知道了答案,并非要对方回答,前后保持语意一致以确认信息而已。例如:

So you don't want to see the film, don't you?

So he remembered to turn off the light when he left the room, did he?

【真题直击】

1、— He hasn't watched the movie "So Young", has he?

— _____. He told me it's very moving and interesting, he'd like to watch it again.

A. Yes, he has

B. Yes, he hasn't

B. C. No, he hasn't

D. No, he has

【答案】1.A。

【高频考点 11】感叹句

感叹句通常有 what, how 引导,表示赞美、惊叹、喜悦、等感情。what 修饰名词,how 修饰形容词,副词或动词,感叹句结构主要有以下几种:

(1)How + 形容词 + a + 名词 + 陈述语序。例如:

How clever a boy he is!

他是多聪明的孩子!

(2)How + 形容词或副词 + 陈述语序。例如:

How lovely the baby is!

小毛头真可爱!

(3)What +a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+陈述语序。例如:

What a clever boy he is!

他是多聪明的孩子!

(4)What+形容词+复数名词/不可数名词+陈述语序。例如:

What wonderful ideas (we have)!

我们的主意真棒!

What a clever boy he is!的省略形式为: What a clever boy!

【真题直击】

1. _____ interesting work it is to teach children!

A. How

B. How an

C. What

D. What an

【答案】1.C。

【高频考点 12】主谓一致

1.由连接词连接的名词作主语时的主谓一致

(1)用 and 或 both...and 连接并列主语,其内容是复数的,谓语动词用复数。注意若 and 连接的两个单数主语指同一个人、同一物或同一概念,此时 and 连接的两个词前只有一个冠词,谓语动词用单数。例如:

Reading and writing are very important.

读写很重要。

The iron and steel industry is very important to our life.

钢铁工业对我们的生活有重要意义。

(2)当主语后面有连接性短语时,这种结构并不影响主语和谓语的关系,即谓语动词的数与主语的数保持一致。此类连接性短语有 as well as, along with, together with, with, like, rather than, but, except, besides, including, in addition to 等。例如:

The teacher together with some students is visiting the factory.

教师和一些学生在参观工厂。

He as well as I wants to go boating.

他和我想去划船。

(3)or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also...等连接的名词或代词作主语时,谓语动词的数应与就近的名词或代词一致。例如:

Either you or she is to go.

不是你去,就是她去。

2.从句作主语时的主谓一致

(1)由 what 引导的主语从句,谓语动词通常用单数,但所指的具体内容是复数意义时,谓语动词一般用复数形式。例如:

What we need is more time.

我们所需要的是更多的时间。

What we need are doctors.

我们所需要的是医生。

(2)在“one of+复数名词+who/that/which”引导的从句结构中,关系代词 who/that/which 的先行词是靠近它的复数名词而不是 one,因此,从句中的动词应该是复数形式。例如:

This is one of the most interesting stories that have been told.

这是讲过的最有趣的故事之一。

注意：但是当 one 之前有 the only 等修饰语时，关系代词的先行词是 one，而不是靠近它的复数名词，因此从句的动词应是单数形式。例如：

She was the only one of the girls who was late.

她是惟一个迟到的女生。

【真题直击】

1. It is futile to discuss the matter further, because ____ going to agree upon anything today.
A. neither you nor I are B. neither you nor me is
C. neither you nor I am D. neither me nor you are
2. Mr. Wells, together with all the members of his family, ____ for Europe this afternoon.
A. are to leave B. are leaving
C. is leaving D. leave
3. This is one of the best novels that ____ appeared this year.
A. have been B. has
C. had been D. have

【答案】 1.C。 2.C。 3.D。

【高频考点 13】倒装句

一、英语部分倒装用法归纳

1. 否定副词位于句首时的倒装

在正式文体中，never, seldom, rarely, little, hardly, scarcely, no sooner, no longer, nowhere 等含有否定意义的副词若位于句首，则其后要用部分倒装：

I shall never forgive him. / Never shall I forgive him.

我永远不会宽恕他。

He seldom goes out for dinner. / Seldom does he go out for dinner.

他很少出去吃饭。

She hardly has time to listen to music. / Hardly does she have time to listen to music.

她几乎没时间听音乐。

He little realizes how important this meeting is. / Little does he realize how important this meeting is.

他不甚明白这个会议的重要性。

We had no sooner reached the airport than the plane took off. / No sooner had we reached the airport than the plane took off.

我们刚到机场，飞机就起飞了。

【注意】

(1) 对于 not...until 句型，当 not until...位于句首时，其后的主句要用倒装语序：

He didn't leave the room until the rain stopped. / Not until the rain stopped did he leave the room.

雨停了之后他才离开这房间。

(2) 某些起副词作用的介词短语，由于含有否定词，若位于句首，其后要用部分倒装：

On no accounts must this switch be touched.

这个开关是绝不能触摸的。

In [Under] no circumstances will I lend money to him.

无论如何我也不会再借钱给他了。

但是, in no time(立即, 马上)位于句首时, 其后无需用倒装语序:

In no time he worked out the problem.

他马上就算出了那道题。

2.“only+状语”位于句首时的倒装

当一个状语受副词 only 的修饰且置于句首时, 其后用部分倒装语序:

Only then did he realize that he was wrong.

到那时他才意识到他错了。

Only in this way are you able to do it well.

你只有用这种方法才能把它做好。

Only when he returned home did he realize what had happened.

当他回到家里时, 才知道出了什么事。

3. “so+adj. / adv.”位于句首时的倒装

副词 so 后接形容词或副词位于句首时, 其后用部分倒装:

So cold was the weather that we had to stay at home.

天气太冷, 我们只好呆在家里。

So fast does light travel that we can hardly imagine its speed.

光速很快, 我们几乎没法想像它的速度。

So sudden was the attack that we had no time to escape.

袭击来得非常突然, 我们来不及逃跑。

4.“so+助动词+主语”倒装

当要表示前面提出的某一肯定的情况也同样适合于后者, 通常就要用“so+助动词+主语”这种倒装结构:

You are young and so am I.

你年轻, 我也年轻。

She likes music and so do I.

她喜欢音乐, 我也喜欢。

If he can do it, so can I.

要是他能做此事, 我也能。

【注意】

(1) 若前面提出某一否定的情况, 要表示后者也属于同样的否定情况, 则应将其中的 so 改为 neither 或 nor:

You aren't young and neither am I.

你不年轻, 我也不年轻。

She hasn't read it and nor have I.

她没有读它, 我也没有读。

(2) 注意该结构与表示强调或同意的“so+主语+特殊动词”结构的区别:

"It was cold yesterday." "So it was."

“昨天很冷。”“的确很冷。”

"Father, you promised." "Well, so I did."

“爸爸, 你答应过的。”“嗯, 是答应过。”

5. 由 not only...but also 引出的倒装

当 not only...but also 位于句首引出句子时, not only 后的句子通常用部分倒装形式:

Not only is he a teacher, but he is also a poet.

他不仅是一位教师，而且是一位诗人。

Not only did he speak more correctly, but he spoke more easily.

不仅他讲得更正确，也讲得更不费劲了。

6. 虚拟条件句的省略与倒装

当 if 引导的虚拟条件从句中含有 had, were, should 等时，如将 if 省略，则要将 had, were, should 等移到主语前，构成倒装句：

Had you come yesterday, you would have seen him.

若你昨天来，你就会见到他了。

Should you require anything give me a ring.

如果需要什么，可以给我打电话。

Were it not for your help, I would still be homeless.

要不是你帮助，我会仍然无家可归。

【注意】省略 if 后提前的 had 不一定是助动词：

Had I money, I would buy it.

假若我有钱，我就会买它。

二、完全倒装的四种主要类型

1. here 和 there 位于句首时的倒装

表示地点的 here 和 there 位于句首时，其后用完全倒装形式。这类倒装句的谓语通常是动词 be 和 come, go 等表示移动或动态的不及物动词：

Here's Tom. 汤姆在这里。

There's Jim. 吉姆在那儿。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

There goes the last train. 最后一班火车开走了。

【注意】

(1) 以上倒装句中的谓语动词 come 和 go 不能用进行时态，即不能说 Here is coming the bus。

(2) 若主语为代词，则不倒装：

Here I am. 我在这儿。/ 我来了。

Here it comes. 它来了。

(3) 其中的动词有时也可能是 stand, lie, live 等表示状态的动词(表示存在)：

There stood a desk against the wall.

靠墙放着一张书桌。

Once upon a time there lived a man known by the name of Beef.

从前有个人名叫比夫。

2. away 和 down 等位于句首时的倒装

地点副词 away, down, in, off, out, over, round, up 等位于句首时，其后用完全倒装语序。这类倒装句的谓语通常表示动态的不及物动词：

Away went the runners.

赛跑选手们跑远了。

Round and round flew the plane.

飞机盘旋着。

The door opened and in came Mr Smith.

门开了，史密斯先生进了来。

Down came the rain and up went the umbrellas.

下雨了，伞都撑起来了。

3. 状语或表语位于句首时的倒装

为了保持句子平衡或使上下文衔接紧密，有时可将状语或表语置于句首，句中主语和谓语完全倒装：

Among these people was his friend Jim.

他的朋友吉姆就在这些人当中。

By the window sat a young man with a magazine in his hand.

窗户边坐着一个年轻人，手里拿着一本杂志。

【注意】

在表语置于句首的这类倒装结构中，要注意其中的谓语应与其后的主语保持一致，而不是与位于句首的表语保持一致。比较：

In the box was a cat.

箱子里是一只猫。

In the box were some cats.

箱子里是一些猫。

4. 分词和不定式置于句首的倒装

有时为了强调，可将谓语部分的现在分词、过去分词或不定式置于句首，从而构成倒装：

Buried in the sands was an ancient village.

一个古老的村庄被埋在这沙土之中。

Standing beside the table was his wife.

站在桌旁的是他的妻子。

To be carefully considered are the following questions.

下列问题要仔细考虑。

【真题直击】

1. Only then _____ how much damage had been caused.

- A. she realized B. she had realized C. had she realized D. did she realize

2. So difficult _____ it to work out the problem that I decided to ask Tom for advice.

- A. I did find B. did I find C. I have found D. have I found

3.—Did Linda see the traffic accident?

—No, no sooner _____ than it happened.

- A. had she gone B. she had gone B. C. has she gone D. she has gone

4. _____ You eat the correct foods _____ be able to keep fit and stay healthy.

- A. Only if; will you B. Only if; you will C. Unless; will you D. Unless; you will

5. Not until the early years of the 19th century _____ what heat is.

- A. man did know B. man know C. didn't man know D. did man know

【答案】1.D。 2.B。 3.A。 4.A。 5.D。

【高频考点 14】强调句

一、It is/was + 被强调的部分 + that(who) + 句子的其他部分

下面我们以两个句子为例来演示强调句的构成。如：

1) [Western society 主语] are spending [huge sums of money 宾语] [on the welfare system 状语]

强调主语: It is Western society that are spending huge sums of money on the welfare system.

强调宾语: It is huge sums of money that Western society are spending on the welfare system.

强调状语: It is on the welfare system that Western society are spending huge sums of money.

2) [Her mother 主语] rushed [her 宾语] [to a nearby hospital 状语] [last night 状语].

强调主语: It was her mother that (who) rushed her to a nearby hospital last night.

强调宾语: It was her (she) that (who) her mother rushed to a nearby hospital last night.

强调状语: It was to a nearby hospital that her mother rushed her last night.

强调状语: It was last night that her mother rushed her to a nearby hospital.

1) 当原句叙述的是现在或者将来发生的事情用 "It is ... that..." 的句式 (如例句1); 当原句叙述的是过去发生的事情则用 "It was ... that..." 的句式 (如例句2)。

2) 在这种强调句式中, 一般用 that 引出句子的其他部分。如果被强调的部分是表示人的意义的名词时, 可以用 who 代替 that 引出句子的其他部分; 如果被强调的部分是表示事物意义的名词时, 可以用 which 代替 that 引出句子的其他部分。但是, 无论被强调的部分是表示地点、还是表示时间意义的名词, 都不可以用 where 或者 when。

3) 其他在倒装句、祈使句、主从复合句、感叹句以及一些程度词修饰的句子中也有不同于上述两种强调句式的强调情况, 它主要是依据句子结构, 比如主从复合句中的主句明显地位高于从句, 特别是非限制性定语从句中, 还有就是依据句意, 比如最好、最杰出、唯一等等, 某种意义上也是强调的语气。

二、强调句子谓语的强调句, 有其通常的强调手段: do / does / did + 动词原形。

三、“What ... is / was ...”是名词从句结构, 也是强调句的另一种构成形式。它常用来强调主语、宾语。如果所叙述的是现在或者将来发生的事情用 “What is ... that...” 的句式; 如果所叙述的是过去发生的事情用 “What was ... that...” 的句式。

【真题直击】

1. Was _____ that I saw last night at the concert?

- A. it you B. not you C. you D. that yourself

2. It was _____ he said _____ disappointed me.

- A. what, that B. that, that C. what, what D. that, what

3. _____ was very _____ that little Jim wrote the letter.

- A. It, careful B. It, carefully C. He, careful D. He, carefully

【答案】1.A。 2.A。 3.B。

【高频考点 15】省略句

一、在含有状语从句的复合句中的省略

在下列含有状语从句的复合句中, 若从句的主句是 it 或与主句的主语相同, 且在谓语中含有 be 时, 常省略从句的主语和 be: 由 when, while, as soon as, once, whenever 引导的时间状语从句; if, unless 引导的条件状语从句; though, although, even if, even though 引导的让步状语从句; as though, as if, as 引导的方式状语从句; because 引导的原因状语从句; wherever 引导的地点状语从句。例如:

Look out for cars when (you are) crossing the street.

Drop in on me if (it is) possible.

二、在 if 引导的虚拟条件句中

在 if 引导的虚拟条件句中含有 had, were, should 时, 可以把 had, were, should 放在句首且省略 if。例如:

Should it rain tomorrow, we would have to put off the visit to the Yangpu Bridge.

【真题直击】

1. When _____ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities.

- A. compared B. being compared
 C. comparing D. having compared

2. _____ fired, your health care and other benefits will not be immediately cut off.

- A. Would you be B. Should you be
 C. Could you be D. Might you be

【答案】1.C。 2.B。

【高频考点 16】虚拟语气

条件句中虚拟语气的形式是高频考点。

从句中提出一种与客观现实不相符或根本不可能存在的条件, 主句会产生的一种不可能获得的结果。条件句中的虚拟语气根据不同的时间有三种不同的形式。

时间	从句谓语形式	主句谓语形式
将来	动词过去式 (be 用 were) should + 动词原形 were to + 动词原形	would / should / might / could + 动词原形
现在	动词过去式 (be 用 were)	would / should / might / could + 动词原形
过去	had + 动词过去分词	would / should / might / could have + 动词过去分词

【真题直击】

1. Sorry, I am too busy now. If I _____ time, I would certainly go for an outing with you.

- A. have had B. had had
 C. have D. had

2. _____ smoking, he would not have got cancer in the lung.

- A. Was he given up B. Had he given up
 C. Did he give D. If he gave up

【答案】1.D。 2.B。

【高频考点 17】名词性从句

1. 引导名词性从句的连接词可分为三类:

(1)连接词: that, whether, if

(2)连接代词: what, whatever, which, whichever, who, whom, whose, whoever

(3)连接副词: when, where, how, why

2.语法功能:

连接词在从句中不充当任何成分;连接代词在从句中充当主干,连接副词在从句中充当状语。

The news that he will come to our school has excited every one of us.

他要来我们学校这消息让每个人都很兴奋。

It doesn't matter whether he comes or not.

他来不来都无所谓。

Many people could not make out what he said at the meeting.

许多人没理解他开会时的发言。

When the meeting will be held has not been decided yet.

至今还没决定什么时候开会。

3. 大部分连接词引导的主语从句都可以置于句末,用 it 充当形式主语。例如:

It is not important who will go.

谁去,这不重要。

It is still unknown which team will win the match.

到底谁赢呢,形势尚不明朗。

【真题直击】

- It is by no means clear _____ the president can do to end the strike.
A. how B. which
C. that D. what
- It is not always easy for the public to see _____ use a new invention can be of to human life.
A. whose B. what
C. which D. that
- Cindy shut the door heavily and burst into tears. No one in the office knew _____ she was so angry.
A. where B. whether
C. that D. why
- Three days later, word came _____ our country had sent up another man-made satellite.
A. which B. when
C. that D. where

【答案】1.D。 2.D。 3.D。 4.C。

【高频考点 18】定语从句

定语从句在句中做定语,修饰一个名词或代词,被修饰的名词词组、代词或整个主句即先行词。定语从句通常出现在先行词之后,由关系词(关系代词或关系副词)引出。

关系代词有: who, whom, which, that, as, whose

关系副词有: when, where, why

Luckily none of the people who/whom/that I know were killed in the accident.

The houses which/that they built in 1987 stayed up in the earthquake.

Morning is the best time when you practice reading aloud.

一、关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词所代替的先行词是人或物的名词或代词，并在句中充当主语、宾语、定语等成分。关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，从句谓语动词的人称和数要和先行词保持一致。

1. who, whom, that

这些词代替的先行词是人的名词或代词，在从句中作主语和宾语。who, that 既可充当主语也可充当宾语，但在介词后只能用宾格 whom。例如：

Is he the man who/that wants to see you?

他就是想见你的那个人吗？(who/that 在从句中作主语)

He is the man who/whom/ that I saw yesterday.

他就是我昨天见的那个人。(who/whom/that 在从句中作宾语)

He is the man about whom I talked yesterday.

他就是我昨天谈论的那个人。(whom 在从句中作介词宾语)

2. which, that

两者代替的先行词指代的都是物，在从句中充当主语和宾语，做主语时不可省略。which 与 that 的用法比较将在下文阐述。

The meeting which/that is to be held next week is of great importance. (which/that 在从句中作主语不能省略)

下个礼拜要举行的会议非常重要。

The meeting (which/that) they are going to have is of great importance. (which/that 在从句中作宾语可省略)

3. whose

表示“...的”，用来指人或物，只用作定语，whose=of whom(指人)/which(指物)+名词= the+名词+of whom/which。例如：

They rushed over to help the man whose car (the car of whom) had broken down.

那人车坏了，大家都跑过去帮忙。

Please pass me the book whose (of which) cover is green. 请递给我那本绿皮的书。

4. as

as 替代的先行词既可指人也可指物，在限制性定语从句中常用于下列句式“such+名词+as, the same+名词+as...”as 用于非限制性定语从句的用法见下文 as 与 which 的用法比较。

This is such a good movie as everybody enjoys.

He is not the same man as I knew.

二、关系副词引导的定语从句

当关系词在定语从句中充当状语时，要用关系副词。其中表示时间的用 when；表地点的用 where；表原因的用 why

1. 关系副词 when, where, why 的含义相当于“介词+ which”结构，因此常常和“介词+ which”结构交替使用。例如：

There are occasions when (on which) one must yield.

任何人都有不得不屈服的时候。

Beijing is the place where (in which) I was born.

北京是我的出生地。

Is this the reason why (for which) he refused our offer?

这就是他拒绝我们帮助他的理由吗？

2. that 代替关系副词，可以用于表示时间、地点、方式、理由的名词后取代 when, where, why 和“介+which”引导的定语从句，在口语中 that 常被省略。例如：

His father died the year (that / when / in which) he was born.

他父亲在他出生那年逝世了。

He is unlikely to find the place (that / where / in which) he lived forty years ago.

他不大可能找到他四十年前居住过的地方。

【真题直击】

1. Ted came for the weekend wearing only some shorts and a T-shirt, _____ is a stupid thing to do in such weather.

- A. this B. that C. what D. which

2. You'll find taxis waiting at the bus station _____ you can hire to reach your host family.

- A. which B. where C. when D. as

3. A bank is the place _____ they lend you an umbrella in fair weather and ask for it back when it begins to rain.

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

【答案】 1.D。 2.A。 3.C。

【高频考点 19】 状语从句

一、时间状语从句

1. when, while 和 as

三者都表示“当...时”其中 as 能引导短暂性动作的动词，while 引导延续性动词，when 既可接短暂也可接延续；例如：

Just as/when I stopped my car, a man came up to me.

我一刹车，就有一个人向我走来。

Please don't talk loud when/while others are working.

其他人在工作时请不要大声说话。

补充：当从句的动作发生于主句动作之前，只能用 when 引导，不可用 as 或 while；当从句表示“随时间推移”时只能用 as，不用 when 或 while；例如：

When you have finished your work, you may have a rest.

赶完活后，你可以休息一下。

As the day went on, the weather got worse.

二、地点状语从句

地点状语从句通常由 where, wherever 引导。例如：

Where I live there are plenty of trees.

我住的地方树很多。

Wherever I am I will always be thinking of you.

不管我在哪里我都会想到你。

三、原因状语从句

引导原因状语从句的有 because, since, as, now that 和 for，比较：

1. because 语势最强，用来说明人所不知的原因，可回答 why 提出的问题。当原因是显而易见的或已为人们所知，就用 since, as 或则 now that。

例如：

I didn't go, because I was afraid.

我不去是因为我怕。

Since/As the weather is so bad, we have to delay our journey.

天气那么糟，旅行推迟了。

2.由 because 引导的从句如果放在句末，且前面有逗号，则可以用 for 来代替。但如果不是说明直接原因，而是多种情况加以推断，就只能用 for。例如：

He is absent today, because/ for he is ill.

他今天缺席，因为他病了。

He must be ill, for he is absent today.

他一定是病了，因为他今天缺席。

He wrote the name down for fear that (lest) he should forget it.

他写下了这个名字以免以后忘记。

四、条件状语从句

引导条件状语从句的引导词主要有 if, unless(=if not), as/so long as, in case, on condition that, suppose/supposing that, provided that 等。

If you are not too tired, let's go out for a walk.

如果不太累，我们去散散步。

You will succeed as long as you don't lose heart.

只要你不灰心，肯定会成功的。

五、让步状语从句

1.though, although 引导的让步状语从句，后面的从句不能有 but，但是 though 和 yet 可连用。例如：

Although it's raining, they are still working in the field.

虽然在下雨，但他们仍在地里干活。

He is very old, but he still works very hard.

虽然他很老了，但仍然努力地工作。

2.as, though 引导的让步从句必须表语或状语提前。例如：

Child as/though he was, he knew what was the right thing to do.

虽然是个小孩，该做什么不做什么，他全知道。

3.ever if, even though 即使。例如：

We'll make a trip even though the weather is bad.

即使天气不好，我们也要去远足。

4. whether...or...不管.....都。例如：

Whether you believe it or not, it is true.

信不信由你，这确实是真的。

5.“no matter +疑问词+”或“疑问词+后缀 ever”。

例如：

No matter what happened, he would not mind.

Whatever happened, he would not mind.

不管发生什么，他不在意。

注意：“no matter+疑问词”不能引导主语从句和宾语从句

(错) No matter what you say is of no use now.

(对) Whatever you say is of no use now.

你现在说什么也没用了。(Whatever you say 是主语从句)

六、目的状语从句

表示目的状语的从句可以由 in order that, lest, for fear that, in case 等词引导，它们引导的

状语从句通常用情态动词。

例如：

You must speak louder in order that you can be heard by all.

你必须大点声，别人就能听见了。

七、结果状语从句

结果状语从句常由 so...that 或 such...that 引导。so 后接形容词或者副词，与 such 后接名词，两者可以相互转化。例如：

The boy is so young that he can't go to school.

He is such a young boy that he can't go to school.

八、方式状语从句

方式状语从句通常由 as, (just) as...so..., as if, as though 引导。

1. as, (just) as...so... 引导的方式状语从句通常位于主句后，但在 (just) as...so... 结构中位于句首，这时 as 从句带有比喻的含义，意思是“正如...”，“就像”，多用于正式文体。例如：

Always do to the others as you would be done by.

你希望人家怎样待你，你就要怎样待人。

As water is to fish, so air is to man.

我们离不开空气，犹如鱼儿离不开水。

2. as if, as though

两者的意义和用法相同，引出的状语从句谓语多用虚拟语气，表示与事实相反，有时也用陈述语气，表示所说情况是事实或实现的可能性较大。常翻译为“仿佛.....似的”。

例如：

They completely ignore these facts as if (as though) they never existed.

他们完全忽略了这些事实，就仿佛它不存在似的。（与事实相反，谓语用虚拟语气。）

He looks as if (as though) he had been hit by lightning.

他那样子就像被雷击了似的。（与事实相反，谓语用虚拟语气。）

It looks as if the weather may pick up very soon.

看来天气很快就会好起来。（实现的可能性较大，谓语用陈述语气。）

日子一天天过去，天气越变越坏。

【真题直击】

1. We were just _____ calling you up _____ you came in.
A. about; when
B. on the point of; while
C. on the point of; when
D. on the point of; as
2. Most of his great novels and plays were not published or known to the public _____ his tragic death in 1786.
A. even before
B. ever since
C. until after
D. until before
3. How can you expect him to make any progress _____ you never give him a chance to have a try?
A. when
B. unless
C. even though
D. until
4. In time of serious accidents, _____ we know some basic things about first aid, we can save lives.
A. whether
B. until
C. if
D. unless
5. I would never speak to someone like that _____ they said something unpleasant to me.

- A. even if
- B. so that
- C. as if
- D. ever since

【答案】1.C。 2.C。 3.A。 4.C。 5.A。

【高频考点 20】完形填空

一个完型填空专练技巧口诀：“快速跳空读全文，不要急于看选项；研究挖空前空，线索复现再寻找；再看选项寻搭配，语义辨析看情景；注意连接信号词，上文下文联系紧”。

学生可从上述完型填空的技巧口诀中，轻松灵活的解答此类题型，体验解题方法和学习策略，提高解题能力。具体步骤和方法如下：

1、通读全文，了解文章大意，找中心句。

做完形填空题的第一步，就是以快速阅读的方式浏览全文，了解文章大意，抓住主题和关键词，为解题做好准备。通读全文，了解文章大意的好处在于对语篇有一个整体的了解，可以避免断章取义，减少解题时的盲目性。但在迅速浏览全文的过程中，切勿望生词而却步，恰恰相反，碰到不明白的地方应掠过去，等到填空需要细读时再去理会。

2、抓住首尾句

在阅读时要特别注意文章的第一句和最后一句，因为它们通常是文章的主题句，是全文的中心所在。从第一句中可以明白作者的写作目的，把握作者的写作思路以及文章将要叙述的内容。而最后一句是作者对文章内容的归纳总结，表明作者的观点和态度，有利于加强对文章的理解。

3、联系上下文，进行逻辑推理

完形填空有些空格的四个选项从词汇搭配、语法和单句的角度考虑均行得通，似乎都是正确答案，但由于文章是一个完整的统一体，词、句、段三者存在着内在逻辑关系，此时，需要在上下文中寻找有关的提示或暗示，对文章的情节进行逻辑推理，抓住传递语言信息的词语，理顺句与句之间的关系，确定合理的答案。

4、充分利用语言知识和语法知识解题

完形填空中有相当一部分题涉及各种句子结构、基本语法要点、固定搭配以及习惯用法。因此，在解题时教师要教会学生充分利用平时掌握的语言知识和语法知识。

5、运用背景知识解题

背景知识在解答完型填空题时往往具有重要的辅助作用。有些空格不需要花费太多的时间去研究上下文，有些无论从上下文还是从词汇、语法着眼都无法找到解题信息，而运用背景知识也许很快能找到答案。因此，注意背景知识的运用是很有必要的。

【真题直击】

I lost both legs in a 2003 attack in Iraq. After the rocket __1__, I was lying in the back of the truck, and I could see that my legs were messed up—my trousers were ripped, and I was bleeding...

I __2__ getting a double amputation(截肢)above the knees, then being flown to Walter Reed hospital in Bethesda, Maryland. __3__ I got hit, I'd been a good __4__, but now I didn't know if I'd walk again. After months of physical therapy, I should have been using prostheses(假肢). But there are challenges, __5__ balance, and fit, for people who have lost as much of both legs as I have, and I couldn't seem to __6__ how.

When I'd been in the hospital for five months, the Disabled American Veterans held a winter sports clinic in Aspen, Colorado, and I attended with my wife. At the clinic, they __7__ me how to use a monoski.

Skiing was the first thing that gave me my legs ___ 8 ___. I could use the same ski lift as everybody else. The only ___ 9 ___ on which slope I went down was my skill level. I didn't develop much ___ 10 ___ that weekend, but I had a blast.

When I went home four months later, I ___ 11 ___ physical therapy. In the summer of 2004, I ___ 12 ___ a handeych (手动自行车) for about 40 miles in a fund-raiser for the Wounded warrior Project. I enjoyed it so much that the next year, I cycled across the country with a couple of other guys. It took us two months. Seeing the U.S.A. one town at a time was very ___ 13 ___.

That winter, I trained in a monoski camp for people with disabilities. But I still wasn't walking, and I ___ 14 ___ there was something about me that was causing the problems. Then I found a prosthetics company that had worked with a lot of bilateral above the knee amputees. I got my new legs that July 2006---complete with micro-processors that ___ 15 ___ for activity level and terrain--and I haven't used a wheelchair since.

The prostheses ___ 16 ___ me to branch out into other sports. In 2007, I won silver medals in the 100-and 200-meter dashes at the Endeavor Games. I've been ___ 17 ___ a relay team in a couple of triathlons and played in a golf tournament. But my main sport is skiing. I've spent the past three winters in Aspen, ___ 18 ___ in Alpine events with financial ___ 19 ___ from the Veterans Paralympic Performance Program.

When I'm out on the slopes, it feels good to know that I ski better than most people who have their legs. Being disabled is a ___ 20 ___ term—you can still do plenty with what the good lord has given you.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. struck | B. hit | C. sounded | D. launched |
| 2. A. ended up | B. mixed up | C. sent up | D. took up |
| 3. A. Since | B. After | C. As | D. Before |
| 4. A. player | B. runner | C. commander | D. fighter |
| 5. A. in terms of | B. in line with | C. on behalf of | D. in harmony with |
| 6. A. realize | B. observe | C. understand | D. learn |
| 7. A. introduced | B. advised | C. taught | D. questioned |
| 8. A. up | B. off | C. back | D. away |
| 9. A. limitation | B. puzzle | C. surprise | D. worry |
| 10. A. miracle | B. proficiency | C. wonder | D. progress |
| 11. A. increased | B. reduced | C. continued | D. delayed |
| 12. A. rode | B. organized | C. operated | D. drove |
| 13. A. dull | B. serious | C. funny | D. cool |
| 14. A. wondered | B. figured | C. checked | D. doubted |
| 15. A. adopt | B. arrange | C. adapt | D. adjust |
| 16. A. admitted | B. refused | C. allowed | D. caused |
| 17. A. in | B. at | C. for | D. on |
| 18. A. competing | B. struggling | C. resulting | D. succeeding |
| 19. A. purpose | B. support | C. shortage | D. difficulty |
| 20. A. contradictory | B. complex | C. relative | D. comparable |

【答案】1-5.BADBA 6-10.DCCAB 11-15.CADBD 16-20.CDABC

【高频考点 21】阅读理解常考题型

一、主旨大意题

- 二、词义理解题
- 三、句意理解题
- 四、概括归纳题
- 五、观点态度题
- 六、综合推理判断题
- 七、人物评价题型
- 八、细节理解题
- 九、辨别正误题
- 十、内容排序题型
- 十一、指代关系题
- 十二、计算推理题

【真题直击】

In any country, the “standard of living” means the average person’s share of the goods and services which the country produces. Therefore, a country’s standard of living depends first and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. “Wealth” in this sense is not money, but “goods” such as food and clothing, and “services” such as transport and entertainment.

The capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. To a great extent, wealth depends upon a country’s natural resources, such as coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and some are not.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. Some countries are perhaps well off in natural resources, but unable to develop their resources. They suffered for many years from civil and external wars. Peaceful political and stable social conditions enable a country to develop its natural resources effectively, and to produce more wealth than another country equally well served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of country’s people. Industrialized countries that have trained numerous skilled workers and technicians produce wealth more than countries do whose workers are largely unskilled.

A country’s standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its borders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade. For instance, Britain’s wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural products would be much less if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products. In this aspect, a country’s wealth is much influenced by its manufacturing capacity, provided that other countries can be found ready to accept its manufactures.

1. The standard of living in a country is determined by _____.
 - A. its goods and services
 - B. the type of wealth produced
 - C. how well it can create wealth
 - D. what an ordinary person can share
2. A country’s capacity to produce wealth depends on all the factors EXCEPT FOR _____.
 - A. people’s share of its goods
 - B. political and social stability
 - C. qualities of its workers

- D. use of natural resources
3. According to the passage, besides the capacity of wealth production, ____ play an equally important role in determining a country's standard of living.
- A. farm products
B. industrial goods
C. foodstuffs
D. export and import
4. The manufacturing capacity may be a key factor to a higher standard of living when one country ____.
- A. has traded her manufacture
B. has established her wealth
C. has been an industrialized one
D. has produced surplus manufactured goods

【答案】 1-4.AADD

【高频考点 22】选词填空

一、解题流程

1. 读词汇心中有数 (阅览词汇 确定意思和词性)
2. 读全文了解大意 (总分总 看总起句了解大意)
3. 析语法, 定词性 (看空格 确定所填词的词性)
4. 析句意, 定单词 (根据句意选词)
5. 词汇形式莫忘记 (变形)
6. 再读全文做修改 (修改)

二、备考策略

1. 掌握正确的单词记忆方法

学习单词一定要弄清楚其具体含义和使用语境, 不能只记忆其汉语意思。记忆词汇的正确方法是在语境中记忆单词, 通过阅读文章来记单词应是最佳方法, 使用这类书籍记单词的时候, 请注意观察需记忆的单词在不同语境下的具体含义以及能否用其他的词来替换该词。如果通过词汇书来记忆单词, 那么该书至少应该有英文例句, 我们在记单词的同时还应该学习某一单词的常用搭配。

2. 复习巩固基本语法

大家在中学阶段已掌握了基本的英语语法知识, 但是在实际应用时不一定能够运用自如。遇到这种情况, 大家就需要找一本内容全面的语法书, 把有关的内容, 特别是有关句子结构的内容好好地复习巩固一下。

3. 做适量的练习, 熟能生巧

在复习备考的过程中, 无论使用什么方法和技巧, 都需要大家亲自去实践和运用, 因为只有实践才能出真知。只有经过一定量的练习, 考生才能对这种题型有一定的认识, 才能真正找到感觉。我们对这一题型的难度判断是: 它没有完形填空难度大。因此, 只要练习量达到30篇左右, 对这一题型就能有一个较好的掌握。

【真题直击】

many usual mile reply rich come use live they chase

For 25 years Terry Cemm was a policeman but for the last seventeen years he has been walking up and down five ____ 【1】 ____ of beach every day looking for things that might be ____

【2】 ___ to someone. Terry is a beachcomber.

Nearly everything in his cottage has ___ 【3】 ___ from the sea - chairs tables even tins of food. What's the most ___ 【4】 ___ thing he has ever found? "A barrel of beer just before Christmas. That was nice" he remembers. He finds lots of bottles with messages in_ 【5】 ___ mainly from children. They all get a reply if there's an address in the bottle. "Shoes? If you find one you'll find the other the next week" he says.

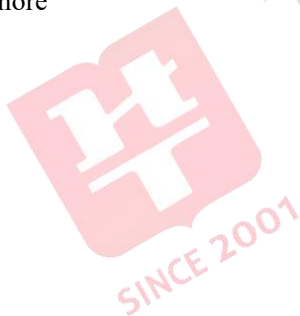
But does he really make a ___ 【6】 ___? "Half a living" he ___ 【7】 ___. "I barter (物物交换) with a lot of things I find and I have my police pension(退休金). But I don't actually need money. My life is ___ 【8】 ___ in variety."

Terry seems to be a very happy man. "You have to find a way to live a simple honest life. People spend all their lives ___ 【9】 ___ things they don't really need. There's so much waste."

"Some people say I'm mad" says Terry "But there are a lot ___ 【10】 ___ who'd like to do what I do. Look at me. I've got everything that I could possibly want."

【答案】

- 1.miles
- 2.useful
- 3.come
- 4.unusual
- 5.them
- 6.living
- 7.replies
- 8.rich
- 9.chasing
- 10.more



华图教师
HTEACHER.NET