

## 浅谈高考英语单选题的误区

近年来, 高考命题者在单选题中常常有意改用熟悉的句型结构, 常见易混词的用法, 搭配或利用“貌合神离”的手段, 设置干扰项, 造成误区, 以加大考题难度和区分度。由此警示我们做这类题目要加大语言环境, 句型结构分析; 灵活运用基础知识; 克服心理定势; 独具慧眼, 正确选择。

## 一. 名词, 代词

1. My morning \_\_\_\_\_ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.

- A. drill      B. action      C. regulation      D. routine (07 上海卷)

答案是 D。解析: 此题目非常巧妙, 考查名词辨析, 如果对此四词意思记忆不准确的话, 很容易误选 B、C。routine 意为“常规, 日常事务”, 句意为“我早上要做的事包括在公园慢跑和吃早餐时读报”。drill 意为“操练, (反复)练习”; action 意为“行动, 举动, 行为”; regulation 意为“规则, 规章, 调节, 校准”。

2. —Which of the two computer games did you prefer?

—Actually I didn't like \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. both of them      B. either of them  
C. none of them      D. neither of them (08 全国 I 卷 30)

答案是 B。解析: 题意是“这两个网络游戏你喜欢哪一个? 说实话我两个都不喜欢。”误区在于 not 和 both 表示部分否定。none 指三个以上的否定。neither 两个都不, 前面有 don't, 就不能再和 neither 搭配使用了。要注意区别 both, all, neither, either, none 的基本用法, 同时要注意部分否定和全否定的表达。如: Both of his sons are in the army. 其全否定形式为: Neither of his sons is in the army. All of us went to the cinema yesterday. 其完全否定形式是: None of us went to the cinema.

## 二, 介词, 连词

1, The home improvements have taken what little there is \_\_\_\_\_ my spare time.

- A. from      B. in      C. of      D. at (01 全国卷)

答案是 C。解析: 误区 B 选项, 误以为是“in one's spare time, 在。。。的业余时间”。而实际上这题的句子结构为: The home improvements have taken what little \_\_\_\_\_ my spare time there is. 句中 little 与 my spare time 是整体与部分关系。故只能用 of.

2. The artist was born poor, \_\_\_\_\_ poor he remained all his life.

A. and B. or C. but D. so (08 重庆卷 32)

答案是 A。解析：误区 D 选项，误以为 so 修饰形容词 poor，而本题考查并列连接词 and 的用法。根据上下文句子意思和逻辑关系。后面的 poor 只是从 remained 后面移到了前面，以强调说话人的语气。句意为：这艺术家生来就穷，且一辈子仍是穷。

3. Having checked the doors were closed, and \_\_\_\_\_ all the lights were off, the boy opened the door to his bedroom. (2007 湖南卷)

A. why B. that C. when D. where

答案：B。解析：误区在于不注意题干中的连词 and 的话，可能误选 C，而 that 在此用于引导宾语从句，用作动词 check 的宾语。句中的现在分词 having checked 带有两个宾语从句 (that) the doors were closed 和 that all the lights were off，只是前面一个宾语从句省略了引导词 that。

三，形容词，副词

1. The final score of the basketball match was 93-94. We were only \_\_\_\_\_ beaten. (2007 天津卷 25)

A. nearly B. slightly C. narrowly D. lightly

答案是 C。解析：误区在于 narrowly 在此不是表常见的“狭窄地”意思，副词 narrowly 在此表示“勉强地”，又如：He narrowly escaped being run over. 他差点儿被车压死。The proposal to change the rules was narrowly defeated by 201 votes to 196. 建议改变规则的提议以 196 票对 201 票的微弱差额被否决了。本题句意：篮球赛的最后比分是 93 比 94。我们以微弱的劣势输掉了比赛。

2. After the long journey, the three of them went back home, \_\_\_\_\_

A, hungry and tiredly B. hungry and tired  
C. hungrily and tiredly D. hungrily and tired (08 北京 26)

答案是 B。解析：这里空位的词并非修饰 went back 的副词状语，而是用形容词作状语（也有语法学家认为作补语）表状态，所以应该选两个形容词。题意“不是长途跋涉又饿又累地回到家”，而是“长途跋涉回到家，又饿又困”。此题的关键在于“，”去掉“，”就应该为副词词组作状语。）

形容词除了可以作定语、表语或补语外，还可以在句中作状语，具有副词的功能。形容词作状语用时，一般用逗号将其与句子的其余部分隔开。这种状语可位于句首、句末或句中。它在意义上相当于一个状语从句，具有以下语义和特征。

一、形容词或形容词短语可以作状语，表示结果或存在的状态。例如：1. **For a moment she just stood there, unable to believe what had just happened.** 她在那儿呆呆地站了一会儿，不敢相信刚才发生的事情。2. **One woman was lying in bed, awake, listening to the rushing wind.** 有一个女人躺在床上，毫无睡意，静听那疾驰而过的大风。

二、表示行为方式或伴随状况。有时，它会像非限制性定语从句一样，表示意义上的增补，其逻辑主语是句子的主语。例如：1. **Crusoe stared at the footprint, full of fear.** (= **Crusoe, who was full of fear, stared at the footprint.**) 克鲁索两眼死盯着脚印看，内心里充满着恐惧。2. **He approached us, full of apologies.** (= **he, who was full of apologies, approached us.**) 他连声道歉地朝我们走过来。

三、表示原因。例如：1. **Angry at the girl oversleeping, Mr green went down to wake her up.** (= **Mr green went down to wake up the girl because he was angry with her for oversleeping.**) 格林先生下去叫醒她，是因为她睡过了头惹恼了他。2. **Lin tao, glad to accept the suggestion, nodded his agreement.** (= **because he was glad to accept the suggestion, lin tao nodded his agreement.**) 因为林涛很乐意接受这个建议，所以他就点头同意了。

四、形容词或形容词短语可以作状语，表示时间或条件。例如：1. **Ripe, these apples are sweet.** (= **when / if these apples are ripe, they are sweet.**) 这些苹果熟了，味道很甜。2. **Enthusiastic, they are quite cooperative.** (= **when / if they are enthusiastic, they are cooperative.**) 他们热心时是很愿意合作的。

五、形容词或形容词短语可以作让步状语。这种状语常由连词 **or** 连接的两个或两个以上的并列形容词构成。例如：1. **Right or wrong, he always comes off worst in an argument because of his inability to speak coherently.** (= **whether he is right or wrong, he always comes off worst because of his inability to speak coherently.**) 由于讲话语无伦次，所以不论有理没理，他在辩论中的表现总是非常糟糕。2. **Wet or fine, he got up at six and took a walk in the park.** (= **whether it was wet or fine, he got up at six and took a walk in the park.**) 不管是晴天还是下雨天，他总是六点钟起床，并到公园里散散步。

六、形容词或形容词短语可以在句首作状语，表示说话人的态度。例如：1. **Strange, he should have done such a thing.** 奇怪，他做了这样一件事。2. **Worse still, the lion could even carry off the baby in its mouth.** 更糟糕的是，狮子甚至能把婴儿叼走。

3. Students are always interested in finding out \_\_\_\_\_ they can go with a new teacher.

- A. how far      B. how soon      C. how often      D. how long (08 安徽卷)

答案是 A。解析：本题考查四个副词短语的区别。How far 有两个用法，其一是用于对距离的提问；其二是询问到什么程度或范围；how soon 表示多久以后；how often 询问频率；how long 询问多长时间。本题是说，学生们想知道他们与新来的教师会相处得如何，how far 表示程度，修饰 go with a new teacher。

#### 四，动词及其短语

1. The performanee \_\_\_\_\_ nearly three hours, but few pcole left the thear early.

- A. covered      B. reached      C. played      D. lasted(08 全国 I23)

答案是 D。解析：误区 C 选项，受中文意思的定势思维影响力。而按英语用法：电影，节目等演艺持续了多长时间用 last。题意是“尽管演出持续了将近 3 小时，但还是很少有人提前离开。”

2. The wet weather will continue tomorrow, when a cold front \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive.

- A. is expected      B. is expecting      C. expects      D. will be expected(全国 I 卷)

答案是 A。解析：本题考查时态和被动语态。误区在于题干中 tomorrow 这个时间状语，导致选 D。而实际上 is expected to arrive 意为“有可能……到来”在时间状语从句中用一般现在时代替将来时，故答案为 A。句意：“潮湿天气明天还将继续，到时可能有冷气团到来。”

3. Don' t take too much of the medicine;it does you more harm than good if you \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. do      B. take      C. like      D. have (2007 江西卷)

答案是 A。解析：误区选项 B 的 take 是及物动词,没宾语,不选; 而 do 有代词作用,代 if you take too much of it; 参考:He likes playing cards, so do I;

#### 五，非谓语句

1. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see\_\_\_\_\_ next year.

- A. carry out      B. carrying out

C.carried out      D.to carry out

答案选 C。解析：“they would like to see”这部分是由“that”引导的定语从句，代替 which，在从句中作谓语动词 see 的宾语。“they would like to see”修饰先行词 the plan。这句话的意思是：经理们已经讨论了想要在明年实施的计划。经过以上分析很明显，carried out 也是修饰 the plan。正常的语序为 they would like to see the plan carried out next year，言下之意，这个句子一共有两个修饰语修饰 the plan。

又如：Is this the man \_\_\_\_\_ you want to have \_\_\_\_\_ the radio for me?

- A. who; repaired      B. that; repaired  
C. whom; repairing      D. that; repair

答案是。解析：非谓语动词是英语中难度较大的语法项目之一，因而在定语从句中加入非谓语动词就成了学生最易失分的题目。对付这类题目最有效的办法就是将句子还原。如：我们可以把几个句子中的定语从句进行还原，还原后的句子应是：You want to have the man repair the radio for me.

2. Hearing the news, he rushed out, \_\_\_\_\_ the book \_\_\_\_\_ on the table and disappeared into the distance.

- A. left; lain open      B. leaving; lying open  
C. leaving; lie opened      D. left; lay opened

答案是 B。解析：leaving 在此表结果，lying open 与其前的动词 leave 有关，leave 后接现在分词作宾语补足语，表示使某人或某物处于做某事的状态中。

六，主谓一致

1. . . A survey of the opinions of experts \_\_\_\_\_ that three hours of outdoor exercise a week \_\_\_\_\_ good for one' s health. (2007 江西卷)

- A.show; are      B.shows; is      C.show;is      D.shows;are

答案是 B。解析：第一个下划线处对应的主语为单数形式的“a survey”，其后面定语“of the opinions”包含的复数名词对其谓语动词的形式不构成影响；第二个下划线处对应的主语“three hours of outdoor exercise a week”为复数形式、单数含义，根据“意义一致原则”，第二个下划线处谓语动词应为单数形式。

七，定语从句，状语从句

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1. The scientist has made another discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ I believe is of great importance.

A. that B. / C. which D. why

答案是 C。解析：这类句子主要利用插入语或状语的添加来增加试题的难度。常见的插入语有：I think (suppose, expect, believe, imagine), in my opinion, to tell you the truth 等。做这类题目时，最佳的办法是先删去插入语或状语，这样句子的主干部分就一目了然了。

2. ----Did Jack come back early last night?

---- Yes. It was not yet eight o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived home.

A. before B. when C. that D. until(05 福建卷)

答案是 B。解析： 误区 C 选项，误以为是强调结构，其正确表达式是 **It was at eight o'clock that he arrived home.** D 选项语法上似乎不成问题，但语境不合， 题干前一句问的是“杰克回来得早吗？”故回答当是“在。。。时”，而“not...until”的结构表示“直到。。。才”如用在答语中就答非所问，而要改为“**It was not until eight o'clock that he arrived home**”。

3. Animals suffered at the hands of Man \_\_\_\_\_ they were destroyed by people to make way for agricultural had to provide food for more people.

A. in which B. for which  
C. so that D. in that (08 江西卷 34)

答案是 D。解析： 误区 A， B 项都是引导定语从句， C 项引导结果或目的状语，而本题考查原因状语从句的用法。in that =because

八，名词性从句

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all is that the 2008 Olympic games will take place in Beijing.

A. It B. What C. As D. which (08 福建卷 27)

答案是 B。解析： 误区 A 选项应是 **It is known to us all that the 2008 Olympic games will take place in Beijing.** C 选项应为：**As is known to us all, the 2008 Olympic games will take place in Beijing.** 而本题考查名词性从句的用法。根据句子分析，第二个 is 前面的 \_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all 为主语从句，句中缺少主语，根据句意分析，应该选择能充当成分的 What。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ was most important to her, she told me, was her family.

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A. It    B. This    C. What    D. As (08 山东卷 23)

答案是 C, 该题目中间插入了 **she told me**, 如果抛开插入语再分析题干就会发现前面是主语从句, 同上句分析。

3. Some children want to challenge themselves by learning a language different from \_\_\_\_\_ their parents speak at home.

A. what    B. that    C. which    D. one (08 浙江卷 6)

答案是 A。解析: 误区 B 选项对比结构的代词用法, 或引导完整的宾语从句, 而本题考查的是名词性从句的结构。根据空格前面的介词 **from** 可以判知, **from** 后面是一个宾语从句。然后对该宾语从句的句子成分进行分析后可知, 其谓语动词 **speak** 后面缺宾语, **what** 在这里表示肯定的意义(某人所说的...话), 故选 A。C 项表示疑问的意义, D 项不能引导宾语从句。

4. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is \_\_\_\_\_ I disagree.

A. why    B. where    C. what    D. how (04 全国卷)

答案是 B。 误区 C 选项, **disagree** 是不及物动词, 不带宾语, 故不选 C。本题题干所表达的含义为“你说应该从平等, 这正是我不同意的地方。”表示不同意之处用 **where** 引导。

九, 倒装, 强调

1. It was announced that only when the fire was under control \_\_\_\_\_ to return to their homes.

A. the residents would be permitted

B. had the residents been permitted

C. would be residents be permitted

D. the residents had been permitted (08 江西卷 31)

答案是 C 解析: 误区 A 选项, 误以为是主语从句的陈述句语序, 本题既考查虚拟语气又考查倒装句的用法, 本题关键在句子后半部分, 前面 **it** 做形式主语, **that** 引导的真正主句中又是以 **only + 时间状语** 位于句首, 所以主句要部分倒装。

2. It is not who is right but what is right \_\_\_\_\_ is of importance.

A. which    B. it    C. that    D. this [2007 重庆卷]





答案是 B, 不是 A。句子主语是 **the way, you thought of** 是修饰主语的定语从句, **to make the water clean** 也是修饰主语的定语, 也就是说, 句子主语带有两个定语修饰语

2. You can't imagine what difficulty we had \_\_\_\_\_ home in the snowstorm.

A. walked      B. walk      C. to walk      D. walking [2007 辽宁卷 33]

答案是 D 考查的基本结构是 **have great difficulty (in) doing sth.**

3. My English teacher's humor was \_\_\_\_\_ make every student burst into laughter.

A. so as to      B. such as to  
C. such that      D. so that (08 江西卷 22)

答案是 B。 解析: 误区 A 选项, **so as to** 一般作目的状语, 而本题考查代词 **such** 的用法。以及 **so/such …… as to** 的用法。这里的 **such** 用作代词在句中作表语, 表示“这样的人(事物)”, 如: **Such was the result.** 题意为: 我们老师的幽默竟达到使所有学生都哄堂大笑的地步。

总之, 面对当今的单选题切忌死记硬套, 误入歧途, 而要细心审题, 分析结构, 吃透题意, 看清本质, 把握语境, 找准提示, 正确选择。

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