

专题 9 情景交际和特殊句式

1 (2021·天津卷 6 月) —I was trying to place an order on your website, but I failed.

_____. I can take your order over the phone.

A. That's fine

B. No way

C. My pleasure

D. Of course

【答案】A

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——我想在你们的网站上下订单，但是我失败了。——我可以通过电话帮您点餐。A. That's fine 没关系；B. No way 不行，没门；C. My pleasure 不客气；D. Of course 当然。根据“I can take your order over the phone”可知，此处表示没有关系。故选 A。

2 (2021·天津卷 6 月) I told you! I really am ranked the lowest. Number 25 out of 25 players.

_____ You've got nowhere to go but up.

A. Tell me a bit more.

B. I'm not so sure about that.

C. Look on the bright side!

D. That is absolute nonsense!

【答案】C

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——我告诉过你！我真的是排名最低的。25 名球员中的第 25 名。——抱乐观态度吧。你会越来越好的。A. Tell me a bit more 再多告诉我一些；B. I'm not so sure about that 对此我不确定；C. Look on the bright side! 抱乐观态度；D. That is absolute nonsense! 这完全是胡说八道。根据“You've got nowhere to go but up.”可知，此处是指抱乐观态度吧。你会越来越好的。故选 C 项。

3 (2021·天津卷第一次考试) —How's the project going?

— _____. All we have to do is finish the last bit of work.

A. Easy come easy go

B. Far from it

C. By all means

D. So far so good

【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——这个项目进展的如何？——到目前为止，一直都还不错。我们要做的就是完成最后一项工作。A. Easy come easy go 来得容易去得也快；B. Far from it 远非如此；C. By all means 尽一切办法，务必；D. So far so good 到目前为止，一直都还不错。根据下半句可知，目前进展还不错。故选 D。

4 (2021·天津卷第一次考试) —Are you done with the book I gave you?

— _____. I'm still reading the last chapter.

解析】考查情景交际。句意：—Tim 做决定有困难。—就是。他还在犹豫是否接受那份工作。 A.That's it 就是； B. Give it a try 试一试；C. It's settled 那就决定了；D.You're kidding me 你在跟我开玩笑吧。此处是对上句情况的肯定，故选 A。

8（2020·天津卷）—Next time you visit Bob, remember to give him a call in advance.

—_____. I will.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. My pleasure | B. No wonder |
| C. Good point | D. Never mind |

【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：--下次你去拜访 Bob 的时候，记得提前给他打个电话。--好主意。我会的。
A. My pleasure 我很荣幸，别客气； B. No wonder 难怪； C. Good point 好主意； D. Never mind 没有关系。根据“I will”可知，第二个人对第一个人的提议非常赞同。故 C 选项符合语境。故选 C。

9（2020·天津卷）—Shall I order a taxi for Sarah to go to the airport tonight?

—_____. I'll drive her there.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. Have a try | B. Don't mention it |
| C. Don't bother | D. Go ahead |

【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：--今晚我为莎拉叫一辆出租车去机场好吗？--不用麻烦了。我开车送她去。 A. Have a try 试一试吧； B. Don't mention it 别客气，不用谢； C. Don't bother 不用麻烦了； D. Go ahead 走吧，干吧。根据“I will drive her there”可知，第二个人会送莎拉去机场，因此他让第一个人“不用麻烦叫出租车”。故选 C。

10（2019·江苏卷）—Let's take a coffee break.

—_____ We' ve been working for hours.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Why bother? | B. What for? |
| C. You got me there. | D. You said it. |

【答案】D

【解析】考查情景对话。—句意：我们休息一下喝杯咖啡吧。—你算说对了。我们已经工作好几个小时了。下文说“我们已经工作好几个小时了”，上文应该是赞同这个建议。 why bother 没有必要； what for 为什么； You got me there 你把我搞糊涂了； You said it 你算说对了， 故选 D。

11（2019·天津卷）—I guess you want to go play tennis.

—_____. That's exactly what I was thinking too.

- A. I didn't get it
- B. It's up to you
- C. You never know
- D. You read my mind

【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——我猜你想去打网球。——你猜透了我的心思。那就是我正在想着的事情。从回答的后半句可知，听话人同意说话人的意思。而 A（不明白，不认同某人的说法）、B（决于你）和 C（很难说，不可预知）都不符合语境。“you read my mind”意为你知我心，符合语境，故选 D。

12（2019·天津卷）——My son got a full scholarship to his dream university!

—Wow, _____! What's he going to study?

- A. good for him
- B. go for it
- C. what a coincidence
- D. all the best

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查情景对话。句意：——我的儿子得了他梦想大学的全额奖学金。——噢，对他有好处!他打算学习什么呢? good for him“对他有好处”； go for it“努力争取”； what a coincidence“多么巧合”； all the best“祝一切顺利（祝酒告别时说）”。故选 A。

13（2019·天津卷）The professor warned the students that on no account _____ use mobile phones in his class.

- A. should they
- B. they should
- C. dare they
- D. they dare

【答案】A

【解析】考查部分倒装。句意：这位教授警告学生们，在他的课堂上，决不应该使用手机。on no account 决不，否定词放在句首，句子使用部分倒装，应该做 should do，敢于做 dare do，根据句意表示“应该”，故选 A。

14（2018·天津）—I'm moving in a few days and I wonder if you could help.

—_____. Just let me know when, and I'll be there.

- A. You bet
- B. It depends
- C. Forget it
- D. No kidding

【答案】A

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——我在几天内会搬家，我想知道你是否能帮忙。——没问题，只需要让

我知道什么时候，我就会到那儿。A. You bet 没问题；B. It depends 看情况而定；C. Forget it 算了吧；D. No kidding 别开玩笑。根据答句中的 Just let me know when, and I'll be there. 可以判断：他/她一定会帮忙。故选 A。

15 (2018·天津) —Wasn't Joan supposed to be here by now?

—_____. She will be here in about twenty minutes.

A. All right

B. Don't worry

C. No wonder

D. Enjoy yourself

【答案】B

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——琼现在不是应该在这儿吗？——不用担心，在大约 20 分钟内她将会到这儿的。A. all right 好，行；B. Don't worry 别担心；C. No wonder 难怪；D. Enjoy yourself 玩得开心。根据答句中的 She will be there in about twenty minutes. 可以判断：不需要担心琼，她一会儿就到。故选 B。

16 (2018·江苏) —What happened? Your boss seems to _____.

—Didn't you know his secretary leaked the secret report to the press?

A. be over the moon

B. laugh his head off

C. be all ears

D. fly off the handle

【答案】D

【解析】考查习惯用语。句意：——发生什么了？你老板看起来勃然大怒。——你难道不知道他的秘书把秘密报告泄露给新闻界了吗？A. be over the moon 非常高兴；B. laugh his head off 笑的要死；C. be all ears 洗耳恭听；D. fly off the handle 勃然大怒。故选 D。

17 (2018·江苏) —You know what? I've got a New Year concert ticket.

—Oh, _____ You're kidding.

A. so what?

B. go ahead.

C. come on.

D. what for?

【答案】C

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——你知道是什么吗？我已经得到一张新年音乐会的票了。——哦，得了吧，你开玩笑的吧。A. so what? 那又怎么样？B. go ahead. 去吧。C. come on. 得了吧。D. what for? 为什么？交际用语中 come on 表示“得了吧！算了吧！”，用来指责别人或表示不耐烦。故选 C。

18 (2018·天津) It was only when the car pulled up in front of our house _____ we saw Lily in the passenger seat.

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

【答案】B

【解析】考查强调句。句意：只有当汽车在我们房子前停下来我们才看到在乘客位置的莉莉。这里考查强调句，强调句型结构为：It is/ was + 被强调部分(通常是主语、宾语或状语)+ that/ who(当强调主语且主语指人)+ 其他部分。本题强调时间状语 **only when the car pulled up in front of our house**。故选 B。

19 (2018·北京) In any unsafe situation, simply _____ the button and a highly-trained agent will get you the help you need.

- A. press
C. pressing
- B. to press
D. pressed

【答案】A

【解析】考查祈使句。句意：在任何不安全的情况下，仅仅摁一下这个按钮，一个训练有素的特工就会使你得到你需要的帮助。**and** 是连词，连接并列结构，**and** 后面是一个句子，那么，前面也应是句子，选项中。只有动词原形可以构成祈使句，其余的都是非谓语动词，无法构成句子。故 A 选项正确。

20 (2018·新课标 II 卷) China's approach to protecting its environment while _____ (feed) its citizens "offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers worldwide." says the bank's Juergen Voegele.

【答案】feeding

【解析】考查省略句。句意：中国在养活了中国人民的同时又保护了环境。这一做法为全世界的农业和粮食政策制定人提供了很有用的经验。空格处表示正在进行的动作，**while** 后面省略掉了 **China is**，省略句的原则：在时间状语从句、条件状语从句、让步状语从句中，如果从句的主语和主句的主语一致且含有 **be** 动词时，那么可以把主语和 **be** 动词一块省略。故填 **feeding**。

21 (2017·天津卷) —Michael was late for Mr. Smith's chemistry class this morning.
—_____? As far as I know, he never came late to class.

- A. So what
C. Who cares
- B. Why not
D. How come

【答案】D

【解析】句意：——今天上午迈克尔在史密斯老师的化学课迟到了。——怎么会呢？据我所知，他上课从不迟到。A.那又怎么样呢；B.为什么不呢；C 谁在意呢；D.怎么会呢。根据语境，故选 D。

22 (2017·天津卷) —Albert's birthday is on next Saturday, and I'm planning a surprise party for him.

—_____. I'll bring some wine.

A. Sounds like fun

B. It depends

C. Just a minute

D. You are welcome

【答案】A

【解析】句意：—艾伯特的生日在下个星期天，我计划给他办一个惊喜的晚会。—听起来很有趣，我将带些酒来。A.听起来很有趣；B.看情况；C.请稍等；D.欢迎。根据语境，故选A。

23（2017·江苏卷）—What does the stuff on your T-shirt mean?

—it's nothing. Just something _____.

A. as clear as day

B. off the top of my head

C. under my nose

D. beyond my wildest dreams

【答案】B

【解析】考查习惯用语。A. as clear as day 显而易见，容易理解；B. off the top of my head 没有考虑；C. under my nose 就在我眼皮底下(都没有察觉)；D. beyond my wildest dreams 远远出乎意料，做梦都没有想到。句意：——你T恤上的东西是什么意思？——没什么特别的意思。只是灵光一闪，随便写的。故选B。

24（2017·江苏卷）—Going to watch the Women's Volleyball Match on Wednesday?

—_____! Will you go with me?

A. You there

B. You bet

C. You got me

D. You know better

【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际用语。A. You there 说你呢(用于引起注意)；B. You bet 的确；当然；C. You got me 把我问住了；D. You know better 其实就是 You know better than that 你明知道不该做或你知道的更多。“Will you go with me?”可知，“我”会去看女子排球，答语应该是肯定的，故选B。句意：“(你)星期三去看女排比赛啊？”“当然。你和我一起去吗？”

25（2017·江苏卷）_____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

A. It were

B. Were it

C. It was

D. Was it

【答案】B

【解析】考查虚拟语气和倒装。虚拟语气中，be动词统一用were；虚拟语气的省略形式主要是把if省略，同时把were/should/had提前，即Were/Should/Had I...，故选B。句意：要不是老师们的支持，该生是无法

克服她自己的困难的。

26（2017·天津卷）It was when I got back to my apartment _____ I first came across my new neighbors.

A. who

B. where

C. which

D. that

【答案】D

【解析】句意：当我回到我的公寓的时候，我首先遇见了我的新邻居。根据关键词 **It was** 开头，后面连词首选 **that**，构成强调句型，但需要验证，本句中去掉 **It was** 和 **that**，句意完整，所以确定是强调句型。故选 D。
