

专题一

基础词汇及语法



第一节 名 词

- The little girl who found the ring received a generous _____ of one hundred dollars.
A. award B. price C. reward D. praise
- Three classmates _____ have found good jobs.
A. of my brother B. of my brother's
C. of my brothers D. with my brothers'
- The farmer could have dared to ask another farmer to help, or any poor man who might have come along the road, but he could not beg a _____ of so great a man.
A. favor B. support C. hand D. help
- If a friend says something that hurts your feelings, you can say you are smarting from the upsetting _____.
A. incidents B. comments C. reactions D. attitudes
- He seemed to be in such a low _____ because he even did not have the ability to defend his dog.
A. sadness B. spirit C. mood D. time
- Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____, drawing millions of visitors every year.
A. attention B. attraction C. appointment D. arrangement
- Britain has the highest _____ of road traffic in the world—over 60 cars for every mile of roads.
A. popularity B. density C. intensity D. prosperity
- To our _____, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
A. anxiety B. relief C. view D. judgement
- The worst _____ that we had to remove were tree trunks that had fallen across the road.
A. object B. obstacle C. sector D. subject
- Before you buy an expensive item, or a service, remember to check the price and what is on _____.
A. offer B. purpose C. shelf D. stock



11. I haven't made any new friends yet and everybody here makes _____ of me.
A. fun B. joy C. laugh D. smile
12. Since the young man learned that he had a lung cancer, he has been in deep _____.
A. illusion B. impression C. depression D. repetition
13. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into _____ when marking my exam papers.
A. regard B. counting C. account D. observation
14. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is (a)n _____ of courage and power.
A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol
15. I stayed with an English family for three months. It was a very exciting _____.
A. practice B. experience C. trip D. dream
16. The car was out of _____ and hit a tree by the road.
A. danger B. breath C. control D. practice
17. Any help from you will be greatly appreciated. Please give me a reply at your earliest _____.
A. interruption B. instruction C. consideration D. convenience
18. All the school children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.
A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions
19. After ten years, all these youngsters became _____.
A. grows-ups B. grows-up C. grown-up D. grown-ups
20. She has made up her _____ to help the poor.
A. mind B. idea C. head D. heart
21. —How can I know about this product?
—Surf the Internet, and you will get much _____ about it.
A. advice B. information C. message D. suggestion
22. When you are tired with studying, close your eyes and do eye _____ to relax.
A. exercise B. exercises C. exercising D. exercise's
23. It was difficult to guess what her _____ to the news would be.
A. impression B. reaction C. comment D. opinion
24. Don't be afraid to ask for some _____ about ordering the meal.
A. suggestion B. method C. opinion D. advice
25. —Tommy is planning to buy a car. By next month, he'll have saved enough for _____ used one.
—I know. He has asked for _____ from one of his friends working in Audi 4S store.
A. a; lots of advices B. an; lots of advices
C. an; lots of advice D. a; lots of advice
26. He decided that the big fireplaces were to _____ because there was something abnormal about the fireplaces.
A. blame B. charge C. change D. challenge
27. Drinking a lot of water and taking plenty of sleep are often regarded as _____ for a cold.
A. operations B. corrections C. means D. remedies
28. It is no _____ talking to him, because he will never change his mind.
A. sense B. use C. time D. way

29. I have three pen pals. One is _____ and the other two are _____.
 A. Japanese; America B. Russian; German
 C. Canada; Australian D. English; Frenchmen
30. —Sam, you look happy. Why?
 —Because I won first place in the _____ race in our school sports meeting.
 A. boys 800-meter's B. boys' 800-meter
 C. boys' 800 meter D. boys 800-meters
31. The car was repaired but not quite to my _____.
 A. joy B. pleasure C. attraction D. satisfaction
32. _____ the disaster area himself gave victims a great deal of encouragement.
 A. The president will visit B. The president's visiting
 C. The president visited D. The president to visit
33. If you keep your home, your car or any valuable _____ in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long run.
 A. progress B. process C. possession D. perception
34. "You are smart" means they like what you are wearing and your physical _____.
 A. appearance B. fitness C. potential D. performance
35. Mark could refuse to answer _____ questions, but he could never lie to his father.
 A. someone else's B. anyone else's
 C. anyone D. no one
36. _____ in an atmosphere of a simple life was what her parents wished for.
 A. The girl was educated B. The girl educated
 C. The girl to be educated D. The girl's being educated
37. Although I spoke to her about the matter several times, she took little _____ of what I said.
 A. remark B. warning C. notice D. attention
38. Anyone who can study abroad is fortunate, but, of course, it is not easy to make the _____ from one culture to another.
 A. transaction B. transition C. transmission D. transportation
39. He was eager to make some extra money, since these years he could hardly live on his _____.
 A. little wage B. few wage C. wage D. wages
40. Hundreds of the houses in the village were burnt to _____ during the war.
 A. an ash B. the ash C. ash D. ashes
41. Yesterday Mr. Smith gave a vivid _____ of his recent visit to China.
 A. dialogue B. idea C. story D. account
42. The students at colleges or universities are making _____ for the coming new year.
 A. many preparations B. much preparation
 C. preparations D. preparation
43. Painting in _____ is one of their spare-time activities.
 A. oil B. an oil C. oils D. the oil



44. Today's Chinese senior middle school students may take tests at monthly _____.
A. gaps B. intervals C. length D. distance
45. The large house is being painted, but _____.
A. of great expense B. at a great expense
C. in a lot of expenses D. by high expense
46. The room was small and contained far too _____.
A. much new furniture B. much new furnitures
C. many new furniture D. many new furnitures
47. After he checked up my _____ heart, the doctor advised him to rest for a few days.
A. father-in-law's B. father's-in-law
C. father-in-law D. father's-in-law's
48. She didn't know _____ he had been given.
A. how many information B. how many informations
C. the number of information D. how much information
49. The twentieth century has witnessed an enormous worldwide political, economic and cultural _____.
A. tradition B. transportation C. transmission D. transformation
50. The young couple finally divorced because they had little in _____ with each other.
A. average B. ordinary C. common D. part

第二节 冠词

1. They chose Tom to be _____ captain of the team, because they knew he was _____ smart leader.
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
2. _____ village where I was born has grown into _____ town.
A. The; a B. A; the C. The; the D. A; a
3. Life is like _____ ocean; only _____ strong-willed can reach the other shore.
A. an; the B. the; a C. the ; / D. / ; a
4. The paper is due next month, and I am working seven days _____ week, often long into _____ night.
A. a; the B. the; / C. a; a D. /; the
5. I can't tell you _____ way to the Wilsons' because we don't have _____ Wilson here in the village.
A. the; a B. a; / C. a; the D. the; /
6. Carl is studying _____ food science at college and hopes to open up _____ meat processing factory of his own one day.
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; a D. the; the
7. The Smiths don't usually stay at _____ hotels, but last summer they spent a few days at a very nice hotel by _____ sea.
A. /; a B. the; the C. /; the D. the; a

第一部分 词汇和语法普查

专题一 基础词汇及语法

第一节 名 词

1. C 考查名词辨析。award 奖金,奖品;price 价格,代价;reward 报答,酬劳;praise 赞扬,赞美。根据句意可知,此处表达的是做好事获得的酬金。句意:发现戒指的那个小女孩获得了一笔 100 美元的丰厚酬金。故选 C。
2. B 考查名词双重所有格。句意:我哥哥的三个同学都已经找到好工作了。根据句意可知选 B。
3. A 考查名词短语。favor(帮助,恩惠)的常见搭配 beg a favor,意为“请求帮忙”;support(帮助,支持)是不可数名词,不与冠词 a 连用;hand(手,帮助)一般构成 give/lend sb. a hand 短语;help(帮助,援助)是不可数名词,不与冠词 a 连用。故选 A。
4. B 考查名词辨析。incident 严重事件,冲突;comment 评论,意见;reaction 反应,回应;attitude 态度,看法。前面提到“如果一个朋友说了一些伤害你感情的话”,后面应是“你被这些令人不快的评论伤到了。”故选 B。
5. C 考查名词的固定搭配。sadness 悲伤,难过;spirit 表示“情绪”时,常用复数形式 spirits;mood 情绪,心情;time 时间。in a low mood 是固定搭配,意为“情绪低落”。句意:因为连保护自己的狗的能力都没有,他好像情绪很低落。故选 C。
6. B 考查名词短语。attention 注意,留心;attraction 吸引,向往的地方;appointment 任命,约会;arrangement 安排,布置。tourist attraction 旅游胜地。句意:尼亚加拉瀑布是一个不错的旅游胜地,每年吸引着数百万的游客前来。故选 B。
7. B 考查名词辨析。popularity 流行,普及;density 密度,密集;intensity 强烈,强度;prosperity 兴旺,繁荣。句意:英国的道路交通密集度在全世界是最高的——每英里道路上的车辆超过 60 辆。根据句意可知选 B。
8. B 考查名词的固定搭配。anxiety 忧虑,焦虑;relief 宽慰,轻松,to one's relief 令人欣慰的是;view 看法,见解;judgement 判断力,评价。句意:令我们欣慰的是,事实上杰弗里的病情并没有我们担忧的那么严重。根据句意和搭配可知选 B。
9. B 考查名词辨析。object 物体,目标;obstacle 障碍物,阻碍;sector 部分,部门;subject 主题,学科。句意:我们不得不移走横在路上的树干,这些是最

严重的阻碍。根据句意可知选 B。

10. A 考查名词的固定搭配。on offer 可买到,提供的;on purpose 有目的地;on the shelf 在架子上,闲置的;on the stocks 在制作(或建造、准备)中。句意:在你购买一件昂贵的物品或一项服务之前,一定要查看价格和提供什么服务。根据句意可知选 A。
11. A 考查名词的固定搭配。fun 乐趣,逗乐;joy 高兴,乐趣;laugh 笑,笑声;smile 微笑。make fun of 是固定搭配,意为“嘲弄,取笑”。句意:我还没有交到新朋友,这里的每一个人都嘲笑我。故选 A。
12. C 考查名词辨析。illusion 幻想,错觉;impression 印象,影响;depression 抑郁,消沉;repetition 重复,重做。句意:自从那个年轻人知道自己得了肺癌,他一直处在深深的抑郁状态之中。根据句意可知选 C。
13. C 考查名词的固定搭配。regard 关注,尊重;count 算上,把……计算在内,是动词;account 账户,账目;observation 观察,观测。take sth. into account 考虑到……,顾及……。句意:我希望老师在评卷时会考虑到我最近生的这场病。故选 C。
14. D 考查名词辨析。example 典型,榜样;sign 征兆,迹象;mark 记号,迹象;symbol 象征,符号。句意:狮子被认为是“森林之王”,因为它是勇气和力量的象征。根据句意可知选 D。
15. B 考查名词的数。practice 常规,惯例;experience 经历(可数名词),经验(不可数名词);trip 旅行;dream 梦想。根据句意可知,stayd with an English family 是一种经历,因此填 experience。句意:我在一个英国家庭住了三个月。这是一次非常激动人心的经历。故选 B。
16. C 考查名词的固定搭配。out of danger 脱离危险;out of breath 喘不过气;out of control 失去控制;out of practice 疏于练习。根据空格后的 hit a tree 可知,此处表示“汽车失去了控制”,用 out of control。句意:汽车失去了控制,撞上了路边的一棵树。故选 C。
17. D 考查名词的固定搭配。interruption 打断;instruction 指示,教学说明;consideration 考虑;convenience 方便,便利;at one's convenience 在某人方便的时候。句意:我们将对你的任何帮助不胜感激。请你方便时尽快回复我们。故选 D。
18. C 考查名词辨析。state 状态,指人或物存在或所处的状态;condition 状况,指由于一定原因、条

- 件或环境所产生的特定情况;situation 状态,指多种具体情况造成的综合状态;position 姿势。根据句意可知此处指“各种危险的情况”,用 situation。句意:必须教会学校所有的孩子们如何处理危险情况。故选 C。
19. D 考查名词复数。grown-up 成人,它的复数形式是 grown-ups。句意:十年后,这些少年全部都成年了。故选 D。
20. A 考查名词的固定搭配。make up one's mind to do sth. 下定决心做某事,是固定搭配。idea 主意;head 头脑,头部;heart 心脏。句意:她下决心帮助穷人。故选 A。
21. B 考查名词辨析。advice 建议,不可数名词;information 信息,不可数名词;message 口信,消息,可数名词;suggestion 建议,可数名词。句意:——我如何了解这个产品?——上网,你会得到很多关于它的信息。根据句中的 much 及句意可知,应该从网上获得信息。故选 B。
22. B 考查名词的固定搭配。eye exercises 眼保健操。句意:当你学习累了,闭上眼睛做眼保健操来放松。故选 B。
23. B 考查名词的固定搭配。impression of sb./sth. 对……的印象(impression on sb. 对……的影响);reaction to sb./sth. 对……的反应;comment on sth. 对……的评论;opinion about/of/on sb./sth. 对……的意见。句意:难以猜测她对这个消息会有什么反应。根据句意及搭配可知选 B。
24. D 考查名词辨析。suggestion 建议,可数名词;method 方法,可数名词;opinion 观点,建议,此时为可数名词;advice 建议,意见,不可数名词。空格处名词有 some 修饰,some 后加可数名词复数或者不可数名词。句意:不要害怕问一些关于点餐的建议。故选 D。
25. D 考查名词的数。advice 建议,不可数名词。lots of 既可以修饰不可数名词,也可修饰可数名词。句意:——汤米打算买辆车。到下个月,他就能攒够买一台二手车的钱了。——我知道。他向一个在奥迪 4S 店工作的朋友问了很多建议。故选 D。
26. A 考查名词的固定搭配。be to blame 是固定短语,意为“应对某事负责,应受责备”。charge 要价,指控;change 改变,变化;challenge 挑战,质疑。句意:他断定问题出在大壁炉上,因为壁炉有些异常。故选 A。
27. D 考查名词辨析。operation 手术,操作;correction 纠正,修正;means 方式,途径;remedy 治疗,处理方法。句意:多喝水、多睡觉常常被认为是应对伤风感冒的方法。根据句意可知选 D。
28. B 考查名词的固定搭配。sense 感觉,意识;use 用,使用;time 时间;way 方式,方法。It's no use doing sth. 做某事没有用。句意:跟他说没有用,因为他从来不会改变自己的主意。故选 B。
29. D 考查名词的数。某国人的复数形式的口诀:中日不变,英法变,其他 s 加后面。句意:我有三个笔友。其中一个是英国人,另外两个是法国人。故选 D。
30. B 考查名词作定语。连字符连接数词、名词和形容词,用作形容词,这时的名词不用复数形式,男子的比赛,boy 应用复数,而且应用所有格形式 boys'。句意:——萨姆,你看起来很高兴,为什么?——因为我在学校运动会的男子 800 米比赛中获得了第一名。故选 B。
31. D 考查名词的固定搭配。joy 高兴,愉快;pleasure 高兴,快乐;attraction 吸引力,向往的地方;satisfaction 满足,满意。to one's satisfaction 使某人满意。句意:汽车修好了,但我不是很满意。根据句意可知选 D。
32. B 考查名词所有格。分析句子的结构可知,句中 gave victims a great deal of encouragement 为谓语和双宾语的结构,所以前面的部分应该是主语部分,只有 B 项属于动名词的复合结构,可以用作主语。president 的所有格直接加 's。句意:总统亲自访问灾区给了灾区人民极大的鼓舞。故选 B。
33. C 考查名词辨析。progress 进步,进程;process 步骤,流程;possession 个人财产,私人物品;perception 看法,见解。根据 or 前并列的 your home 和 your car 可推知,这里应指“有价值的个人财产”。故选 C。
34. A 考查名词短语。appearance 外观,外表;fitness 健康;potential 潜能;performance 表现。physical appearance 外表。故选 A。
35. B 考查名词所有格。else 别的,其他的,修饰不定代词时要后置;else 的所有格要加 's。句意:马克可以拒绝回答其他任何人的问题,但他从不对父亲撒谎。故选 B。
36. D 考查名词所有格和动名词作主语。being educated 作句子的主语,前面用名词所有格 The girl's 修饰,was 后是 what 引导的表语从句。A 项应在前面加 that,成为主语从句;B 项动词的过去分词不能作主语;C 项 to do 表示将来。句意:女孩在简单的生活氛围中获得教育是她们的父母所希望的。故选 D。
37. C 考查名词的固定搭配。remark 谈论,言论;warning 警告;notice 注意,理会,take notice of 在意,理会,take little notice of 不怎么理会,不怎么在意;attention 注意,留心。句意:尽管这件事我和她说过好几次了,但是她不怎么理会我说的话。根据句意及搭配可知选 C。

38. B 考查名词辨析。transaction 交易,买卖;transition 过渡,变迁;transmission 传送,传播;transportation 运输,运送。句意:能够出国留学的人是幸运的,但是诚然,从一种文化过渡到另一种文化并非易事。根据句意可知选 B。
39. D 考查名词复数。wage 工资,薪水,是可数名词,表示工资时常用复数形式。句意:他渴望多挣钱,因为这些年他几乎不能靠他的工资维持生活。故选 D。
40. D 考查名词的数。ash 灰,灰烬,burn to ashes 烧成灰烬。句意:在战争期间,村子里成百上千的房子被烧成了灰烬。故选 D。
41. D 考查名词辨析。dialogue 对话,对白;idea 想法,看法;story 故事,叙述;account 叙述,描述。A、B 项与句意不符,story 一般不与 give 连用。句意:昨天史密斯先生生动地讲述了他近期的中国之旅。故选 D。
42. C 考查名词的固定搭配。make preparations for 是固定短语,意为“为……作准备”。句意:大学的学生们正在为即将到来的新的一年做准备。故选 C。
43. C 考查名词的固定搭配。painting in oils 是固定搭配,意为“画油画”。句意:画油画是他们闲暇时光的活动之一。故选 C。
44. B 考查名词辨析。gap 间隔,差距,多指抽象意义上的差距,如人与人的差距;interval 间隔,间隙,尤指时间上的间隔;length 长度;distance 距离,多指空间上的距离。结合四个选项可知,空处指时间上的间隔。句意:现在中国的高中生可能每月参加一次考试。故选 B。
45. B 考查名词的固定搭配。of great expense 花费昂贵的,相当于形容词 very expensive; at a great expense 以巨大的费用,作状语,分析句子结构可知,此题应用状语;C 项和 D 项均不符合。句意:这个大房子正在粉刷,但是费用很高。故选 B。
46. A 考查名词的数。furniture 家具,是不可数名词,many 修饰不可数名词,much 修饰不可数名词。句意:房间很小,而且有太多的新家具。故选 A。
47. A 考查复合名词的所有格。father-in-law 岳父,其名词所有格是直接在后面加's。句意:检查完我岳父的心脏之后,这位医生建议他休息几天。故选 A。
48. D 考查名词的数。information 信息,是不可数名词,不能用 many 修饰。句意:她不知道他已经被告知了多少信息。故选 D。
49. D 考查名词辨析。tradition 传统;transportation 交通工具,运输;transmission 传播,传输;transformation 转变,改革。句意:二十世纪见证了世界范围内政治、经济和文化的巨大变革。根据句意可知选 D。
50. C 考查名词的固定搭配。have sth. in common with sb. 与某人有相同之处。其他三项均无此用法。句意:那对年轻的夫妻最终离婚了,因为他们几乎没有共同点。故选 C。

第二节 冠 词

1. C 考查定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a 的基本用法。第一空特指“这个队的队长”,故用 the;第二空泛指“一位聪明的领导”,故用 a。句意:他们选择汤姆作为这个队的队长,因为他们知道他是一位聪明的领导。故选 C。
2. A 考查定冠词 the 的特殊用法和不定冠词 a 的基本用法。第一空后名词 village 后有定语从句修饰,表特指,故用 the 修饰;第二空后名词 town 是可数名词单数,表泛指,故用 a 修饰。故选 A。
3. A 考查定冠词 the 的特殊用法和不定冠词 an 的基本用法。根据第二空前的关键词 only(只有)可知,第二空表示特指,需用定冠词 the,the+形容词表示“某一类人”;第一空用 an 表示泛指。句意:生活就像一片海洋,只有那些意志坚强的人才能到达彼岸。故选 A。
4. A 考查不定冠词 a 的基本用法和定冠词 the 的习惯搭配。第一空 a week 中的 a 表示“每个,每……”,所以用不定冠词 a,相当于 per;第二空 into the night 是固定用法,表示“入夜,深夜”,所以用定冠词 the。句意:下个月要交论文了,我现在一个星期七天,经常每天学习到深夜。故选 A。
5. A 考查定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a 的基本用法。way 后有 to the Wilsons' 这一后置定语修饰,表示特指,用定冠词。姓氏前用不定冠词,表示“一个……名字的人”,是泛指,此处意为“村里没有一个叫 Wilson 的人”。
6. A 考查零冠词和不定冠词 a 的基本用法。第一空后的 food science(食品科学)是抽象名词,要单独使用,不用冠词修饰;第二空后的 factory 是可数名词,此处用 a 表示泛指。句意:卡尔在大学里学习食品科学,他希望有一天能开一家自己的肉类加工厂。故选 A。
7. C 考查零冠词和定冠词 the 的基本用法。hotels 在这里表示泛指,不用冠词修饰;第二空“在海边”用 by the sea;by sea 表示“乘船”。句意:史密斯一家通常不住在酒店,但去年夏天他们在海边一家很好的酒店住了几天。故选 C。
8. C 考查不定冠词 a 和定冠词 the 的基本用法。headache 头疼,是可数名词,在此处表示泛指,bad 发音以辅音音素开头,用不定冠词 a 修饰;evening 指的是当天的傍晚,用定冠词 the 修饰。句意:我醒来时头痛得厉害,但到了傍晚,疼痛就消失了。故选 C。