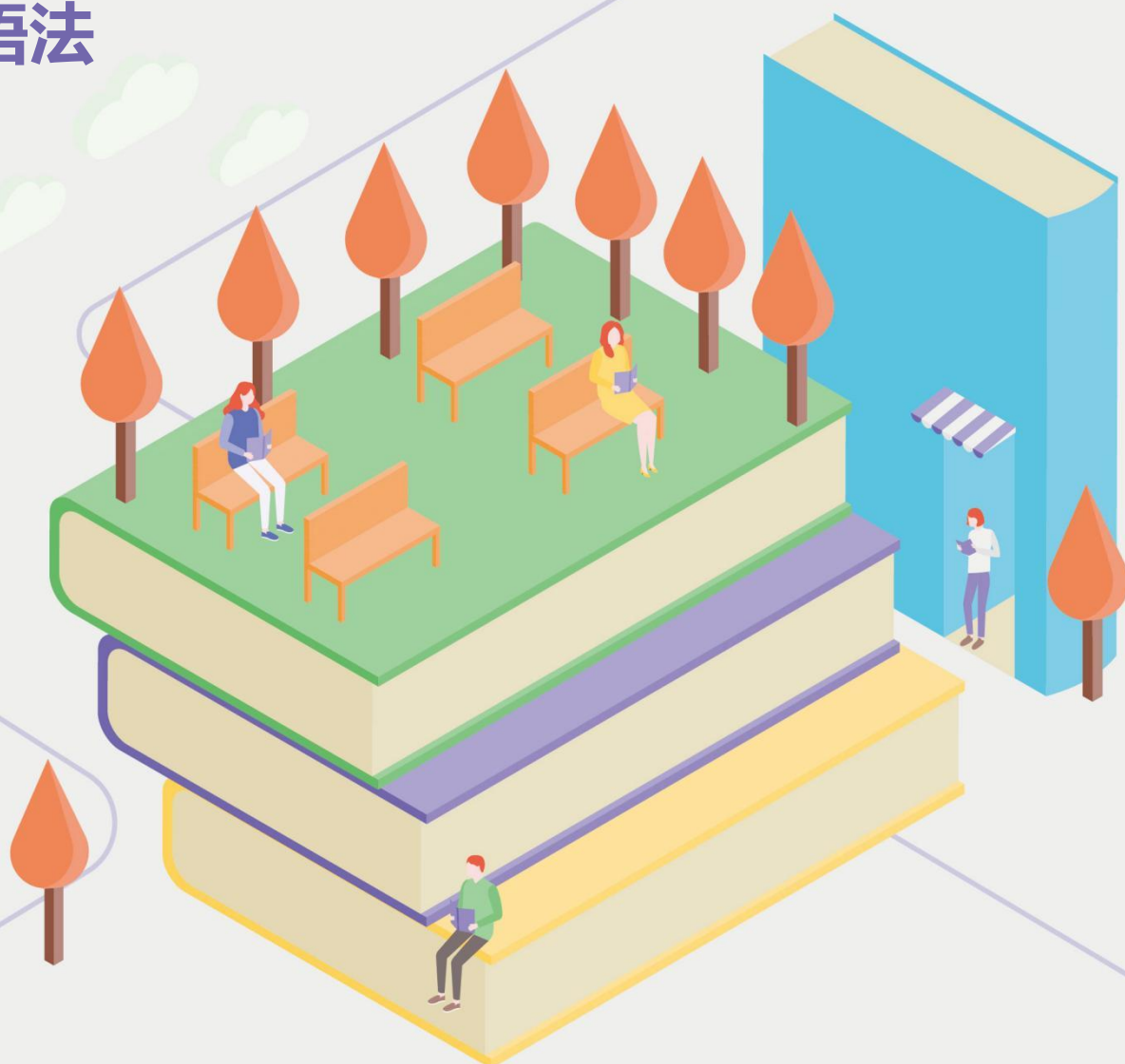


考前 模考 2020 SUNLANDS 卷已

英语语法



2010-全国-英语语法-考前模拟卷-001

总分：100

第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、 The teacher said that Jane () work harder the following semester.

(1 分)

- A: have to
- B: had better
- C: had better to
- D: would rather to

2、 A statement has been released () the Gavin family this morning.

(1 分)

- A: on behalf with
- B: on behalf of
- C: in behalf of
- D: at behalf of

3、 ——I have seen so little of Mike () . Is he away on business?

——Oh, no. He just leaves for his office early and comes back very () .

(1 分)

- A: later; lately
- B: later; later
- C: lately; late
- D: late; lately

4、 Mr. and Mrs. Brown would like to see their daughter () , get married, and have kids.(1 分)

- A: settle down
- B: keep off
- C: get up
- D: cut in

5、 Despite the poor service of the hotel, the manager is () to invest in sufficient training for his staff. (1 分)

- A: keen
- B: reluctant
- C: anxious
- D: ready

6、 — Albert's birthday is on next Saturday, and I'm planning a surprise party for him.

— () . I'll bring some wine.(1 分)

- A: Sounds like fun
- B: It depends
- C: Just a minute
- D: You are welcome

7、 You'd better not drink if you want to keep () .(1 分)

- A: health
- B: healthy
- C: healthily
- D: healthier

8、 By boat is the only way to get here, which is () we arrived. (1 分)

- A: where
- B: when
- C: why
- D: how

9、 The () of the building are covered with lots of () .
(1 分)

- A: roofs; leaves
- B: rooves; leafs
- C: roof; leaf
- D: roofs; leafs

10、 There are many () on my uncle's farm.(1 分)

- A: cow and sheeps
- B: cow and sheep
- C: cows and sheeps
- D: cows and sheep

11、 He has spent a large () of money on his new house.(1 分)

- A: much
- B: amount
- C: number
- D: piece

12、 Which of the following is not true about the use of the determiner? () (1 分)

- A: There is an house in the middle of the street.
- B: Would you like some tea?
- C: All the windows are closed.
- D: You will understand my warning some day.

13、 The company hired () man.(1 分)

- A: many
- B: some
- C: all these
- D: many a

14、 I want to introduce you an old friend of ().(1 分)

- A: my sister
- B: my sister's
- C: my sisters
- D: my sister's ones

15、 He was only in () at the time.(1 分)

- A: his 20's
- B: the 20's
- C: his twenties
- D: the twenties

16、 Which of the following is the finite form of the verb"be"? () (1 分)

- A: are
- B: to be
- C: being
- D: been

17、 The food () awful. Throw it away before the children eat it.(1 分)

- A: smells
- B: is smelling
- C: smelt
- D: has smelt

18、 My roommate () noise when I want to read a book.(1 分)

- A: always is making
- B: make always
- C: always make
- D: is always making

19、 The poor woman with her two children in a street corner ().(1 分)

- A: was seen beg
- B: were seen beg
- C: was seen begging
- D: were seen begging

20、 The newly-built theatre is () the old one.(1 分)

- A: as twice big as
- B: twice more bigger than

C: twice the size of
D: twice so big as

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

21、 *pesticides, pesticides', pesticide's, untargeted, not target, non-targeted*

One glaring disadvantage of _____ application is that, while destroying harmful pests, they also wipe out many useful _____ organisms, which keep the growth of pest population in check.(2 分)

22、 *were, be,, will be, dishonesty, non-honesty, dishonesty*

Whatever _____ your reason for that, we shall not tolerate your _____.(2 分)

23、 *which, that, what, curious, curiousness, curiosity*

Celebrities often have fame comparable to _____ of royalty. As a result, there is a strong public _____ about their private affairs.(2 分)

24、 *all, both, either, ones, one, /*

According to experts, companionship and social support are vital to _____ our psychological and physical well-being—one reason perhaps, why married people tend to live longer than unmarried _____.(2 分)

25、 *developed, has developed, has been developed, light-emitting, light-emitted, light-emit*

Although the technology _____ only recently, Philips has made immense progress and fully integrated _____ textiles into garments.(2 分)

26、 *world, world's, worlds', more, much, higher*

Wheat prices have started to decline, but the price of rice, the staple food for half of the _____ population, has _____ than doubled since last year.(2 分)

27、 *makes, will make, is making, with, to, over*

This story is about a boy who _____ friends _____ a snake.(2 分)

28、 *translates, is translated, got translated, into, in, to*

The novel Dream of the Red Chamber by Cao Xueqin eventually _____ English.(2 分)

29、 *am, were, has been, will be, shall be, should be*

I _____ anxious that nobody _____ hurt.(2 分)

30、 *sheep, sheeps, sheepes, bring, bringing, brought*

We keep goats, _____ and hens and other kinds of poultry. We are also thinking of _____ in cows and horses but we have not done so yet.(2 分)

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、Write in proper verb form:

The young people were encouraged _____ (defy) authorities.(1 分)

32、With a determiner:

In the past week, the southern areas of the country had _____ the rain they would normally expect in the whole of August.(1 分)

33、With a determiner:

The film shows a vivid picture of _____ London in Dickens' novels.(1 分)

34、Fill in the blank with a determiner:

Do you mind if I put _____ music on?(1 分)

35、Fill in the blank with a pronoun:

A: "Would you like tea or coffee?"

B: "I don't mind. _____ will do."(1 分)

36、Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets. Make changes or add something where necessary.

Children have a natural _____ (curious) about the world around them.(1 分)

37、Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets. Make changes or add something where necessary.

The workers _____ (build) the bridge this time last year.(1 分)

38、Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets. Make changes or add something where necessary

It's the third time you _____ (arrive) late this week.(1 分)

39、With a modal auxiliary:

You _____ have read a lot of Maugham's short stories, otherwise you couldn't have talked so deeply about this famous British writer at yesterday's seminar.(1 分)

40、With a modal auxiliary:

— You realize that you were driving at 100 mph, don't you?

— No, officer. I _____ have been. This car can't do more than 80.(1 分)

41、With a modal auxiliary:

As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ have dressed up so formally.(1 分)

42、With a preposition:

Mrs. Smith always chooses to go grocery shopping _____ Friday afternoons so that she can provide a rich weekend dinner for her family.(1 分)

43、With a preposition:

His health condition changed _____ the worse, so his family decided to send him to hospital.(1 分)

44、With a preposition:

After six hours' tiring bus ride, I finally arrived _____ the small town where I was going to live in the next year.(1 分)

45、With a determiner:

The bitter winter had _____ the country in its grip and many old people died of extreme cold.(1 分)

46、Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition:

Wood is often cut _____ a saw.(1 分)

47、With a preposition:

Until a relatively short time ago, traveling abroad was limited _____ well-to-do tourists and prosperous businesspeople.(1 分)

48、With a preposition:

Being negative will never get rid _____ the feelings of frustration in a foreign culture.(1 分)

49、Put a proper preposition in the blank:

Her house stands _____ a cinema and a supermarket.(1 分)

50、With a preposition:

After walking about an hour, we saw a small village _____ the distance.(1 分)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、Using passive voice:

The removal men damaged our grandfather clock.(2 分)

52、Using a simple preposition:

He went to work. He didn't take the umbrella.(2 分)

53、Using a disjunct:

It is quite obvious that they appreciate you very much.(2 分)

54、Strengthening the force of the following command:

Stop lying to me.(2 分)

55、Turning the singular nouns or noun phrases into plural forms wherever possible with other necessary changes:

Is that your government's policy?(2 分)

56、 Rewrite the following sentences beginning each with anticipatory "it":

They are reported to be searching for the missing girl. The chief conduct turned out to be a young woman.(2 分)

57、 Using whatever cohesive device is appropriate:

The new design is much better than the old designs.(2 分)

58、 Using reference:

Mr. Black and his wife are going to dine out this evening. In fact, Mr. Black and his wife do it every weekend.(2 分)

59、 Using whatever cohesive device is appropriate:

Shakespeare's characters are really alive, so are some of Jane Austen's characters.(2 分)

60、 Using passive voice:

No one has ever invited her to party since then.(2 分)

61、 Using passive voice:

He enjoys their praising his children at school.(2 分)

62、 Using subjunctive mood:

I think it advisable for a secretary to be appointed at once.(2 分)

63、 Using a modal auxiliary:

It's almost certain that he is in Paris.(2 分)

64、 Using a modal auxiliary:

Look at the traffic jam. It is possible that the road is blocked somewhere near here.(2 分)

65、 Using a non-finite clause as subject:

It is difficult to study English well within 2 years.(2 分)

V. Answer the following question on the ANSWER SHEET.(4%×1=4%)

66、 What is a restrictive adjective and what is a non-restrictive adjective?(4 分)

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)

67、 Local genitive(3 分)

68、 pronoun(3 分)

总分: 100

第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、【考点】第一节 英语语法 (English Grammars)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查固定用法。have to: 不得不。had better do sth.: 最好做某事。would rather to: 宁愿做某事。根据语境判断, 这是老师对于学生的忠告, 故 B 选项“最好……”最符合语境。
句意: 老师说简最好下个学期更加努力学习。

2、【考点】介词词组(The Prepositional Phrase)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查介词词组的固定用法。in behalf of: 为...之利益。on behalf of: 代表。故选 B。句意: 今天上午, 加文一家发表了一份声明。

3、【考点】形容词词组 (The Adjective Phrase)

答案: C

解析: lately: 近来; late: 迟, 晚; 这里表示“最近很少见到 Mike”, “Mike 归来得很晚”。
句意: ——我最近很少见到迈克。他出差去了吗? ——哦, 不。他只是早早离开办公室, 很晚才回来。

4、【考点】动词词组 (The Verb Phrase)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查动词词组词义辨析。settle down: 安顿下来; keep off: 远离; get up: 起床; cut in: 插嘴。根据句意, 故选 A。句意: 布朗先生和夫人想要看到他们的女儿安顿下来, 结婚生子。

5、【考点】形容词词组 (The Adjective Phrase)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查形容词词组辨析。be keen on 热衷于; reluctant 不情愿的; 勉强的; anxious 焦急的; 渴望的; ready 准备好的。despite (尽管) 表示让步, 前后是转折的关系, 根据句意, 故答案为 B。句意: 尽管酒店服务很差, 经理还是不愿意为员工提供足够的培训。

6、【考点】复杂句 (Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查常用短语。Sounds like fun: 听起来很有趣; It depends: 看情况而定; Just a minute: 请稍等; You are welcome: 不客气。根据前后句意, 故选 A。句意: —— 艾尔伯特的生日在下个星期天, 我计划给他办一个惊喜派对。—— 听起来很有趣, 我将带些酒来。

7、【考点】第一节 词缀法 (Affixation)

答案: B

解析: 本题主要考查派生词的辨析。

health 为名词，词意为健康。以 health 为词根，healthy 为形容词，词意为健康的。healthily 为副词，词意为健康地。healthier 是 healthy 的比较级。keep 在此处是系动词，后面应该接形容词作表语，故选 B。句意：如果你想要保持健康，最好不要喝酒。

8、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案：D

解析：本题考查疑问代词。where 哪里；when 何时；why 为什么；how 怎样。由 by boat 表示方式，可知用 how，故答案为 D。句意：乘船是到这儿的唯一方式，我们就是这么来的。

9、【考点】复数名词 (Plural Invariables)

答案：A

解析：以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时，一般将 f 或 fe 变为 v，再加 es，但也有例外，比如 roof, chief, belief 等词的复数形式，直接加 s。句意：很多建筑物的屋顶上覆盖着许多树叶。

10、【考点】复数名词 (Plural Invariables)

答案：D

解析：cow (母牛；奶牛)，是可数名词，复数为 cows。
sheep (绵羊)，是可数名词，但是单复数同形，都为 sheep。
这里根据前面的 many 可以确定要使用名词的复数形式。

句意：在我叔叔的农场里有很多牛和羊。

故选 D。

11、【考点】第四节 单位名词 (Unit Nouns)

答案：B

解析：an amount of, a bit of, a great deal of 只能跟不可数名词。money 为不可数名词。
句意：他花了一大笔钱买他的新房子。

12、【考点】限定词功能 (Functions of Determiners)

答案：A

解析：本题考查关于限定词的使用。A 选项句意：在街道中间有一座房子。其中，an house 是不正确的用法，因为 house 首字母发音为辅音。所以冠词应当用 a。B 选项句意：你想喝点茶吗？C 选项句意：在所有的窗户都关着。D 选项句意：总有一天你会明白我的警告的。B, C, D 中的限定词 some, all, some 的用法都是正确的。本题选择不正确的，故选 A。

13、【考点】限定词功能 (Functions of Determiners)

答案：D

解析：本题考查限定词。观察题干句子中的“man”是可数名词单数形式，而 A (许多)、B (一些)、C (所有这些) 都修饰可数名词复数。只有 many a (许多) 后面可以接名词的单数，但是表示复数的意义。故选 D。句意：这家公司雇用了很多人。

14、【考点】双重属格 (Double Genitive)

答案：B

解析：本题考查双重属格。双重属格又称后置属格，由属格和 of 词组并用，也就是：名词

+of+名词-'s 结构，而且第一个名词为泛指（以不定冠词为前置修饰），第二个名词是特指，且总是指人。本题要用双重属格表示“我姐姐的一位老朋友”，故选 B。句意：我想要给你介绍我姐姐的一位老朋友。

15、【考点】属格形式 (Forms of Genitive)

答案：C

解析：in one's thirties, forties, fifties 表示三十几岁、四十几岁、五十几岁，用来表示人的年龄，这里表示 20 多岁。句意：他那时才二十几岁。

16、【考点】动词的分类 (Classification of Verbs)

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词 be 的有限形式。动词 be 的限定形式是 am, is, are, was, were。动词 be 的非限定形式是 to be, being, been。因此选择 A。

17、【考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案：A

解析：本题题干在描述食物的目前状态，因此时态用一般现在时。句意：食物闻起来很难闻，把它丢掉吧，以免孩子误食。

18、【考点】现在进行体 (Present Progressive)

答案：D

解析：本题主要考查现在进行体。主语是 roommate，可数名词单数，谓语动词要用单三形式，排除 BC 选项。现在进行体与表示频率的状语 (always, constantly 等) 连用时，表示习惯性的动作，表达喜悦、厌恶的感情色彩。这里可以结合句意。观察选项中均有 always，可以确定使用现在进行体。注意 is 要在 always 前面，故选 D。句意：当我想读书的时候，我室友总是弄出噪音。

19、【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案：C

解析：由 as well as, rather than, with, together with, along with 等连接的名词词组作主语时，谓语动词应和最前面的主语保持一致；see sb doing sth：看到某人正在做某事。句意：这个可怜的女人带着她的两个孩子在街头被看见正在乞讨。

20、【考点】比较结构 (Comparative Constructions)

答案：C

解析：倍数主要有三种表达形式：倍数+the size (length, amount) of；倍数+as+形容词 / 副词+as；倍数+形容词 (副词) 比较级+than。句意：新建的剧院是旧剧院的两倍大。

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

21、答案：

(1) 【考点】双重属格 (Double Genitive)

答案：pesticides'

(2) 【考点】第二节 复合法 (Composition)

答案: non-targeted

解析:

(1) 本题考查双重属格的用法。双重属格可以用来表部分或者表示感情色彩。这里表示的是部分, 且不需要用复数。

(2) 第二个空格后是名词, 所以这里要填一个形容词。targeted 的否定形式是 non-targeted。句意: 使用杀虫剂的一个明显的缺点是, 它在消灭有害的害虫的同时, 也消灭了许多有用的非目标生物, 这些非目标生物能控制害虫的数量增长。

22、答案:

(1) 【考点】Be 型虚拟式 (Be-Subjunctive)

答案: be

(2) 【考点】名词分类 (Noun Classes)

答案: dishonesty

解析:

(1) 本题考查虚拟语气。在 whatever, whichever.....等引导的让步状语从句中, 从句谓语通常用陈述语气, 但有时也用虚拟语气。用虚拟语气主要表示不确定或没有把握。所以这里要用 be。

(2) 本题考查名词的否定形式。空格前是形容词性物主代词 your, 这里应该是个名词。根据句意判断这里应该是“不诚实”。honesty 的否定形式是 dishonesty。句意: 不管你的理由是什么, 我们都不能容忍你的不诚实。

23、答案:

(1) 【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: that

(2) 【考点】名词分类 (Noun Classes)

答案: curiosity

解析:

(1) 本题考查代词的用法。由题干可知, 对比的是名人的名气和皇室的名气, 所以 that 在这里指代 fame。

(2) 本题考查常用的搭配。curiosity about : 对...的好奇心。句意: 名人的名气常常可与皇室媲美。因此, 公众对他们的私生活有着强烈的好奇心。

24、答案:

(1) 【考点】并列连接词 (Coordinations)

答案: both

(2) 【考点】单数代词与复数代词 (Singular and Plural Pronouns)

答案: ones

解析:

(1) 本题考查并列连词的用法。both ... and: 两者都。

(2) 本题考查代词的用法。one 代替上文中出现的单数可数名词, 复数可数名词用 ones 代替。这里要选的代词需要指代前面的 people, 是复数名词, 所以这里选择 ones。句意: 根据专家的说法, 伴侣和社会支持对我们的心理和身体健康都是至关重要的, 也许这就是为什么已婚的人比未婚的人更长寿的原因之一。

25、答案：

(1)【考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

答案：has been developed

(2)【考点】被动语态 (Passive Voice)

答案：light-emitting

解析：

(1)本题考查时态和语态。根据 recently 判断是现在完成时，且 technology 和 develop 逻辑关系是被动。

(2)本题考查语态和逻辑关系。textile 和 emit light 逻辑关系是主动的，所以用现在分词形式。句意：尽管这项技术是最近才发展起来的，但飞利浦已经取得了巨大的进步，将发光纺织品完全整合到服装中。

26、答案：

(1)【考点】属格形式 (Forms of Genitive)

答案：world's

(2)【考点】比较结构 (Comparative Constructions)

答案：more

解析：

(1)本题考查属格的用法。第一个空格前是定冠词 the，后面是名词 population，所以这里应该选一个形容词性的词语。world 只有一个，所以选择 world's，是形容词性物主代词。

(2)本题考查比较级的用法。根据后面的 than 判断这里应该也是比较级。more than：多于；超出。句意：小麦价格已开始下跌，但大米的价格自去年以来已上涨逾一倍。大米是全球一半人口的主食。

27、答案：

(1)【考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案：makes

(2)【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：with

解析：

(1)本题考查时态，交朋友是一个状态，并非正在进行或将要进行。

(2)本题考查介词，句意应该是一个男孩和蛇交朋友，交朋友是 make friends with sb.。句意：这个故事讲的是一个男孩和一条蛇交朋友的故事。

28、答案：

(1)【考点】get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案：got translated

(2)【考点】与地点有关的介词 (Prepositions Relating to Place)

答案：into

解析：

(1)本题考查时态和被动语态，小说应该是被翻译。文中的 eventually“最终”意味着已经被翻译了，所以是过去式。

(2)本题考查介词。“翻译成…语言”的固定用法是 translate into…。句意：曹雪芹的小说《红

《红楼梦》最终被翻译成英文。

29、答案：

(1)【考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案：am

(2)【考点】Shall/(Should)

答案：should be

解析：

(1)"I"作为主语的时候 be 动词应该是 am，过去是 was，现在完成时 have done。

(2)根据句意，应该是“没有人应该受伤”。句意：我担心没有人会受到伤害。

30、答案：

(1)【考点】不规则复数名词 (Irregular Plurals)

答案：sheep

(2)【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案：bringing

解析：

(1)本题考查特殊名词的复数变化。根据句子结构和句意判断这里应该是三个并列大的名词复数。sheep 单复数同形。

(2)本题考查固定用法。think of doing sth.：考虑做某事。句意：我们养山羊、绵羊、母鸡和其他家禽。我们也在考虑引进牛和马，但我们还没有这样做。

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、【考点】动词词组 (The Verb Phrase)

答案：to defy

解析：用动词的适当形式填空。encourage 的固定用法是 encourage to do。句意：这些年轻人被鼓动起来反抗当局。

32、【考点】限定词用法 (Usage of Some Determiners)

答案：all

解析：本题考查限定词的用法。根据后面的 in the whole of August 以及句意可知，这里想表示的应该是“所有的降雨”，所以填限定词 all。句意：在过去的一周里，这个国家的南部地区迎来了他们通常在整个 8 月都会遇到的降雨。

33、【考点】限定词用法 (Usage of Some Determiners)

答案：the

解析：本题考查限定词的使用。题干中特指狄更斯小说里的那个伦敦，所以使用定冠词 the。句意：这部电影生动地展示了狄更斯在小说中描绘的整个伦敦。

34、【考点】限定词功能 (Functions of Determiners)

答案：some

解析：本题考查限定词。music 是不可数名词，表达一些且可以跟不可数名词的是 some。句意：你介意我放点音乐吗？

35、【考点】限定词搭配 (Co-occurrence of Determiners)

答案: Either

解析: 本题考查的是限定词。tea, coffee 是二者选一。回答中可以看出是二者都可以, 所以填 either。

注意: 句首词语首字母大写。

句意: A: “你要茶还是咖啡?” B: “我不介意。二者都可以。”

36、【考点】单数名词 (Singular Invariables)

答案: curiosity

解析: 由 a natural... 可知空格处应填名词形式, curious 的名词形式为 curiosity。句意: 孩子们对周围的世界有一种天生的好奇心。

37、【考点】过去进行体 (Past Progressive)

答案: were building

解析: this time last year 是过去进行时的标志词, 且 workers 为复数形式, 故用 were building。

句意: 工人们去年这个时候正在建这座桥。

38、【考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

答案: have arrived

解析: It is the first / second / third time... 是一种固定结构, 后面的从句用现在完成时。句意: 这是你本周第三次迟到了。

39、【考点】Must

答案: must

解析: 本题考查情态动词的用法。由 otherwise 可知, 是转折, 后面说的是你不可能知道的这么深入, 可知转折之前表达的是你很了解。所以 must 作为推测来讲, 表示肯定推测。句意: 你一定读过很多毛姆的短篇小说, 否则你不可能在昨天的研讨会上如此深入地谈论这位著名的英国作家。

40、【考点】Can/Could

答案: couldn't

解析: 本题考查情态动词。由 driving at 100 mph 和 can't do more than 80, 可推测刚才开车不可能达到 100, 因为这个车最快是 80。couldn't have done 过去不可能做了某事。句意: —— 你意识到你在以每小时 100 英里的速度开车, 不是吗? —— 不, 警官。这不可能的。这辆车不能超过 80。

41、【考点】Need

答案: needn't

解析: 本题考查情态动词, 根据前半句“因为它原来是一个小型的家庭聚会”, 所以是本不需要穿得很正式, 填 needn't。句意: 因为它原来是一个小型的家庭聚会, 我们不需要如此正式地打扮。

42、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: on

解析：本题考查简单的介词的用法。星期前面的介词用 on。句意：史密斯太太总是选择在星期五下午去杂货店购物，这样她就可以为家人准备一顿丰盛的周末晚餐。

43、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：for

解析：本题考查介词的用法。change for the worse 是习语：变坏，恶化，向坏的方向发展。句意：他的健康状况恶化了，所以他的家人决定送他去医院。

44、【考点】与地点有关的介词 (Prepositions Relating to Place)

答案：at

解析：本题考查与地点有关的介词。由题干 arrive 后面跟的是 the small town，可知是到达一个地点。当我们把一个城镇视为地图上的一个点时，常用 at，arrive at 达到，达成；到达某地。句意：坐了六个小时的公共汽车后，我终于到达了我明年要住的小镇。

45、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：all

解析：本题考查介词的用法。有题干可知严寒遍及了整个国家，所以用 all，用作介词的意思是：遍及，all the world 全世界。句意：严冬笼罩着整个国家，许多老人死于严寒。

46、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：with

解析：本题考查介词，根据句意应该用锯切割木头，表示“用”的介词是 with。句意：木头常被锯子锯断。

47、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：to

解析：本题考查介词，“被局限于…”的固定用法就是 be limited to，所以填 to。句意：在相对较短的时间之前，出国旅游仅限于富裕的游客和繁荣的商人。

48、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：of

解析：本题考查介词。由题干 get rid of：去除、吸收、消除。句意：消极是永远摆脱不了外国文化中的挫折感的。

49、【考点】与地点有关的介词 (Prepositions Relating to Place)

答案：between

解析：本题考查介词。cinema“电影院”，supermarket“超市”，他家在这两个建筑“之间”，所以是 between。表达两个之间：between...and...句意：她的房子在电影院和超市之间。

50、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：in

解析：本题考查介词的用法。in the distance：在远处。句意：走了大约一个小时候，我们看到远处有一个小村庄。

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、【考点】get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案：Our grandfather clock was damaged by the removal men.

解析：根据题干将原句改为被动语态时，将原句宾语和主语互换位置，然后把谓语动词变为被动语态，但时态保持不变。句意：我们的落地式钟被搬运工弄坏了。

52、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：He went to work without the umbrella.

解析：本题考查简单介词的用法。由题干可知，前半句说他去工作，后半句说他没带伞，表示一种伴随的状态，又因为是否定，所以借助介词 without 将句子改写成一句话。

句意：他没带伞就上班了。

53、【考点】第二节 评注性状语 (Disjuncts)

答案：Obviously, they appreciate you very much.

解析：本题考查评注性状语的使用。

评注性状语也可以称为“句子状语”或“句子副词”，与主句用逗号隔开，多放在句首。

根据题干中的 It is quite obvious that，可以确定使用 obviously 作为评注性状语，放在句首，用逗号隔开，意为“显然，显而易见地”。

句意：显然，他们很欣赏你。

54、【考点】句型 (Clause Patterns)

答案：Do stop lying to me.

解析：本题考查的是语气加强。do 常用来进行强调。stop 是一般现在时，所以提出 do 在句首。句意：别再骗我了。

55、【考点】复数名词 (Plural Invariables)

答案：Are those your government's policies?

解析：本题考查名词的复数形式和一致原则，本句中的名词时 policy，将它变为复数是 policies，对应的 be 动词是 are，that 对应复数名词的是 those。题干句意：这是你们政府的政策吗？改写后的句意：这些是你们政府的政策吗？

56、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案：a. It is reported that they are searching for the missing girl. b. It turned out that the chief conduct was a young woman.

解析：本题考查形式主语，题干要求用先行的“it”开头重写句子。将 it 变为形式主语，be 动词变为单数，后边接 that 引导的从句。句意：

据报道，他们正在寻找那个失踪的女孩。

主要负责人原来是一名年轻女子。

57、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案：The new design is much better than the old ones.

解析：本题考查代词的用法。原句中 design 重复，所以后面的 designs 用 ones 替代。句意：新设计比旧设计好得多。

58、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: Mr. Black and his wife are going to dine out this evening. In fact, they do it every weekend.

解析: 本题考查代词的用法。所给的两个句子中都出现了 Mr. Black and his wife, 所以后一句中可以用代词指代以减少重复赘余。因为是指代两个人, 并且做主语, 所以可以用 they。
句意: 布莱克先生和他的妻子今晚要出去吃饭, 事实上, 他们每个周末都出去吃饭。

59、【考点】属格形式 (Forms of Genitive)

答案: Shakespeare's characters are really alive, so are some of Jane Austen's.

解析: 本题考查 cohesive device 也就是内聚。原句中 characters 重复, 所以后面直接用 Austen's 指代他笔下的人物。句意: 莎士比亚笔下的人物栩栩如生, 简·奥斯汀笔下的人物亦是如此。

60、【考点】get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案: She has never been invited to party since then.

解析: 本题考查被动语态。所给句子中 her 是宾语, 所以把宾语变成主语, 谓语动词由 invite 改为 be invited 即可。句意: 从那以后, 她再也没有被邀请参加聚会。

61、【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案: He enjoys his children being praised at school.

解析: 本题考查被动语态。句中真正的谓语是 enjoy, 所以 praise 要作非谓语, 常见搭配 enjoy doing sth. 改为被动语态就是主语是动作的承受者, 即孩子们被表扬 his children being praised。
句意: 他喜欢听到孩子们在学校里受到表扬。

62、【考点】虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)

答案: I think it advisable that a secretary (should) be appointed at once.

解析: 本题考查虚拟语气。think 是一个表达想法建议的词, 所以后面用虚拟语气 should do, 其中 should 可以省略。句意: 我认为立即任命一个秘书是明智的。

63、【考点】Must

答案: He must be in Paris.

解析: 本题考查情态动词的用法。根据句中的 almost certain 可知, 是表示比较肯定的推测, 所以谓语动词可以用 must。句意: 他一定在巴黎。

64、【考点】May/Might

答案: Look at the traffic jam. The road may be blocked somewhere near here.

解析: 本题考查情态动词的用法。may/might 用来表示推测。it is possible 表示可能性。所以换为情态动词时可以用 may 或 might 来代替。may 后面的动词需要用动词原形, 而这里的路被堵, 是被动, 所以用 may be done 来表达。句意: 看看交通这么阻塞, 这附近的路可能被堵住了。

65、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: To study English well within 2 years is difficult.

解析: 本题考查不定式的用法。非限定动词词组有: 动词不定式、-ing 分词、-ed 分词。原句中真正的主语就是 to study English well within 2 years, 所以可以把不定式短语提到句首做主语。句意: 在两年内学好英语是很困难的。

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

66、【考点】限制性形容词与非限制性形容词 (Restrictive Adjectives vs.Non-restrictive Adjectives)

答案: A restrictive adjective describes the distinctive qualities of the referent of a noun whereas a non-restrictive adjective provides some additional information of the referent of a noun.

解析: 本题考查限制性形容词和非限制性形容词各自的含义。限制性形容词: 描述名词所指物的独特性质非限制性形容词: 提供名词所指物的一些附加信息

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)

67、【考点】地点属格 (Local Genitive)

答案: The genitive is sometimes used alone without a following noun, the meaning of which is usually a place. Nouns used in the local genitive are invariably nouns referring to persons and denoting residence, public buildings, places where business is conducted. For example, St. Paul's, the baker's.

解析: 本题主要考查地点属格的含义。地点属格有时单独使用, 后面没有名词, 名词的意思通常是一个地方。在地点属格中所使用的名词都是指人和表示住宅、公共建筑、进行商业活动的地方的名词, 例如, St. Paul 's, the baker 's。

68、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: A pronoun is a pro-form that substitutes for a noun (or noun phrase), such as, the words "it" (substituting for the name of a certain object) and "she" (substituting for the name of a person).

解析: 本题考查代词的含义。代词是一种替代名词(或名词短语)的一种形式, 例如, "it" (代替某一对象的名称)和"she" (一个人的名字的替代品)。

2010-全国-英语语法-考前模拟卷-002

总分: 100

第一部分 选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

- 1、 He added that they () day and night for nearly a week to get the car going again.(1 分)
A: had been working
B: have worked
C: have been working
D: worked

- 2、 Mike is putting on weight. He () quite fat.(1 分)
A: is
B: will going to be
C: has been
D: is going to be

- 3、 Emily is motivated to study () she knows that a good education can improve her life.(1 分)
A: therefore
B: because of
C: because
D: so

- 4、 Both players, () reached the final, played well.(1 分)
A: neither of whom
B: neither
C: both of them not
D: neither of them

- 5、 The last time I () her, she () at a medical college.(1 分)
A: was visiting; studied
B: visited; studies
C: visited; was studying
D: was visiting; was studying

- 6、 He graduated from college () his parents divorced.(1 分)
A: which
B: before
C: while
D: that

- 7、 If Tom had prepared well for the final exam, he () it. (1 分)

A: wouldn't fail

B: couldn't fail

C: wouldn't have failed

D: didn't fail

8、 There are many other people whose names deserve ().(1 分)

A: be mentioned

B: mentioned

C: mentioning

D: to mention

9、 I will not take over the business until she () completely incapable of working.(1 分)

A: is

B: will be

C: is being

D: shall be

10、 The United Nations () already played a huge role fighting terrorism since September 11, 2001.(1 分)

A: has

B: had

C: have

D: having

11、 Apparently he () put his hand over his heart either.(1 分)

A: don't need

B: needs not to

C: doesn't need to

D: needs not

12、 We saw the very lovely Russell Falls, but the foliage () just as gorgeous as the falls.(1 分)

A: were

B: was

C: is

D: being

13、 People across the world love to visit Paris, a city () one can appreciate wonderful works of art and fashions.(1 分)

A: where

B: to which

C: for which

D: of which

14、 Do you think there's any possibility of arriving at the gym by () bus and still having the

time to play () basketball together?(1 分)

- A: /; /
- B: a; the
- C: the; /
- D: /; the

15、 How many () are there in the word "monotonous"?(1 分)

- A: o
- B: oes
- C: o's
- D: os

16、 Almost all the main roads in the city center () by the end of next year.(1 分)

- A: will be widened
- B: were widened
- C: will have been widened
- D: would be widened

17、 The students are staying up late these days () for the final exams.(1 分)

- A: to preparing
- B: to prepare
- C: being prepared
- D: prepared

18、 Those who have huge amount of cash in their accounts are getting "services" from bank managers at their doorstep, and only the poor () standing in queues outside banks.(1 分)

- A: is
- B: are
- C: was
- D: were

19、 We have been told by the car owner that a friend of () had borrowed the vehicle from him.(1 分)

- A: his
- B: him
- C: her
- D: them

20、 I have a lot of belief in this team and that is exactly the reason () we are doing so well in the last six years.(1 分)

- A: whether
- B: where
- C: why
- D: when

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

21、 *else, else's, else's, depress, depressing, depressed*

She has a strong tendency to blame herself and to try and meet everyone _____ expectations, which is one reason she is so _____.(2 分)

22、 *a, a, the, the, some, each*

The Americans admire _____ tradition of _____ Chinese.(2 分)

23、 *both, whether, neither, or, nor, but*

_____ by accident _____ by design, he arrived too late for the appointment.(2 分)

24、 *in, with, out, test, testing, tested*

During the 54-minute flight from Montreal's Dorval airport to Toronto, the first class cabin was filled _____ reporters and photographers _____ the still-evolving technology.(2 分)

25、 *The time, The place, The reason, who, what, when*

_____ will come _____ anyone can afford a car.(2 分)

26、 *such, so, it, make, to make, made*

_____ is not funny at all _____ fun of a disabled man.(2 分)

27、 *a, one, some, any, other, another*

The New York Times is neither _____ thing nor the _____ thing. It's not really a city newspaper and it's not really a national newspaper either.(2 分)

28、 *another, the other, other, where, which, in that*

Scientists believe that life on _____ planets was just a hopeful dream. But now they are beginning to locate places _____ life could form.(2 分)

29、 *more subtle, much subtle, subtly, hard, harder, hardly*

One of the greatest creativity killers is _____ and so deeply rooted in our culture that it is _____ noticed.(2 分)

30、 *a, a, the, the, some, such*

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words given in the group. Getting _____ unions and _____ bosses to agree isn't easy.(2 分)

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、 With a question tag:

Let's not waste time doing nothing at all, ? (1 分)

32、With a relative pronoun or relative adverb:

The company wanted to hire a man _____ experience would help promote its sales.(1 分)

33、With a preposition:

The fashion industry relies _____ novelty, and photographers are always looking for new faces.(1 分)

34、With a modal auxiliary:

-You realize that you were driving at 100 mph, don't you?

-No, officer. I _____ have been. This car can't do more than 80.(1 分)

35、With the passive voice

When we attend a meeting, our remarks should _____ (confine) to the issues at hand.(1 分)

36、With a question tag:

We have to do another experiment today, _____?(1 分)

37、With a determiner:

Most people think that _____ Internet provides as amazing forum for the free exchange of ideas.(1 分)

38、With the appropriate form of the verb or verb phrase given:

If it _____ (be not) for their support, we would be in a very difficult position.(1 分)

39、With a determiner:

She was so angry that she hardly spoke a word the _____ time.(1 分)

40、With a preposition:

His fondness _____ photography was such that nearly half his income went into this hobby.(1 分)

41、With the pronoun:

I don't know _____ (who) I ought to address the request.(1 分)

42、With a preposition:

The school is trying its best to create an atmosphere conducive _____ learning.(1 分)

43、With a preposition:

Most of us take our skin for granted until it is burned _____ repair.(1 分)

44、With the predicate verb:

Every drop of tears, every moan out of pain and every cry for help _____ (be) like knife cutting deep into my heart.(1 分)

45、With the Prepositions:

I want to tell you that we all _____ (sympathize) you in your afflictions.(1 分)

46、 With the comparative:

Of all my sisters, Sue works _____ (hard).(1 分)

47、 With the present perfect:

I _____ (work) on my essay for a whole day and have produced only one paragraph.(1 分)

48、 With the adverb phrase:

These goods are _____ (essential) for export, though a few of them may be sold on the home market.(1 分)

49、 With appropriate unit noun:

a _____ of sunshine.(1 分)

50、 With a modal auxiliary:

One _____ as well not know a thing at all as know it imperfectly. (1 分)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、 Using whatever cohesive device is appropriate:

John was the winner in 1999, and Bob was the winner in 2000.(2 分)

52、 Combining the two sentences by using a relative clause:

James Russell is a man. I have the greatest respect for him.(2 分)

53、 Using a non-finite verb form:

John promised that he would come and help.(2 分)

54、 Using a non-finite verb form:

Mary is too young and can't take care of her grandma.(2 分)

55、 Using reference:

Mr. Black and his wife are going to dine out this evening. In fact, Mr. Black and his wife do it every weekend.(2 分)

56、 Reinforce the negation in the following sentence:

No student managed to finish the exercises on time.(2 分)

57、 Combining the two sentences by using a relative clause:

The millionaire has made a public appeal. His son ran away from home a week ago. (2 分)

58、 Adding a suitable tag to the following statement:

Nothing could make me give it up. (2 分)

59、Using coordination:

Short periods of fasting could help people lose weight. Short periods of fasting could lead to better health.(2 分)

60、Adding a suitable tag:

There is little ink in the bottle.(2 分)

61、Combining the two sentences by using a relative clause:

The policeman picked up the child. The child's arm was broken.(2 分)

62、Using a non-finite verb form:

He admitted that he had made the same mistake again.(2 分)

63、Using a modal auxiliary:

Look at the traffic jam. It is possible that the road is blocked somewhere near here. (2 分)

64、Using a disjunct:

It is quite obvious that he has never intended to keep his word. (2 分)

65、Using a relative clause:

You sent my daughter a lovely gift. Thank you very much. (2 分)

V. Answer the following question on the ANSWER SHEET. (4%×1=4%)

66、Please list the two basic uses of the past perfect. Given an example for each. (4 分)

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)

67、Define the following terms with examples.subordination(3 分)

68、Define the following terms with examples.adverbial(3 分)

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总分：100

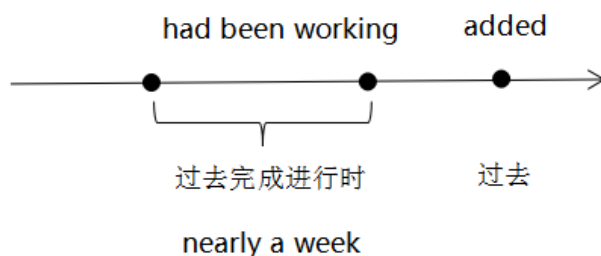
第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、【考点】过去完成体/过去完成进行体 (Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive)

答案：A

解析：由句意可知时间发生在过去的过去，而且表示的是持续性的动作，所以用过去完成进行时态，但又由于后有 for nearly a week 时间段，所以可知在一段时间内的持续性动作。所以用 had been working。



句意：他补充说，他们日夜不停地工作了将近一个星期，才把车修好。

2、【考点】Be going to do sth.

答案：D

解析：前半句表明了 Mike 正在增肥，后半句是 he is going to be quite fat 是根据前半句得来的，be going to 的用法即是：根据某种迹象表明某件事要发生。

3、【考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

答案：C

解析：本题考查从属连接词的用法。空格前后都是完整的句子，且根据句意判断是因果关系，后半句为原因，前半句为结果，所以选择 C 选项。句意：艾米丽有学习的动力，因为她知道良好的教育可以改善她的生活。

4、【主考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

【副考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案：A

解析：本题考查从属连接词 whom 和代词 neither 的用法。句子中的谓语动词是 played，中间又出现了 reached，所以中间应该选择从属连词引导从句。引导词在从句中做主语，故选 A。句意：两名运动员都没进入决赛，但他们都表现得不错。

5、【主考点】一般过去时 (Simple Past)

【副考点】过去进行体 (Past Progressive)

答案：C

解析：判断时间：the last time 是时间状语从句的连词，类似于 when，但带有“上一次”的含义，同时也暗示了 visit 的时间是过去，上一次看到你为一般过去。不选 AD。上一次见到你的时候就是一个精确时间，见到你的那个时候，她正在学习。选 C。句意：上一次我见到她的时候，她正在医药大学学习。

6、【主考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

【副考点】时间状语 (Time Adjuncts)

答案：B

解析：本题考查时间状语从句的引导词。根据句意判断，这句话不是名词性从句，而是状语从句。before 表示……之前。句意：他在父母离婚前大学毕业了。

7、【考点】虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)

答案：C

解析：由题干可知，本题考查虚拟条件句，从句中时态是过去完成时，则主句用过去将来完成时态，所以选 C。句意：如果汤姆为期末考试做好准备，他就不会不及格了。

8、【考点】动词的宾语 (Object to Verb)

答案：C

解析：名字和提及的关系是被提及，deserve doing = deserve to be done 动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。句意：还有许多其他人的名字值得提及。

9、【主考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

【副考点】从属分句 (Subordinate Clauses)

答案：A

解析：not...until 引导的时间状语从句，主句用一般将来，从句用一般现在时。句意：除非她完全不能工作，否则我不会接管这件事。

10、【主考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

【副考点】集体名词作主语 (Collective Nouns as Subject)

答案：A

解析：判断时间：已有时间提示词：since (自从)，自从某个过去的时间点以来，说明是从过去到现在，用现在完成时。不选 BD。The United Nations 是联合国，在这里做主语表示一个整体，所以谓语动词要用单数。(联合国和美国虽然都是 s 结尾，实际上却指一个所以不能用复数) 句意：从 2001 年 9 月 11 日起，联合国在反恐方面已经扮演着很重要的角色。

11、【考点】Need

答案：C

解析：need 做情态动词时，其否定为 needn't 或 need not；做实义动词时，其否定为助动词 do + not + need。在本句中主语为 he，此时助动词 do 应为 does；选 C。

12、【考点】一般过去时 (Simple Past)

答案：B

解析：but 是并列连词，连接了两个独立的句子，两个句子的时态应该保持一致。前面的句子为过去时，故后面的句子也是过去时。foliage：叶子的总称，是不可数名词，谓语动词要

用单数。所以选择 B 选项 was。句意：我们看到了非常可爱的罗素瀑布，但是树叶和瀑布一样美丽。

13、【考点】关系副词 (Relative Adverbs)

答案：A

解析：一个可以欣赏艺术与时尚的特别棒的地方。where=in which，表示地点状语。

14、【考点】冠词 (Articles)

答案：A

解析：by 直接加交通工具，中间不加任何冠词。表示乘坐某种交通工具 by bus, by bike。play+球类运动，play football/basketball/soccer，中间也不加任何冠词。play+the+乐器，play the piano

15、【考点】不规则复数名词 (Irregular Plurals)

答案：C

解析：这是是问 monotonous 里面有几个 o。字母变复数时，通常加-'s。

16、【主考点】Will/Shall do sth.

【副考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

答案：C

解析：判断时间：有时间状语：by the end of next year (到明年年底为止)，到将来某一个时间点为止，就用将来完成时 (will have done)。且这里是将来完成时的被动。选 C。A (一般将来时的被动)；B (一般过去时的被动)；D (过去将来时的被动) 句意：在明年年底之前，几乎所有的城市中心的主要道路都会拓宽。

17、【考点】带 to 的不定式 (To-Infinitive)

答案：B

解析：students 与 prepare 之间是主动关系，排除 A，由句意可知不定式表目的和将来，因此选 B。

18、【考点】名词分类 (Noun Classes)

答案：B

解析：本题主要考查的是 the poor。the poor 指代的是穷人这个群体，所以后面的 be 动词是 are/were。又因为句子时态是一般现在时，所以选 B。

19、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案：A

解析：本题考查双重属格。根据本句最后的 borrow sth from sb. 从某人那借某物，"borrowed the vehicle from him"，可知是从他"him"那借的车，所以可以判断是“他的朋友”，a friend of his 指他许多朋友中的一个。句意：车主告诉我们，他的一个朋友向他借了这辆车。

20、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案：C

解析：本题考查定语从句。the reason why：这就是……的原因，是针对前面的疑问或情况进

行阐述，表明最直接，最主要的原因。句意：我对这支球队很有信心，这也是我们在过去6年表现出色的原因。

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

21、

(1)【考点】属格形式 (Forms of Genitive)

答案：else's

(2)【考点】定语形容词和表语形容词

答案：depressed

解析：

(1)everyone 是单数，所以用 else's。她有一种强烈的自责倾向并且试图满足别人的期望，这也是她如此沮丧的原因之一。

(2)is 系动词之后用形容词作表语。depress 形容人用 depressed，形容物用 depressing。

22、

(1)【考点】冠词 (Articles)

答案：the

(2)【考点】冠词 (Articles)

答案：the

解析：

(1)本题考查定冠词，tradition 是要特指的，所以用 the。

(2)本题考查定冠词，复数专有名词前要加 the。

23、

(1)【考点】从属分句 (Subordinate Clauses)

答案：whether

(2)【考点】从属分句 (Subordinate Clauses)

答案：or

解析：

(1)由句意可知选 whether.....or.....意为“不论....或者....”

(2)由句意可知选 whether.....or.....意为“不论....或者....”

24、

(1)【考点】复杂介词 (Complex Prepositions)

答案：with

(2)【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案：testing

解析：

(1)fill 后缺介词，be filled with“被...充满”符合句意。

(2)这个空考查非谓语，因为谓语动词是前面的 was，reporters and photographers 应该是主动“test”，所以用现在分词。

25、

(1)【考点】名词分类 (Noun Classes)

答案: The time

(2)【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: when

解析:

(1)从句意来看“...将会到来, ...每个人都可以买的起汽车”, 选项中只有 time“时间”符合句意, 所以选 A。

(2)第二个空指代的是第一个空填的词, 在确定了 the time 是先行词之后, 能够指代时间的是 when, 所以选 F。

26、

(1)【考点】外位(Extraposition)

答案: it

(2)【考点】外位(Extraposition)

答案: to make

解析:

(1)本题考查英语中的“外位”, 为避免“头重脚轻”, 常把较长的主语或句中重要的成分后移, 前面用 it 来代替其位置。本句中外位后是: it is +adj+to do。

(2)本题考查英语中的“外位”, 为避免“头重脚轻”, 常把较长的主语或句中重要的成分后移, 前面用 it 来代替其位置。本句中外位后是: it is +adj+to do。

27、

(1)【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: one

(2)【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: other

解析:

(1)本题考查代词及固定搭配。neither one thing nor the other thing: 不三不四; 半间不界。neither ... nor ...: 既不.....也不.....。

(2)本题考查代词及固定搭配。neither one thing nor the other thing: 不三不四; 半间不界。句意: “纽约时报”既不是真正的城市报纸, 也不是真正的全国性报纸。

28、

(1)【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: other

(2)【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: where

解析:

(1)another 和 the other 指另一个, 应该跟名词单数; other 指其他的。根据句意应该是“其他星球”, 所以选 C。

(2)从句中的先行词应该是 places, 还原到句中应该是 life could form in those places, 是 in which, 也就是 where。所以选 D。

29、

(1)【考点】用法 (Usage Notes)

答案: more subtle

(2)【考点】副词词组 (The Adverb Phrase)

答案: hardly

解析:

(1)本题考查 subtle 的比较级 more subtle, 根据句意应该是“XXX 是更微妙的, 根植于我们的文化之中”。

(2)notice 是动词, 能够修饰动词的是副词, 所以选 F。句意: 更大的创造力杀手之一更为微妙, 它深深植根于我们的文化之中, 几乎没有人注意到。

30、

(1)【考点】限定词搭配 (Co-occurrence of Determiners)

答案: the

(2)【考点】限定词搭配 (Co-occurrence of Determiners)

答案: the

解析:

(1)本题考查限定词。unions 和 bosses 都是复数, 排除 AB, 句意“让工会和老板达成一致并不容易。”工会和老板都应该是特指, 所以选 C。

(2)本题考查限定词。unions 和 bosses 都是复数, 排除 AB, 句意“让工会和老板达成一致并不容易。”工会和老板都应该是特指, 所以选 D。

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案: shall we

解析: 本题考查祈使句的反意疑问句。let's 开头的祈使句, 其反意疑问句在句末加 shall we?

2. let us 的反意疑问句, 其反意疑问句在句末加 will you? 句意: 我们不要浪费时间什么都不做, 好吗?

32、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: whose

解析: 本题考查限定性定语从句中的关系代词。由先行词是 a man 可知, 定语从句应该用指人的引导词, 而经验与人的关系是所属关系, 通常表达为...的经验, 所以使用 whose, 表示所属关系的词。句意: 这家公司想雇用一位经验丰富的人来促进公司的销售。

33、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: on

解析: 本题考查介词。由题干 relies 的原形是 rely, rely on 依靠, 依赖。句意: 时尚产业依赖于新奇事物, 摄影师们总是在寻找新的面孔。

34、【考点】Can/Could

答案: couldn't

解析: 本题考查情态动词。由 driving at 100 mph 和 can't do more than 80, 可推测刚才开车不可能达到 100, 因为这个车最快是 80。couldn't have done 过去不可能做了某事。句意: -你

意识到你在以每小时 100 英里的速度开车，不是吗？ -不，警官。我不可能是。这辆车不能超过 80。

35、【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案: be confined

解析: our remarks 和 confine 之间存在被动关系，故用 be confined。

36、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案: don't we

解析: question tag 指反义疑问句或附加疑问句。have to 对应的附加疑问句为 don't。

37、【考点】冠词 (Articles)

答案: the

解析: 本题考查限定词，空后都在讲 Internet，所以要特指 Internet，用 the。

句意: 大多数人认为互联网为自由交流思想提供了神奇的论坛。

38、【考点】Were 型虚拟式 (Were-Subjunctive)

答案: weren't

解析: 本题考查虚拟语气，本句后半句的 would be 可知本句为与现在相反的虚拟语气，所以 be 动词变为 were，又因为题目给了 be not，所以填 weren't。句意: 如果没有他们的支持，我们将会处于非常困难的境地。

39、【考点】限定词用法 (Usage of Some Determiners)

答案: whole

解析: 本题考查限定词，因为她很生气，所以她…时间都几乎不说话。从句意可知，应该是“一直”没有说话，固定用法是 the whole time。句意: 她很生气，以至于她一直都说不出话来。

40、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: for

解析: 本题考查介词，“对…的喜爱”应该用 for。句意: 他对摄影的喜爱使得近一半的收入都花在了这种兴趣上。

41、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: to whom

解析: 主句完整，从句还原语序为 I ought to address the request to whom。故用 to whom。

42、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: to

解析: 本题考查介词的用法。be conducive to sth. 是固定搭配，表示“有助于某事”，an atmosphere conducive to learning 表示“有助于学习的氛围”。故空处用 to。

43、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: beyond

解析：本题考查介词的用法。本句意为：我们大多数人都认为自己的皮肤是理所当然的，直到它被晒伤得无法恢复。beyond repair 是固定搭配，表示“无法恢复，无法补救”。

44、【考点】第一节 一致原则 (Principles of Concord)

答案：was

解析：本题考查主谓一致。由 and 连接的两个或三个单数主语前如果有 every, each, no, many a 修饰时，谓语动词要用单数形式。根据句意推断应该是讲述一件过去已经发生的事情，所以用一般过去时 was。句意：每一滴眼泪，每一声痛苦的呻吟，每一次呼救，都像一把刀深深地刺入我的心。

45、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：sympathize with

46、【考点】比较结构 (Comparative Constructions)

答案：the hardest

解析：本题考查的是形容词的最高级。of all my sisters, 意味着姐妹不止两个，所以 Sue 应该是最勤奋的，要用最高级。句意：在我所有的姐妹中，苏最勤奋。

47、【考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

答案：have been working

解析：本题考查时态。写了一整天只完成了一个段落，have produced 是现在完成时，前面“写论文”应该是一个从以前开始到现在没有完成且还要继续的动作，所以用现在完成进行时。句意：我一整天一直在写我的文章，只写完了一个段落。

48、【考点】副词词组 (The Adverb Phrase)

答案：essentially

解析：essential 意为“本来”，修饰 for export (出口) 应用副词形式 essentially。

49、【考点】单位名词列表 (Unit Nouns Listed in Alphabetical Order)

答案：ray

解析：本题考查单位名词，用于形容阳光的是 ray。ray n. 光束

50、【考点】May/Might

答案：may

解析：本题考查情态动词的使用。

may 表示意愿，may/might well, may/might as well, may/might just as well 表示有理由，合乎情理。属于一句常用语，所以用一般现在时态。

句意：与其一知半解还不如彻底蒙在鼓里。

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、【考点】并列连接词 (Coordinations)

答案：John was the winner in 1999, and Bob in 2000.

52、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: James Russell is a man for whom I have the greatest respect.

53、【考点】带 to 的不定式 (To-Infinitive)

答案: John promised to come and help.

54、【考点】带 to 的不定式 (To-Infinitive)

答案: Mary is too young to take care of her grandma.

55、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: Mr. Black and his wife are going to dine out this evening. In fact, they do it every weekend.

56、【考点】否定句 (Negation)

答案: Not a single student managed to finish the exercises on time.

57、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: The millionaire whose son ran away from home a week ago has made a public appeal.

58、【考点】附加疑问句 (Tag Questions)

答案: Nothing could make me give it up, could it?

59、【考点】并列连接词 (Coordinations)

答案: Short periods of fasting could help people lose weight and lead to better health.

60、【考点】附加疑问句 (Tag Questions)

答案: There is little ink in the bottle, is there?

61、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: The policeman picked up the child whose arm was broken.

62、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: He admitted having made the same mistake again.

63、【考点】May/Might

答案: Look at the traffic jam. The road may be blocked somewhere near here.

64、【考点】第二节 评注性状语 (Disjuncts)

答案: Obviously, he has never intended to keep his word.

65、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: Thank you very much for the lovely gift you sent my daughter.

V. Answer the following question on the ANSWER SHEET. (4%×1=4%)

66、【考点】过去完成体/过去完成进行体 (Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive)

答案: Past perfect has two basic uses: finished use and unfinished use. E.g. He had lived here before

I moved in. I had known him for quite a long time before you offered to introduce him.

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)

67、【考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

答案: Subordination refers to the linking of two units, usually two clauses, at different syntactic levels and results in a complex sentence. The inclusive clause on the higher level is termed the main clause (also superordinate clause) and the attached clause on the lower level, the subordinate clause.
e.g. They were obliged to rest because it was intensely hot.

68、【考点】第零节 引言 (Introduction)

答案: Adverbials are elements of a sentence which typically modify or basically provide something about a verb. For example: Sherry speaks fluently. fluently tells us more about speak.

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总分：100

第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、 Speak to him slowly () he may understand you better.(1 分)

- A: since
- B: so that
- C: for
- D: because

2、 Let me start with a () issue before I explain the problem of our major concern.(1 分)

- A: less
- B: more
- C: lesser
- D: least

3、 Wall Street, the financial centre of the world, is well-known for its () buildings.(1 分)

- A: office big modern concrete
- B: big modern concrete office
- C: concrete big modern office
- D: big concrete modern office

4、 Stop showing off to the old lady. She knows () more than you.(1 分)

- A: a lot of
- B: far
- C: no
- D: many

5、 The average wage-earner devotes a small percentage of his earnings to keeping () of achieving some magic change in his life.(1 分)

- A: alive dream the
- B: alive the dream
- C: the alive dream
- D: dream the alive

6、 What he has done is () what I have done.(1 分)

- A: superior to
- B: more superior to
- C: superior than
- D: more superior than

7、() for my illness, I would have got the job in the Disneyland.(1 分)

- A: Not being
- B: Without being
- C: Had it not been
- D: Not having been

8、John is supposed () his term paper last week, but he hasn't finished it yet.(1 分)

- A: to hand in
- B: to be handing in
- C: to have handed in
- D: to have been handed in

9、I don't think it advisable that the young man () to the important post since he has no practical experience.(1 分)

- A: is appointed
- B: will be appointed
- C: be appointed
- D: has been appointed

10、Every adult () be responsible for what he or she has done.(1 分)

- A: can
- B: could
- C: should
- D: may

11、I am rather tired. I () trees since this morning.(1 分)

- A: was planting
- B: had planted
- C: have been planting
- D: planted

12、This is the only one of the many houses here which () destroyed by the flood.(1 分)

- A: was
- B: were
- C: is
- D: are

13、This year, the world of television was radical in giving us an insight () different shows.(1 分)

- A: with
- B: into
- C: onto
- D: of

14、I would rather ride this old bicycle than () a new one and have it ().(1 分)

- A: to buy, stolen
- B: to buy, steal
- C: buy, stolen
- D: buy, steal

15、The customer stated they () a bad review on C-trip if a refund was not given.(1 分)

- A: would leave
- B: will leave
- C: left
- D: had left

16、I try to dedicate more time to spending with my family and friends, which means () meals that are quick, easy and mega-tasty.(1 分)

- A: to make
- B: making
- C: made
- D: make

17、This encyclopedia, which you can buy at any bookstore, will give you () you need.(1 分)

- A: all the information
- B: all of information
- C: all the informations
- D: all of the informations

18、Nobody can explain the reason () the project was abandoned two years ago and then renewed earlier this year.(1 分)

- A: by which
- B: why
- C: which
- D: how

19、() friends usually address him as "Mr. Wrong".(1 分)

- A: His some
- B: His many
- C: Many his
- D: Some his

20、I am an admirer of Lincoln and I think if he () here now, he'd have a good sense of humor about it.(1 分)

- A: is
- B: were
- C: will be
- D: was

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given. (2%×10=20%)

21、 *few, a few, none, little, a little*

A. He's studying the work of _____ known American novelist.

B. His ideas are so difficult that _____ people can really understand them.(2 分)

22、 *either, neither, nor, what, which, that*

They produced two reports, _____ of _____ contained any useful suggestions.(2 分)

23、 *Is, Was, Were, has, will have, would have*

_____ it to rain tomorrow, the opening ceremony _____ to be postponed.(2 分)

24、 *call, called, is called, a small, the smaller, the smallest*

The gene _____ the building block of life because it is _____ unit to carry information from one generation to another.(2 分)

25、 *made, were making, were made, in, to, on*

Experiments _____ to adapt this variety of shrimp _____ fresh water.(2 分)

26、 *logging, log, logs, have seen, had seen, saw*

The next morning found us sleeping like _____ in the hotel, completely exhausted but dreaming of the good things we _____ the night before.(2 分)

27、 *is, are, being, to, with, /*

The process of growing seeds into green plants _____ carbon neutral. College students' low-carbon lifestyle begins _____ planting the seeds.(2 分)

28、 *memorable, memory, memorate, over, from, about*

For a _____ summer, ask your children to brainstorm a few goals they would love to dig _____ the break.(2 分)

29、 *go, goes, is going, advice, advices, piece of advice*

My special thanks _____ to Professor Brown, who read the first draft of this book and gave me a lot of invaluable _____.

30、 *a, the; the, a; the, the; a, a; some, a; such, the*

_____ beautiful is not always the same as _____ good.(2 分)

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、 With a determiner:

The man was so thirsty that he ate the _____ watermelon by himself.(1 分)

32、With a relative pronoun or relative adverb.

Scientists are sure that the time will come _____ man can fly wherever he likes in the universe.(1 分)

33、With a coordinator or subordinator:

They were going to put up a twenty-storey building _____ the garbage dump had been.(1 分)

34、With the pronoun

Pubs are places _____ (which) people of all ages and social classes mix to talk.(1 分)

35、With a modal auxiliary:

As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ have dressed up so formally.(1 分)

36、With a determiner:

It was _____ kindness indeed to offer your seat to the old man on the bus.(1 分)

37、With a determiner:

Most people think that _____ Internet provides as amazing forum for the free exchange of ideas.(1 分)

38、With the passive voice:

I want to congratulate you on _____ (admit) to the university you like very much.(1 分)

39、With an appropriate coordinator or subordinator:

The news _____ the prime minister was resigning proved to be incorrect.(1 分)

40、With the partial inversion:

Make changes or add something where necessary. _____ (seem) to be little enthusiasm for your idea.(1 分)

41、With the past progressive:

Make changes or add something where necessary. It _____ (rain) hard, but no one stopped working.(1 分)

42、With an appropriate preposition:

It is difficult for a casual observer to distinguish _____ artificial and natural lakes.(1 分)

43、With a modal verb:

We _____ leave so soon. The show doesn't start till eight.(1 分)

44、With a question tag:

There isn't any gas station here. We'd better stop at the next place, _____?(1 分)

45、With the pronoun:

The old worker is retiring and the factory needs a younger _____(take) over.(1 分)

46、With the tag questions.

She rarely visits her parents these years, _____(she) ?(1 分)

47、With appropriate pronoun:

I don't know you will have any difficulty in getting all _____you want in the village shop.(1 分)

48、With appropriate coordinator or subordinator:

_____you keep trying, you will never succeed.(1 分)

49、With a question tag:

There has not been a great response to the sale, _____?(1 分)

50、With a relative pronoun or relative adverb:

The company wanted to hire a man _____experience would help promote its sales.(1 分)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、Using a non-finite verb form:

The great composer had lost his hearing. He turned entirely to music to express his strong emotion.(2 分)

52、Using a simple preposition:

He goes to work every day. He does not go to work on Sunday.(2 分)

53、Using transferred negation:

I think he won't come to the party tonight.(2 分)

54、Using a simple preposition:

The teacher went to the zoo last Friday, and the students went there together with her.(2 分)

55、Using a disjunct:

It is lucky that they managed to escape being fined.(2 分)

56、Using a non-finite clause as subject:

It is difficult to study English well within 2 years.(2 分)

57、Rewriting the second sentence by using a cohesive device:

A: How do you know that he's retiring soon?

B: He told me that he's retiring soon.(2 分)

58、Using a modal auxiliary:

I can hardly believe that they have been waiting so long.(2 分)

59、Combining the two sentences by using the non-finite verb form:

She was driving without a license. She was arrested and jailed by the sheriff.(2 分)

60、Using a simple preposition:

I want to congratulate you. You have been admitted to the doctoral program.(2 分)

61、Using a modal auxiliary:

It is our duty to devote ourselves to building a powerful China.(2 分)

62、Using a modal auxiliary:

It's not even barely possible that he had the guts to defy the club rule.(2 分)

63、Using a relative clause:

We have erected barriers between the environment and ourselves. With every breath we take, we expose our lungs to the outside world, regardless of all the barriers.(2 分)

64、Using a relative clause:

The proposal is that we should import more equipment from abroad. The proposal is to be discussed at the meeting.(2 分)

65、Combining the two sentences by using a subordinate clause:

They told me that she stole the money. It turned out to be true.(2 分)

V. Answer the following question on the ANSWER SHEET.(4%×1=4%)

66、What's the difference between extraposition and discontinuity?(4 分)

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)

67、genitive(3 分)

68、pseudo-passive(3 分)

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总分：100

第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、【考点】因果状语 (Contingency Adjuncts)

答案：B

解析：so that 可译作“以便，为使”，表示目的，符合题意。since, for 和 because 都表示原因，故不正确。句意：慢慢地跟他说话，好让他更好地理解你。

2、【考点】比较结构 (Comparative Constructions)

答案：C

解析：less, least 和不可数名词连用，据此可排除 A、D 两项；more 意为“更多的”，不符合题意；lesser 作为形容词，意为“较小的，次要的”，不和 than 连用，符合题意。句意：在我解释我们主要关心的问题之前，让我先从一个次要的问题开始。

3、【考点】第三节 前置形容词的顺序 (Ordering of Premodifying Adjectives)

答案：B

解析：前置修饰形容词顺序为“县官行令杀国材”，

县，即“限”，指限定词，如：the; a/an; this; that; your; my; his。

官，即“观”，指观点或评价性形容词，如：lovely; interesting; beautiful; moving; instructive。

行，即“形”，指形状大小，如：large; big; small; little; round; square。

令，即“龄”，指年龄及新旧，如：new; old; ancient; two-year-old。

杀，即“色”，指颜色，如：red; green; orange; brown。

国，指国家或出处，如：Chinese; Japanese; home-made。

材，指材料，也就是用什么做的。如：earth; brick; glass; stone; concrete。

选项 B 正确。

4、【考点】比较的形式 (Forms of Comparison)

答案：B

解析：句意：别再向老太太炫耀了。她知道的比你多得多。far more than 多得多的，固定用法，故选 B

5、【考点】定语形容词和表语形容词

答案：B

解析：keep alive 保持生机，使活着，空后的 of achieving some magic change in his life, 用来修饰 the dream, 所以必须和 the dream 紧挨着。本句意为：普通的工薪阶层将自己收入的一小部分用来实现自己的梦想：即人生中得到一些奇迹般的改变。

6、【考点】比较的其他表示法 (Other Expressions Comparison)

答案：A

解析：由题干和四个选项可知，本题考察的是比较级的用法，superior to 本身就表示比较的

意思，所以不用加 more 和 than。句意：他所做的比我所做的好。

7、【考点】因果状语 (Contingency Adjuncts)

答案：C

解析：由题干可知，前一句是假设的条件，后一句是在假设的条件下得出的结果。由后句的时态可知，前句是对过去的事实相反的假设，从句要用 had+过去分词，if 省略时，要把 had 提前到句首，于是选 C。句意：如果不是因为我的病，我就会得到迪斯尼乐园的工作。

8、【考点】带 to 的不定式 (To-Infinitive)

答案：C

解析：本题考查固定用法 be supposed to do=should do，表应该做某事。“John”和“hand in his term paper”应该是主动关系，所以排除 BD 选项。根据“last week”可知，John 本应该上周就把学期论文交上，但他到现在还没有完成，所以这里应该是 should have done sth.：本应该做某事。故选 C。

9、【考点】Be 型虚拟式 (Be-Subjunctive)

答案：C

解析：advise, desire, maintain, command, demand, direct (命令), insist, order, prefer, propose, request, require, resolve, suggest, urge, recommend 等引导从句用 (should)+动词原形进行虚拟。由句意可知用被动形式。

10、【考点】Should

答案：C

解析：由题干和四个选项可知，本题考查情态动词，题目要表达的意思是一种义务，四个选项中只有 C 选项符合题意，所以选 C。句意：每个成年人都应该对自己的所作所为负责。

11、【主考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

【副考点】现在进行体 (Present Progressive)

答案：C

解析：由题干中的 since this morning 可知句子应用完成时态，又由第一句话可知第二句中的动作还没有停止，仍在进行中，所以应当用现在完成进行时。所以选 C。句意：我很累。因为从今天早上起我就一直在植树。

12、【主考点】一般过去时 (Simple Past)

【副考点】关系分句中的一致 (Concord in the Relative Clause)

答案：A

解析：由题干可知句子是限制性的定语从句，由于主句中有 only 来修饰，所以定语从句中的谓语动词应当用单数形式，由于事情发生在过去，所以应当用过去式形式。选择 A。句意：这是被洪水摧毁的众多房屋中唯一的一个。

13、【考点】与地点有关的介词 (Prepositions Relating to Place)

答案：B

解析：本题考查 insight 接的介词，insight into 意思是了解、洞察。根据句意选 B。句意：今年，电视界激动人心地让我们了解不同的节目。

14、【考点】不带 to 的不定式 (Bare Infinitive)

答案: C

解析: 因为“I would rather do than do”, 排除 AB。车是被偷, “have sth. done”, 就是使某物成一种...的状态。在本句应该是使新车被偷, 所以是 stolen。句意: 我宁可骑这辆旧车也不要新车被偷。

15、【考点】一般过去时 (Simple Past)

答案: A

解析: 本题考查时态。分析句子结构可知整句话都是过去式, 根据“主将从现”原则, 条件状语从句是一般过去时, 所以主句应该是过去将来时。所以选择 A 选项。句意: 客户表示, 如果不退款, 他们会在携程上写下差评。

16、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查非谓语。由题干可知非限定定语从句, which 是从句的主语, means 是谓语, 所以 make 要作非谓语。mean doing sth.: 意味着; mean to do sth.: 打算或企图做某事。句意: 我试着花更多的时间和家人朋友在一起, 这意味着做一顿快速、轻松又美味的饭。

17、【考点】名词分类 (Noun Classes)

答案: A

解析: information 为不可数名词, 排除 C 和 D。由句意可知, 题中 information 表特指, 你需要的信息。

18、【考点】关系副词 (Relative Adverbs)

答案: B

解析: 句意: 没有人能解释两年前这个项目被废弃的原因, 然后在今年早些时候有了更新。reason 后用 why 引导从句。

19、【考点】限定词搭配 (Co-occurrence of Determiners)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查限定词的顺序。

- 1) 前位限定词: 包括 all, both, half, 以及倍数或分数如 double, twice, one-third, two-third 等。
- 2) 中位限定词: 包括冠词 a/an, the; 物主代词 my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their; 指示代词 this, that, these, those; 不定代词 each, every, some, any, either, no, neither; 名词所有格; 疑问限定词 what(ever), which(ever), whose, whosever; 单词 enough。
- 3) 后位限定词: 包括基数词, 序数词, 量词, many, much, more, most, other, another, certain, last, next, past, additional, such 等。(注: last, next, past, additional 等应位于不定代词之前)本题中 his 为中位限定词, many 为后位限定词。所以选择 B 选项。句意: 他的许多朋友通常称他为“Mr. Wrong”。

20、【考点】Were 型虚拟式 (Were-Subjunctive)

答案: B

解析: 虚拟语气考察。根据关键词 now, 可知此句表示与现在的事实相反的虚拟, 固 if 条件

句的谓语动词用 were.

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

21、

(1)【考点】限定词功能 (Functions of Determiners)

答案: a little

(2)【考点】限定词功能 (Functions of Determiners)

答案: few

解析:

(1)本题考查限定词。known 是形容词，意思是“知名的”，a little 可以修饰形容词，意思是“一点”。

(2)本题考查限定词。表示很少人，修饰 people“人”，是可数名词。所以锁定在 few 和 a few。从句意分析：它的想法很难，几乎没人能懂。所以选 few。

22、

(1)【考点】限定词搭配 (Co-occurrence of Determiners)

答案: neither

(2)【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: which

解析:

(1)本题考查限定词。从前半句“two reports”，可知是两项，“contained any useful suggestions”任何有用的建议，应该是说两者都没有任何有用建议，所以选 B。

(2)本题考查代词。在指代的部分为复数的时候用 which。

23、

(1)【考点】Were 型虚拟式 (Were-Subjunctive)

答案: Were

(2)【考点】Were 型虚拟式 (Were-Subjunctive)

答案: would have

解析:

(1)本题考查 Were 型虚拟语气。根据 tomorrow 可以判断是对将来的虚拟：If+主语+were to+动词原形，主语+would+动词原形。当 if 省略时，要将 were 提到句首。

(2)本题考查 Were 型虚拟语气。主句应该是 would +动词原形。句意：如果明天下雨的话，开幕式就不得不推迟。

24、

(1)【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案: is called

(2)【考点】比较结构 (Comparative Constructions)

答案: the smallest

解析:

(1)本题考查被动。The gene 单数名词，与 the building block of life: 后面生命的基石，的关

系是被称为。

(2) 本题考查最高级。the smallest: 最小的。句意: 基因被称为生命的基石, 因为它是将信息从一代传递到另一代的最小单位。

25、

(1) 【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案: were made

(2) 【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: to

解析:

(1) 此处需用被动语态, 所以选 were made

(2) adapt to 使适应

26、

(1) 【考点】名词分类 (Noun Classes)

答案: logs

(2) 【考点】过去完成体/过去完成进行体 (Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive)

答案: had seen

解析:

(1) sleep like a log/sleep like logs 睡得很沉。like 在这里是介词。

(2) 因为前半句为过去时, 所以此处为过去完成时 had seen。

27、

(1) 【考点】第一节 一致原则 (Principles of Concord)

答案: is

(2) 【考点】动词和形容词的搭配

答案: with

解析:

(1) 第一句主语为 process, 为单数, 故选 is

(2) begin with 开始于...

28、

(1) 【考点】形容词词组 (The Adjective Phrase)

答案: memorable

(2) 【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: over

解析:

(1) 空格前是不定冠词 a, 后面是名词 summer, 所以这里应该填一个形容词。memorable: 形容词, 难忘的。memory: 名词, 记忆。memorable summer: 难忘的夏天。memorate: 动词, 纪念。

(2) 本题考查动词词组 dig over: 重新考虑。句意: 要想度过一个难忘的夏天, 让你的孩子们集思广益, 重新考虑一些他们喜欢的目标。

29、

(1)【考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案: go

(2)【考点】单数名词 (Singular Invariables)

答案: advice

解析:

(1)句中时态为一般现在时, 主语为复数形式, 因此填 go

(2)advice 为不可数名词

30、

(1)【考点】冠词 (Articles)

答案: the, the

解析:

(1)the + 形容词: 表示一类东西。

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、【考点】限定词用法 (Usage of Some Determiners)

答案: whole

解析: 本题考查限定词。根据句意可知, 空处表示“整个的”, 故用限定词 whole。

32、【考点】关系副词 (Relative Adverbs)

答案: when

解析: 本题考查限定性定语从句中的关系副词。由 the time will come 可知, 先行词指的是一段时间, man can fly wherever he likes in the universe 不缺成分, 所以用关系副词 when 引导的分句, 在这里作时间状语。句意: 科学家们确信, 人类在宇宙中可以自由飞翔的时代将会到来。

33、【考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

答案: where

解析: 本题考查从属连词。由 the garbage dump had been. 可知是垃圾堆所在的地方, 所以用 where 引导地点状语从句。句意: 他们打算在垃圾堆的地方盖一幢二十层的大楼。

34、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: in which

解析: 本题考查定语从句中的关系副词和关系代词。句中先行词为 places, 且从句中不缺句子成分, 所以本应填一个关系副词, 又因为所给的是关系代词, 所以需要在关系代词前加一个相关的介词, 等同于关系副词。in which=where。句意: 酒吧是各个年龄层和社会阶层的人聚在一起聊天的地方。

35、【考点】Need

答案: needn't

解析: 本题考查情态动词, 根据前半句“因为它原来是一个小型的家庭聚会”, 所以是本不需要穿得很正式, 填 needn't。句意: 因为它原来是一个小型的家庭聚会, 我们不需要如此正式地打扮。

36、【考点】冠词 (Articles)

答案: a

解析: 本题考查冠词, kindness 不是元音开头的词汇, 所以用 a。句意: 在公交车上为老人提供座位确实是一种善意。

37、【考点】冠词 (Articles)

答案: the

解析: 本题考查限定词, 空后都在讲 Internet, 所以要特指 Internet, 用 the。句意: 大多数人认为互联网为自由交流思想提供了神奇的论坛。

38、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: being admitted

解析: you 和 admit 之间为被动关系, 且动词前有介词 on, 用分词形式 being admitted。

39、【考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

答案: that

解析: coordinator or subordinator 指并列连接词或从属连接词。that 在此处引导同位语从句。

40、【考点】部分倒装 (Partial Inversion)

答案: There seems

解析: 从句中可以看出是部分倒装, 符合句意的是 there be 句型, there 属于三单, 所以要用 seems。句意: 对你的想法似乎没什么热情。

41、【考点】过去进行体 (Past Progressive)

答案: was raining

解析: 从 stopped 可以看出时间是过去, 从句意分析应该是那个时候在下雨, 所以用过去进行时。句意: 雨下得很大, 但没有人停止工作。

42、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: between

解析: 由题干可知本题是考 artificial and natural 两者之间的区别, 用 between。句意: 对于一个偶然路过的参观者来说, 很难区分人工湖泊和天然湖泊。

43、【考点】Need

答案: needn't

解析: 由题干句意可知横线上缺少的不是实意动词, 应当是情态动词。从后句可知演出在八点才会开始, 所以我们不需要很着急去。needn't 不需要。句意: 我们不需要这么快就走。演出要到八点才开始。

44、【考点】附加疑问句 (Tag Questions)

答案: hadn't we

解析: 由题干可知本题考察附加疑问句。we had better 是肯定, 所以反义疑问句用 hadn't we。句意: 这里没有加油站。我们最好在下一个地方停下来, 不是吗?

45、【主考点】Need

【副考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: one to take

解析: one 代指前文的 worker, need to do sth. 固定用法。故填 one to take。

46、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案: does she

解析: 考察附加疑问句。rarely 表示否定意义, 问句用肯定形式 does she。

47、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: that

解析: 本题考查关系代词, 从句结构分析, 空+you want 应该是一个从句, 用来修饰 all 的只能是 that。

48、【考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

答案: Unless

解析: 本题考查连接词, 句中所给内容是“__你继续努力, 你永远都不会成功的”, 成功和努力应该是相反的关系, 也就相当于 if not, 如果不努力你永远都不会成功, 所以填 unless。注意, 句首的词首字母大写。

49、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案: has there

解析: 本题考查 there be 句型的反意疑问句。

there be 句型的反意疑问句: 1) 主语永远/总是用 there。2) 若 be 没有其他情态动词或(半)助动词修饰, 就用 be 的适当形式; 若 be 有其他情态动词或(半)助动词修饰, 就用该情态动词或(半)助动词的适当形式。题干中有 has not been, 所以用助动词的肯定形式。

句意: 这次出售没有得到很好的反应, 是吗?

50、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: whose

解析: 本题考查限定性定语从句中的关系代词。

由先行词是 a man 可知, 定语从句应该用指人的引导词, 而经验与人的关系是所属关系, 通常表达为...的经验, 所以使用 whose, 表示所属关系的词。

句意: 这家公司想雇用一位经验丰富的人来促进公司的销售。

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: The great composer losing his hearing turned entirely to music to express his strong emotion.

52、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: He goes to work every day except Sunday.

53、【考点】否定句 (Negation)

答案: I don't think he will come to the party tonight.

54、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: The teacher, with her students, went to the zoo last Friday.

55、【考点】第二节 评注性状语 (Disjuncts)

答案: Luckily, they managed to escape being fined.

56、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: To study English well within 2 years is difficult.

57、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: A: How do you know that he's retiring soon? B: He told me so.

58、【考点】Can/May

答案: They can't have been waiting so long.

59、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: Driving without a license, she was arrested and jailed by the sheriff.

60、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: I want to congratulate you on (your) being admitted to the doctoral program.

61、【考点】Should

答案: We should/ought to devote ourselves to building a powerful China.

62、【考点】第五节 Dare

答案: It's not even barely possible that he dared defy the club rule.

63、【考点】非限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: We have erected barriers between the environment and ourselves, regardless of which with every breath we take, we expose our lungs to the outside world.

64、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: The proposal that we should import more equipment from abroad is to be discussed at the meeting.

65、【考点】从属分句 (Subordinate Clauses)

答案: They told me that she stole the money, which turned out to be true.

V. Answer the following question on the ANSWER SHEET.(4%×1=4%)

66、【主考点】外位(Extraposition)

【副考点】分隔 (Discontinuity)

答案: Extraposition means to move a whole clause element to the final focal position while discontinuity means to move a only part of a clause element.

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)

67、【考点】属格形式 (Forms of Genitive)

答案：The genitive as a special form of a noun, a pronoun or an adjective is used to show possession or close connection between two things(e.g. Levi's car, the cover of the book), which used to be termed a "possession".

68、【考点】get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案：A pseudo-passive sentence is passive in form but active in meaning. Its ed-participle is adjectivalized. As an adjective, it can occur in a comparative construction. For example: I'm very interested in the position they've offered me.

2010-全国-英语语法-考前模拟卷-004

总分: 100

第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、 At the sight of a cute kitty, the baby gave a loud () (1 分)

- A: laugh
- B: laughter
- C: laughing
- D: laugher

2、 Some Americans would rather () their pet than their smartphones.(1 分)

- A: giving up
- B: gave up
- C: give up
- D: to give up

3、 Again, that early success had to be taken with a () of salt.(1 分)

- A: piece
- B: group
- C: pack
- D: grain

4、 I congratulated him and () contestants who had set a new record at this event.(1 分)

- A: the other all
- B: all the other
- C: the all other
- D: all other the

5、 Julia will come to give you a hand the moment she () her homework.(1 分)

- A: will finish
- B: finishes
- C: had finished
- D: finished

6、 Then you will come to a level plain, in which the Nile () round an island named Tachompso.(1 分)

- A: flows
- B: flow
- C: is flowing
- D: flowing

- 7、 During my childhood, I always lingered at the theater () my mother worked.(1 分)
A: that
B: where
C: which
D: in that
- 8、 One astronaut who joined the program in 1996 () only after he had been applying for 12 years.(1 分)
A: has been accepted
B: had been accepted
C: was accepted
D: is accepted
- 9、 Cowan was the last man (), voluntarily covering the withdrawal of his remaining comrades.(1 分)
A: to leave
B: leaving
C: left
D: to have left
- 10、 The wounded () for treatment, but the rest are sent immediately to holding centers.(1 分)
A: taken
B: are taken
C: are taking
D: is taking
- 11、 A group of fishermen played a game of cards on the () of Marina beach.(1 分)
A: sand
B: sandes
C: sands
D: sandy
- 12、 Cleaning and maintaining my house used to feel arduous and I often left tasks () .(1 分)
A: unfinished
B: to finish
C: unfinishing
D: finish
- 13、 Faced with this, I may as well () according to my conscience and beliefs.(1 分)
A: vote
B: to vote
C: voting
D: voted

14、Michael has remarkable talent () basketball.(1 分)

- A: in
- B: for
- C: on
- D: with

15、Mr John told us that he () to work in the headquarters of the corporation later this month.(1 分)

- A: will be transferred
- B: would be transferred
- C: will transfer
- D: was transferred

16、We talked a long while about our childhood days, () we had a good dinner.(1 分)

- A: after which
- B: after that
- C: after then
- D: after what

17、He () to escape but his conscience prevented him from doing that.(1 分)

- A: had intended
- B: has intended
- C: had been intending
- D: has been intending

18、I will go home for vacation as soon as I () my exams.(1 分)

- A: am finished
- B: finish
- C: have finished
- D: finished

19、Great efforts to increase agricultural production must be made in this country if food shortage () .(1 分)

- A: is to be avoided
- B: can be avoided
- C: will be avoided
- D: has been avoided

20、My train is going to arrive at Shanghai at about eight o'clock tonight. The plane I'd like to take from there () by then.(1 分)

- A: would leave
- B: will have left
- C: has left
- D: had left

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given. (2%×10=20%)

21、 *which, what, when, seen, I've ever seen, which I've ever seen*

It's the only building _____ is made entirely of glass.(2 分)

22、 *behave, have behaved, behaving, so, such, too*

We must pardon him for _____ rudely at the party. He is _____ young to control himself.(2 分)

23、 *kind of relationships, kind of relationship, kinds of relationships, in, to, between*

Studying geography informs us about the different _____ that develop _____ a particular environment and the people that live there.(2 分)

24、 *with, of, for, more, much, farther*

The honey from Canadian bees is _____ excellent quality, _____ better than the stuff the Asian bees produce.(2 分)

25、 *affects, effects, guides, what, how, when*

We are interested in the weather because it _____ us so directly what we wear, what we do, and even _____ we feel.(2 分)

26、 *is, are, was, where, which, whose*

Since a staple of immigrant communities in big cities _____ long, restaurants _____ diners chop, grill, boil or dip their food are hot in the American heartland.(2 分)

27、 *insist, insisted, insists, do, did, does*

Although he didn't feel well, he _____ that he _____ the job on his own.(2 分)

28、 *When, Which, What, is, are, were*

_____ she wanted from him _____ just promises.(2 分)

29、 *be, is, was, are, is, were, will be, shall be*

A. Twenty years _____ very long but not long enough to change a Roman nose into a pug.

B. Three-fourths of the surface of the earth _____ sea.(2 分)

30、 *ranged, range, ranges, used, use, using*

Energy efficient products _____ from light bulbs, half the normal amount of energy to computers or TV sets that power down when not in use.(2 分)

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、 With the negation:

—Has he finished white-washing the fence?

—I _____ (not think) so because I saw him working at it two minutes ago.(1 分)

32、With the adjuncts:

Soon after that, labor markets became very tight and money wages rose _____(rapid).(1 分)

33、With the simple present:

I _____(work)out to keep fit every day; otherwise my brain will not work properly. (1 分)

34、With a relative pronoun or relative adverb:

She was very patient towards the children, her husband seldom was.(1 分)

35、With the future indefinite:

If women are free from violence, their families _____(flourish).(1 分)

36、With the participle:

It's a funny thing, but she put the ring on the _____(dress)table a few minutes ago, and now it's missing.(1 分)

37、With the noun:

When you fill in the _____(apply) form, please use your permanent address so that we can contact you easily later.(1 分)

38、With appropriate unit noun:

a _____of sunshine(1 分)

39、With appropriate unit noun:

a _____of oil(1 分)

40、With the comparative:

The quicker you get ready, _____(soon) we'll be able to leave.(1 分)

41、With the non -predicate verb:

_____ (see) that he's been off sick all week he's unlikely to come.(1 分)

42、With the passive tag:

He hates _____(call) Donald Duck.(1 分)

43、With the subjunctive mood:

If I _____(stop), there wouldn't have been an accident, but the road was too slippery. (1 分)

44、With the comparative:

Mary's _____(nice) of the four girls in the family. (1 分)

45、With a modal auxiliary:

We must now _____(conclude) with further aspects of lateral and vertical thinking.(1 分)

46、With a preposition:

His health condition changed _____ the worse, so his family decided to send him to hospital.(1 分)

47、With a determiner:

The bitter winter had _____ the country in its grip and many old people died of extreme cold.(1 分)

48、With an appropriate preposition:

After about six years inside a reactor, nuclear materials are usually moved to a fuel pool to let their radiation die _____.(1 分)

49、With a coordinator or subordinator:

John failed to pass the driving test for the third time, _____ that's too bad.(1 分)

50、With a question tag :

Let's not waste time doing nothing at all, _____ ? (1 分)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、Using subjunctive mood:

He isn't the boss here, but he speaks in a way that makes people believe he is. (2 分)

52、Strengthening the force of the following command:

Stop lying to me.(2 分)

53、Using inversion:

There was a sudden gust of wind and his hat went away. (2 分)

54、Adding a suitable tag to the following statement:

Few of them realized it was a hoax.(2 分)

55、Using passive voice in the following sentence:

Didn't they tell you to be here by eight o'clock?(2 分)

56、Using a non-finite verb form in the following sentence:

The chairman threatened that he would resign if his policies were not adopted.(2 分)

57、Using an adjunct in the following sentence:

From an artistic point of view, the film was a great success.(2 分)

58、Rewriting the second sentence by using a cohesive device:

The child doesn't like this book. Show him a more interesting book.(2 分)

59、Using a cleft sentence:

Queen Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII, finally led England to greatness as a merchant power.(2 分)

60、Using a conjunct:

Most people can learn the basics of a craft quickly. They can learn to carve, weave or solder in weeks.(2 分)

61、Using passive voice:

Mary seems to like John very much.(2 分)

62、Using an adjunct:

Set your alarm clock, or you will oversleep.(2 分)

63、Using a relative clause:

He said that the men were thieves. This turned out to be true.(2 分)

64、Using a pseudo-cleft sentence:

The students are going to write theses.(2 分)

65、Using a non-finite verb form:

I found that this is true in all cities I visited.(2 分)

V. Answer the following question on the ANSWER SHEET.(4%×1=4%)

66、What are the differences between determiners and adjectives?(4 分)

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)

67、unit noun(3 分)

68、tag question(3 分)

2010-全国-英语语法-考前模拟卷-004

总分：100

第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、【考点】单数名词 (Singular Invariables)

答案：A

解析：句意：看到一只可爱的小猫，婴儿大声笑了起来。空格前为 loud，形容词修饰名词，故空格处应填名词吗，排除 C 项，根据句意，应为“笑”这一动作，而不是 laughter 笑声和 laugher 好笑的一边倒比赛，排除 BD，故选 A。

2、【考点】不带 to 的不定式 (Bare Infinitive)

答案：C

解析：本题考查 would rather ...than：宁愿...也不... 用动词原形。句意：一些美国人宁愿放弃他们的宠物也不愿放弃他们的智能手机。

3、【考点】单位名词列表 (Unit Nouns Listed in Alphabetical Order)

答案：D

解析：本题考查单位名词的正确搭配。单位名词用于说明物质名词的量，grain 本身是颗粒的意思，与 salt 搭配，a grain of salt：一粒盐。with a grain of salt：有保留地；持保留态度；须打折扣地；有保留的而 piece 常用 a piece of advice；group 常用 a group of people；pack 常用 a pack of cigarettes。句意：同样，那种早期的成功被视为是大打折扣的。

4、【考点】限定词搭配 (Co-occurrence of Determiners)

答案：B

解析：本题考查限定词的位置顺序。各类限定词可以结合起来作名词的前置定语，前位限定词+中位限定词+后位限定词。而 all 属于前位限定词，冠词属于中位限定词，other 属于后位限定词。all the other=any other，意思是所有其他的。句意：我向他和其他所有在这次比赛中创造新纪录的选手表示祝贺。

5、【考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案：B

解析：本题考查时态。the moment 相当于 immediately/ directly/ instantly/the minute /as soon as 意为：一.....就.....，在引导时间状语从句时，若从句用一般现在时，主句用一般将来时。句意：茉莉亚一做完作业就会来帮你。

6、【主考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

【副考点】第一节 一致原则 (Principles of Concord)

答案：A

解析：判断时间：此处没有明确时间状语，但这里讲的是尼罗河流淌，所以是客观真理。选一般现在时，不选 C (is doing 是现在进行时)；D (doing 不是时态)。尼罗河 the Nile 在这里是单数，所以用 flows，选 A。句意：接下来你会到达一个平坦的原野，在这里，尼罗河

环流塔孔普索岛。

7、【考点】关系副词 (Relative Adverbs)

答案: B

解析: 本题考察定语从句的关系副词用法 where 表示地方, 此处代指 theater。

8、【主考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

【副考点】一般过去时 (Simple Past)

答案: C

解析: 1996 年参加这个项目的一名字航员在提出申请 12 年后才被接受。Had been applying for 表示过去的过去, 而“宇航员”被接受发生在过去。故用一般过去时的被动语态: was/were done 结构。

9、【考点】不定式的其他用法 (Other Uses of Infinitive)

答案: A

解析: 当被修饰词前有: the first, the second, the best, the only, the last 时, 其后置定语要用不定式。

10、【主考点】集体名词作主语 (Collective Nouns as Subject)

【副考点】get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案: B

解析: 主谓一致考察, the+adj.表示一类人做主语, 谓语动词用复数, 此外, 伤者接受治疗, 是动作的承受者, 故用被动语态。

11、【考点】单数名词 (Singular Invariables)

答案: C

解析: sand 表示沙滩讲时后面要加 s

12、【考点】-ed 分词做补语 (-ed Participle as a Complement)

答案: C

解析: 本题考查 ed 分词做宾语补足语的用法。leave sth. done: 留下某事..... (状态)。句意: 打扫和保养我的房子曾经让我觉得很辛苦, 我经常把任务留到最后才完成。

13、【考点】May/Might

答案: A

解析: may as well 后面跟动词的原型

14、【考点】动词和形容词的搭配

答案: B

解析: talent 后接名词的时候需要加介词 for, 因此选择 B 选项。句意: 迈克尔在篮球方面有非凡的天赋。

15、【考点】Will/Shall do sth.

答案: B

解析：由题干可知 that 引导的宾语从句在中的时间状语是 this month，是过去的将来时，所以应当用过去将来时，又由于动词和主语之间是被动关系，所以选择被动语态。句意：约翰先生告诉我们，他将在本月早些时候被调到公司总部工作。

16、【考点】非限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案：A

解析：由题干可知逗号后面的句子是对前一句话的解释说明，因此本题考察的是非限制性定语从句。从四个选项中可知，关系代词前面有介词，因此选择 A 选项。句意：我们聊了很长时间，聊起了我们的童年时光，之后我们吃了一顿很好的晚餐。

17、【考点】过去完成体/过去完成进行体 (Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive)

答案：A

解析：判断时间：后面有已知动词 prevented，是一般过去时，所以时间范围为过去（且 intend 为打算，原先打算逃跑，但良心阻止了他，逃跑发生在前，阻止在后），不选 B（现在完成时）；D（现在完成进行时）。AC 的区别为 C 还会继续进行下去，而根据后文“他的良心阻止了他”，所以不再会进行下去了。句意：他本想逃跑，但他的良心阻止了他。

18、【考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案：B

解析：选项中有主被动，所以先判断主被动。finish（完成）my exam，完成我的考试，而不是我被完成考试。不选 A（am finished 符合 be done 的形式，为被动）。判断时间：前面为 will go，所以时间范围为现在。且这里是主将从现，所以从句用一般现在时表示将来。句意：我一完成我的考试，我就会回家度假。

19、【考点】其他表达将来的时态 (Other Constructions Expressing Future Time)

答案：A

解析：由句意可知，食物短缺被避免是将来发生的事情，排除 B 和 D。be to do 表示有计划的发生。

20、【主考点】Will/ Shall do sth.

【副考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

答案：B

解析：由题干可知，第一句话是讲还未发生的事情。第二句末尾有 by then“到那时”，可知第二句话的时态应当用完成时态，由于事情还没有发生，所以要用将来完成时态。选 B。句意：我乘坐的火车将于今晚 8 点左右到达上海。到那时我想乘坐的飞机就已经起飞了。

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

21、

(1) 【主考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

【副考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案：I've ever seen

(2) 【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: which

解析:

(1) 本题考查时态和关系代词。在 only 这种词的后面, 关系代词只能是 that, 本句中 that 省略, 所以选 E。

(2) 本题考查关系代词。先行词是 building, 指物的是 which, 选 A。

22、

(1) 【考点】动词和形容词的搭配

答案: behaving

(2) 【考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

答案: too

解析:

(1) 本题考查介词搭配。介词 for 后面的动词要用-ing 形式。

(2) 本题考查从属连词, too...to...: 太...以至于不能。句意: 我们必须原谅他在晚会上的粗鲁行为。他太年轻, 无法控制自己。

23、

(1) 【考点】第四节 单位名词 (Unit Nouns)

答案: kinds of relationships

(2) 【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: between

解析:

(1) 本题考查名词复数的使用。kinds of: 表示很多种类。relationship: 人际关系, 复数形式是 relationships。

(2) 本题考查介词的使用。在特定环境和居住在那里的人们, 两者之间, 所以用 between。句意: 学习地理可以让我们了解特定环境和居住在那里的人们之间发展的不同类型的关系。

24、

(1) 【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: of

(2) 【考点】比较的形式 (Forms of Comparison)

答案: much

解析:

(1) 本题考查介词。be of excellent quality: 品质优良。

(2) 本题考查比较级。much 可以用来修饰比较级。句意: 加拿大蜜蜂的蜂蜜品质优良, 比亚洲蜜蜂生产的蜂蜜要好得多。

25、

(1) 【主考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

【副考点】动词词组 (The Verb Phrase)

答案: affects

(2) 【考点】从属分句 (Subordinate Clauses)

答案: how

解析:

(1)我们对天气感兴趣是因为它直接影响到我们的衣着、行为甚至感受。Affect 影响, effect 是名词, guide 是引导、指引;

(2)第二空表示我们的感觉如何, 用 how.

26、

(1)【考点】单数名词 (Singular Invariables)

答案: is

(2)【考点】关系副词 (Relative Adverbs)

答案: where

解析:

(1)第一空中心词是名词 staple,故谓语动词用单数

(2)第二空考察关系分句,先行词是表示地点的 restaurant,分句不缺成分,故用关系副词 where.

27、

(1)【考点】一般过去时 (Simple Past)

答案: insisted

(2)【考点】Be 型虚拟式 (Be-Subjunctive)

答案: do

解析:

(1)尽管他身体不舒服,但他还是坚持独自完成工作,第一空 didn't:事情发生在过去,故 insist 用一般过去时

(2)第二空 insist 后用虚拟: (should) +do

28、

(1)【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: What

(2)【考点】第一节 一致原则 (Principles of Concord)

答案: were

解析:

(1)本题考查从句。“_____ she wanted from him”是本句的主语,还原成句子试试 she wanted sth. from him, 所以用 what 代替。

(2)本题考查一致原则, promises 是复数, 所以 be 动词应该是 are/were。wanted 是动词过去式, 所以时态为过去, 答案是 were。

29、

(1)【考点】第一节 一致原则 (Principles of Concord)

答案: is

(2)【考点】第一节 一致原则 (Principles of Concord)

答案: is

解析:

(1)本题考查的是一致原则。twenty years“二十年”是一个完整的时间段, 所以谓语动词用 is。

(2)本题考查的是一致原则。主语是“three-fourths of the surface of the earth”是单数, 所以谓语动词是 is。

30、

(1)【考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案: range

(2)【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: using

解析:

(1)主语 products 为复数名词, 谓语动词用复数, 时态用一般现在时, 选择 range: 变动。

(2)分析句子结构可知 range 为本句谓语动词, 所以这里选择的 use 的形式应该是做非谓语, 用分词形式。“Energy efficient products”和“energy”应该是“节能产品用电”, 主动关系, 所以是现在分词。句意: 节能产品种类繁多, 从灯泡到电脑或电视机, 它们的耗电量只有正常用电量的一半。

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、【考点】否定句 (Negation)

答案: don't think

解析: 有题干可知第二句话是对第一句话的否定回答, 因此应当用否定形式。句意: ——他把篱笆刷好了吗?——我认为还没有。因为我 2 分钟前还看到他在刷。

32、【考点】其他状语 (Other Adjuncts)

答案: rapidly

解析: 由题干可知 rose 后面是副词作状语来修饰前面动词的。句意: 在那之后不久, 劳动力市场变得很紧张并且工资迅速上涨。

33、【主考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案: work

解析: work out 指“锻炼”。我每天锻炼以保持健康, 否则我的大脑就不能正常工作。

34、【考点】非限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: which

解析: 本题考查非限定性定语从句中的关系代词。

由先行词 the children 和后面的逗号可知, 是非限制性定语从句, 用 which 来引导, 这里 which 代表的是: 主句中的一部分, 即 patient, 所以只能用 which。

句意: 她对孩子们很耐心, 她丈夫却很少这样。

35、【考点】Will/Shall do sth.

答案: will flourish

解析: 考察主将从现, if 从句用一般现在时, 主句用一般将来时, 故用 will flourish。

36、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: dressing

解析: dressing table 指“梳妆台”, 固定用法。

37、【考点】名词分类 (Noun Classes)

答案: application

解析：application form 意为“申请表”，固定用法。

38、【考点】单位名词列表 (Unit Nouns Listed in Alphabetical Order)

答案：ray

解析：本题考查单位名词，用于形容阳光的是 ray。ray n. 光束

39、【考点】单位名词列表 (Unit Nouns Listed in Alphabetical Order)

答案：drop

解析：本题考查单位名词，形容油的是 drop。drop n. 滴

40、【考点】比较的其他表示法 (Other Expressions Comparison)

答案：the sooner

解析：从 the quicker 可以想到“the+形容词比较级……，the+形容词比较级”的这种用法。soon 属于规则变化，所以填 the sooner。

41、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案：Seeing

解析：see 是一个主动的动作，且是非谓语，所以用 seeing。

42、【考点】get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案：to be called

解析：hate 的用法是 hate to do。call“称呼”，在本句中应该是“被称作，被叫做”，所以是 to be called。句意：他讨厌被称作唐老鸭。

43、【考点】虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)

答案：could have stopped

解析：本题考的是 if 虚拟语气，分析句意“如果我____，那就不会有事故，路太滑了”，所以是本该停但没有，所以是 could have stopped。

44、【考点】比较的形式 (Forms of Comparison)

答案：the nicest

解析：从 of the four 可以看出是四个中，所以是“最好的”，the nicest。

45、【考点】Must

答案：conclude

解析：must 是情态动词，其后跟动词原形，故用 conclude。

46、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：for

解析：本题考查介词的用法。change for the worse 是习语：变坏，恶化，向坏的方向发展。句意：他的健康状况恶化了，所以他的家人决定送他去医院。

47、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：all

解析：本题考查介词的用法。

有题干可知严寒遍及了整个国家，所以用 all，用作介词的意思是：遍及，all the world 全世界。

句意：严冬笼罩着整个国家，许多老人死于严寒。

48、【考点】介词与名词、动词和形容词的搭配

答案：out

解析：有题干可知，die_____在句中做 let 的宾补。根据题意可知：let their radiation die...让辐射...，可以推测是辐射消失。die out 消失。句意：在反应堆内大约六年之后，核材料通常会被转移到燃料池，让它们的辐射消失。

49、【考点】并列连接词 (Coordinations)

答案：and

解析：本题考查并列连词。

and 作为并列连词，功能非常多。that 指代的是前面 John 考试失败这件事，and 在这里连接两个简单句，表示意思的顺延。

句意：约翰第三次没有通过驾驶考试，这太糟糕了。

50、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案：shall we

解析：本题考查祈使句的反义疑问句。

let's 开头的祈使句，其反意疑问句在句末加 shall we? 2. let us 的反意疑问句，其反意疑问句在句末加 will you?

句意：我们不要浪费时间什么都不做，好吗？

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、【考点】虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)

答案：He speaks as if he were the boss here.

52、【考点】句型 (Clause Patterns)

答案：Do stop lying to me.

53、【考点】全部倒装 (Complete Inversion)

答案：There was a sudden gust of wind and away went his hat.

54、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案：Few of them realized it was a hoax,did they?

55、【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案：Weren't you told to be here by eight o'clock?

56、【考点】带 to 的不定式 (To-Infinitive)

答案：The chairman threatened to resign if his policies were not adopted.

57、【考点】其他状语 (Other Adjuncts)

答案: Artistically, the film was a great success.

58、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: The child doesn't like this book. Show him a more interesting one.

59、【考点】分裂句 (Cleft Sentence)

答案: It was Queen Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII, who finally led England to greatness as a merchant power.

60、【考点】第三节 连接性状语(Conjuncts)

答案: Most people can learn the basics of a craft quickly. For example, they can learn to carve, weave or solder in weeks.

61、【考点】get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案: John seems to be liked very much by Mary.

62、【考点】因果状语 (Contingency Adjuncts)

答案: If you set your alarm clock, you will not oversleep.

63、【考点】非限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: He said that the men were thieves, which turned out to be true.

64、【考点】拟式分裂句 (Pseudo-cleft Sentence)

答案: What the students are going to do is (to) write theses.

65、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: I found this to be true in all cities I visited.

V. Answer the following question on the ANSWER SHEET.(4%×1=4%)

66、【考点】第零节 引言 (Introduction)

答案: Older grammars did not recognize determiners. Many of the words dealt with in this category used to be treated as adjectives. But determiners and adjectives are different in a number of significant ways:

1. Determiners usually precede adjectives in premodification. e.g. a nice man
2. The choice of determiners is often determined by the head word but not that of adjectives. e.g. a/the good man、the/these good men
3. Adjectives describe the head word by showing its characteristics, but determiners determine the head word by identifying or quantifying. e.g. many good/useful/old books
4. Adjectives can postmodify the head word, but not determiners (except enough) . e.g. people old or young
5. Adjectives have comparative forms, inflectional (bigger, cleverer) or periphrastic (more intelligent, more beautiful), but not determiners (except few, little, many and much).

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)**67、【考点】第四节 单位名词 (Unit Nouns)**

答案: Unit nouns are a very special class of words that are used to specify the quantities of the modified noun. They are especially useful when we want to indicate the plural notion of a mass noun. E.g. two pieces of paper/advice.

68、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案: A tag question normally consists of a statement and a question tag. e.g. You are a student, aren't you?

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总分: 100

第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、 For a romantic evening, you'd better () for slow, quiet songs, or even something mystical.(1分)

- A: opt
- B: to opt
- C: opting
- D: opted

2、 Mr. Sumaila Sabo advised that the remains of the dead boy () at the place he was found.(1分)

- A: was buried
- B: bury
- C: be buried
- D: buried

3、 More than 100 people () in such attacks since December 2016.(1 分)

- A: killed
- B: are killed
- C: have been killed
- D: being killed

4、 She has started to put more focus into her fashion choices, because she () to understand how important style can be.(1 分)

- A: begins
- B: began
- C: is beginning
- D: will begin

5、 I was on my way home yesterday when suddenly a man () into the road in front of me.(1 分)

- A: has stepped
- B: steps
- C: stepped
- D: was stepping

6、 I know that texting him back would do nothing but () our friendship.(1 分)

- A: damaging
- B: damage

C: to damage

D: damaged

7、 I lost almost half of my production. (), I would sell at a low price in the market.(1 分)

A: Worse still

B: Therefore

C: Actually

D: Namely

8、 He may get his teaching qualifications but I couldn't imagine () long term in the current school environment.(1 分)

A: him work

B: him working

C: he working

D: him to work

9、 The manager demanded that Mary () from her job as a secretary after the incident.(1 分)

A: be dismissed

B: dismiss

C: should dismiss

D: being dismissed

10、 () they found cheating at the exam, they would be expelled from the school.(1 分)

A: If

B: Be

C: Were

D: Had

11、 At present she's focused on next month () will see her set on her biggest UK tour to date.(1 分)

A: what

B: it

C: when

D: that

12、 I know I need a good car, but I can't afford () .(1 分)

A: it

B: one

C: that

D: this

13、 Mary's score on the test is the highest in her class; she () have studied very hard.(1 分)

A: may

B: should

C: must
D: ought to

14、 He tried () a new microphone and was able to make himself heard.(1 分)

A: to use
B: to be used
C: to using
D: using

15、 We () . Please fasten your seat belt.(1 分)

A: have landed
B: are landing
C: landed
D: land

16、 The factory will be fined if the work () by the end of the month is delayed.(1 分)

A: to be completed
B: will be completed
C: being completed
D: completed

17、 The room is too cold without heating and too small for a family of four. () , it is better than I expected.(1 分)

A: Still
B: But
C: And
D: So

18、 It has been found that how close parents are to their children () a rather strong influence on the development of the children's character.(1 分)

A: have
B: has
C: having
D: had

19、 At such a critical moment, our company needs a general manager () everyone has confidence.(1 分)

A: of whom
B: about whom
C: in whom
D: for whom

20、 China has a larger population than () in the world.(1 分)

A: any country

- B: any countries
C: any other country
D: all other country

第二部分 非选择题

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

21、 *were kept, were keeping, kept, ignorant, ignorance, ignorantly*

The workers _____ in complete _____ of the company's financial situation. (2 分)

22、 *at, for, to, but, while, when*

US investment in China has amounted _____ nearly US\$100 billion, _____ Chinese investment in the U.S. has also grown. (2 分)

23、 *work, worked, working, tell, told, telling*

_____ hard until _____ to stop.(2 分)

24、 *what, which, make, that, is, are, was*

What he did and _____ he said _____ totally different.(2 分)

25、 *each, every, all, other, another*

Almost _____ economists agree that nations may gain by trading with one _____.(2 分)

26、 *translates, is translated, got translated, into, in, to*

The novel Dream of the Red Chamber by Cao Xueqin eventually _____ English.(2 分)

27、 *that, what, which, lady's, ladies', ladies*

In spite of the fact that the beautiful egret is in danger of dying out completely, many clothing manufacturers still offer handsome prices for their long, elegant tail feather, _____ are used as decorations on _____ hats.

28、 *at, up, over, it, its, their*

In order for you to follow the schedule set by the publisher, your paper must be looked _____ the weekend, revised, and handed in _____ final form on Monday.

29、 *that, which, who, remedy, remedies, remedies*

The treatment, _____ is being tried by researchers at four hospitals, has helped patients who have failed to respond to other _____.(2 分)

30、 *found, would find, were found, a, /, the*

If they _____ cheating at the exam, they would be expelled from _____ school.

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、 With a relative pronoun or relative adverb:

She was very patient towards the children, _____ her husband seldom was.

32、With a relative pronoun or relative adverb:

The process by _____ energy is changed from one form into another is called the transformation of energy.(1 分)

33、With a coordinator or subordinator :

John failed to pass the driving test for the third time, _____ that's too bad.(1 分)

34、With a question tag :

There has not been a great response to the sale, _____?(1 分)

35、With a question tag :

They must have been informed of the result of the job interview, _____?(1 分)

36、with the words given in brackets:

Our apartment is too big. Let's rent a _____(small) one to save some money.(1 分)

37、with the words given in bracket:

I _____ (work) out to keep fit every day; otherwise my brain will not work properly. (1 分)

38、with appropriate unit noun:

a _____of chocolate(1 分)

39、with the words given in brackets

Children have a natural _____ (curious) about the world around them. (1 分)

40、with the words given in brackets.:

The movie star is wearing sunglasses lest he _____ (recognize). (1 分)

41、with the words given in brackets

To _____(keep) confusing your readers, always put modifying phrases and clauses near the words they modify. (1 分)

42、with the words given in brackets:

I want to congratulate you on _____ (admit) to the university you like very much. (1 分)

43、with the words given in brackets

My car is too small. Let's rent a _____(big). (1 分)

44、with the appropriate form of the verb or verb phrase given:

If it _____ (be not) for their support, we would be in a very difficult position. (1 分)

45、with a comparative:

She had done the work before you arrived, _____ (she) ? (1 分)

46、with the words given in brackets:

When I returned home last evening, he had already fallen asleep. He must _____ (take) sleeping pills.(1 分)

47、With a preposition:

His health condition changed _____ the worse, so his family decided to send him to hospital. (1 分)

48、With a question tag:

Let's not waste time doing nothing at all, _____? (1 分)

49、With a relative pronoun or relative adverb:

The company wanted to hire a man _____experience would help promote its sales. (1 分)

50、With a determiner:

If you have any questions, you may dial 0 for _____operator.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、Using passive voice:

Many European countries have done away with death penalty.(2 分)

52、Using subordination:

The International Club meets only once every semester for this special event. The first thing on our agenda is to have the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.(2 分)

53、Using transferred negation:

I remember that I have never seen such a man.(2 分)

54、Using a non-finite verb form:

A miser who is parted from his money must be very desperate.(2 分)

55、Using inversion:

I had hardly reached home when it started to rain.(2 分)

56、Using passive voice:

He has donated all his money to a charity organization for homeless children.(2 分)

57、Using coordination:

I caught the Eurostar train from London to Paris for the weekend. Then I flew back from Paris to London with British Airways.(2 分)

58、Using a relative clause:

You sent my daughter a lovely Barbie doll. Thank you very much.(2 分)

59、Using a non-finite verb form:

The witness reported that he had seen a dark saloon car parked outside the bank at the time of the robbery. (2 分)

60、Using a non-finite verb form:

The book is so easy that everyone can understand it.(2 分)

61、Using subjunctive mood:

I think it very important for the textbooks to be available before school starts.(2 分)

62、Using inversion:

Following the roar, a tiger rushed out from among the bushes.(2 分)

63、Using non-finite verb:

Do you anticipate that there will be any real problem in getting support?(2 分)

64、Rewrite the following sentences beginning each with anticipatory "it":

They are reported to be searching for the missing girl.

The chief conduct turned out to be a young woman. (2 分)

65、Rewrite the following sentences as required.

Turning the following statement into a YES-NO question: No, I'm not a student.(2 分)

V. Answer the following question on the ANSWER SHEET.(4%×1=4%)

66、Please list the relationship and the difference between adverbials and adverbs. (4 分)

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET.(3%×2=6%)

67、modal auxiliary (3 分)

68、central coordinator (3 分)

2010-全国-英语语法-考前模拟卷-005

总分：100

第一部分 选择题

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(1%×20=20%)

1、【考点】不带 to 的不定式 (Bare Infinitive)

答案：A

解析：本题考查不带 to 的不定式。由题干中的 you'd better, 可知考查的是 you'd better+动词原形的用法。句意：一个浪漫的夜晚，你最好选择缓慢，安静的歌曲，甚至一些神秘的东西。

2、【考点】get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案：C

解析：本题考查虚拟语气的用法。由题干 advise that, 可知当主句中包含表示意志的成分, advise, ask, command 等引导分句时, 后面 that 分句的谓语动词使用原形, the dead boy 与 bury 的关系是死了的男孩被埋, 所以需要被动形式。句意：Sumaila Sabo 先生建议将男孩的遗体埋葬在他被发现的地方。

3、【考点】现在完成体/现在完成进行体

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词的适当时态。since 在完成时中表示一段时间的起点, 意为自从.....。people 和 attack 的关系是人被袭击, 所以用现在完成时的被动形式, 即 have been killed。句意：自 2016 年 12 月以来, 已有 100 多人在此类袭击中丧生。

4、【考点】因果状语 (Contingency Adjuncts)

答案：C

解析：本题考查由 because 引导的原因状语从句。由题干可知, 她开始明白, 所以用现在进行时来表示现阶段正在进行或从事的动作。句意：她把更多的注意力放在她的时尚选择上, 因为她开始明白风格是多么重要。

5、【主考点】一般过去时 (Simple Past)

【副考点】时间状语 (Time Adjuncts)

答案：C

解析：本题考查时间状语从句。when suddenly 表示一件事在进行中突然发生了另外一件事, 常使用的时态为：过去进行时+when+一般过去时, 这时的 when=at that time。句意：昨天我在回家的路上, 突然一个男人走到我的前面。

6、【考点】不带 to 的不定式 (Bare Infinitive)

答案：B

解析：would do nothing but do... 只能做...; 句意：我知道给他回短信只会伤害我们的友谊。

7、【考点】第二节 评注性状语 (Disjuncts)

答案：A

解析：本题考查评注性状语。Worse still：更糟糕的是；Therefore：因此，所以；Actually：实际上，事实上；Namely：也就是，换句话说。句意：我几乎损失了一半的产量。更糟糕的是，我会在市场上以低价出售。

8、【考点】动词的宾语(Object to Verb)

答案：B

解析：文字解析 他可能会取得教师资格证，但我无法想象他长期工作在当下的校园环境中。Imagine 后+ing 分词形式，分词的逻辑主语可以为属格或宾格。

9、【考点】Be 型虚拟式 (Be-Subjunctive)

答案：A

解析：事件发生后，经理要求撤销玛丽的秘书职位。Demand 后的宾语分句要用虚拟式：(should)+do，此句表示被动，即“玛丽被撤销秘书一职”。

10、【考点】Were 型虚拟式 (Were-Subjunctive)

答案：C

解析：由题干中的后一句话可知时态是过去将来时态，而且表示的是一种假设，所以可知本题考察的是虚拟语气，有四个选项可知，A,C,D 都可以放句首来引导条件虚拟句。但是 A 和 D 的时态都不合题意，而且选 A 的话前一句就变成了真实条件句，就不符合虚拟语气了。所以只有 C 选项符合题意。句意：如果他们在考试中作弊被发现，他们将被学校开除。

11、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案：D

解析：本题考查关系代词 that 的用法。has focused 为本句的主语，所以这里应该选填一个连词引导从句，故排除 B 选项。从句中缺主语，所以需要选一个关系代词，排除 C 选项。又因为先行词是 next month，故用关系代词 that。句意：目前，她的注意力集中在下个月，届时她将迎来迄今为止最大的英国巡演。

12、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案：B

解析：本题考查代词辨析。one 指代上文提到过的同类事物中的一个，但不是上文提到的那一个事物，即“同类不同物”。it 代替上文提到的东西。that 在进行比较时，代替不可数名词，如 weather, population 等；它的复数 those 代替可数名词复数；作指示代词时，一般指较远的事物。this 是指示代词，一般指较近的事物，不能代替前面的东西。所以选择 one 指代同名同物，相当于 a car。句意：我知道我需要一辆好车，但我买不起一辆好车。

13、【考点】Must

答案：C

解析：must 表示推测，她一定很努力地学习了，所以她的考试分数班里排名第一。由句意可知选 C。

14、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案：D

解析：本题考查不定式和 ing 形式。try doing sth. 尝试做某事。try to do sth. 尽力做某事。由

句意应该是“他试着使用了一个新麦克风，并且能够让别人听到他的声音了。”而不是“他努力使用一个新的麦克风”。故选 D。

15、【考点】现在进行体 (Present Progressive)

答案: B

解析: 判断时间: 本体没有时间状语, 可以看第二句话的谓语动词, fasten your seat belt (祈使句), 系好安全带, 提醒别人要系好安全带, 所以应该是即将着陆。不选 A (现在完成时, 已经着陆, 应该事前提醒系安全带); C (一般过去, 着陆过了, 到地上了可以下飞机了, 后面也不用提醒); D (一般现在, 一般性, 经常性)。此处 land 和 leave 等动词的现在进行时可以表将来。因此本题选择 B。句意: 我们即将着陆, 请系好安全带。类似的如: We are leaving tomorrow morning. 句意为我们明早就走。

16、【考点】不定式的其他用法 (Other Uses of Infinitive)

答案: A

解析: 由句意可知, 工作是被完成的, 排除 CD, the work to be done 中 to be done 做 work 的定语, 意思是要在月底完成的工作。因此选 A。

17、【考点】第三节 连接性状语 (Conjuncts)

答案: A

解析: still 尽管如此。本句意为这个房间没有暖气, 太冷了, 而且对于一个四口之家来说太小了。尽管如此, 还是比我预期的要好。

18、【考点】名词性分句作主语 (Nominal Clauses as Subject)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查名词性分句做主语。It has been found that 后面是从句, 所以只分析从句就可以。从句中的主语为 how close parents are to their children, 是一个名词性从句, 所以谓语动词用单数。从句是客观事实, 所以是一般现在时。故选 B。句意: 研究发现, 父母与孩子的亲密程度对孩子性格的发展有很大的影响。

19、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: C

解析: 从句 have confidence in sb. 从句部分缺少介词及宾语, 先行词为 a general manager, 用 whom 代替。

20、【考点】限定词搭配 (Co-occurrence of Determiners)

答案: C

解析: any other+单数名词, 表示“任意一个”的意思。Any 单独用时用在否定句, 疑问句中。

II. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with one of the items given.(2%×10=20%)

21、

(1) 【考点】零、被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案: were kept

(2) 【考点】名词分类 (Noun Classes)

答案: ignorance

解析:

- (1) keep sb. in ignorance: 使某人不知道某事。句子中主语是 the workers, 和动词之间是被动关系, 所以应该选择被动语态。主语是复数 workers, 所以谓语动词也是复数: were kept。
(2) 由空格前后可知空白缺少名词, 很显然是缺少名词, 有所给答案选项可知只有 ignorance 符合。全句意思为工人们对公司的财政状况一无所知。

22、

- (1) 【考点】介词与名词、动词和形容词的搭配

答案: to

- (2) 【考点】其他状语 (Other Adjuncts)

答案: while

解析:

- (1) amount to 总计

- (2) while 此处为对比, 然而

23、

- (1) 【考点】从属分句 (Subordinate Clauses)

答案: work

- (2) 【考点】从属分句 (Subordinate Clauses)

答案: told

解析:

- (1) 状语从句中, 从句主语与主句主语一致时, 从句可省略主语与谓语动词。前边 work hard 是祈使句。

- (2) 后边省略了主语与谓语, 全句为 you are told to stop。

24、

- (1) 【考点】代词 (Pronouns)

答案: what

- (2) 【考点】名词性分句作主语 (Nominal Clauses as Subject)

答案: are

解析:

- (1) and 连接并列成分, 前后句式成分都应该保持一致, and 前面是 what he ..., 所以这里也应该填一个代词 what。

- (2) 他所做的和他所说的, 是两方面所以谓语动词用复数。

25、

- (1) 【考点】限定词用法 (Usage of Some Determiners)

答案: all

- (2) 【考点】代词 (Pronouns)

答案: another

解析:

- (1) 本题考查限定词用法。almost“几乎”, 根据句意应该是几乎所有的经济学者都同意, each, every“每一个”; all“所有”符合句意。

- (2) 本题考查代词。根据句意应该是“互相交易”, 所以是 one another。

26、

(1) 【考点】be 被动式、get 被动式和假拟被动式

答案: got translated

(2) 【考点】与地点有关的介词 (Prepositions Relating to Place)

答案: into

解析:

(1) 本题考查时态和被动语态, 小说应该是被翻译, 所以排除 A。文中的 eventually“最终”意味着已经被翻译了, 所以是过去式, 选 C。

(2) 本题考查介词。“翻译成…语言”的固定用法是 translate into..., 选 D。

27、

(1) 【考点】非限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: which

(2) 【考点】属格形式 (Forms of Genitive)

答案: ladies'

解析:

(1) 本题考查非限制性定语从句, 先行词是 tail feather, 有逗号是非限制性定语从句, 所以用 which 引导定语从句, 并在从句中作主语。

(2) 本题考查名词所有格。lady 的复数形式是 ladies, 所以所有格是在其后加'即: ladies'。句意: 尽管美丽的白鹭有完全消亡的危险, 但许多服装制造商仍然为其长而优雅的尾羽提供优惠价格, 这些羽毛被用作女士帽子上的装饰品。

28、

(1) 【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案: over

(2) 【考点】代词 (Pronouns)

答案: its

解析:

(1) 本题考查介词。look over: 检查, 察看。over the weekend: 在周末, 整个周末。

(2) 本题考查代词。your paper 是单数, its final 形容词物主代词+名词, 表示文件的终板。句意: 为了让你按照出版商规定的时间完成作业, 你的论文必须在周末检查一遍, 修改一遍, 并在周一上交最后一份。

29、

(1) 【考点】非限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: which

(2) 【考点】复数名词 (Plural Invariables)

答案: remedies

解析:

(1) 分析句子结构可知, has helped 为本句的谓语动词, 所以第一个空格应该填一个连词引导定语从句修饰 treatment。又因为前半句逗号, 为非限制性定语从句, 且在从句中充当主语, 故用 which 来指代物。

(2) 本题考查名次的复数形式变化。other 后跟名词复数。remedy 为辅音+y 结尾, 变复数应该是 remedies。

30、

(1) 【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案: were found

(2) 【考点】冠词 (Articles)

答案: the

解析:

(1) 本句意为如果他们在考试中作弊,他们就会被从学校开除。前半句中主语是 they, 所以用被动, were found 被发现。

(2) from the school 有在强调是哪个学校, 而 from school 不强调哪个学校。所以这里填 the

III. Fill in the blanks on the ANSWER SHEET with an item as required.(1%×20=20%)

31、【考点】非限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: which

解析: 本题考查非限定性定语从句中的关系代词。

由先行词 the children 和后面的逗号可知,是非限制性定语从句,用 which 来引导,这里 which 代表的是: 主句中的一部分,即 patient, 所以只能用 which。

句意: 她对孩子们很耐心, 她丈夫却很少这样。

32、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案: which

解析: 本题考查限定性定语从句中的关系代词。

由先行词 the process 后面有介词 by, 可知用关系代词 which, 指代前面的 process, by which 就是 by the process, 通过这个过程。

句意: 能量从一种形式变为另一种形式, 这一过程称为能量转换。

33、【考点】并列连接词 (Coordinations)

答案: and

解析:

本题考查并列连词。

and 作为并列连词, 功能非常多。that 指代的是前面 John 考试失败这件事, and 在这里连接两个简单句, 表示意思的顺延。

句意: 约翰第三次没有通过驾驶考试, 这太糟糕了。

34、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案: has there

解析:

本题考查 there be 句型的反意疑问句。

there be 句型的反意疑问句: 1) 主语永远/总是用 there。2) 若 be 没有其他情态动词或(半)助动词修饰, 就用 be 的适当形式; 若 be 有其他情态动词或(半)助动词修饰, 就用该情态动词或(半)助动词的适当形式。 题干中有 has not been, 所以用助动词的肯定形式。

句意: 这次出售没有得到很好的反应, 是吗?

35、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案: didn't they

解析：

本题考查情态动词的反义疑问句。

当 must+have done 表示对过去的情况进行推测，问句要根据陈述部分谓语的情况用“didn't+主语”或“mustn't+主语”。句意：他们一定已经被通知了面试的结果，对吗？

36、【考点】比较的形式 (Forms of Comparison)

答案：smaller

解析：

由题干可知两句话之间是对比关系，前一句是说“房间太大”，后一句的意思则是“小一点儿”，因此应当用 small 的形容词比较级 smaller。句意：我们的公寓太大了，我们租一个小点儿的省点儿钱吧。

37、【考点】一般现在时 (Simple Present)

答案：work

解析：work out 指“锻炼”。我每天锻炼以保持健康，否则我的大脑就不能正常工作。

38、【考点】单位名词列表 (Unit Nouns Listed in Alphabetical Order)

答案：bar

解析：本题考查的是单位名词，形容巧克力的是 bar。bar n. 条，棒

39、【考点】单数名词 (Singular Invariables)

答案：curiosity

解析：由 a natural... 可知空格处应填名词形式，curious 的名词形式为 curiosity。

40、【考点】Be 型虚拟式 (Be-Subjunctive)

答案：be recognized

解析：lest 引导目的状语从句，常用虚拟语气，should 可以省略，即 lest sb (should) do sth.

41、【考点】带 to 的不定式 (To-Infinitive)

答案：keep from

解析：为了避免混淆读者，你需要将修饰的短语和句子临近它们所修饰的词。keep from 避免...，符合句意。

42、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案：being admitted

解析：you 和 admit 之间为被动关系，且动词前有介词 on，用分词形式 being admitted。

43、【考点】比较结构 (Comparative Constructions)

答案：bigger one

解析：

本题考查比较。“我的车太小了”，那应该租一个大点的。big 的比较级是 bigger，one 替代 car。

44、【考点】Were 型虚拟式 (Were-Subjunctive)

答案：weren't

解析：

本题考查虚拟语气，本句后半句的 would be 可知本句为与现在相反的虚拟语气，所以 be 动词变为 were，又因为题目给了 be not，所以填 weren't。

句意：如果没有他们的支持，我们将会处于非常困难的境地。

45、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案：hadn't she

解析：

由题干可知本题考查反义疑问句，根据前肯定后否定知空格处为否定，提出助动词"had"，否定形式则为"hadn't she"

句意：她在你到之前就已经完成了工作，不是吗？

46、【考点】Must

答案：have taken

解析：

由题干可知前一句话的意思是后一句的原因，或语境。后一句话是根据前一句话推测的结果，因此应当用 must have done 来表推测。句意：昨晚我回家的时候，他已经睡着了，他一定是吃了安眠药。

47、【考点】简单介词 (Simple Prepositions)

答案：for

解析：

本题考查介词的用法。

change for the worse 是习语：变坏，恶化，向坏的方向发展。

句意：他的健康状况恶化了，所以他的家人决定送他去医院。

48、【考点】附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

答案：shall we

解析：

本题考查祈使句的反义疑问句。

let's 开头的祈使句，其反意疑问句在句末加 shall we? 2. let us 的反意疑问句，其反意疑问句在句末加 will you?

句意：我们不要浪费时间什么都不做，好吗？

49、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案：whose

解析：

本题考查限定性定语从句中的关系代词。

由先行词是 a man 可知，定语从句应该用指人的引导词，而经验与人的关系是所属关系，通常表达为...的经验，所以使用 whose，表示所属关系的词。

句意：这家公司想雇用一位经验丰富的人来促进公司的销售。

50、【考点】限定词用法 (Usage of Some Determiners)

答案：the

解析：本题考查限定词。由题干可知 operator：接线员，在此处是特指，所以用 the。
句意：如果你有任何问题，你可以拨 0 给接线员。

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET.(2%×15=30%)

51、【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案：Death penalty has been done away with in many European countries.

52、【考点】从属连接词 (Subordinators)

答案：Since / As the International Club meets only once every semester for this special event, the first thing on our agenda is to have the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

53、【考点】否定句 (Negation)

答案：I don't remember that I have ever seen such a man.

54、【考点】-ed 分词简介 (The Introduction of -ed Participle)

答案：A miser parted from his money must be very desperate.

55、【考点】部分倒装 (Partial Inversion)

答案：Hardly had I reached home when it started to rain.

56、【考点】被动式 (Passive Voice)

答案：All his money has been donated to a charity organization for homeless children.

57、【考点】并列连接词 (Coordinations)

答案：I caught the Eurostar train from London to Paris for the weekend, and then I flew back from Paris to London with British Airways.

58、【考点】限制性关系句中的关系代词

答案：Thank you very much for the Barbie doll (that) you sent my daughter.

59、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案：The witness reported seeing a dark saloon car parked outside the bank at the time of the robbery.

60、【考点】带 to 的不定式 (To-Infinitive)

答案：The book is easy enough for everyone to understand.

61、【考点】Be 型虚拟式 (Be-Subjunctive)

答案：I think it very important that the textbooks (should) be available before school starts.

62、【考点】部分倒装 (Partial Inversion)

答案：Following the roar, out rushed a tiger from among the bushes.

63、【考点】不定式和 ing 分词 (Infinitive or -ing Participle)

答案: Do you anticipate there being any real problem in getting support?

64、【考点】第二节 代词 (Pronouns)

答案: a. It is reported that they are searching for the missing girl. b. It turned out that the chief conduct was a young woman.

65、【考点】一般疑问句 (YES-NO Questions)

答案: Are you a student?

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required on the ANSWER SHEET. (2%×15=30%)

66、【考点】引言 (Introduction)

答案: Adverbials and adverbs are similar but not the same. An adverbial is a sentence element or functional category, a part of a sentence performing a certain function. An adverb is a type of word or part of speech. An adverb may serve as an adverbial, but an adverbial is not necessarily an adverb.

VI. Define the following terms with examples on the ANSWER SHEET. (3%×2=6%)

67、【考点】先行词 (Antecedent)

答案: Modal auxiliaries are a special group of words that have unique features both in syntax and in semantics. They are often described as inflectionally defective verbs, because in syntactic terms they lack a full set of forms. In semantics, modal auxiliaries are all the more complicated because nearly all of them are polysemous and, as a consequence, their interpretation is such that we forever feel the need to resort to context for clues. e.g. He can do it. This sentence can have at least three interpretations. He is able to do it. (ability) He is allowed to do it. (permission) It is possible for him to do it. (possibility)

68、【考点】双重属格 (Double Genitive)

答案: Central coordinators are typically used to put together units at the same syntactic level. They include and, or, and but.