

辽宁省高职高专“专升本”考试用书

英语 | 专项训练综合指导 一本通

主编◎任福洪



大连理工大学出版社

**“专升本”
英语考试
大全**

——分项讲解与测试

- ★ 语法（考点归纳与测试）
- ★ 词汇（考点归纳与测试）
- ★ 阅读（考点归纳与测试）
- ★ 翻译（考点归纳与测试）
- ★ 写作（考点归纳与测试）

——综合模拟6套

——最新真题4套

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英 语

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主 编：任福洪

副主编：张丽莉 杨 倩 谭跃越

编 委：侯 君 金 虹 郑 阳
张 然

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前言

随着高等职业教育形势的到来,每年大批的高中毕业生加入了高等职业教育的学习行列,随之而来的是其就业压力的加大。在此形势下,一些比较优秀的毕业生选择了“专升本”的继续学习之路,为进一步深造、拓宽就业之路、提升自我提供了一条捷径。但“专升本”考试中的英语考试成了众多学生前进路上的拦路虎,令他们望而兴叹,甚至折羽而归。有鉴于此,作为具有十余年大学英语教学经验、多年工作在“专升本”英语辅导一线的老师,深感任务艰巨,责无旁贷,遂精心编写了这本《高职高专“专升本”考试——英语专项训练综合指导一本通》。

本书以2008年“专升本”英语考试大纲、《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(A、B级)为依据,结合了2005年至2008年的实考真题,系统地分析了出题形式,并深研考点,总结考查要点,满足考生复习时一书在手、触类旁通的迫切需求。

本书按照“专项考点总结→专项测试→综合模拟→真题测试”这一脉络编写而成,具有以下特点:

一、全面系统,讲练结合

本书结合了2008年最新试题,深研考点,把握命题趋势,全面系统地总结归纳了各部分试题的内在规律和应试技巧,概括了考试要点,分项讲解,讲练结合,最终达到使考生掌握要点,了解应试策略,轻松过关的目的。

二、结构合理,凸现重点

“专升本”英语考试的试题内容和考点覆盖面比较宽泛,要求考生在短时间内全面掌握要点。为此,本书先对考试每一专项进行考点总结,给出实用应试技巧,提供同步专项训练和试题答案,之后是综合模拟实战演练和最新真题实考测试。真正帮助考生达到“先各个击破,后全面提高”之练习目的。

三、最新试题,指引方向

从2006年起,“专升本”英语考试题型与往年试题有所不同,将阅读文章后的五个填空题改为阅读中的填空(完型填空),共有10题,重点考查考生的篇章理解能力和英语词汇的运用能力。本书对此题型进行专项讲解,并提供专项训练,使考生能在短时间内快速掌握考点和应试技巧,进行具有针对性的训练,达到迅速提高的目的。

在本书的编写过程中,我们参阅了有关方面的书籍,在此表示感谢,也向为本书的出版而付出辛勤劳动的编辑们致以衷心感谢。最后祝考生朋友们考试成功、如愿以偿!

编者

2008年10月

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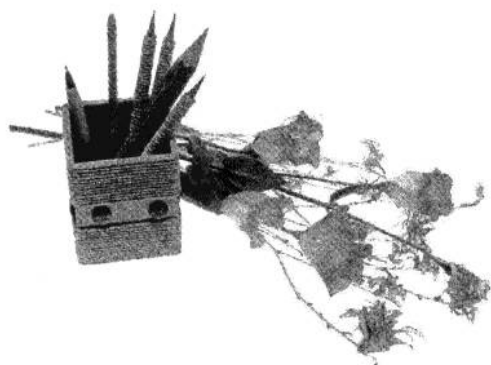
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第一部分

专项指导与训练





第一章 语法结构

(考点及专项测试)

第一节

主谓一致

主谓一致指主语和谓语动词在人称、数等方面保持一致的关系。在专升本英语考试中,考生需重点掌握以下5个要点。

要点1 并列主语与谓语的一致

1. 由 *and* 所连结的两个名词,有时是指同一个人或同一事物,或者表示一个整体的概念,此时 *and* 后面的名词前没有冠词,谓语要用单数;否则谓语动词要用复数形式。

• *The poet and writer is* to visit our university next Thursday. 那位诗人兼作家将在下星期四来我们大学访问。

• *The eighth and the last chapter are* written by Peter. 第八章和最后一章是彼得写的。

2. 当“*each/every/no* + 单数名词 + *and* + *each/every/no* + 单数名词”结构作主语时,应用单数动词。

• *Each boy and each girl has four* tries. 每个男孩和女孩都可试四次。

3. “名词(代词) + *or* + 名词(代词)”结构后的动词一般应与 *or* 后的名词(代词)一致。

• *She or I am* in the wrong. 她或是我错了。

4. “*not only* + ... + *but (also)* + ...”结构的动词应与 *but (also)* 后的词一致。

• *Not only the students but also their teacher is* enjoying the film. 不仅学生们在欣赏这部影片,他们的老师也在欣赏这部影片。

5. “*either* + ... + *or* + ...”结构后的动词应与 *or* 后的词一致。

• *Either you in person or your representative attends* the meeting. 要么你本人,要么你的代理人参加此会。

6. “*neither* + ... + *nor* + ...”结构后的动词应与 *nor* 后的词一致。

• *Neither I nor he has* been to the Great Wall of China. 我和他都未去过长城。

7. *both*...*and*... 连接并列主语时,谓语动词必须用复数形式。

• *Both rice and cotton grow* in abundance in this area. 这个地区盛产大米和棉花。

要点2 主语后跟 *as well as* 等引导的词组的主谓一致

当主语后面跟有由 *as well as*, *as much as*, *rather than*, *more than*, *no less than*, *with*, *together with*, *along with*, *except*, *but*, *besides*, *like*, *in addition to*, *combined with*, *accompanied by*, *including* 等引导的词组时,谓语动词的数应由这些词组前面的主语的单复数决定。



• **His neighbor** as well as his colleagues has come to see him off. 他的邻居还有同事来为他送行。

要点3 集体名词作主语时的主谓一致

1. 当句子的主语是 army, audience, class, club, committee, company, couple, crew, crowd, faculty, family, government, group, party, population, public, staff, team 等集体名词时,如把这些名词作为一个整体看待时,后面的谓语动词用单数;如就其中一个成员考虑时,谓语动词则用复数。

• The **committee have** different opinions on this problem. 委员会的委员之间对这个问题有不同的意见。

• The **committee was** composed of 30 members. 该委员会由 30 名成员组成。

2. 表示总称意义的集体名词作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。常见的这类名词有 cattle, folk, mankind, police, personnel 等。

• **The police have** caught the murderer. 警察已抓住了凶手。

3. 有些集合名词是表示某些东西的总称,这类名词没有复数形式,它们作主语时,其谓语动词用单数形式。这样的名词有 clothing, furniture, luggage, machinery, merchandise, weaponry, scenery, poetry 等。

• **Clothing protects** us against the cold. 衣物帮助我们御寒。

要点4 以带数量词的名词词组作主语时的主谓一致

1. 表示时间、距离、价格、金钱等的名词短语作主语,如果将它们看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数;如果强调个体的积累,谓语动词则用复数。

• **Three weeks is** enough to complete the project. 完成这一计划三个星期足够了。

• **The fifty miles were** covered by the winner in three hours. 优胜者花 3 小时跑完了 50 英里路程。

2. 当主语由 a portion of, a series of 等 + 名词构成,谓语动词一般用单数形式。

• **A series of scandals** over the past year **has** helped public confidence in the government. 过去一年的一系列丑闻促进了公众对政府的信任。

要点5 其他方面的主谓一致

1. 复数形式的专有名词,如书籍、报刊、影片、国家、组织机构等名称在句中用作主语时,谓语要用单数形式;但如果是山脉、群岛、瀑布等的名称,谓语要用复数形式。

• **The United Nations is** an important international organization. 联合国是一个重要的国际组织。

• **The Niagara Falls**, which lie between the U. S. A and Canada, **are** the most famous waterfalls in the world. 位于美国和加拿大之间的尼亚加拉瀑布是世界最有名的瀑布。

2. 以 -ics 结尾的学科名词和表示疾病名称的名词如 electronics, physics, statistics, economics, politics, measles(麻疹), AIDS 等,作为学科或疾病名称时,是单数名词,谓语动词用单数形式;而如果转义表示具体实践活动、性能、现象等,则是复数名词,谓语动词用复数形式。



• **Politics is** often a topic for discussion among us. 政治常常是我们讨论的话题。

• In my opinion, his **politics are** very radical. 在我看来,他的政治观点很偏激。

3. 如主语是由 more than one... 或 more than a... 或 many a... 后接单数名词构成,尽管从意义上看为复数,但谓语动词仍用单数形式。

• **Many a man thinks** life is meaningless without purpose. 许多人认为,没有目的的生活是毫无意义的。

• **More than one worker has** been dismissed. 被解雇的工人不止一个。

4. “a number of + 复数名词”的中心词是短语中的名词,故谓语动词用复数形式;而“the number of + 名词”的中心词是 number,故谓语动词用单数形式。

• **A number of students were** absent from my English class yesterday. 昨天许多学生缺席了我的英语课。

• **The number of** the pages of English-Chinese dictionary **is** two thousand. 这本英汉字典的页数是 2000。

5. “a + 单数名词 + or two”要求单数动词作谓语;而“one or two + 复数名词”结构则要求复数动词。

• There **are one or two problems** to be tackled today. 今天要解决一两个问题。

• **A servant or two or three was** to accompany them. 将有一个或两个或三个仆人去陪他们。

6. 在“one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which 引导的定语从句”结构中,关系代词最靠近的是复数名词,故定语从句中的动词用复数形式。但是,当 one 之前加 the only 等修饰词时,关系代词的先行词为 one,因而定语从句中的动词用单数形式。

• Mary was **the only one** of the girls who **was** awarded special scholarship. 玛丽是惟一一一个获得特别奖学金的女孩。

• This is **one of the labs** that **have** been built this year in our institute. 这是我院今年建成的实验室之一。

7. 由 what 引导的主语从句,谓语动词一般用单数形式,但若谓语或从句后的表语是复数形式,则谓语用复数形式。

• **What you said is** quite to the point 你说到点子上了。

• **What I gave him were** ten English-Chinese **dictionaries**. 我给他的是十本英汉词典。

8. 其他名词性从句作主语,其谓语动词要用单数形式。但是,当两个有并列的名词性从句作主语,并表示两件事情时,其谓语动词用复数形式。

• **Whether he comes or not has** nothing to do with me. 他是否来与我没有什么关系。

• **What caused the accident and who was responsible for it remains** a mystery to us. 事故的原因是什么,谁应对其负责,对我们来说是一个谜。

9. 如果主语由“the + 形容词(或分词)”结构担任时,往往根据意义一致的原则决定谓语动词的单复数形式:如果指一类人,谓语动词用复数形式;如果指个人或抽象概念,谓语动词用单数形式。这类词有 the poor, the rich, the deaf 等。

• **The beautiful is** not about the same as the good. 美丽的东西并不一定总是美好的。



• **The innocent are** always deceived by the unscrupulous. 天真无邪者总是被无耻的人欺骗。

10. 动名词或不定式短语作主语的主谓一致

单个动名词短语或不定式短语作主语时,谓语动词通常用单数。当主语为两个并列的动名词或并列的不定式时,谓语动词通常用复数形式;如果并列的两部分指同一概念或事情时,则用单数谓语动词。

• **To plan a composition in advance is** a good idea. 事先起草一篇作文是个好主意。

• **To listen to fine music and to have stimulating conversation with good friends are** two pleasures in life. 听优美的音乐及与好朋友进行推心置腹的交谈是人生的两大乐事。

11. there be 句型中的主谓一致

在句型中,当动词后的第一个并列成分带有不定冠词或表示不可数等单数概念时,谓语动词按就近原则用单数形式。

• There **is** an apple, a pear and a bunch of bananas. 桌子上有一个苹果,一个梨和一串香蕉。

12. “分数或百分数 + of...” 构成的短语作主语的主谓一致

在“分数或百分数 + of...”结构中,如果 of 后面的部分为复数,作主语时谓语动词用复数形式;如果 of 后面为单数或不可数名词,作主语时谓语动词则用单数形式。

• Ten percent of **the pupils are** absent from today's class. 百分之十的学生缺席了今天的课。

• Four-fifths of **the crop was** ruined. 五分之四的庄稼遭到破坏。

专项训练

- How close parents are to their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
A) have B) has C) having D) to have
- Ever since Picasso's painting went on exhibit, there _____ large crowds at the museum every day.
A) is B) has been C) have been D) are being
- Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university _____.
A) has been accepted B) have been accepted
C) was accepted D) were accepted
- This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen _____ comfortably.
A) is worn B) wears C) wearing D) are worn
- Many a father _____ more time with his children when they were young.
A) have regretted not spending B) has regretted not to spend
C) has regretted not spending D) has regretted spending not
- Every success and failure _____ to an individual's growth and maturity.
A) contributes B) contribute C) is contributed D) are contributed
- The manufacturer and not the consumer _____ when the prices of electronic products fall.
A) is hurt B) are hurt C) is hurted D) are hurted
- If law and order _____, neither the citizen nor his property is safe.



- A) are not preserved B) is not preserved
C) were not preserved D) have not been preserved
9. _____ my watch and chain in the writing table.
A) There is B) There are C) There be D) There were
10. Neither Russia nor the United States _____ able to discover a mutually satisfactory plan for gradual disarmament.
A) has been B) were C) have been D) are
11. The president of the college, together with the deans, _____ attending a conference for the purpose of laying down certain regulations.
A) are B) were C) will D) is
12. Three weeks _____ allowed for making the necessary preparation.
A) were B) was C) are D) be
13. Ninety percent of China's inhabitants _____ the Han nationality.
A) is belonged to B) are belonged to C) belongs to D) belong to
14. "How is the process?" "Two thirds of the work _____ finished"
A) are B) is C) to be D) will
15. The number of articles published on cancer _____ amazing.
A) are B) is C) have been D) be
16. John is the only one of the students in the class that never _____ a mistake even when it is pointed out to him.
A) admit making B) admits made C) admit taken D) admits making
17. This is one of the laboratories that _____ this year in our institute.
A) has been built B) have built C) have been built D) has built
18. A series of debates between the lectures _____ the next weekend.
A) were scheduled to B) was scheduled for
C) were scheduled for D) was scheduled to
19. Twenty-five thousand dollars _____ the average income for a four-person family living in a medium-sized community in the United States.
A) are B) is C) will be D) be
20. Each of the more than three hundred and fifty thousand species of plants _____ every other species in one or more ways.
A) differ in B) differs in C) differ from D) differs from
21. _____ the classroom needs to be cleaned.
A) The offices and B) Both the offices and
C) The offices nor D) Either the offices or
22. A number of doctors in this country _____ to form a new organization taking responsibility for overseeing the training of specialists in the new field.
A) was asked B) were asked C) being asked D) is asked
23. Every man, woman, and child in this community _____ now aware of the terrible consequences of the bad habit of smoking.
A) have B) are C) is D) has
24. Benjamin Franklin, a famous American statesman, author, and scientist, _____ born in 1709 and lived



to the age of eighty-four.

- A) was B) were C) he was D) he being

25. As long as you have a companion, twenty miles _____ a long way to walk, especially on a fine morning like this.

- A) is B) isn't C) are D) aren't

26. Her politics _____ neither conservative nor liberal.

- A) are B) has been C) was D) is

27. George is the only one of the brightest students who _____ from New York University.

- A) is graduated B) have graduated C) has graduated D) are graduated

28. With the elevation of people's standard of living, cosmetics _____ favorite topic, especially among women.

- A) becomes B) become C) has become D) have become

29. All the data _____ once and again; still there are a lot of mistakes.

- A) has been checked B) is checked
C) have been checked D) had been checked

30. It is not the tools a scientist uses but how he uses the tools that _____.

- A) make him a scientist B) make to be scientist
C) makes him to be a scientist D) makes him a scientist

31. Whether or not the new plan will yield any positive results _____ to be seen.

- A) remain B) is remained C) remains D) have remained

32. Medical evidence shows that AIDS _____ not transmitted by casual contact.

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

33. Five pounds _____ not buy as much as _____ used to.

- A) does... it B) do... they C) did... they D) does... that

34. In the room _____ a big table and a great many chairs.

- A) do they find B) is found C) are found D) was found

35. Collecting stamps as a hobby _____ increasingly popular during the past twenty years.

- A) became B) becomes C) has become D) have become

36. _____ mistakes made by him was surprising, though he was the best student in class.

- A) A number of B) An amount of C) The number of D) many

37. Man, no less than the lower forms of life, _____ the product of the evolutionary.

- A) are B) is C) have been D) has been

38. The poet and writer _____ tomorrow morning.

- A) is to operate on B) are to operate on
C) is to be operated on D) are to be operated on

39. Neither clerks nor the manager (know) _____ anything about the accident now.

40. Dr. Richard, together with his wife and three children, (be) _____ to arrive in Beijing this afternoon.

参考答案

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A
11. D 12. B 13. D 14. B 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. D
21. D 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. A 27. C 28. C 29. C 30. D
31. C 32. A 33. A 34. C 35. C 36. C 37. B 38. C 39. knows 40. is



第二节

反意疑问句

反意疑问句也称为附加疑问句,由前后两部分组成,第一部分为陈述部分,第二部分为简短疑问部分。若前一部分为肯定形式,后一部分一般用否定式;若前一部分为否定式,后一部分一般用肯定式。在专升本英语考试中,考生应重点掌握以下12个要点。

要点1 当陈述部分为系动词、助动词、情态动词时,疑问部分要重复这些词。

• He has lived in Hongkong for ten years since he moved there, *hasn't he*? 自从他搬到那儿以来,他在香港居住了十年,是吗?

• They didn't raise many questions at the press conference, *did they*? 他们在记者招待会上没有提很多问题,是吗?

• He can sing in English, *can't he*? 他能用英语唱歌,对吧?

要点2 当动词不定式短语、动名词短语或其他短语作陈述部分的主语时,反意疑问句的主语通常用 *it*。

• Reading good books is very important to us, *isn't it*? 读好书对我们非常重要,是吗?

• To learn English well is not an easy job, *is it*? 把英语学好并非易事,对吗?

要点3 当陈述部分的主语为 *I am* 时,反意疑问句部分的结构为 *aren't I*?

• I'm very keen on sports, *aren't I*? 我对体育非常热心,不是吗?

要点4 当陈述部分的谓语动词为 *wish* 时,反意疑问句的谓语用 *may*, 前后两部分都用肯定式。

• I wish to study abroad after my graduation from university, *may I*? 大学毕业后我想到国外学习,行吗?

• I wish not to be disturbed in my work, *may I*? 我希望我的工作不受干扰,行吗?

要点5 *need* 和 *dare* 既可作情态动词也可作实义动词,如果作实义动词,反意疑问句要用 *do(does 或 did)*; 如果作情态动词,要用 *need* 或 *dare*。

{ You needn't go there, *need you*?

{ You don't need to go there, *do you*? 你不需要去那儿,是吗?

{ She dare not go home alone, *dare she*?

{ She doesn't dare go home alone, *does she*? 她不敢一个人回家,是吗?

要点6 关于 *must* 用法。

当陈述部分带有情态动词 *must* 表示“必须、应当”时,反意疑问句部分用 *mustn't*, 当陈述部分的 *mustn't* 表示“禁止”时,疑问句部分用 *must*, 也可用 *may*; 当陈述部分表示“推测”时,疑问部分不用 *must*, 而要根据 *must* 之后动词的含义使用相应的形式; 当陈述部分的 *must* 表示“有必要”讲时,疑问部分用 *needn't*。

• We must stay at home and do our homework tonight, *mustn't we*? 今晚我们必须待



在家里做作业,是吗?

- You mustn't play football in the street, **must you**? 你们不应当在街道上踢足球,对吗?
- It must have rained last night, **didn't it**? 昨晚一定是下雨了,是吗?
- He must be over forty years old, **isn't he**? 他一定是四十多岁了,对吧?
- You must have seen that wonderful film last week, **didn't you**? 你上周一定看了那部精彩电影,是吧?
- We must look over our test papers before we hand them in, **needn't we**? 交卷前,我们有必要检查一下,是吗?

要点 7 若陈述部分是一主从复合句,反意疑问句一般应根据主句的谓语形式而定。

- He never said that Mary would attend the meeting, **did he**? 他从来没说玛丽要去参加会议,是吗?

要点 8 当陈述部分为 I think (I suppose, I believe, I fancy, I imagine, I expect) that... 时,反意疑问句则要随从句变化。

- I don't think he can finish his homework on time, **can he**? 我想他不会准时完成他的作业,是吗?

要点 9 当陈述部分有否定词 hardly, little, few, never, nothing, rarely, seldom 等时,反意疑问句要用肯定形式。

- She seldom goes to work on foot, **does she**? 她很少步行去上班,是吗?
- Under no circumstances will she return here, **will she**? 她决不会回到这儿,是吗?

要点 10 肯定的祈使句表示请求时,反意疑问句一般用“will you”。表示邀请、劝诱时,反意疑问句用“won't you”。但是,在否定祈使句后面则用“will you”。

- Don't be late, **will you**? 别迟到了,行不行?
- Close the door for me, **will you**? 为我把门关上,好吗?

要点 11 当祈使句的宾语为 us 时,在“Let's...”句型中,其反意疑问句应用“shall we”,在“Let us...”句型中,其反意疑问句应用“will you”。

- Let's go swimming after class, **shall we**? 让我们课后去游泳,好吗?
- Let us play football on the playground, **will you**? 让我们在操场上踢足球,好吗?

要点 12 当陈述句谓语部分含有 used to 时,疑问部分常有两种形式。但是,如果是 there used to be... 句型,反意疑问句用 wasn't/weren't there。

- He used to get up early when he studied at university, **usedn't/didn't he**? 当他在大学学习时,他常常早起,是吗?
- There used to be a theatre near the railway station, **wasn't there**? 过去在火车站附近有一家剧院,是吗?

专项训练

1. John has never been on time, _____?