

## 专题3 形容词与副词

### 考点1 常见的连接性副词

#### 真题解密

If what your friend comes up with surprises you, don't reject it immediately. \_\_\_\_\_, imagine that it is true.

(2013 浙江, 18)

- A. Thus                                      B. Besides  
C. Rather                                    D. Otherwise

答案 C

解析 rather 表示“相反”，即“先不要马上拒绝；相反，把它想象成真的”。thus 因此；besides 况且，除此之外(还有)；otherwise 否则，均不合题意。故此题选 C 项。

#### 变式训练

What a terrible experience! \_\_\_\_\_, you're safe now! That's the main thing. (2013 江西 24)

- A. Anyway                                  B. Besides  
C. Otherwise                                D. Therefore

答案 A

解析 本题考查副词词义辨析。anyway 无论怎样，不管怎样；besides 此外，而且；otherwise 否则，要不然的话；therefore 因此，所以。句意为：多么恐怖的经历啊！不管怎样，你现在安全了，这才是重要的。根据句意可知 A 项符合题意。

#### 知识生成

1. 表示增补: besides, further, then, similarly, likewise, moreover
2. 表示等同: similarly, likewise, equally
3. 表示对比: rather, oppositely
4. 表示概括: altogether, generally
5. 表示列举: first(ly), second(ly), finally
6. 表示条件: otherwise
7. 表示让步: however, still, yet, nevertheless, though, anyway
8. 表示结果: therefore, consequently, accordingly, thus
9. 表示时间过渡: meanwhile, sometimes, occasionally
10. 表示同位关系: namely
11. 表示着重特指: mainly, mostly, particularly, especially

### 考点2 两个难以掌握的形容词: **available**, **accessible**

#### 真题解密

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D Can you lend me the book *Gone with the Wind*?

D Sorry.I returned it to the library just now.Maybe it is still \_\_\_\_\_.(2012 福建, 32)

- A. available                      B. affordable  
C. acceptable                      D. valuable

答案 A

解析 available 可得到的, 可利用的; affordable 可花得起的, 可担负得起的; acceptable 可接受的; valuable 有价值的。句意为: ——你能借给我《飘》这本书吗? ——很抱歉。我刚才把它还给图书馆了, 或许你还能借到。结合句意以及题干中的关键信息词 still(仍然, 还)可知应选 A 项。

变式训练

Frank put the medicine in a top drawer to make sure it would not be \_\_\_\_\_ to the kids.

(2009 江西, 32)

- A. accessible                      B. relative  
C. acceptable                      D. sensitive

答案 A

解析 句意为: 弗兰克把药放到最上面的抽屉里, 确保它不被孩子们够到。accessible 易接近的; relative 相对的, 比较的; acceptable 合意的, 受欢迎的, 可接受的; sensitive 敏感的。根据句意应该选 A 项。

知识生成

accessible 意为“易得到的; 易使用的; 易到达的; 易找到的; (人)易接近的; 随和的”; available 意为“可获得的; 可利用的; 现成的; (人)闲暇的”。这两个单词在句子中意义比较灵活, 需要在掌握词义的基础上根据上下文或语境作出合理的翻译。

My brother would like to buy a good watch but none was **available** from that shop.

(2012 江西, 23)

我哥哥想买一块好表, 但是那家店里没有。

Just use this room for the time being, and we' ll offer you a larger one as soon as it becomes **available**.

(2010 安徽, 33)

暂时先用这个房间, 我们一有大的就给你换。

The Centre is easily accessible to the general public.

该中心普通大众可随意进入。

## 达标训练

1. People complain that decisions to approve or deny a permit are often \_\_\_\_\_ rather than based on fixed criteria. (2013 湖北, 33)

27)

- A. appropriate                      B. conscious  
C. arbitrary                         D. controversial

答案 C

解析 句意为：人们抱怨道：批准或是否定一个许可证的决定通常是随意的而不是依据固定的标准。A 项意为“恰当的，合适的”；B 项意为“有意识的”；C 项意为“随意的，武断的”；D 项意为“有争议的”。故选 C 项。

2. Don't defend him any more. It's obvious that he \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed the fence of the garden even without apology. (2013 湖北, 29)

- A. accidentally                      B. carelessly  
C. deliberately                      D. clumsily

答案 C

解析 考查副词辨析。句意为：别再护着他了，很明显他是故意破坏花园栅栏的(而且)根本没有道歉。A 项意为“偶然地，非故意地”；B 项意为“粗心地”；C 项意为“故意地”；D 项意为“笨拙地”。由句意知选 C 项。

3. He didn't selfishly keep for himself the money inherited from his uncle. Instead, he made a \_\_\_\_\_ contribution to help the community. (2013 湖北, 28)

- A. commercial                      B. generous  
C. comparable                      D. profitable

答案 B

解析 句意为：他没有自私地将从叔叔那里继承来的钱据为己有，相反，他为帮助社区做出了慷慨的奉献。A 项意为“商业的”；B 项意为“大方的，慷慨的”；C 项意为“可比较的，比得上的”；D 项意为“有利可图的”。由句意知正确答案为 B 项。

4. If we leave right away, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll arrive on time. (2013 浙江, 6)

- A. hopefully                         B. curiously  
C. occasionally                      D. gradually

答案 A

解析 句意为：如果我们立刻出发，我们有望按时到达。hopefully 有希望地；curiously 好奇地；occasionally 偶然地；gradually 逐渐地。故 A 项正确。

5. David is \_\_\_\_\_ animal fur, so he won't visit anyone who has cats or dogs in the house. (2013 安徽, 30)

- A. curious about                      B. allergic to  
C. satisfied with                      D. fond of

答案 B

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解析 考查形容词词组辨析。句意为：David 对动物皮毛过敏，所以他从不拜访在家中饲养猫或狗的家庭。be curious about 对……好奇；be allergic to 对……敏感，对……过敏；be satisfied with 对……满意；be fond of 喜爱。

6. Everything seemed to be going \_\_\_\_\_ for the first two days after I moved to New York.

(2013 辽宁, 27)

- A. vividly                      B. generally  
C. frequently                D. smoothly

答案 D

解析 考查副词辨析。句意为：我到纽约后的前两天一切似乎进展都很顺利。vividly 生动地；generally 总的来说；frequently 频繁地；smoothly 顺利地。

7. Mary worked here as a \_\_\_\_\_ secretary and ended up getting a fulltime job with the company.

(2013 浙江, 2)

- A. pessimistic                B. temporary  
C. previous                    D. cautious

答案 B

解析 句意为：玛丽一开始作为临时的秘书来这里工作，最终得到了公司提供的一份全职工作。pessimistic 悲观的；temporary 临时的；previous 以前的；cautious 谨慎的。temporary 正好和 fulltime “全职的” 形成对比。故答案为 B 项。

8. The Forbidden City attracts a \_\_\_\_\_ stream of visitors every day, especially during national holidays.

(2013 福建, 25)

- A. constant                    B. main  
C. powerful                    D. shallow

答案 A

解析 句意为：紫禁城每天都吸引络绎不绝的游客，尤其在国庆节期间。constant 不断的；main 主要的；powerful 强有力的；shallow 浅的。由句意可知，选项 A 正确。

9. Those poor and needy teenagers were excited to find a shop at the corner where they could buy \_\_\_\_\_ priced bikes.

(2013 福建, 31)

- A. competitively              B. recently  
C. reasonably                D. affordably

答案 D

解析 句意为：在拐角处发现了一家商店，那些贫穷的青少年很兴奋，在那里他们能买

到可负担得起的自行车。competitively 竞争地；recently 最近地；reasonably 合理地；affordably 负担得起地。由句意很容易得出答案为 D 项。

10. A society cannot be successful if it throws tradition away, but it cannot be successful \_\_\_\_\_ if we do something to stop progress.

(2013 福建, 35)

- A. either                                      B. neither  
C. too    D. also

答案 A

解析 句意为：如果把传统扔掉，社会是不可能成功的，但是如果我们做一些事情去阻碍(社会)进步，这个社会也是不会成功的。too 用于肯定句或一般疑问句的句末，其前一般有逗号隔开；also 一般用于肯定句句中；either 用于否定句句末；neither 两者全否定。

### 活页练(三) 多项选择+完形填空+阅读理解+完成句子

#### I. 多项选择

1. "Perhaps we need to send for Dr. Smith to see what we can do about it," Father suggested \_\_\_\_\_ to his neighbor who had come to discuss the problem. (2012 湖北, 26)

- A. tentatively                                  B. thoughtlessly  
C. definitely                                      D. rudely

答案 A

解析 句意为：“看来我们要请史密斯博士来看看我们对此如何处理”，父亲对来讨论此问题的邻居试探性地建议说。A 项“试探性地”，符合语境。B 项意为“欠考虑地”；C 项意为“明确地”；D 项意为“粗鲁地”，都与语境不符。

2. Whether the buildings in this area should be pulled down has remained \_\_\_\_\_; people are still looking for other possible solutions. (2012 湖北, 28)

- A. unchallenged                                  B. relevant  
C. controversial                                      D. contradictory

答案 C

解析 句意为：这个区的这些建筑是否要推倒仍然有争议，人们仍然在寻找其他可能的解决方法。C 项意为“有争议的”，符合句意。A 项意为“没有异议的”；B 项意为“相关的”；D 项意为“矛盾的”，都与句意不符。

3. Be \_\_\_\_\_D you can't expect me to finish all this work in so little time. (2012 山东, 33)

- A. reasonable                                      B. confident  
C. creative    D. grateful

解析 reasonable 合理的，公平的；confident 自信的；creative 有创造力的，创造(性)的；grateful 感激的。由破折号后面的关键信息可知说话者对“finish all this work in so little time”很不满，要求讲道理。be reasonable 为祈使语气，意为“要讲道理”。句意为：要讲道理——你不能期望我在如此短的时间里完成所有这些工作。

- 答案 A

A. Besides                                      B. Otherwise  
C. However                                    D. Altogether

A. especially                      B. equally  
C. naturally                        D. normally

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ are not always happy.

A. wealth                      B. wealthy

C. poorly                     D. poverty

答案 B

解析 句意为：富人并不总是快乐的。“the+形容词”表示一类人或事物，作主语时谓语动词用复数。not always “并不总是”，是不完全否定。

8. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ missed the first train so as to travel on the same one as John.

A. deliberately                      B. intensively  
C. decisively                      D. objectively

答案 A

解析 考查副词词义辨析。deliberately(=on purpose, intentionally)故意地；存心地，符合题意。intensively 深入细致地；decisively 果断，明确；objectively 客观地。

9. Despite their good service, most inns are less costly than hotels of \_\_\_\_\_ standards.

A. equivalent                      B. uniform  
C. alike                              D. likely

答案 A

解析 考查形容词词义辨析。equivalent 相等的，相当的，符合句意。uniform 统一的，一致的。likely 可能的，有希望的。alike(表语形容词)相像的。

10. He began to take political science \_\_\_\_\_ only when he left school.

A. strictly                              B. truly  
C. carefully                              D. seriously

答案 D

解析 take sth.seriously 严肃/认真地对待某事，为固定搭配。

## II.完形填空

### A Leap(跳跃) to Honor

Leaping on a narrow balance beam(平衡木) is not easy.But Lola Walter, a 13yearold gymnast, is an expert at it.

To perfect her skills, Lola 1 for four hours a day, five days a week.At the state championships in March, she finished seventh out of 16 girls.

That's especially impressive, 2 she is legally blind, born with a rare condition that causes her eyes to shift(移动)constantly.She often sees double and can't 3 how far away things are.

When she was little, her mom 4 that even though she couldn't see 5, she was fearless.So her mom signed her up for gymnastics when she was three.She loved the 6 right away and gymnastics became her favorite.

Though learning gymnastics has been more 7 for her than for some of her teammates, she has never quit.She doesn't let her 8 stop her from doing anything that she

wants to.

She likes the determination it takes to do the sport. Her biggest 9 is the balance beam. Because she has double vision, she often sees two beams. She must use her sense of touch to help her during her routine. Sometimes she even closes her eyes. “You have to 10 your mind that it’ll take you where you want to go,” says Lola.

To be a top-level gymnast, one must be brave. The beam is probably the most 11 for anyone because it’s four inches wide. At the state competition, Lola didn’t fall 12 the beam. In fact, she got an 8.1 out of 10 — her highest score yet.

Lola doesn’t want to be 13 differently from the other girls on her team. At competitions, the judges don’t know about her vision 14. She doesn’t tell them, because she doesn’t think they need to know. Her mom is amazed by her 15 attitude.

Lola never thinks about 16. She is presently at level 7 while the highest is level 10 in gymnastics. Her 17 is to reach level 9. She says she wants to be a gymnastics coach to pass down what she’s learned to other kids 18 she grows up.

Lola is 19 of all her hard work and success. She says it’s helped her overcome problems in her life outside gymnastics too. Her 20 for others is “just believe in yourself.”

(2013 北京)

1. A. runs                      B. teaches                      C. trains                      D. dances

答案 C

解析 为了使技能精益求精，Lola 每天“训练”四个小时。

2. A. since    B. unless  
C. after    D. though

答案 A

解析 前文提到她在三月份锦标赛中获胜，“因为”她生来就有眼疾，这尤其让人敬佩。

3. A. tell                      B. guess                      C. assume                      D. predict

答案 A

解析 由于 Lola 经常看东西重影，所以难以“判断”出东西有多远。

4. A. suspected    B. remembered  
C. imagined    D. noticed

答案 D

解析 妈妈“注意”到尽管 Lola 看东西效果不好，但她很大胆，因此 Lola 三岁时，妈妈给她报名学了体操。

5. A. deeply                      B. well  
C. ahead                      D. closely



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答案 B

解析 见上题解析

6. A.task B. sport C. event D. show

答案 B

解析 Lola 立刻喜欢上了这项“运动”并且体操成了她的最爱。

7. A.boring B. enjoyable  
C. difficult D. satisfactory

答案 C

解析 尽管和她的一些队友相比，学习体操对于她来说更困难，但她从未放弃。

8. A.talent B. quality  
C. nature D. condition

答案 D

解析 她不让自己的“身体状况”阻止自己做任何想做的事情。

9. A.doubt B. advantage  
C. challenge D. progress

答案 C

解析 下文提到她看东西重影，经常看见两个平衡木，所以她最大的“难题(挑战)”是平衡木。

10. A.examine B. express C. open D. trust

答案 D

解析 上文说 Lola 必须靠触觉来帮助自己，所以必须“相信”自己的感觉。

11. A.fearful B. harmful  
C. unfair D. inconvenient

答案 A

解析 因为平衡木只有四英寸宽，对任何人来说可能都是最令人害怕的。

12. A.to B. on C. off D. against

答案 C

解析 由下文 Lola 获胜，可知她没有从平衡木上掉下来。

13. A.greeted B. treated C. served D. paid

答案 B

解析 Lola 不想被别人特殊“对待”。treat 对待。

14. A.pains B. stresses  
C. injuries D. problems

答案 D

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解析 在比赛中裁判不知道她的视力“问题”。

15. A. positive                      B. friendly  
C. flexible                      D. cautious

答案 A

解析 Lola 认为裁判不需要知道自己的情况，妈妈对女儿的“积极”态度感到惊奇。

16. A. defending                      B. quitting  
C. winning                      D. bargaining

答案 B

解析 下文说她的目标是达到 level 9，所以她从来没想过要“放弃”。

17. A. standard                      B. range                      C. view                      D. goal

答案 D

解析 见上题解析。

18. A. until                      B. as                      C. when                      D. before

答案 C

解析 长大后她想成为一名体操教练并把所学的传授给其他孩子。

19. A. proud                      B. tired  
C. ashamed                      D. confident

答案 A

解析 Lola 为自己的努力和成功自豪。

20. A. plan                      B. advice  
C. reward                      D. responsibility

答案 B

解析 “相信自己”是她给别人的建议。

### III. 阅读理解

You' ve just come home , after living abroad for a few years. Since you' ve been away, has this country changed for the better or for the worse?

If you' ve just arrived back in the UK after a fortnight' s holiday , small changes have probably surprised you anything from a local greengrocer suddenly being replaced by a mobile-phone shop to someone in your street moving house.

So how have things changed to people coming back to Britain after seven , ten or even 15 years living abroad? What changes in society can they see that the rest of us have hardly noticed or now take for granted? To find out, we asked some people who recently returned.

**Debi:** When we left, Cheltenham, my home town, was a town of white, middleclass families all very conservative(保守的). The town is now home to many eastern Europeans and

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lots of Australians, who come here mainly to work in hotels and tourism. There are even several shops only for foreigners.

Having been an immigrant(移民) myself, I admire people who go overseas to find a job. Maybe if I lived in an inner city where unemployment was high, I'd think differently, but I believe foreign settlers have improved this country because they're more openminded and often work harder than the natives.

**Christine:** As we flew home over Britain, both of us remarked how green everything looked. But the differences between the place we'd left behind and the one we returned to were brought sharply into focus as soon as we landed.

To see policemen with guns in the airport for the first time was frightening. In Cyprus, they're very relaxed. I got pulled over by customs officers just for taking a woolen sweater with some metal made buttons out of my case in the arrivals hall. Everyone seemed to be on guard. Even the airport car hire firm wanted a credit card rather than cash because they said their vehicles had been used by bank robbers.

But anyway, this is still a green, beautiful country. I just wish more people would appreciate what they've got.

(2012 湖北, A)

1. After a short overseas holiday, people tend to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. notice small changes
- B. expect small changes
- C. welcome small changes
- D. exaggerate small changes

答案 A

解析 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 “If you've just arrived back in the UK after a fortnight's holiday, small changes have probably surprised you...” 可知是注意到小变化, 因此答案为 A 项。

2. How does Debi look at the foreign settlers?

- A. Cautiously.
- B. Positively.
- C. Sceptically.
- D. Critically.

答案 B

解析 作者态度题。cautiously 谨慎地; positively 积极地; 肯定地; sceptically 怀疑地; critically 批判性地。根据第五段最后一句 “...but I believe foreign settlers have improved this country because they're more openminded and often work harder than the natives.” 可以看出作者对外来定居者持积极的态度, 所以选 B 项。

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3. When arriving at the airport in Britain, Christine was shocked by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the relaxed policemen
- B. the messy arrivals hall
- C. the tight security
- D. the bank robbers

答案 C

解析 细节理解题。从倒数第二段第一句 “To see policemen with guns in the airport for the first time was frightening. In Cyprus, they’re very relaxed and I got pulled over...in the arrivals hall.” 可知在 Christine 的家乡 Cyprus, 第一次看到配枪的警察让人害怕, 而那里的警察是非常放松的, 所以排除 A 项; 文中只是提到了 the arrivals hall, 并没提到 messy, 所以排除 B 项; 本段的最后一句话提到了 bank robbers, 但 Christine 并没有亲眼看到他们, 排除 D 项。所以选 C。

4. Which might be the best title for the passage?

- A. Life in Britain.
- B. Back in Britain.
- C. Britain in Future.
- D. Britain in Memory.

答案 B

解析 主旨大意题。本文是通过从国外回来的人的叙述, 说明了英国的变化, 所以 B 项符合题意。A 项作为题目过大; C 项文中未提到; D 项 “记忆中的英国” 作为题目过小。

#### IV. 完成句子

1. My computer is down and needs repairing/to be repaired. (repair)

我的电脑坏了, 需要修理。

2. He is said to have been writing a book about English vocabulary recently, and I wonder when he will finish it. (write)

据说他最近在写一本关于英语词汇的书, 我不知道他什么时候能写完。

3. Two days later you’ll/you’re going to/you’re to get what you’ve ordered online. (get)

两天后你将会拿到你在网上订购的东西。

4. Not until we have made good preparations can we start the business. (start)

直到作好准备之后, 我们才能开始营业。

5. The waitress was clearing the table when she caught sight of a wallet lying on the ground. (clear)

服务员正在清理饭桌, 突然发现地上有个钱包。

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