

【高考英语词汇练习】

1. Did you watch the basketball match yesterday?

Yes, I did. You know, my brother ___ in the match.

- A. is playin
- B. was playing
- C. has played
- D. had played

2. Do you think we should accept that offer?

Yes, we should, for we such bad luck up till now, and time ____ out.

- A. have had; is running
- B. had; is running
- C. have; has been run
- D. have had; has been run

3. Joseph _____ to evening classes since last month, but he still can't say what's your name? In Russian.

- A. has been going
- B. went
- C. goes
- D. has gone

4. Have you got any job offers?

- No. I ____.
- A. waited
- B. had been waiting
- C. have waited



D. am waiting

5. We've spent too much money recently.

Well, it isn't surprising. Our friend and relatives around all the time.

- A. are coming
- B. had come
- C. were coming
- D. have been coming

6. I'm tired out. I _____ all afternoon and I don't seem to have finished anything.

- A. shopped
- B. have shopped
- C. had shopped
- D. have been shopping

【答案解析】

1. 答案是B

根据句意, 我的弟弟在那场比赛中上场打球, 故选过去进行时。

2. 答案是A

第一空up till now与现在完成时连用; 第二空根据句意, 时间快要用光, 故选现在进行时表示将来。

3. 答案是A

since last month与完成时连用, 但根据but后的句意, 说明动作从过去到现在一直在进行着, 故用现在完成时更妥。

4. 答案是D

用现在进行时表示正在进行的动作或存在的状态。

5. 答案是D

由all the time暗示亲戚朋友一直来个不停。

6. 答案是D

由语境可判断整个下午一直在购物。

【趣味英语词汇】

坏坏的badly

1. 不要认为 badly 只表示“坏”、“严重”, 其实它还可以表示“迫切地”、“非常” (多与 want, need, be in need of 等连用; 若是与其他动词连用则要用 greatly 或 very much 等): He wants to come badly. 他非常想来。

He is badly in need of money. 他急需要钱。

2. badly是副词, bad 是形容词, 因此修饰动词时, 要用badly, 不用bad: 我担心我的英语说得很差。正: I'm afraid I speak English very badly. 误: I'm afraid I speak English very bad. 但是注意, 与连系动词feel连用 (作表语), 表示“不舒服”、“难过”等义, 本应用 bad, 不过在现代英语中也可用 badly:

Don't feel bad [badly]. I was only joking with you. 不要难过, 我是跟你开玩笑的。

3. 和bad一样, badly 的比较等级为 worse, worst.

带口音的accent

1. 表示“口音”、“腔调”注意以下几点:

① 通常为可数名词, 表示带有某种口音或腔调, 通常用介词 with或 in: He speaks with a Southern accent. 他说话带有南方口音。He speaks French with [in] an English accent. 他讲法语时带有英国腔。偶尔也可用作不可数名词: He told me his story in broken accent. 他语不成句地对我叙述了他的经历。He speaks without (an) accent. 他说话不带地方口音He speaks without (an) accent. (土音)。

② 以下表达合乎英语习惯: His accent is London. 他操伦敦口音。/ He has a strong American accent. 他有很重的美国口音。

2. 表示“重音”是可数名词:

The word “lady” has its accent on the first syllable. lady 这个词的重音在第一个音节。

3. 表示“强调”或“重点”可用作可数或不可数名词, 但用作可数名词时通常用单数形式:

In all our products the accent is on quality. 在我们的所有产品中, 最重视的就是质量。

【高考英语作文预测】

雾霾天气

假如你是李华, 你的英国笔友Bill来信询问你家乡是否有雾霾天气, 情况如何。请按下面写一封电子邮件:

- 1. 感谢他得关心;
- 2. 介绍情况:

(1) 去年以来以发生数次雾霾天气

(2) 人们已认识到雾霾天气的危害, 正采取各种举措减少其发生

(3) 你自己为此做了什么或打算做什么

要求150—200词

【猜题理由】 近年来我国多地雾霾天气不断增多, 极大地影响了人们的健康与生活。作为环境保护的一个近期热点话题, 雾霾天气符合高考考试要求, 也能唤起高中生环保意识。

【参考范文】

Dear Bill,

I'm glad to receive your letter, thank you for your caring for the weather and my health. Now I'd like to tell you something about the smog.

Since the winter last year, the smog has occurred a lot of times. It has done great harm to our daily life. Many traffic accidents happened just because of the heavy smog weather, more and more people have to go to see the doctor because the serious disease caused by the smog, quite a lot of flights have to be put off, a great number of people have to stay at home for fear of the poisonous air caused by the smog.

