# 高考英语单词G

**gentle [ˈdʒent(ə)l] a. 温柔的，轻轻的**

**【助记】由单词gentleman（绅士，先生）反向记忆gentle。**

**gentleman [ˈdʒent(ə)lmən] n. 绅士，先生；有身份、有教养的人**

**【真句】**The deep, **gentle** voice helped calm the nervous girl. 【2020天津】低沉而**温柔的**声音帮助这个紧张的女孩平静下来。

**gain [ɡeɪn] v. 获得；增加n. 利益，好处；收益**

**【真句】**It is found that people who frequent cultural places or participate in artistic events are more likely to gain good health compared to those who do not; more engagement with the arts is linked to a higher level of people's wellbeing.【2021年6月天津卷】研究发现，经常去文化场所或参加艺术活动的人比不经常去的人更有可能获得健康；更多地参与艺术与更高水平的人民福祉息息相关。

**【真句】**Last winter vacation, some of my classmates decided to travel with their friends, while I chose to take a part-time job to gain experience and earn some money.【2013浙江改错】去年寒假我的一些同学决定和朋友旅行而我却选择兼职以增加经验、赚钱。

**【真句】**The USPS expects some financial gain from sales of the “forever stamp”.【2012上海阅读】USPS希望从销售“永久邮票”当中获得收益。

**【真句】**To Mr.Sauven, these “ecosystem services” far outweigh the gains from exploitation of the wild.【2012北京阅读】对于Mr.Sauven而言，生态系统的服务远比开发荒野的好处要重要。

**gale [ɡeɪl] n. 强风**

**gallery [ˈɡælərɪ] n. 画廊**

**【真句】**Scottish National Portrait (肖像画) Gallery presents a series of lectures for the general public. 【2022年6月全国乙卷】苏格兰国家肖像画廊为公众提供一系列讲座。

**gallon [ˈɡælən] n. 加仑**

**game [ɡeɪm] n. 游戏，比赛**

**【真句】**I remember her reading a magazine while taking the part of the Wolf in a game of "Little Red Riding Hood" with my brother's two daughters. 【2020.1浙江】我记得她在和我哥哥的两个女儿玩“小红帽”游戏时，一边看杂志。

**garage [ˈɡærɑːʒ] n. 汽车间（库）**

**garbage [ˈɡɑːbɪdʒ] n. 垃圾**

**garden [ˈɡɑːdən] n. 花园**

**【真句】**We just send them out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while."【2021年6月浙江卷】我们只是把他们送到花园里，告诉他们暂时不要回来。”

**gardening [ˈɡɑːdnɪŋ] n. 园艺学**

**garlic [ˈɡɑːlɪk] n. 大蒜**

**garment [ˈɡɑːmənt] n. （一件）衣服**

**gas [ɡæs] n. 煤气**

**gate [ɡeɪt] n. 大门**

**【真句】**In May 1987 the Golden Gate Bridge had a 50th birthday party.【】1987年5月，金门大桥举行了50岁生日聚会。

**gather [ˈɡæðə] v. 聚集，集合；搜集；收集, 收拢（分散的东西）**

**【真句】**Because of the large quantity and high quality of his collection, a huge crowd of possible buyers gathered for the auction.【2012重庆阅读】因为此次拍卖有许多高质量的藏品，一群潜在的买家因此而聚在一起。

**【真句】**So I came up with a plan and gathered forty people from my company to help.【2015浙江完形】

所以我想出了一个计划并且从我的公司集合了40人来帮忙。

**【真句】**As she gathered her books, Jenna decided she’d continue to try to fit in at her new school.【2013天津完形】当她搜集书的时候，Jenna决定他将继续努力融入新学校里。

**【真句】**He is gathering materials for his students to read.【2012浙江阅读】他正在收集材料让学生们去阅读。

**短语： gather sb up 抱**

**【真句】**Gently I gathered up the little hurt one in my arms.【2013湖北阅读】我温柔地将受伤的小孩抱在怀里。

**gather的名词形式：gathering聚会**

**【真句】**a social gathering to raise money for wildlife.【2013四川阅读】为野生动物筹集资金的社会聚会。

**general [ˈdʒenrəl] adj. 总的，总体的；普通的；普遍的； n. 将军**

**【真句】**The project was inspired by a French team from Rouen University Hospital Centre where examinations are done under hypnosis instead of general anesthesia （麻醉）.【2021.3天津卷】该项目的灵感来自鲁昂大学医院中心的一个法国团队，那里的检查是在催眠状态下进行的，而不是全身麻醉。

**【真句】**What is the author’s general attitude towards the book?【2015湖北阅读】作者对这本书的总体态度怎样。

**【真句】**It’s generally believed that people act the way they do because of their personalities and attitudes. 【2014重庆阅读】人们普遍认为人们做事的方式是因为他们的性格和态度。

**短语：in general 总的说来**

**【真句】**Everyone is buying more clothes but in general we are not spending more money on them.【2015湖北阅读】每个人都买了更多的衣服，但是总的来说我们并没有花更多的钱。

**generation [dʒenəˈreɪʃn] n. 代**

**【真句】**Now I see my children taking their children to the library and I love that the excitement of going to the library lives on from generation to generation.【2020全国2.】现在我看到我的孩子们带着他们的孩子去图书馆，我很喜欢去图书馆的兴奋感代代相传。

**短语：generation gap 代沟**

**【真句】**Today, the generation gap has not disappeared, but it is getting narrow in many families.【2013广东阅读】如今，代沟并没有消失，但是在许多家庭代沟已经变小了。

**generous [ˈdʒenərəs] adj. 慷慨的；大量的**

**【真句】**An A-team may require a balance—not just A players, but a few generous B players as well.【2019年北京卷】一支甲级球队可能需要平衡，不仅需要A级球员，还需要一些慷慨的B级球员。

**【真句】**Card members enjoy generous discounts.【2015陕西阅读】会员享受大量的折扣

**generous的名词形式：generosity 慷慨**

**【真句】**Dozens of other families were touched by the Hatches’ generosity.【2014山东阅读】许多其他家庭被Hatches的慷慨所打动。

**gentle [ˈdʒentəl] adj. 温柔的，温和的，轻柔的**

**【真句】**Inky was a gentle cat.【2012辽宁完形】Inky是一只非常温柔的小猫。

**【真句】**The deep, gentle voice helped calm the nervous girl.【**【真句】**】低沉、温柔的声音帮助那个紧张的女孩平静下来。

**gentleman [ˈdʒentlmən] n. 绅士**

**geography [dʒɪˈɔɡrəfɪ] n. 地理学**

**【真句】**Bridging the natural and social sciences, Geography is the interdisciplinary study of environments and how people interact with the environment. 【2019.6上海】地理学是自然科学和社会科学之间的桥梁，是对环境以及人们如何与环境相互作用的跨学科研究。

**geometry [dʒɪ'ɑmɪtrɪ] n. 几何学**

**gesture [ˈdʒestʃə] n. 手势，姿势；表示，姿态**

**【真句】**"The vagueness of the gesture meanings suggests either that the chimps have little to communicate, or we are still missing a lot of the information contained in their gestures and actions, "【2021.1浙江卷】“手势含义的模糊性表明，要么黑猩猩没有什么交流的机会，要么我们仍然错过了它们手势和动作中包含的很多信息，”

**【真句】**Here are also more visible changes in our gestures and facial expression.【2013湖南阅读】这儿有一些在手势和面部表情上更容易看见的变化。

**get [ɡet] v. 得到；到达；变得**

**【真句】**Get your money. 【2019.6上海】拿回你的钱。

They got apples, a sandwich and a bottle of juice.【2015全国一阅读】他们得到了一些苹果、一块三明治和一瓶果汁。

**【真句】**I usually got pretty upset and kept asking him why.【2015广东阅读】我经常变得不高兴问他们为什么。

**【真句】**Just as I got to the school gate, I realized I had left my bank in the cafe.【2015安徽阅读】当我到学校的时候我意识到我把钱丢在餐馆。



**gift [ɡɪft] n. 礼物；天赋**

**【真句】**The doctor is skilled at treating heart trouble and never accepts any gift from his patients, so he has a very good reputation.【2015江苏】这位医生非常擅长处理心脏疾病并且接受病人的礼物，所以他有一个非常好的声誉。

**【真句】**His effort to reunite families with lost medals began with a Christmas gift from his mother, a Purple Heart with the name Corrado A.G. Piccoli, found in an antique shop. 【2019浙江】他在一家古董店找到了母亲送的一件名为Corrado a.G.Piccoli的紫心勋章，这是他用失去的奖牌重新团聚家人的努力开始的。

**同义词：present n. 礼物；talent n. 天赋**

**gift的形容词形式：gifted [ˈɡɪftɪd] adj. 有天赋的**

Apparently he was gifted as Steve had been.【2014重庆阅读】很明显他以前和史蒂夫一样有天赋。

**同义词：talented 有天赋的**

**giraffe [dʒəˈræf] n. 长颈鹿**

**girl [ɡɜːl] n. 女孩**

**give [ɡɪv] v. 给**

【真句】"Give What You Can, Take What You Need."【2019浙江】“尽你所能，接受你所需。”

A committee of teachers will evaluate materials and give opinions. 【2019.6天津】教师委员会将评估材料并给出意见。

**用法：give sth to sb = give sb sth 给某人某物**

【真句】Another way to get information from customers is to give them something.【2012安徽阅读】从顾客那里得到信息的另一个方式就是给他们一些东西。

**glad [ɡlæd] adj. 高兴的**

**辨析：glance; glare; stare**

**glance [glæns] v. n. 瞥 glance at 瞥……**

【真句】He suddenly glanced at me and said quietly, "Why are you staring at me like that?"【2015湖南】他突然瞥了我一眼，然后小声说“你为什么像刚才那样盯着我？”。

**glare [ɡleə] v. 怒视 n. 怒视；刺眼的强光 ；glare at 怒视……**

【真句】Her mother was ironing clothes and every now and then she glared at her husband, who hid behind his newspaper pretending to read.【2015江西阅读】 当时她的妈妈正在熨衣服并且时不时地怒视她的爸爸，她的爸爸躲在报纸后面假装读报纸。

【真句】The sky was clear and lit by the glare of the moon.【2013湖北阅读】天空十分晴朗，被月亮那刺眼的光照亮了。

**stare [steə(r)] v. 盯着 stare at盯着……**

I stare d at everything as if I was looking at it for the first time.【2015全国一阅读】我盯着周围的一切，就好像我第一次看见它一样。

**glass [ɡlɑːs] n. 玻璃（不可数）；眼镜（可数）**

【真句】When we are thirsty we just go to the kitchen and fill a glass with clean water.【】当我们渴了，我们就去厨房，用干净的水装满一杯。

**glasshouse [ˈɡlɑːshaʊs] n. 温室**

**globe [ɡləʊb] n. 地球；地球仪**

【真句】Forests in the northern half of the globe could be growing faster now than they were 200 years ago as a result of climate change.【2015上海选词填空】由于气候变化北半球的森林增长的速度快于200年前。

**globe的形容词形式：global 全面的，整体的；全球的**

【真句】Here are three steps to ease the current food crisis and avoid the potential for a global crisis.【2013上海阅读】有三个措施可以缓解当前的食物危机和避免全球危机的可能。

【真句】We are taking a global view of our business.【高考真句】我们从全球的角度来考虑我们的生意。

**glory [ˈɡlɔːrɪ] n. 荣耀，光荣**

【真句】the expectation of fame and glory【2013重庆阅读】对名声和荣誉的期待

**glory的形容词形式：glorious** [ˈglɔ:riəs]**光荣的，荣耀的**

**glove [ɡlʌv] n. 手套**

**glow [gləʊ] v. 发光；（脸部，身体）发红，发热；容光焕发**

【真句】When the sun slipped behind the mountains, it shed a rosy glow all around them.【2022年6月全国乙卷】当太阳从山后滑落时，它在山的四周散发出玫瑰色的光芒。

【真句】The big red tail-lights grew larger and larger and glowed more and more brightly.【2015江西完形】这个红色的尾灯变得越来越大并且发出越来越亮的光。

【真句】So we look bright, our skin glows, we feel healthy and it affects everyone around us.【2013湖南阅读】

所以我们看上去很光鲜，皮肤焕发健康的红晕，我们也感觉很健康，这影响着周围的所有人。

**glue [ɡluː] n. 胶水**

**go [ɡəʊ] v. 走，去；进展；变得，变成（尤指变坏）**

【真句】Why did they go then? 【2022年6月全国乙卷】那他们为什么去？

【真句】One day, little Tony went to a shopping center with his parents.【2015 全国二改错】一天，小汤姆和他的父母去购物中心。

【真句】Almond went pale when I explained she would have to be on treatment for the next six months to ensure that she was fully recovered.【2013湖北阅读】当我和Almond说他必须住六个月接受治疗以确保他完全恢复的时候，【真句】他的脸色变得苍白。

**goal [ɡəʊl] n. 目标；进球，得分；球门**

【真句】...a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature.【2021年6月浙江卷】...一群以让孩子们融入大自然为共同目标的组织。

【真句】Sometimes, of course, we fail to accomplish our goals.【2015浙江填词】当然，有时候我们不能完成我们的目标。

【真句】They played aggressively and even scored a goal.【2015全国二完形】他们踢得更有侵略性，甚至还进了一个球。

【真句】Her team did not get on serious shot on goal.【2015全国二完形】她的队友都没有射中球门。

**goal的同义词：aim n. 目标**

**goat [ɡəʊt] n. 山羊**

**god [ɡɔd] n. 神，（大写）上帝**

**gold [ɡəʊld] n. 黄金 dold的形容词形式：golden [ˈɡəʊldən] a. 金(黄)色的**



**goldfish [ˈɡəʊldfɪʃ] n. 金鱼**

**golf [ɡɔlf] n. 高尔夫球**

**good [ɡʊd] adj. 好的 n. 好**

**短语：be good at 擅长**

【真句】I am not good at soccer, but that evening it was wonderful. 【2020江苏】我不擅长足球，但那天晚上很精彩。

【真句】He was good at playing computer games.【2014全国一阅读】他擅长玩电子游戏。

**be good for 对……有好处**

【真句】Waking up early in the morning is good for our fitness.【2019.3天津】早上早起对我们的健康有好处。

【真句】The doctor thought it would be good for you to have a holiday.【2015全国二】医生认为度假对你有好处。

**a good many/few 许多**

【真句】But for a good many people in the world choice is a luxury.【2013重庆阅读】对于世界上的许多人而言，选择是一个奢侈品。

**no good 没有用处的，不合适的**

【真句】If he can't do the work, then he is no good to his employer.【2015山东阅读】如果他不能做这份工作，那么他对雇主而言是没有用的。

**goodbye [ɡʊd- baɪ] n. 再见**

**goose [ɡuːs] n. 鹅 注意goose的复数形式为geese**

**goodness [ˈɡʊdnɪs] n. 善良，美德**

**goods [gʊdz] n. 商品，货物**

【真句】The weight of e-goods is rather small.【2015 江苏阅读】电子商品的重量是非常小的。

**govern [ˈɡʌvən] v. 统治；管制，制约**

【真句】Socrates was not asked by rulers how to govern effectively.【2015江西阅读】苏格拉底并没有被统治者问及如何高效统治这个国家。

【真句】But the morals of the queue don’t govern all occasions.【2013江苏阅读】但是排队原则并不能管制所有场合。

**govern的名词形式： government [ˈɡʌvənmənt] 政府**

**grade [ɡreɪd] n. 等级；年级；分数 v. 评分**

【真句】Your four major essays will combine to form the main part of the grade for this course...【2022年6月新高考1卷】你的四篇主要论文将构成本课程成绩的主要部分。。。

【真句】The class were required to criticize that essay, or the grade of everyone in class would be reduced. 【2014湖北完形】全班同学都被要求评论那篇文章，否则全班同学的分数都会被减少。

【真句】I met Mrs. Neidl in the ninth grade.【2015北京完形】我再九年级的时候遇到了Neidl女士。

【真句】The following day, she would return the corrected and graded essays.【2014湖北完形】第二天，她会将改好的并且打上分数的文章发给我们。

**gradual [ˈɡrædjʊəl] adj. 逐渐的**

【真句】Whatever colour changes the ocean experiences in the coming decades will probably be too gradual and unnoticeable, but they could mean significant changes.【2019北京卷】在未来几十年里，无论海洋经历了什么样的颜色变化，都可能过于缓慢和难以察觉，但它们可能意味着重大的变化。

【真句】They will disappear gradually.【2012湖北阅读】他们将逐渐消失。

**graduate [ˈɡrædjʊət] v. 毕业 n. 毕业生**

【真句】Many graduate s clearly do contribute to national wealth.【2015北京阅读】许多毕业生确实为国家财富做出了贡献。

【真句】Eventually the girls all graduated from college and went away to work.【2015安徽阅读】最终所有的女孩子都毕业了并且离开家去工作了。

**动词graduate的名词形式：graduation [ɡrædjʊˈeɪʃən]毕业**



**grain [ɡreɪn] n. 谷物**

**gram [ɡræm] n. 克**

**grammar [ˈɡræmə] n. 语法**

**grand [ɡrænd] adj. 宏伟的，壮丽的**

【真句】How many people can each grand prize winner take on the free trip?【2020年新高考全国Ⅰ卷(山东卷）】每位大奖得主可以带多少人参加免费旅行？

【真句】Enjoy a tour of the Three Gorges Dam (三峡大坝）before sailing on the grand Yangtze River.【2014福建阅读】在驶入宏伟的长江之前请享受三峡大坝的旅程。



**grandchild [ˈgræntʃaɪld] n. (外)孙或孙女**

**granddaughter [ˈgrændɔ:tə] n. （外）孙女**

**grandfather [ˈgrænfɑ:ðə] n. 爷爷,外公**

**grandma [ˈgrænmɑ:] n. 奶奶，外婆 （等于grandmother）**

【真句】Grandma encouraged him to try it. 【【真句】】奶奶鼓励他试试。

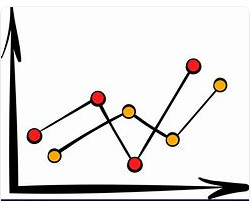
**grandpa[ˈgrænpɑ:] n. 爷爷，外公 （等于grandfather）**

**grandparent [ˈgrænpeərənt] n.祖父母.外祖父母**

**grandson [ˈɡrændsʌn] n.孙子**

**granny [ˈɡrænɪ] n. 老奶奶**

**grape [ɡreɪp] n. 葡萄**



**graph [ɡræf] n. 图表，曲线图**

【真句】What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?【2019江苏】第二段主要讲什么？

**grasp [ɡrɑːsp] vt. 抓住；理解 n. 抓；理解（grasp of）**

【真句】The bear opened its mouth and I grasped its fur, trying to push it away.【2014北京阅读】熊张大它的嘴巴，我抓住他的毛努力将它推开。

【真句】Was anybody grasping the intended message?【2012陕西阅读】有谁能理解传递的信息吗？

【真句】We should be given more opportunities to use what we’ve learned in order to have a better grasp of it. 【2015江苏写作】我们应该被给更多的机会去用我们学到的知识，这样我们就能更好地了解它。

**grass [ɡrɑːs] n. 草**

**grateful [ˈɡreɪtfʊl] adj. 感激的，感谢的**

**用法：be grateful (to sb) (for sth) 感谢某人某事**

He continued to be grateful for other things like good health and food on our plates.【2013天津阅读】

他继续感激如健康和食物之类的东西。

【真句】**grateful的名词形式：gratitude [ˈgrætɪtju:d] 感谢**

**gravity [ˈɡrævɪtɪ] n. 重力**

**great [ɡreɪt] adj. 好的，大的，多的**

**greedy [ˈɡriːdɪ] adj. 贪婪的，贪心的**

He was greedy for more crops.【2013江西阅读】他非常贪心，渴望更多的庄稼。

**greedy的名词形式：greed [ˈɡriːd] n. 贪婪**

**green [ɡriːn] adj. 绿色的；环保的 n. 绿色**

We consume less meat, choosing green food.【2013辽宁阅读】我们消费更少的肉类并且选择绿色食物。

DHPD will require all its new projects to follow ECP’s green standards.【2015四川阅读】DHPD将要求它的新项目遵从ECP的环保标准。

**greenhouse [ˈgri:nhaʊs] n. 温室**

They are therefore called greenhouse gases.【2013江苏阅读】他们因此被称为温室气体。

**greet [ɡriːt] v迎接，问候**

When it was first staged in 1949, the play was greeted with enthusiastic reviews.【2015山东阅读】

当此戏剧在1959年登台表演的时候，它收到了许多热情的评论。

**用法：greet sth with sth对某事做出某种反应:**

People often greet each other with light cheek kisses.【2014浙江阅读】人们经常以轻轻地吻彼此的面颊以问候彼此。

**greet的名词形式：greeting [ˈɡriːtɪŋ] n. 问候**

**gray [ɡreɪ] adj. 灰色的； 灰白的**

**grill [ɡrɪl] n. 烤架**

**grocer [ˈɡrəʊsə] n. 杂货店主**

**grocery [ˈɡrəʊsəri]n. 杂货店**

**group [ɡruːp] n. 组，群**

**ground [ɡraʊnd] n. 地，地面；理由，根据**

FDA took legal action against the distributor to stop the sale of the device **on the grounds that** it was dangerous to health and life.【2014山东阅读】FDA将对该分销商采取法律措施以阻止该装备的销售，理由是它对健康和生命有害。

**拓展：playground n. 操场；background n. 背景**

**grow [ɡrəʊ] v. 增多，增大，增强；（人或动物）成长，长大；（指物）生长，种植；grow + adj. 变得；**

Sparrow restaurant failed to grow for another two years.【2013山东阅读】Sparrow餐厅又有两年没有增长

Watching my money grow was more rewarding than anything I could have thought.【2015辽宁阅读】看着钱增加是我能想到的最有意义的事情。

I’m no longer blindly satisfied with having something to remember when I grow old.【2013湖北阅读】当我长大的时候我不在盲目地满意有一些东西去记忆。

Plants grow more slowly in acidic soil，and also become easily attacked by diseases.【2014江苏阅读】 在酸性的土壤里植物长得很慢，并且很容易收到疾病的攻击。

If I clear more land, I can grow more crops. I’ll become wealthier.【2013江西】如果我清理出更多的土地我就可以种植更多的庄稼。

The baseball ended about eight or eight thirty when it grew dark.【2014浙江阅读】棒球赛在天变黑的8点或8点半结束。

**短语：grow into 成长为；变成**

The seeds lying on the forest floor then grow into new trees.【2012辽宁阅读】躺在林地上的种子然后变成了大树

Given the right kind of training, these teenage soccer players may one day grow into international stars. 【2014江西】如果这些青少年球员被给予适当的训练，他们肯定会成为国际巨星。

**grow up 长大；成熟**

It is said that a short-tempered man in the Song Dynasty was very anxious to help his rice crop grow up quickly.【2013广东语法填空】据说宋代一位急脾气的人非常渴望看到他的庄家成熟

Mama, when I grow up, I’m going to be one of those dancers!”【2012北京完形】 妈妈，当我长大的时候我一定要成为这些舞者当中的一员。

**grow to do 等于come to do 开始**

Eventually the elephants grow to love their tamers and never forget them.【2015上海阅读】

最终大象开始喜欢它们的训练者并且不会忘记他们。

**grow的名词形式：growth [ɡrəʊθ] 增多，增大，增强；（人或动物）成长，长大；（指物）生长，种植**

**guarantee [ɡærənˈtiː] v. 保证；n. 保证书；保证**

Temporary extension of two years will not guarantee scientists enough time.【2015上海阅读】暂时两年的延期不能保证科学家有足够的时间。

**用法：guarantee that 确保**

And the other goal of the company is to guarantee that they can use the technology over long periods of time.【2015山东阅读】公司的另一个目标是确保他们能够在很长的一段时间内使用该科技。

**guard [ɡɑːd] n. 门卫，警卫；警戒，保卫 v. 保卫**

The first time I remember noticing the crossing guard was when he waved to me as I drove my son to school.【2014天津完形】我记得第一次注意到十字路口的警卫是在我送孩子上学的时候

What McCormick had done lowered people’s guard against danger.【2013四川阅读】McCormick做的事情降低了人们对危险的警戒。

Annie Salmon, disabled, is attended throughout her school days by a nurse appointed to guard her. 【2014浙江】Annie Salmon残疾了，在上学期间被一个委派的护士来照顾她。

**短语：be on guard 执勤**

Everyone seemed to be on guard.【2012湖北阅读】似乎每个人都在执勤。

**guard against 防止……的发生**

It was a time for people to guard against possible dangers.【2015湖北完形】这是人们防止潜在危险发生的时候。

**guess [ɡes] v 猜测；**

No one else was there and I had to try to guess if the bus had arrived.【2012广东阅读】

没有其他人在旁边所以我不得不努力猜测公交车是否到了。



**guest [ɡest] n. 客人**

**guide [ɡaɪd] n. 指导者；指导；导游；指南v. 为……引路；指导**

Senior citizens and disabled customers can get free guide on how to use proper Metrobus.【2014全国一阅读】老人和残疾人能够得到免费的指导关于如何适当的使用Metrobus。

Guide to Stockholm University Library【2013天津阅读】斯德哥尔摩大学图书馆使用指南

a tour guide【2016四川阅读】旅游导游

The tiny horses possess many good qualities to guide people.【2015天津回答问题】

这种小马有许多好的特性来给人们引路。

Even the very poor players can become much better players if they are guided in the right way, and with plenty of practice.【2012全国二阅读】甚至不优秀的运动员也可以变得优秀，只要他们得到适当的指导，进行充足的训练。

guide做动词时的名词形式：**guidance** [ˈɡaɪdəns] **n. 指导**

Many people need guidance in choosing a career.【2014安徽任务型读写】

许多人需要职业选择方面的指导。

**guilty [ˈɡɪltɪ] adj. 内疚的；有罪的**

The driver declared guilty may be fined a maximum of HK $25,000 and be sentenced to up to 3 years in prison.【2015福建阅读】被宣判有罪的驾车人员也许会被罚款25，000港币并且做3年牢。

In our strong ambition to be successful, we may feel terribly guilty when we take time to rest.【2013湖北阅读】因为我们渴望成功，当我们停下来休息的时候我们可能感到内疚。

guilty的名词形式：guilt [ˈɡɪlt] 内疚，有罪

**guitar [ɡɪˈtɑː] n. 吉他，六弦琴**

**gun [ɡʌn] n. 枪，炮**

**gym =gymnasium [dʒɪm] n. 体操；体育馆；健身房**

**gymnastics [dʒɪmˈnæstɪks] n. 体操**

**高考核心词汇与练习---G（含答案）**

**1. glare** *v.* 怒视 *n.* 怒视；瞪眼

( 1) The old gentleman just stood there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(glare) at the pickpocket.

【答案】glaring

(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ him and then try to copy what he does.

A. Mind B. Glance at C. Stare at D. Watch

【答案】答案 D解析：四个选项的英文释义如下：watch: attend carefully to sb. or sb’s action; stare at: look fixedly with wide open eyes, as in wonder, fear or deep thought; glance at: give a rapid look; mind: take care of or look after。从原句中的try to copy what he does可知应选watch。

( 3) The teacher glanced \_\_\_\_\_ this student who was busy \_\_\_\_\_ a picture.

A. to; drawing B. at; draw C. at; drawing D. at; to draw

【答案】答案 C解析：glance at“对……瞥一眼”；be busy doing…“忙于做……”。

**2. guarantee** *v*. 保证；担保*n.* 保证；担保；保修单

( 1) My watch is still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(在保修期内).

【答案】under guarantee

( 2) Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a job when I get there? You know, I have to work in order to pay for my schooling.

A. apply B. arrange C. provide D. guarantee

【答案】答案 D解析：根据本题中的“I have to work in order to pay for my schooling”可知，说话者必须支付学费，在这种情况下，其最想问的应当是能不能保证给他找到一个工作，所以D项最符合题意。guarantee sb. sth. “向某人保证某事”。

( 3) Every camera we sell comes with a two-year \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. guarantee B. safety C. confirmation D. conservation

【答案】答案 A解析：guarantee此处意为“保修单”。题意：我们出售的每台相机都有一张两年的保修单。

**3. guide** *v*. 引导；引领；指导 *n.* 介绍；指南；导游

( 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(在他的指导下) I managed to solve the problem.

【答案】Under his guidance

( 2) Activities all take place \_\_\_\_\_\_ the guidance of an experienced tutor.

A. at B. in C. on D. under

【答案】答案 D解析：under the guidance of sb.“在某人的带领下”，为固定短语。

( 3) Guangzhou Overseas Chinese Hospital provides psychological \_\_\_\_\_ treatment to patients.

A. instruction B. deadline C. direction D. guidance

【答案】答案 D解析：句意：广州华侨医院为病人提供心理指导治疗。guidance意为“指导”，符合题意。

**4. graduate** *n.* 大学毕业生 *v.* 毕业

( 1) My whole family came to my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(graduate).

【答案】graduation

( 2) \_\_\_\_\_ did you graduate?

A. How long B. When C. How soon D. How often

【答案】答案 B解析：句意：你什么时候毕的业？graduate为非延续性动词，不能与一段时间状语连用，故A错误。

( 3) It is five years \_\_\_\_\_ I graduated from Beijing University.

A. for B. when C. before D. since

【答案】答案 D解析：句意：我北京大学毕业已经5年了。It is +段时间＋since…意为“自从……以来多少时间了。”

**5. gather** *v.*  聚集；集合；收集；获知，推测为……

( 1) The truck \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(加速).

【答案】gathered speed

( 2) I sat down for a moment to \_\_\_\_\_ my strength.

A. collect B. gather C. fill D. waste

【答案】答案 B解析：句意：我坐下片刻积蓄力量。gather one’s strength“积攒力量”。collect指有选择地有目的地收集，不合题意。

( 3) Every one of you \_\_\_\_\_\_ the basketball filed used to be quickly please.

A. gathers where B. gather where C. will gather at D. gather at

【答案】答案 B解析：句意：你们每一个人快到原先是篮球场的地方集合。本句是一祈使句，故以动词原形开头，A、C错误；where the basketball filed used to be为地点状语从句。

**6**．**go ahead**前进；着手；进行；(让路等)您先请，(电话等)您先说；(对别人请求的许可)行，去做吧，开始吧，**……**吧

(1)I finished the work several days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(在……前) the deadline.

(2)Ahead of us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我们前面有一条河。

【答案】(1) ahead of (2) lies a river

(3)—May I open the window to let in some fresh air?

—

A．Come on! B．Take care!

C．Go ahead! D．Hold on!

【答案】答案　C

解析　问句是在请求许可，句意为：我可以打开窗户，让新鲜空气进来吗？四个选项中只有Go ahead！表示说话者同意，意为“打开吧！”；Come on！用来催促对方，意为“快点吧！”；Take care！小心！；Hold on！坚持住！

(4)—May I ask you a question，sir?

—Yes， .

A．go ahead B．go on

C．get ahead D．that’s all

【答案】答案　A

解析　go ahead此处意为“行，问吧”。

**7**．**give up**放弃；交出，让出；认输

(1)I give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(认输)—tell me the answer.

(2)These wild flowers give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (发出) a nice smell.

【答案】(1) up (2)off

(3)No matter how hard it is，the strong­willed mother will never the hope to find her lost son.

A．hold up B．give up

C．hold back D．give back

【答案】答案　B

解析　句意为：无论多么难，那位意志坚强的妈妈都将不会放弃找到丢失的儿子的希望。give up放弃，符合句意。

(4)If we to him，he will only make further demands.

A．give up B．give away

C．give out D．give in

【答案】答案　D

解析　由主句可知，从句的意思应为：如果我们向他屈服的话。give in to sb.屈服于某人。

**8**．**go deaf**耳聋

(1)Many people are still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(挨饿) all over the world.

(2) Something has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(出毛病) with my car.

(3)The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(欣喜若狂) excitement.

【答案】(1) going hungry (2) gone wrong (3) went wild with

(4)As soon as she heard the news of the accident in the coal mine，her face pale.

A．got B．changed C．went D．appeared

【答案】答案　C

解析　go此处用作系动词，指由正常情况变为特殊情况；get强调变化过程的完成。故C为最佳选项。

(5)Hearing that some people often hungry in some areas in Africa，the children not to waste their food.

A．get；become B．go；grew C．run；turned D．become；fell

【答案】答案　B

解析　句意为：听说在非洲某些地区的人常常挨饿，这些孩子逐渐地不再浪费粮食了。go hungry挨饿；第二空处是表示逐渐的过程，用grew。故答案选B项。

**9**．**get around**到处旅行；(四处)走动；(消息)传开

(1)—Has your mother recovered from her operation?

—Not exactly，but she can with the help of a stick.

A．go on B．pick up

C．get around D．get on

【答案】答案　C

解析　答句意为：没完全恢复，但她拄着拐杖能到处走动。get around(病后)到处走动，符合句意。

(2)—Shall we have a rest first or shall we business now?

—It’s up to you.

A．get down to B．get over

C．get out of D．get into

【答案】答案　A

解析　get down to business开始干正事。

**10**．**give away**暴露(自己的情况)；赠送；泄露；丧失

(1)Don’t give away \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the public when we will start.

(2) I need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(赠送) some of these old baby clothes.

【答案】(1) to (2) to give away

(3)If a person has not had enough sleep，his actions will give him during the day.

A．away B．up C．in D．back

【答案】答案　A

解析　句意为：如果一个人没有足够的睡眠，在白天，他的行为就会表露出来。此句要用give away表示“泄露；出卖”；give up放弃；give in屈服，让步；give back收回。

(4)I think we should all these old toys to the local children hospital.

A．give out B．give in

C．give up D．give away

【答案】答案　D

解析　give out分发；give in屈服；give up放弃；give away捐赠。根据句意“我觉得我们应该把这些旧玩具捐赠给本地的儿童医院”可判断应选D项。

**11**．**get a kick out of sth.**从某事中得到乐趣

(1)Most of us don’t like him because he often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(从中得到乐趣) laughing at others.

(2) Let’s try it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(寻求刺激).

【答案】(1) gets a kick out of (2) for kicks

(3)Some smokers find it surprisingly difficult to the habit.

A．kick out of B．kick

C．get a kick out of D．kick off

【答案】答案　B

解析　kick the habit为固定搭配，指“戒除恶习”，符合题意，故选B项；kick out of把……开除；get a kick out of从……中得到乐趣；kick off(足球比赛)开球。

(4)She is cruel and often making people miserable.(2011·六盘水月考)

A．gets a kick out of B．kicks against

C．assists in D．looks forward to

【答案】答案　A

解析　句意为：她很残忍，时常从制造别人的痛苦中找刺激。get a kick out of从某事中得到乐趣，符合句意。

**12**．**go through**经历，经受；仔细检查；完成；用完

(1)How can she keep smiling after what she’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(经历)?

(2) I tried to ring my girlfriend but I couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(接通电话).

【答案】(1) gone through (2) get through

(3)Japan has three nuclear disasters，making people a lot.

A．got through；pay

B．looked through；face

C．gone through；suffer

D．passed through；destroy

【答案】答案　C

解析　句意为：日本已经历了三次核灾难，使人们饱受其苦。go through经历，经受；suffer受苦。

(4)Before being put into practice，we have to all the details of the project plan.

A．go through B．cut through

C．get through D．put through

【答案】答案　A

解析　句意为：在付诸实践之前，我们必须把这项工程计划的各个细节审查一遍。go through检查，符合句意。

(5)—Have you ？

—No.I had the wrong number.

A．got in B．got away

C．got off D．got through

【答案】答案　D

解析　句意为：——你打通电话了？——没有，我拨错号码了。get through打通电话。

(6)The earthquake has destroyed most houses in the village.How are they going to the winter?

A．get on B．get across

C．get over D．get through

【答案】答案　D

解析　第二句句意为：他们将如何度过这个冬天？get through可作“度过(时间)”讲。

**13**．**get on/along with**与**……**相处；进展**……**

(1)He’s a person who is not easy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(相处).

(2) She has difficulty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(get) along with others.

【答案】(1) to get on with (2) getting

(3)Readers can quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.

A．get along B．get over

C．get in D．get through

【答案】答案　A

解析　句意为：读者在不知道每个单词确切意思的情况下也能读得很顺利。get along quite well进展顺利。故选A。

(4)—Why didn’t you phone her?

—I did，but I couldn’t .

A．get along B．get on

C．get to D．get through

【答案】答案　D

解析　get through打通电话。

**14**．**get away with**(做了某事)而不受惩罚；携带**……**跑掉

(1) News soon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(传开) that he had resigned.

(2)If cats and dogs can learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(与……相处)，surely people have a good chance.

【答案】(1) got around (2)to get along

(3)In winter，some rich people fly south to the cold weather in the north.

A．get close to B．get away from

C．get off D．get down to

【答案】答案　B

解析　get away from the cold weather摆脱严寒，其余短语不合题意。

(4)The manager tried to explain the problem，but what he said didn’t to the players.

A．get away with B．get over

C．get down D．get across

【答案】答案　D

解析　句意为：经理尽力解释这个问题，可是他的话没有被队员理解。get across表示“被理解”。get away with做(坏事)而未受惩罚；get over克服；get down记下，使沮丧。

**15**．**get into**陷入；染上(坏习惯)；进入

(1)He had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(染上……习惯) walking home from the school.

(2)Our parents are checking our bags or diaries to make sure we’re not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(陷入麻烦).

【答案】(1) got into the habit of (2) getting into trouble

(3)—Many students are smoking.

—Yes，we must do something to keep others .

A．in the habit of；from falling into the habit

B．having the habit of；getting into of the habit

C．in habit of；from getting out of the habit of

D．in the habit of；getting into it

【答案】答案　A

解析　be in the habit of...有……的习惯；keep sb.from doing sth.阻止某人做某事。答句句意为：——是的，我们必须采取措施阻止别人养成这一习惯。

(4)He has the habit of turning on the computer as soon as he comes back from work.

A．got in B．got down to

C．got into D．got on to

【答案】答案　C

解析　get into the habit of养成……的习惯。

**16**．**give in**屈服；投降；让步；上交

(1)The eggs were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(发出) a bad smell.

(2)He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(屈服于) my views.

【答案】(1) giving off (2)given in to

(3)If a person has not had enough sleep，his actions will give him during the day.

A．away B．up

C．in D．back

【答案】答案　A

解析　句意为：如果一个人没有睡够觉的话，那么在白天他的行为就会表露出来。give away泄露，表露。

(4)If we to him，he will only make further demands.

A．give up B．give away

C．give out D．give in

【答案】答案　D

解析　give in to sb.向某人让步。

**17**．**get sth.across**传达；使……被理解；(使)通过

(1)He was unable to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the audience what he meant.

(2) I like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (开始认真做) work by 9.

(3)He was disappointed at not getting the job，but he’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（克服）it.

【答案】(1)across to (2) get down to (3)get over

(4)We’re going to with some friends for a picnic.Would you like to join us?

A．get in B．get over

C．get along D．get together

【答案】答案　D

解析　get together聚会。句意为：我们将和一些朋友聚在一块野餐，你愿意加入我们吗？

(5)My meaning didn’t ，so I explained it a second time.(2010·娄底统考)

A．get across B．get around

C．get over D．get through

【答案】答案　A

解析　get across被理解。句意为：我的意思没被理解，因此我又解释了一遍。

**18**．**give out**发出(热、光等)；分发；用完，用尽；筋疲力尽

(1)After a month their food supplies gave out (用完).

(2) The teacher gave out (分发) the exam papers.

【答案】(1) gave out (2) gave out

(3)You’d better not speak of it at the beginning of the story，otherwise it may the surprising ending.

A．give away B．give up

C．give out D．give off

【答案】答案　A

解析　give away泄露。句意为：在故事的开头最好不要说到它，否则可能会泄露令人吃惊的结尾。

(4)He is very stubborn；don’t to his opinion.Just stick to your own.

A．give in B．give up

C．give away D．give out

【答案】答案　A

解析　give in to屈从于……。

**19**．**give thought to**考虑，思考

(1)You never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(考虑) my feelings.

(2)She was staring at the letter，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (陷入沉思).

【答案】(1) gave thought to (2) deep/lost in thought

(3)It’s too soon to give to what the outcome will be.

A．opinion B．purpose

C．thought D．judgement

【答案】答案　C

解析　give thought to考虑，思考。句意为：太早而不能想象结果会怎么样。

(4)I’ll give to your suggestion that we a party in honor of the experienced professor.

A．much thought；hold

B．many thoughts；should hold

C．much thought；will hold

D．some thought；can hold

【答案】答案　A

解析　give much thought to sth.充分考虑某事；第二空先行词为suggestion，从句应用(should)do结构。

**20**．**go out**(火或灯光)熄灭；出去

(1)A:The fire has gone out.

B: We have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the fire.

(2)The bomb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (爆炸) in a crowded street.

【答案】(1) put out (2)went off

(3)The dictionary is being printed and it will soon .

A．turn out B．come out

C．start out D．go out

【答案】答案　B

解析　come out出版。

(4)Would you please this form for me to see if I’ve filled it in right?

A．take off B．look after

C．give up D．go over

【答案】答案　D

解析　go over检查。句意为：请你为我检查一下这个表格，看看是否正确填写了，好吗？

**21**．**get changed**换衣服

(1)Don’t play with the sharp knife，or you may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(受伤).

(2)The play *Death* *of* *a* *Salesman* discusses the ways \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(提升，提拔) in a company.

【答案】(1) get hurt (2)to get ptomoted

(3)As we joined the big crowd I got from my friends. (2012·安阳模拟)

A．separated B．spared

C．lost D．missed

【答案】答案　A

解析　get separated from和……分开。

(4)Be careful when you cross this very busy street. If not，you may run over by a car.

A．have B．get

C．become D．turn

【答案】答案　B

解析　句意为：过这条繁忙的马路时一定要小心，否则你可能被车撞倒。run over撞倒。“get ＋过去分词”在此表示发生突然、意外的事情。

**22**．**go against**违反，违背；对**……**不利

(1)We are ready to struggle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(和……) any difficulties.

(2)For hundreds of years，the Irish people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(和……作战) the English.

【答案】(1) against (2)fought against

(3)What you did the school rule.So next time you are late，don’t try to slip into the classroom without by the teacher.

A．go against；being noticing

B．goes against；being noticed

C．went against；noticing

D．went against；noticed

【答案】答案　B

解析　what引导的名词性从句作主语时，谓语动词用单数；由介词without后必须跟动名词形式，且此处应是被动语态可知选B项。

(4)Man shouldn’t do anything to nature.

A．go down B．go up

C．go against D．go out

【答案】答案　C

解析　go down下降，被记载；go up上升；go against反对，违反；go out出去，熄灭。句意为：人类不应该做任何违背大自然(规律)的事情。由句意可知C项正确。

**23**．**go by**经过，走过；(时间)过去；(机会)失去

(1)The alarm went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (响) when the thieves got in.

(2)A year went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (过去) and I heard nothing.

(3)Go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (检查) your work before you hand it in.

【答案】(1) off (2) by (3)over

(4)If you don’t keep the meat in the refrigerator on such a hot day, it may .

A．go out B．go away

C．go off D．go down

【答案】答案　C

解析　考查动词短语辨析。go off意为“(食物等)变坏”。

(5)—Didn’t you have a good time at the party?

—Of course I did. As a matter of fact, I had such fun that time seemed to so quickly.

A．go by B．go away

C．go out D．go over

【答案】答案　A

解析　表示“时间过去”用go by。

**24**．**go about**开始做，着手干

(1)Could you please inform me how to go about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(contact) a lawyer?

【答案】contacting

(2)Would you please this form for me to see if I’ve filled it in right?

A．take off B．look after

C．give up D．go over

【答案】答案　D

解析　考查动词短语辨析。句意为：你可以帮我检查一下这个表格填得是否正确吗？take off脱下，起飞；look after照顾；give up放弃；go over复习，仔细查看。

(3)—May I ask you a question，sir?

—Yes， . (2010·宁波模拟)

A．go ahead B．go on

C．get ahead D．that’s all

【答案】答案　A

解析　go ahead此处意为“行，问吧”。

**25**．**get hold of**抓住，拿住；获得所需之物；学会；理解

(1)Listen to me carefully and you’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(明白) the idea.

(2) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(失去) the last opportunity and lost the job.

【答案】(1) get hold of (2)lost hold of

(3)—I’ve been trying to you forever，but your line is always busy.

—Really？I’ve being stayed at home all day long.

A．take notice of B．be aware of

C．get hold of D．catch up with

【答案】答案　C

解析　考查动词短语辨析。前句句意为：我一直想和你取得联系，但你的电话总是占线。从题意判断本题选C，表示“联系上某人”。take notice of注意；be aware of发觉，意识到；catch up with赶上，均不符合句意。

(4)—Fine weather，isn’t it?

—Yes.I hope it will till the end of the month.

A．hold up B．hold back

C．hold on D．hold out

【答案】答案　A

解析　hold up延迟；支撑住；hold back阻拦，阻挡；hold on等着；坚持住；hold out维持，坚持。后句句意为：——是的，我希望好天气会持续到月末。

**26**．get sb. to do...让某人做……

(1)We must get our teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(join) us in the party.

(2) That should get you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start).

(3)Can you really get the old car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) again?

【答案】(1)to join (2)started (3) going

(4)—What’s the matter?

—I can’t get the engine .

A．running B．run

C．to run D．ran

【答案】答案　A

解析　get sth.doing使……开始行动起来。答句句意为：我不能使发动机发动起来。

(5)To help your children do well in school，it is important for you to get in their education and their lives.

A．involving B．involved

C．to be involved D．to involve

【答案】答案　B

解析　get involved in固定搭配，意为“参与，专注于”。

**27. 过去分词（短语）作定语**

(1)For breakfast he only drinks juice from fresh fruit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(grow) on his own farm.

(2) This is the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(build) several years ago.

(3)The question \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(discuss) was very important.

【答案】(1)grown (2) built (3)discussed

(4)At the beginning of class，the noise of desks could be heard outside the classroom.

A．opened and closed

B．to be opened and closed

C．being opened and closed

D．to open and close

【答案】答案　C

解析　本题考查非谓语动词作定语。过去分词作定语表被动完成；不定式作定语表将来；现在分词作定语，表示正在进行。句意为：开始上课时，在教室外面就能听到开关课桌的声音。表示开关课桌的动作正在进行，因此用现在分词作定语。

(5)The trees in the storm have been moved off the road.

A．being blown down B．blown down

C．blowing down D．to blow down

【答案】答案　B

解析　the trees与blow down之间为被动关系且已完成，故选B项；A项表示一种正在进行的动作，与句意不符。