

学校的理想装备

电子图书·学校专集

校园网上的最佳资源

全国律师资格考试外语复习指南



## 内容简介

本书主编曾设计编写了《全国律师资格考试外语考试大纲》。本书是为帮助广大考生顺利通过外语考试，集作者多年从事外语教学和研究并结合律考外语的特点而编成的。

本书以英语为主，包括少量日语和俄语模拟题。题型是参照律师资格考试外语考试大纲编写的。本书还分析了律考的重点和难点，提出了应试技巧及注意事项，详细解释了英语词语用法和语法结构模拟题。所有模拟题均附有答案。

本书是全国律师资格考试的权威性参考书。

## 前言

近年来,全国各地有志于律师事业,报考律师资格的人越来越多。自1996年,律师考试加试外语并占一定的分数比例,无疑增加了律考的难度,一些人望而却步,甚至放弃,殊为可惜。其实只要稍加指点和学习得法,外语考试并不难!

本书主编受有关部门委托,设计编写了“全国律师资格考试外语考试大纲”。为了帮助广大考生顺利通过外语考试,再编写了这本《全国律师资格考试外语复习指南》,这是编者集多年从事外语教学和研究并结合律考外语的特点而编成的。

本书以英语为主,包括少量俄语和日语模拟题。题型是参照了律师资格考试外语考试大纲编写的。因这几年律考中外语考试只考了词语用法和语法结构题,因此,本书以这部分为重点。考虑到大纲中也有阅读理解题,本书也安排了少量阅读理解题。本书分析了律考的重点和难点,提出了应试技巧及注意事项,详细解释了英语词语用法和语法结构模拟题,所有模拟题均附有答案。

中医讲究“急则治其标,缓则治其本”。如果说临近考试的复习冲刺是治标,那真正扎实掌握一门或几门外语则是治本之法。可喜的是,这本复习资料对于临近考试的复习有一定的帮助,而且也可以用作学习和掌握外语的参考书籍。在此编者谨祝参加律师资格考试的同志们取得好成绩并希望以此为契机使外语上一个台阶,从而真正掌握外语。这将对今后从事律师工作和对外交流有莫大的帮助。

由于编者水平有限,错误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

1999年6月10日

全国律师资格考试用书

全国律师资格考试外语复习指南

## 第一部分 词语用法和语法结构

### (Vocabulary and Structure)

#### 一、词语用法和语法结构题析要

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括大学英语教学大纲词汇表及语法结构表一级至四级的全部内容。这部分试题是综合性的，它涉及词和短语的意义、用法、句法和句型等各方面。因而在应试时，首先要辨别题型的类别，从四个选择项中分清该题是属于词汇题还是语法题，这第一步是非常重要的。如果题目是属于语法题，考生要迅速确定是属于哪种语法现象；如果题目是属于词汇题，考生应留心四个选择项是否是词形相似而词义不相同，某个词和其他词的搭配，固定词组，同义词或近义词词义之细微差别和用法之不同。

下面我们将分别介绍词语用法和语法结构的出题类型及应试技巧。

##### (一) 词语用法出题类型

词汇部分 (vocabulary) 主要测试考生掌握与运用词汇和短语的能力与技巧。词汇试题主要的选择项分以下几类：

##### 1. 词类相同、异形异义词的辨认

这类考题主要测试考生根据题意认词的能力，考生只要读懂题意，在认词的基础上作出正确选择。

例 1: Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. strength                      B. capacity  
C. length                         D. possibility

在本题中，B 为正确答案。strength：“力量”；capacity：“能力” (ability；power)；length：“长度”；possibility：“可能性”。

例 2: Receiving a weekly\_\_\_\_\_at an early age teaches children to budget their money.

- A. check                         B. credit  
C. allowance                    D. contribution

在本题中，C 为正确答案。check：“支票”；credit：“(银行)存款”；allowance：“零用钱”；contribution：“捐款”。根据题意，显然 receiving a weekly allowance 合适。

2. 词形相近、词义全然不同的词的辨认本部分主要测试考生认知词形相近而词义不同的词的能力。

例 3: I hate people who\_\_\_\_\_the end of a film that you haven't seen before.

- A. revise                         B. rewrite  
C. reveal                         D. reverse

在本题中，C 为正确答案。revise：“修订，修正”；rewrite：“重写”；reveal：“显露，透露”；reverse：“反转，翻转”。根据题意，显然 C 最合适。

例 4: The news you told me the other day needs to be\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.informed            B.affirmed  
C.conformed         D.confirmed

在本题中，D 为正确答案。inform：“通知，告知”；affirm：“断言”；conform：“使一致”；confirm：“证实”。根据题意，显然 D 合适。

3. 近义词或同义词的辨认近义词、同义词词义虽相近、相同，但含义和用法仍存在着差别，做选择时应注意区分各词之间的细微差别。从而选出正确答案。

例 5：He ' s watching TV ? He ' s \_\_\_\_\_ to be cleaning his room.

- A.known                B.considered  
C.regarded             D.supposed

在本题中，D 为正确答案。本题中的四个答案为同义词，根据使用的场合和语义而选择 D，其它均不合适。

例 6：High in the sky a \_\_\_\_\_ of birds were flying southward.

- A.flock                 B.herd  
C.swarm                D.pack

在本题中，A 为正确答案。本题涉及四个量词，均可译为“一群”，但 flock 通常指羊群或鸟群，所以，此词最合题意；而 herd 是指牛、马群；swarm 通常指蜂群或昆虫群，如：a swarm of bees：“一群蜜蜂；pack 通常指猎狗或野兽群。

例 7：Today , housework has been made much easier by electrical \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.apparatus            B.appliances  
C.facilities             D.equipment

在此题中，B 为正确答案。apparatus：“器械、仪器、装置”；appliance：“器具”，主要用于家庭使用的电器，如洗衣机、电冰箱、吹干机等；facility：“设备”，如学校的图书馆、电化室等公共设施；equipment：“装备，设备”，如工厂设备等。根据题意，appliances 最合适。家用电器也可以说 domestic appliances.

4. 动词或介词词组、词的固定搭配的辨认该类搭配主要测试考生对一些词组、固定搭配的辨别能力，根据题意，选择适当的搭配形式。

例 8：Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to , \_\_\_\_\_ the color of his skin.

- A.regardless of        B.in the light of  
C.by virtue of         D.with the exception of

在本题中，A 为正确答案。regardless of：“不管”（他的肤色）；in the light of：“依据，依……的观点看”；by virtue of：“由于，凭……”；with the exception of：“除……外”。在该题中，根据题意，应选择 regardless of.

例 9：Children ' s clothes have to be strong enough to \_\_\_\_\_ hard wear.

- A.stand up to         B.stand up for  
C.stand up against   D.stand to

在本题中，A 为正确答案。stand up to：“经得起”；stand up for：“维护”；stand up against：“顽强抵抗”；stand to：“（指士兵）待机而

动”。根据题意，A 为正确选择。

## (二) 词语用法答题对策与技巧

词汇理解题是测试词汇量和对词和短语的掌握情况，做好这种题的关键在于掌握词汇量的大小和对常用词语运用的熟练程度。考生在平时学习时，除了加强理解与记忆，还应从以下几个方面掌握词汇题的解题对策和技巧。

### 1. 固定搭配

词的固定搭配一般是指包括名词与动词或介词的固定搭配，形容词与介词的固定搭配，动词与不同介词或副词的搭配而构成的双语动词或三语动词。

例 1 : Alo to femplo yees were \_\_\_\_\_ since there was no tmuch work to do.

- A.laid off                      B.laid down  
C.laid on                        D.laid out

选 A。lay off (解雇) ; lay down (放下) ; lay on (供应, 提供) ; lay out (设计)。

例 2 : When a fire\_\_\_\_\_ at the National Exhibition in London , at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.

- A.broke off                      B.broke out  
C.brokedown                    D.broke up

选 B。break off (中止, 中断) ; break out (爆发) ; break down (破坏) ; break up (解体)。

例 3 : They left prior\_\_\_\_\_ourarrival.

- A.to                      B.at                      C.by                      D.of

选 A。形容词 prior 其后要求接介词 to，意为“在……之先”。

例 4 : She couldn ' t\_\_\_\_\_ with an answer when I asked herwhy she turned him down.

- A.come out                      B.come under  
C.come up                        D.come over

选 C。come out with (突然说) ; come under (受……控制) 后不跟 with ; come up with (想出) ; come over (过来) 后不跟 with。

例 5 : We ' d better tell him point-blank that he can ' t come wi thus ; he ' s not one to\_\_\_\_\_a hint.

- A.take                              B.get  
C.receive                          D.catch

选 A。take a hint 是固定搭配，意为“接受别人的暗示”。

### 2. 习语用法

考生在平时英语学习中应注意积累英语习语，要把习语作为一个整体来记。

例 6 : They have treated us\_\_\_\_\_, so we must be generous inreturn.

- A.with an open hand            B.with a heavy hand  
C.with a high hand              D.with an iron hand

选 A。with an open hand 意为“慷慨地”，为习语。

例 7 : His name is\_\_\_\_\_the tip of my tongue when I saw him.

A.on B.in C.at D.

选 C。at the tip of one's tongue (话到嘴边却又记不起来)。

### 3. 仔细对词语辨析

常有这种情况，几个选择答案有近似的意义，有些词语可能在音、形上发生混淆，这时要选出最佳答案确实不易，需仔细琢磨其细微差别，根据上、下文进行选择。

例 8: His voice sounded\_\_\_\_\_on the telephone.

A.distorted B.twisted  
C.deformed D.disfigured

选 A。这四个选项都有“变形、变异”的意思，dis-torted (变形的，失真的)；twisted (扭曲的)；de-formed (畸形的)；disfigured (改变.....容貌)

例 9: The failure of the project might be\_\_\_\_\_to a lack of funds.

A.retreated B.contributed  
C.distributed D.attributed

选 D。retreated (撤退)；contributed (有助于)；dis-tributed (分配)；attributed (to) (归于，由于)。

### 4. 缩小选择范围

有时候四个选择项中，有的纯属陪衬性的，不符合本句的逻辑，或不符合常理，这时，可采用排除法。

例 10: His handwriting is\_\_\_\_\_ ; I cannot make out what he means.

A.neat B.nice  
C.hard to read D. clear

选 C。neat, nice, clear 均包含“好”的意思，根据后一句“认不出”可知，hard to read 为正确答案。

### 5. 掌握构词法知识

了解常用词根、词首、词尾，遇到生词会产生反射作用，即使是较难的单词，也可以推测出意思。

例 11: He has a strong\_\_\_\_\_ to give a talk about his experiences, because he didn't like the limelight.

A.slowness B.reliance  
C.disinclination D.dissension

选 C。由从句中的 didn't like 推测出空白中的词是否定的含义。根据构词法，dis 是“不”的意思，而 in-为“愿意”之意，disinclination 意为“不愿意”，而 dissension 为“意见分歧”，不合题意。

### 6. 利用语义关系

有些词汇题是通过转折词把前后句意的相反关系体现出来的，因此，考生只要理解某一句意，就能预测、判断另一句意。

例 12: Jane is not \_\_\_\_\_, but she did badly in the exam.

A.bright B.dull C.awkward D.tedious

从本题中，我们得知她考得不好，由转折词 but 可得出结论，Jane 并不笨，所以选 B。



## 7. 利用因果关系

例 13 : As it had not rained for several months , there was a \_\_\_\_\_ of water .

- A.drop                      B.waste  
C.shortage                D.loss

关联词“as”引导的从句表明了原因，好几个月没下雨了，所以产生的结果是“缺”水，故选 C。

在做词汇选择题时，应注意以下几点：

1. 不要见了生词就紧张、急躁，实在不会时先做其它题，然后再做难题；
2. 理解题干内容，逐一排除，找出最佳答案；
3. 回忆自己所学过的、所见过的有关选择项的用法或句子，以利于分析与处理所面对的问题；
4. 对比近义词时，从意思上与用法上对比，有时还需考虑词性等因素；
5. 放入句中看是否有欠缺之处。

当然，在该部分中，词汇量越大，越有利于考生正确选择，所以应尽量扩大词汇量。

### (三) 语法结构 (Structure) 出题类型

语法结构题全部为多项选择题。首先，我们把语法结构题归纳为 11 个类型进行讲解，通过分析重点例题介绍语法结构的重点和难点。然后，就语法结构部分的答题技巧作一总结分析。

#### 1. 动词时态

动词时态表示动作发生的时间或状态存在的时间。用不同的动词形式可以表示一动作或状态发生或存在于现在、过去和将来。动词时态是语法结构题考试必考的重要内容之一。在考试中，出现这类题时，首先要考虑主谓一致，其次是动词时态。

动词时态的重点在于现在完成时、过去完成时、将来完成时，以及动词时态一些特殊用法。在做动词时态题时，要利用句中已给的动词时态，时间状语。另外，也可根据主句和从句的两个动作的先后关系，以此来选择正确的动词时态。例如：

例 1 : I \_\_\_\_\_ her looking so miserable as he did that day .

- A.have never seen              B.has never seen  
C.had never seen                D.have ever seen

答案是 (C)。本句从句的时间是过去时间“that day”，而主句的动作指从过去的一个时间一直持续到这一过去时间。因此，用过去完成时。

例 2 : I shall go to Las Vegas before you \_\_\_\_\_ back nextweek .

- A.come                              B.came  
C.Will come                        D.have come

答案是 A。本题的主句和从句都是将来时，由于时间状语从句中，可以用现在时代替将来时。本题只能从 A 和 D 选择。而主句是一般将来时，所以只能选择 A。

例 3 : It was the first time this year he \_\_\_\_\_ on a Saturday .

- A.doesn ' t work                B.hasn ' t worked

C.hadn't worked      D.didn't work

答案是 C。“the first time”后面的从句用完成时。只能从 B 和 C 选择。而主句是过去时，所以应选择过去完成时。

例 4: You won't know if it fits you until you \_\_\_\_\_ it on.

A.Will try      B.tried  
C.are trying      D.have tried

答案是 D。主句是将来时，时间状语从句用现在时代替将来时。而在试穿的动作完成以后才可以知道是否合适。所以选择 D。C 是正在穿，不合句意，不能选。

例 5: By this time next year, he \_\_\_\_\_ his MBA program.

A.will have finished      B.would have finished  
C.will finish      D.has finished

答案是 A。根据本题中时间短语可以知道，主句的动作在将来的时间届时完成，因此选择将来完成时。

例 6: I \_\_\_\_\_ after his wife when I suddenly remembered that they were getting a divorce.

A.were about to ask      B.was asking  
C.was about to ask      D.would ask

答案是 C。根据时间状语从句语意，可以知道主句的动作为将来时。本题选择中 A 和 C 是可以表示将来时的“be about to do”。而“I”应该用“was”。所以选择 C。

例 7: He was wearing the same dress that he \_\_\_\_\_ on the day before.

A.had      B. had had  
C.had worn      D.wore

答案是 B。本题的时间基点为过去时，“the day before”表示过去时间的“前一天”。所以用过去完成时。B 和 D 均是过去完成时。但是，根据从句中的动词短语“have a dress on”，不能选择 C。

## 2. 非谓语动词

非谓语动词有三类：不定式，动名词和分词。这部分是语法结构题测试的一个重点。因此，要很好地掌握这三类非谓语动词的使用场合及其语法规则。

### . 不定式

1) 有些动词后面只跟不定式作宾语，如：afford, agree, arrange, ask, attempt, decide, determine, demand, claim, consent, deserve, long, plan, prepare, promise, refuse, resolve, strive, wish, volunteer, intend, desire, offer, mean (意欲), threaten, try (试图), want (想要), aim, undertake, choose, decline, seek, tend 等。

2) 下列短语跟不带 to 的不定式：would rather, would sooner, had better, would just as soon, may/might (just) as well, do nothing but, cannot but/can't help but 等。

### . 动名词

后面只跟动名词作宾语的动词有：admit, avoid, acknowledge, appreciate, consider, contemplate, delay, deny, detest, dislike, endure,

enjoy , escape , excuse , fancy , defer , finish , imagine , mind , miss , postpone , practise , risk , suggest , giveup , put off , can ' t help , can ' t stand 等。

.分词 ( 现在分词和过去分词 )

正常情况下 , 当分词作状语时 , 句子的主语必须是该分词的逻辑主语。否则 , 这个句子就是错误的 , 该分词就是悬垂分词。如果分词主语与主句主语不一致时 , 它可有自己的主语 , 构成分词独立结构。如 :

All this having been settled , he went home.

With exams approaching , it ' s a good idea to review your classnotes.

非谓语动词重点在于区分带 to 和不带 to 的不定式的使用场合 , 区分不定式和动名词的使用场合 , 以及掌握分词作状语的正确用法。

例 8 : We ' ve had to postpone \_\_\_\_\_ to France because Tom ' s got an interview for a job that week.

A.going B.to go C.go D.went

答案是 A。 “ postpone ” 是后面只能跟动名词的动词。

例 9 : The necklace was reported to the police as \_\_\_\_\_.

A.being stolen B.having been stolen  
C.is stolen D.to be stolen

答案是 B。 “ as ” 介词后跟动名词。而项链被偷是过去的动作 , 动名词应该用完成时。不能选择 A。

例 10 : She went to the fancy-dress party \_\_\_\_\_ as a banana.

A.dressed B.dressing  
C.to dress D.to be dressing

答案是 A。 “ be dressed ” 表示穿好衣服。所以不能用不及物动词。

例 11 : Husband and wife with a common duty to the country will find themselves \_\_\_\_\_ closer together.

A.were drawn B.drawn  
C.to draw D.drawing

答案是 B。在本题中 “ find ” 后面用分词作宾补。而 “ find ” 的宾语是分词的受动者。所以只能选择 B。

例 12 : The man confessed to \_\_\_\_\_ a lie to the manager of the company.

A.have told B.being told  
C.be told D.having told

答案是 D。在本题中 , “ confess to ” 动词短语中的 “ to ” 为介词。短语后跟动名词。只能从 B 和 D 中选择。而 “ confess ” 是 “ 坦白 ” , “ 承认 ( 错误 ) ” 之意。坦白已做的错事 , 所以应该选择完成时 , 主动语态。

例 13 : The wine is in the fridge-it just wants \_\_\_\_\_ for a few minutes.

A.being cooled B.cooled  
C.to cool D.cooling

答案是 D。动词 “ want , need , require ” 等 , 后跟动名词表示

被动。

例 14 : \_\_\_\_\_ , a Form 57 must be completed.

- A.To apply for this job
- B.In order to get this job
- C.Making application for this job
- D.If you want to apply for this job

答案是 D。A , B , C 选择项中的主语都与主句的主语不一致 , 所以不能选择。

例 15 : \_\_\_\_\_ , I had to do it all alone.

- A.There was no one to help me
- B.There being no one to help me
- C.No one there is to help me
- D.There is no one to help me

答案是 B。A , C , D 三个选择都是完整单句 , 不能与后面的句子构成复合句。而 B 为分词的独立结构 , 在句中作原因状语 , 所以选择 B。

例 16 : The president of a company should know\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.to be firm
- B.the way of firmness
- C.to have firmness
- D.how to be firm

答案是 D。“know”后跟“疑问词+不定式”。

例 17 : She \_\_\_\_\_help thinking that she had seen him somewhere before

- A.cannot
- B.could not
- C.may not
- D.might not

答案是 B。根据句意 , “禁不住想” , A 和 B 都合适。但是 , 由于从句的时态是过去完成时 , 所以不能选择 A。

例 18 : The security system will not\_\_\_\_\_ without the correctpassword.

- A.permit you to enter
- B. permit your entering
- C.allow you enter
- D. let you to enter

答案是 A。allow , permit 等动词后面既可跟带 to 的动名词 , 又可跟不定式。但是 , 如果有人作宾语 , 要用不定式作宾补。所以不能选 B。C 选择中的不定式不带 to , 所以不能选。而 let 后跟不带 to 的不定式 , 所以也不正确。

例 19 : Wood furniture does not depreciate(贬值) in value\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.though properly handled and protected
- B.has properly handled and protected
- C.if properly handled and protected
- D.that properly handled and protected

答案是 C。B 和 D 不合句法。A 不合句意。C 是过去分词前加 if 连接词 , 作状语。因此是正确选择。

例 20 : Known for her caricatures of United States society , \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Peggy Brown wrote and illustrated books for children  
 B. the writing and illustrating of books for children by Peggy Brown  
 C. Children's books were written and illustrated by Peggy Brown  
 D. Peggy Brown's writing and illustrating of children's books

答案是 A。在四个选择里，只有 A 的主语与分词短语的主语一致。

例 21：Do you promise \_\_\_\_\_ what I've just said?

- A. repeating            B. never to repeat  
 C. not repeat            D. to never repeating

答案是 B。promise 后跟带 to 的不定式，可以排除 ACD。B 是带 to 不定式的否定形式，所以正确。

例 22：\_\_\_\_\_ wait any more, I decided to go home by taxi.

- A. Rather than            B. More than  
 C. As well as            D. Instead of

答案是 A。rather than 位于句首时，后面的不定式不带 to。C 和 D 后面应跟动名词。B 不合句法。

例 23：We had nothing to do \_\_\_\_\_ at the posters outside the cinemas.

- A. but looking            B. only to look  
 C. except look            D. rather than

答案是 C。except 前面有动词 do 时，后面的不定式不带 to。

例 24：We're leaving at six o'clock, and hope \_\_\_\_\_ most of the journey by lunch time.

- A. to be doing            B. to be done  
 C. to have done            D. to do

答案是 C。

### 3. 虚拟语气

虚拟语气是动词的一种特殊形式，用来表示对某种与事实相反或难以实现的情况的假设或说话人的主观愿望。另外，这种语气还用于建议、命令、劝告、要求、必要、重要等词语之后的 that-从句中。虚拟语气是语法结构中非常重要的内容，因此，考生必须牢记各种虚拟语气结构。

#### 1) 非真实条件句（虚拟条件句）

一般非真实条件句有三种情况：与现在事实相反的假设句，与过去事实相反的假设句和未来发展可能性很小的假设句。这三种非真实条件句中的主句、从句的谓语形式列表如下：

	连接词	条件句	主句
现在	if	过去式 (be 变 were)	would (should, could, might) + 动词原形
过去	if	过去完成时	would (should, could, might) + have + 过去分词
将来	if	should (或 were to)	would (should, could, might) + 动词原形

如：If we lived at the North Pole, we would need very warm

cloth-ing.

If I had known her telephone number, I would have called her.

If I should/were to do the experiment, I would do it some other way.

如果在 if-从句中有 were, had, should 这三个动词, 可省略 if, 采用谓语倒装形式来表示条件。如: Had she been older, she might have been less sympathetic.

2) 带有建议、命令、要求、忠告、重要、必要等意义的动词、名词和形容词, 其后的 that-从句的谓语形式用“should+动词原形”来表示虚拟语气。这些从句包括宾语从句、主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。但是, 美国英语常省去 should。在复习时, 考生应注意这类须用虚拟语气的词语。

(1) 表示建议、命令、要求、忠告、决定、主张、同意、坚持等动词有: ask, demand, advise, insist, request, prefer, require, suggest, propose, forbid, recommend, urge, order, desire, move, agree, decide, determine, maintain 等。

(2) 上述动词相应的形容词或过去分词, 以及表示重要、必要、惊讶、可能、适当等意义的形容词, 在“ It is/was+形容词/过去分词+that-主语从句”结构中时, that-主语从句用虚拟语气。常用的这类形容词或过去分词有: imperative, urgent, necessary, essential, important, vital, appropriate, advisable, better, preferable, possible, probable, desirable, required, demanded, requested, desired, suggested, recommended 等。

(3) 上述动词和形容词相应的名词之后的表语从句或同位语从句用虚拟语气。常用的这类名词有: demand, desire, requirement, advice, order, decision, recommendation, suggestion, motion, preference, necessity 以及 plan, idea 等。如:

What do you think of my proposal that we start a club for boys?

His order that the troops not be sent at once was carried out.

虚拟语气重点在于掌握虚拟语气结构。做这类题时, 要注意两点: 判断考题结构类型, 判断虚拟句中“非真实性”存在的时间。下面是关于虚拟句的例题:

例 25: John would have studied medicine if he \_\_\_\_\_ to a medical school.

A. could enter

B. had been admitted

C. was admitted

D. were admitted

答案是 B。本题是与过去事实相反的非真实条件句。从句应该是过去完成时。

例 26: \_\_\_\_\_, Richard would not have failed.

A. If he has listened to me

B. Had he listened to me

C. If he listened to me

D. If he would have listened to me

答案是 B。从主句的时态可以知道, 本题是与过去事实相反的非真实条件句, 从句应该是过去完成时。只有 B 符合语法。B 是省去了 IF 的从句。

例 27: If South America had not been colonized by Spain, Span-

ish \_\_\_\_\_ there now.

- A. will not be spoken      B. was not spoken  
C. would not be spoken      D. would not have been spoken

答案是 C。本题是主句和从句的语气不一致的非真实条件句。主句与现在事实相反，所以选择应该是 C。

例 28 : We got caught in the traffic ; otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ here earlier.

- A. should be      B. would be  
C. had been      D. would have been

答案是 D。本题的关键词是“otherwise”。它是一个含蓄的非真实条件句。根据题干内容，可以知道该非真实条件句是与过去事实相反。所以主句的谓语应该是 D。

例 29 : I would have helped you but I \_\_\_\_\_ the money.

- A. didn't have      B. have hadn't had  
C. doesn't have      D. wouldn't have

答案是 A。本题的前半部是与过去事实相反的非真实条件句的主句。后半部是真实的陈述句。根据前半部的谓语，可以知道陈述句是过去时。所以选择 A。

例 30 : If only you \_\_\_\_\_ the piano last week !

- A. had bought      B. would buy  
C. bought      D. should buy

答案是 A。if only 后跟虚拟语气。根据时间状语可以知道，虚拟语气是与过去事实相反。所以选择过去完成时。

例 31 : I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a college student.

- A. has not studied psychology  
B. did study psychology  
C. had studied psychology  
D. studied psychology

答案是 C。动词 wish 后的从句用虚拟语气。从时间状语从句可以知道，该句是与过去事实相反的虚拟句。应该用过去完成时。

例 32 : If Tom did not attend the conference last night , he \_\_\_\_\_ too much work to do.

- A. would have      B. had had  
C. must have      D. must have had

答案是 D。本句不是虚拟句。主句是对过去的行为进行肯定推测。所以选择 D。

例 33 : I'd just as soon you \_\_\_\_\_ the book yesterday.

- A. return      B. returned  
C. have returned      D. had returned

答案是 D。would just as soon 后跟虚拟语气。根据时间状语可判断出该句是与过去事实相反。所以选择 D。

例 34 : The teacher suggested that her students \_\_\_\_\_ compositions on their experiences with a foreign culture.

- A. would write      B. wrote

C.should write                      D.had written

答案是 C。suggest 后面的虚拟语气句的谓语应该用 should+动词原形。

例 35 : It 's about time( that ) the school \_\_\_\_\_ its meals ser-vice.

A.improved                              B.should improve  
C.has improved                        D.has to improve

答案是 A。“it 's ( about ) time ” 后的虚拟语气用过去时。

#### 4.主谓一致

主谓一致指句子的主语和谓语动词之间在“人称”和“数”方面的一致关系。这种一致关系常为三种原则所支配，即语法一致原则，含义一致原则和相邻一致原则。如：

The burnt child fears the fire. ( 主语和谓语均为单数，符合语法一致原则 )

The football team are having baths. ( 主语形式是单数，含义是复数，其后的谓语用复数，符合含义一致原则 )

Neither the prices nor the quality has changed. ( 谓语和与它相邻的主语均为单数，符合相邻一致原则 )

主谓一致的基本规律很多，考生在复习时，应该在全面了解的基础上，重点记忆一些在自己看来比较特殊的规律。下面进行重点例题讲解，以便加深印象。

例 36 : The audience \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of ways , some in suits addresses , some in jeans.

A.is dressed in                        B.are dressed in  
C.is dressing in                        D.are dressed with

答案是 B。该句主语为集合名词，集合名词的成员在独立行动，谓语要用复数。“be dressed in”为固定词组搭配。所以只能选择 B。

例 37 : Buying clothes \_\_\_\_\_ a very time-consuming practicebecause clothes can rarely fit a person.

A.has often been                        B.was often  
C.are                                        D.is

答案是 D。本题主语为动名词，谓语用单数。

例 38 : Neither of the boys who \_\_\_\_\_ us knows when this game is over.

A.have been helping                    B.has helped  
C.has been helping                    D.hepls

答案是 A。本题的形容词从句的先行词为“the boys”，所以用复数谓语。

例 39 : His facial expression , as well as his tone of voice , \_\_\_\_\_ away.

A.was giving himself                    B.were giving him  
C.were giving himself                    D.wasgivinghim

答案是 D。本题中 as well as 导入的插入语不影响句子的谓语。谓语用单数。B 和 C 不选。A 动词词组搭配不当。所以选择 D。

例 40 : She is the only one of the family members who \_\_\_\_\_ to go to college.

A.intend                                    B.have intended





例 47 : Only under special circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ to take make-up tests.

- A. are freshmen permitted
- B. freshmen are permitted
- C. permitted are freshmen
- D. are permitted freshmen

答案是 A。only 引导的状语置于句首时，句子的谓语用部分倒装。

例 48 : Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ she started complaining.

- A. had he arrived than
- B. he had arrived before
- C. had he arrived when
- D. did he arrive

答案是 C。hardly...when...为固定搭配。hardly 置于句首时，主句的谓语要部分倒装。

例 49 : By no means \_\_\_\_\_ upon the people who are inferior tous.

- A. did we look down
- B. had we looked down
- C. we should
- D. should we look down

答案是 D。含有 no 的短语置于句首，作句子的状语时，句子要部分倒装。C 不选。A 和 B 与句子意思不合。所以选择 D。

例 50 : Not only \_\_\_\_\_ a promise , but he also kept it .

- A. did he make
- B. he made
- C. does he make
- D. he makes

答案是 A。not only...but also...为固定搭配。not only 置于句首时，其后的谓语要部分倒装。B 和 D 不选。C 时态不符合。所以选 A。

例 51 : \_\_\_\_\_ the Bob 's belongings that he carried them in a bundle slung over his shoulder .

- A. Few were such
- B. So few were
- C. It was
- D. They were so few

答案是 B。so...that...是固定搭配。当 so 置于句首时，主句的谓语要倒装。

例 52 : Never \_\_\_\_\_ such a marvelous place as the Great Wall before I got there .

- A. did I see
- B. I saw
- C. I had seen
- D. had I seen

答案是 D。否定词 never 置于句首作状语时，句子要部分倒装。不选 B 和 C。选择 A 时态不符合。因此 D 为正确答案。

例 53 : \_\_\_\_\_ , it is quite easy to drill a hole on it with laser .

- A. Hard although the diamond is
- B. Hard as the diamond is
- C. As the diamond is hard
- D. How hard is the diamond

答案是 B。根据句意，本题的从句为让步状语从句，as 引导让步状语从句时，把所强调的部分提前。although 引导让步状语从句用正常语序。how 不能引导让步状语从句。应该用 however 或 no matter how 来引导。

例 54 : \_\_\_\_\_ attempt to do this .

- A. Only should a qualified electrician

- B.Should a qualified electrician only
- C.Only a qualified electrician should
- D.A qualified electrician only should

答案是 C。在本题中，“only a qualified electrician”作句子主语，句子不倒装。

#### 6. 比较结构

比较结构是用来对两个或两个以上事物进行比较的句子结构。比较结构常用的引导词有：as...as, not as...as, not so...as, -er/more...than, the most 等。

在做比较结构的练习时，要特别注意比较结构的比较原则（即文法作用相同而且同类的事物进行比较），比较结构的省略，替代规律，以及比较结构的倍数表达方式。

- 例 55 : I like this dress better than that one ,but it costs \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.twice as much
  - B.twice more than
  - C.so much
  - D.as much as

答案是 A。“twice as much as”为倍数表达方式。本题的倍数表达方式省略了后半部，as 也应省去。

- 例 56 : The duties of a policeman are more dangerous than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.that of a teacher
  - B.the one of a teacher
  - C.many of a teacher
  - D.those of a teacher

答案是 D。在比较结构中，相比较的是文法作用相同的同类的两个事物。that 和 the one 替代单数名词，而 those 可替代复数名词。所以选择 D。

- 例 57 : Making friends is more rewarding \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.than to be antisocial
  - B.as being antisocial
  - C.than being antisocial
  - D.than to be an antisocial person

答案是 C。more.....than.....为固定搭配。B 不能选。又因比较结构中，相比较的是文法作用相同的同类的两个事物。A 和 D 不能选。

- 例 58 : Their job allows them less freedom than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.we do
  - B.ours
  - C.we allow
  - D.ours does

答案是 D。比较结构中，相比较的是文法作用相同的同类的两个事物。比较句中，与主句相同的成分可省略。比较句中的动词用助动词替代。“ours=our job”。所以 D 为正确答案。

例 59 : My foot swelled up to three times \_\_\_\_\_ when it was stung by a wasp (黄蜂) .

- A.the normal size
- B.the size of it
- C.more than it
- D.as much as it

答案是 A。本题中的比较结构是倍数表达方式。相比较的是肿起的脚和正常状态的脚。只有 A 合句意。

- 例 60 : She is \_\_\_\_\_ me , so I have to do what she tells me.
- A.senior than
  - B.senior to
  - C.more senior than
  - D.more senior to

答案是 B。be senior to 在含义上相当于比较句，但不能用比较结构。

例 61 : Of the two houses they prefer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the most isolated one
- B. the one isolated more
- C. the more isolated one
- D. the isolated one more

答案是 C。本题是两个事物的比较，用“the+比较级别+of+两者范围”的结构。

例 62 : The more we learn about the ambassador , the more we have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. increase of his status
- B. admiration for him
- C. praise increasing
- D. respect in him

答案是 B。“the more...the more”结构中，主句和从句的语法结构对等。因此 B 为正确答案。

例 63 : The fall in interest rates is \_\_\_\_\_ news for borrowers.

- A. most excellent
- B. a least excellent
- C. excellent
- D. very excellent

答案是 C。excellent 本身已达极限。无比较级和最高级。

#### 7. 从句

英语各种从句从句法功能上可以划分为三大类：名词从句，形容词从句和副词从句。从句在语法结构题中是很重要的内容，因此，要认真掌握名词从句和副词从句的引导词的用法，以及形容词从句的关系代词的用法。

从句的重点在于：名词从句的连接代词和连接副词的正确使用，以及同位语从句的用法；形容词从句的关系代词和关系副词的正确使用，“介词+关系代词”结构的用法，以及非限定性形容词从句的一些特殊用法；副词从句的一些特殊从属连词的用法。

例 64 : \_\_\_\_\_ we go to your place or stay here , we ' ve still got to find something to eat.

- A. If
- B. Wherever
- C. Though
- D. Whether

答案是 D。wherever 和 though 虽然能引导让步状语从句，但是两者选择的让步状语从句用“whether...or...”。

例 65 : The judge paid a lot of attention to \_\_\_\_\_ the child was unhappy at home.

- A. the fact that
- B. the fact of
- C. the fact which
- D. that

答案是 A。the fact 后跟 that 同位语从句。

例 66 : \_\_\_\_\_ , women in Britain were not allowed to vote.

- A. Not until 1918
- B. After 1918
- C. Ever since 1918
- D. Up till 1918

答案是 D。根据句子的意思“英国妇女直到 1918 年才被许可参加投票选举”，只有 D 符合句意。

例 67 : She ' ll accept the job \_\_\_\_\_ the salary is too low.

- A. providing that                      B. unless  
C. if                                        D. in case

答案是 B。unless=if not，符合句子的意思。而 A，C 和 D 都不符合句意。

例 68：\_\_\_\_\_ day you may come，we'll be pleased to see you.

- A. Whenever    B. Which    C. What    D. Whichever

答案是 D。B 和 C 不能引导让步状语从句。而选择 A 时，让步从句应该为“whenever you may come”。本题中，day 之前应该用形容词性的连接词。所以 D 为正确答案。

例 69：She lived in Rome for a couple of years，\_\_\_\_\_ she taught English.

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

答案是 B。本题中的非限定性定语从句的先行词为地点名词“Rome”，可以用连接副词 where 或 in which。所以 B 为正确答案。例 70：You reach a point in any project \_\_\_\_\_ you just want to get the thing finished.

- A. at which                                B. on which  
C. for which                                D. which

答案是 A。本题定语从句的先行词为“a point”，应该与介词 at 搭配。所以定语从句的关系代词 which 也应该与 at 搭配。

例 71：This research is important \_\_\_\_\_ it confirms the existence of a relationship between aggression and the use of alcohol.

- A. in which                                B. in that  
C. from which                              D. for that

答案是 B。in that 可以引导原因状语从句。

例 72：We've tested one hundred types of boot，\_\_\_\_\_ is completely waterproof.

- A. all of which                              B. some of whom  
C. none of which                            D. none of them

答案是 C。本题非限定性定语从句的先行词为物，所以不选 B。D 不合句法，构成的是个单句，不是从句。A 不符合主谓一致。所以 C 是正确答案。

例 73：The reason why I plan to go to college is \_\_\_\_\_ if I don't.

- A. because she will disappoint  
B. because she will have been disappointed  
C. that she will be disappointed  
D. for she will be disappointed

答案是 C。本题中的主语补语应该是 that-同位语从句。

例 74：I have no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will pass the examination.

- A. that    B. which    C. whether    D. if

答案是 A。主句含有 doubt 的复合句中，如果主句是肯定句，doubt 后的从句用 whether 或 if 引导，如果是否定句、疑问句，doubt 后的从句用 that。因此，应该选择 A。

例 75：She cycled from London to Glasgow，\_\_\_\_\_ is pretty good

for a woman of 75.

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

答案是 A。非限定性定语从句的关系代词先行词是其前的整个句子。在四个选择中，只有 which 可以引导以整个句子为先行词的非限定性定语从句。

例 76 : However much \_\_\_\_\_ , it will be worth it.

A. does the watch cost      B. costs the watch  
C. the watch will cost      D. the watch costs

答案是 D。在让步状语从句中，主谓要用正常语序。不能选 A 和 B。在让步状语从句中用一般现在时代替将来时，不能选 C。所以 D 是正确答案。

例 77 : Essentially , a theory is an abstract , symbolic representation of \_\_\_\_\_ reality.

A. what it is conceived      B. that is conceived  
C. what is conceived to be      D. that is being conceived of

答案是 C。本题应该用名词性关系从句，才合句意及语法。不选 B 和 D。而名词性关系从句中 what 既作前面介词的宾语，又作从句的主语。因此不能选 A。

例 78 : Although many colonial scholars consider Jonathan Edwards an important writer , \_\_\_\_\_ any more.

A. though few people read his works  
B. but few people read his works  
C. and his works are not widely read  
D. his works are not widely read

答案是 D。本题是含让步状语从句的复合句。后面的主句不能再用连词。所以 D 为正确答案。

#### 8. 强调句

强调句是由“ It is/was that+句子的其余部分 ”构成。如： It was a Christmas card that she sent me. 强调句的特点是：把强调句的结构词“ It is/was ”和“ that/who/whom ”去掉后，其余的部分可组成一个完整的句子。如把上述例句中的结构词去掉后，句子的其余可组成完整的句子“ She sent me a Christmas card. ”当一个句子难以判断是否是强调句时，不妨用这个办法来进行判断。

强调句要重点掌握的是人称代词的格的正确使用和状语的强调方式。

例 79 : \_\_\_\_\_ that I remembered her appointment with the doctor.

A. It was until she had arrived home  
B. Not until she had arrived home  
C. It was not until had she arrived home  
D. It was not until she had arrived home

答案是 D。A 不合句意。B 不合句法。not until 从句用正常语序，因此不选 C。D 是强调状语从句的强调句。

例 80 : It is the interaction between people , rather than the events that occur in their lives , that \_\_\_\_\_ the main focus of social psychology.

A. was    B. is    C. are    D. has

答案是 B。本题强调的是句子的主语，rather than 引导的插入成分不影响句子的主谓一致。因此，应该选择单数谓语形式，不能选择 C。而 A 不合时态，D 不合句意。所以选择 B。

#### 9. 情态动词

情态动词是助动词的一种，主要的情态动词有 can (could), may (might), shall (should), will (would), dare, must, ought to, need 等。与普通动词不同，情态动词一般没有人称、数和时态的变化，其后无一例外地带有不带 to 的不定式。情态动词有很多用法，可以用来表示能力、可能、许可、许诺、义务、意愿等概念或态度。

在做有关情态动词的考题时，要注意分析句子的意思，选择合适的情态动词结构。另外，还要注意辨别真实条件句和非真实条件句。

例 81: She \_\_\_\_\_ to your home-she doesn't know your address.

A. has been                                    B. shouldn't have been  
C. ought to have been                    D. can't have been

答案是 D。根据句意，应该选择意为“不可能”的 D。

例 82: It's very kind of you but you redly \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wouldn't have bothered  
B. shouldn't have bothered  
C. could have bothered  
D. might have bothered

答案是 B。根据句意，应该选择意为“不该”的 B。

例 83: Please don't do that again. You \_\_\_\_\_ me to death.

A. may have scared                    B. would have scared  
C. have scared                            D. might have scared

答案是 D。“might+have+过去分词”表示某事在过去可能发生而没有发生。D 符合句子意思。

例 84: I could have passed the examination, but I \_\_\_\_\_.

A. failed                                    B. did fail  
C. would fail                                D. had failed

答案是 A。根据句意，主句是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气句。而后半句是真实的陈述句。所以选择一般过去时。而 B 为强调语气的表达方式，不合句意。所以 A 为正确答案。

例 85: When you got lost in the forest you \_\_\_\_\_ very frightened.

A. had been                                    B. must have been  
C. must be                                    D. will be

答案是 B。本题是对过去事情的肯定推测句。

例 86: You \_\_\_\_\_ wine-we've got plenty.

A. needn't have bought                  B. can't have bought  
C. must have bought                      D. couldn't have bought

答案是 A。“needn't+have+过去分词”表示过去某行为本无需发生而发生了。A 符合句意。

#### 10. 名词和代词

名词和代词重点包括名词形容用法，名词所有格，以及代词与其前述词的一致等。

例 87 : Although adult education in the United States began in colonial times , \_\_\_\_\_ chief growth has taken place since the 1920 ' s .

A. its    B. so it    C. but its    D. it is

答案是 A。本题中“chief growth”指的是“adult education”的主要发展。所以选择 A。

例 88 : Cat has always liked \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. this my mother ' s old chair  
B. this old of my mother ' s chair  
C. this old chair of my mother  
D. this old chair of my mother ' s

答案是 D。本题应该选择名词的双重属格形式。

例 89 : The committee was unable to agree on a policy , and so \_\_\_\_\_ decided to meet again next month .

A. it    B. they    C. he    D. she

答案是 A。根据本题的前半句谓语，“the committee”在该句中被看作一个整体。所以选择 A。

例 90 : Most \_\_\_\_\_ frogs change color to harmonize with their background .

A. tree ' s    B. trees    C. trees '    D. tree

答案是 D。名词作形容词时，一般不用复数形式，不用所有格形式。

例 91 : Her interest in the newspaper business came from her parents , both of \_\_\_\_\_ were journalists .

A. them    B. whom    C. which    D. whose

答案是 B。本题后半句为非限定性定语从句。关系代词的先行词是人。所以选择 B。

例 92 : A large \_\_\_\_\_ of money was stolen the other day .

A. number    B. deal    C. lot    D. amount

答案是 D。本题中“money”应该与“a large amount of”搭配。注意：a large amount of 和 a great deal of 后跟不可数名词。而 a great / large number of 后接名词复数。

例 93 : Neither the package nor the letters had reached \_\_\_\_\_ destination .

A. their    B. its    C. theirs    D. them

答案是 A。当由 neither.....nor.....连接两个并列主语时，后面的代词应该和与它相邻的主语保持一致。

例 94 : I was trembling with fear at the thought of \_\_\_\_\_ injection .

A. some    B. other  
C. some other    D. another

答案是 D。another 一般用于单数可数名词前；some 既可用于可数名词复数也可以用于不可数名词；other 用于可数名词复数；some other 用于不



可数名词。

### 11. 形容词和副词

形容词一般用在所修饰名词之前，系动词之后，说明某物是什么样子或像什么样子。副词一般可以用在句首、句中或句尾。对动作如何发生、何时何地发生等进行说明。

形容词和副词的重点是形容词和副词在句中的位置，及其特殊用法。

例 95 : Since he became a grandfather , he ' s \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the proudest alive person
- B. the prouder person alive
- C. the proudest person alive
- D. a proud alive person

答案是 C。根据句意，要用最高级，不选 BD。又因为以 a-开首的形容词一般作后置定语，所以 C 为正确答案。

例 96 : At the moment each of the girls was \_\_\_\_\_ about her own personal safety to care much about the luggage.

- A. very busy thinking
- B. very much busy to think
- C. too busy thinking
- D. much busy thinking

答案是 C。根据句意，应该选择有否定含义的“too...to...”结构。

例 97 : Hot air accompanied by high relative humidity feels warmer than \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. is it actually
- B. it actually is
- C. actually it is
- D. is actually it

答案是 B。系动词之后用形容词。

例 99 : It was \_\_\_\_\_ that we were able to have lunch in the garden.

- A. so nice weather
- B. such nice weather
- C. so a nice weather
- D. such nice a weather

答案是 B。在“so/such.....that”结构中，so 用于形容词前，such 用于名词前。不可数名词前用 such。weather 为不可数名词，所以选择 B。(四)

### 答题对策与技巧

#### 1. 抓住关键词

语法测试题中，往往有一些关键词。这些关键词，有的能帮助考生迅速作出选择，有的能帮助考生判断考题类型。考生平时应该巩固语法知识，熟悉各类题型的要点，注意积累英语特殊用法和惯用法。在此基础上，反复练习，培养对关键词的敏感度。

#### 1) 利用关键词，迅速作出选择

有些语法测试题，句子结构清晰，关键词突出。根据关键词就已经知道答案该是什么。考生只需很快地从选择项里找出答案。对待这类题，考生无需过细地阅读题句及选择项。如：

(1) 要求用虚拟语气的动词，名词，形容词

例 100 : They didn ' t like my suggestion that \_\_\_\_\_ before we make any firm decisions.

- A. we wait a while
- B. we waited a while
- C. we would wait a while
- D. we shall wait a while

答案 A。suggestion 为关键词。

例 101 : I don't think it advisable that Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to the job since he has no experience.

- A. is assigned
- B. would be assigned
- C. be assigned
- D. has been assigned

答案是 C。advisable 为关键词。

2) 后面只能跟动名词或不定式的动词、名词、特殊用法

例 102 : She's one of those guests who does nothing but \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to complain
- B. complaining
- C. complain
- D. complained

答案是 C。“do nothing but”后跟不带 to 的不定式

3) 固定搭配

例 103 : No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ than it started to snow.

- A. had he gone out
- B. he had gone out
- C. did he go out
- D. he has gone out

答案是 A。“No sooner...than...”为固定搭配。

2. 利用关键词，判断考题类型

有些句子中的关键词虽然不能帮助考生很快得出答案，但是可以给出提示，帮助他们判断题型，缩小选择范围。如：

1) 含有否定词的副词作状语，置于句首时，句子要部分倒装。这样的否定词就是句中的关键词。可以把选择缩小为倒装结构。

例 104 : Not only \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to light, but it smelled of oil.

- A. it was
- B. it made
- C. did it make
- D. was it

答案是 D。

2) 时间状语也是关键词，能帮助判断考题是过去时、现在时还是将来时。但具体选择还要根据具体情况来定。

例 105 : It is believed that people referred to as “Vikings” \_\_\_\_\_ North America about the year 1000 A.D.

- A. reached to
- B. have reached to
- C. had reached
- D. reached

答案是 D。“the year 1000 A.D.”是过去时间。“reach”为及物动词。

3. 利用试题中的谓语

试题中的谓语含有的信息有：句子的时间基点、语态、动词的单复数等。有助于动词时态题、主谓一致题、代词一致题等的解答。如：

1) 有些测试时态的考题中没有时间状语，这就需要考生通过分析考题中的谓语，找出时间基点。在此基础上，根据两个动作发生的先后关系来选择正确答案。

例 106 : George is one of the brightest students who \_\_\_\_\_ from New

York University.

- A. is graduated                      B. have graduated  
C. has graduated                      D. had graduated

答案是 B。根据句意，该句中的定语从句的谓语用完成时。但是是选择现在完成时还是过去完成时，这就要视已给的谓语的时态而定。所以该句选择了现在完成时。

2) 主谓一致，名词代词一致的测试题也可从已知的谓语得到提示。

例 107 : In \_\_\_\_\_ statements to the press , the committee are expressing several surprising viewpoints.

- A. his    B. her    C. their    D. its

答案是 C。根据已给谓语，可以知道该句的集合名词中的成员是独立行动的。所以代词要选择复数。

4. 根据题型特点，选择解题方法有些题型有其明显的特点，可以有针对性地选择解题方法。如：

例 108 : Written in great haste , \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Jim made a lot of mistakes in the report  
B. there are plenty of errors in the report  
C. we found several mistakes in his letter  
D. the book is full of errors

答案是 D。本题是含有分词短语做状语的题型。这种题型往往要求主句的主语是分词短语的逻辑主语。因此做这类题时，只需选择能使主句的主语和分词的主语保持一致的选择项即可。在解答本题时，考生无需对四个选择项逐一分析。只需看它们的主语即可。

5. 采用排除法

有些测试题难以选择，可以从选择项入手，利用自己掌握的语法规则，特殊用法等，通过分析选择项，采用逐一排除的方法确定正确答案。如：

例 109 : She must be looking forward as much to his return as he himself is to \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- A. see                                      B. have seen  
C. seeing                                    D. having seen

答案是 C。本题句子结构复杂，含有三种语法现象：情态动词，非谓语动词以及比较句。本题的关键词是“must”，“look forward to”和“...asmuchas...”。通过分析句子和选择项，B和D为完成时，与本句意思不和。本句为比较句，前后结构应该对称。而“look forward to”后用动名词，A不合语法。只能选择C。







C.her for going                      D.she should go  
13.Angela had \_\_\_\_\_ late for work.

A.never been                      B.been never

C. been ever                      D.ever been

14.There is no material \_\_\_\_\_ will deform more or less under the action of forces.

A.who                      B.as

C.but                      D.that

15.Since so many quests were expected , they decided \_\_\_\_\_.

A.to double the recipe

B.let ' s increase each ingredient two times

C.had better they to double the recipe

D.that they had better to double the recipe

16.They were all \_\_\_\_\_ to retire.

A.old than enough                      B.enough old

C.old enough                      D.so old enough

17.Jane ' s \_\_\_\_\_ in going abroad to study.

A.interests                      B.interested

C.interest                      D.interesting

18.He wouldn ' t want to live there and \_\_\_\_\_.

A.either wouldn ' t she

B.neither would she

C.neither she would

D.so would she

19.He didn ' t take the flat because he couldn ' t afford the \_\_\_\_\_.

A.salary                      B.rent

C.fare                      D.hire

20.I am sure that all \_\_\_\_\_ you said is wrong.

A.what                      B.this

C.that                      D.which

### Test 3

#### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions :There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part .For each sentence there are four choices marked A. , B. , C. and D. .Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence .Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center .

1.Professor Gu is said \_\_\_\_\_ another important discovery in chemistry.

A.to make                      B.to have made

C.having been made                      D.having made

2. \_\_\_\_\_ large earthquakes building along known fault areas might possibly be started.

- A. With nuclear explosions to have been located
- B. With nuclear explosions to be properly located
- C. With nuclear explosions properly locating
- D. With nuclear explosions being properly located

3. Because it rained very heavily all day they had to \_\_\_\_\_ the garden party until the following Saturday.

- A. preserve
- B. re-arrange
- C. postpone
- D. pre-arrange

4. The boy was told to \_\_\_\_\_ for being rude to his uncle.

- A. confess
- B. forgive
- C. apologize
- D. excuse

5. After a lot of difficulty, he \_\_\_\_\_ to open the door.

- A. realized
- B. obtained
- C. succeeded
- D. managed

6. Susan wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ her mother the important message.

- A. remembered giving
- B. has remembered giving
- C. remembered to give
- D. had remembered to give

7. But for his sister's help, I \_\_\_\_\_ the work.

- A. did not finish
- B. will not finish
- C. could not finish
- D. would not have finished

8. \_\_\_\_\_ has recently been done to provide more buses for the people, a shortage of public vehicles remains a serious problem.

- A. That
- B. Though what
- C. What
- D. In spite of what

9. She'll \_\_\_\_\_ you at 8:30 and give you a lift to work.

- A. call up
- B. call at
- C. call for
- D. call in

10. Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all the objectives to be attained \_\_\_\_\_ into account before starting a new project.

- A. be taken
- B. should take
- C. would be taken
- D. have to be taken

11. Jack was sure that the proposal would be \_\_\_\_\_ by the public.

- A. received
- B. taken
- C. adapted
- D. accepted

12. At no other competition are so many athletes from so many different countries \_\_\_\_\_ in such a wide range of sport.

- A. held
- B. included
- C. contained
- D. involved

13. Ninety percent of the Milky Way's mass is \_\_\_\_\_ "dark matter", and no one knows what it is.

- A. invisible
- B. unseen
- C. unlikely
- D. insufficient



14. This journey that took seven weeks in 1876 can now be \_\_\_\_\_ in one day by car or in an hour by airplane.
- A. done                                  B. made  
C. offered                                D. carried
15. \_\_\_\_\_ in an exciting novel or film, the passage of time is easily forgotten.
- A. While absorbed                      B. Absorbing  
C. Absorbed                              D. When you are absorbed
16. There are customs \_\_\_\_\_ a younger person shows respect for an older one.
- A. with which                            B. in that  
C. by which                              D. that
17. "Didn't you even wonder why \_\_\_\_\_ like that at the party?" he asked.
- A. did he have to act                    B. had he acted  
C. he had acted                         D. he acts
18. \_\_\_\_\_ more than 117 kilometers from the sea.
- A. No place in Great Britain is  
B. Great Britain is in no place  
C. In Great Britain place is no  
D. Place in Great Britain is no
19. The average American consumes \_\_\_\_\_ as the average citizen of India.
- A. fifty times steel as much  
B. fifty times as much steel  
C. fifty more times as steel  
D. fifty times more as steel
20. The exploration of the vast unknown continent went on \_\_\_\_\_ the 19th century.
- A. through                                B. throughout  
C. over                                      D. across

#### Test 4

#### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions : There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D.. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. "I knew the minister \_\_\_\_\_ very well", he said, "He is also a mathematician and a poet."
- A. out of the question                  B. in question  
C. in the question                        D. of the question

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Governor Murphy met with Lewis and Kundsens to try to work out an agreement.

- A. Days and nights                      B. Day and night  
C. Day after night                      D. Day or night

3. So far as we know, students who are encouraged to study at home will improve their classroom \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. destination                      B. attitude  
C. circumstance                      D. performance

4. This will place China in the front ranks of the countries of the world \_\_\_\_\_ the output of major industrial products.

- A. in terms of                      B. with regard to  
C. in connection with                      D. by means of

5. The mail was \_\_\_\_\_ for two days because of the snow storm.

- A. held up                      B. held in  
C. help off                      D. held out

6. He found it very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ this bad habit.

- A. get through                      B. get over  
C. get off                      D. get rid of

7. My neighbors had no idea that their land was as \_\_\_\_\_ as a gold mine.

- A. variable                      B. valid  
C. various                      D. valuable

8. Piston-engined aircraft can not \_\_\_\_\_ speeds over eight hundred kilometers per hour.

- A. relieve                      B. emit  
C. input                      D. attain

9. I realized we would have to do something to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ death.

- A. having frozen to                      B. being frozen to  
C. to be frozen to                      D. to have been frozen to

10. My watch has stopped. I \_\_\_\_\_ to wind it up this morning.

- A. should have forgotten                      B. would have forgotten  
C. must have forgotten                      D. must forget

11. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to the Smiths' house.

- A. driving twelve meters  
B. a twelve kilometers drive  
C. a twelve-kilometer drive  
D. a twelve-kilometers drive

12. \_\_\_\_\_ 1903 that the first powered flight was made by the Wright brothers in a wooden plane.

- A. It is until                      B. It was until  
C. It is not until                      D. It was not until

13. Ring up the station and find out what time \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. does the train go                      B. the train goes  
C. the train had gone                      D. had the train gone



- A.out of practice                      B.out of reach  
C.out of stock                            D.out of work

4.In the experiment they kept awatchful eye \_\_\_\_\_ the devel -  
opments and recorded every detail.

- A.on                      B.for                      C.at                      D.in

5.They desire that the tour leader \_\_\_\_\_ the mimmediately of any  
change in plans.

- A.has informed                            B.informed  
C.informs                                    D.inform

6.Our company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the contract becaus eanum-ber of  
the conditions in it had not been met.

- A.cancel                                      B.assume  
C.resist                                        D.destroy

7.In the advanced course students must take performance tests at  
monthly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.distance                                    B.length  
C.intervals                                    D.gaps

8.The French pianist who had been praised very highly \_\_\_\_\_ to  
be a great disappointment.

- A.turned down                              B.turned out  
C.turned in                                    D.turned up

9.Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people \_\_\_\_\_  
harm them.

- A.better than                                B.rather than  
C.other than                                    D.more than

10.In the course of a day students do far more than just \_\_\_\_\_  
classes.

- A.attending                                    B.to attend  
C.attended                                    D.attend

11.The elaborate theory of “ information ” \_\_\_\_\_ , we can now  
evaluate telephone , radio and television circuits precisely.

- A.to be created                              B.having been created  
C.having created                              D.creating

12.\_\_\_\_\_ the teachers , students and workers of our collegecan  
enter these laboratories.

- A.Everybody but                              B.None but  
C.But anyone                                    D.Anybody but

13.The size of the audience , \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected , was well over  
one thousand.

- A.that    B.as  
C.who    D.whom

14.Only in a few places \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.transported natural gas by pipeline  
B.is natural gas transported by pipeline

- C.natural gas is transported by pipeline  
D.natural gas transported by pipeline
- 15.I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend to lend me his caravan for my trip to the country.  
A.convinced B.proposed  
C.suggested D.persuaded
- 16.They were \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour in the traffic jam and so we arrived late.  
A.kept off B.held up  
C.broken down D.put back
- 17.If there are no buses , we ' ll have to take a taxi.We must get there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.anyway or other B.on one way or another  
C.somewhere or other D.somehow or other
- 18.John decided to give up his job for the \_\_\_\_\_ of his children.  
A.concern B.reason  
C.sake D.care
- 19.It ' s on the top shelf , and it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.out of attempt B.for touch  
C.out of reach D.for distance
- 20.We ' ve \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.Ask Mrs.Smith to lend us some.  
A.run out of B.run off  
C.run down D.run away with

## Test 6

### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions:There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part.For each sentence there are four choices marked A. , B. , C.and D..Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- 1.Mary usually has \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
A.breakfast in the B.the breakfast in the  
C.breakfast in D.the breakfast in
- 2.The day will come \_\_\_\_\_ coal and oil will be used as raw materials rather than as fuels.  
A.while B.when  
C.which D.as
- 3.If that idea was wrong , the project is bound to fail , \_\_\_\_\_ good all the other ideas might be.  
A.however B.whatsoever  
C.though D.whatever

4.If we run fewer trucks we will \_\_\_\_\_ less food and other es-entials \_\_\_\_\_ to us.

- A.have , send                      B.have , to send  
C.have , sending                    D.have , sent

5.Having been found guilty , the girl was given a severe \_\_\_\_\_

- A.crisis                                B.crime  
C.sentence                            D.service

6.Mr.Clinton preferred \_\_\_\_\_ heavier work to do.

- A.having given                      B.tohavegiven  
C.to be giving                      D.to be given

7.There is little chance that mankind would \_\_\_\_\_ a nuclearwar .

- A.survive                              B.maintain  
C.endure                                D.retain

8.I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to help us if we ever got into trouble.

- A.to offer him                        B.him to offer  
C.his once offering                D.once offering

9.Many difficulties have \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.

- A.arrived                              B.raised  
C.arisen                                D.risen

10.Mary was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others , \_\_\_\_\_ , of course , made the others jealous.

- A.which                                B.what  
C.that                                    D.who

11.We usually have less money at the end of the month than \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning.

- A.it is                                    B.we have  
C.which was                          D.which is

12.A man escaped from the prison last night.It was a long time \_\_\_\_\_ the guards discovered what had happened.

- A.when                                B.since  
C.until                                 D.before

13.Not \_\_\_\_\_ , the process of choosing names varies widely from culture to culture.

- A.normally                              B.particularly  
C.surprisingly                        D.obviously

14.Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy \_\_\_\_\_ for her examination.

- A.being prepared                    B.preparing  
C.to be prepared                    D.to prepare

15.Five minutes earlier , \_\_\_\_\_ we could have caught the last train.

- A.so                                      B.or  
C.but                                    D.and

16. There is a mystery about his death and the police are \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. investigating                      B. seeing  
C. tackling                              D. dealing with
17. I wonder who will \_\_\_\_\_ of Mr. Wang.
- A. give place                            B. take the place  
C. make place                            D. take place
18. She 's never again written \_\_\_\_\_ as her first one.
- A. so a good book                      B. such good book  
C. such good a book                    D. so good a book
19. The departure of the train will be \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour.
- A. canceled                              B. delayed  
C. postponed                            D. set off
20. Eventually , he was \_\_\_\_\_ by the incessant noise.
- A. soothed                                B. terrified  
C. annoyed                                D. relieved

## Test 7

### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions : There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A. , B. , C. and D. . Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. " David , something important has happened. I wish to \_\_\_\_\_ "                      B. talk over  
A. talk you over it                      D. talk it over with you  
C. talk over it
2. " Do you regret paying five hundred dollars for the painting " ?  
" No , I would gladly have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for it " .  
A. so much twice                      B. as much twice  
C. twice as much                      D. twice so much
3. By the end of this month , we surely \_\_\_\_\_ a satisfactory solution to the problem.  
A. are finding                            B. will have found  
C. will be finding                      D. have found
4. After \_\_\_\_\_ for the job , you will be required to take a language test.  
A. having interviewed                      B. interviewing  
C. interviewed                            D. being interviewed
5. I cannot give you \_\_\_\_\_ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.

- A. an order  
C. a charge
- B. a purchase  
D. an expense
6. Having no money but \_\_\_\_\_ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.  
A. to want no one  
C. not wanting anyone
- B. wanted no one  
D. not to want anyone
7. Mr. Liu said that he did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ any further responsibilities.  
A. look up  
C. get on
- B. put up  
D. take on
8. Everyone of us needs a rest for all our energy is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exhaustion  
C. exhaustive
- B. exhaustible  
D. exhausted
9. The reason I love him is \_\_\_\_\_ he has a perfect character.  
A. the fact that  
C. for
- B. that  
D. why
10. She was thoroughly ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ so much money on such an ugly picture.  
A. with spending  
C. to spend
- B. for spending  
D. of having spent
11. He is \_\_\_\_\_ a musician than his brother.  
A. more as  
C. much as
- B. more of  
D. much of
12. The residents, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.  
A. all of their homes  
C. all whose homes
- B. all of whose homes  
D. all their homes
13. The experienced athlete was quite sure \_\_\_\_\_ as he entered the arena to the roar of the crowd.  
A. to himself  
C. by himself
- B. of himself  
D. of him
14. Ted was ill, so we went to the party \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. without  
C. beside
- B. except  
D. besides
15. She was delighted \_\_\_\_\_ that he had passed the exam.  
A. learn  
C. to learn
- B. learnt  
D. learning
16. The tea is \_\_\_\_\_ hot for me to drink.  
A. really  
C. enough
- B. too  
D. much
17. He arrived early as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. usual  
C. normally
- B. usually  
D. once
18. On her way to Shanghai, she called \_\_\_\_\_ a few colleges and



universities in Nanjing.

- A. at  
C. for
- B. up  
D. on

19. Man has just taken his first historic steps on his journey into \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. any space  
C. the space
- B. a space  
D. space

20. Sally felt it rather difficult to take a stand \_\_\_\_\_ the opinion of the majority.

- A. in  
C. by
- B. to  
D. against

### Test 8

#### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions : There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A. , B. , C. and D. . Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ the English standards of Malaya and Chinese secondary pupils , the professor gave comment.

- A. ask to compare  
C. asked to be compared
- B. asked to compare  
D. asking to compare with

2. Though the model was \_\_\_\_\_ she insisted on keeping it as a souvenir.

- A. authentic  
C. absolute
- B. erratic  
D. out of date

3. Surrounded and starving the people besieged in the castle gave way to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hunger  
C. determination
- B. despair  
D. death

4. The use of chemicals in industrialization \_\_\_\_\_ the air.

- A. contaminates  
C. endangers
- B. purifies  
D. cleans

5. They can rely on John to carry out this mission for his judgment is always \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. healthy  
C. reliable
- B. unquestionable  
D. unmistakable

6. After a heavy meal he slept \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the afternoon.

- A. soundly  
C. badly
- B. terribly  
D. peaceful

7. The orchestra tuned up their \_\_\_\_\_ before the concert.

- A. implements  
B. music







C.but crying

D.but to cry

## Test 10

### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions :There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part .Foreach sentence there are four choices marked A. , B. , C.and D. .Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.Then markthe corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single linethrough the center.

1.Her mind was so \_\_\_\_\_ by the disease that she could not remember what she had done.

A.acted

B.influenced

C.affected

D.effected

2.High interests \_\_\_\_\_ people from borrowing money.

A.disgust

B.decide

C.decrease

D.discourage

3.Her name was on the \_\_\_\_\_ of my tongue , but I justcouldn ' t remember it.

A.tip

B.edge

C.point

D.end

4.The old man invested all his money \_\_\_\_\_ a chicken farmand got rich.

A.at

B.in

C.into

D.on

5.I foud the parade quite \_\_\_\_\_ to watch.I had neverwatched one quite like it before.

A.to be interested

B.interesting

C.interested

D.to be interesting

6.The children will not be allowed to come with us if they don ' t \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.

A.direct

B.catch

C.behave

D.guide

7.Clinton drove all the \_\_\_\_\_ to Atlanta and was just in timefor the opening ceremony of the 24th Olympiad.

A.trip

B.journey

C.road

D.way

8.The current political \_\_\_\_\_ of our country is favourable forforeign investments.

A.state

B.temperature

C.climate

D.weather

9. \_\_\_\_\_ the 1500 ' s \_\_\_\_\_ the first European explored thecoast of California.

A.It is not until/when

B.It is until/that

C.It was not until/that    D.It was not until/then

- 10.He told me how to get there but perhaps he \_\_\_\_\_ me amap.  
A.must have given                      B.had to give  
C.ought to give                          D.should have given
- 11.It ' s a very popular play , and it would be wise to \_\_\_\_\_ seats well in advance.  
A.take    B.book  
C.buy    D.provide
- 12.He wore dark glasses to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.being recognized                      B.recognized  
C.to be recognized                      D.havingbeenrecognized
- 13.The Vikings are believed \_\_\_\_\_ America.  
A.to have been discovered    B.in discovering  
C.to discover                              D.to have discovered
- 14.It ' s scarcely worth while \_\_\_\_\_ her round here.  
A.to be looked for                      B.having looked for  
C.looking for                                D.to be looking for
- 15.While I was looking through a drawer I came \_\_\_\_\_ a pho-tograph of you as a child.  
A.over    B.around  
C.across    D.to
- 16.It ' s surprising that this innocent-looking person should have \_\_\_\_\_ such a crime.  
A.committed                                  B.acted  
C.made    D.performed
- 17.She is such an irritating woman.I don ' t know how you can \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A.put up    B.put up with  
C.stand up with                              D.stand with
- 18.What I am telling you is strictly \_\_\_\_\_.Don ' t let anyoneknow of it.  
A.confidential                                B.individual  
C.special                                        D.secretive
- 19.After a long walk on a hot day , one feels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.exhausted                                    B.exhaust  
C.exhausting                                 D.exhaustive
- 20.It \_\_\_\_\_ around nine o ' clock when I drove back home be-cause it was already dark.  
A.should have been                      B.was to be  
C.must have been                         D.had to be



- A.as  
C.though
- B.as if  
D.like
- 12.I ' ll introduce you to my friend.He is expert \_\_\_\_\_ cook-ing.  
A.on  
C.at
- B.to  
D.with
- 13.After dinner the chairman made a short \_\_\_\_\_ to the guests.  
A.pronunciation  
C.speech
- B.conversation  
D.delivery
- 14.They found little snow there , as most of it seemed \_\_\_\_\_ blown off the mountain.  
A.to have been  
C.it was
- B.to be  
D.that it had been
- 15.The manager asked them if they would \_\_\_\_\_ to share a room.  
A.admit  
C.consider
- B.agree  
D.accept
- 16.She died \_\_\_\_\_ her life ' s work still unfinished.  
A.while  
C.but
- B.with  
D.before
- 17.The boy has got himself into a dangerous situation \_\_\_\_\_ he has no control.  
A.over that  
C.over which
- B.because  
D.as
- 18.She would rather that her husband \_\_\_\_\_ travel during the bad weather , but he insists that he return home today.  
A.did not  
C.not
- B.do not  
D.must not
- 19.That \_\_\_\_\_ girl is Alice ' s cousin.  
A.Danish little pretty  
C.Danish pretty little
- B.pretty little Danish  
D.little pretty Danish
- 20.Come and see me whenever \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A.you will be convenient  
B.you are convenient  
C.it will be convenient to you  
D.it is convenient to you

## Test 12

### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A. , B. , C. and D. . Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. It is worth \_\_\_\_\_ the question again.



- A.to discuss                      B.discussing  
C.while discuss                  D.while to discuss

2.At no time and under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ the first to use nuclear weapons.

- A.will China be                  B.will be China  
C.Shall China be                D.China will be

3.I ' ll buy one \_\_\_\_\_ it costs.

- A.wherever                      B.whatever  
C.whenever                      D.whichever

4.I should like \_\_\_\_\_ the result earlier.

- A.having told                  B.to have told  
C.to have been told          D.to tell

5.We suggest that he \_\_\_\_\_ a secret understanding with you.

- A.be                                B.was  
C.have                              D.had

6.I am very disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the experiment.

- A.from                            B.of  
C.for                                D.with

7.The way she talks is simply intolerable.He objects to \_\_\_\_\_ like a child.

- A.be treated                      B.being treated  
C.treating                        D.treat

8.Being extremely \_\_\_\_\_ to the cold , I do not like skiing.

- A.sensible                        B.senseless  
C.sensitive                        D.insensitive

9.Her work was \_\_\_\_\_ , if not better than , ours.

- A.so good as                      B.as good as  
C.as well as                      D.as better as

10.If you can ' t turn the key , try \_\_\_\_\_ some oil in the lock.

- A.put                                B.putting  
C.to put                            D.to have put

11. I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ with Mr.Jones and therefore prefer not to change to another teacher.

- A.studying                        B.study  
C. having studied                D.have studied

12.My sister ' s view is \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

- A. on the contrary                B. contrary to  
C.opposite                        D.disagreeing

13.There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ Jim had more talent than anybody who ever played football.

- A. whether                        B. that  
C.if                                 D.why

14. Jimmy made a speech \_\_\_\_\_ his school and thanked those who

had helped his school with funds.

- A. on behalf of                      B. on the contrary of  
C. at all costs to                    D. in place of

15. Her work \_\_\_\_\_, the professor stood up and took a walk in the garden.

- A. finished                            B. was to finish  
C. finishing                           D. having finished

16. It is necessary that every worker \_\_\_\_\_ his work on time.

- A. accomplish                        B. accomplishes  
C. must accomplish                D. can accomplish

17. I \_\_\_\_\_ along a pole in the centre of the field, and on top of it I hung the lamp.

- A. put up                                B. put on  
C. put out                               D. put up with

18. John agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ the strike if the company would satisfy the demand of the workers.

- A. call out                              B. call off  
C. call to                                D. call on

19. We've been with that company for many years.

- A. comparing                         B. dealing  
C. keeping                                D. combining

20. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ with the noise that she sent the children to bed.

- A. blown out                          B. filled in  
C. fed up                                 D. taken over

### Test 13

#### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions : There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A. , B. , C. and D. . Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ their investigations they made a surprising discovery that helped to solve a mystery.

- A. Except for                          B. In the course of  
C. In line with                        D. In case of

2. Mary spoke so casually, as though the matter was \_\_\_\_\_ consequence.

- A. no                                      B. little of  
C. of little                              D. having no

3. Prisons in some countries are short of staff, \_\_\_\_\_ means each prison officer is overworked and underpaid.

- A.which B.this  
C. what D.it
4. So little \_\_\_\_\_ about mathematics that the lecture was completely beyond me.  
A. I know B. I knew  
C. do I know D. did I know
5. I passed \_\_\_\_\_ your house yesterday.  
A. past B. by  
C. through D. across
6. She is at the age when one might be doing very well for herself, and not living like that \_\_\_\_\_ her parents.  
A. on B. besides  
C. over D. of
7. This suitcase is too heavy for one person. Will you lend me a \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. help B. hand  
C. support D. arm
8. They spoke a language that resembled \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both not German and French  
B. neither German or French  
C. neither German nor French  
D. nor German or French
9. " So you are spending your holiday in London this year " . " No , \_\_\_\_\_ " .  
A. anywhere but in London B. nowhere in London  
C. everywhere in London D. somewhere but in London
10. She was standing so close to the electric heater that her night-dress \_\_\_\_\_ fire.  
A. took B. caught  
C. set D. became
11. Tom is an outstanding lawyer ; \_\_\_\_\_ , he should have a good income.  
A. because B. however  
C. therefore D. and then
12. " What did Professor Downhill do next ? " " He \_\_\_\_\_ our names on a piece of paper " .  
A. had all of us written B. had all us writing  
C. had us all to write D. had us all write
13. The pen \_\_\_\_\_ he wrote so many great novels is now carefully preserved.  
A. with that B. in which  
C. with which D. by which
14. It would take a whole hour to wait for a bus to come. Why \_\_\_\_\_

there ?

- A. not walking                      B. not walk  
C. do not we walk                      D. we don ' t walk

15. \_\_\_\_\_ I had read the books on the reading list before I at - tended the lecture !

- A. Only if                                  B. If only  
C. Otherwise                              D. What if

16. We waited for the decision for nearly two hours , only \_\_\_\_\_ to come again the next day.

- A. we were told                          B. being told  
C. to be told                              D. were we told

17. Punishment had very little \_\_\_\_\_ on him.

- A. effect                                    B. affect  
C. affair                                    D. impact

18. I ' ll contact you the moment I \_\_\_\_\_ the document.

- A. obtain                                    B. have obtained  
C. will obtain                              D. will have obtained

19. \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella with you in case it rains.

- A. Bring                                    B. Take  
C. Hold                                      D. Fetch

20. We would like to hear some more ideas. \_\_\_\_\_ this matter ?

- A. How do you think of                  B. What do you think of  
C. How is your idea on                  D. What is your opinion to

## Test 14

### Vocabulary and Structure

Directions : There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A. , B. , C. and D. . Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. She didn ' t feel like \_\_\_\_\_ so I suggested \_\_\_\_\_ the day in the garden.

- A. working , spending                      B. to work , to spend  
C. to work , spending                      D. working , to spend

2. A vacuum is a space that \_\_\_\_\_ matter in it.

- A. lacking                                    B. not having  
C. has no                                      D. minus

3. We would have to buy our tickets ahead of time , \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- A. do we    B. would we  
C. haven ' t we                              D. wouldn ' t we

4. I know it ' s not important but can ' t help \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

- A. thinking                      B. to think  
C. expect to think              D. think
5. Tom has done some \_\_\_\_\_ on that subject from various angles over the past ten years.  
A. the researches                B. researches  
C. research                        D. a research
6. Do your children always \_\_\_\_\_ politely or are they sometimes naughty?  
A. play                              B. behave  
C. become                         D. speak
7. The boy asked when the Eiffel Tower had been \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put off                          B. put together  
C. put in                            D. put up
8. The laser beam is also different from ordinary light beams in the way \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on which it travels            B. by which it travels  
C. through which it travels     D. it travels
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Gray on my way to the bookstore.  
A. It happened to meet         B. It happened me that I found  
C. I happened to meet         D. It happened me that I met
10. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ airplane for speed and comfort.  
A. equal to                         B. match with  
C. compare with                 D. equal with
11. \_\_\_\_\_ to popular belief, the ostrich does not hide its head in the sand, when frightened, it runs.  
A. Facing                          B. At opposition  
C. Opposite                        D. Contrary
12. Mrs. Johnson is very \_\_\_\_\_ to you for your kindness.  
A. grateful                         B. thanks  
C. agreeable                       D. pleased
13. Not \_\_\_\_\_ an answer from my brother, I wrote to him again.  
A. having been received        B. having received  
C. she received                  D. have been received
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ a great number of art works on her journey.  
A. took                              B. accomplished  
C. arranged                        D. amassed
15. May I beg that you \_\_\_\_\_ any decision in this matter until I see you?  
A. not make                         B. didn't make  
C. don't make                       D. will not make
16. For all her years, she is none the \_\_\_\_\_ vigorous and active.  
A. far                                B. less



7. When Mary heard the terrible noise she asked me what was \_\_\_\_\_ on.  
A.being                                  B.getting  
C.going                                      D.happening
- 8.The young performers \_\_\_\_\_ and held the audience 's attention from the moment the curtain went up.  
A. took                                      B.trapped  
C. caught                                    D.gathered
9. She is as \_\_\_\_\_ as I am.  
A.a poor speaker                          B.poor speaker  
C. poor a speaker                          D. the poor speaker
- 10.Long before this century started , there \_\_\_\_\_ a trend to -ward the concentration of the poor of our society into cities.  
A. was beginning                          B.would have begun  
C.had begun                                      D.began
- 11.Though Bob was the eldest in the family , he always let hisbrother \_\_\_\_\_ charge of the house.  
A. get    B. make  
C.hold    D. take
- 12.I do \_\_\_\_\_ I could speak French well.  
A.like    B. wish  
C.want    D. know
- 13.Dick operates the machine skillfully.He is \_\_\_\_\_ the ad-vanced worker in the factory.  
A.no less than                                  B.no better than  
C.none other than                              D.no other than
- 14.We haven ' t seen \_\_\_\_\_ her sister \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A.either...not                                  B.neither...or  
C.either...or                                      D. neither...nor
- 15.The \_\_\_\_\_ to this competition is tremendous.  
A.reaction                                      B.attraction  
C.reply    D.answer
- 16.Nina always insisted \_\_\_\_\_ in full.  
A.that it would have to be written out  
B.to have it written out  
C.on writing it out  
D.on being written out
- 17.If the pine tree had fallen on the house it \_\_\_\_\_ the roof  
A.would have smashed                      B.had smashed  
C.smashed    D.would smash
- 18.All of this fruit \_\_\_\_\_ from their garden.  
A.has    B. have  
C.is    D. are
- 19.It \_\_\_\_\_ not have been her , for she has gone to factory.

A. must

B. should

C. could

D. might

20. He can do it himself, it is \_\_\_\_\_ easy \_\_\_\_\_ ABC.

A. rather...than

B. not so much...as

C. more...than

D. as...as



### 三、模拟题注释

#### Test 1

1. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 李娜从恶梦中醒来,发现灯还点着。语法结构中 with 与宾语补足语-ing 复合结构构成短语,用作状语说明方式。B. ,C. 和 D. 均不合要求,故选 A. 为答案。

2. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 约翰直到会议快结束才出现,原因很简单:在看电视时他睡着了。本句主句中用了过去式,为表示 fall asleep 在此前发生,必须用过去完成式,故应选 D. 为答案。

3. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 直到实验进行了一半,我们才知道这个实验的难度。本句与“not...until”句式相同,主句中用了否定,后面就用 until 意为“直至……才”,这里 until 引出的是一时间状语从句,故应选 C. 为答案。

4. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 自言自语的人不一定是发疯了。自身代词在句中当宾语。本句主语为第三人称,且表示人,按规则应选 D. himself 为正确答案。

5. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 他们中没有人能理解经理会上说的话。应排除选 A. 和 B. 的可能性。C. 表示无一人,强调单个,不能与人称代词的复数连用,而 D. 强调整体,表示三个或三者以上部分,常与人称代词的复数连用。故应选 D. 为正确答案。

6. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 人的价值与其说在于他拥有的财产,倒不如说在于他做个怎样的人。“as...as”意为“与……一样”;“rather...than”为“而不是”;“more than”“比……多”;均不符合句子要求,而 D. “notso much...as...”意为“与其……不如”;“liein”这一词组,意为“在于,存在于”,故应选 D. 为本题答案。

7. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 假如我在那儿的话,我会加以说明的,虚拟语气句子中,可省略 if,但要把条件句中的助动词、情态动词、动词 be 或 have 放在主语前面。本句假设的条件与过去的事实相反,从句中谓语用 had+过去分词。故应选 A. 为答案。

8. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 但愿包裹及时运抵那里!“if”与“only”连用,引出虚拟条件状语从句,意为“要是……就好了”“但愿”。这种句型可以单句出现,常常省去主句,句后加“!”号。本句假设的条件与过去事实相反,从句谓语用 had+过去分词。因此,本题应选 A. 为答案。

9. [答案] : B.。

[译文] : 罗伯特记得小时候曾被带去巴黎。本句中“remember”后既可接不定式“to do”,意为“记得要去做……”;也可接动名词-ing,意为“记得做过……”。句中主语“I”与“take”表示的动作之间存在被动关

系，应用被动式。因此，应选 B. 为答案。

10. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 众所周知，紧张过度会造成疾病。空格所缺成分应为一关系代词。以“as”引起的非限定性定语从句可置于主句前，而“which”则不能；B. 和 C. 都不符合句子要求，所以应选 A. 为答案。

11. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 昨天珍妮特不可能见着你，因为她不在那儿。“must have + 过去分词”表示对过去的猜测，但一般用在肯定句型中；“should not + have + 过去分词”表示过去不应干但已干了的事；“might not + have + 过去分词”表示过去可能没有做某事；而“could not + have + 过去分词”则是对过去某事进行猜测，表示过去某事不可能发生。因此，应选 C. 为答案。

12. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 尽管有受伤的危险，但纳特为了救孩子们勇敢地冲进燃烧的房屋。空格后为一带定语从句的短语，根据上下文关系，应理解为“虽然、尽管……但是”之意，而 D. 只能引导从句；A. , B. 也不符合要求；“despite”是介词，意为“尽管、虽然”，同“in spite of”。因此，根据语法，只有 C. 为正确答案。

13. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 不做家庭作业的学生不可能通过这次考试。A. 意为“冒犯、触犯”；B. 意为“练习”；D. 意为“减少”；而 C. neglect 意为“忽视”，从逻辑与语意只有 C. 是符合句意，故选 C. 为答案。

14. [答案] : B.。

[译文] : 由于对他婶婶的无礼，年轻人被要求作道歉。“par - don for”意为“请求原谅”；“punish for”意为“为……受罚”；“excuse for”意为“宽恕”；而 B. “apologize for”意为“为……而道歉”；根据语义只有选 B. 为答案。

15. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 这孩子的外衣上掉了两个钮扣，所以看上去很不整洁。A. 意为“失落不见了的”；lose 则为“迷路、丢失”；而 off 与 away 不符合要求；根据题意应选 A. missing 为答案。

16. [答案] : B.。

[译文] : 从他脸上的表情我可以看出他很惊愕。view 意为“看法、风景、景色”。sight 为“视力、情景”；appearance 为“外貌、外表”；而 expression 意为“表情”；根据语意只有 B. 为答案。

17. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : “你因她犯错误而责备了她吗？”“是的，但不应该责备她”。B. 中 better 要与 had 连用，后接动词原形；C. 与 D. 中 rather 要与 would 连用，would rather 的否定形式是 would rather not，C. 是错的，D. 也不对；而 A. shouldn' t have done so 意为：本不该这样做却这样做了，符合全句意义，应选 A. 为答案。

18. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 她记下了名字以免忘掉。when, if 和 until 引导状语从句，如填入此处，很容易看出“he forget it”中有语法错误，应排除；A. lest 在这里是连接词，意为：“以免”，以其引导的从句中，谓语动词要用 should +

动词原形，所以应选 A. 为答案。

19. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 这三个朋友都申请了同一份工作。“refer for”意为“请……过目”；intend 和 request 作动词时都不用接 for；而 apply for 意为“申请”，因此只有选 C. 为正确答案。

20. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : ——我一定要选那门德语课吗？——不一定。在回答“have to”和“must”引起的问句时，否定回答只有用“needn't”或“don't have to”故应选 A.。

## Test 2

1. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : “success”与“failure”在作“成功”和“失败”讲时跟“in”，而“effect”通常指限度或程度的效果。这四个词中只有 D. “result”作“结果”之意。因此选择 D. 答案。

2. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : 固定搭配“within reach”意为“在够得到的(地方)”，它的反意搭配为“out of reach”“够不到”。故本题正确答案应为 C.。

3. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : “practise”意为“锻炼”；“prove”“证明”；“try”“试图”，“尝试”；而“test”意为“测试”，只有它才符合句子逻辑。故选 B. 为正确答案。

4. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : 空格处所填词应与句子后面部分构成动宾的结构，而 A. “get past”意为“通过”；“pull up”意为“拉住(车)勒住马匹停下”；“get off”意为“下车、从车上下来”，后常跟交通工具一类的词，所以 A.、B. 和 D. 都应排除。“pick up”意为(车辆等)“中途搭(人)”，符合要求。应选 C.。

5. [答案] : A.。

[精解] : 空格前的介词“of”后要接动名词或名词，所以 C. 和 D. 可先予以排除；现在只要考虑“take advantage of”“利用”后应接什么形式，这一搭配后应接名词。因此，正确答案应为 A.。

6. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 形容词用的“foreign”可作“外国的”和“无关的、不相干的”解释，此处应取后者意义，它的搭配应是 be foreign to sth.。因此，正确答案应是 B.。

7. [答案] : A.。

[精解] : 此题中有两个做谓语用的“is”，谓语动词之间无任何并列连词，可看出第二个“is”前为一主语从句，空格处缺了从句主语和引导从句的连词，B. 首先可排除；“that”作主语从句连接词，“mathematics”做从句主语，符合题意和句法，故应选 A.。

8. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 本题着重要区别各词词意。这四个动词都做及物动词，

“inflict”意为“使.....遭受(损伤、苦痛)”；“afflict”意为“折磨”“使苦恼”。如“be afflicted with a disease”“害病”；“infect”意为“感染”“传染”；而“affect”意为“影响”。根据句意，应选B为正确答案。

9. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 选择项 A.、C.、D.在表达上都有错误，其正确形式分别为 tomorrow；in a few days 和 in a couple of weeks。所以应选 B. 为答案。

10. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 很快看出，空格处缺少了表语从句的引导词“that”，而本句主语是“the reason”，A.、C.和D.均不符合要求。因此应选B.“that”。

11. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 本题空格前是“had”，空格处一定缺一动词的过去分词，此句是一个与过去事实相反的虚拟句。这里要区别 lie(躺)、lie(撒谎)、lay(放置)的过去分词形式。“躺”的过去分词是“lain”；“撒谎”的过去分词是“lied”；“放置”的过去分词是“laid”；根据句意，应选B.为答案。

12. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 空格前及物动词“forbade”是“forbid”的过去式，当表示“禁止某人干某事”时，结构为“forbid sb. to do sth”或“forbid sb. sth.”，所以本题应选 B. 为答案。

13. [答案] : A.。

[精解] : “ever”常常用于疑问句或否定句中，而本题既不是问句也不是否定句，用 ever 不合要求，C 和 D 应予以排除；否定副词“never”常置于动能动词“have”之后，其用法和意义接近 not。因此只能选 A.。

14. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : 本题中 material 后明显是一修饰它的定语从句，A. who 的先行词应是人，不合要求；as 的先行词可以是前面的一个句子，也可以是 the same, so, as 等词连用，也不行；but 可作否定关系代词，引导先行词被否定词所修饰的句子，相当于 who/that.....not。根据句法和句意，应选 C. 为答案。

15. [答案] : A.。

[精解] : 动词 decide 后须接带 to 的动词不定式或宾语从句，故 B 和 C 应予以排除。而选择项 D. 中“had better to do - ble”不符合语法，因此只能选 A. 为答案。

16. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : enough 一词直接可与形容词或名词连用，修饰名词时放在名词前或后均可，修饰形容词时则只能置于形容词后，此词绝不与 so 或 than 连用，故本题应选 C 为答案。

17. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 词组 be interested in 意为“对.....感兴趣”；be interesting 则意为“.....令人感兴趣的”；interest 和 interests 为名词，本句中 Jane's 为 Jane is 的缩略形式，否则句子因缺谓语动词而不能成立。因此应选 B. 为正确答案。

18. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : and 前的分句为一否定句, 其后的分句中便不可用 so, 而应用 either 或 neither 即可排除 D.; 如果用 either 则应为 she wouldn't either, A. 也应排除, 用 neither 则要求主谓倒装, 因此应选 B. 为正确答案。

19. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 主要区别四词的意义。salary 意为“薪金、年薪”; rent 意为“房租、地租”; fare 意为“车费”; hire 意为“租用; 租金; 工钱”。根据句意应选 B. 为正确答案。

20. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : 根据题目要求, 空格处缺一关系代词, B. 可排除;

A. what 等于“all (everything) that”, 本身已包含先行词, 不合题意; 在先行词是不定代词 (everything, little, much, nothing) 等时, 关系代词一般不用 which; 因此应选 C. 为正确答案。

### Test 3

1. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : besaid 后应跟不定式, 应排除 C. 和 D.; 当不定式表示的动作发生在主句谓语动作前时用不定式完成体, 根据句意 made discovery 应先于 is said, 因此, 正确答案应为 B.。

2. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : 本句中 building along.....areas 为一定语, 修饰 earthquakes, 意为“沿已知的断层地带形式中的地震”。题中 locate 常以过去分词的形式出现, C. 应排除, 介词 with 后复合宾语的补语部分, 如为动词, 一般不能用不定式, 故可排除 A., B.; 而选择 D. 为答案。with 后的宾语补语有时也有用不定式的情况, 如: It is really intolerable to stay in the dorm with nobody to talk to 意为“在寝室里没人聊天实在令人受不了”。但这样用时, with 后的宾语及做宾补的动词间一般在逻辑上有动宾关系。

3. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : A. preserve 意为“贮藏、防护”; B. re-arrange 意为“重新安排”; C. postpone 意为“推迟、延期”; D. pre-arrange 意为“预先安排”, 根据句意及空格后的 until, 我们应选 C. 为正确答案。

4. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : confess 意为“供认、承认”, 一般用法为 confess to something; forgive 为及物动词, 意为“宽恕、原谅”, 用法为 forgive sb. sth.; apologize 为不及物动词, 意为“为...表示道歉”。用法为 apologize for sth.; excuse 为及物动词, 意为“宽恕、原谅”, 用法为 excuse sb. for sth.。根据句意要求及结构, 应选 C. 为正确答案。

5. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : A. realize (sth.) 意为“实现”; B. obtain (sth) 意为“获得”; C. succeed (in doing sth.) 意为“成功”; 而 D. manage to do sth., 意为“设法干某事”。根据空格后的不定式短语“to open”可知应选择 D.。

6. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : 动词“wish”后的从句需用虚拟。A.、B.显然不能成立，“remember”“forget”，后接动名词时表示：“曾做过……，这件事还记得起来。”后接不定式“to”时表示：“需要记住去做……，这件事还未去做。”从时间先后讲，在“remember doing sth.”中，“doing sth.”先于“remember”；而在“remember to do sth.”中“to do sth.”后于“remember”。本题中，如果已把这个重要消息告诉了母亲，现在记得与否就无关紧要了；只有要告诉而忘了这么做才会感到不安，所以本题中“remember”后应为不定式。另外，从句中表示的是与过去事实相反的情况，所以答案不能选C.，而应该选D.。

7. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : 句中“but for”意为“if it had not been for……”，“要不是、若没有”，主句中得用虚拟式。含“but for”的句子，多用于与过去事实相反的虚拟假设，主句多用完成体，因此选D.为答案。

8. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : 空格后为谓语动词，可知空格中缺主语，但如填入A.“that”，逗号前后各是一个分句，且前后没有任何连接词来表示两分句间的关系，这样的句子不成立；如填入C.“what”，逗号前便成了一个句法功能完全等同于名词短语的名词性从句，该从句与逗号后的句子关系松散，很不明确。答案只能在B.与D.中选。“though”后显然不能跟一个单独的“what”从句，因此答案只能是D.。因为“what”一词引导的从句完全等同于名词短语，所以完全可做介词的宾语，本句句意，尽管我们最近为提供更多的汽车做出了一切努力，公共交通工具的短缺仍是一个严重的问题。

9. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : 空格后的人称代词“you”应作宾语，本题主要注意各短语的不同意义。A.“call up”“打电话给”应用“call sb. up”，排除A.；B.“call at”意为“访问（某人、某地）、停靠某地”；D.“call in”“招请、收回”；而C.“call for”意为“邀约、去叫（某人）”，符合句子要求。故选C.。

10. [答案] : A.。

[精解] : 在“advice, idea, necessity, order, plan, proposal, suggestion”等词后的同位语从句中，常用虚拟式，谓语动词用原形或should加原形。本题中，可先排除C.，D.；从句主语为“all the objectives”动词应用被动态，因此应选A.为正确答案。

11. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 杰克相信公众会接受这个建议的。accept意为“接受”，通常后接proposal, invitation, (high) lower wage, gifts作宾语，虽然句中以被动形式出现，但很容易看出accept与proposal间实为动宾关系，而receive为“收到、接到”，后常接letter, report等，而C.为“适应”，后常跟介词to，A.、B.、C.不能入选。

12. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 这么多国家的运动员参加比赛，参加的体育项目又是如此之多，这是前所未有的。答案为D.。be involved in sth.意为“牵涉进、参与”。本句句首出现了带有“no”的介词短语结构，后面则要用主-谓倒装形式，类

似的短语如“at no time”“在任何时候都不、从来没有”等。如：At no time have I said such a thing! (我从来没有说过这样的话)。A.是“举行”之意，B.“包含(内容)”是及物动词，C.常为“包括(费用)、列为……一部分”之意，应予排除。

13. [答案]：A。

[译文]：银河系主体的90%是肉眼看不见的“黑色物质”，尚未有人知晓到底为何物质。正确答案为A.，意为“看不见的”。应排除其余B.“未被发现的、未被看到的”，C.“不可能的”和D.“不充分的、不足的。”

14. [答案]：B。

[译文]：1876年时需七周时间才能走完的历程，现今开车只需一天时间，乘飞机只需不到一个小时。答案为B.。分析句子结构后发现，句中主语journey，与所缺谓语成分实际有一种动宾的关系，而make(a, the journey)正好符合这个要求。make一词后的固定搭配很多，还可跟：appointment, arrangement, change, decision, difference, fortune等等作宾语。平时这方面积累越多，做题时越顺手。其余三个选择均为错误。

15. [答案]：D。

[译文]：当你专心看令人兴奋的小说或电影时，你是不会在意时间的流逝的。答案为D.。be absorbed in sth.为一固定搭配，意为“集中精力于”。结构上，此句为一时间状语从句，按语法，B.absorbing可先行排除；A.while absorbed为一省略时间状语从句，其结构为“while, when+分词”构成，这种结构要求从句中省略的主语(通常是人称代词)必须与主句中的主语相一致，A.不符合要求；C.也不能入选。因为主句主语是the passage of time，故这里不能用省略状语从句，只能选D.。

16. [答案]：C。

[译文]：年轻人尊敬老年人的习俗有很多。答案为C.。句中show respect for sb.为一短语，意为“对某人表示尊敬”。C.答案中by有“according to”“依据、依照”之意。再举一例：We can't judge a person by his appearance.我们不能以貌取人。其余选择均不能入选。

17. [答案]：C。

[译文]：“你有没有想过，在宴会上他为何会有如此行为”？他问道。答案应为C.。本句是一句直接引语，说话人主句中用了过去时态，从句中可了解到“宴会”已经开过，这时应用过去完成时，才符合句子要求，又因宾语从句中的词序应按陈述句词序排列，A.和B.是错误的，D.也是时态错误。

18. [答案]：A。

[译文]：大不列颠的任何地方离海的距离都不会超过117公里。答案为A.。实际上A.项可化解成“Any place in Great Britain is not...”，因为“No”在这里等于“not any”，根据语法结构，只有A.符合要求。

19. [答案]：B。

[译文]：一般美国人消耗的钢材是印度一般公民消耗量的50倍。这是一道表示倍数关系结构的句子。英语中表示倍数的句型通常有三种：(1)以倍数+times+as+形容词+as；(2)倍数+times+名词+of；(3)倍数+times+比较级+than结构。分别举例：(1) This room is two times as large as that one. (这房间是那个房间的两倍大)。(2) My shirt is three times the size of yours. (我的衬衫比你的要大三倍)。(3) In space hydrogen

is nine times more abundant than helium. (在宇宙空间, 氢含量是氦的9倍。) 因此, 发现只有 B. 符合要求, 为正确答案。

20. [答案]: B.。

[译文]: 对这个无边无际陌生大陆的探险一直持续了整个 19 世纪。空缺部分少了一个适当的介词, 与 the \_\_\_\_\_ 19th century 构成时间状语。through 为“穿过、从一端到另一端”之意。而 C. over 为“在……期间”, 常用于如 over Christmas 短期的节日前, D. across 为“越过、跨越、在……对面”之意, 常跟“a street, a bridge, a river”等。只有 throughout “贯穿”后才接“nation, country, world, the \_\_\_\_\_ 19th century”等, 因此 B. 正确答案。

#### Test 4

1. [答案]: B.。

[译文]: “我非常熟悉谈到的那个牧师”, 他说“他精通数学, 也是位诗人”。A. out of the question = impossible 意为“不可能的”, C. 没有这种搭配, D. 不符合要求, 而只有 B. “正被谈论的、讨论中的”才是正确答案。

2. [答案]: B.。

[译文]: 墨菲州长夜以继日地和路易斯、卡特森会晤, 以试图达成协议。正确答案为 B.。day and night 是固定词组, 意为“日日夜夜”。

3. [答案]: D.。

[译文]: 就我们所知, 在家受鼓励学习的学生会提高课堂成绩。A. 意为“目的地”, B. 意为“态度”, C. 意为“环境、情况、形势”, D. performance 为“成绩、表现”之意, 根据句意和逻辑, 只有 D. 才是正确答案。

4. [答案]: A.。

[译文]: 就主要工业产品的产量来说, 这将使中国跻身于世界各国的前列。in terms of 意为“从……方面来说、在……方面”, with regard to 为“有关、关于”, in connection with 为“与……一起、与……相关”, by means of 意为“用、依靠”。因此, 只有 A. 符合题意, 为正确答案。

5. [答案]: A.。

[译文]: 由于暴风雪, 邮件被拖延了两天。hold up 意为“延迟、使停顿”, hold in 为“克制、保持沉默”, hold off 为“保持一定距离, (雨等) 不下”, hold out 为“伸出、端出、提出”, 故应选 A. 为正确答案。

6. [答案]: D.。

[译文]: 他发觉很难改掉这个坏习惯。get through 意为“(使) 通过、干完(工作等)、用完”, get over 为“克服、战胜(困难等)”, get off 为“下车(火车、马等)”, D. 为“去掉、摆脱(坏习惯等)”。因此, 只有 D. 才符合题意。

7. [答案]: D.。

[译文]: 我的邻居还不知道他们的地皮与金矿一样值钱。四个选择项的意义各不相同。variable 为“易变的、反复无常的”, valid 为“有效的”, various 为“各种各样的”而 valuable 意为“贵重的、值钱的”。因此, D. 符合题意, 为答案。



8. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 活塞发动机飞机每小时无法达到 800 公里以上的速度。正确答案应为 D.。attain 意为“达到”，后接 speed, one's goal 等作其固定搭配，其它 A.、B.、C. 三个意义分别为“减轻、缓解”、“发出、散发”、“输入”，根据题意和搭配只能选 D.。

9. [答案] : B.。

[译文] : 我明白，我们只得干些什么，才能不被冻死。本句中出现 avoid 动词，意为“避免”，其后需跟动名词或名词作其宾语，很快就可排除 C.、D. 的可能性。类似 avoid 用法的还有 admit, appreciate, consider, deny, enjoy, practise, quit, re-gret, stop 等和一类带介词的短语。再看整句句意具有被动意义，B. 为动名词被动式，所以只有 B. 才是正确答案。

10. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 我的表停了。早上一定忘了上发条。本句是猜测“表停”的原因。should have done.....意为“本应该做到的，而实际未做”，不符合上下文，而 would have done 常用于虚拟语气句子中，应予以排除。注意句尾有一表示过去时间的短语，对过去时间发生的事的肯定，必须用 must have done 结构，只能选 C. 为正确答案。

11. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 到史密斯家开车要走 12 公里路。英语中表述多少路程的方法应为：不定冠词+数字+连字符(kilometer, me-ter)+名词，而且 kilometer (meter) 后不加“s”选择项中唯有 C. 符合要求，为正确答案。

12. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 直到 1903 年，才有了由莱特兄弟驾驶木制飞机进行的首次有动力推动的飞行。本题主要考查：“not until...that+句子”的句型结构。四个选择项中的主要区别是时态，that 句子中用的过去时态，而且前面有特定的过去时间“1903”。因此，应选 D. 为答案。

13. [答案] : B.。

[译文] : 打个电话到车站问清火车开出的时间。本题需从结构与时态两方面来考虑，从句中的语序应为陈述句语序。据此，可把 A.、D. 项排除在外。而从 B.、C. 项中的时态，不难看出，C. 项时态不符本句要求。因此，毫无疑问 B. 为答案。

14. [答案] : B.。

[译文] : 他很了不起，因为他给人的价值赋予了新的意义。正确答案为 B.。in that，在句中的作用是引导状语从句，表示原因，等于 because 或 since。如：The higher income tax is harmful in that it may prevent people from trying to earn more. (高所得税是有害无益的，因为它可能使人不愿多挣钱。) 其余几项均不符合句子结构和题意要求。

15. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 今年的产量与去年产量一样高。正确答案为 C.。英语中表示同级比较结构为“主语+谓语+as+形容词、副词+as+比较成分”。本题中只要弄清前后比较成分“今年的产量和去年产量”，就不可能上 D. 项的当，而肯定会选 C. 正确答案。

16. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 离开新西兰后，詹姆斯·库克船长径直朝西北驶去。正确答案

为 A.。这里 northwest 作副词用,意为“朝西北方向”。英语中表示方向的除了 east ,west ,north ,south 外 ,还有 northeast ,southeast , northwest , southwest 和形容词 south-ern , northem , eastern , western。因此 , B.、 C.、 D.都是错误的,只有 A.为答案。

17. [答案] : C.。

[译文] :应强调的是创作 ,而非创作的最终效果。正确答案为 C.。 rather than 意为“而不、而非”符合题意。 better than 为“比.....更好” , more than 为“胜过、多于” , other than 为“不同于、除了” ,均不能入选。

18. [答案] : B.。

[译文] :美利坚合众国此名常被缩为美国 ,因此其人民亦称为美国人。正确答案应为 B.。 to 意为“缩略到” ,其余选择项 ,均不合题意。

19. [答案] : A.。

[译文] :你最好别指望今天下午会天晴。本句中 had better 为“最好” ,其后需跟动词原形 ,正确答案为 A.。 count on 为一固定词组 ,意为“指望、依靠” ,其余均非答案。

20. [答案] : A.。

[译文] :现在才发现他竟连这是个什么活动都不知道。答案应为 A.。副词 only 放在句首时 ,谓语部分要提到主语前 ,为倒装句 ,本句用助动词 did 提前。句中 now 为“刚才、方才”之意 ,因此只能选 A.为答案。

## Test 5

1. [答案] : A.。

[精解] :“ take steps ” “ 采取措施 ” 是一固定搭配 ,符合题意 ;“ take ” 不与 B. 搭配 ;“ take sides ” 意为“拥护” ;“ take ” 不与 D. 搭配 ;故本题答案应选 A.。

2. [答案] : A.。

[精解] :“ genuine ” 意为“真正的” ;“ minimum ” 意为“最低的” ;“ modest ” 意为“谦虚的” ,均不符合题意。而只有“ generous ” “ 大方的、慷慨的 ” 才能入选 ,应选 A. 为正确答案。

3. [答案] : C.。

[精解] :“ out of practice ” 意为“缺少实践、缺乏锻炼” ;“ out of reach ” 意为“够不着、力所不及” ;“ out of work ” 意为“失业” ;而“ out of stock ” 意为“缺货、无存货” ,符合题目要求。故选 C. 为正确答案。

4. [答案] : A.。

[精解] :“ keep an eye on ” “ 注意 , 注视 ” 是一固定词组 , 只有它才符合要求 , 故应选 A. 答案。

5. [答案] : D.。

[精解] :在表示“要求、建议、命令”等动词引导的宾语从句中 ,其谓语动词无论是何种时态和人称 ,都需用虚拟语气 ,其形式为“动词原形”或“should+动词原形” ,这类动词有 :ask ,advise ,command ,decide ,demand ,desire “要求” ,insist ,maintain ,order ,propose ,request ,require ,suggest ,urge 等。故本题应用动词原形 D. inform 为答案。

6. [答案] : A.。

[精解]：“assume”意为“假设”；“resist”意为“抵抗”；“destroy”意为“毁灭”；而只有 A.cancel “取消”才符合题意，应为正确答案。

7. [答案]：C。

[精解]：“distance”意为“距离”；“length”意为“长度”；“gap”“缝隙、缺口、隔阂”；即只有 C. “interval”指“时间、空间的间隔”，故应选 C. 正确答案。

8. [答案]：B。

[精解]：“turn down”意为“拒绝”；“turn in”意为“上床就寝”；“turn up”意为“出现”（appear）；而 B. turn out (to be) 意为“结果是、证明是”，符合题目要求，应选 B. 为答案。

9. [答案]：B。

[精解]：“better than”意为“比……更好”；“other than”意为“不同于”；“more than”意为“多于、胜过”，而“rather than”意为“而不”，符合题意，应选 B. 为答案。

10. [答案]：D。

[精解]：当不定式用在以实义动词“do”+比较级/less, more 等词+than 后面时，一般不带“to”，如是其它动词时则要求带“to”。举两例：The boy could hardly do less than wait (那男孩只好等着。) The soldier had no other choice than to surrender. (这士兵只得投降。) 故应选 D. 为正确答案。

11. [答案]：B。

[精解]：本题逗号前应是一个表示原因的独立主格结构，“theory”与动词“create”之间应当是动宾关系，此处应用被动语态，故 C. 和 D. 不能成立；本结构作状语时用分词和不定式有区别：前者表示时间和原因，后者则常表示目的和结果。因此，此题应选 B. 为正确答案。

12. [答案]：B。

[精解]：“everybody but”和“anybody but”意义接近：“除了……都（行）”，显然不符合逻辑；C. 也不成立，而只有“none but”意为“只有……（可以）”符合题意。所以应选 B.。

13. [答案]：B。

[精解]：空格处缺少一个关系代词，它的先行词就是“size”，C. 与 D. 只用于表示“人”的先行词之后，可排除；空格前有一逗号表明不是限制性定语从句，A. that 也不正确，故正确答案应为 B.。（大多数语法学家把这样用的“as”句子作为状语，“as”意为“正如”。但也有的语法学家把这样用的“as”当作“准关系代词”，因为当“as”句子出现在主句后时，可用“which”替换，意义和功能接近“which”，先行词是整个主句。本题中“as”指整个主句，因为不在主句后，不能用“which”替换。）

14. [答案]：B。

[精解]：受“only”修饰的短语放在句首时，句子的谓语部分与主语部分需颠倒位置，即倒装。因此本题应选 B. 为正确答案。

15. [答案]：D。

[精解]：A. convince sb. that...或 of sth. 意为“使某人对某一观点（事实）信服”；B. propose to do sth./ doing sth. 意为“提出干什

么事”；C.suggest sb.doing sth.意为“建议某人干什么事”；D. persuade sb.to do sth.意为“说服某人干什么事”。根据句意，应选D.为正确答案。

16. [答案]：B。

[精解]：A. keep off 意为“不接近，挡开”；B. hold up 意为“耽搁、挡住”；C. break down 意为“垮掉、(车)抛锚”；D. put back 意为“拨回、推迟”；根据句意，应选 B.为正确答案

17. [答案]：D。

[精解]：A.中“ anyway ”通常不与“ other ”连用； B.中“ one way or another ”应和介词“ in ”连用，意义与“ somehow or other ”相同，但不与“ on ”搭配； C. somewhere or other 意为“在某个地方”； D. somehow or other 意为“以某种方式”“设法”。根据句意，应选D.为正确答案。

18. [答案]： C。

[精解]：“ for the sake of sb. ”或“ for sb. ’ s sake ”为固定词组，意为“看在……份上、为了……”。根据句意，应选C.为正确答案。

19. [答案]：C。

[精解]：A.、B.、D.均为搭配错误；而C. out of reach 意为“够不到、拿不到”。根据句意，应选C.为正确答案。

20. [答案]：A。

[精解]：A. “ run out of ” = “ run short of ” +某物，意为“用完、耗竭”；B. run off 意为“携……而逃、与……私奔”。根据句意，应选A.为正确答案。

## Test 6

1. [答案]：C。

[精解]：这道题涉及冠词用法问题，一日三餐除特指外，一般不用冠词；“ bed ”表示状态而不作具体“床”解时，也不用冠词。“ in bed ”意为“躺着、卧床、在床上”。因此应选 C.为正确答案。

2. [答案]：B。

[精解]：这是一个“ when ”引起的定语从句，修饰作主语用的“ day ”。由于谓语“ will come ”比较短，故放在从句前。C. “ which ”显然无法在从句中充当任何成分；D. “ as ”和 A. “ while ”引起的状语从句也使整个句子不知所云。故只有B.为答案。

3. [答案]：A。

[精解]：从空格开始是一句让步状语从句，“ whatsoever ”是“ whatever ”的强调用法，需接中心词为名词的短语或在从句中充当名词所能充当的成分；“ though ”引导的让步从句不能倒装；“ however ”后接中心词为形容词或副词的短语。据此，应选A.为答案。

4. [答案]：D。

[精解]：根据题意，显然要判定“ have ”后的宾语补足语用动词的何种非谓语形式。“ food and other essentials ”和“ send ”间应为动宾关系，因此，只能用“ have+sth.+ done ”的结构。所以，应选D.为答案。

5. [答案]：C。

[精解]：A. “ crisis ”意为“危机”；B. “ crime ”意为“罪、犯罪”；

C. “sentence” 意为“（宣判的）刑罚”；D. “service” 意为“服务”。根据题意，应选 C. 为正确答案。

6. [答案]：D。

[精解]：本题谓动词“prefer”意为“更喜欢”，它有两种用法：(1) prefer+不定式，用“rather than”引导另一个不带“to”的不定式。例如：He prefers to work rather than sit. (2) prefer+名词、代词、动名词、从句，用“to”代替“rather than”。例如：I prefer black tea. Mary prefers you to start early. She prefers cycling to walking. We preferred that nothing should be said about the matter. 本句“prefer”后可接动名词，但 A. 项不是被动态，不能成立；需选择不定式作“prefer”的宾语，本句主语 Mr. Clinton 是“give”的承受者，须用不定式被动态。B.、C. 不能成立；故只能选 D。

7. [答案]：A。

[精解]：A. survive 意为“幸存、活下来”；B. maintain 意为“维持”；C. endure 意为“忍受”；D. retain 意为“保持、保留”；根据题意，只有 A. 为正确答案。

8. [答案]：C。

[精解]：英语中，有的动词后可接不定式，也可接动名词，但所表达的意义不同。在“remember, forget, regret”三个动词后用不定式表示动作尚未发生；用动名词则表示动作已经发生。从本句分析。“his once offering”“曾提出（帮助）”发生在“remember”前，动名词前可以有代名词所有格（表示行为的发出者），故应选 C. 为答案。

9. [答案]：C。

[精解]：A. arrive “到达”，显然是不对的；B. “raise” “提高、提出”为及物动词；C. “arise”指无形事物等的“出现、兴起，常用于“questions, difficulties”后。故根据句子要求，应选 C. 为答案。

10. [答案]：A。

[精解]：本句空格前后有逗号，定语从句所修饰的不是主句中的某一成分，而是主句所述的事情，这时必须用“which”引导的非限制性定语从句，所以只能选 A. 为答案，其余均不符合语法要求。

11. [答案]：B。

[精解]：这是一句由连词“than”引导的比较状语从句，从句中的主语、谓语都应该与主句的一致，故只有 B. “we have”才符合要求。例如：“It's colder in Beijing than (it's) in Nanjing”。

12. [答案]：D。

[精解]：这是一句固定句型，由“it is (was) a long time before...” “过了多久……才……”构成。再举一例：“It was a long time before my turn came”。因此，本句应选 D. 为正确答案。

13. [答案]：C。

[精解]：“normally”意为“正常地”；B. “particularly”意为“特别地”；D. “obviously”意为“明显地”；而只有 C. “surprisingly”意为“奇怪地”，“not surprisingly”意为“毫不奇怪”，故 C. 为正确答案。

14. [答案]：B。

[精解]：空格前的“busy”常用于“be busy doing sth.”，意为“忙于做某事”，另外除“busy”外，还有“worth”等形容词后需接v-ing形式，故只有B.“preparing”为答案。其它三项不符合要求。

15. [答案]：D。

[精解]：本句就是一个假设条件从句，(=If we had been five minutes earlier, we could.....) 结构为“祈使句+and”。再如：“Work hard next time, and you will be successful”故应选D。“and”为答案。其余项均与题意不相符。

16. [答案]：A。

[精解]：A.“investigate”意为“调查、审查”；B.“see”“看”；C.“tackle”和“deal with”意为“处理”；后三个选择项不符合句意，因此，应选A.为正确答案。

17. [答案]：B。

[精解]：此题四个选择项中都为动宾结构，宾语之前有无定冠词，意义各不相同。A.“give place”意为“让座”；B.“take the place of”意为“代替、取代”；C.“make place for”意为“为.....腾出地方”；D.“take place”意为“发生、举行”。从本句意义看，只有B.是正确的。因此应选B.为答案。

18. [答案]：D。

[精解]：本句应注意在用“so”，“such”所组成的词组时的词序问题。如：我们可说“so kind a man, such a kind man”。本句选择项中只有“so good a book”词序正确。因此，应选D。

19. [答案]：B。

[精解]：A.“cancel”意为“取消”；B.“delay”意为（因故）耽搁（一会）；C.“postpone”意为“推迟、延迟”，一般后接“till”或“until”，如“postpone until next Monday”；D.“set off”意为“出发”、“动身”；故根据句意，只有B.为正确答案。

20. [答案]：C。

[精解]：A.“soothe”意为“安慰、减轻痛苦”；B.“terrify”意为“吓唬”；C.“annoy”意为“烦扰、使烦恼”，“be annoyed”意为“被烦扰、弄得烦恼”；D.“relieve”意为“救援”；“the incessant noise”“连接不断的嘈杂声”不可能安慰人或减轻痛苦，也不致吓唬人或救人，故A., B., D.都不能入选。而应选C。

## Test 7

1. [答案]：D。

[精解]：短语动词中的小品词是副词时，作宾语的代词或人称代词需放在动词与副词小品词之间，否则不合语法规则，所以应选D.答案。

2. [答案]：C。

[精解]：英文中倍数常用“...times as many (或 much) as”表示，本题中两倍是“twice”，价钱常被看作不可数而用much”。如：How much is that bag? 因此，应选C.答案。

3. [答案]：B。

[精解]：“by”引用的时间状语表示“不迟于、在……之前”完成的动作，要与完成时连用，如表示过去某时之前完成，则用过去完成时，如：“He had finished the task by five yesterday.”。如果表示将来某时之前完成，则用将来完成时。本句中有时间状语“by the end of this month”“到这个月底”，谓语动词用将来完成时。故应选B.为答案。

4. [答案]：D.。

[精解]：“after”是介词，其后须接动名词，其逻辑主语为“you”，根据题意应选动名词被动态，因此，只能选D.为答案。

5. [答案]：A.。

[精解]：A. “an order”意为“订购(单)……”，“give an order for sth.”意为“订购某物”；B. “a purchase”，意为“购买”；C. “a charge”意为“索价”；D. “an expense”意为“花费”；根据题意，只能选A.为答案。其余均不合要求。

6. [答案]：C.。

[精解]：空格前“but”连接的两项前后要求平行结构。要是分词就都用分词，要是形容词就都用形容词。本句“but”连接的是两个并列现在分词，故只能选C.为答案。A.，与B.项与题意不相符，而D.项则不符合结构要求。

7. [答案]：D.。

[精解]：A. “look up”意为“向上看”；B. “put up”意为“建造”；C. “get on”意为“进展、前进”；D. “take on”意为“承担”，“take on responsibilities”意为“承担责任”。除D.项外，其余均不符合题意，故D.为答案。

8. [答案]：D.

[精解]：空格前为“be”动词，后接表语。选择项中B.，C.，D.都是形容词，而B. “exhaustible”意为“可耗尽的、会枯竭的”；C. “exhaustive”意为“消耗性的、摧毁性的”两项均不合题意；A.项为句词，也不成立，只有“耗尽的”才符合要求，应选D.为答案。

9. [答案]：B.。

[精解]：本题中帶有一表语从句，表语从句属名词性从句。从句中主谓等成分齐全，但缺连词，这个连词只起连接主句与从句的作用，不作从句的句子成分，因此选B. “that”为答案。D. “why”在意义上与“reason”重复，不能入选。

10. [答案]：D.。

[精解]：“ashamed”在句中和系动词一起构成谓语，而后面半句表示的是已经干了的事，“ashamed”后面要求用of介词，而不用动词不定式。故只有D.才正确。

11. [答案]：B.。

[精解]：“more...”这个结构用来比较同一个人或同一事物的两种不同性质、特征，意为“与其……不如……”，“more”后为肯定的一面，而“than”后为否定的一面。它的变体是：better...than；less...than；not so much...as”C.，D.应先排除；A. “more as”表示身份，不能入选；B.项表示“具有更多某种属性”，符合题意，故B.为答案。

12. [答案]：B.。

[精解]：本处“all”为代词，指代“residents”。如果定语从句的先

行词指人，则用“whose”。如：“Is there anyone whose father is teacher?”  
“A., C., D.都不合语法，故只能选B。”

13. [答案]：B。

[精解]：空格前“sure”为形容词，作表语，表示主语本人的信念，其后要求用介词of加名词短语或that加名词性从句。另外，此句中的宾语和主语指同一人，故只能选B.为答案。

14. [答案]：A。

[精解]：C.“beside”意为“在……旁边”，表示位置，不合题意，先排除；B.“except”意为“除……之外（不包括在内）”；D.“besides”意为“除……之外（包括在内）”；A.“Without”意为“不和……一起、没有”表示一种让步条件。故选A.较合适。

15. [答案]：C。

[精解]：此句表语为“delighted”，在英文中有些情感形容词后常用不定式作状语，表示原因，例如：delighted, glad, happy, proud, sorry, surprised...等。故只有选C.答案。

16. [答案]：B。

[精解]：本题末有“for me to drink”，如果选B.“too”，“too hot for...”意为“太热我不能喝”，符合题意。而“enough”常位于它所修饰的形容词后，“really”和“much”则通常不和不定式连用。因此，正确答案应为B。

17. [答案]：A。

[精解]：题中选择项A.usual常放在“as”之后构成词组，意为“照例、像往常一样”；B.“usually”意为“常常”；C.“normally”意为“正常地”；D.“once”“从前”。根据题意，只能选A。

18. [答案]：A。

[精解]：本句中谓语动词“called”后用不同的介词、副词，意义不同。A.call at意为“拜访（某地）”；B.call up意为“唤醒、想起”；C.call for意为“叫喊、需要”；D.call on意为“拜访、看望（某人）”。根据全句意思，应选A.“at”。

19. [答案]：D。

[精解]：本题谈到人类进入太空飞行，“space”作“太空”解时不带冠词。故只能选D。

20. [答案]：D。

[精解]：空格前“stand”无论其词性是动词还是名词，当其后用“against”时均有“反对、对抗”之意，至于C.“take a stand by”“支持、拥护”则不合题意；而B.“to”和A.in”一般不受“take a stand”支配。故应选D.为答案。

## Test 8

1. [答案]：B。

[精解]：在选本题答案时，首先要明确句中主语“the professor”与动词“ask”间的关系，到底是教授提问还是他被问，由此决定用主动意义的现在分词还是用被动意义的过去分词。根据上下文可知是被问，且“compare”



与“the English standards”为动宾关系，不能用被动。因此应选 B。

2. [答案]：D。

[精解]：A. authentic 意为“可靠的、可信的”；B. erratic 意为“乖僻的”；C. absolute 意为“绝对的”；而 D. out of date 意为“过时的、陈旧的”。根据句意只能选 D. 为答案。

3. [答案]：B。

[精解]：空格前词组“give way to”意为“屈服于、听任支配”；“give way to despair”意为“绝望了”。本句意思为“被围困城堡中饥饿的人物在无外援情况下绝望了”。C. 不合题意；A. 太轻；D. 又太严重了。因此应选 B。

4. [答案]：A。

[精解]：A. contaminate 意为“污染”；B. purify 意为“使纯净、净化”；C. 意为“危及”；D. clean 意为“弄干净”。根据句意，只能选 A. 为答案。

5. [答案]：C。

[精解]：A. “healthy”意为“健康的、健壮的”；B. “unquestionable”意为“无疑的”；C. “reliable”意为“可靠的、可信赖的”；D. “unmistakable”意为“不会弄错的”。根据句意，最为贴切的选择应是 C.，因为前面分句中有“rely on”，故选 C。

6. [答案]：A。

[精解]：动词“sleep”常接“soundly, well, badly”表示“熟睡、睡得好、睡得不好”。根据句中“a heavy meal”与“throughout the afternoon”可知，他是美美睡了一个下午。故只能选 A。

7. [答案]：D。

[精解]：句中动词短语“tune up”意为：“（乐队）调音、定弦”，因此断定后面一定指乐器，而不会是其它东西。故选 D。

8. [答案]：D。

[精解]：从谓语动词“drop”和“below sea level”这个介词短语看，A.，B.，C. 在句中不能成立。故应选 D. 为正确答案。

9. [答案]：C。

[精解]：从本句意义上分析，所听演讲与主语“she”所从事的学科无关；从语法上看，句中有让步状语从句，不能选 A.，B. 和 D.。而只有选 C. 才是正确的。

10. [答案]：C。

[精解]：动词“enjoy”后应接名词或动名词，因此应排除 B. 和 D.；而 A. “watching of”在英语中无此短语。故选 C。

11. [答案]：C。

[精解]：C. 中“but”等于“except”意为“除……之外”，“All”与“are”搭配，主谓一致，因此应选 C. 为答案。

12. [答案]：D。

[精解]：“still”一词当作时间副词用时可置于动词词组前，意为“还、仍然”；而 C. “already”常用于肯定句中，并且与 A. “yes”，B. “since”一样常置于功能词后。故本题只能选 D。

13. [答案]：B。

[精解]：A.和 D.中的“like”为介词，后不能接从句，应排除；B.中的“as to”意为“至于”，也不能成立，而只有B中的“as”才为连接副词，后可跟从句。因此只能选B.为答案。

14. [答案]：B。

[精解]：根据句意，两个独立句子中后句为前句提供原因，用进行时被动态要比用一般时被动更好。故选B。

15. [答案]：C。

[精解]：“be+to”意为“（正式决定或安排好的）计划、约定”；“be supposed to”意为“（根据人们认为的）应该做……”。故根据句子意思，应选C.为答案。

16. [答案]：D。

[精解]：本句意思为“尽管山姆与妹妹性格差别很大，但他们的年龄差别却是微不足道的”。A.项中的“difference”应用复数，“a little”也不能在此使用；B.项表达有错误；C.项中“is”应用“are”。故D.才是正确的。

17. [答案]：D。

[精解]：A.和C.项在语意上有重复，不成立。“believing”为形容词，意为“有信仰的、有信心的”，不能作主语。故只能选D.，意为“在我看来”。

18. [答案]：C。

[精解]：A.显然讲不通，应排除；B.与D.中“about”和“for”都是介词，后不能接“it is raining”句子。空格处是一省略句，完整句子应是“but what shall we do if it...?”因此，本题应选C。

19. [答案]：A。

[精解]：“wish”后的宾语从句中要用虚拟语气，如表示与过去事实相反，则用“could (should) + have+过去分词”句式。故应选A。

20. [答案]：D。

[精解]：主句中的“clay”与“fire”的关系，必然是被动的关系，所以只有C.和D.可能正确，但C.中无连词，应排除C。故应选D.（其中省略了“it is”）。

## Test 9

1. [答案]：A。

[精解]：此句中“to exist”的逻辑主语是人，因此主句必须是人作主语的句子，而只有A.符合要求，应选A.为答案。

2. [答案]：A。

[精解]：A. encourage sb. to do sth. 意为“鼓励某人干某事”；而B. propose 不能用于“propose sb. to do sth.”结构；C. “persist”则要与“in”搭配使用，意为“坚持”；D. “insist”需与“on”搭配，意为“坚持”。故本题只能选A。

3. [答案]：D。

[精解]：“message”在此处意为“口信”，而其余均无此意。故根据句意应选D.为答案。

4. [答案] : A.。

[精解] : “ have sb. to do sth. ” 和 “ have sb. doing sth. ” 均表示 “ 让某人干某事 ” , 但前者表示一次性动作, 相当于 “ makesb.do sth. ” ; 后者表示动作的延续, 相当于 “ keep sb.doingsth. ” 。根据句意, 应选 A.。

5. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : “ 赚钱 ” 用 “ earn money ” , “ money ” 为不可数名词, 应排除 B. ; “ 赚到的钱只有过去的一半 ” 的表达方式应是 half as much as ” , 还有表示倍数关系的, 如 “ 是……二倍 ( 三倍 ) ” “ twice ( three times ) as much ( many ) as ” 。故应选 D.。

6. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : 在表示一般真理时, 要用一般现在时, 不管引述动词是何种时态。故选 D.。

7. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : 形容词 “ unique ” 没有比较级形式, 也不受程度副词的修饰, 类似的词还有 “ perfect , round , wooden ” 等。故本题应选 C.。

8. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : A. “ charge ” 和 B. “ accuse ” 同义, 意为 “ 控告 ” , 但其后面所接的介词不同, “ accuse ” 后接 “ of ” , “ charge ” 后接 “ with ” ; C. 是 “ caught ” 是 “ catch ” 的过去分词, 意为 “ 抓 ( 逮住 ) ” , 后直接跟现在分词作补语; D. “ blame ” 意为 “ 责备 ” , 后跟介词 “ for ” , 表示责备的原因。故这里只能选 B.。

9. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : A. 意为 “ 仁慈的、有礼貌的 ” , 显然不妥; B. “ begrateful to ” 意为 “ 对……感激的 ” ; D. “ thankful to ” 更常表示对 “ 神、上帝 ” 的感激之情。根据句意, 只能选 B.。

10. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : 根据本句中信息词 “ conscientious ” 意为 “ 认真的、诚心诚意的、凭良心做的 ” , 可知答案应选 B. “ respectful ” 意为 “ 尊敬人的 ” 。其余项 A. “ respective ” 意为 “ 各自的 ” ; C. “ respectable ” 受人尊敬的; D. “ respected ” “ 被尊敬的 ” 。故选 B.。

11. [答案] : B.。

[精解] : A. “ repair ” 意为 “ 修理 ” ; B. “ stitch ” 和 “ wound ” 连用; 意为 “ 缝合 ” ; C. “ recover ” 意为 “ 从……恢复过来 ” ; D. “ cure ” 意为 “ 治愈 ” ; 表示伤口愈合常用 “ heal ” 。根据句意, 应选 B. 为答案。

12. [答案] : A.。

[精解] : A. “ embarrassed ” 意为 “ 窘迫的 ”、“ 不自然的 ” ; B. “ shameful ” 意为 “ 可耻的、丢脸的 ” ; C. “ nervous ” 意为 “ 紧张的 ” 。根据本句句意, 应选 A.。

13. [答案] : D.。

[精解] : 固定动词短语 “ take in ” 用作被动时常为 “ 受骗、上当 ” 之意。其余几项均与此题无关。因此应选 D.。

14. [答案] : C.。

[精解] : A. “ prompt ” 意为 “ 促使 ” ; B. “ advise ” 意为 “ 告诫 ” , 常指对缺乏经验的人的忠告; C. “ recommend ” 意为 “ 推荐 ” ; D. “ suggest ”

意为“（试验性的）建议”，后接动名词。根据句意应选 C. 为答案。

15. [答案]：B。

[精解]：A. “well-known”，C. “noted”，D. “famous” 都作“著名的”之意，均不合题意；而只有 B. “sensational” 意为“轰动一时的、耸人听闻的”，符合句子意思，因此应选 B. 为答案。

16. [答案]：D。

[精解]：固定短语“on the whole”意为“总的来说、总体上”=“by and large”，而“by large”无任何意义。所以应选 D。

17. [答案]：C。

[精解]：“asked”后紧跟的应是宾语从句，宾语从句的引导词在从句中用作“be”动词的表语，而“we think”只是从句中的插入语。因此应选 C. 为答案。

18. [答案]：A。

[精解]：在“before, when, while”或“if”加上过去分词或现在分词作状语时，用现在分词还是过去分词取决于分词表示的动作和句子主语间的关系是主动还是被动的，如果是主动，则用现在分词；如果是被动，则用过去分词。本句中的关系是被动的，故选 A。

19. [答案]：D。

[精解]：本题需要用动词不定式作主语补足语。故只能选 D. 为答案。

20. [答案]：A。

[精解]：注意“can't help”或“couldn't help”加动词加“-ing”为固定搭配，意为“禁不住、不禁……”。因此只有选 A. 才正确。

## Test 10

1. [答案]：C。

[精解]：B. “influence”强调影响后在行动、思想和性格上的变化；C. affect 常表示消极影响，且强调影响后的反应。D. effect 作“影响”之意时多用作名词。因此本题应选 C。

2. [答案]：D。

[精解]：D. “discourage”与“from”连用表示“劝阻、使没有信心做……”。根据句意，应选 D. 为答案。

3. [答案]：A。

[精解]：“have sth. on the tip of one's tongue”为一固定搭配，意为“差一点就想起来”。因此应选 A. 为答案。

4. [答案]：B。

[精解]：本题中动词“invest”与介词“in”搭配起来，意为“把钱投资在某一方面”。所以应选 B. 为答案。

5. [答案]：B。

[精解]：在用过去分词和现在分词构成的形容词作宾语补足语时，要注意宾语（the parade）和构成过去分词、现在分词的动词“interest”间的被动和主动关系。本题的宾语与该动词间是主动关系，应用现在分词-ing形式。故选 B。

6. [答案]：C。

[精解]：固定用法“behave oneself”意为“举止规矩、举止得当”。故应选C。

7. [答案]：D。

[精解]：固定词组“all the way”意为“远道、马不停蹄地赶路”，后面接“to”表示“一直到……”，后接“from”表示“从……远道而来”，再如：She came all the way from Shang-hai.因此应选D。

8. [答案]：C。

[精解]：“政治气候”在英文中的习惯表达方式是“political climate”。另外，还可用“social climate”“社会风气”、“mental climate”“思潮”。因此应选C。

9. [答案]：C。

[精解]：本题为强调句，其固定结构应为“it be not until……that”。故应选C。

10. [答案]：D。

[精解]：本句表达的应是过去该做而未做的事，在这种情况下须用“should+have+过去分词”。故只能选D。

11. [答案]：B。

[精解]：本句空格处要表达的意义应为“预定(座位)”。“seat”前不能用“buy”，而只能“book seats”。另外，预定车、船票，也用“book”。故此句应选B。

12. [答案]：A。

[精解]：空格前为“avoid”，其后要求用名词或动名词。本句中主语与“recognize”所表示的动作间是被动关系，需用被动式；在动词“wore”与“recognize”间不存在时间上的先后关系。因此应选A。

13. [答案]：D。

[精解]：本题中需动词不定式作主语补足语，主语与作补足语的不定式动词所表示的动作间为主动关系，而且不定式动词的动作发生在谓语动词的动作之前，要用不定式主动态完成式。故选D。

14. [答案]：C。

[精解]：本句空格处要表达的意思是“寻找”。在“worthwhile”之后应用动词的-ing形式，而根据本句的情景应是目前反复的行为，故选C为答案。

15. [答案]：C。

[精解]：“come”与“across”搭配意为“碰巧遇到、(偶然)发现”。所以应选C为答案。

16. [答案]：A。

[精解]：本题考查是否熟悉动词与名词的固定搭配问题。“犯罪”在英文中表达为“commit a crime”。另外，我们也可以使用“commit an error (a mistake, murder, suicide)”，故应选A。

17. [答案]：B。

[精解]：本句空格处要表达的意思是“忍受”，在四个选项中只有put up with是固定搭配，表示“忍受”之意，因此，选B为答案。

18. [答案]：A。

[精解]：A.“confidential”意为“机密的、秘密的”，根据句子意思，

应选 A. 为答案。本题容易错选 D. , 因为其中含“secret”, 但“secretive”意为“遮遮掩掩、守口如瓶”, 不符合句子要求; B. , C. 也应排除; 而只能选 A. 。

19. [答案]: A. 。

[精解]: A. “exhausted”意为“精疲力尽的”; C. “exhausting”意为“令人精疲力竭的”; D. “exhaustive”意为“会耗尽的、使耗尽的”。根据句法及句意应选 A. 为答案。

20. [答案]: C. 。

[精解]: 本题表示的是对过去发生的事情的肯定推测, 要用“must+have+过去分词”的形式。因此应选 C. 为答案。

## Test 11

1. [答案]: A. 。

[译文]: 我把这事写了下来, 以免忘却。in case of 与 for fear of 为介词短语, 无法引导从句, B. 和 D. 应予以排除; C. in order that 意为“为了、以致”和 in case “以免”意义相反, 根据句子意义和结构, 应选 A. 为正确答案。

2. [答案]: C. 。

[译文]: 这部剧的最后演出将在星期一举行。本题主要是区别词义, C. performance 意为“(剧的)演出”符合题意, 故应选 C. 为正确答案。

3. [答案]: B. 。

[译文]: 医生们仁至义尽想挽救他的生命, 但没能成功。像 something, anything, nothing, everything 等一类不定代词, 受形容词修饰时, 该形容词须置于不定代词之后; 而副词修饰形容词时, 应置于形容词前, 根据这一原则, A. , C. , D. 都为错误, 故选 B. 为答案。

4. [答案]: D. 。

[译文]: 史密斯家中数爱丽丝最高。本句为最高级比较, of 在这里相当于 among 的用法, 句子意思表达的是在所有家庭人员中, 当然包括 Alice 在内, 因此 D. 为正确答案。A. , B. 和 C. 都有错误。

5. [答案]: C. 。

[译文]: 无论你说什么, 我相信他不会自私到拒绝帮我忙。四个选择项中, A. 属错用 so+形容词+as to 这一固定词组; B. enough 后跟不定式 to 才符合要求, 也不能成立; D. enough 作副词修饰形容词时, 需将其置于形容词后, 所以 D. 也不能入选; 而只有 C. 符合要求, 故选 C. 为答案。

6. [答案]: D. 。

[译文]: 要是没有空气, 地球上就不会有生命。本句为虚拟语气条件从句, 表示与现在事实相反的情况, 从句谓语用过去式, 如用 be 动词, 则一切人称均用 were, 这样, 我可先排除 A. 和 B. ; 虚拟条件从句省掉 if 时, were, had 或 should 需提到主语前; 应排除 C. , 需选 D. 为正确答案。

7. [答案]: B. 。

[译文]: 规矩的孩子通常受过父母正确抚养教育。A. bear up 意为“激励使振作”; C. get up 意为“起床、起身”; D. raise 意为“抚养、喂养, 作及物动词, 可直接跟宾语, 无此搭配, 所以 A. , C. , D. 都应排除; 而 bring

up 为“培养、教育”之意，故应选 B. 为答案。

8. [答案]：D。

[译文]：除非他立即把那些书还给图书馆，否则只得交罚款了。从整个句子来看，此句应为一条件状语从句，空缺处少了连接词，if 与 provided 皆可引导此从句，但此处不符合句义；until 也不能成立；而 unless 相当于 if.....not，符合本句语义和结构要求，因此 D. 为正确答案。

9. [答案]：B。

[译文]：珍妮吃了个饱，然后把剩下的食物给了鸟吃。A. un-eaten 为形容词，意为“吃剩的、未吃完的”，应排除；C. re-main 为一动词，不能入选；D. waste 意为“废物”，也不能入选；只有 rest “剩余部分、其余的人”才符合要求，因此选 B. 为答案。

10. [答案]：A。

[译文]：直到敲响 13 下大钟才停下来。此句为一强调句型，强调“until”部分，其句型为“it is (was) ...that”，故应选 A. 为答案。

11. [答案]：B。

[译文]：汤姆说话的口气好像对这事很了解。空格后为一从句，从句中谓语用了虚拟语气，不难看出只有 B. 项符合结构与题义要求，所以应选 B. 为答案。

12. [答案]：C。

[译文]：我要将你介绍给我的朋友，他擅长烹饪。be expert at 或 be expert in 是个固定词组，后接 at 时，expert 是形容词，意为“精于做某事”，后接 in 时，expert 是名词，意为“是.....方面专家”，因此这里应选 C. at 为答案。

13. [答案]：C。

[译文]：晚宴后主持人向来宾们作了简短的发言。根据句子意思，可先排除 A. 和 D.；而 B. conversation 要与动词 have 或 hold 连用；只有 make a speech 才符合本题要求，所以应选 C. 为答案。

14. [答案]：A。

[译文]：他们在那儿几乎没见到雪，因为大部分雪似乎已被吹下山去了。as 在本句中引导一原因状语从句，从句主语为 most of it (snow)，因此 it 并非形式主语，seemed 后不能接 that 从句，应排除 D.；雪被吹下山这一动作发生在 found 前，所以不定式要用完成时，应选 A. 为答案。

15. [答案]：B。

[译文]：经理问他们愿不愿意住在一个房间。A. admit 意为“承认”；consider 后应接动名词 (gerund)，也可接疑问词+不定式；accept “接受”后跟名词；而 agree 意为“同意”，a-gree to do sth “同意做某事”，故选 B。

16. [答案]：B。

[译文]：她未能完成毕生的工作就去世了。介词后接宾语外，还可接补足语的只有 with 与 without，语法上叫作复合结构，因此只有 B. 为正确答案。

17. [答案]：C。

[译文]：那男孩陷入了他自己无法控制的危险处境。很明显，空缺后为一定语从句，所以先排除 B.，D.；定语从句中，关系代词 which 与 whom 除在从句中作动词的宾语外，还可用作前置词的宾语，而 that 则不能，应排除

A. , 故只有 C. 为答案 , have (has) no control over sth. 意为 “ 不能控制…… ” 。

18. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 她希望丈夫不要在恶劣天气里旅行 , 但丈夫坚持今天赶回家。在以 would rather 与 had rather 引导的从句中 , 谓语动词必须用过去式 , 构成虚拟语气结构。因此 , 本题应选 A. 为正确答案。

19. [答案] : B.。

[译文] : 那个漂亮的丹麦小女孩是爱丽丝的堂妹。本题主要考形容词词序问题 , 形容词的位置主要要看它与所修饰词的关系 , 关系最密切的最靠近被修饰的词 , 关系较疏的则远离被修饰的名词。因此 , 本题应选 B. 为正确答案。

20. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 什么时候方便 , 什么时候来看我。本句为一祈使句 , 包含了一个以 whenever 引导的时间状语从句 , 从句中常需用一般现在时 , A. , C. 即可排除 , A. 的表达方式也是错误的 ; B. 的表达方式同样错误 ; 只有 D. 正确 , 应选 D. 为答案。

## Test 12

1. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 此问题值得再讨论一下。句式 It is worth while... 后既可跟不定式 to do sth. , 也可跟 -ing 形式 doing sth. 意为 “ 值得…… ” 所以选 D. 为答案。如果本句主语换成 the question , 那么就应选 B. 为答案了。

2. [答案] : A.。

[译文] : 在任何时候、任何情况下中国将决不首先使用核武器。以否定含义词组开头的句子 , 句子的主谓语必须倒装。at no time 意为 “ 决不在任何时候都不 ” ; under no circumstance “ 无论如何不、决不 ” 。故只有 A. 为正确答案。

3. [答案] : B.。

[译文] : 不管花多少钱 , 我要去买一个。cost 在本句里为一及物动词 , 需接宾语 , 而 whatever it costs 意为 “ 无论花多少钱 ” , 因此 , 选 B. 为答案。

4. [答案] : C.。

[译文] : 我原想早点知道结果。首先句子的主语与动词 tell 间应被动的关系 ; 其次本句中不定式后的动词所表示的动作在谓语动作之前发生 , 需不定式的完成式 , 因此只有 C. 符合上述条件 , 应选 C. 为答案。

5. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 我们觉得他和你应私下达成谅解。必须注意这里 suggest 应为 “ 觉得、认为 ” 之意 , 后面的宾语从句中不用 should ( 可省略 ) + 动词原形的虚拟语气。因此 , A. 和 C. 不能入选 ; 从句子结构上看 B. 也是不能成立的 , 所以只有 D. 为正确答案。

6. [答案] : D.。

[译文] : 实验的结果很令我失望。be disappointed 后可跟介词 with , in , at , about 和 of , 所以 A. , C. 是不能入选的 ; 后面跟 of 时 , 意为 “ …… ”



希望落空”，例：He is disappointed of his hope.（他的希望破灭了）；后面接 with 是，意为“对……失望”，例：The professor was disappointed with his work.（教授对他的工作很失望）故根据句意，应选 D. 为答案。

7. [答案]：B。

[译文]：她说话的方式真让人受不了。他讨厌被当作小孩对待。词组 object to 中的 to 是介词，所以后面需跟名词或动名词，先可排除 A. 和 D.；本句中动名词所表达的动作与逻辑主语 he 之间是被动关系，要用被动形式。因此应选 B. 为答案。

8. [答案]：C。

[译文]：因为对寒冷特别敏感，所以我不喜欢滑雪。四个选择项都是形容词，sensible 后应与介词 of 连用，意为“觉察的、感觉的”；senseless “无知觉的、不省人事的”；insensitive 后与介词 to 连用，意为“不敏感的、对……感觉迟钝”；sensitive 后也与介词 to 连用，意为“对……敏感的”。根据词义与搭配，只有 C. 为正确答案。

9. [答案]：B。

[译文]：她干的活，如果并不比我们好的话，至少和我们一样出色。英语中同级比较需用 as...as 句型，其中的形容词要用原型，据此两点，就可以排除 A. 和 D.；再看 C. 中 well 为副词，本句中不能成立；故只有 B. 为正确答案。

10. [答案]：B。

[译文]：如果你无法转动钥匙开门的话，试试在锁里加点油。动词 try 后加 doing sth. 意为“试试某种方法”；而 try 后加 to do sth. 时意为“试图去做某事、努力”，所以本句应选 B. putting 为答案。

11. [答案]：A。

[译文]：我习惯了在琼斯先生班上学习，因此不想再换教师。be used to 后跟动名词。B. 和 D. 应首先排除；C. 为一分词形式，也不能入选；正确答案为 A。

12. [答案]：B。

[译文]：我妹妹的意见与我的意见正好相反。on the contrary 为一短语意为“正相反”，根据句子结构，不能填入本句。举一例，A: Are you nearly through? B: On the contrary, I've only just begun. (A: 你快干完了吗？B: 恰恰相反，我才刚刚开始呢。) opposite 为“在……对面”，disagreeing “不一致的”后需跟 with；而 B. contrary 为“相反的”后跟 to，再加其它成分，填入本句既合结构，又符合意思，故选 B. 为答案。

13. [答案]：B。

[译文]：毫无疑问，吉姆比任何踢球的人更有天赋。此句为一句型结构 There is no doubt+that 意为“毫无疑问”，B. 应为正确答案。

14. [答案]：A。

[译文]：吉米代表自己学校作了发言，感谢那些出钱帮助学校的人。正确答案为 A.；on the contrary 为一固定词组，后不加 of: at all costs 意为“不惜一切代价”，也不跟 to，所以 B.、C. 不能成立；in place of “代替”，也不能成立；on behalf of “代表”为答案。

15. [答案]：A。

[译文]：完成了工作后，教授站起身到花园里散步。略看一下句子及选

择项，发现选择项中主要有动词过去分词和现在分词之分，又发现句子逗号前为一独立分词结构表示时间，其结构逻辑主语为 her work，因此，我们必须选择具有被动意义的过去分词作为答案才符合要求，故正确答案为 A。

16. [答案]：A。

[译文]：每个工人按时完成工作非常必要。在以 It is necessary (essential, important, imperative 等) + that 句型后的句子中动词必须用动词原形。故 A. 为正确答案。

17. [答案]：A。

[译文]：我在场地中央竖起了一根长竿，在长竿顶上挂上灯。本题主要是区别四个选择项(词组)的不同。put up 意为“竖起、举起”；put on “穿(戴)上”；put out “生产、熄灭”，put up with “忍受”，因此只有 A. 为正确答案。

18. [答案]：B。

[译文]：假如公司满足工人要求的话，约翰同意取消这次罢工。本题仍是区别词组意义的题目。call out 意为“大声喊出、命令罢工”；call off “取消”；call to “向……大喊”；call on “号召、访问”，根据句子逻辑意义，应选 B. 为正确答案。

19. [答案]：B。

[译文]：我们与那家公司做生意已有好多年了。本题主要考固定词组的搭配，还注意句子的逻辑意义。compare with 意为“比较”；deal with “处理、与……交易”；keep 通常作“保存”之意；而 combine with 意为“与……合并、与……结合”。故 B. 符合本题要求，为正确答案。

20. [答案]：C。

[译文]：她对吵闹声非常厌烦，便安排孩子们睡觉了。blow out 意为“吹熄(灯、火等)；(轮胎等)突然爆裂”；fill in 意为“填塞、填入”；take over 意为“接管、接收”；be fed up with 意为“厌恶、厌烦”。同义的短语还有 be sick of, be tired of, 根据句子意义，应选 C. 为正确答案。

### Test 13

1. [答案]：B。

[译文]：在作调查过程中，他们有了一个惊人的发现，解开了一个难解之谜。Except for 意为“除……之外、若无”；在这里意思不通；in line with 是一固定词组，意为“跟……一致、符合”，如果填入空格，意思也不通；in case of “假使、万一”，意思上也是不通的；in the course of = during “在……期间”，符合意思要求。故应 B。

2. [答案]：C。

[译文]：玛丽说话很不经意，好像这桩事情无足轻重似的。这里主要考查“主语+be 动词+of 介词+名词”这一句子结构，实际上其后的“of+名词”相当于一个形容词的功能，举例：The machine is of little use. (这台机器没有用了。) 这里“of little use = useless”。根据这一点，我们就可判定 C. 为正确答案。

3. [答案]：A。

[译文]：有些国家的监狱紧缺工作人员，所以每个狱警超时工作而拿的是低报酬。这是个非限制性定语从句，必须由 which 来引导，此非限制性定语从句可表示结果。故正确答案只能选 A。

4. [答案]：D。

[译文]：我对数学几乎一窍不通，所以这个讲座我一点也不懂。以否定副词如：little, never, hardly, seldom 等开头的句子，必须用倒装句型，或把谓语动词提前，或把助动词提前。所以我们可先排除 A 和 B 的可能性；本句又是一个“so that”句型，that 从句中用了过去时态，因此前面部分也应用过去时态，C 不符合要求，只能选 D 为正确答案。

5. [答案]：B。

[译文]：昨天我从你家路过。past 常作形容词用，意为“过去的”；through “穿过”；across 作介词用，意为“横越”，如：across a bridge, across a street；而 pass by 意为“经过、路过”，故只能选 B 为答案。

6. [答案]：A。

[译文]：她已经到了自立的年龄了，而不应该再这样依靠父母了。本题正确答案为 A。live on 是固定词组，为“依靠”，其它选择项均不能成立。

7. [答案]：B。

[译文]：这只手提箱一个人提不动。你能帮个忙吗？lend sb. a hand 为一固定词组，意为“帮某人忙”，符合句子意义，其余选择项均不能成立，应排除。

8. [答案]：C。

[译文]：他们说的既不像德语也不像法语。四个选择项只有 C 符合英语用法，neither...nor “既不……也不”，因而 C 是正确答案。A, B, D 均不能成立。故选择 C。

9. [答案]：A。

[译文]：“那么你今年准备在伦敦度假。”“不是，除了伦敦以外的任何地方”。本题是一段小对话，问“是否在伦敦度假”。回答用的是否定，也就是不在伦敦度假，据此我们可排除 B 和 C 的可能性；A 和 D 中都有一个 but 意为“除……之外”=except，说话人要表达的是除了伦敦不愿去外，其它地方都愿去，而 A 项正好符合题意，故是正确答案。

10. [答案]：B。

[译文]：她站在离电暖器很近的地方以致睡衣着了火。正确答案应为 B。catch fire 为一固定词组，意为“着火”。set fire 意为“点火”不符合逻辑意义；A 和 D 均不能与 fire 搭配，因此 A, C 和 D 都应予排除。

11. [答案]：C。

[译文]：汤姆是个出色的律师，因此，他该拿高报酬。根据句子结构和句子意思，本句前后存在着原因和结果的关系，从四个选择项来看只有 C 能引出句子的结果，故应选 C 为正确答案。

12. [答案]：D。

[译文]：“道希尔教授下一步做了什么？”“他要我们所有人把名字写在一张纸上”。这里主要看你对 have (had) sb. do sth. “让(要)某人干某事”这一语法结构是否熟悉，而符合这一结构要求的选项只有 D，其余项应予以排除，故应选 D 为答案。

13. [答案]：C。

[译文]：他用来写作许多著名小说的笔现在被珍藏着。很容易看出空格处缺了引导定语从句的关系代词，关系代词主要有 that 和 which 之分，关系代词 that 前一般不能用介词，故 A. 不能入选；根据句子意思，这支笔为写作所用，英语中表达使用某种写作工具时，须用介词 with，而关系代词 which 前可与各种介词连用，故答案应为 C.，应排除 B. 和 D.。

14. [答案]：B.。

[译文]：等公共汽车来需花上整整一个小时。为什么不步行到那里呢？“why not do sth 或 “why don't you (we) do sth.” 是用得较为广泛的句型，据此我们先行排除 A. 与 D. 的可能性；C. 不符合句型 “why don't we...” 的要求，故只能选 B. 为答案。

15. [答案]：B.。

[译文]：要是我在听讲座前读过阅读单上列出的所有书该多好啊！only if 意为“仅仅如果”；otherwise “否则”；what if “假使……将会怎样”；而 if only 意为“要是……就好、但愿”，本句表达的是与过去事实相反的情况，从句谓语用 had+过去分词。所以，if only 既符合结构又符合意思，故 B. 为正确答案。

16. [答案]：C.。

[译文]：我们等待作出决断近两个小时，结果却被告知第二天再来。only 作副词后接不定式 to 时，意为“结果却、竟然、不料”，这里表示出乎意料之意，故根据结构与句意应选 C. 为正确答案。A.，B.，D. 应予以排除。

17. [答案]：A.。

[译文]：惩罚在他身上不起作用。分析本句，这里缺一名词来与 had... on 构成搭配。首先可排除 B. 项，因为 affect 常常作动词用；affair 意为“事情、事件”，也不能入选；impact “影响”，而句中强调惩罚对他的作用结果，也不能入选；而 effect 意为“效力、作用”，have much (little) effect on “对……有很大（几乎没什么）作用”，故应选 A. 为答案。

18. [答案]：B.。

[译文]：我一弄到文件就跟你联系。这里 the moment 为连接词，相当于 as soon as 的功能，连接一时间状语从句，在这种句子结构中，主句用了将来时态，从句通常要用现在完成时，因此，根据此语法要求，应选 B. 为正确答案。

19. [答案]：B.。

[译文]：拿把伞吧，以防下雨。本句为一祈使句，主要应区别四个选择项的不同用法。Bring “从……带来”，指从别处带到说话人的地点；Hold “拿住、握住；Fetch 意为“去……取回来”，指去别处取，又从别处取回来的过程。因此 A.、C.、D. 这三项都不符合要求；而只有 take 意为“带去、拿走”，与 with sb. 构成“带在……身边”，符合句子意思，应选 B. 为正确答案。

20. [答案]：B.。

[译文]：我们想听听更多的意见。你对这事有何看法？正确答案应为 B.。what do you think of sth. (sb.) 意为“你对某事(某人)有何特定看法”，这里 what 在句中作宾语用，故 B. 应为正确答案。A.，C. 中的 how 不符合语法结构，应予以排除；D. 错在 one's opinion 后应用 of (on) sth. (sb.)，为错误。故选 B.。

## Test 14

1. [答案] : A. [译文] : 她不想干活, 所以我建议在花园里玩。固定短语 feel like 后要用动名词, 意为“想要做……”, 而及物动词 suggest 后也需跟名词或动名词, 因此应排除 B., C., D. 的可能性, 故选 A. 为正确答案。

2. [答案] : C.

[译文] : 真空为一无物质存在的空间。通过分析句子结构, 我们发现本句中 that 引导的是定语从句, that 在从句中起主语作用, 宾语为 matter, 从句中显然缺了谓语动词, A., B., D. 都无法充当谓语; 而只能选 C. 为正确答案。

3. [答案] : D.

[译文] : 我们只得提前买票, 对吧? 反意疑问句的前面部分为肯定陈述句时, 设问部分应用否定形式, 先可排除 A.、B.; 前面部分使用 would, 则设问部分应用 wouldn't, 因此, 答案应为 D.

4. [答案] : A.

[译文] : 我们明白这事并不重要, 但忍不住要想着它。固定词组 can't help 后需接动词-ing 形式, 意为“禁不住...”, 因此, 只能选 A. 为正确答案。

5. [答案] : C.

[译文] : 过去的 10 年中, 汤姆从不同角度对那个课题进行了一些研究。空格前的 some 后不可以直接接冠词, 先行排除 A.、D.; 再看 research 为一不可数名词, 不能用复数, 所以只有 C. 为答案。

6. [答案] : B.

[译文] : 你的孩子总是温文尔雅还是有时候非常调皮? A. play “玩耍”; B. behave “行为, 举止”; C. become “变成”; D. speak “说”。根据词意与句子意思, 应选 B. 为正确答案。

7. [答案] : D.

[译文] : 那男孩问埃菲尔铁塔是何年建成的。四个短语的意义各不相同。put off 为“推迟”; put together “把……放在一块”; put in “放进、提交”; put up 为“建立, 竖起”; 故只有 D. put up 才是正确答案。

8. [答案] : D.

[译文] : 激光束与普通光束传播方式不同。空格前的 way 一词意为“方式”时, 常要与 in 连用, in the way “以……方式”, A.、B.、C. 项中的介词不当并且是多余的, 所以, 只有 D. 为正确答案。

9. [答案] : C.

[译文] : 我在去书店路上巧遇格雷。动词 happen 作“碰巧”解时, 有以下两种结构: (1) 人称代词+happen(s)+to do sth.; (2) It happens+that+..., B., D. 中多了 me, 不能入选; 本句中的 on my way 短语决定了句子主语是 I 而不是 It; A. 也不对。而只有 C. 为答案。

10. [答案] : C.

[译文] : 乘飞机的速度和舒适感是无与伦比的。选择项中 e-equal to “与……相等”, equal 意为“比得上”时, 是一个及物动词, 不能跟介词, A.、D. 可予以排除; match with “相匹配、相适合”, 不符合句子意思; 只

有 compare with “与……相比”才符合语法及句意，故选 C. 为正确答案。

11. [答案]：D。

[译文]：与大家所认为的正好相反，鸵鸟受惊后不是把头藏在沙地里，而是奔逃。facing 意为“面对、面向”，后直接跟名词；B. 表达形式有错误；C. opposite 加句中的 to 是一个复合介词，意思是“面对”，与 facing 意思相同，不符合题意，而 contrary to 也是复合介词，意为“与……相反”，符合题意，故选 D. 为正确答案。

12. [答案]：A。

[译文]：约翰逊太太很感激你的好意。首先 be grateful to sb. for sth. 意为“向某人因为某事而表示感激”；thanks to 是介词短语，意为“多亏”其后接名词，在句中作状语；be agree-able to 后接 sth. 意为“欣然赞同某事”；be pleased 后要接 with 意为“对……表示满意”，接 to do sth. 表示“很高兴干某事”，显然不符合要求。故只能选 A. 为答案。

13. [答案]：B。

[译文]：由于没有收到我弟弟的回信，我又给他写了封信。句子前半部分是一个作原因状语的分词短语，它的逻辑主语为“I”，应用分词主动态，而不用被动，排除 A.；否定词 not 不能直接用在 C.、D. 前，可予以排除。只有选 B. 才符合要求，故 B. 为正确答案。

14. [答案]：D。

[译文]：一路上，她收集了大量的艺术品。主要是区别四个选择项的词意。take 意为“取，拿”；accomplish “完成”；ar-range “安排”；amass “积累”，根据句意及词意，正确答案应为 D。

15. [答案]：A。

[译文]：我恳求你等我见着你后，再决定此事，好吗？主句中的及物动词 beg 意为“恳求、请求”，它后面的宾语从句中的谓语动词需用原形表示虚拟，也可用 should+动词原形表示虚拟，它的否定形式为 shouldn't+动词原形或 not+动词原形。因此 B.，C.，D. 都是错误的，只有 A. 为正确答案。

16. [答案]：B。

[译文]：好几年来，她依旧精神焕发、敏捷活跃。本题空格需与 none the……短语连用，而只有 less 符合要求，意为“仍然、依旧”=not the less 或 no less。A.、C.、D. 均不能入选，只有 B. 为正确答案。

17. [答案]：D。

[译文]：一走进大厅，他发现大家都在等他。四个选择项中 while, in, on 均可用于-ing 形式前，-ing (doing sth.) =while (doing sth.)；on (doing sth.) =as soon as。根据本题题意，只有 D. 符合要求，故 D. 为答案。

18. [答案]：B。

[译文]：昨天讲座上没见着她。她不可能来听过讲座。根据句意，空格处应为一个表示推测意义的谓语，must 表示推测用法时的否定形式不是 mustn't，而是 cannot，因为前句用的是过去时态，对过去已发生的事推测需用 cannot+不定式完成形式，所以正确答案应为 B.。needn't+不定式完成形式适用于对过去已做的某事表示没有必要。

19. [答案]：A。

[译文]：每年这时的天气非常多变，因此不知道该穿什么衣服。variant

意为“变化多端的、易变的”；varied意为“变化了的”；variant意为“不同的”；various意为“各种各样的”。根据题意，应选A.为正确答案。

20. [答案]：D。

[译文]：他们很少出去野餐。本句是个倒装句，提供的选择又都为副词，我们发现除了 seldom 以外，其余三个选择放在句首均不能引起句子倒装，故只能选 D. 为正确答案。

## Test 15

1. [答案]：A。

[译文]：并非所有人都喜欢吃鳕鱼，然而有人认为鳕鱼是美味佳肴。从语法上讲 somebody, someone, no one 都相当于第三人称单数，而空格后的动词 think 为复数形式，所以其主语需用复数 some，前面句子中有 everyone 一词，后面空格填入 some 表示“有些人”，符合要求，A. 为正确答案。

2. [答案]：C。

[译文]：谁在负责安排工作？be responsible 后应接介词 for，意为“对……事情负责”，有时也接介词 to，但其意为“向谁负责”后要接名词，不能接不定式，因此只有 C. 为正确答案。

3. [答案]：D。

[译文]：乔和亨利在电话里一直交谈到他姐姐回家才停止。until 引出的时间状语从句中用了过去时态，前面主句中也应用过去时态，以保持前后时态的一致，这里用过去进行时，故答案应选 D。

4. [答案]：A。

[译文]：教授未赶上班机，因为一路上他的车好几次因交通不畅而停顿。A. hold up 意为“停顿、阻碍”；B. draw on 意为“戴上、穿上、吸收”；C. stay 意为“逗留”；last “持续”；根据句意需要，应选 A. 为正确答案。

5. [答案]：C。

[译文]：温度升高了，化学反应加速了。这里首先弄清 raise 与 rise 的区别：rise 为不及物动词，不能用被动语态，而 raise 为及物动词，它的过去分词不是 raisen，而是 raised，应排除 A.、B.、D.，故应选 C. 为答案。

6. [答案]：A。

[译文]：她有重要消息要告诉你。名词 news 为不可数，不能直接与不定冠词 a 连用，B.、D. 不能入选；“一则消息”应为 a piece of news，C. 也不对，故选 A. 为正确答案。

7. [答案]：C。

[译文]：听到这可怕的声音，玛丽问我发生什么事了。空格中填入 go 与 on 构成词组，意为“发生”，相当于 happen, take place，例如：What's going on there? “那儿出什么事了？”因此，答案只能选 C。

8. [答案]：C。

[译文]：从幕拉起那一刻起，这个年轻的表演者就吸引住了观众的注意力。主要弄清空格与 attention 实际构成一个固定词组，而只有 C. catch one's attention 符合要求，意为“吸引住某人的注意力”，所以应选 C. 为正确答案。

9. [答案]：C。

[译文]：她和我说起话来都不够高明。这是一个带有 as...as 同级比较的句子，在这个句型中形容词要用原形，本答案词序应为 poor+a speaker，故选 C. 为正确答案。

10. [答案]：C。

[译文]：本世纪开始很久以前，已经存在了穷困阶层向城市集中的趋势。本句以 long before 引导的状语从句中谓语动词用了过去式，主句需用过去完成时态，故只能选 C. 为正确答案。

11. [答案]：D。

[译文]：尽管鲍勃在家中排行老大，但他总让弟弟照管好家。“take charge of”为英语固定搭配，意为“负责、管理”相当于“be responsible for”，因此，本题选 D. 为正确答案。

12. [答案]：B。

[译文]：我真但愿自己能流利地说法语。本句为一宾语从句，谓语动词用了过去时，而主句中的谓语动词用了一般现在时，由此断定，从句中用了与现在情况相反的虚拟语气。Wish 后引出的宾语从句，要求用虚拟，所以，应选 B. 为答案。

13. [答案]：C。

[译文]：迪克熟练地操作机器。他正是厂里的先进工人。正确答案应为 C.。None other than 意为“不是别人正是”，同 no one else but，表示惊奇。其它答案都不符合语法要求，故应选 C. 为答案。

14. [答案]：C。

[译文]：我们既未见到她妹妹，也未见到她本人。答案 A. 和 B. 本身的搭配与结构有错误，应排除，因为本句中谓语动词用了否定，D. 也应排除，所以只有 C. 为正确答案。

15. [答案]：A。

[译文]：人们对这次竞赛的反映相当强烈。reply 和 answer 意为“回答、答复”，后接 to 通常指对某件事或某问题做的口头或书面的答复；attraction 为“吸引”之意；而 reaction to 意为“对.....的反应”。故只有 A. 为符合要求，应选 A. 为答案。

16. [答案]：C。

[译文]：尼娜总是坚持要写全称。insist 在本句中意为“坚决主张”，后面常跟 (1) on doing sth. 或 on one's doing sth. (2) that 从句，如用 that 从句，句中要用虚拟语气，即 should+动词原形。故本句应选 C. 为答案。

17. [答案]：A。

[译文]：假如这棵树倒在房上的话会捣毁屋顶的。本句是一假设条件与过去事实相反的虚拟语气句子，从句谓语用 had+过去分词。主句谓语用 should 或 would, could, might+过去分词根据这一语法规则，应选 A. 为正确答案。

18. [答案]：C。

[译文]：所有这些水果都是从他们园里摘的。“this fruit”为单数，因此 all of the fruit 仍然是单数；“be from”意为“来自于.....”，所以应选 C.。

19. [答案]：C。



[译文]：不可能是她干的，因为她已去了工厂上班。couldnot+have+过去分词，表示对过去某事进行推测，意为不可能发生，因此应选 C. 为答案。  
20. [答案]：D。

[译文]：他自己能完成这事。这是极其容易的。as...as 是一表示比较的词组，意为“与……一样”，“as easy as ABC”意为“极其容易”，故应选 D. 为答案。

#### 四、词汇与语法结构模拟题答案

##### Test 1

##### Vocabulary and Structure

1.A	2.D	3.C	4.D	5.D
6.D	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.A
11.C	12.C	13.C	14.B	15.A
16.B	17.A	18.A	19.C	20.A

##### Test 2

##### Vocabulary and Structure

1.D	2.C	3.B	4.C	5.A
6.B	7.A	8.B	9.B	10.B
11.B	12.B	13.A	14.C	15.A
16.C	17.B	18.B	19.B	20.C

##### Test 3

##### Vocabulary and Structure

1.B	2.D	3.C	4.C	5.D
6.D	7.D	8.D	9.C	10.A
11.D	12.D	13.A	14.B	15.D
16.C	17.C	18.A	19.B	20.B

##### Test 4

##### Vocabulary and Structure

1.B	2.B	3.D	4.A	5.A
6.D	7.D	8.D	9.B	10.C
11.C	12.D	13.B	14.B	15.C
16.A	17.C	18.B	19.A	20.A

##### Test 5

##### Vocabulary and Structure

1.A	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.D
6.A	7.C	8.B	9.B	10.D
11.B	12.B	13.B	14.B	15.D
16.B	17.D	18.C	19.C	20.A

##### Test 6

##### Vocabulary and Structure

1.C	2.B	3.A	4.D	5.C
6.D	7.A	8.C	9.C	10.A
11.B	12.D	13.C	14.B	15.D
16.A	17.B	18.D	19.B	20.C

##### Test 7

Vocabulary and Structure

1.D	2.C	3.B	4.D	5.A
6.C	7.D	8.D	9.B	10.D
11.B	12.B	13.B	14.A	15.C
16.B	17.A	18.A	19.D	20.D

Test 8

Vocabulary and Structure

1.B	2.D	3.B	4.A	5.C
6.A	7.D	8.D	9.C	10.C
11.C	12.D	13.B	14.B	15.C
16.D	17.D	18.C	19.A	20.D

Test 9

Vocabulary and Structure

1.A	2.A	3.D	4.A	5.D
6.D	7.C	8.B	9.B	10.B
11.B	12.A	13.D	14.C	15.B
16.D	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.A

Test 10

Vocabulary and Structure

1.C	2.D	3.A	4.B	5.B
6.C	7.D	8.C	9.C	10.D
11.B	12.A	13.D	14.C	15.C
16.A	17.B	18.A	19.A	20.C

Test 11

Vocabulary and Structure

1.A	2.C	3.B	4.D	5.C
6.D	7.B	8.D	9.B	10.A
11.B	12.C	13.C	14.A	15.B
16.B	17.C	18.A	19.B	20.D

Test 12

Vocabulary and Structure

1.D	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.D
6.D	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.B
11.A	12.B	13.B	14.A	15.A
16.A	17.A	18.B	19.B	20.C

Test 13

Vocabulary and Structure

1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.B
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

6.A	7.B	8.C	9.A	10.
11.C	12.D	13.C	14.B	15.B
16.C	17.A	18.B	19.B	20.B

Test 14

Vocabulary and Structure

1.A	2.C	3.D	4.A	5.C
6.B	7.D	8.D	9.C	10.C
11.D	12.A	13.B	14.D	15.A
16.B	17.D	18.B	19.A	20.D

Test 15

Vocabulary and Structure

1.A	2.C	3.D	4.A	5.C
6.A	7.C	8.C	9.C	10.C
11.D	12.B	13.C	14.C	15.A
16.C	17.A	18.C	19.C	20.D

## 第二部分 阅读理解

### (Reading Comprehension)

阅读理解主要是测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力。在此，我们向考生介绍一些阅读理解测试的解题思路与技巧。

## 一、阅读理解题析要

阅读理解题一般可分为以下几个类型：

1. 主旨题；2. 语义题；3. 细节题；4. 推断题；5. 是非题。

下面我们分别向考生介绍几种解这五类题的技巧。

### (一) 主旨题的解题技巧

这类题包括确定文章的主题 (topic)、中心思想 (main idea) 或标题 (title)。

#### 1. 中心思想类

做这类题时，首先要看文章的“开篇部分”和“收尾部分”。开篇部分一般点明文章的主要话题乃至全文的中心思想，而收尾部分又进一步概括、总结或分析文章的中心思想。因此，回答这类问题要从这两部分寻找答案。另外，也可找出每段的主题句，然后把各段综合起来即是文章的大意。在选择答案时，要考虑一下，它概括的是否太笼统或者太具体，这两者都应避免。

对于这类题型要求考生学会找主题句。一般来说，主题句包含的思想贯穿文章的始终或贯穿在主要的段落中。主题句一般在段首，有时也可出现在文章中间，有时在段尾。但也有有的文章没有明显的主题句。考生可快速浏览一遍全文找出主要的事实，也就不难找出中心思想了。另外，考生应把文章中主要思想与次要的、从属的内容区分开来，抓住主要思想，忽略次要思想。

主旨题一般排在最前面，但最好放在最后做，因为只有了解文章全部内容后才能更准确地确定中心思想。

例如：

The United States court system, as part of the federal system of government, is characterized by dual hierarchies: there are both state and federal courts. Each state has its own system of courts, composed of civil and criminal trial courts, sometimes intermediate courts of appeal, and a state supreme court. The federal court system consists of a series of trial courts (called district courts) serving relatively small geographic regions (there is at least one for every state), a tier of circuit courts of appeals that hear appeal from many district courts in a particular geographic region, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The two court systems are to some extent overlapping, in that certain kinds of disputes (such as a claim that a state law is in violation of the Constitution) may be initiated in either system.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Civil and Criminal trial courts.
- B. Trial court cases.
- C. The court system in the United States.
- D. The appeal court process.

C. 为正确答案。

又如：

Scientists still do not understand all the complex problems of the desert, but there have been many ideas for saving the

land. Saudi Arabia has planted 10 million trees to help keep the sand from taking over fertile areas. The Israelis are again using some of the water collection systems left by the ancient people in the Negev desert. They plan to water their orchards with the extra water. Some Sahel farmers still raise cattle on their poor farmland, but before the cattle are sold, they are taken to greener lands in the south to get fat.

Which choice best expresses the main idea of this paragraph?

A. The Saudi Arabians know how to prevent sand from taking over fertile land.

B. Scientists do not understand deserts at all.

C. Some countries or areas have methods to save their land.

D. None of the methods is useful.

C. 为正确答案。在这篇文章中，第一句话后面的分句是主题句，概括了整个段落的中心思想：挽救土地的诸种方法。

最常见的涉及主题思想的问题有：

What is the main idea of the passage?

What is the main topic of the passage?

The purpose of the passage is to.....

Which statement best expresses the main idea?

The passage mainly discusses.....

The passage is primarily concerned with.....

Which of the following statements best summarizes the passage?

## 2. 标题类

### 1) 阅读理解测试中“标题”的特点

阅读理解测试文章中的标题是以简洁的语言（多为短语）概括文章的主要话题。因此，文章的标题和主题句具有相同的功能，是简化了的主题句。善于寻找主题句，抓住文章的主旨是正确回答标题问题的关键。

### 2) “标题”类问题与“中心思想”类问题的区别

“标题”类问题问的是“title”，答案一般为短语，文字越简练越好；而中心思想类问题问的是“the main idea”，答案通常是句子，字数一般比标题多，不是短语。

例如：

Reading is both a pleasure and a necessity. By enabling us to know and master relevant information, reading leads to success in our jobs. At the same time, reading can provide relief from stress of daily life by taking us into a variety of words and situations.

文章的主题是 Reading, 可作为本段的标题, 但中心思想则为 Reading is a necessity and a pleasure.

“标题”类问题常见形式有：

Which of the following statements is the most appropriate title for the passage?

Which of the following is the main topic of the selection?

The best title for the passage is...

### 3) 解“标题”类问题应防止两种倾向

一是选择容量过宽的选择项为答案，二是把次要话题当主要话题，选来作标题。我们知道中心话题是由几个次要话题来说明和论证的，不能把次要话题当主要话题。在标题类问题中常常把次要话题用来当干扰项，因此我们尤其要小心选择。

例如：

There is a simple economic principle used to determine prices. It is called the law of supply and demand. Supply means the amount of, or access to, certain goods. Demand represents the number of people who want those goods. If there are more goods than wanted, the price of them falls. On the other hand, if the demand for those goods is much greater than the supply, then the price rises. Of course, manufacturers prefer to sell more goods at increased prices.

Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- A. Economic Principle
- B. Law of Supply and Demand
- C. More Goods, Lower Prices
- D. Fewer Goods, Higher Prices

B. 为正确答案。因为 A. 项指经济规律，而 C.、D. 只是文章中的两个细节，面太窄，是次要话题。

### (二) 语义题的解题技巧

语义题有两种类型：1. 在短文中找出跟某选择项同义或近义的词或词组；2. 选择项对文中某一句话进行转换或释义 para-phrase (变换措辞)。这种题型的特点是考察对一个概念的不同表达方式。解题时，应先看题干，然后在文章中找到问题的确切位置，结合上下文把握该部分要表达的具体意思，接着再将选项与原文一一对照分析，得出正确答案。

例如：

The law permits every man to be his own lawyer in a lawsuit, if he wishes. But this is not wise; it is as if a doctor were to operate on himself or a close relative. He could not be calm, collected, dispassionate, and unemotional, and therefore his judgment would not be of the best. This is why people say, "A man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client."

What does "A man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client" mean?

- A. A man is wise to be his own lawyer.
- B. A man's own judgment is better than that of any other people.
- C. A man is not clever to be his own lawyer.
- D. A man becomes a fool if his client is a lawyer.

答案是 C.。该选择项是对文章最后一句话进行释义。实际上是对全段内容的高度概括。

又如：

After a person has completed formal law-school training, he must take an examination to enable the state to check whether he has learned



the fundamentals of the law. This examination, which is known as the bar examination, is difficult. A substantial number do not pass the first time.

What does the word "bar" in "the bar examination" mean?

- A. barrier or obstacle
- B. narrow band of colour
- C. the profession of barrister
- D. rod or rail

答案是C。“bar”在这表示“律师职业”。

### (三) 细节题的解题技巧

细节题是阅读理解题中占比例较高的题型，因为多数理解题是针对文章中的内容细节而设计的。如问及人物、地点、原因、结果等事实，这类题一般有两种情况，一是答案可直接从文中找到，读的时候，只要细心寻找，即可找到；二是考题中的选择项，与原文意义相近，但结构文字不同，这时考生需找到线索，利用有关的词汇句子。切记不要随意猜想，应利用语言信号词，如 however, nevertheless, thus 等来辨认重要细节。

例如：

The history of the flag of the U. S. has become so cluttered by myth that hardly any facts can be established. One thing all agree on is that the Stars and Stripes originated as the result of a resolution adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777.

The flag of 1777 was used until 1795. Then, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress passed an act that after May 1, 1795, the flag should have 15 stripes and 15 stars.

When new states were admitted it became evident that the flag would become burdened with stripes. Congress thereupon ordered that after July 4, 1818, the flag should have 13 stripes, symbolizing the 13 original states; that the union have 20 stars, and that whenever a new state was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following the admission.

The 50-star flag of the United States was raised for the first time officially on July 4, 1960, at Fort McHenry in Baltimore. The 50th star had been added for Hawaii, a year earlier the 49th, for Alaska. Before that, no star had been added since 1912, when New Mexico and the U. S. flag were admitted to the union.

1. Since 1777, the U.S. flag has changed its design \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. twice
  - B. 5 times
  - C. 3 times
  - D. More than 5 times
2. In 1912, before July 4, the U.S. flag had \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 15 stars
  - B. 46 stars
  - C. 20 stars
  - D. 48 stars
3. The 49th and 50th states to join the U. S.A. were in their correct order, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Alaska & Hawaii
  - B. New Mexico & Arizona
  - C. Hawaii & Alaska
  - D. Arizona & New Mexico
4. Congress decided in 1818 that the U. S. flag should have

13 stripes because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. since 1777 it had always had 13 stripes

B. since 1777 it had always had more than 13 stripes

C. in 1818 there were only 13 states in the Union of the U. S.

D. at the founding of the Union of the U.S.A. there had been only 13 states.

解析：(1) 题答案是 D.，自 1777 年以来，美国国旗变更次数的关键词有：1795；July 4, 1818；since 1912；a year earlier the 49th；July 4；1960。但文章中又提到 1920 年时为 20 颗星，以后每加入一州增加一颗星，从文中又可看出 1912 年增加的是第 47 和 48 颗星，这样国旗变更次数要大大超过 5 次，因此答案是 D。

(2) 题的答案是 B.，因为新墨西哥和亚里桑那州于 1912 年 7 月 4 日加入联邦，国旗上的星数增加到 48 颗，因此在此之前应是 46 颗。

(3) 题的答案是 A.，其根据为 The 50th star had been added for Hawaii, a year earlier the 49th, for Alaska.

(4) 题的答案是 D.，其根据是 symbolizing the 13 original states.

#### (四) 推断题的解题技巧

推断题是阅读测试中最难的题型。做好推断题的关键在于找出文章提供的有关事实、论点、依据等，然后凭借这些事实或依据，再做出合理的判断或推论。这需要考生在已知条件下，从字里行间揣度、推断作者未明确表达的深层含义。在做这类题时，万万不能把文章中已经明确表达的内容作为答案。

例如：

It was the weekend before the exam. We were at the walker's house and it was pouring with rain. Jack came in late, drenched to the skin. He explained that a car had broken down on the road and he had stopped to help push it onto the shoulder and out of the traffic. I remember thinking then how typical that was of Jack. So helpful, so accommodating.

From the passage, we can infer that Jack \_\_\_\_\_.

A. came in late because it was raining

B. came in late because his car had broken down

C. is typical

D. often helps other people

从本段中，我们可以推断出 D. 为正确答案。

推断题问题包括：

What can we infer from the passage?

It can be inferred from the passage that.....

We can deduce from the passage that.....

What can be deduced from the passage?

What is implied in the passage?

It is implied in the passage that.....

Implied but not stated.....

Which of the following can be readily inferred from the passage?

又如：

It is true that such realities as drought and overpopulation worsen the problem of hunger in Africa. However, these realities are not the real cause of Africa's famine. The real cause is poverty, and only by doing something about poverty itself can we solve the hunger problem in Africa.

I am not suggesting that we ignore the problems of drought and overpopulation. On the contrary, I believe we should study them carefully in order to learn what lies behind them.

It can be inferred from the two paragraphs that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the writer does not think that anyone should be responsible for the poverty in Africa
- B. the writer is sympathetic with African farmers
- C. the problems of drought and overpopulation are not worth studying
- D. besides drought and overpopulation, poverty is another problem in Africa

根据题意，我们可以推断出 B. 为正确答案。

(五) 是非题的解题技巧

这类题型主要测试考生能否以文章基本事实和有关细节为依据，辨别是非，从而检验考生对文章是否真正理解。其提问形式有：

Which of the following statements is true?

Which of the following statements is not true/false?

All of the following are true except...

Which of the following is not included in the passage?

Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

这类题型一般是由“三误一正”或者“一误三正”四个选择项构成的。

考生在做这类题型时，可以采用排除法，把不符合题目要求的选项一个个排除掉，从而选出正确答案，在排除干扰时，考生需要在文章中快速的找到依据。

例如：

In recent years there have been many reports of a growing impatience with psychiatry, with its seeming foreverness, its high cost, its debatable results and its vague esoteric terms. To many people it is like a blind man in a dark room looking for a black cat that isn't there. The magazines and mental health associations say psychiatric treatment is a good thing, but what it is or what it accomplishes has not been made clear.

Decide which one/ones of the following statements is/are correct according to the paragraph.

- A. The author believes that psychiatry is of no value.
- B. People are beginning to doubt the value of psychiatry.
- C. In recent years psychiatry has begun to serve the needs of blind people

D.Only magazines and mental health associations believe thatpsychiatry is a good thing.

B.为正确答案。

又如：

Nine out of ten doctors responding to a survey said they recom-mend our product to their patients if they recommend anything.

Decide which one of the following statements is true.

A.Nine out of ten doctors recommend the product.

B.Of the doctors who responded to a survey , nine out of tendoctors recommend the product.

C.Most doctors recommend the product.

D.We don ' t know how many doctors recommend the product.

选择项 A. , B. , C.均为错误推断 , D 为正确推断。

最后应强调的是 , 这里所介绍的解题思路 and 技巧必须经过反复练习和实  
践 , 才能真正掌握和运用它们。我们相信 , 通过实践 , 你的阅读能力和应试  
能力一定会有明显的提高。

## 二、模拟题

### Test 1

#### Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D.. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

When we state our opinions in informal situations, we often give little or no evidence to support them: "John is a reckless driver"; "The cost of living is going up every day". This does not mean that we have no good reasons for believing as we do, but simply that our reasons are usually known and accepted by our listeners. On occasions when our opinions are questioned, we may attempt to support them with facts drawn from our experience and reading: "John had two accidents last month, and he always drives too fast," "Steak is up sixty cents a pound, and a refrigerator costs almost twice as much today as it did six years ago." Such evidence is considered acceptable or even convincing in informal situations, usually because the listener's personal regard for the speaker lends some weight to the evidence.

In writing, however, the relationship with your readers is far more impersonal; authority must rest much more on the facts themselves. Readers who know neither John nor you will want to know what kind of accidents John had and who was at fault; they will wonder whether "too fast" means in excess of speed limits; they may suspect that "always" is an exaggeration.

The more facts supporting your opinion that you can gather from experience or from the written statements of others, the more reason you can give your readers to accept that opinion. You will probably not be able to present absolute proof, but the greater the weight of your evidence, the more probable it will seem to them that your belief is the best one.

1. When we state our opinions in informal situations, facts are often missing because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. listeners usually like to talk in this way
- B. we can finish our talk in a short time
- C. we think that it is clear without explanation
- D. it is difficult for us to provide any evidence

2. Usually, such evidence as provided in the first paragraph becomes more convincing if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.the listener listens carefully
- B.the listener trusts the speaker
- C.the speaker shows great interest in it
- D.the speaker emphasizes it several times

3.In writing , the statement “ John is a reckless driver ” is best supported by the sentence \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. “ He has had several accidents this year ”
- B. “ He is always careless when he drives on the highway ”
- C. “ He drives very fast on his way to work ”
- D. “ He drives at 80 miles per hour everyday ”

4.To support your opinion in writing , you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.gather more experience
- B.collect statements of others
- C.write in a formal way
- D.present more facts

5.The writer of this passage is probably lecturing on a topic about

- A.writing
- B.psychology
- C.giving speeches
- D.human relationship

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

Everybody wastes time.Instead of doing his homework , the schoolboy watches television.Instead of writing her essay the student goes out with her friends.They all had good intentions , but they keep putting off the moment when they must start work.As a result , they begin to feel guilty , and then waste even more time wishing they had not allowed themselves to be distracted ( 打扰 ) .

I know two writers who seem to work in quite different ways.Bob is extremely systematic.He arrives at his office at 9 a.m.and is creative until 12 : 30.At 2p.m.he returns to his desk and is creative until 5p.m. , when he goes home and switches off until the following morning.Alan , on the other hand , works in inspired bursts , often missing meals and sleep in order to get his ideas down on paper.Such periods of intense activity are usually followed by days when he spends his time in his flat , listening to music and reading magazines.

Their places of work reflect their styles.Bob ’ s books are neatly arranged on the shelves ; he can always find the books he wants.Alan , on the other hand , has books and magazines all over the place.They are about every subject under the sun , mostly unconnected with his work.He has a special ability of making use of the unlikely information to find ideas for his books.

6.After people have wasted their time , they begin to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.do their work at once
- B.allow themselves to be distracted

- C.have good intentions  
D.waste more time worrying about it
- 7.Which of these statements would best show Alan ' s reaction toBob ' s way of working ?
- A. " His way of working doesn ' t suit me. "
- B. " I wish I could work in the same way as he does. "
- C. " I don ' t think that a truly creative person could work thatway. "
- D. " Clearly he has more self-discipline than I do. "
- 8.Alan gets ideas for his writing from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.his untidy surroundings B.books and magazines  
C.good intentions D.music
- 9.Alan ' s work timetable can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.inefficient B.intense  
C.irregular D.casual
- 10.Bob ' s way of working can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.well-organized B.disorganized  
C.inspired D.creative

## Test 2

### Reading Comprehension

Directions : There are 2 passages in this part.Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements.For each of them there are four choices marked A. , B. , C. and D..You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage :

A unique laboratory at the University of Chicago is busy only at night.It is a dream laboratory where researchers are at work studying dreamers.Their findings have revealed that everyone dreams from three to seven times a night , although in ordinary life a person may remember none or only one of his dreams.

While the subjects—usually students—are asleep , special machines record their brain waves and eye movements as well as the body movements that signal the end of a dream. Surprisingly , all subjects sleep soundly.

Observers report that a person usually fidgets before a dream.Once the dream has started , his body relaxes and his eyes become more active , as if the curtain had gone up on a show.As soon as the machine indicates that the dream is over , a buzzer wakens the sleeper.He sits up , records his dream , and goes back to sleep — perhaps to dream some more.

Researchers have found that if the dreamer is wakened immediately after his dream, he can usually recall the entire dream. If he is allowed to sleep even five more minutes, his memory of the dream will have faded.

1. According to the passage, researchers at the University of Chicago are studying \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the content of dreams
- B. the meaning of dream
- C. the process of sleeping
- D. dreamers while they dream

2. Their findings have revealed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. everyone dreams every night
- B. dreams are easily remembered
- C. dreams are likely to be frightening
- D. persons dream only one dream a night

3. The researchers were surprised to find that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dream memories are often incomplete
- B. persons sleep soundly while they dream
- C. sleepers relax while dreaming
- D. dreamers can record their own dreams

4. In the dream laboratory, the dreams are recorded \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. as soon as the student wakes in the morning
- B. at stated intervals during the night.
- C. about five minutes after the end of each dream
- D. immediately after each dream

5. A person would be most likely to remember the dream that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was of most interest to him
- B. occurred immediately after he went to sleep
- C. occurred just before he woke up
- D. both A. and B.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

I was walking along the deserted main street of a small seaside town in the north of England looking somewhere to make a phone call. My car had broken down outside the town and I wanted to contact the Automobile Association. Low gray clouds were drifting across the sky and there was a cold damp wind blowing off the sea. It had rained in the night. I was glad that I was wearing a thick coat.

There was no sign of a call box, nor was there anyone at that early hour whom I could ask. The town was completely dead.

Suddenly I found what I was looking for. There was a small post office, and almost hidden from sight in a dark corner was the town's only public call box. I hurried forward but, stopped in astonishment when I saw through the dirty glass that it was already occupied. There was a man inside. He was very fat, and was wearing a raincoat and rubber



boots. I could not see his face—he was bending forward over the phone with his enormous back pressed against the glass and did not even raise his head at the sound of my approaching footsteps. I remained standing a few feet away and lit a cigarette to wait my turn. It was when I threw the dead match on the ground that I noticed something bright red trickling from under the call box door.

6. The story took place \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in early morning                      B. in late morning  
C. around midnight                      D. late evening
7. The weather in the story was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rainy, cold, and summery  
B. rainy, chilly, and autumnal  
C. dull, windy, and wintry  
D. wet, windy, and spring-like
8. The author wanted to contact the Automobile Association because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she wanted to find a public phone box  
B. there was something wrong with her car  
C. she had lost her way and wanted to ask for help  
D. she was so cold that she wanted to find a place to warm herself
9. Why was the author astonished when she saw that the phone box was occupied?
- A. The man didn't even notice the sound of her approaching foot-steps.  
B. The man had got such a big size that he pressed his enormous back against the glass.  
C. The man was bending forward over the phone.  
D. She didn't expect it to be occupied.
10. Why didn't the man raise his head when the author approached him?
- A. He was interested in his important phone call.  
B. He was probably killed.  
C. He didn't even notice the coming of the author.  
D. His big size made him difficult to move round. </PGN017

### Test 3

#### Reading Comprehension

Directions : There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet

with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage :

Some of the notebooks George Washington kept as a young man are still in existence. They show that he was learning Latin , was very interested in the basics of good behavior in society , and was reading English literature.

At school he seems only to have been interested in mathematics. In fact his formal education was surprisingly brief for a gentleman , and incomplete. Unlike other young Virginian gentlemen of that day , he did not go to the College of William and Mary in the Virginia capital of Williamsburg. In terms of formal training then , Washington contrasts sharply with some other early American Presidents such as John Adams , Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. In later years , Washington probably regretted his lack of intellectual training. He never felt comfortable in a debate in Congress , or on any subject that had not to do with everyday , practical matters. And because he never learned French and could not speak directly to the French leaders , he did not visit the country he admired so much. Thus , unlike Jefferson and Adams , he never reached Europe.

1. What reason does the author give for Washington not going to college ?

- A. His family could not afford it.
- B. A college education was rather uncommon in his times.
- C. He didn ' t like the young Virginian gentlemen who went to college.
- D. The author doesn ' t give any reason.

2. Washington felt uncomfortable in Congress debates because he

- \_\_\_\_\_
- A. lacked practice in public speaking
  - B. felt his education was inadequate
  - C. didn ' t like arguing and debating with People
  - D. felt that the others were being impractical

3. The reason why Washington didn ' t visit France was probably that he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. did not really care about going
- B. did not know the French leaders
- C. could not communicate directly with the French leaders
- D. was too busy to travel

4. According to the author , \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Washington ' s lack of formal education placed him at a disadvantage in later life
- B. Washington should have gone to France even though he could not speak French
- C. Washington was not as good a president as Adams , Jefferson or

Madison

D. Washington was a model for all Virginian gentlemen

5. The main idea of the passage is that Washington's education

A. was of great variety, covering many subjects

B. was probably equal to those of most young gentlemen of his time

C. may seem poor by modern standards, but was good enough for his time

D. was rather limited for a president

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Psychologists believe that our dreams can often give us interesting information about ourselves, if we will take the time to look at them seriously. On the simplest level, dreams can make us aware of things we have missed during the day because we were too busy to notice them. For instance, if you dream of your teeth falling out, you may have unconsciously picked up signs of dental trouble. Or if you dream of missing an important appointment, your dream may be trying to remind you of an engagement coming up that you have forgotten to write down.

On a deeper level, dreams can show us how we really feel about our relationships. For instance, a young woman who considered herself fairly happily married dreamed of angrily bashing her husband over the head with a vacuum cleaner. The dream was urging the woman to get in touch with her feelings of resentment toward her husband for insisting that she stay home instead of taking an interesting job.

6. What did the passage say that psychologists believe about dreams?

A. They are unimportant and should be disregarded.

B. They may give us helpful clues about ourselves.

C. Only a trained psychologist can interpret them with success.

D. They should never be interpreted literally.

7. Why did the passage mention the dream of missing an appointment?

A. It shows that dreams can remind us of something we've been too busy to remember.

B. It is an example of how we often dream of very ordinary events.

C. It shows how dreams can urge us to get more in touch with our real feelings.

D. It demonstrates that we can discover our innermost anxieties through looking seriously at our dreams.

8. According to the passage, what might a dream of teeth falling out mean?

A. You may have unconscious fears of castration.

- B. You may have forgotten to write down an appointment.
  - C. You may be secretly resenting someone in your life.
  - D. You should examine your teeth for signs of trouble.
9. Why did the passage mention the dream of a young woman hitting her husband with a vacuum cleaner?
- A. It is an example of how we often dream of daily events.
  - B. It shows us that dreams can sometimes reflect people's real feelings.
  - C. It shows that the young woman was very angry with her husband.
  - D. It is an example of how dreams reflect the opposite feelings of real life.
10. What did the young woman dream?
- A. That she was vacuuming her apartment
  - B. that she was very happily married
  - C. that she was hitting her husband with a household appliance
  - D. that her husband attacked her with a vacuum cleaner

#### Test 4

#### Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

An accessory, in criminal law, means an accomplice in the commission of an offense as distinguished from the chief offender. An accessory before the fact is one who deliberately encourages others to commit an offense, but who does not take a direct part in the offense. An accessory after the fact is one who, knowing that an offense has been committed, takes active steps to shelter the offender from justice or to enable the offender to escape. Accessories must be distinguished from principals in the second degree, that is, persons who, although not the actual perpetrators of the crime, were nevertheless present and aided and abetted in the commission of the offense. The tendency of modern legislation has been to convert accessories before the fact into principals, and an accessory before the fact is often subject to a punishment as severe as that imposed upon a principal. An accessory after the fact, on the other hand, is subject to less severe penalties.

1. What is the topic of the passage?

- A. Accessory
  - B. Accessory and Principal
  - C. the Punishment for Accessories
  - D. the Division of Accessories
2. Accessories can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts.
- A. one
  - B. two
  - C. three
  - D. four
3. The punishment for all kinds of accessories is \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. the same
  - B. the same with the principal
  - C. lighter than the principal
  - D. variable according to the situation.
4. In the passage the fact means \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. the commission of an offense
  - B. the truth
  - C. the situation
  - D. the circumstance
5. Which of the following statements is true ?
- A. Accessories are not necessarily criminals.
  - B. Accessories after the fact will receive more severe punishment.
  - C. Accessories before the fact are treated as principals.
  - D. The role an accessory play before and after the fact is the same.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

Attachment means the act or process of seizing property by writ (法令) and bringing such property within the custody of the law. In some states, attachment extends to land as well as to personal property; in other states land may be seized by the similar process of distress or distraint (扣押). The most frequent application of attachment is in connection with actions for the recovery of debt. Attachment for debt did not exist under common law and is of statutory (法定的) origin. It is generally considered a harsh and extraordinary remedy.

Attachment is employed usually in connection with suits by creditors against fraudulent (欺诈), concealed, or absconding debtors; in such instances attachment is intended to establish security for the payment, in the event of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff (原告), of the debts owed to the plaintiff and the legal expenses incurred by him or her. However, attachment may be employed as a matter of course in an action for the recovery of a debt.

6. In what kind of circumstance is attachment most probably adopted ?
- A. When there is fraudulence existing.
  - B. When the debtors are in financial trouble.

- C. When the judgment is possibly in favor of the plaintiff.  
D. Both A. and C.
7. What kind of property can be attached?  
A. real estate                      B. chattels  
C. livehold                          D. all of the above
8. By what process can people adopt attachment?  
A. Plaintiff apply for an attachment  
B. The competent authorities issue orders.  
C. As long as there is suit existing, anyone can exercise the right.  
D. Both A. and B.
9. Attachment for debt was first started by \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. common law                      B. Roman law  
C. statutory law                      D. domestic law
10. Attachment was generally considered as \_\_\_\_\_ means.  
A. effective                          B. good  
C. ordinary                          D. harsh

## Test 5

### Reading Comprehension

Directions : There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A. , B. , C. and D. . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage :

Act of God , in law , means any occurrence not caused by human intervention or negligence , such as lightning or floods. Because such events are beyond human control , ordinarily no person may be held legally responsible for the injuries and losses they may cause. For example , a failure to deliver goods at the time contracted because enforceable floods have halted all transportation does not result in liability for legal damages. In this context , the exemption may not apply in the event of seasonal inundation ( 泛滥 ) such as monsoons. Most policies of insurance against property damage do not provide compensation for the consequence of acts of God. All standard fire insurance policies , however , do cover losses from fire caused by lightning ; by the payment of an additional premium , so-called extended coverage is available to protect against damage from hazards such as the following : windstorms , hail , ice , snow , and falling trees.

1. Which of the following does not belong to the Act of God?  
A. earthquake                      B. flood

C. lightning                      D. strike

2. Which of the following is true?
- A. Act of God is caused by human negligence.
  - B. Act of God is a kind of legal occurrence which someone should be responsible for the loss incurred from it.
  - C. Act of God will be compensated by most policies of insurance against property damage.
  - D. Some of the Acts of God such as seasonal inundation cannot get compensation from the policies of insurance against property damage.
3. Insurance companies will compensate \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the damage caused by seasonal inundation
  - B. the loss caused by lightning
  - C. the damage from windstorms, hail, ice, etc.
  - D. all the above damage if one pays additional premiums
4. Act of God means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. something beyond human control
  - B. a failure
  - C. damage
  - D. losses
5. What is the topic of the passage?
- A. Act of God and its Content
  - B. Act of God and its Compensation
  - C. Act of God and its Liability
  - D. Act of God and its Exclusion

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage :

Breach of contract, in law, means failure, deliberate or unintentional, without legal justification, to comply with the terms of a contract. In certain cases, however, if the contractor has acted in good faith and has performed substantially all obligations, the courts have held that mere deviation from the contract does not constitute a breach.

The consequences of a breach depend on the nature of the contract and of the breach. The usual remedy is a court action for money, called damages. In a comparatively few instances, as in cases involving the sale of real estate or articles of personal property of unique and irreplaceable character, the aggrieved party may have the additional remedy in which the court, by decree, compels the offending party to transfer title to the real estate or the personal property involved. If the decree is not obeyed, the offending party is guilty of contempt of court and is subject to fine and imprisonment.

6. Breach of contract means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not carrying out a contract consciously
  - B. not carrying out a contract negligently

- C. not carrying out a contract without lawful excuses
- D. contracts ended in failure

7. When one breaches a contract, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will be fined
- B. will be put in prison
- C. will pay compensation
- D. will be tried in court

8. The passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. informative
- B. knowledgeable
- C. frightening
- D. deliberate

9. "in good faith" (Para. 1, Lines 3-4) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. loyalty
- B. good will
- C. sound mind
- D. clear brain

10. "have held" (Para. 1, Lines 3-4) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have thought of
- B. have verdict
- C. have had
- D. have grasped



### 三、阅读理解模拟题答案

#### Test 1

##### Reading Comprehension

1.C	2.B	3.D	4.D	5.A
6.D	7.C	8.B	9.C	10.A

#### Test 2

##### Reading Comprehension

1.D	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.C
6.A	7.C	8.B	9.D	10.B

#### Test 3

##### Reading Comprehension

1.D	2.B	3.C	4.A	5.D
6.B	7.A	8.D	9.B	10.C

#### Test 4

##### Reading Comprehension

1.A	2.B	3.D	4.A	5.C
6.D	7.D	8.D	9.C	10.D

#### Test 5

##### Reading Comprehension

1.D	2.D	3.D	4.A	5.B
6.C	7.C	8.A	9.B	10.B

