

2011年江苏高考英语

学校:_____ 姓名:_____ 班级:_____ 考号:_____

一、听力第一部分 (题型注释)

二、听力第二部分 (题型注释)

三、听力第三部分 (题型注释)

四、单项选择 (题型注释)

1. —I hear you___in a pub. What' s it like?

—Well, it' s very hard work and I' m always tired, but I don' t mind.

A. are working B. will work C. were working D. will be working

【答案】A

【解析】考查动词时态。根据下文句子使用的时态可判断,此处表示“我听说你在一家酒吧上班”。现在进行时可以表示当前一段时间内主语所处的状态,未必正在进行。

2. The fact that so many people still smoke in public place ___that we may need nationwide campaign to raise awareness of the risks of smoking.

A. suggest B. suggests C. suggested D. suggesting

【答案】B

【解析】考查动词时态。分析句子结构可知,主语是 the fact, 其后的 that 引导的是同位语从句,因此主句的谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式,结合上下文时态可确定,此处用一般现在时。

3. —Tommy is planning to buy a car.

—I know. By next month, he ___enough for a used one.

saves B. saved C. will save D. will have saved

【答案】D

【解析】考查动词时态。根据时间状语 by next month 可确定,此处应用将来完成时,表示“到下个月为止,他将攒够买一辆二手车的钱”。

4. Between the two parts of the concert is an interval, ___the audience can buy ice-cream.

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

【答案】A

【解析】考查定语从句。句意:音乐会的两大构成部分中间有幕间休息时间,在这段时间里观众可以去买冰激凌。when 引导的定语从句修饰 an interval, when 在从句中作时间状语。

5. In that school, English is compulsory for all students, but French and Russian are___

A. special B. regional C. optional D. original

【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意:在那所学校,英语是所有学生必修的,但是法语和俄语则是可以选修的。special 特殊的,特别的; regional 地区的,区域的; optional 可选的,并非必须的; original 起初的,原来的。

6. It was never clear _____the man hadn' t reported the accident sooner.

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

【答案】D

【解析】考查主语从句。句意：这名男子没有早点报告这次事故的原因根本没有搞清楚。It 在句中是形式主语，真正的主语是 why 引导的主语从句。

7. Teachers have to constantly update their knowledge in order to maintain their professional ____.

A. consequence B. independence C. competence D. intelligence

【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：为了能保持专业技能，老师们必须不断地更新他们的知识。consequence 结果，后果；independence 独立，自主；competence 能力，技能；intelligence 智力，智慧。

8. --- Are you still mad at her?

---Not really, but I can't _____ that her remarks hurt me.

A. deny B. refuse C. reject D. decline

【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析。第二句句意：不生气了，但我不否认她的话伤害了我。deny 否认；refuse 拒绝；reject 拒绝，谢绝，驳回；decline 辞谢，谢绝。

9. — Linda didn't invite us to the party.

— _____? I don't care.

A. For what B. So what C. What's on D. What's up

【答案】B

【解析】考查交际用语。根据后面的句子 I don't care. 可判断，此处表示“那又怎么样”，表示满不在乎或无所谓的态度。A 项表示“为了什么”，C 项表示“在展览什么”；D 项表示“怎么了，发生什么啦”。

10. — You look upset. What's the matter?

— I had my proposal _____ again.

A. turned over B. turned on C. turned off D. turned down

【答案】D

【解析】考查名词短语辨析。句意：—你看起来很难过，怎么啦？—我的提案又被否决了。Turn over 移交；交给；turn on 打开；turn off 关掉；turn down 拒绝。

11. Recently a survey _____ prices of the same goods in two different supermarkets has caused heated debate among citizens.

A. compared B. comparing C. compares D. being compared

【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，该句的主语是 a survey，谓语动词是 has caused，宾语是 heated debate。可见，句子结构是完整的，因此我们要选择的只能是非谓语动词形式。survey 与 compare 之间存在主动关系，因此用现在分词短语作后置定语。

12. We'd better discuss everything _____ before we work out the plan.

A. in detail B. in general C. on purpose D. on time

【答案】A

【解析】考查副词短语辨析。句意：在我们制定计划之前，我们最好详细地讨论每件事。In detail 详细地；in general 通常，大体上；on purpose 故意地；on time 准时，按时。

13. It sounds like something is wrong with the car's engine. _____, we'd better take it to the garage immediately.

A. Otherwise B. If not C. But for that D. If so

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16. A. preferring B. offering C. receiving D. allowing
17. A. so B. then C. but D. or
18. A. sadder B. angrier C. hungrier D. tastier
19. A. expanding B. stretching C. swinging D. pulling
20. A. strength B. length C. range D. height
21. A. jump B. look C. walk D. glance
22. A. tip B. stage C. top D. level
23. A. hope B. hand C. sight D. reach
24. A. put B. stand C. get D. hold
25. A. break B. shake C. take D. strike
26. A. up B. forward C. down D. around
27. A. for B. with C. on D. of
28. A. After B. Through C. Without D. Upon
29. A. back B. away C. up D. down
30. A. wishes B. beliefs C. efforts D. goals
31. A. thought B. imagined C. tried D. claimed
32. A. Therefore B. However C. Moreover D. Otherwise
33. A. skilful B. cheerful C. harmful D. helpful
34. A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
35. A. change B. express C. forget D. describe

【答案】

16. A
17. C
18. C
19. B
20. D
21. A
22. C
23. D
24. B
25. A
26. D
27. B
28. C
29. B
30. C
31. A
32. B
33. D
34. D
35. A

【解析】

16. 根据前面的句子可知，男孩并不是很喜欢吃水果，因此如果要他选择的话，他更喜欢吃一块巧克力。

17. 根据下面的句子“禁果诱人”可判断，上下文之间是转折关系，所以选择 but。

18. 根据下文第 50 个空所在的句子中出现的 hungry 一词可判断，此处选择 hungrier，表示“他越看那只苹果就越觉得肚子饿”。

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