

专升本历年英语经典单选习题汇总

1. It is impossible for so workers to do so work in a single day.	
A. few much B. few many C. little much D.little many	
2. No further discussions, the meeting was brought to an end.	
A. arose B. arising C. to arise D. be arisen	
3. The other day, Mum and I went to St. James's Hospital, and they did lots and lots of teon me, are horrible and frightening.	st
A. most of them B. most of which C. most of that D. most of what	
4. He is a pleasant fellow to	
A. work B. work with C. be working D. be worked	
5. On his way to the airport, it to him that he had forgotten to take his passport.	
A. happened B. occurred C. reflected D. took place	
6. Orlando, a city in Florida, for its main attraction, Magic Kingdom.	
A. which is well known B. being well known	
C. well known D. is well known	
7, he couldn't earn enough to support the family.	
A. Hard as he worked B. As he worked hard	
C. As hard he worked D. Hard as did he work	
8. I used on the left in England, but I soon got used on the right in China	
A. to driving to drive B. to drive to driving	
C. to driveto drive D. to drivingto driving	
9. Can machines perform the same tasks?	



A. that man does B. what man does C. how man does D. as man does

10. that the trade between the two countries reached its highest point.

A. During the 1960's B. It was in the 1960's

C. That it was in the 1960's D. It was the 1960's

分割线

参考答案:

1、【答案】 A

【翻译】 如此少的工人一天内做如此多的工作,是不可能的。

【考点】 词汇辨析

【解析】 few/many 修饰可数名词复数;little/much 修饰不可数名词,故选 B。

2、【答案】 B

【翻译】 没有进一步的讨论,会议结束了。

【考点】 非谓语动词

【解析】 根据题意可以判断该题考察的是非谓语动词,故先排除 $A \times D$;而 $B \times C$ 区别在于后者强调将来与 was bought 不合,故选 B。

3、【答案】 B

【翻译】 前几天,妈妈带我去了圣詹姆斯医院,医生给我做了大量测试,并且大部分测试都让人心惊胆战。

【考点】 定语从句

【解析】 根据题意可以看出考察的是定语从句,故可以先排除 A、D;又因为定语从句中介词后不能用 that 只能用 which,故选 B。

4、【答案】 B

【翻译】 他是个很好的工作搭档。

【考点】 非谓语动词



【解析】 根据题意可以先排除 C、D,因为时态不应该是进行,也不能被动;又 因为 work 这里为不及物动词,后面要接介词,才能句子主语产生逻辑动宾关系, 故选 B。

5、【答案】 B

【翻译】 在去机场的路上,他突然想到忘带护照了。

【考点】 固定句型

【解析】 it occurs to sb that "某人突然想到...",故选 B。

6、【答案】 D

【翻译】 奥兰多是福罗里达州的一个城市,以其主要名胜"魔幻王国"而闻名于世。

【考点】 主谓一致

【解析】 通过分析我们可以看到该题缺少谓语,故只能选 D。

7、【答案】 A

【翻译】 尽管他工作努力,也挣不到足够的钱来支撑整个家庭。

【考点】 形式倒装

【解析】 as 引导让步状语从句时,句子要用形式倒装语序,adi/adv...+as+主谓,故选 A。

8、【答案】 B

【翻译】 我以前在英国靠左开车,但不久我就适应了在中国靠右开车。

【考点】 非谓语动词

【解析】 used to do 固定搭配"过去常常…";be/ get used to doing 固定搭配"适应…",故选 B。

9、【答案】 D

【翻译】 机器能像人一样完成同样的任务吗?

【考点】 定语从句



【解析】 根据题意可以看出该题考察的是定语从句;又因为先行词由thesame 修饰,故关系词要用 as 呼应,故选 D。

10、【答案】 B

【翻译】 就是在 20 世纪 60 年代这两国之间的贸易达到了顶峰。

【考点】 强调句型/世纪年代表示法

【解析】 it is/was +被强调部分 that/who...,固定句型,又因为该题中被强调部分是状语世纪年代,即 in the 1960's 而不是 the 1960's,故选 B。

专升本习英语冠词、介词、动词习题解析

试题

1、Thank you for sending us ____ fresh vegetables of many kinds. You have done us ____ great service.

A、不填; aB、the; aC、不填; 不填 D、the; 不填

2 Now that we ____ all the money, it's no use turning on me and saying it's all my fault.

- A \ had lostB \ lostC \ have lostD \ lose
- 3 . We had a really bad time about six months ago but now things are _____.
- A \ looking upB \ coming upC \ making upD \ turning up
- 4 . ——When did it begin to snow?

—— It started the night.
A、duringB、byC、fromD、at
5 \ Young as he is, David has gained rich experience in society.
A、the; theB、a; 不填 C、不填; 不填 D、不填; the
答案及解析
1.A 考查冠词的用法。第一空表示泛指,而第二空构成一个短语 do sb. agreat service,其
意思为"给某人提供好的服务"。Service 在这里为抽象名词具体化。

- 2.C 考查动词的时态。根据句子的意思,表示发生在过去的动作对现在所产生的影响,所以应该用现在完成时。此句的意思是"由于我把所有的钱都丢失了,所以再开始说是我的过错也就没有意义了"。
- 3.A 考查动词短语的用法。look up 的意思为"向上看"、"尊敬"、"仰望"、"查寻"、"拜访"、"好转",在本语境中为"好转"。
- 4.A 考查介词表示时间的用法。duringthe night 的意思为"在晚上的某个时间"。
- 5.C 考查冠词的用法,experience 意思为"经验"时是一个不可数名词,当意思为"经历"时是一个可数名词。本题是他在社会中赢得了很丰富的经验,experience 在此为不可数名词,社会在这里是抽象名词,所以不加冠词。

专升本英语翻译句子练习 80 题

1.他起得很早是为了赶上第一班公共汽车。

He get up very early in order to catchthe first bus in the morning.

2.直到昨天晚上他才改变主意。

He didn't changed his mind untilyesterday night.

3. 同意这项建议的请举手。

The people who agree on the suggestionplease raise your hands.

4.无论多忙,你都应该抽时间看望父母。

Whatever how busy you are, you shouldfind time to visit your parents

5.每次访问他们都会发现这个城市呈现出新的面貌。

Every time he visit the city, he find itturn to a new change.

6.每个人都知道,学习对一个人的成长是至关重要的。

Everyone knows that learning is vital/very important to one's development(growth).

7.我们的新产品非常受欢迎,对此我们感到十分自豪。

Our new products are so popular that weare all proud of it . 或 Our new products are very popular, of which weare very proud.

8.您能说话大声点好让每个人都听得见吗?

Could you speak a little louder please sothat everyone can hear you?

9.除了英语,你最好再学一门外语。

Besides English, you'd betterlearn another foreign language

10.在教育孩子方面,表扬比批评有效得多。

In educating children, praise is much (far) more effective than criticism.

11.今年他们建造的房子跟去年一样多。

They have built as many houses this yearas they did last year.

12.对不起,我忘了把你要的书带来了。

I am sorry to have forgotten to bring thebook you want.

13.这项工作太难, 你干不了。

The work is too difficult for you tofinish.

14.无论多么困难,我也不会失去信心。

However difficult it may be, I will neverlose my confidence/heart.

15.物品离我们越远,看起来就越小。

The farther an object is away from us, the smaller it looks.

16.成功在于勤奋,这句话很正确。

It's quite right that success consists indiligence.

17. 只要你不断努力,你迟早会解决这个问题。

As long as you go on working hard, you'll solve this problem sooner or later.

18.如果有机会,约翰也许就已经成为一位杰出的画家了。

Given the chance, John might have becomean outstanding painter.

19.她行医已经有三年零四个月了。

She has practiced medicine for threeyears and four months.

20.就是在那间斗室里,他们勤奋地工作着,憧憬着美好的未来。

It was in that small room that theyworked hard and longed for bright future.

21.在我看来,他们很难掩盖事实真相。

As far as I am concerned, it is difficult for them to cover the truth.

22.直到会议结束那位经理一直保持沉默不语。



Until the end of the meeting, the managerkept silent.

23.我想说的是,在奥运会上做志愿者(volunteer)对于年轻人是有意义的事。What I wantto say is that to be a volunteer in Olympic games issignificant to young people.

24.简而言之,每个人都该为自己的行为负责。

In short, everyone should be responsible for his behavior.

25.我下决心一个月内在功课上要赶上同学们。

I am determined to catch up with myclassmates in one month.

26.使我感到惊奇的是,他的英语说得如此的好。

To my great surprise, he speaks Englishso well/his English is so good.

27.开会的时间到了,咱们把收音机关了吧。

It is time to start our conference, letus turn off the radio.

28.尽管有许多困难,我们仍然决心执行我们的计划。

Even though there are a lot difficulties, we are still determined to carry out our plan.

29.我们居住的地球是一个大球体。

The earth that we are living in is a bigball.

30.我们向李先生学习,因为他有丰富的工作经验。

We should learn from Mr. Li because he is a man with rich working experience.

31.每个人都喜欢受表扬而不是批评。

Everyone likes to be praised rather thanbe criticized.

32.人们抱怨当地政府在处理污染问题上力度不够。

People complain that the local governmentdidn't try its best to deal with the issue of pollution.

33. 只要你尽力而为,即使将来失败也没有人会指责你。



As long as you do what you can, no onewill accuse you even if you fail it in the future.

34.他告诉我要慢慢来,没有必要提前完成这项工作。

He told me to take it easy, because itwas no necessary to finish this work in advance.

35.我们推迟了这个会议,以便能够更好地应付紧张的局势。

We put off the conference in order tobetter cope with the tense situation

36.他是在大二的时候转学的。

It was in his sophomore year that hetransferred to another college.

37.没法知道他会去多久。

There is no knowing how long he might beaway.

38.大点声说话,让大家都听得见。

Speak louder so that everyone can hearyou.

39.他是如此之坏,我根本就不信任他。

He is so wicked that I don't trust him atall.

40.那时家里太穷了,不能供孩子们上学。

At that time the family was too poor tosend the children to school.

41.他习惯于晚睡晚起。

He is used to going to bed late andgetting up late.

42.他一到家就打开了电视。

He turned on TV as soon as he got home.

43.你应该知道这样做是为什么。

You should know what you are doing thisfor.

44.我们现在把精力放在经济方面。



At present our efforts are focused ondeveloping economy.

45.无论在哪里,我们都应该牢记自己是中国人。

No matter where/Wherever we are, we mustkeep in mind that we are Chinese.

46. 既然他已经道歉了,我们就应该原谅他。

Now that he has apologized, we shouldforgive him.

47.他隔一周去看望爷爷奶奶。

He goes to see his grandparents everyother week.

48.令他失望的是,他考试只得了一个 B。

To his disappointment, he only got a B inthe exam.

49.他宁愿一个人呆着也不愿意去参加晚会。

He'd rather stay alone than go to theparty.

50.为已失去的时光悲伤是没用的。

It's no use grieving over past time.

51.我们盼望着观看世界杯。

We are looking forward to watching the World Cup.

52.她迫不及待地要回家告诉家人这个好消息。

She couldn't wait to go home to tell the good news to her family.

53.就气候而言,这个城市是生活的理想之地。

As far as the climate is concerned, thecity is an ideal place to live in.

54.他连自己都养不活,更别说养家了。

He can't even support himself, let alonea family.

55.我买东西的时候,一个年轻人偷走了我的钱包。



I was shopping when a young man stole mywallet.

56.无论多么困难,他都坚信自己有一天一定能成功。

However difficult it may be, he firmlybelieves that he will succeed someday.

57.他的用心是非常明显的。

There was no mistaking his intentions.

58.一旦你让他开始讲话,就没法让他停止。

Once you let him start talking, there'sno stopping him.

59.考试时,越紧张就越容易出错。

The more nervous you are in an exam, themore likely you are to make mistakes.

60.他的话是否真实让人怀疑

It is doubtful whether his words are trueor not.

61.他极力回避回答我的问题。

He tried to avoid answering my problems.

62.这座房子太小,而且离办公地点也太远。

This house is too small, and furthermore, it's too far from his office.

63.她和我说话的神情好像她认识我似的。

She spoken to me as though she knew me.

64. 电子邮件使人们能够简单快捷地相互沟通。

E-mail enable people to communicate withoue another easily and quickly.

65.显然他对手术这个话题很敏感。

Evidently, he was senstive to the topic of operation.

66.锻炼能使身体更健康。



Physical exercise contributes to betterhealth.

67.他连吃饭钱都不够,更不用说娱乐的钱了。

He hasn't enough money for food, let alone amusements.

68.我不希望你卷入这场经济丑闻中去。

I don't want you to be involved in thisfinacial scandal.

69.不要妄想把你个人的观点强加在我身上。

Don't try to impose your ideas on me.

70.你的行为与我们的原则有冲突。

What you have done is in conflict withour principles.

71.每年这个时候生意一般都很清淡。

Bussiness usually slacks off at this timeof the year.

72.科学新发现常应用于工业生产方法。

Scientific discoveries are often applied to industrial production methods.

73.这两件事情在性质上是根本不同的。

These two things are fundamentally different in nature.

74.她曾经经历过几次严重的意外事故。

She has lived through several terribleaccidents.

75.玛丽极想过清静的乡村生活。

Mary has a longing for quiet rural life.

76.这个演员很会模仿其他人。

This actor is very capable of imitatingother people.

77.一些幸运的人美貌与智慧兼具。



Some lucky people are endowed with bothwisdom and beauty.

78.你不必花很长时间就能习惯我们做事的方法。

It will not take you very long to beaccustomed to the way we do it.

79.那条新闻是《中国日报》 的独家新闻。

That piece of news is exclusive to ChinaDaily.

80. 自行车的减少和私家车的增加可能会带来很多新问题。

The decrease in the number of bicyclesand the increase in private cars might give rise to many new problems.

汉译英: 一定要尝试,看可以翻译出来几个词

依照最近的一项调查,每年有4,000,000人死于与吸烟有关的疾病。

- 2. 最近的调查显示相当多的孩子对家庭作业没什么好感。
- 3. 没有一项发明像互联网一样同时受到如此多的赞扬和批评。
- 4. 人们似乎忽视了教育不应该随着毕业而结束这一事实。
- 5. 越来越多的人开始意识到教育不能随着毕业而结束。
- 6. 说到教育,大部分人认为其是一个终生的学习。
- 7.许多专家指出体育锻炼直接有助于身体健康。
- 1. According to a recent survey, four million peopledie each year from diseases linked to smoking.
- 2. The latest surveys show that guite a few childrenhave unpleasant associations with homework.
- 3. No invention has received more praise and abusethan Internet.



- 4. People seem to fail to take into account the factthat education does not end with graduation.
- 5. An increasing number of people are beginning to realize that education is not complete with graduation.
- 6. When it comes to education, the majority of peoplebelieve that education is a lifetime study.
- 7. Many experts point out that physical exercisecontributes directly to aperson's physical fitness.

英语翻译模拟题

- 1.如果不是因为他的帮助,我们不可能克服重重困难
- 2.是我们完成工作的时候了。
- 3.不幸的是他们没能考虑到交通拥挤,到机场时太晚了,没能赶上那次航班。
- 4.你一旦定出了一个学习计划,就应该把它付诸实践。
- 5.他希望在周末能赶上他落掉的课程。
- 6.You can make your dictionary use much more efficient if you only look up the words which are necessary to understand the text
- 7.Even if you can't work out the meaning exactly, you may be able to get a vague idea, enough to enable you to continue reading.
- 8.He said that setting aside time for improving his physical fitness would be a total misuse of his working hours.
- 9.By watching and learning from a model, you will probably begin to identify and adopt good working habits.
- 10.He collected much money from his friends and posted it to the people in the earthquake area.

参考答案:

- 1.Had it not been for his help, we couldn't have overcome all the difficulties.
- 2.It is time that we finished our work.
- 3.Unfortunately they hadn't taken the heavy traffic into account and it was too late to catch their flight when they got to the airport
- 4.Once you have worked out a study plan, you should put it into practice.
- 5.He hopes to catch up on the lessons he missed during the weekend.
- 6.如果你仅仅是查阅一些对理解文章有必要的词,你可以更有效的使用你的词典。
- 7. 即便你想不出它具体的意思,但是你能够了解一个含糊的中心,足以能够让你继续阅读。
- 8.他说留出时间为了改善自己的身体健康完全是滥用工作时间。
- 9.通过的观察和学习,你们有可能将开始认同和采纳好的学习习惯。
- 10.他向他的朋友们募集了许多钱并把这些钱寄给了地震灾区的人们。

词汇辨析题 To be honest with yourself is to ______ yourself. A.recall B. respect

C. refuse
D.reduce

在本题中,选项只给出四个单词我们可以判断出是考查词汇辨析的题,其中:

- A项 recall 译为回忆,
- B 项 respect 译为尊重,
- C 项 refuse 译为拒绝,

D 项 reduce 译为减少。

我们根据题干含义"对自己诚实就是 _____ 你自己"可以判断出选择 B 项。本题中只出现了 4 个以 re-开头的单词作为词汇辨析题出现,但是还有几个以 re-开头的核心词汇,如: remind (提醒) remove(移动) 等。

英语词汇辨析

1.Adopt vt. 采纳、采用

Adapt vt. 使适应

Accept vt. 接受

Acquire vt. 得到,获得知识(经验)

2.Accident "事故", 多指意外的事件或偶然事件

Event "事件", 常指重大事件或历史事件

Incident "事件",既可指日常生活小事件,又可指引起国际事端的事件

3.Accomplish 强调"完成"任务等的过程而不是方式

Complete 着重"完成"任务等的结果

Finish 通常指"完成" 日常事务

Fulfill 强调"完成"预定的目标

4.Accomplishment "成绩、成就、才艺、技艺"

Achievement "成绩、成就、功业、功绩"

Fulfillment "履行、完成"

Establishment "建立、确定"

5.Admit 承认,供认,指压力、强迫等不得不承认

Acknowledge 指公开承认

Confess 承认,招供罪行或过错等

6.Advantage 有利条件、优势

Benefit 好处

Profit 益处、利润

Interest 利益、利息

7.Affectvt. 影响,多指消极影响,主语一般多是物而不是人

Effect 既可作动词,又能作名词。作动词的意思是: 产生、招致,是正式用语,强调所产生的预期效果。作为名词,意思是效果。

8.Affair 常指已经发生的或必须去做的事情,复数形式常指重大的外交等事务

Business 通常强调任务、职责、业务活动等; 作"事务"讲时,可以和 affair 通用; 但 business 无复数形式

Matter 为普通用词,常指耳闻目睹的东西,强调笼统概念而非具体内容

9.Allow 指"许可,允许",侧重表示默许或不加制止

Permit 是正式用语,侧重权威或法规的"准许"

Let 指"允许, 让", 最常用, 较口语化, 口气最弱

10.Alive (表语性形容词) 活着的,存在的

Living(定语性形容词) 生存的,有生命的

Live 活的、有生命的

accident, event, incident.

【解析】 这一组名词都可表示"事件",但 accident 意为"事故",多指意外的事件或偶然事件。event 意为"事件",常指重大事件或历史事件。incident 意为"事件",既可以指日常生活小事件,又可指政治上具有影响的事件或事变。

achive, acquire, require, inquire.

【解析】 achive(成功的) 达到,实现。acquire 取得,获得,学到。require 需要。inquire 打听,询问。

adopt, adapt.

【解析】 adopt 收养。采纳,采用,通过。adapt 使适合,改编。

11. each, every

两词都是"每个"的意思,但着重点不同。

each 着重个别的情况, every 着重全体, 有"所有的"的意思。

如:

She knows each student of the class.

她认识这个班里的每一个学生。

She knows every student of the class.

她认识这个班所有的学生。

12. no one, none

no one 指"没有人(只能指人,不能用来指物)", 意思与 nobody 相同, 作主语时不必跟 of 连用,

如:

No one believes him since he is not honest.

没有人相信他,因为他不诚实。

No one else but I went.

除我以外,谁也没去。

none 指"一个也没有(既可指人,也可指物)",作主语时代替不可数名词,谓语动词用单数形式; 代替可数名词,谓语动词用单复数都可以,但在"主+系+表"结构中,如果表语为复数,

则系动词要用复数形式。

如:

None of us are(is) afraid of difficulties.

我们谁也不怕困难。

13. go on doing, go on to do, go on with

这三个动词短语都有"继续做某事"的意思,其区别如下:

go on doing 表示"继续做,一直在做某事(中间无间断)";

go on to do 表示"接着做某事",即某事已做完,接着做另一件事;

goonwith 也表示"继续做某事",其含义是某一动作一度中止后,又继续下去。

14. too much, much too

二者都有"太,非常"之意, much too 为副词词组,修饰形容词、副词,不可修饰动词。

如:

It's much too cold.

天气实在是太冷了。

too much 作"太多"讲,有以下三种用法:

(1)作名词词组。

如:

You have given us too much. 你给我们的太多了。

(2)作形容词词组修饰不可数名词。

如:

Don't drink too much wine. 不要饮太多的酒。

(3)作副词词组修饰不及物动词。

如:

She talks too much. 她说话太多。

15. lonely, alone

二者都可表示"孤独,独自",alone 指客观存在的"孤独",而 lonely 更偏重一种主观感受上的"寂寞"。

如:

I went alone. 我是一个人去的。

Mary lived alone, but she didn't feel lonely.

玛丽孤身一人生活,但她并不感到孤独。

16. happen, take place 与 occur

happen 有"偶然"的意思,多用于客观事物、情况的发生。

如:

Whatever has happened to your arm? It's all swollen.

你的手臂怎么了?肿得好历害。

occur 指有计划地使某些事"发生",有时强调"呈现"于人的知觉中。

如:

Did it occur to you to phone them about it?

你难道没想到就这事给他们打个电话?

具体事物、事件作主语时,happen 和 occur 可以通用。

如:

The accident happened/occurred yesterday.

事故是昨天发生的。

take place 指事件发生,但常用来表示"举行"的意思,带有非偶然性。

如:

The meeting took place last night.

会议昨晚举行。

17. in front of, in the front of

in front of 的意思是"在……前面"。

如:

There is a tree in front of the house.

房子前面有一棵树。

inthefrontof 的意思是"在……前部",指在某个空间范围内的前面。

如:

There is a blackboard in the front of the classroom.

教室里前部有一块黑板。

18. find, find out

两者都有"发现"的意思,但语义有差别。

find 有偶然发现某物的意味。

如:

He found a bag on the floor.

他发现地板上有个书包。

find out 指"经过,探听,询问",指调查之后的"发现"或"弄清楚",

如:

Please find out who took my book by mistake.

请查清楚谁错拿了我的书。

19. noise, voice, sound

这三个词都作"声音"解,在表示"听到声音"这个意思时,三者可以通用,但它们又各有特定的含义。

sound 作"声音"解,含义最广,指可以听到的任何声音,

如:

a weak sound 微弱的声。

noise 作"噪音,嘈杂声,吵闹声"解,指不悦耳,不和谐的声音?它既可作可数名词,也可作不可数名词。

如:

Another kind of pollution is noise.

另外一种污染是噪音。

voice 作"声音"解时,多指人发出的声音,包括说话声、歌声和笑声。

如:

He shouted at the top of voice. 他高声呼喊。

有时也用于引申意义,表示"意见、发言权"。

如:

I have no voice in the matter.

对于这件事, 我没有发言权。

20. arrive, get, reach

三者均可表示"到达"。arrive 后通常接介词 at(一般用于较小的地方)或 in(一般用于较大的地方)。

如:

We arrived at the station five minutes late.

我们晚了5分钟到车站。

They will arrive in Paris next Monday.

他们将于下周星期一到达巴黎。

get 之后通常接介词to。

如:



When we got to the park, it began to rain.

我们到达公园时, 就开始下雨了。

reach 是及物动词(较 get 更正式),其后可直接跟地点名词做宾语(不能用介词)。

如:

He reached Beijing yesterday.

他昨天到达北京.

51. gently, softly

gently 温柔地、文雅地、轻轻地

softly 柔软地、轻轻地

52. gold, golden

这两个形容词很相似,均与黄金有关。gold "金质的",常指用黄金制成的东西。如: Shewon two gold metals at the winter Olympics. 在冬奥会上他夺得了两枚金牌。golden "金色的",常作比喻,指像黄金一样宝贵。如: The photos often remind him of the golden years of his life. 这些照片使他想起他人生中的金色时光。

53. glance, glimpse

glance 是指随便地或暗暗地看一眼。

glimpse 是无意识地获得的"一瞥"。

54. happen, occur, take place

这组动词和短语均可作"发生"解。happen 一般用语,指具体事情的偶然发生。如: The



accident happened because of his carelessness. 事故的发生是由于他的粗心造成的。 occur 正式用语,表示"偶然发生"时可与 happen 换用,occur to 表示"被想到,被想起",此时主语为所想到的内容。如: It occurred to me that I had left my keys behind. 我想起我忘了带钥匙。take place 一般指有计划有目的"发生"的事。如: The conference will take place next week. 会议将于下星期举行。

55. hard 和 hardly

hard 作"努力地","沉重地"讲; hardly 有"简直不,很难"的意思,往往强调能力上有困难, 是个半否定词。

56. hint, imply, suggest

hint 暗示, 指用动作或表情暗示

imply 暗示,暗指,说话做事已带有某种意思而未挑明而已

suggest 暗示,所表达的意思引起对方联想而有所领悟,常指一种无意的暗示

57. high 和 highly

high 作副词时,意为"高高地","在高处",如: sing high(高声唱),climb high(攀得高),aim high(胸怀大志)等。highly 意为"极,非常",如: highly skillful(高度熟练),highly amusing(非常有趣),think highly of one's work(盛赞某人的工作)等。

58. home, house, family

这组名词都可以表示"家,居住地"。home "家,住所",主要指全家人共同居住的地方。如:I will go home for the summer vacation. 我将回家过暑假。house "住宅",指人们居住的房屋。如: She bought a house in Beijing. 她在北京买了一套住房。family "全家人,家庭",通常指住在一起的直系亲属。如: His family are very anxious about him. 他的全家都在为他担忧。

59. how long, how often, how soon

这组短语都是对时间提问的常用语,都表示"多久"。how long 是对一个延续性动作或状态所占用的时间进行提问的常用语。如: (I have lived here for six years). How long have you lived here? 你在这儿住多久了? how often 是对一段时间内某一动作发生的次数,即"频度"进行提问。如: How often do you write home?(I write home once a month.)你多长时间给家里写一封信?howsoon 提问的是从一个基本时间到将来某一动作结束,或某一动作发生时的这段时间。如: How soon will you be ready?(I'll be ready in an hour.)你多久才能准备好?

60. immigrant, emigrant, migrant

immigrant 移居另一国者、移民

emigrant 迁移到外国去的移民、侨民

migrant 移居的人或动物

- 1) quite 相当 quiet 安静地
- 2) affect v 影响, 假装 effect n 结果, 影响
- 3) adapt 适应 adopt 采用 adept 内行
- 4) angel 天使 angle 角度
- 5) dairy 牛奶厂 diary 日记
- 6) contend 奋斗, 斗争 content 内容, 满足的 context 上下文 contest 竞争, 比赛
- 7) principal 校长, 主要的 principle 原则
- 8) implicit 含蓄的 explicit 明白的
- 9) dessert 甜食 desert 沙漠 v 放弃 dissert 写论文
- 10) pat 轻拍 tap 轻打 slap 掌击 rap 敲,打
- 11) decent 正经的 descent n 向下, 血统 descend v 向下
- 12) sweet 甜的 sweat 汗水
- 13) later 后来 latter 后者 latest 最近的 lately adv 最近
- 14) costume 服装 custom 习惯
- 15) extensive 广泛的 intensive 深刻的
- 16) aural 耳的 oral 口头的
- 17) abroad 国外 aboard 上(船,飞机)
- 18) altar 祭坛 alter 改变
- 19) assent 同意 ascent 上升 accent 口音
- 20) champion 冠军 champagne 香槟酒 campaign 战役
- 41) immoral 不道德 的 immortal 不朽的
- 42) Ione 孤独的 alone 单独的 Ionely 寂寞的



- 43) mortal 不死的 metal 金属 mental 神经的 medal 勋章 model 模特 meddle 玩弄
- 44) scare 惊吓 scarce 缺乏的
- 45) drought 天旱 draught 通风, 拖 拉 draughts (英)国际跳棋
- 47) assure 保证 ensure 使确定 insure 保险
- 48) except 除外 expect 期望 accept 接受 excerpt 选录 exempt 免除
- 49) floor 地板 flour 面粉
- 50) incident 事件 accident 意外
- 51) inspiration 灵感 aspiration 渴望
- 52) march 三月, 前进 match 比赛
- 53) patent 专利 potent 有力的 potential 潜在的
- 54) police 警察 policy 政策 politics 政治
- 55) protest 抗议 protect 保护
- 56) require 需要 inquire 询问 enquire 询问 acquire 获得
- 57) revenge 报仇 avenge 为...报仇
- 58) story 故事 storey 楼层 store 商店
- 59) strike 打 stick 坚持 strict 严格的
- 60) expand 扩张 expend 花费 extend 延长
- 61) commerce 商业 commence 开始
- 62) through 通过 thorough 彻底的 (al)though 尽管 thought think 过去分词
- 63) purpose 目的 suppose 假设 propose 建议
- 64) expect 期望 respect 尊敬 aspect 方面 inspect 视察 suspect 怀疑
- 65) glide 滑翔 slide 使滑行 slip 跌落
- 66) steal 偷 steel 钢
- 67) strive 努力 stride 大步走
- 68) allusion 暗示 illusion 幻觉 delusion 错觉 elusion 逃避
- 69) prospect 前景 perspective 透视法
- 70) stationery 文具 stationary 固定的
- 71) loose 松的 lose 丢失 loss n 损失 lost lose 过去式
- 72) amend 改正, 修正 emend 校正
- 73) amoral unmoral immoral 同义 不道德的
- 21) baron 男爵 barren 不毛之地的 barn 古仓
- 22) beam 梁, 光東 bean 豆 been have 过去式
- 23) precede 领先 proceed 进行,继续
- 24) pray 祈祷 prey 猎物
- 25) chicken 鸡 kitchen 厨房
- 26) monkey 猴子 donkey 驴
- 27) chore 家务活 chord 和弦 cord 细绳
- 28) cite 引用 site 场所 sight 视觉
- 29) clash (金属) 幢击声 crash 碰幢,坠落 crush 压坏
- 30) compliment 赞美 complement 附加物
- 31) confirm 确认 conform 使顺从
- 32) contact 接触 contract 合同 contrast 对照



- 33) council 议会 counsel 忠告 consul 领事
- 34) crow 乌鸦 crown 王冠 clown 小丑 cow 牛
- 35) dose 一剂药 doze 打盹
- 36) drawn draw 过去分词 drown 溺水
- 37) emigrant 移民到国外 immigrant 从某国来的移民
- 38) excess n 超过 exceed v 超过 excel 擅长
- 39) hotel 青年旅社 hostel 旅店
- 40) latitude 纬度 altitude 高度 gratitude 感激
- 1、affiliate, link, attach 都有"附加"的意思,用法不同。

affiliate v,加入,成为……一部分。

【例如】 This middle school is affiliated to the university.

这所中学附属于那所大学。

linkv,将人或物连接起来。

【例如】 Television stations around the world are linked by satellite。

全世界的电视台通过卫星联系一起。

attachv,将某物系在、贴在、附在另一物上,一般与 to 连用。

【例如】 With the skin gone, to what can the hair attach itself.

皮之不存,毛将焉附?

2、affirm, assert, allege, claim, announce, proclaim 这一组动词都有"声称"的意思。

affirmv , 坚信不疑地肯定或宣称,是 deny 的反义词。



【例如】 Everything I had accomplished seemed to affirm that opinion。

我所做成的每件事似乎都证实了那个观点。

assertv,指不管事实如何,主观自信地宣称,或者清楚有力地坚持某个情况为事实。

【例如】 The republics began asserting their right to govern themselves。

各共和国开始坚持他们自治的权利。

allegev,在无真凭实据的情况下宣称、断定。

【例如】 The newspapers allege that the police shot the suspect without warning。

报纸指称警察未经示警就枪杀那位嫌疑犯。

claimv,要求,声称,断言。多指根据某种规定提出的要求或主张。

【例如】 An underground organization has claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion。

一个地下组织已声称对炸弹爆炸事件负责。

announcev, 宣布, 宣告。多指首次当众正式宣布某一主张或态度, 常带有预告意味。

【例如】 He will announce tonight that he is resigning from office.

他今晚将宣布他要辞职

proclaimv ,宣布;宣告(成立)。指经过深思熟虑后向大众宣布一个明确的决定或判断,尤其指重大事件的宣布,多用于官方场合。

【例如】 Britain proudly proclaims that it is a nation of animal lovers。



英国自豪地宣称它是个热爱动物的国家。

3、aggravate, reinforce, increase, strengthen, intensify 这一组动词都有"加强"的意思。

aggravate v,加重(负担、罪行、病情等),使之恶化。

【例如】 Stress and lack of sleep can aggravate the situation.

紧张和缺少睡眠会使情况恶化。

reinforcev,增援,一般用于军队或警察的行动;(添材料等)加固。

【例如】 Both sides have been reinforcing their positions after yesterday's fierce fighting。

双方经过昨天的激战后都在向各自的阵地增派兵力。

increase v. 指数量上的增加。

【例如】 The population continues to increase.

人口持续增长。

strengthen v,加强,巩固,增强,相当于 to become stronger。

【例如】 We must strengthen our unity in the face of powerful enemies。

大敌当前,我们必须加强团结。

intensify v 使变得更强烈、剧烈,加剧,相当于 to become more intense or intensive。

【例如】 The conflict is almost bound to intensify.

冲突几乎注定会加剧。

固定搭配

1.With the help of 在 \sim \sim 帮助下

under the leadership / care of 在 \sim 领导/关心下

2.be strict with sb. 对~人要求严格

be strict in sth. 对~事要求严格

3. at present=at the present time 目前

for the present 暂时

4. in the sun/sunshine 在阳光下

under the sun 在世界上

5. lie in 位于~~之内

lie on 同~~接壤

lieto 位于~~之外

6. at least 至少

in the least 丝毫,一点

7. by name 名叫

in the name of 以 \sim \sim 名义

8. in the air 空中,在流传

on the air 播出

9. in the way 挡路,障碍,用 $\sim\sim$ 方法

inaway 在某点上,在某种程度上

get one's own way to do 随心所欲

give way 让步,屈服

lose one's way 迷路

by theway 顺便说一下
on one's wayto 在去~~ 的路上
Come this way 这边走
10. at the corner 在拐角处(外角)
in the corner 在角落里(内角)
on the corner 在角落上(外角上)
精选题
1.The police are for the thief in the region now.
A.running
B. reaching
C. searching
D. charging
2.What is the reason foron time?
A. not your coming
B. you not come
C. your not coming
D. you not to come
3.The college is planning to offer more English courses to the needs of beginners of English.
A. meet with



B. meet
C. supply
D. satisfy with
4.He kept silent, so I couldn't know he agreed not.
A. if; or
B. whether; or
C. either; or
D. neither; nor
5.He had never given a speech to so many people, so he felt
A. exciting
B. stupid
C. disappointed
D. nervous
6.Once you arrive in a new place, you'd better the local custom.
A. keep
B. make
C. follow
D. return
7.The manner which he talked reminded us his grandfather.
A. on; towards
B. at; in
C. for; by

[D. in; of	
8	B.All of us still remember the terrible earthquake that	Wenchuan four years
ago.		
A. interru	pted	
B. struck		
C. knocked	4	
C. KHOCKCI	u	
D. explode	ed	
·		
9. —Our h	oliday cost a lot of money.	
—Did it?	Well, that doesn't matter you enjoyed yourselves.	
A.unless		
D f		
B. as far a	,	
C. as long	as	
c. as long		
D. until		
10.I didn'	t hear because there was too much noise where I was sitting.	
A. what di	id he say	
B. what I	he said	
Clank		
C. what w	as he saying	
D what fo	or him to say	
Z. A TIGOTO	Tilli to say	
答案详解	:	
1、【答案] C	
【翻译】	警察现在正在该地区搜寻小偷。	

【考点】 词组辨析



【解析】 run for:竞选;reach for:伸手去取;search for:搜查,搜寻;charge for:要价,收费。根据句意,本题选 C。

2、【答案】 C

【翻译】 你为什么没有按时来?

【考点】 非谓语动词

【解析】 题干中for 为介词,后面接动词只能用 ing 形式,所以先排除 B、D,又因为非谓语否定在其前面加 not,故选 C。

3、【答案】 B

【翻译】 大学正计划开设更多英语课程来满足英语初学者的需要。

【考点】 词汇辨析

【解析】 meet/satisfy the need "满足需要",为固定搭配,故选 B。

4、【答案】 B

【翻译】 他一直沉默不语, 所以我也不知道他是否同意。

【考点】 名词性从句

【解析】 either...or..."要么...要么...",neither...nor..."既不...也不...",whether...or not"是否",此题 know 后面引导的是宾语从句,只有 whether 和 if 可以引导,但是 if 不与 or not 连用,故选 A。

5、【答案】 D

【翻译】 他从未在这么多人面前演讲过,因此感到紧张。

【考点】 词汇辨析

【解析】 exciting:令人兴奋的修饰物;stupid:愚蠢的;disappointed:失望的; nervous:紧张的,焦虑不安的,故选 D。

6、【答案】 C

【翻译】 一旦你到一个新地方,最好入乡随俗。

【考点】 词汇辨析



【解析】 keep:保持,保留;make:制作,使;follow:跟随,遵循;return:归还,返回。根据句意,选 C。

7、【答案】 D

【翻译】 他说话的样子让我们想起了他的爷爷。

【考点】 定语从句及词组搭配

【解析】 分析句子结构可知,本句第一个空为"介词十 which"引导的一个定语从句,修饰先行词 manner,故此处应用介词 in;第二个空为固定搭配 remind sb. of ...,意为"使某人想起..." 故本题选 D。

8、【答案】 B

【翻译】 我们仍然记得四年前发生在汶川的那场可怕的地震。

【考点】 词汇辨析

【解析】 interrupt 打断;strike:侵袭;knock 敲,打,;explode 爆炸,根据句意,选 B。

9、【答案】 C

【翻译】 -我们假期花了好多钱。

-是吗?只要你们玩得开心,那就没什么。

【考点】 状语从句

【解析】 unless:除非,如果不;as far as:至于;as long as:只要;until:直到……才。根据句意,选C.

10、【答案】 B

【翻译】 我没听见他说什么,因为我坐的地方有太多噪音。

【考点】 名词性从句

【解析】 分析句子结构可知,本句考查what 引导的宾语从句的用法。应注意此时的从句应用陈述句语序"疑问词+主语+谓语"。故本题选 B.