

## 词汇与结构

**1-5 BAABC**

1. Professor Smith promised to look \_\_\_\_\_ my paper, that is, to read it carefully before the defense.

史密斯教授已经答应帮我看一下我的论文，这就是说要在答辩前在仔细看一下。

A. after                      B. over                      C. on                      D. into

**答案：B**

**知识点：look 短语辨析**

**解析：**look after 照顾；look over 仔细查看；look on 旁观；look into 深入调查，研究。综上，选 B 较合适。

2. Our house is about a mile from the railway station and there are not many houses \_\_\_\_\_.

我们家离火车站大概一英里左右，而且中间房子不多。

A. in between              B. far apart              C. among them              D. from each other

**答案：A**

**知识点：同义词：短语形式相异，意义相近**

**解析：**in between 在中间；far apart 相距，分离；among them 在之中（强调三者或三者以上）；D 项说法不存在。选 A。

3. As the bus came round the corner, it ran \_\_\_\_\_ a big tree by the roadside.

汽车开到转角时撞到了路边的一棵大树。

A. into                      B. on                      C. over                      D. up

**答案：A**

**知识点：run 短语辨析**

**解析：**run into 撞上。run on 继续；滔滔不绝地讲。Run over 撞倒（压过身体的某部分）。Run up 升起；使·快速增长。选 A 较合适。

4. When Lily came home at 5 p.m. yesterday, her mother \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in the kitchen.

莉莉昨天五点钟回家时，她妈妈正在厨房里做晚饭。

A. cooked                      B. was cooking                      C. cooks                      D. has cooked

**答案：**B

**知识点：**过去进行时用法

**解析：**本题强调的是过去进行时的用法：在过去的某个时间点上发生的事。“Lily 昨天五点到家时”指的就是一个时间点，所以用过去进行时，选 B。

5. Did you notice the guy \_\_\_\_\_ head looked like a big potato?

你注意到那个头看上去像个大土豆得家伙吗？

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

**答案：**C

**知识点：**定语从句中先行词用法

**解析：**定语从句中“谁的”用 whose。

### 6-10 ABABC

6. I don't know the park, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ to be quite beautiful. 我不了解这公园，但据说很美。

A. said                      B. told                      C. spoken                      D. talked

**答案：**A

**知识点：**固定搭配

**解析：**It is said to be .....据说。这是一个固定搭配。

7. Mike is better than Peter \_\_\_\_\_ swimming. Mike 比 Peter 更擅长游泳。

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

答案：B

知识点：固定搭配

解析：be better than sb. at sth. 在-方面比某人好

8. The young lady coming over to us \_\_\_\_\_ our English teacher; the way she walks tells us that!

那个正朝我们走来的年轻女子肯定是我们的英语老师；她走路的样子就告诉我们的了。

- A. must be                      B. can be                      C. would be                      D. could be

答案：A

知识点：情态动词辨析

解析：must be 一定，绝对是。表示确信，一定以及肯定。Can be 和 could be 表示的是可能性，其中 could 的说法更委婉些。Would be 是虚拟语气的用法，在这儿没意义。

9. Had you come five minutes earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ the train to Birmingham. But now you missed it.

要是你早来五分钟，你就能赶上那班去伯明翰的火车了。但现在你错过了。

- A. would catch                      B. would have caught                      C. could catch                      D. should catch

答案：B

知识点：虚拟语气用法

解析：对过去的虚拟，用 would have done。

10. Eggs, though rich in nourishments, have \_\_\_\_\_ of fat.

尽管鸡蛋营养丰富，但它含有大量的脂肪。

- A. a large number                      B. the large number

C. a large amount

D. the large amount

**答案：C****知识点：a large number of 和 a large amount of 的用法辨析****解析：a large number of 形容的是可数名词；a large amount of 形容不可数名词。****选 C。****11-15 CA BCD**

11. The atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_ certain gases mixed together in definite proportions.

大气是由多种气体以一定的比例混合而成的。

A. composes of

B. is made up

C. consists of

D.

makes up of

**答案：C****知识点：同义词：短语形式相异，意义相近****解析：由·组成：compose sth/be composed of(指把人或事物包括进去并成为其组成的部分). ; be made up of sth( 是指由.....制成 ,且原材料显而易见 ). ; consist of sth ( 意思与 compose sth 同 , 较普遍 )。A 选项多了 of , B、D 选项成分残缺 , 仅 C 合适。**

12. Neither John \_\_\_\_\_ his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train.

约翰和他父亲都没能早点起来赶上早班火车。

A. nor

B. or

C. but

D. and

**答案：A****知识点：固定搭配****解析：neither...nor... 既不·也不·**

13. The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ of a film star. 这个女孩有点像一位电影明星。

A. somebody                      B. something                      C. anybody                      D.  
anyone

**答案：B**

**知识点：固定搭配**

**解析：be something of 有几分像**

14. Jane's dress is similar in design \_\_\_\_\_ her sister's. 简的裙子和她妹妹的在设计上很相似。

A. like                      B. with                      C. to                      D. as

**答案：C**

**知识点：固定搭配**

**解析：be similar to 与...相似。题中 in design 是插入语，可以放句子最后，变成：**

**Jane's dress is similar to her sister's in design.**

15. His salary as a driver is much higher than \_\_\_\_\_. 他当司机的薪水比当搬运工的薪水要高的多。

A. a porter                      B. is a porter                      C. as a porter                      D. that of a  
porter

**答案：D**

**知识点：比较级中比较对象的辨析**

**解析：比较级中首先要弄清楚比较的对象。题中比较的是 salary，而不是 driver or porter；that 代指上文中提到的 salary，选 D。**

**16-20: DCACD**

16. It's time we \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture because everybody has arrived. 大家都到了，我们该开始讲课了。

A. will start                      B. shall start                      C. start                      D. started

**答案：D**

**知识点:固定搭配**

**解析：**it is time sb. did sth. 等同于 it is time to do sth. , 是时候做某事了

17. \_\_\_\_\_ these honors he received a sum of money. 除了这些荣誉外，他还得到了一笔钱。

- A. Except                      B. But                      C. Besides                      D. Outside

**答案：**C

**知识点：同义词：词语词形相异，词义相近**

**解析：**except 和 but 指“除·以外( 不包括它后面接的内容 )”;而 besides 也是“除·以外”，但它包括后面跟的内容。

18. Would you let \_\_\_\_\_ to the park with my classmate, Mum? 妈妈，让我和同学一起去公园好吗？

- A. me go                      B. me going                      C. I go                      D. I going

**答案：**A

**知识点：固定搭配**

**解析：**let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。

19. Therefore, other things \_\_\_\_\_ equal, the number of workers that employers want decreases.

因此，其他方面都平等，但雇主需要的工人减少了。

- A. is                      B. are                      C. being                      D. having

**答案：**C

**知识点：独立主格用法**

**解析：**插入语。一句话中只能出现一个动词，该句中在最后已经出现了 decrease，所以前面 things 之后只能用现在分词的形式，即-ing。

20. I have been looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from my parents. 我一直盼望着收到父母的来信。

- A. hear                      B. being heard                      C. be heard                      D. hearing

答案：D

知识点：固定搭配

解析：look forward to doing sth. 期盼。并且，hear from 收到-的来信。

### 21-25: DDAAA

21. The manager will not \_\_\_\_\_ us to use his car. 经理不准我们用他的车。

- A. have                      B. let                      C. agree                      D. allow

答案：D

知识点：同义词：词语词形相异，词义相近

解析：let sb. do 让某人做。agree to do sth. 或 agree with sb. , 但没有 agree sb. to do sth. 的用法。Allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事。选 D。

22. \_\_\_\_\_ her and then try to copy what she does. 留心观察，然后照她的样子做。

- A. Mind                      B. See                      C. Stare at                      D. Watch

答案：D

知识点：同义词：词语词形相异，词义相近

解析：mind 介意；See 看；stare at 凝视；watch 仔细观察。选 D。

23. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favor, please? 你愿意帮我个忙吗？

- A. do                      B. make                      C. bring                      D. give

答案：A

知识点：固定搭配

解析：do sb. a favor 助某人一臂之力。

24. It's bad \_\_\_\_\_ for you to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.

对你来说在禁止吸烟的公共场所吸烟是一个坏的举止行为。

A. behavior                      B. action                      C. manner                      D. movement

**答案：A**

**知识点：同义词：词语词形相异，词义相近**

**解析：**behavior 指的是某种行为；action 更偏向于为解决某个问题或困难采取的行动；manner 则指人的举止是优雅或粗鲁等；movement 指人的动作。选 A。

25. — It's a good idea. But who's going to \_\_\_\_\_ the plan? 这是个好主意。但谁去执行这个计划呢？

— I think John and Peter will. 我认为约翰和比德可以去执行这个计划。

A. carry out                      B. get through                      C. take in                      D. set aside

**答案：A**

**知识点：词组辨析：不同形不同意**

**解析：**carry out 执行（计划等）。get through 穿过；达到目的的。Take in 吸收；领会；使上当。Set aside 将·放置一边，不理睬。

### 26-30: DCADB

26. Two days is not enough for him to finish the work. He needs \_\_\_\_\_ day.

两天时间他完成不了这项工作，还需要一天。

A. other                      B. the other                      C. the third                      D. a third

**答案：D**

**知识点：冠词用法**

**解析：**根据题意，“他还需要一天”，没有确指哪一天，所以用 a 而不用 the。

27. The red flower goes from one to \_\_\_\_\_ in the class. 教室里，红花从一个人传到另一个人。

A. the other                      B. others                      C. another                      D. other



**答案：C**

**知识点：other 和 another 用法辨析**

**解析：**根据常识，教室里人不止两个，先把 A 排除。From one to another 从一个到另一个（大于两个）。

28. The computer system \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly while he was searching for information on the Internet.

在他上网查找资料的时候计算机系统突然瘫痪。

A. broke down      B. broke out      C. broke up      D. broke in

**答案：A**

**知识点：break 短语辨析**

**解析：**break down 发生故障。break out 爆发。break up 使破裂。break in 插嘴；突然闯入

29. There's lots of fruit \_\_\_\_\_ the tree. Our little cat is also in the tree.

树上长了许多果实。我们的小猫也在树上。

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

**答案：D**

**知识点：in 和 on 辨析**

**解析：**树上长的东西用 on；本身不长在树上但是所在位置在树上的，用 in。

30. How can he \_\_\_\_\_ if he is not \_\_\_\_\_? 他不听怎么能听到呢?

A. listen; hearing      B. hear; listening      C. be listening; heard      D. be hearing; listened to

**答案：B**

**知识点：hear 和 listen 辨析**

**解析：**hear 表示听进去了，而 listen 只是表示听这样的动作。

**31-35: CBAAD**

31. The students were all entertained in a Mexican restaurant, at Professor Brian's \_\_\_\_\_.

布朗教授在一家墨西哥餐厅请学生吃饭。

- A. money                      B. pay                      C. expense                      D. loss

**答案：C**

**知识点：固定搭配**

**解析：**at one's expense 由某人付钱。Be at a loss 某人困惑。选 C。

32. Tom, what did you do with my documents? I have never seen such a \_\_\_\_\_ and disorder!

汤姆，你拿我的文件在干什么？我从来没见过这么乱过。

- A. mass                      B. mess                      C. guess                      D. bus

**答案：B**

**知识点：词语辨析：词语词形相异，词义相异**

**解析：**mass 大量，大批。Mess 混乱，如：such a mess，是“一团糟”的意思。

Guess 猜测。Bus 公共汽车。选 B。

33. If she wants to stay thin, she must make a \_\_\_\_\_ in her diet.

如果她想保持身材苗条，就必须在饮食有所改变。

- A. change                      B. turn                      C. run                      D. go

**答案：A**

**知识点：词组辨析：不同形，不同义**

**解析：**make a change in sth. 在...方面做出改变。Make a turn 转弯，与题意不符。

Make a run 得一分。Make a go of 成功地打倒某目标。此题选 A。

34. \_\_\_\_\_ the War of Independence, the United States was an English colony.

在独立战争以前，美国是英国的一个殖民地。

- A. Before                      B. At                      C. In                      D. Between

答案：A

知识点：时间状语用法

解析：before 在之前。At 在某个时间点上。In 通常指未来的某个时刻。Between 在两个时间点中间。根据题意，选 A 较合适。

35. No matter \_\_\_\_\_, the little sisters managed to round the sheep up and drive them back home safely.

不管雪下的多大，两个小姐妹还是安全地把羊拢起来赶回了家。

A. it was snowing hard

B. hard it was snowing

C. how it was snowing hard

D. how hard it was snowing

答案：D

知识点：no matter 用法

解析：no matter how 或 no matter what 是固定用法，意思都是“无论怎样都”。How 后面接形容词或副词，what 后面接名词。综上，选 D。

### 36-40: ABCAC

36 A police officer claimed that the young man had attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ paying his fare.

警官说这个年轻人试图拒付费用。

A. avoid

B. reject

C. refuse

D. neglect

答案：A

知识点：同义词：词语词形相异，词义相近

解析：avoid 指试图避免，较委婉，程度较轻；reject 和 refuse 都是拒绝的意思，程度较重，与文中 attempt“试图”不合适；neglect 则是“忽视”的意思，与题意不符。选 A。

37. While I was in the university, I learned taking a photo, \_\_\_\_\_ is very useful now

for me.

我在大学里学会了照相，现在对我很有用。

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

**答案：B**

**知识点：定语从句先行词用法**

**解析：**定语从句中，物的先行词用 which 或 that，人则用 who 或 whom。形容物时，如先行词前面有逗号，称为非限制性定语从句，先行词用 which。

38. This kind of material expands \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature increasing. 这种材料随温度的提高而膨胀。

- A. to                      B. for                      C. with                      D. at

**答案：C**

**知识点：介词用法辨析**

**解析：**“随着”通常是用两个介词，with 和 as。区别在于，with 后面接词组或-ing，as 后面接句子。

39. People at the party worried about him, because no one was aware \_\_\_\_\_ he had gone.

晚会上的人都为他担忧，因为没人知道他去哪儿了。

- A. of    where              B. of the place where              C. where                      D. the place

**答案：A**

**知识点：口语用法**

**解析：**首先，be aware of 是固定短语，排除 CD 两项。这句是偏口语的用法，这从第一句中 worried 前面省略了动词就可以看出。因此，of 后面没必要加上 the place，省略即可。

40. A sudden noise of a fire-engine made him \_\_\_\_\_ to the door. 火警的突然响起使他匆忙走到门口。

- A. hurrying                      B. hurried                      C. hurry                      D. to hurry

**答案：C**

**知识点：固定搭配**

**解析：make sb. do 让某人做某事**

**41-45: DCCCD**

41. On average, a successful lawyer has to talk to several \_\_\_\_\_ a day.

一般一个成功的律师一天要接待好几个委托人。

- A. customers                      B. supporters                      C. guests                      D.

clients

**答案：D**

**知识点：同义词：词语词形相异，词义相近**

**解析：**customer 指买东西的顾客；supporter 指支持者，支持某项方案或计划的人；guest 宾客的意思，指盛大活动或庆典等的受邀而来的人；client 指客户，或诉讼案件的委托人。根据题意，选 D。

42. What is the train \_\_\_\_\_ to Birmingham?

到伯明翰的火车票多少钱？

- A. fee                      B. tip                      C. fare                      D. cost

**答案：C**

**知识点：同义词：词语词形相异，词义相近**

**解析：**fee 指付给专业人员的工作酬金，服务费等；tip 指付给别人的小费；fare 指票价；cost 指成本，花费等。根据题意，选 C。

43. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ your time like that, Bob; you have to finish your school work tonight.

鲍勃，你不该那样浪费时间；你今晚得完成学校得作业。

- A. cut                      B. do                      C. kill                      D. kick

**答案：C**

**知识点：固定搭配**

**解析：**kill time 是固定搭配，意为浪费时间，消磨时间。

44. Both the kids and their parents \_\_\_\_\_ English, I think. I know it from their accent.

我想，这些孩子和他们的父母都是英格兰人。从他们的口音我可以知道。

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

**答案：C**

**知识点：动词单复数用法**

**解析：**both ...and ...后面接动词，动词要根据 both 和 and 接的名词总数来确定单复数。此题中，both 接的 kids 是复数，and 后面的 parents 也是复数，综合之后，动词必定是复数形式。选 C。

45. Never before \_\_\_\_\_ see such a terrible car accident on the road!

我从来没有看到过这么恐怖的一起交通事故。

A. I have                      B. have I                      C. I did                      D. did I

**答案：D**

**知识点：部分倒装的用法**

**解析：**否定词放在句首要采用部分倒装，即助动词放在主语的前面，其他顺序不变。