

河南省职教高考复习用书

英语同步强化检测

《英语同步强化检测》编写组 编

河南省

职教高考复习用书

# 英语 同步强化检测

《英语同步强化检测》编写组 编

阵容强大

编者均系资深教研员和重点中等职业学校骨干教师

内容全面

紧扣考试要求，涵盖考纲规定的所有考点

矫正思路

详解答案，矫正答题思路，培养良好作答习惯

河南省

职教高考复习用书

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语文同步强化检测

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英语总复习

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# 英语

## 同步强化检测

《英语同步强化检测》编写组 编

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· 上海 ·

## 内 容 提 要

全书按照教材《英语总复习》的内容设置分为语法知识、交际运用和题型专练三部分,每部分都配有与教材内容相对应的练习题,练习题由中职院校教师统一出题。在编写上注重内容的选择,所选的材料与英语教学实际紧密结合。试题难度、知识点的考查都与河南省职教高考的要求一致,可以很好地帮助同学们把握考试难度,巩固所学知识,掌控答题速度,提高应试能力。

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# 前言

## PREFACE

通过多年的摸索与实践,河南省职教高考越来越规范有序,测试具有较高的信度、效度和必要的区分度。从考试内容和考试形式上来看,参加职教高考的考生面临着很大的挑战,多数考生为如何在短期内熟悉考试内容、把握考试重难点、弥补“短板”所困扰,亟须通过高效的学习来快速提升应试能力,从而在考试中脱颖而出。

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,我们特组织多所一线院校的任课教师,根据各考试科目的大纲要求,深入研究了近几年河南省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“河南省职教高考复习用书”,供广大考生在复习时使用。

本书是该系列用书之《英语同步强化检测》。英语是考试的必考科目之一,其知识点较多、难度较大,是考生备考的重点和难点所在。本书在编写时紧扣河南省职教高考考试方案及考纲,紧密结合真题,内容充实,结构严谨,要点突出,指导性强,是广大考生进行考试复习和储备知识的重要参考资料。

本书有以下鲜明特色:

### 1. 编写阵容强大,熟知学情考情

编写成员均系河南省中等职业学校的骨干教师。编写成员始终工作在教学第一线,熟悉考情和学生的备考情况,使本书具有极高的权威性。

### 2. 立足考试大纲,全面服务考生

本书是为参加河南省职教高考的考生量身定做的复习用书,题型、题量、试题难度等的设计均参照了历年考试真题和最新考试大纲,体现出考试特色,做到既能把握考试的命题特点,又体现其发展趋势。

### 3. 合理编排,设计科学

全书按照教材《英语总复习》的内容设置题目。每个专题都配有与教材内容相对应的练习题,练习题由中职学校教师统一命题,试题难度、对知识点的考查都与考试一致,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。



衷心希望本套河南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!

《英语同步强化检测》编写组

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# 第一部分

## 语 法 知 识





## 专题一 名 词

### 词汇判断

- ( ) 1. 害怕  
A. feel                      B. field                      C. fear                      D. feed
- ( ) 2. 工程师  
A. energy                      B. engineer                      C. employer                      D. enemy
- ( ) 3. 经理  
A. manager                      B. master                      C. magazine                      D. manner
- ( ) 4. 机会  
A. otherwise                      B. organization                      C. opportunity                      D. ordinary
- ( ) 5. 标题  
A. topic                      B. tight                      C. tongue                      D. title
- ( ) 6. 比赛;赛跑;种族  
A. rose                      B. race                      C. rail                      D. relief
- ( ) 7. 大学  
A. phrase                      B. usually                      C. uncle                      D. university
- ( ) 8. 物质;资料  
A. material                      B. worried                      C. modern                      D. market
- ( ) 9. 风格;类型  
A. see                      B. style                      C. wind                      D. steel
- ( ) 10. 微笑  
A. laugh                      B. small                      C. smile                      D. mail
- ( ) 11. 目的;意图  
A. order                      B. purpose                      C. propose                      D. product
- ( ) 12. 记忆力;记性  
A. marry                      B. memory                      C. merry                      D. memorize
- ( ) 13. 焦点;集中点  
A. food                      B. forest                      C. force                      D. focus
- ( ) 14. 产品  
A. possible                      B. product                      C. poster                      D. public

- ( ) 15. 标语  
A. slogan                      B. worried                      C. shorten                      D. glad
- ( ) 16. 优势;优点  
A. advantage                      B. building                      C. excuse                      D. corner
- ( ) 17. 设计  
A. dragon                      B. deceive                      C. disease                      D. design
- ( ) 18. 态度  
A. attitude                      B. travel                      C. apology                      D. concern
- ( ) 19. 展览  
A. center                      B. practice                      C. exhibition                      D. education
- ( ) 20. 宣传;提升  
A. possible                      B. medical                      C. polite                      D. promotion
- ( ) 21. 忧虑;麻烦  
A. trouble                      B. double                      C. couple                      D. difficult
- ( ) 22. 质量;品质  
A. quality                      B. quarter                      C. qualify                      D. question
- ( ) 23. 最喜爱的;最喜爱的人或物  
A. favorite                      B. like                      C. quantity                      D. love
- ( ) 24. 面谈;面试  
A. meet                      B. interview                      C. application                      D. design
- ( ) 25. 兴趣  
A. interest                      B. interesting                      C. interested                      D. important
- ( ) 26. 世纪  
A. century                      B. history                      C. future                      D. center
- ( ) 27. 省  
A. government                      B. group                      C. province                      D. town
- ( ) 28. 观光者;游客  
A. passenger                      B. trouble                      C. tourist                      D. customer
- ( ) 29. 媒介;手段  
A. locate                      B. guide                      C. medium                      D. wonder
- ( ) 30. 诚实;坦诚  
A. honesty                      B. honest                      C. holiday                      D. hospital

- ( ) 31. 地面  
A. round B. ground C. grow D. guide
- ( ) 32. 友谊  
A. friend B. friendly C. friends D. friendship
- ( ) 33. 合作者;搭档  
A. writer B. part C. partner D. player
- ( ) 34. 角落;转角  
A. beside B. left C. corner D. near
- ( ) 35. 悲伤;不幸  
A. sorry B. sorrow C. trouble D. hard
- ( ) 36. 沉默;寂静  
A. silence B. quiet C. silent D. patient
- ( ) 37. 作者;作家  
A. writer B. worker C. write D. writing
- ( ) 38. 庆祝  
A. culture B. senior C. celebration D. junior
- ( ) 39. 爆竹;饼干  
A. cracker B. fireworks C. flash D. couplet
- ( ) 40. 前夕  
A. eve B. evening C. even D. evil
- ( ) 41. 节日  
A. festival B. nation C. spring D. calendar
- ( ) 42. 团圆;重聚  
A. gather B. together C. union D. reunion
- ( ) 43. 死;死亡  
A. day B. tie C. death D. due
- ( ) 44. 禁止;禁令  
A. bank B. book C. bar D. ban
- ( ) 45. 癌症  
A. cancer B. illness C. ill D. sick
- ( ) 46. 原因;导致  
A. across B. cause C. account D. appear

( ) 47. 影响;作用

A. attempt

B. admit

C. affect

D. afford

( ) 48. 法律

A. low

B. lay

C. log

D. law

( ) 49. 环境

A. blanket

B. power

C. environment

D. rubbish

( ) 50. 污染

A. gas

B. coal

C. pollution

D. furniture

## 专题二 代 词

- ( ) 1. —You must be hungry, John. What would you like to eat?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ will do. I'm so hungry that I can even eat an elephant.  
A. Something      B. Everything      C. Anything      D. Nothing
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of these two coats fits me. Could you show me another one?  
A. Either      B. Neither      C. Both      D. All
- ( ) 3. Mary really enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.  
A. her      B. hers      C. she      D. herself
- ( ) 4. —What a smart computer!  
—My parents bought it for my younger sister and me. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ours      B. hers      C. theirs      D. mine
- ( ) 5. I met \_\_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_\_ was walking in the park.  
A. him; he      B. he; him      C. he; his      D. him; his
- ( ) 6. Believing in \_\_\_\_\_ is a very important rule for you to get along well with others.  
A. myself      B. himself      C. yourself      D. herself
- ( ) 7. —Who threw the empty bottles on the floor?  
—I don't know. They're not \_\_\_\_\_. Ask Max, please.  
A. I      B. me      C. my      D. mine
- ( ) 8. —There are some apple pies on the table. You can take \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Thank you.  
A. it      B. this      C. that      D. one
- ( ) 9. Did you do \_\_\_\_\_ homework?  
A. you      B. yourself      C. your      D. yours
- ( ) 10. —Is this \_\_\_\_\_ computer?  
—Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_. My mother bought it for me.  
A. you; me      B. your; my      C. yours; mine      D. your; mine
- ( ) 11. —Did anyone call me when I was out?  
—Yes. A man who called \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.  
A. myself      B. himself      C. herself      D. yourself



- ( ) 12. —This cake smells great!  
—It's made by \_\_\_\_\_. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. me; it                      B. me; this                      C. myself; some                      D. myself; little
- ( ) 13. Alice has a red pen, and the blue one is \_\_\_\_\_, too.  
A. his                      B. her                      C. hers                      D. herself
- ( ) 14. Let \_\_\_\_\_ have a meeting.  
A. me                      B. you                      C. us                      D. we
- ( ) 15. Tom and Jack are brothers. This is \_\_\_\_\_ room.  
A. they                      B. them                      C. their                      D. theirs
- ( ) 16. My sister is old enough to dress \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. himself                      B. herself                      C. myself                      D. yourself
- ( ) 17. The book on the shelf is \_\_\_\_\_. She wrote \_\_\_\_\_ name on its cover.  
A. hers; her                      B. her; herself                      C. herself; her                      D. her; herself
- ( ) 18. This is your classroom. \_\_\_\_\_ is on the second floor.  
A. We                      B. Us                      C. Our                      D. Ours
- ( ) 19. —Hello, Linda is speaking. Who's \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Hello, this is Martin.  
A. he                      B. one                      C. that                      D. this
- ( ) 20. Do you have toys? I'd like to buy \_\_\_\_\_ for my cousin.  
A. it                      B. one                      C. this                      D. that
- ( ) 21. He is a boy. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Kangkang.  
A. He                      B. His                      C. Her                      D. He's
- ( ) 22. This is not \_\_\_\_\_ watch. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you; he                      B. she; my                      C. his; hers                      D. me; his
- ( ) 23. This is my book, and that is \_\_\_\_\_ book.  
A. his                      B. him                      C. he                      D. he's
- ( ) 24. This is Tom's book. Please show \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it; him                      B. its; him                      C. it; he                      D. it; his
- ( ) 25. There is one year between \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her and he                      B. you and I                      C. her and me                      D. you and he
- ( ) 26. —What's this in English?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ a pencil case.  
A. That is                      B. This is                      C. Its                      D. It's

- ( ) 27. We study Chinese, English, maths and some \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.  
A. other                      B. one                      C. the other                      D. another
- ( ) 28. They don't have \_\_\_\_\_ color pencils, but I have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some; some                      B. any; some  
C. some; any                      D. no; some
- ( ) 29. 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
- ( ) 30. —Look, \_\_\_\_\_ is dancing under the tree.  
—That's my cousin, Anna.  
A. everybody                      B. anybody                      C. nobody                      D. somebody
- ( ) 31. —Your English is so good. Who taught you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I learned it all by myself.  
A. Somebody                      B. Everybody                      C. Nobody                      D. Anybody
- ( ) 32. There are forty students in Class One. Twenty-two of them are boys, \_\_\_\_\_ are girls.  
A. the other                      B. the others                      C. others                      D. another
- ( ) 33. —Is this iPad yours?  
—Yes. My parents bought \_\_\_\_\_ for my language learning.  
A. one                      B. it                      C. other                      D. another
- ( ) 34. —Can I come today or tomorrow?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'm busy today and tomorrow.  
A. Either                      B. Neither                      C. Each                      D. None
- ( ) 35. It's such difficult work, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them four felt disappointed.  
A. neither                      B. both                      C. none                      D. all
- ( ) 36. —Would you like tea or coffee?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, thanks! I'd prefer a cola.  
A. Both                      B. Neither                      C. All                      D. Some
- ( ) 37. —Which would you like, this sweater or that one?  
—I'm afraid I like neither. Would you please show me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. other                      B. another                      C. the other                      D. the one
- ( ) 38. —Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ is OK. I don't care.  
A. Either                      B. Neither                      C. Both                      D. None

- ( ) 39. Don't worry. We have \_\_\_\_\_ food in the fridge now.  
A. few                      B. many                      C. little                      D. much
- ( ) 40. —Can she play the guitar or the violin?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. But she can play the drums.  
A. Both                      B. Either                      C. Neither                      D. All
- ( ) 41. Jim drives a car more carefully than \_\_\_\_\_ else in his family.  
A. no one                      B. another                      C. anyone                      D. the one
- ( ) 42. 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
- ( ) 43. Yesterday I had a piece of beef, vegetables and \_\_\_\_\_ rice for dinner.  
A. some                      B. a few                      C. few                      D. a
- ( ) 44. I turned to bookstores and libraries looking for information and found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. none                      B. both                      C. one                      D. neither
- ( ) 45. —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
- ( ) 46. You can keep one of the photos. Either of them —\_\_\_\_\_ you like.  
A. whatever                      B. wherever                      C. whichever                      D. however
- ( ) 47. I have \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends here and they often visit me.  
A. few                      B. a few                      C. little                      D. a little
- ( ) 48. —How heavily it rained this early morning!  
—Yes. But \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class was late for the class.  
A. some                      B. any                      C. none                      D. all
- ( ) 49. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ to say?  
A. anything important                      B. important anything  
C. something important                      D. important something
- ( ) 50. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ for people because some robots will do some jobs as people.  
A. many                      B. more                      C. fewer                      D. fewest

### 专题三 数 词

- ( ) 1. A new phone costs about \_\_\_\_\_ of a second-hand one.  
A. three times the price                      B. the price of three times  
C. as much as three times the price        D. three times more than the price
- ( ) 2. It's said that nearly \_\_\_\_\_ of the nation felt the earthquake at that time.  
A. one three                      B. two three                      C. two third                      D. two thirds
- ( ) 3. Bob's parents gave a party to celebrate his \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.  
A. the twentieth                      B. twentieth                      C. twenty                      D. the twenty
- ( ) 4. It's never too old to learn. George started learning Chinese in his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sixty                      B. sixties                      C. the sixties                      D. sixtieth
- ( ) 5. The bridge in my hometown is about \_\_\_\_\_ meters long.  
A. two thousand of                      B. two thousands of  
C. two thousand                      D. two thousands
- ( ) 6. 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
- ( ) 7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ seconds in a minute.  
A. fourty                      B. forty                      C. sixteen                      D. sixty
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class have lunch at school.  
A. Two fifth                      B. Threes fifths                      C. One thirds                      D. Three quarters
- ( ) 9. Lin Tao gets up at \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
A. half past six                      B. six past half                      C. past half six                      D. half six past
- ( ) 10. December \_\_\_\_\_ is Christmas.  
A. twenty-five                      B. the twenty-fifth  
C. the twentieth-five                      D. twentieth-fifth
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ of the workers in this factory is about two hundred, \_\_\_\_\_ of them are women workers.  
A. The number; first third                      B. The number; one third  
C. A number; half                      D. A number; three quarters

- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ Germans come to visit China every year.  
A. Thousands of    B. Thousands    C. Thousand of    D. Two thousands
- ( ) 13. —Do you have enough men to carry these chairs?  
—No. I think we need \_\_\_\_\_ men.  
A. another    B. two others    C. more two    D. two more
- ( ) 14. 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 forty-five
- ( ) 15. —How many teachers are there in your school?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but I'm not sure.  
A. Hundreds    B. Hundred    C. Hundreds of    D. One hundred
- ( ) 16. Tom bought \_\_\_\_\_ for himself yesterday.  
A. two pairs of shoes    B. two pair of shoe  
C. two pair of shoes    D. two pairs shoes
- ( ) 17. 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
- ( ) 18. Both of the two rulers are broken. I want to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. three    B. third    C. forth    D. /
- ( ) 19. —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
- ( ) 20. Mr. Black left here \_\_\_\_\_ ago.  
A. half a hour    B. half an hour    C. an half hour    D. a half hours
- ( ) 21. Now children, turn to page \_\_\_\_\_ and look at the \_\_\_\_\_ picture in Lesson Two.  
A. twentieth; one    B. twenty; one  
C. twentieth; first    D. twenty; first
- ( ) 22. 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



- ( ) 23. — 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
- ( ) 24. —How old is your daughter?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. We had a special party for her \_\_\_\_\_ birthday last week.  
A. Ninth; ninth                                  B. Nine; nine  
C. Ninth; nine                                   D. Nine; ninth
- ( ) 25. There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in our school.  
A. four-hundred and forty-five              B. four hundred and forty-five  
C. four hundreds and forty-five              D. four hundred and forty five
- ( ) 26. My brother spends \_\_\_\_\_ of his money buying books every year.  
A. two fifths                      B. two fifth                      C. second fifths                      D. one fifths
- ( ) 27. There are more than two \_\_\_\_\_ people in the city.  
A. millions                      B. millions of                      C. million                      D. of millions
- ( ) 28. Tuesday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of a week in English.  
A. first                      B. second                      C. third                      D. fourth
- ( ) 29. —I've been to Paris twice. This is my \_\_\_\_\_ time to be there.  
—Lucky you! I've never been abroad before.  
A. first                      B. second                      C. third                      D. fourth
- ( ) 30. I've been a student there for nearly two and \_\_\_\_\_ half years.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 31. — How soon will you finish your work?  
— In about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one and a half month                      B. one month and a half  
C. one and half a month                      D. a month and half
- ( ) 32. It took me \_\_\_\_\_ to find out the key to the drawer.  
A. one and half hours                      B. one and a half hours  
C. one and a half hour                      D. one and half hour
- ( ) 33. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ before making an important decision.  
A. think two                      B. to think twice  
C. think twice                      D. to think two

- ( ) 34. 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
- ( ) 35. — 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
- ( ) 36. Their house is about \_\_\_\_\_ as big as ours.  
A. times three                      B. three time                      C. time three                      D. three times
- ( ) 37. \_\_\_\_\_ of the coats \_\_\_\_\_ made of cotton. They feel comfortable.  
A. Two-thirds; is                      B. Two-thirds; are  
C. Two-third; is                      D. Two-third; are
- ( ) 38. — Do you mind telling us something about this area?  
— Not at all. \_\_\_\_\_ of the land in this area \_\_\_\_\_ covered with trees and grass.  
A. Two fifth; is                      B. Two fifth; are  
C. Two fifths; is                      D. Two fifths; are
- ( ) 39. \_\_\_\_\_ of the floor \_\_\_\_\_ wet.  
A. Three quarter; is                      B. Three fourths; is  
C. Three fourth; are                      D. Three quarters; are
- ( ) 40. About \_\_\_\_\_ of the workers in my company \_\_\_\_\_ to work every day.  
A. two-nineths; drives                      B. two-nineths; drive  
C. two-ninths; drives                      D. two-ninths; drive
- ( ) 41. —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
- ( ) 42. 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
- ( ) 43. 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

- ( ) 44. Twelve students, seven boys and \_\_\_\_\_ girls, took part in the clean-up project last week.  
A. three                      B. four                      C. five                      D. six
- ( ) 45. 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
- ( ) 46. — What's the date today?  
— It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tuesday                      B. June Fourth  
C. June the four                      D. June the fourth
- ( ) 47. —What year was it?  
—It was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nineteen hundred and ninety-seven  
B. nineteen and ninety-seven  
C. nineteen ninety and seven  
D. nineteen ninety-seven
- ( ) 48. The basketball team of our school ranks \_\_\_\_\_ in the match.  
A. three                      B. third                      C. the three                      D. the third
- ( ) 49. Jim is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy, and today is his \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.  
A. twelve-years-old; twelve                      B. twelve-years-old; twelfth  
C. twelve-year-old; twelve                      D. twelve-year-old; twelfth
- ( ) 50. The \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year is May.  
A. five                      B. fifth                      C. fiveth                      D. fifths

河南省职教高考复习用书

**英语**  
**同步强化检测**  
**参考答案及解析**

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# 第一部分 语法知识

## 专题一 名 词

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. B 12. B  
13. D 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. D 21. A 22. A 23. A  
24. B 25. A 26. A 27. C 28. C 29. C 30. A 31. B 32. D 33. C 34. C  
35. B 36. A 37. A 38. C 39. A 40. A 41. A 42. D 43. C 44. D 45. A  
46. B 47. C 48. D 49. C 50. C

## 专题二 代 词

1. C 考查不定代词。something 意为“某事”; everything 意为“所有事物”; anything 意为“任何事物”; nothing 意为“没有什么”。anything will do 意为“什么都可以”。故选 C。
2. B 考查不定代词。either 意为“两者中的任一个”; neither 意为“两者都不”; both 意为“两者都”; all 意为“全部”。分析句子可知, 此处表示两件外套都不合适。故选 B。
3. D 考查固定搭配。enjoy oneself 是固定搭配, 意为“玩得开心”。句意: 玛丽在聚会上玩得很开心。故选 D。
4. A 考查名词性物主代词。ours 意为“我们的”; hers 意为“她的”; theirs 意为“他们的; 她们的; 它们的”; mine 意为“我的”。句意: ——多么智能的一台电脑! ——我父母给我妹妹和我买的。这是我们的。故选 A。
5. A 考查人称代词。人称代词在动词后作宾语时应用宾格, 根据语境可知, 第一空用宾格 him; 第二空在从句中作主语, 应用主格 he。句意: 当我在公园散步时, 我遇见了他。故选 A。
6. C 考查反身代词。此处须与句中 for you 保持一致, 故 yourself(你自己)符合题意。句意: 相信你自己是与别人友好相处的一条重要法则。
7. D 考查名词性物主代词。此处的 mine 相当于 my bottles。
8. D 考查代词。句意: ——桌上有一些苹果派, 你可以吃一个。——谢谢。it 指代上文中出现的同一个事物, 即同类同物; one 作代词, 指代上文中出现的同类事物中的一个, 即同类异物。根据句意可知吃的是苹果派中的一个。故选 D。
9. C 考查形容词性物主代词。名词 homework 前需要用形容词性物主代词来修饰, 主语 you 的形容词性物主代词是 your。
10. D 考查物主代词。第一空需要用形容词性物主代词, 第二空需要用名词性物主代词。mine 相当于 my computer。
11. B 考查反身代词。此处与 a man 保持一致要用 himself。此处意为“一个自称汤姆的男人”。
12. C 第一空考查固定搭配 by myself “独自地”, 故排除 me。第二空用 some“一些”, 表示

希望得到肯定回答,即 some cakes。

13. C 考查名词性物主代词。此处与主语 Alice 保持一致需用 hers, hers 相当于 her pen。
14. C 考查人称代词的用法。let 后需要接人称代词的宾格形式, have a meeting 意为“开会”, 应是很多人一起开会, 故用 us。
15. C 考查形容词性物主代词。room 前需要形容词性物主代词来修饰, 此处与 Tom and Jack 保持一致, 需用 their。
16. B 考查反身代词。主语是 my sister, 故用 herself。dress oneself 意为“某人自己穿衣服”。
17. A 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(hers), 她把她的(her)名字写在封面上了。
18. D 考查名词性物主代词。此处需要名词性物主代词作主语。Ours 相当于 Our classroom。
19. C 考查指示代词。从句意判断, 此处为电话场景; 打电话时询问对方是谁, 用 Who is that?
20. B 考查不定代词。one 指代可数名词单数, 在此处替代 toy。
21. B 考查形容词性物主代词。此处需要形容词性物主代词修饰名词 name, 与主语 he 保持一致, 须用 his。
22. C 考查物主代词。第一空考查形容词性物主代词(因在名词 watch 前)。第二空考查名词性物主代词(因后面无名词)。
23. A 考查形容词性物主代词。修饰名词 book, 须用形容词性物主代词。
24. A 考查代词。第一空代指前文提到的 book, 用代词 it; 第二空, 介词后的宾语要用宾格形式, 指代 Tom, 用代词 him。
25. C 考查代词。between 后接代词的宾格, 把 me 放在其他人称的后面, 以示礼貌。
26. D 考查代词。常用句型“What's this/that?”的回答要用“It's... ”。
27. A 考查不定代词。表示泛指用 other, 意为“其他的”, 后接复数名词。the other 表示两者中的“另一个”。another 后一般只能接单数名词。
28. 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。
29. D 考查不定代词。根据前文“很容易找到一个旅馆”推知, 这里有“许多(many)”旅馆。
30. D 考查不定代词。由“That's my cousin, Anna.”确定是一个人在跳舞。somebody 表示“某个人, 有人”。句意: 看, 有人在树下跳舞。anybody 和 nobody 一般用在否定句和疑问句中。
31. 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”, 故选 nobody。
32. B 考查代词的用法。the other 既能作形容词, 又能作代词, 但它一般用来表示总数为二时的“另外一个”, 经常与 one 搭配。the others 只能作代词, 意思与 others 相近, 但常用来特指, 意为“其余的”。others 只能作代词, 意为“其他的人(物或事等)”, 常用来泛指。another 既可作形容词, 也可作代词, 只能用于三个或更多的人或物, 泛指同类事物中的“另一个”, 只能代替或修饰单数可数名词。
33. B 考查代词的用法。it 在此处指代前文提到的 this iPad。

34. B 考查代词。从“I'm busy today and tomorrow.”可知,这两天都不行。neither 意为“两者都不”。
35. C 考查代词。从 them four 可知有四个人,all 和 none 均可用于三者及以上;but 在此形成转折关系,根据题意“这项工作真难,但是他们四个都没有感到沮丧”可知,应选 C。
36. B 考查代词。从“I'd prefer a cola.”可知,说话人既没有选择茶,也没有选择咖啡,用 neither,表示“两者都不”。
37. B 考查代词。another 指多个中的另一个,意为“另一,又一”,表泛指,后接单数名词。
38. A 考查代词。从“I don't care. (我不介意。)”可知,tea 和 coffee 两者中任一个均可,故用 either,即“(两者中)任一个”。
39. D 考查代词。由“Don't worry. (不要担心。)”可判定,冰箱里有很多食物,food 是不可数名词,排除 many 和 few;little 表否定,意为“几乎没有”。故 much(许多)符合题意。
40. C 考查代词。but 表示转折,所以前文提到的 guitar 和 violin 她都不会演奏,表示“两者都不”用 neither。
41. 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”。根据题意“吉姆开车比家里任何一个人都更加小心”可知,选 C。
42. A 考查固定搭配。each other 意为“相互”,符合题意。
43. A 考查代词。rice 是不可数名词,不能用 a 或 a few 修饰。few 和 a few 修饰可数名词。some 修饰可数或不可数名词。
44. A 考查代词。none 表示“什么也没有”;both 表示“两者都”;one 表示“一个”;neither 表示“两者都不”。空格处意为“什么资料也没找到”,information 是不可数名词,故用 none。
45. B 考查代词。根据回答“I'll be free next week. (下周才会有空。)”可知,上文提到的 this Friday or Saturday 都不行,“两者都不”用 neither。
46. C 考查代词。根据 Either of them(两张里任选一张)可知,破折号后面指的是“选你喜欢的那一张”。句意:你可以保留一张照片。两张里任选一张——拣你喜欢的。故选 C。
47. B 考查代词。a few 意为“一些人(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。
48. C 考查代词。答语中的 but 表示转折。句意:——今早上的雨下得好大呀!——是的,但我们班的学生无一人迟到。由此可知答案选 C。
49. A 考查代词。something 一般用于肯定句中,疑问句中用 anything,修饰复合不定代词的形容词一定要放在不定代词的后面。
50. C 考查代词。下文提到“机器人将做一些工作”,所以人做的工作将会“更少”。few 指代可数名词,fewer 意为“更少”。

### 专题三 数 词

1. A 考查倍数的表达方法。倍数的表达方法有四种:① A+倍数+形容词或副词的比较级+than+B;② A+倍数+as+形容词或副词的原级+as+B;③ A+倍数+the size/

- height/length/width, etc. + of + B; ④ ... times + what + 从句。A 项符合第 3 种表达。句意:一部新手机的价格大约是一部二手手机的三倍。故选 A。
2. D 考查分数的表达方法。英语中分数的表达方法是,分子用基数词,分母用序数词,当分子超过 1 时,分母需要加 s,所以三分之二应写作 two thirds。故选 D。
3. B 考查序数词的用法。表示“某人的几岁生日”应用序数词,由 his 可知前面不加定冠词 the。故选 B。
4. B 考查基数词的用法。“in one's + 整十的基数词复数”意为“在某人几十多岁时”。句意:活到老,学到老。乔治在六十多岁时开始学习中文。故选 B。
5. C 考查数词的用法。thousand 前有确切数字修饰时,不用复数形式;其前无确切数字时,thousand 后要加 s,thousands of 意为“数以千计的”。故选 C。
6. C 考查概数表达和序数词。句意:第五课的课文里有几百个词。“第五”用 fifth 表达,fiyth 是错误写法,排除 B、D 两项。“数百词”是概数表达,当表示“几百,几千,几百万”等时,用“hundred/thousand/million 的复数形式 + of”结构,前面不能加具体数字。故选 C。
7. D 考查基数词及常识。句意:一分钟有六十秒。“六十”用 sixty 表示。fourty 是错误写法。根据常识可知应选 D。
8. D 考查分数表达法。分子在前用基数词,分母在后用序数词;分子大于一时,序数词用复数,排除 A、B、C。three quarters 表示“四分之三”。句意:我们班四分之三的学生都在学校吃午饭。故选 D。
9. A 考查时间表达法。半点时间表达用“half past + 小时”,如 6:30 表示为 half past six。故选 A。
10. B 考查基数词变序数词。当表示“第几十几”时,只需把个位数变成序数词即可。故选 B。
11. B 考查分数表达法。表示“……的数量”应该用“the number of ...”。表示“几分之几”时,分子用基数词,分母用序数词。故选 B。
12. A 考查概数和整千的表达。表达“数千德国人”应用 thousands of Germans。thousands of ... 意为“数以千计的……”。表达“两千德国人”应用 two thousand Germans,注意 thousand 用单数形式。故选 A。
13. D 考查“数词 + more”表达法。句意:——你有足够的人去搬这些椅子吗? ——没有,我想我们还需要两个人。“数词 + more”表示数量的增加,即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,故选 D。
14. 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 fourty-five 写法错误。故选 C。
15. C 考查数词。句意:——你们学校有多少老师? ——几百个吧,但我不确定。由 I'm not sure 可知,说话者不知道具体数字,应该是概数。故选 C。(注意:这里 Hundreds of 后面省略了 teachers。)
16. A 考查数量词。“数词 + 表示数量单位的词(pair/piece/bottle/cup 等) + of + 名词”可以用来表示名词的量,其单复数变化体现在表示数量单位的词上,如 a pair of shoes 一

双鞋; two pairs of shoes 两双鞋。根据题意可知应选 A。

17. D 考查“几个半”表达法。表达“几个半”有两种方法:“数词+and+a half+名词复数”和“数词+名词单数或复数+and a half”。B项 hour 应该用复数形式。故选 D。
18. B 考查序数词。句意:两把尺子都坏了,我想再买第三把。“a+序数词”表示“又一,再一”,故选 B。
19. A 考查时间表达法。时间表达方式有多种,通常可直接说出时间,即直接表达法,也可以用间接表达法。分钟数没有超过三十分钟的用 past 表示,可译为“过”。分钟数超过三十分钟的用 to 表示,可译为“差”,如“三点四十分”为 twenty to four,即差二十分钟到四点。故选 A。
20. B 考查时间表达法。“半个小时”用 half an hour 表示。故选 B。
21. D 考查基数词和序数词。表“页码”时应用基数词,表“第……幅图”时应用序数词。故选 D。
22. 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。
23. A 考查楼层及楼号表示法。“第五层”用 the fifth 表示。房间号用基数词表示。故选 A。
24. D 考查年龄表达法。句意:——你女儿几岁? ——九岁,我们上周为她的第九个生日举办了一个特别的派对。表达几岁用基数词,表示第几个生日应用序数词。故选 D。
25. B 考查基数词。数字的读法中,百位和十位之间加 and,不加连字符,而十位与个位之间必须加上连字符。表示具体的“几百、几千”等时,hundred、thousand 等词用单数形式。故选 B。
26. A 考查分数表达法。分子在前用基数词,分母在后用序数词;分子大于 1 时,序数词用复数。故选 A。
27. 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,不能用复数形式。故选 C。
28. C 考查序数词和中西文化差异。根据西方人的习惯,星期天是第一天,因此 Tuesday (星期二)应该是一周的第三天,故选 C。
29. C 考查序数词。句意:——我去过巴黎两次了,这是我第三次去那里。——你真幸运!我以前从没出过国。根据上文“I’ve been to Paris twice.”可知,这是第三次。故选 C。
30. A 考查 half 的用法。“两年半”可以用 two and a half years,也可说成 two years and a half。故选 A。
31. B 考查 half 的用法。“一个半月”可以用 one month and a half,也可以用 one and a half months。故选 B。
32. B 考查 half 的用法。“一个半小时”可用英语表达为 one and a half hours,此处要注意 hour 用复数形式。故选 B。
33. C 考查序数词。句意:在做出重要决定之前,你最好三思而后行。You’d better 后接动词原形,所以排除 B 和 D;think twice 意为“三思;反复考虑”。故选 C。

34. A 考查倍数表达。句意:这个操场是那个操场的三倍大。可以用“倍数+as+形容词/副词原级+as...”结构。常见的倍数表达还有:倍数+形容词/副词比较级+than...;倍数+the+名词(size 大小、length 长、width 宽、height 高、weight 重)+of...。故选 A。
35. B 考查“基数词+名词+形容词”结构。“数字-名词-形容词”结构表示的是形容词,一般作定语;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,第一个是作表语,而第二个是作定语。故选 B。
36. D 考查倍数表达。倍数的表达和次数基本相同,once(一倍),twice(两倍),三倍及以上用“基数词+times”构成,故选 D。
37. B 考查分数及主谓一致。分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子大于1,分母加-s,在分子与分母之间可加连字符也可不加连字符,所以  $\frac{2}{3}$  表示为 two-thirds 或 two thirds;分数在句中作主语时谓语和它所修饰或指代的名词保持一致。本题中 two-thirds 指代 coats,所以谓语用复数形式 are。故选 B。
38. C 考查分数及主谓一致。在英语中表示分数时,分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子超过1时,分母要加-s,可排除 A、B;本句的主语是 the land,是不可数名词,谓语应该用 is。故选 C。
39. B 考查分数及主谓一致。句意:地板的四分之三都湿了。“四分之三”可表达为 three fourths 或 three quarters。floor 作“地板”讲时,是不可数名词,故谓语动词用单数,应选 B。
40. D 考查分数及主谓一致。句意:在我的公司,每天大约有九分之一的员工开车上班。“九分之一”可表达为 one ninth 或 one-ninths。句中主语为 workers,是复数形式,谓语动词应用复数形式,故选 D。
41. C 考查量词。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。结合语境可知,pair 应用复数形式,glasses(眼镜)应用复数形式,故选 C。
42. 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。
43. A 考查概数表达。当 hundred、thousand、million、billion 不表示精确数字时,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……)。thousands and thousands of 表示“千千万万的”。故选 A。
44. C 考查基数词。句意:十二个学生,七个男孩和五个女孩,参加了上周的清扫任务。根据 Twelve students 和 seven boys 可知,女孩应该是“ $12-7=5$ ”个。故选 C。
45. D 考查时间表示法。at+具体时刻,因此排除 A、B;一刻钟的表达为 a quarter,故选 D。
46. D 考查日期表达法。英语日期的表达是:月份+序数词,同时序数词要与定冠词 the 连用,故选 D。
47. D 考查年份表达法及读法。表达“1997 年”时,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。
48. D 考查序数词。根据题意“我们学校篮球队在比赛中排名第三”可知,此处应该用序数

词。序数词要与定冠词 the 连用,故选 D。

49. D 考查复合形容词和数词。句意:Jim 是一个十二岁的男孩,今天是他十二岁的生日。“数词+连字符+单数名词+形容词”构成复合形容词,作定语修饰名词,所以排除 A 和 B;表示顺序时要用序数词,句中指的是过第几个生日,所以排除 C。故选 D。
50. B 考查序数词。根据题意“五月(May)是一年中的第五个月”可知,应该用序数词。故选 B。

## 专题四 介 词

1. C 考查固定搭配。devote oneself to (doing) sth. 是固定搭配,意为“献身于(做)某事;致力于(做)某事”,to 为介词,其后接名词或动名词。句意:她全身心地投入医学事业中。故选 C。
2. C 考查固定搭配。by the end of 为固定搭配,意为“到……为止”。句意:到上周为止,大多数学生已经完成了任务。故选 C。
3. A 考查介词的用法。for 在这个句子中表示“为了,对于”,常用于描述某个目的或原因。句意:弗兰克早餐喜欢吃面包、鸡蛋,喝牛奶。根据语境可知选 A。
4. C 考查固定短语。look for 意为“寻找”;look to (sb.) 意为“期望,指望(某人)”;look at 意为“看”;look 不与 with 搭配。句意:嘿,丽塔,过来看看这台洗衣机,看看有什么问题。故选 C。
5. B 考查介词的固定搭配。spend... money on sth. 表示“在某物上花了多少钱”。故选 B。
6. B 考查固定搭配。remind sb. of sth. 是固定搭配,意为“提醒某人某事;使某人想起某事”。句意:这节课使他想起了他的家乡。故选 B。
7. B 考查短语辨析。turn on 意为“打开”;turn off 意为“关掉”;put on 意为“穿上”;put off 意为“推迟”。句意:记得在你走之前关掉电视。故选 B。
8. A 考查固定结构。be good at doing sth. 意为“擅长做某事”。故选 A。
9. A 考查 with 的用法。句意:我喜欢喝加有牛奶和糖的茶。with 意为“和,带有……”;in 意为“在……里”;inside 意为“在……里面”;of 意为“……的”。故选 A。
10. C 考查短语辨析。look for 意为“寻找”;look up 意为“查找”;look after 意为“照顾,照料”;look like 意为“看起来像”。句意:在我离开的时候他照看我的儿子。故选 C。
11. C 考查介词的固定搭配。“What's wrong with...?”意为“……怎么了?”故选 C。
12. B 考查介词的用法。with one's help 意为“在某人的帮助下”;on time 意为“按时,准时”。故选 B。
13. 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。句意:你可以通过看英文电影提高英语水平。强调方式,故选 C。
14. B 考查介词。句意:我的爷爷出生在 1948 年 1 月一个寒冷的冬天的早晨。具体到某一天的早、午、晚上要用介词 on;“一个寒冷的冬天的早晨”应用介词 on;季节、年份、月份前用介词 in。故选 B。
15. C 考查短语辨析。run up 意为“迅速成长;(物价)上涨”;run at 意为“冲向,向……攻