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## 广东省职教高考复习用书

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广东省职教高考英语专项提高

主编 张娅玲 王楠 陆燕瑶

上海交通大学出版社

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主编 张娅玲 王楠 陆燕瑶



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赠册 参考答案及解析

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内容提要

本书是《广东省职教高考英语复习攻略》的配套用书,全书分为两个部分:语法专项和题型专项。第一部分语法专项分为词法和句法,共包含 20 节内容;第二部分题型专项共包含 7 个专项。每部分都配有与《广东省职教高考英语复习攻略》内容相对应的练习题,练习题均由中等职业学校的教师统一命制。试题难度、知识点的考查都与广东省职教高考的考情相符,可以很好地帮助考生把握考试方向,掌控答题速度,巩固所学知识,查漏补缺,提高应试能力。

本书是为参加广东省职教高考的考生量身定制的复习用书,题型、题量和试题难度等的设计均参考了广东省职教高考历年真题和最新考试大纲。本书的所有试题均配有参考答案,既方便考生核对正误,又可帮助考生查漏补缺,校正解题思路。本书既可以作为广东省职教高考英语考试的复习用书,也可以作为广东省高职院校自主招生考试的复习用书。

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广东省高等职业院校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试是以职业高中、中专学校和技工学校应届毕业生为对象的选拔性考试。有关高等职业院校将根据考生成绩,按已确定的招生计划,德、智、体全面衡量,择优录取。广东省职教高考因其具有较高的可信度、必要的区分度和适当的难易度,成为高等职业院校招生的重要依据,受到越来越多的考生、家长和学校的重视。

为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试的脉络,我们特组织多所中等职业学校的一线任课教师,根据各考试科目的大纲要求,深入研究了近几年职教高考的命题情况,针对命题中出现的最新变化,精心编写了这套广东省职教高考复习用书,供广大考生在复习时使用。

本书是该套复习用书之《广东省职教高考英语专项提高》。英语是广东省职教高考的必考科目之一,其知识点较多,难度较大,也是考生备考的重点和难点所在。本书在编写时紧扣考试大纲,紧密结合真题,内容充实,结构严谨,要点突出,指导性强,是广大考生进行知识储备和考试复习的重要参考资料。

本书有以下鲜明特色。

### 1. 立足考试大纲,全面服务考生

本书是为参加广东省职教高考的考生量身定制的复习用书。知识点的选取,题型、试题难度等设计均参照了最新考试大纲和历年考试真题,体现了考试特色,做到既能把握考试的命题特点,又能体现其发展趋势。

### 2. 编排合理,设计科学

本书按照《广东省职教高考英语复习攻略》的内容设置题目。每部分都配有与《广东省职教高考英语复习攻略》内容相对应的练习题,练习题均由中等职业学校的教师统一命题。试题难度、对知识点的考查都与考试要求一致,可以很好地帮助考生把握考试难度,掌控答题速度,巩固所学知识,查漏补缺,提高应试能力。

### 3. 答案独立成册, 详解详析

本书以赠册的形式提供参考答案及解析。参考答案及解析详细独到, 由点及面, 既方便考生核对正误, 又可以帮助考生查漏补缺, 校正解题思路, 步步为营。

衷心希望本套广东省职教高考复习用书能为广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处, 敬请各位读者不吝指正。

最后, 预祝广大考生在考试中取得好成绩!

编者

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# 第一部分 语法专项

## 专项一 词 法

### 第一节 名 词

一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词的意义。

- ( ) 1. This change in communication has good effects on our life and work.  
A. 影响                      B. 作用                      C. 抱怨                      D. 深信
- ( ) 2. The fact that she can't speak a foreign language put her at a disadvantage.  
A. 优势                      B. 劣势                      C. 缺点                      D. 优点
- ( ) 3. By that time I had lost all interest in music.  
A. 兴趣                      B. 利息                      C. 名胜古迹                      D. 才华
- ( ) 4. After years of war, the people long for a lasting peace.  
A. 强迫                      B. 和平                      C. 鼓动                      D. 阻止
- ( ) 5. We had a discussion with them about the differences between Britain and the US.  
A. 讨论                      B. 宣传                      C. 描述                      D. 播放
- ( ) 6. The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest wonders in the world.  
A. 迷宫                      B. 奇迹                      C. 成果                      D. 风景
- ( ) 7. There are over 500 applicants for the job.  
A. 表格                      B. 程序                      C. 应用                      D. 申请者
- ( ) 8. The employees in that company are usually lowly paid.  
A. 老板                      B. 技术员                      C. 雇员                      D. 设计师
- ( ) 9. Why do tourists like taking photos of the animals in the zoo?  
A. 旅游                      B. 行走                      C. 旅途                      D. 游客
- ( ) 10. This put him and his colleagues in a difficult position.  
A. 处境                      B. 立场                      C. 姿势                      D. 位置

二、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. If you want to look fit, you need to take more \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lessons                      B. exercise                      C. jobs                      D. lectures
- ( ) 2. My father gave me \_\_\_\_\_ just now.  
A. two piece of advice                      B. two pieces of advice  
C. two advice                      D. two pieces of advices
- ( ) 3. Twelve \_\_\_\_\_ were hurt, but no \_\_\_\_\_ were lost in that accident.  
A. person; life                      B. people; life                      C. peoples; lives                      D. persons; lives

- ( ) 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is that we have lots of \_\_\_\_\_ to ask now.  
A. problem; questions                      B. question; problems  
C. question; problem                      D. problem; question
- ( ) 5. —Please help me move the table in.  
—But there is not enough \_\_\_\_\_ for it.  
A. house                      B. floor                      C. room                      D. ground
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ turn green in spring.  
A. Leaf                      B. Leaves                      C. Leave                      D. Leafs
- ( ) 7. Is Mr. Douglas a friend of \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. your                      B. Jack                      C. your father's                      D. you
- ( ) 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ Park will be closed next week.  
A. Children's                      B. Childrens'                      C. Children                      D. Child
- ( ) 9. The \_\_\_\_\_ has two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boys; watches                      B. boy; watch                      C. boy; watches                      D. boys; watch
- ( ) 10. —I want to go to different places, but I don't know the \_\_\_\_\_.  
—A map is helpful, I think.  
A. price                      B. way                      C. time                      D. ticket

三、用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I had a good \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) of him when we first met.
- Jimmy got into an \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with his wife last night.
- WeChat is one of the most popular phone \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) nowadays.
- A lot of people suffer from body image \_\_\_\_\_ (anxious).
- Don't do anything silly out of \_\_\_\_\_ (curious).
- The kids burst into \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) when they saw a funny clown.
- People should know the \_\_\_\_\_ (important) of exercising regularly.
- It's about an \_\_\_\_\_ (hour) drive from here to my hometown.
- What's your excuse for your \_\_\_\_\_ (absent) this time?
- A lecture will be given in order to raise students' \_\_\_\_\_ (aware) of the risk of smoking.
- The little boy made an \_\_\_\_\_ (apologize) to his parents for breaking the vase.
- How many \_\_\_\_\_ (paintbrush) do we need in total?
- People from different cultures have different \_\_\_\_\_ (belief).
- You'd better take him to the \_\_\_\_\_ (doctor) before things get worse.
- They blamed their \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) on miscommunication in the team.
- As an \_\_\_\_\_ (India), Jim loves spicy curry chicken.
- Being on time is considered as good \_\_\_\_\_ (behave).
- Sean worked hard this year and made a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (money).
- The water park provides a wide range of \_\_\_\_\_ (activity) and shows for visitors to enjoy.
- There are more \_\_\_\_\_ (looker-on) than players at the game.

四、完成句子。

- There is \_\_\_\_\_ (少量果汁) left. Let's get some in the supermarket.
- Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ (一个建议) on learning English?
- Cindy is \_\_\_\_\_ (一个 15 岁的学生) in Grade One.
- Everyone should know his \_\_\_\_\_ (长处和短处).



5. It is said that we will have \_\_\_\_\_ (两名新主编) next month.
6. Products made in China are sold \_\_\_\_\_ (全世界).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (最精彩的部分) of the trip was sky-diving.
8. She has been working as a nurse at the local \_\_\_\_\_ (儿童医院) for five years.
9. I'm so hungry that I can finish \_\_\_\_\_ (一条面包) on my own.
10. Grandma Lee has \_\_\_\_\_ (另一副眼镜) for reading.

## 第二节 冠 词

一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. What will you have for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?  
A. /                      B. a                      C. an                      D. the
- ( ) 2. You know Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ boy from England.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 3. Mary's father is \_\_\_\_\_ engineer in the factory.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 4. Alexander Graham Bell invented \_\_\_\_\_ telephone in 1876.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. /                      D. one
- ( ) 5. The word "mouth" has \_\_\_\_\_ "m" and \_\_\_\_\_ "u" in it.  
A. an; an                      B. a; a                      C. an; a                      D. a; an
- ( ) 6. —Who's the tall man with a pair of glasses?  
—He's my \_\_\_\_\_ uncle. He works in \_\_\_\_\_ university.  
A. an; the                      B. the; an                      C. /; an                      D. /; a
- ( ) 7. The book is very interesting. I bought it from \_\_\_\_\_ unknown little town.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 8. —Chinese is \_\_\_\_\_ important international language nowadays.  
—Yeah. That's why so many foreigners choose it as \_\_\_\_\_ bridge to a better job.  
A. a; an                      B. an; a                      C. a; the                      D. the; a
- ( ) 9. —Is your brother \_\_\_\_\_ actor?  
—Yes, and he likes \_\_\_\_\_ job.  
A. a; the                      B. the; an                      C. an; the                      D. the; a
- ( ) 10. —How do you like \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phone in the window?  
—Cool! Your mother will be happy if you buy her one like this as \_\_\_\_\_ present.  
A. /; the                      B. a; the                      C. /; a                      D. the; a
- ( ) 11. —Do you know the Double Ninth Festival?  
—Yes, I do. It reminds us to respect \_\_\_\_\_ elderly.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 12. —Why did you make so many mistakes in the speech?  
—I'm so sorry. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ second chance?  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ usually go to the park every Sunday.  
A. The Brown                      B. A Brown                      C. Browns                      D. The Browns

- ( ) 14. What \_\_\_\_\_ exciting football match! Our team beat Tom's team at last.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 15. In the United States, Father's Day falls on \_\_\_\_\_ third Sunday in \_\_\_\_\_ June.  
A. the; /                      B. the; a                      C. /; the                      D. a; the
- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ earth is bigger than \_\_\_\_\_ moon.  
A. The; a                      B. The; the                      C. An; a                      D. A; the
- ( ) 17. —What's the matter with you?  
—I caught \_\_\_\_\_ bad cold and had to stay in \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
A. a; /                      B. /; the                      C. a; a                      D. the; the
- ( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ June 1st is \_\_\_\_\_ Children's Day.  
A. The; the                      B. The; /                      C. A; a                      D. /; /
- ( ) 19. Granny caught the little girl by \_\_\_\_\_ hand and thanked her for her help.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. /                      D. her
- ( ) 20. —Where's \_\_\_\_\_ nearest supermarket?  
—It's over there, just around the corner.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

## 二、用适当的冠词填空。

- \_\_\_\_\_ Headmaster Brown told us that \_\_\_\_\_ books are our friends.
- Tom! How could you break my glasses?  
—Sorry, Mum. It was \_\_\_\_\_ accident.
- The cakes are delicious. I'd like to have \_\_\_\_\_ third one because \_\_\_\_\_ second one is rather small.
- \_\_\_\_\_ new bridge has been built over \_\_\_\_\_ Huangpu River.
- What colour is \_\_\_\_\_ orange?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ orange.
- Don't worry. We still have \_\_\_\_\_ little time left.
- I prefer playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano to playing \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.
- Skating is \_\_\_\_\_ great fun in winter.
- When you finish reading the book, you will have \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding of \_\_\_\_\_ life.
- After dinner, he gave Mr. Richardson \_\_\_\_\_ ride to \_\_\_\_\_ Capital Airport.
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ newcomer to \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry but he has already made some important discoveries.
- Beyond \_\_\_\_\_ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ space.
- He got a job paid by \_\_\_\_\_ month.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ nice day, isn't it?  
—Yes, what \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather!
- Many people are still in \_\_\_\_\_ habit of writing silly things in \_\_\_\_\_ public places.
- Joan, do you know \_\_\_\_\_ boy in a white shirt?  
—Yes. He is my new friend Tom, and he's \_\_\_\_\_ excellent waiter.
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ airport in our city, and it is \_\_\_\_\_ first one in our province.
- Attention, please. Now let me teach you how to ring \_\_\_\_\_ bell to call for help when in \_\_\_\_\_ danger.
- What does Carl usually do after \_\_\_\_\_ supper?  
—He often takes his dog for \_\_\_\_\_ walk around the square.
- The train is running three hundred kilometres \_\_\_\_\_ hour.

### 三、完成句子。

- The woman in red has \_\_\_\_\_ (一个 8 个月的婴儿) in her arms.
- He usually travels \_\_\_\_\_ (坐火车), not \_\_\_\_\_ (坐飞机).
- She gave us \_\_\_\_\_ (一个大的惊喜) when she came here.
- Guangdong is \_\_\_\_\_ (在南方) of China.
- He drives the car \_\_\_\_\_ (每小时 70 千米).
- Father patted his son \_\_\_\_\_ (在背上).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (总而言之), you should follow your parents' advice.
- Please \_\_\_\_\_ (休息一下), you have worked for several hours.
- His sister came back \_\_\_\_\_ (在一个寒冷的早上).
- The doctor advised her to take the medicine \_\_\_\_\_ (每天 3 次).

## 第三节 代 词

### 一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. —Is this Kate's bicycle?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_ is under the tree. She put it there this morning.  
A. his                      B. hers                      C. mine                      D. yours
- ( ) 2. Let \_\_\_\_\_ have a meeting.  
A. me                      B. you                      C. us                      D. we
- ( ) 3. —Hello, Linda is speaking. Who's \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Hello, this is Martin.  
A. he                      B. one                      C. that                      D. this
- ( ) 4. Do you have toys? I'd like to buy \_\_\_\_\_ for my cousin.  
A. it                      B. one                      C. this                      D. that
- ( ) 5. This is Tom's book. Please show \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it; him                      B. its; him                      C. it; he                      D. it; his
- ( ) 6. —What's this in English?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ a pencil case.  
A. That is                      B. It                      C. Its                      D. It's
- ( ) 7. We study Chinese, English, maths and some \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.  
A. other                      B. one                      C. the other                      D. another
- ( ) 8. They don't have \_\_\_\_\_ colour pencils, but I have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some; some                      B. any; some                      C. some; any                      D. no; some
- ( ) 9. It's easy to find a good hotel in our city because we have \_\_\_\_\_ of them here.  
A. none                      B. few                      C. each                      D. many
- ( ) 10. —Look, \_\_\_\_\_ is dancing under the tree.  
—That's my cousin, Anna.  
A. everybody                      B. anybody                      C. nobody                      D. somebody

- ( ) 11. —Your English is so good. Who taught you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I learned it all by myself.  
A. Somebody      B. Everybody      C. Nobody      D. Anybody
- ( ) 12. It's such difficult work, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them four feel disappointed.  
A. neither      B. both      C. none      D. all
- ( ) 13. —Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ is OK. I don't care.  
A. Either      B. Neither      C. Both      D. None
- ( ) 14. Don't worry. We have \_\_\_\_\_ food in the fridge now.  
A. few      B. many      C. little      D. much
- ( ) 15. —Can she play the guitar or the violin?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. But she can play the drum.  
A. Both      B. Either      C. Neither      D. All
- ( ) 16. Jim drives a car more carefully than \_\_\_\_\_ else in his family.  
A. no one      B. another      C. anyone      D. the one
- ( ) 17. I haven't seen my classmate for years, but when we met in the street, we recognized \_\_\_\_\_ at once.  
A. each other      B. each another      C. the other each      D. each one
- ( ) 18. Yesterday I had a piece of beef, vegetables and \_\_\_\_\_ rice for dinner.  
A. some      B. a few      C. few      D. a
- ( ) 19. —When shall we go swimming, this Friday or Saturday?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ is OK. I'll be free next week.  
A. All      B. Neither      C. Either      D. Both
- ( ) 20. I have \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends here and they often visit me.  
A. few      B. a few      C. little      D. a little

## 二、用适当的代词填空。

- Tom and Jack are brothers. This is \_\_\_\_\_ room.
- When I was walking along the street, I met a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Believing in \_\_\_\_\_ is a very important rule for you to get along well with others.
- The book on the shelf is \_\_\_\_\_. She wrote \_\_\_\_\_ name on its cover.
- Did anyone call me when I was out?  
—Yes. A man who called \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.
- To \_\_\_\_\_ did you ask for help?
- \_\_\_\_\_ bike is it?  
—It's our teacher's.
- \_\_\_\_\_ they discussed is very important.
- Shenzhen is the most beautiful city \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever visited.
- I want to buy that book, but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- The fruit here is much cheaper than \_\_\_\_\_ in that store.
- She doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to choose for her major.
- \_\_\_\_\_ took me one hour to finish my homework.
- Did I call your name wrong?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ doesn't matter.

15. —Here is a pizza for you, Madam. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ else?  
—Yes, please. I'd like some juice.
16. He doesn't have any pens. He needs to buy \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Lily is Lydia's good friend. They know \_\_\_\_\_ well.
18. She has bought two gifts. One is for her mother, \_\_\_\_\_ is for her father.
19. —\_\_\_\_\_ wants to buy some flowers for his family.  
—What a nice boy!
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is about ten minutes' walk from my school to the nearest subway station.

### 三、完成句子。

1. You may come to my house \_\_\_\_\_ (要么这周,要么下周).
2. There are fifty students in Class One. Twenty of them are boys, \_\_\_\_\_ (其他的都是女生).
3. —Can I come today or tomorrow?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ (都不行). I'm busy today and tomorrow.
4. Dad doesn't always come to you. You have to fight and \_\_\_\_\_ (拯救你自己)!
5. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ (任何重要的事情) to say?
6. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ (几乎没有工作) for people in that factory because robots will do most of them.
7. —How heavily it rained this early morning!  
—Yes. But \_\_\_\_\_ (没有 1 人) the students in our class was late for class.
8. My sister is old enough to \_\_\_\_\_ (给她自己穿衣服) now.
9. There is one year between \_\_\_\_\_ (我和她).
10. —Which would you like, this sweater or that one?  
—I'm afraid I like neither. Would you please show me \_\_\_\_\_ (另外一个)?

## 第四节 数 词

### 一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year is February.  
A. one                      B. first                      C. two                      D. second
- ( ) 2. The beautiful skirts are on show in the shop. Jane likes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the ninth              B. the nineth              C. nine                      D. ninth
- ( ) 3. About \_\_\_\_\_ people are in the People's Park at weekends.  
A. two hundreds                      B. two hundreds of  
C. two hundred                      D. hundred of
- ( ) 4. In our school several \_\_\_\_\_ students are able to search the Internet for useful information now.  
A. hundred of              B. hundreds for              C. hundred                      D. hundreds
- ( ) 5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ words in the text of the \_\_\_\_\_ lesson.  
A. hundred of; fifth                      B. a hundred of; fiveth  
C. hundreds of; fifth                      D. hundreds of; fiveth
- ( ) 6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ seconds in a minute.  
A. fourty                      B. forty                      C. sixteen                      D. sixty

- ( ) 7. Lin Tao gets up at \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
A. half past six      B. six past half      C. past half six      D. half six past
- ( ) 8. December \_\_\_\_\_ is Christmas.  
A. twenty-five      B. the twenty-fifth  
C. the twentieth-five      D. twentieth-fifth
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Germans come to visit China every year.  
A. Thousands of      B. Thousands      C. Thousand of      D. Two thousands
- ( ) 10. —Do you have enough people to carry these chairs?  
—No, I think we need \_\_\_\_\_ men.  
A. another      B. two others      C. more two      D. two more
- ( ) 11. We had learned about \_\_\_\_\_ English words by the end of last term.  
A. nine hundreds and forty-five      B. nine hundreds of and forty-five  
C. nine hundred and forty-five      D. nine hundred and fourty-five
- ( ) 12. It took me \_\_\_\_\_ to finish my homework.  
A. a half and two hour      B. two hour and a half  
C. two and a half hour      D. two and a half hours
- ( ) 13. Both of the two rulers are broken. I want to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. three      B. third      C. forth      D. /
- ( ) 14. —What's the time, please?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nine thirty-five      B. forty-eight past six  
C. fifty-five to four      D. thirty-one two
- ( ) 15. There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a year.  
A. three hundreds sixty-five      B. three hundred and sixty-five  
C. the third hundred sixty-five      D. third hundred and sixty-five
- ( ) 16. —On which floor do you live?  
—The \_\_\_\_\_ floor, and my room number is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fifth; five zero two      B. fifth; five zero second  
C. five; five zero second      D. five; five zero two
- ( ) 17. —How old is your daughter?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ years old. We had a special party for her \_\_\_\_\_ birthday last week.  
A. Ninth; ninth      B. Nine; nine      C. Ninth; nine      D. Nine; ninth
- ( ) 18. There are more than two \_\_\_\_\_ people in the city.  
A. millions      B. millions of      C. million      D. of millions
- ( ) 19. I've been a student there for nearly two and \_\_\_\_\_ half years.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
- ( ) 20. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in Beijing.  
A. million of      B. millions of      C. a million of      D. five millions of
- ( ) 21. The playground is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. three times as big as      B. three times bigger as  
C. three time bigger as      D. as three times big as

- ( ) 22. —How old is Steve?  
—He is \_\_\_\_\_ and he has an \_\_\_\_\_ sister.  
A. 13-year-old; 10 years old      B. 13 years old; 11-year-old  
C. 13 years old; 10-years-old      D. 13-years-old; 11-years-old
- ( ) 23. \_\_\_\_\_ of the floor \_\_\_\_\_ wet.  
A. Three quarter; is      B. Three fourths; is  
C. Three fourth; are      D. Three quarters; are
- ( ) 24. —Can I help you?  
—Yes, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ for my twin daughters.  
A. two pair of glasses      B. two pair of glass  
C. two pairs of glasses      D. two pairs glass
- ( ) 25. We don't have enough nurses to look after the patients. At least \_\_\_\_\_ are needed.  
A. ten another nurses      B. more ten nurses  
C. other ten nurses      D. another ten nurses
- ( ) 26. At night we can see \_\_\_\_\_ stars in the sky.  
A. thousands and thousands of      B. thousand and thousands of  
C. a thousand and thousands      D. thousand and thousand
- ( ) 27. The train from Shanghai will arrive \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in quarter past six      B. in a quarter past six  
C. at quarter past six      D. at a quarter past six
- ( ) 28. —What's the date today?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tuesday      B. June fourth      C. June the four      D. June the fourth
- ( ) 29. —What year is it?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nineteen hundred and ninety-seven      B. nineteen and ninety-seven  
C. nineteen ninety and seven      D. nineteen ninety-seven
- ( ) 30. \_\_\_\_\_, Coca Cola began to enter China's market.  
A. In 1920's      B. In 1920s      C. In the 1920s'      D. In the 1920s

## 二、完成句子。

- I think \_\_\_\_\_ (第5课) is the most difficult in this book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (四分之三) of the students in our class have lunch at school.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ (几百个) teachers in our school.
- Please turn to \_\_\_\_\_ (20页) and look at the first picture in Lesson Two.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ (445名学生) in our school.
- Tuesday is \_\_\_\_\_ (第3天) of a week in English.
- The students went out of the room \_\_\_\_\_ (一个接一个).
- I will finish this project in about \_\_\_\_\_ (一个半月).
- Don't worry. You can try it a \_\_\_\_\_ (第3次).
- About \_\_\_\_\_ (九分之二) of the workers in my company drive to work every day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (第5个月) of the year is May.
- His daughter is in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ (4年级2班).
- He jumps \_\_\_\_\_ (3倍远) his friend does.



14. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (数十亿的人) in the world.
15. He spent nearly \_\_\_\_\_ (10 000 英镑) on the car.
16. All of Lucy's friends are invited to her \_\_\_\_\_ (100 岁的生日聚会).
17. There are forty floors and we live \_\_\_\_\_ (在 23 层).
18. The number 1,234 is read \_\_\_\_\_ in English.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ (他 60% 的书) are donated to that school.
20. The boarding time is \_\_\_\_\_ (8:15) in the morning.

## 第五节 介 词

一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. It's very hot. The temperature is \_\_\_\_\_ 37°C already.  
A. over                      B. on                      C. past                      D. after
- ( ) 2. Sichuan is \_\_\_\_\_ the southwest of China.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. to                      D. off
- ( ) 3. She spent fifty *yuan* \_\_\_\_\_ the pen.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. with
- ( ) 4. There is a post office \_\_\_\_\_ the street.  
A. at the end              B. at the end of              C. in the end              D. in the end of
- ( ) 5. Many Chinese are good \_\_\_\_\_ playing ping-pong.  
A. on                      B. under                      C. at                      D. of
- ( ) 6. I like my tea \_\_\_\_\_ milk and sugar in it.  
A. of                      B. in                      C. inside                      D. with
- ( ) 7. What's wrong \_\_\_\_\_ your car?  
A. to                      B. for                      C. with                      D. of
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ my mother's help, I completed the task \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A. For; in                      B. With; on                      C. Under; in                      D. For; on
- ( ) 9. You can improve your English \_\_\_\_\_ watching English films.  
A. in                      B. with                      C. by                      D. of
- ( ) 10. When the little boy saw a ball, he was so happy that he ran \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. towards                      B. at                      C. up                      D. into
- ( ) 11. We are very proud \_\_\_\_\_ our new progress.  
A. with                      B. of                      C. from                      D. at
- ( ) 12. His son is ill. He must take him \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.  
A. with                      B. in                      C. to                      D. from
- ( ) 13. The glass fell \_\_\_\_\_ the table and broke.  
A. of                      B. off                      C. under                      D. beside
- ( ) 14. The students are all in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ Tom. He asked for leave today.  
A. beside                      B. besides                      C. except                      D. except for
- ( ) 15. I haven't heard \_\_\_\_\_ my elder brother \_\_\_\_\_ 2021.  
A. of; for                      B. to; in                      C. from; since                      D. about; on

(赠册)

# 广东省职教高考英语专项提高 参考答案及解析



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# 第一部分 语法专项

## 专项一 词 法

### 第一节 名 词

#### 一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词的意义。

1. A effect 有“影响;效果”的意思,此处为“影响”。句意:这种交流方式的改变对我们的生活和工作有很好的影响。故选 A。
2. B disadvantage 有“劣势”的意思。句意:她不会说外语使她处于劣势。故选 B。
3. A interest 有“兴趣;利息;利益”的意思,此处为“兴趣”。句意:那时我已经对音乐完全失去兴趣了。故选 A。
4. B peace 有“和平;平静”的意思。此处为“和平”。句意:历经多年战乱之后,人们渴望永久的和平。故选 B。
5. A discussion 有“讨论,商讨”的意思。句意:我们和他们讨论了英美两国的不同之处。故选 A。
6. B wonder 有“奇迹;惊叹”的意思。此处为“奇迹”。句意:中国的长城是世界上最伟大的奇迹之一。故选 B。
7. D applicant 是“申请者”的意思。句意:有 500 多名申请者申请了这份工作。故选 D。
8. C employee 是“雇员”的意思。句意:那个公司的员工工资通常很低。故选 C。
9. D tourist 是“游客”的意思。句意:为什么游客喜欢给动物园里的动物拍照呢? 故选 D。
10. A position 有“位置;处境,地位;姿势;立场”的意思。此处为“处境”。句意:这使他和他的同事处于艰难的处境。故选 A。

#### 二、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. B 考查名词。lesson 意为“课程”;exercise 意为“锻炼”;job 意为“工作”;lecture 意为“讲座”。句意:如果你想看起来健康,你就需要多锻炼。故选 B。
2. B 考查不可数名词。advice 意为“建议”,是不可数名词。不可数名词的复数通常用“a/an/基数词+量词(可数名词充当)+of+不可数名词”结构来表示,“两条建议”要用 two pieces of advice。故选 B。
3. D 考查名词复数。people 意为“人们”,是集合名词;persons 是 person 的复数形式,也可表示“人们”。life 意为“性命”,且谓语动词是 were,应填其复数形式 lives。故选 D。
4. A 考查名词。problem 意为“问题,麻烦”,需要解决;question 意为“疑问,问题”,需要回答。这两个词都是可数名词。由 is 可知,第一空应用单数;由 lots of 可知,第二空应用复数。故选 A。
5. C 考查名词词义辨析。room 有“空间”的意思。句意:——请帮我把桌子搬进来。——但是没有足够的空间放桌子了。故选 C。
6. B 考查名词复数。leaf 意为“树叶”,其复数形式为 leaves。故选 B。
7. C 考查名词的双重所有格。分析句子结构可知,这里需要填一个名词性物主代词。分析选项可知 your 是形容词性物主代词,其后要加名词;Jack 是名词;you 是代词。只有 C 项符合题意。a friend of your father's 意为“你父亲的一个朋友”。故选 C。
8. A 考查可数名词。child 的复数形式是 children,“儿童公园”要用名词所有格,在其

后加's,即 children's park。故选 A。

9. C 考查名词。由谓语 has 可以判断主语是单数,即 boy;第二个空格前有数词 two 修饰,应填 watch 的复数形式 watches。故选 C。

10. B 考查名词词义辨析。price 意为“价格”;way 意为“路”;time 意为“时间”;ticket 意为“票”。根据答语中的 A map is helpful 可知,问句表达的是“不认路”。故选 B。

### 三、用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. impression 形容词 good 修饰名词。句意:当我们第一次见面时,我就对他有了好印象。故填 impression。
2. argument get into an argument with sb. 是固定搭配,意为“与某人发生争执”。句意:吉米昨晚与他的妻子发生了争执。故填 argument。
3. applications one of 后接可数名词复数。句意:微信是当下最受欢迎的手机应用之一。应用程序为 application。故填 applications。
4. anxiety 此处需填名词。句意:很多人饱受身体形象焦虑。故填 anxiety。
5. curiosity out of curiosity 意为“出于好奇”。句意:别出于好奇做傻事。故填 curiosity。
6. laughter burst into laughter 意为“突然大笑”。句意:当孩子们看见滑稽的小丑时,他们突然大笑起来。故填 laughter。
7. importance the 后应用名词。句意:人们应该知道定期运动的重要性。故填 importance。
8. hour's “1 个小时的”应用 an hour's。句意:从这儿到我的家乡大概是 1 个小时的车程。故填 hour's。
9. absence 形容词性物主代词 your 后接名词。句意:你这次迟到的理由是什么?故填 absence。
10. awareness raise awareness of 意为“提高对……的意识”。句意:为了提高学生们对

吸烟的风险意识,将会举办一场讲座。故填 awareness。

11. apology make an apology to sb. 意为“向某人道歉”。句意:这个小男孩为打破了花瓶向他的父母道歉。故填 apology。
12. paintbrushes paintbrush 为可数名词,变复数需加 es。句意:我们总共需要多少支画笔?故填 paintbrushes。
13. beliefs belief 作“信仰”讲时是可数名词,常用复数。belief 变复数应直接在词尾加 s。句意:来自不同文化的人们有着不同的信仰。故填 beliefs。
14. doctor's the doctor's 可表示“诊所,医院”。句意:在事情变糟之前,你最好带他去医院。故填 doctor's。
15. failure their 后应接名词。句意:他们把失败归咎于团队的沟通不良。故填 failure。
16. Indian 不定冠词 an 后应填名词。句意:作为一个印度人,吉姆喜欢辣咖喱鸡。故填 Indian。
17. behaviour 此处需填名词。句意:准时被看作是好的行为。故填 behaviour。
18. money money 为不可数名词。句意:肖恩今年努力工作了,挣了很多钱。故填 money。
19. activities activity 为可数名词,根据 a wide range of 可知,应用其复数形式。句意:这个水上乐园给游客们提供各种不同的活动和表演供他们娱乐。故填 activities。
20. lookers-on 根据 more 可知,此处应用可数名词复数。句意:比赛时旁观者比运动员多。故填 lookers-on。

### 四、完成句子。

1. little juice 2. a piece of advice
3. a fifteen-year-old student
4. strengths and weaknesses
5. two new editors-in-chief
6. all around the world

7. The most wonderful part
8. children's hospital 9. a loaf of bread
10. another pair of glasses

## 第二节 冠 词

一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. A 考查零冠词。表示三餐的名词前不用冠词。句意：你早餐吃什么？故选 A。
2. B 考查不定冠词。不定冠词 a 用于以辅音音素开头的名词前，意为“一”。句意：你知道汤姆是一个来自英格兰的男孩。故选 B。
3. A 考查不定冠词。不定冠词 an 用于元音音素开头的名词前，意为“一”。句意：玛丽的爸爸是工厂的一名工程师。故选 A。
4. A 考查定冠词。“the+单数可数名词”表示类别，此处指发明了电话这类物品。句意：亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔 1876 年发明了电话。故选 A。
5. C 考查不定冠词。字母 m 的发音以元音音素开头，第一空填 an；字母 u 的发音以辅音音素开头，第二空填 a。句意：单词 mouth 中有一个字母 m 和一个字母 u。故选 C。
6. D 考查冠词。名词 uncle 前有 my 修饰，不用再加冠词，第一空不填；university 的发音以辅音音素开头，第二空用 a。句意：——那个戴着一副眼镜的高个子男士是谁？——他是我叔叔。他在一所大学工作。故选 D。
7. A 考查不定冠词。“一个不知名的小镇”表示泛指，unknown 的发音以元音音素开头，所以用 an。句意：这本书很有趣。我在一个不知名的小镇买的。故选 A。
8. B 考查不定冠词。表示“一个”或“一”，且 important 的发音以元音音素开头，应用 an；bridge 的发音以辅音音素开头，应用 a。句意：——中文是当今一门重要的国际语言。——是的，这是为什么这么多外国人选择中文作为获取更好的工作的桥梁的原因。

故选 B。

9. C 考查冠词。actor 的发音以元音音素开头，第一空填 an，表示“一名演员”。第二空特指“这份工作”，应用定冠词 the。句意：——你哥哥是一名演员吗？——是的，他喜欢这份工作。故选 C。
10. D 考查冠词。第一空特指“橱窗里的手机”，应用定冠词 the。第二空用在名词 present 前，表示“一个”或“一”，应用不定冠词 a。故选 D。
11. C 考查定冠词。the 用于某些形容词前，表示一类人。the elderly 指“老人”。句意：——你知道重阳节吗？——我知道，这个节日提醒我们要尊重老人。故选 C。
12. A 考查不定冠词。序数词前加 a 表示“再一，又一”，a second chance 意为“又一次机会”。句意：——你为什么在演讲中犯了这么多错误？——非常抱歉。你能再给我一次机会吗？故选 A。
13. D 考查定冠词。姓氏的复数形式前加 the，表示一家人。the Browns 指“布朗一家人”。句意：布朗一家通常每周日去公园。故选 D。
14. B 考查不定冠词。exciting 的发音以元音音素开头，应用 an。句意：一场多么令人兴奋的足球比赛！我们队最终打败了汤姆队。故选 B。
15. A 考查定冠词和零冠词。在序数词前要用定冠词 the，月份前一般不用冠词。故选 A。
16. B 考查定冠词。表示世界上独一无二的名词前要用定冠词 the。地球和月球都是世界上独一无二的。句意：地球比月球大。故选 B。
17. A 考查固定短语。catch a bad cold 意为“患重感冒”；stay in bed 意为“待在床上”。句意：——你怎么了？——我患了重感冒，不得不卧床休息。故选 A。

18. D 考查零冠词。表示节日、月份、星期、季节的名词前一般不用冠词。day 表示的节日前不用 the。句意:6月1日是儿童节。故选 D。
19. A 考查固定用法。catch sb. by the hand 意为“抓住某人的手”。类似的表达还有 hit sb. in the face(打在某人的脸上)、hit sb. on the head(打在某人的头上)等。句意:奶奶抓住小女孩的手,感谢她的帮助。故选 A。
20. C 考查定冠词。nearest 是形容词的最高级,其前应用定冠词 the。句意:——最近的超市在哪里?——在那边,过了拐角就是。故选 C。

## 二、用适当的冠词填空。

1. /; / 考查零冠词。表示称呼、头衔、职务的名词前不用冠词;可数名词复数表示某一类事物,作泛指而不是特指意义时,其前不用冠词。句意:布朗校长告诉我们书本是我们的朋友。故两个空都不填。
2. an 考查不定冠词。accident 的发音以元音音素开头,应用 an, an accident 意为“一次意外”。句意:——汤姆,你怎么打破了我的眼镜?——对不起,妈妈。那是个意外。故填 an。
3. a; the 考查冠词。当表示“又一,再一”时,应用不定冠词 a/an;当序数词表示顺序时,其前要用定冠词 the。句意:蛋糕很好吃。我想再要一块,因为第二块太小了。故填 a; the。
4. A; the 考查冠词。第一空用 a,泛指“一座桥”;专有名词 Huangpu River 前应用定冠词 the。句意:黄浦江上又建了一座新桥。故填 A; the。
5. an; / 考查冠词。orange 的发音以元音音素开头,第一空填 an, an orange 表示类别。第二空后的 orange 是形容词,意为“橙色的”。句意:——橙子是什么颜色?——橙色。故填 an; /。
6. a 考查固定词组。根据“Don't worry.”可知,我们还有一点时间,故用 a little,意为“一点”。句意:别着急。我们还有一点时间。故填 a。
7. the; / 考查定冠词和零冠词。piano 是乐器类,其前要用定冠词 the; basketball 是球类,其前不用冠词。句意:我更喜欢弹钢琴而不是打篮球。故填 the; /。
8. / 考查零冠词。fun 是不可数名词,其前不加冠词。great fun 意为“很有趣的事情”。句意:滑冰是冬天很有趣的一件事情。故不填。
9. a; / 考查不定冠词和零冠词。have a better understanding of 是固定用法,意为“对……有更好的理解”。第二空后的 life 是抽象名词,其前不用冠词。句意:当你读完这本书时,你会对生活有更好的理解。故填 a; /。
10. a; the 考查冠词。give sb. a ride 是固定短语,意为“让某人搭车”。Capital Airport 是专有名词,其前应用定冠词 the。句意:饭后他开车送理查森先生去首都机场。故填 a; the。
11. a; / 考查冠词。newcomer 是单数可数名词,泛指某类人中的一个,其前应用不定冠词,且 newcomer 的发音以辅音音素开头,第一空填 a; chemistry 是表示学科的抽象名词,其前不加冠词。句意:他在化学领域是一名新手,但是他已经有了一些重要的发现。故填 a; /。
12. the; / 考查冠词。此处的 stars 特指“人能看到的星星”,其前要加 the。space 意为“太空”,是抽象名词,其前通常不加冠词。句意:除了星星外,宇航员只看到了太空。故填 the; /。
13. the 考查冠词。by the month 意为“按月计算”,为固定搭配。句意:他得到一份按



月付酬的工作。故填 the。

14. a; / 考查冠词。第一空在可数名词 day 前,应用不定冠词 a,表示“美好的天气”。weather 是不可数名词,第二空不填冠词。句意:——美好的一天,不是吗?——是的。多好的天气!故填 a; /。
15. the; / 考查冠词。in the habit of 是固定搭配,意为“有……的习惯”。public places 是复数名词短语,表示泛指概念,其前不用定冠词。句意:很多人还是有这种在公共场所乱写的习惯。故填 the; /。
16. the; an 考查冠词。第一空特指“穿白衬衫的男孩”,应用定冠词 the。excellent 的发音以元音音素开头,应用不定冠词 an。句意:——琼,你认识穿白衬衫的男孩吗?——认识。他是我的新朋友汤姆,他是一名优秀的服务员。故填 the; on。
17. an; the 考查冠词。airport 的发音以元音音素开头,第一空应填 an。第二空后有序数词 first,在序数词前应用定冠词 the。句意:在我们城市有一个机场,这是我们省的第一个机场。故填 an; the。
18. the; / 考查冠词。第一空指说话人与听话人都知道共同所指的东西,故用 the; in danger 是固定短语,意为“处于危险中”。句意:请注意。现在让我教你们处于危险中时如何按铃呼救。故填 the; /。
19. /; a 考查固定搭配。三餐前不用冠词,故第一空不填。take ...for a walk 是固定短语,意为“带……去散步”。句意:——卡尔晚饭后经常做什么?——他经常带着他的狗在广场散步。故填 /; a。
20. an 考查冠词。表示时间、速度、价格或重量的词前加 a/an,具有“每一”的意思。句意:这列火车正在以每小时 300 千米的速度行驶。故填 an。

### 三、完成句子。故填 an。

1. an eight-month-old baby

2. by train; by air/plane  
3. a big/great surprise 4. in the south of  
5. seventy kilometres an hour/at the speed of  
seventy kilometres an hour  
6. on the back 7. In a word  
8. have a rest/take a rest 9. on a cold morning  
10. three times a day

## 第三节 代 词

### 一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. B 考查名词性物主代词。此处缺主语,名词性物主代词可以作主语。根据问句可知,此处应用 hers,相当于 Kate's bicycle。故选 B。
2. C 考查人称代词的宾格。let 后跟人称代词的宾格,have a meeting 意为“开会”,应是很多人一起开会。故用 us。故选 C。
3. C 考查指示代词。从句意判断,此处为打电话的场景;打电话时询问对方是谁应用“Who is that?”来表示。故选 C。
4. B 考查不定代词。one 指代可数名词单数,在此处替代 a toy。故选 B。
5. A 考查代词。代指前文提到的 book 应用代词 it;介词后的宾语要用宾格形式,指代 Tom 应用 him。故选 A。
6. D 考查代词。常用句型“What's this/that?”的回答要用“It's...”。故选 D。
7. A 考查不定代词。表示泛指用 other,意为“其他的”,后接可数名词复数。another 后一般只能接单数名词。the other 表示两者中的“另一个”。故选 A。
8. B 考查不定代词。some 一般用于肯定句中,any 一般用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。故选 B。
9. D 考查不定代词。根据前面“很容易找到一个好旅馆”推知,这里有 many(许多)旅馆。故选 D。

10. D 考查不定代词。由“That’s my cousin, Anna.”可知是一个人在跳舞。somebody 意为“某个人,有人”。anybody 和 nobody 一般用在否定句和疑问句中;anybody 用在肯定句中时,表示“任何人”。故选 D。
11. C 考查不定代词。根据答语“I learned it all by myself.”可知“没人教我英语,我是自学的”,应用 Nobody。故选 C。
12. C 考查代词。根据 them four 可知有 4 个人,all 和 none 均可用于三者及以上;but 在此形成转折关系,根据句意“这项工作真难,但是他们 4 个都没有感到沮丧”可知应用 none。故选 C。
13. A 考查代词。根据“I don’t care. (我不介意)”可知,tea 和 coffee 两者中任意一个均可,故用 either,意为“(两者中)任一个”。故选 A。
14. D 考查代词。根据“Don’t worry. (不要担心)”可知,冰箱里有很多食物。food 是不可数名词,排除 many 和 few, little 表示否定, much 符合题意。故选 D。
15. C 考查代词。but 表示转折,所以问句提到的 guitar 和 violin 她都不会演奏,表示“两者都不”应用 neither。故选 C。
16. C 考查代词。no one 指“没有人/物,一个都没有”;another 指多个中的“另一个”;anyone 指“任何一个”;the one 特指“那个”。根据句意“吉姆开车比家里其他任何人都更加小心”可知选 C。
17. A 考查固定搭配。each other 意为“彼此”,符合题意。故选 A。
18. A 考查代词。rice 是不可数名词,不能用 a、few 或 a few 修饰。some 可以修饰可数名词和不可数名词。故选 A。
19. B 考查代词。根据回答“I’ll be free next week. (我下周才会有空)”可知,问句提到的 this Friday 和 Saturday 都不行,“两个都不”应用 neither。故选 B。

20. B 考查代词。a few 意为“一些人(或事物、地方)”,表示肯定意义,指代可数名词。few 表示否定意义。little 和 a little 指代不可数名词。本题中指代 friends 中的“一些”,故用 a few。故选 B。

## 二、用适当的代词填空。

1. their 考查形容词性物主代词。room 前需用形容词性物主代词来修饰,由 Tom and Jack 可知,应填 their。
2. mine 考查名词性物主代词。介词 of 后接名词性物主代词。此处 mine 相当于 my friends。故填 mine。
3. yourself 考查反身代词。此处人称应与 you 保持一致。句意:相信你自己是与别人友好相处的一条重要法则。故填 yourself。
4. hers; her 考查物主代词。第一空考查名词性物主代词,第二空考查形容词性物主代词。句意:书架上的书是她的。她把她的名字写在封面上了。故填 hers; her。
5. himself 考查反身代词。此处应与 a man 保持一致,要用 himself。句意:——我外出时有人给我打电话吗?——是的。一个自称汤姆的男人。故填 himself。
6. whom 考查疑问代词。介词后只能用 who 的宾格形式 whom。句意:你叫了谁帮忙?故填 whom。
7. Whose 考查疑问代词。这里表达的是“谁的”,作定语,故填 Whose。
8. What 考查关系代词。what 引导主语从句,在从句中作 discussed 的宾语。句意:他们所讨论的内容非常重要。故填 What。
9. that 考查关系代词。先行词是 city,且被最高级修饰,只能用 that 引导定语从句。故填 that。
10. any 考查不定代词。any 表示“任何一些”,修饰 money。句意:我想买那本书,但是我没什么钱。故填 any。
11. those 考查指示代词。为了避免重复,往

往用 that/those 代替前面提到的东西。前面提到的 fruits 为复数,应用 that 的复数 those。句意:这里的水果比那个商店的水果便宜很多。故填 those。

12. what 考查疑问代词。“what+不定式短语”可以作句子的宾语。句意:她不知道选什么专业。故填 what。
13. It 考查代词。it 可以充当形式主语,固定搭配为 It takes/took sb. some time to do sth. 表示“花费某人多少时间做某事”。故填 It。
14. It 考查代词。it doesn't matter 为固定搭配,意为“没关系”。故填 It。
15. something 考查复合不定代词。something 可用于提建议或请求的问句以及希望说话对方作出肯定回答的问句中。句意:——女士,这是您的比萨。还要点些别的吗?——是的,我想要一些果汁。故填 something。
16. one 考查不定代词。one 泛指“某一个”,所表示的名词和前面所提到的名词是同一类,泛指同一类中的任何一个,不特指其中某一个。这里代指任意一支笔。句意:他没有笔。他需要买一支。故填 one。
17. each other 考查相互代词。句意:莉莉是莉迪娅的好朋友。她们彼此很了解。故填 each other。
18. the other 考查不定代词。the other 指两者中的“另一个”。常用结构为“one...the other...”,意为“(两个中)一个……另一个……”。故填 the other。
19. He 考查人称代词。此空缺主语,需要用主格形式。根据 boy 可知,这里需要填 He。句意:——他想给家人买些花。——多好的男孩!故填 He。
20. It 考查代词。这里用 it 充当形式主语。句意:从我学校到最近的地铁站走路大概 10 分钟。故填 It。

### 三、完成句子。

1. either this week or next week  
2. the others are girls 3. Neither  
4. save yourself 5. anything important  
6. few jobs 7. none of 8. dress herself  
9. her and me 10. another

## 第四节 数 词

### 一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. D 考查序数词。序数词表示事物的顺序。句意:一年中的第 2 个月是 2 月。故选 D。
2. A 考查序数词。这里表达的是简喜欢哪一件,只能用序数词。序数词前要加定冠词 the。句意:商店里正展示美丽的裙装。简喜欢第九件。故选 A。
3. C 考查 hundred 的用法。当 hundred、thousand、million 等前面有具体的数字修饰时,其后不加 s。故选 C。
4. C 考查 hundred 的用法。几百名学生应用 several hundred students 表达。句意:在我们学校,现在有几百名学生都能上网获取有用的信息。故选 C。
5. C 考查概数表达和序数词。“第 5”应用 fifth, fiveth 是错误写法。排除 B、D 两项。这里的“数百词”是概数,当表示大概的“几百、几千、几百万”时,应用“hundreds/thousands/millions+of”结构,前面不能加具体的数字。句意:第 5 课的课文有几百个词。故选 C。
6. D 考查基数词及常识。60 应用 sixty 来表示。句意:1 分钟有 60 秒。故选 D。
7. A 考查时间表达法。表达几点半可以用“half past+小时”,如 6:30 表示为 half past six。故选 A。
8. B 考查日期表达法。“月份+序数词”表示日期,当表示“第几十几”时,只需把个位数

变成序数词即可。故选 B。

9. A 考查概数的表达。表达“数千德国人”应用 thousands of Germans。thousands of... 意为“数以千计的……”。故选 A。
10. D 考查“数词 + more”表达法。“数词 + more”表示在原有基础上又增加了若干数量, two more(还要两个)相当于 two other 或 another two。句意:——你有足够的人搬这些椅子吗?——没有。我想我们还需要两个人。故选 D。
11. C 考查基数词。当表示具体、准确的数目时, hundred、thousand、million 等词后不能加 s, 排除 A、B 两项。D 项 forty-five 写法错误。故选 C。
12. D 考查“几个半”的表达方法。表达“几个半”有两种方法:“基数词 + and a half + 名词复数”和“基数词 + 名词复数 + and a half”。故选 D。
13. B 考查序数词。强调数量的累积和增加用“a + 序数词”结构。句意:两把尺子都坏了。我想再买一把。故选 B。
14. A 考查时间表达法。表示时间应用基数词。通常可以直接说出时间, 如 A 项 nine thirty-five; 也可以用间接表达法。分钟数没有超过 30 分钟的用 past 表示, 可译为“过”; 分钟数超过 30 分钟的用 to 表示, 可译为“差”, 如 3:40 为 twenty to four, 即差 20 分钟到 4 点。故选 A。
15. B 考查基数词。当表示具体、准确的数目时, hundred、thousand、million 等数词不能用复数, 其前要用基数词。故选 B。
16. A 考查楼层及楼号的表达方法。表顺序时应用序数词。“第 5 层”用 the fifth floor 来表示。房间号用基数词表示。故选 A。
17. D 考查年龄的表达方法。表达几岁用基数词, 表达第几个生日应用序数词。句意:——你女儿几岁?——9 岁。我们上周

为她的第 9 个生日举办了一个特别的派对。故选 D。

18. C 考查基数词。当 hundred、thousand、million 等放在具体的数字后, 表示具体的“几百、几千、几百万”时, 不用复数, 但可以直接修饰名词复数。故选 C。
19. A 考查 half 的用法。two and a half years 也可说成 two years and a half, 都是“两年半”的意思。故选 A。
20. B 考查概数表达法。hundred、thousand、million 等词表示概数时, 在这些词后加 s, 同时与 of 连用, 形成短语。故选 B。
21. A 考查倍数表达。常见的倍数表达方式有“倍数 + as + 形容词/副词原级 + as...”“倍数 + 形容词/副词比较级 + than...”“倍数 + the + 名词 (size、length、width、height、weight) + of...”。句意:这个操场是那个操场的 3 倍大。故选 A。
22. B 考查年龄表达法。“数字 + 名词 + 形容词”结构相当于形容词, 作定语; 在这种结构中应注意两点:一是用连字符“-”, 二是名词必须用单数。而“数字 + 名词(复数) + 形容词”的结构, 一般作表语。根据本题中两个空的位置可知, 第一个空作表语, 第二个空作定语。故选 B。
23. B 考查分数及主谓一致。“四分之三”可表达为 three fourths 或 three quarters。谓语动词用单数, 与 floor 保持一致。句意:四分之三的地板都湿了。故选 B。
24. C 考查数词。这里是“数词 + 量词 + of + 名词”结构, 数词要用基数词; 结合语境可知 pair 应用复数形式; glasses(眼镜)一般成对出现, 应用其复数形式。句意:——我能帮您什么忙吗?——是的, 我想为我的双胞胎女儿买两副眼镜。故选 C。
25. D 考查数量增加表达法。表示在原有数量上的增加, 可用“another + 基数词 + 名

词”或“基数词+more+名词”来表达。此时 another 有“另外的,额外的,附加的”之意。故选 D。

26. A 考查概数表达。当 hundred、thousand、million、billion 表示概数时,在这些词后加 s,同时与 of 连用,形成短语,如 hundreds of (数以百计的……)、thousands of (数以千计的)等。thousands and thousands of 意为“千千万万的”。故选 A。
27. D 考查时间表达法。at 后接具体时刻,可以排除 A 项和 B 项;“一刻钟”为 a quarter。故选 D。
28. D 考查日期表达法。问句针对日期进行提问。英语日期的表达是“月份+序数词”,序数词前要用定冠词 the。故选 D。
29. D 考查年份表达法及读法。读 1997 这个年份,要先读前面两位数 19,也就是 nineteen,再读后面两位数 97,也就是 ninety-seven。故选 D。
30. D 考查年代表达法。20 世纪 20 年代的正确表达是 1920s,“在 20 世纪 20 年代”应用 in the 1920s。故选 D。

## 二、完成句子。

1. the fifth lesson    2. Three quarters
3. hundreds of    4. Page 20/Page Twenty
5. four hundred and forty-five students
6. the third day    7. one by one
8. one month and a half/one and a half months
9. third time    10. two ninths
11. The fifth month    12. Class two, Grade four
13. three times as far as    14. billions of people
15. ten thousand pounds    16. 100th birthday party
17. on the 23rd floor
18. one thousand two hundred and thirty-four
19. Sixty percent of his books
20. a quarter past eight

## 第五节 介 词

### 一、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. A 考查介词。over 意为“多于”;on 意为“在……上”;past 意为“晚于”;after 意为“(时间)在……后”。句意:天太热了。温度已经超过 37 摄氏度了。故选 A。
2. B 考查方位介词。in the southwest 意为“位于……西南部”;在范围内时用 in,两地接壤时用 on,两地相离时用 to。句意:四川位于中国的西南部。故选 B。
3. B 考查介词的固定搭配。spend...on sth. 意为“在某物上花了多少钱”。句意:她买这支钢笔花了 50 元。故选 B。
4. B 考查介词短语。at the end of 意为“在……的末端”;in the end 意为“最终”。句意:在街道的尽头有一家邮局。故选 B。
5. C 考查固定搭配。be good at doing sth. 意为“擅长做某事”。句意:很多中国人擅长打乒乓球。故选 C。
6. D 考查 with 的用法。of 意为“……的”;in 意为“在……里”;inside 意为“在……里面”;with 意为“和,带有……”。句意:我喜欢喝加有牛奶和糖的茶。故选 D。
7. C 考查介词的固定搭配。“What's wrong with...”意为“……怎么了”。句意:你的车怎么了? 故选 C。
8. B 考查介词。with one's help 意为“在某人的帮助下”;on time 意为“按时,准时”。句意:在我妈妈的帮助下,我按时完成了任务。故选 B。
9. C 考查表示方式的介词。in 表示使用某种语言或材料;with 可表示用某种工具;by 意为“通过……”,表示用某种方式;off 意为“从……去掉”。句意:你可以通过看英语电影的方式提高英语水平。故选 C。