

一、基础篇

在江苏省普通高校“专转本”英语试卷中,基础语法占到全卷的40%。为了帮助考生主动积极并有针对性地迎考,作者根据江苏省普通高校“专转本”英语试卷命题的题型设计出复习的思路和寻找出破题的规律。在基础篇中主要分为两大模块:词汇和语法。

我们知道2005年以后江苏省普通高校“专转本”英语试卷的题型主要有:(第一卷)①阅读26.6%;②词汇用法和语法结构26.6%;③完形填空13.3%;(第二卷)④翻译23.3%;⑤写作10%。目前书市上尚未有一本比较成熟的“专转本”复习材料,不像四、六级考试那样成熟。这就是作者编写本书的目的所在。

在词汇方面作者将考卷中的词汇用法和语法结构、完形填空、词汇一并讲解,讲述词汇和词汇运用的必考点:1. 词语释义;2. 词语运用。

1. 词语释义。要求考生掌握基本单词、词组、习惯用语的意思,掌握同一意思的词、词组和习惯用语的表达方法(即同义词、近义词),掌握相反意思的词、词组及习惯用语的表达方法(即反义词),读懂句子所表达的意思,再判断单词、词组、习惯用语在句子中的确切含义,选择最贴近它的意思或相反意思的词。

2. 词语运用。词语运用可以分为两块,即词形转换和完形填空。

(1) 词形转换。把单词的考查放到了具体语言环境(即句子)中去,加大了信息量,加强了测试考生具体运用语言的能力。

(2) 完形填空。根据句意选择适当的词或词组填空,使句意完整。考查考生能否根据句子提供的情景,选出所缺单词及短语。这是对单词、词组、句型及习惯用法的全面考查。

在语法结构方面作者将在考卷的词汇用法和语法结构、完形填空中出现的语法结构现象一并讲解,并以考试必考的命题点为主线,勾画出几个主要的语法轮廓,并通过做练习和讲解来巩固以下几个必考点:1. 各种词性;2. 语态和语气;3. 不定式、分词和动名词;4. 不同的句子种类。

1. 各种词性。要求考生掌握名词(复数、专有名词、名词所有格)、代词(人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词和疑问代词)、数词(基数词、序数词)、介词、连词、形容词、副词、冠词和动词(情态动词、助动词、及物动词和不及物动词)。

2. 语态和语气。要求考生掌握主动语态、被动语态以及虚拟语气。

3. 不定式、分词和动名词。要求考生掌握其用法和结构。

4. 不同的句子种类。要求考生了解和掌握陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句、简单句五种基本类型;熟悉并列句和复合句(宾语从句、状语从句、定语从句)的用法和结构。

希望考生在学习理论知识后,一定要做练习;做完练习后,再回过头来看一下理论知识,从而走上“理论→实践→理论”这样一个良性循环。切记:做练习不是目的,仅仅是手段而已;掌握必要的知识点是目的,打牢基础是硬道理,考出高分才有出线权。

第一章 词汇突破——词语释义

我们知道,“专转本”英语考试在词汇方面的必考点有两个:1. 词语释义;2. 词语运用。为了方便考生跟上作者的思路,我们将词汇突破这部分分成两块讲解。本部分讲解词语释义。

词语释义在考卷中词汇用法和语法结构、完形填空、词汇三部分中得到了充分的体现。为了使考生较快地进入迎考的状态,作者以历年的真题为样本,作具体的分析。

在做词语释义这类题的时候,考生要通读题目,观察题意,做到有的放矢;弄清句意、语境,注意推理、判断,再确定答案;弄清四个选项的意思;运用筛选法排除其他选项。

词语释义考查重点主要可以分为:1. 固定搭配;2. 词义辨析;3. 句意理解。

1. 固定搭配

“专转本”英语考试中固定搭配的测试题所占的比重很大。由于这些搭配多是固定的,很多情况下是唯一的,因此解题时通常不需要阅读整个句子,也没有必要理解原文的具体意思。在解这类题目的时候,考生应该根据已知部分(空格前后的词),找出能与其构成固定搭配或形成习惯用法的词汇,这样就能比较容易地找到正确答案。

另外,在完形填空中出现的固定搭配,为了节约空间,我们归在完形填空中讲解,本部分主要讲解在词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure)中出现的固定搭配。

例:

(2001 年试卷)

1. The sad news broke her _____ and she has been gloomy ever since. (第 23 题)
A. feelings B. emotions C. mind D. heart

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“break one's heart”是固定结构搭配,表示“使某人很伤心”。

2. He is _____ much of a gentleman to fight. (第 24 题)
A. so B. as C. very D. too

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“too... to...”是固定结构搭配,表示“太……以致不能……”。“much of a gentleman”表示“太绅士了”。在系表结构中,of + n. = adj.。比如:of importance = important。

3. Smith had some trouble _____ the man's accent. (第 29 题)
A. to understand B. understanding
C. for understanding D. with understanding

答案 B 本题考查固定搭配。“have trouble (in) doing sth.”是固定搭配。

4. You _____ me your telephone number in case someone wants to contact you. (第 32 题)
A. had better give B. had better given

opinion,表示“以某人的观点来看”;“idea”表示“想法,念头”;“thought”表示“思想”;“principle”表示“原则,原理”。

7. The young man was accused of _____ the lady of her money. (第 46 题)

- A. stealing B. robbing C. taking D. grasping

答案 B 本题考查固定搭配。“rob sb. of sth.”是固定搭配,表示“抢劫某人的东西”。

8. There is no point _____ with him, since he has already made up his mind. (第 53 题)

- A. argue B. to argue C. in arguing D. of arguing

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“no point in doing sth.”是固定搭配,表示“干某事没有意义或用处”。

9. I appreciate _____ that letter for me. (第 54 题)

- A. you to write B. your writing C. you write D. that you writing

答案 B 本题考查固定搭配。“appreciate doing sth.”是固定搭配,表示“赞扬或感谢(某人)做了某事”。

10. _____ that your son is well again, you no longer have anything to worry about. (第 56 题)

- A. Since B. Now C. When D. After

答案 B 本题考查固定搭配。“now that”是固定用法,表示“既然”,作连词使用。

11. The rest of his life is _____ to the cause of international exchange of visiting scholars. (第 60 题)

- A. added B. put C. saved D. committed

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“commit oneself to”是固定搭配,表示“献身于……”。

(2003 年试卷)

1. The soldier was _____ with neglecting his duty. (A 卷第 25 题)

- A. charged B. conducted C. changed D. committed

答案 A 本题考查固定搭配。“be charged with”为固定搭配,表示“被指控(指责)做……”。

2. His laziness _____ his failure in the final exam. (A 卷第 32 题)

- A. gave up B. contributed C. resulted in D. distributed

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“result in”为固定搭配用法,表示“结果导致了……”。

3. Anybody is entitled to such benefit _____ of age or sex. (A 卷第 37 题)

- A. regardless B. whether C. in spite D. in case

答案 A 本题考查固定搭配。“regardless of”是常用表达方式,表示“无论,不管”;“whether”表示“是否”(不符题意);“in spite of”表示“尽管(让步)”;“in case”表示“万一”。

4. If you really want to apply for the dangerous job, I won't _____, though I think it's a crazy idea. (A 卷第 42 题)

- A. stood in your way B. stand on the way
C. stand in your way D. stand by the way

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“stand in one's way”为固定搭配,表示“妨碍某人,挡住某人”。

5. Formally, in the United States, many nurses worked as private duty nurses _____ in hospitals. (A 卷第 46 题)

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

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“rather than”是固定搭配,表示“而不愿,而不是”。

6. If you don't mind, I _____ do my homework than play cards with you. (A 卷第 47 题)

- A. had better B. prefer C. would rather D. would like

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“would rather + 动词原形 + than”表示“宁愿……而不……”,也可作为固定搭配。

7. I know it's not important but I can't help _____ about it. (A 卷第 60 题)

- A. to think B. thinking C. and think D. being thought

答案 B 本题考查固定搭配(或动名词的运用)。“can't help doing sth.”是固定句式,表示“禁不住,止不住(做某事)”。

8. The sea separates Taiwan _____ the Chinese mainland. (B 卷第 58 题)

- A. at B. into C. from D. of

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“separate from”为固定用法,表示“……与……相分离”。

(2004 年试卷)

1. The teacher _____ the students on a tour through the art museum. (第 21 题)

- A. made B. indicated C. forced D. took

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“take sb. on a tour”为固定搭配,表示“带(某人)游览、参观”。

2. Here is my card. Let's keep in _____. (第 23 题)

- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship

答案 A 本题考查固定搭配。“keep in touch”为固定搭配,表示“保持联系”,不能和 relation 或 connection 等词连用。

3. We've worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____. (第 26 题)

- A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“put into practice”为固定搭配,表示“付诸实践或实施”。

4. We've missed the last bus, I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi. (第 32 题)

- A. way B. possibility C. choice D. selection

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“I have no choice but to...”为固定句式搭配,表示“除了……别无选择”。

5. My parents always let me have my own _____ of living. (第 34 题)

- A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion

2. He was _____ of his political rights because of the bribery. (第 37 题)

- A. deprived B. acquired C. acquainted D. accused

答案 A 本题考查固定搭配。“be deprived of”意为“被剥夺”。本句大意为:由于受贿,他被剥夺了政治权力。

3. The final document was supposed to mend the damage _____ upon the world by the war. (第 50 题)

- A. impressed B. compromised C. imposed D. condensed

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“impose on(upon)”意为“强加于”。本句大意为:期望最终文件能弥补战争给世界带来的损失。

4. I don't know whether he is _____ to special treatment just because of his rank. (第 52 题)

- A. right B. bound C. due D. entitled

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“be entitled to”意为“有权做某事”。本句大意为:我不知道是否因为他的职位,他就有权受到特别的对待。

5. It may be necessary to stop _____ in the learning process and go back to the difficult points in the lessons. (第 58 题)

- A. at a distance B. at ease C. at intervals D. at length

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“at intervals”意为“每隔一段时间”。本句大意为:在学习过程中可能有必要每隔一段时间就停下来,回过头看看课文中的难点问题。

(2007 年试卷)

1. The stone statue in the city square was put up _____ the fallen heroes. (第 26 题)

- A. in memory of B. in search of C. in terms of D. in view of

答案 A 本题考查固定搭配。“in memory of”意为“纪念……”。本句大意为:那尊矗立在城市广场上的石雕像是为了纪念牺牲了的英雄们。

2. In many schools, students don't have easy access _____ computers. (第 30 题)

- A. of B. into C. for D. to

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“have easy access to”意为“易进入的,易于接近的”。本句大意为:在许多学校,学生们不容易接触到计算机。

3. We believe that the young generation will prove _____ of our trust. (第 47 题)

- A. worth B. worthy C. worthwhile D. worthless

答案 B 本题考查固定搭配。“be worthy of”意为“值……,值得”。本句大意为:我们相信青年一代将会证明他们是值得我们信赖的。

4. The two elements _____ water is made up are the gases—oxygen and hydrogen. (第 48 题)

- A. that B. which C. of which D. with which

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。词组“be made up of”意为“由……组成”。本句大意为:组成水的两种元素是氧和氢。

(2008 年试卷)

1. While Tim was walking in the street, he came _____ an old classmate of his.

(第 22 题)

- A. into B. across C. onto D. up with

答案 B 本题考查固定搭配。“come across”意为“遇到,碰到”。本句大意为:蒂姆走在街上的时候,遇到了一位老同学。

2. If you _____ in taking this annoying attitude, we'll have to ask you to leave.

(第 25 题)

- A. persist B. insist C. resist D. assist

答案 A 本题考查固定搭配。“persist in”表示“坚持、持续不懈”。本句大意为:如果你一直是这种烦人的态度,我们将不得不请你离开。

3. We had _____ enough Russian to be able to read the instructions. (第 28 题)

- A. set up B. picked up C. taken up D. made up

答案 B 本题考查固定搭配。“pick up”意为“获得,学会”。本句大意为:我们学习了足够多的俄语,已经能够看懂说明书了。

4. Only those who are _____ of their lagging behind are more likely to catch up.

(第 29 题)

- A. awake B. visual C. aware D. ashamed

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。固定短语“be aware of”意为“知道,意识到”。本句大意为:只有那些意识到落后于别人的人才有可能赶上别人。

5. In _____ to the Party's call, a great number of doctors and nurses went to the frontline to fight the flood. (第 31 题)

- A. return B. admission C. order D. response

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“in response”意为“响应号召”。本句大意为:大批的医生和护士响应党的号召去前线抗洪。

6. One can't see well through a telescope without _____ it correctly to one's sight.

(第 36 题)

- A. balancing B. adopting C. repairing D. adjusting

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。“adjust to”意为“使……适用于”。本句大意为:如果有正确地调整望远镜使之适应于自己的视力,我们还是看不清楚的。

7. Notice a person's reaction _____ stress in these situations, and you will soon find a solution _____ this problem. (第 47 题)

- A. of; to B. of; of C. to; of D. to; to

答案 D 本题考查固定搭配。名词 reaction 和 solution 后面都要接介词 to。本句大意为:注意一个人在这些情况下对压力的反应,你就很快会找到解决这个问题的方案。

8. The car was running so fast that it crashed into the truck and the driver was killed _____ the spot. (第 56 题)

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

答案 A 本题考查固定搭配。“on the spot”意为“当场,立即”。本句大意为:小轿车开得非常太快撞上了卡车,司机当场毙命。

9. He was hoping they would take his suggestion, but for some reason they

_____。(第 60 题)

- A. turned it over B. turned it off C. turned it down D. turned it up

答案 C 本题考查固定搭配。“turn... down”意为“调低;拒绝等”。本句大意为:他希望他们将采纳他的建议,但不知何种原因他们却拒绝了他的建议。

2. 词义辨析

“专转本”英语考试中词义辨析题占有一定的比重。这类考题主要测试考生对单词的掌握程度,同时延伸到考查考生对单词同义词和反义词的理解与掌握。

根据词的词性,词义判断题可以分为名词辨析、动词辨析、形容词(副词)辨析、介词辨析、连词辨析和动词短语辨析等。为了便于考生复习总结,我们在编写的过程中不作具体细分,请考生在练习做题时注意。

另外,在完形填空出现的词义辨析,我们归在完形填空中讲解,本部分主要讲解在词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure)中出现的词义辨析。

例:

(2001 年试卷)

1. It's still early in the morning. There isn't _____ in the office. (第 21 题)

- A. anyone B. everyone C. nobody D. any people

答案 A 本题考查不定代词的运用,也可以是考查不定代词辨析。“anybody”表示“任何人,无论谁”,常常用在疑问句和否定句中;“everyone”表示“每人,人人”;“nobody”表示“没人”,常常用在肯定结构的句子中表示否定。D 项为干扰项,不是单词。

2. The next few days could be _____ for the peace negotiation. (第 30 题)

- A. maximum B. practical C. critical D. urgent

答案 C 本题考查形容词辨析。“maximum”表示“最大极限的”;“practical”表示“实际的,实用的”;“critical”表示“关键的”;“urgent”表示“紧急的”。

3. Mary used to _____ the room with Linda. (第 33 题)

- A. separate B. divide C. hold D. share

答案 D 本题考查动词辨析。“separate”表示“分离,分开”;“divide”表示“划分”;“hold”表示“拥有”;“share”表示“共同享有”,在本句作“合住”解释。

4. She pulled away from the window _____ anyone should see them. (第 35 题)

- A. lest B. even though C. unless D. only if

答案 A 本题考查连词辨析。“lest”表示“免得,以免”;“even though”表示“即使”,具有副词性质,表示“让步”;“unless”表示“除非”,等于“if not”;“only if”表示“决不,除非”,与题意不符。

5. Not a _____ has been found so far that can help the police find the criminal. (第 36 题)

- A. fact B. clue C. symbol D. sign

答案 B 本题考查名词辨析。fact 表示“事实”;clue 表示“线索”;symbol 表示“符号,象征”;sign 表示“记号,符号”。

6. She would make a teacher far superior _____ the average. (第 37 题)

A. over B. than C. beyond D. to

答案 D 本题考查介词辨析。形容词 superior 后面跟介词 to, 是固定搭配。本题也可以作考查固定搭配解释。

7. Tom and Jack have returned but _____ students of the group haven't come back yet. (第 39 题)

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

答案 A 本题考查代词辨析。the others 和 others 中的“s”限定了其不能修饰 students; another 只能修饰单数。

8. The fact that something is cheap doesn't _____ mean it is of low quality. (第 41 题)

A. necessarily B. especially C. essentially D. practically

答案 A 本题考查副词辨析。mean 要用副词来修饰。necessarily 表示“必要地, 必须地”; especially 表示“特别地”; essentially 表示“本质地”; practically 表示“事实上, 实际上”。

9. The noise around was terrible, but I had to _____ it. (第 45 题)

A. keep away from B. keep up with C. live with D. live on

答案 C 本题考查动词短语辨析。keep away from 表示“远离”; keep up with 表示“跟上”; live with 表示“忍受”; live on 表示“靠……生活”。

10. He _____ that his guests were bored, although they were listening politely. (第 46 题)

A. impressed B. sensed C. inferred D. identified

答案 B 本题考查动词辨析。impress 表示“留下印象”; sense 表示“感到”; infer 表示“推断”; identify 表示“识别”。

11. I'd like to write to him, but what's the _____? He never writes back. (第 48 题)

A. significance B. business C. point D. purpose

答案 C 本题考查名词辨析。significance 表示“意义, 重要性”; business 表示“买卖, 交易”; point 表示“用处, 用途”; purpose 表示“目的”。

12. There were _____ opinions as to the best location for the new school. (第 49 题)

A. disagreeing B. conflicting C. rejecting D. reverting

答案 B 本题考查形容词辨析。动名词可以作形容词用。disagreeing 表示“不同意的”; conflicting 表示“相冲突的, 不一致的(即两方面或多方面的)”; rejecting 表示“反对的”; reverting 表示“回返的”。

13. They have equipped the office with the _____ business machines. (第 52 题)

A. last B. latter C. latest D. later

答案 C 本题考查形容词辨析。last 表示“最后的”; latter 表示“后者的”; latest 表示“最近的, 最新式样的”; later 表示“更迟的, 更后的”。

14. The police found that George had still another _____ of income. (第 53 题)

A. origin B. source C. basis D. means

答案 B 本题考查名词辨析。origin 表示“起源, 开端”; source 表示“来源, 出处”; basis 表示“基础”; means 表示“手段, 方法”。

15. An open-minded teacher doesn't always _____ one single teaching method. (第 54 题)

A. set aside B. take over C. take on D. stick to

答案 D 本题考查动词短语辨析。set aside 表示“留出, 取消”; take over 表示“接管, 接收”; take on 表示“呈现”; stick to 表示“粘住, 坚持(用)”。

16. Much to the student's _____, the exam was postponed. (第 55 题)

A. burden B. concern C. relief D. requirement

答案 C 本题考查名词辨析。burden 表示“负荷, 负担”; concern 表示“关心”; relief 表示“解脱的感觉, 通常指(痛苦等的)减轻或(债务等的)免除”; requirement 表示“需求, 要求”。

17. Children normally feel a lot of _____ about their first day at school. (第 56 题)

A. anxiety B. difference C. feelings D. trouble

答案 A 本题考查名词辨析。anxiety 表示“忧虑, 不安”; difference 表示“差异, 不同”; feelings 表示“触觉, 知觉”; trouble 表示“麻烦, 问题”。

18. She _____ meet her former instructor on the bus. (2001 年试卷第 58 题)

A. delighted to B. happened to C. pleased to D. tended to

答案 B 本题考查动词辨析。delight 表示“高兴, 愉快”, 常用 be delighted to do sth., 在本句中不符合语法要求, 为错误选项; C 项也是同样道理, 不符合语法要求, 为错误选项; happen to 表示“碰巧, 偶然”; tend to 表示“趋向, 往往是”, 不符合题意。

(2002 年试卷)

1. He gave me some very _____ advice on buying a house. (第 24 题)

A. precious B. expensive C. wealthy D. dear

答案 A 本题考查形容词辨析。precious advice 表示“宝贵的建议”; expensive 表示“花费的, 昂贵的”; wealthy 表示“富有的”; dear 表示“昂贵的, 亲爱的”。

2. I just met her _____ on the way home from the bookstore. (第 26 题)

A. on purpose B. by accident C. in accident D. in case

答案 B 本题考查介词短语辨析。meet sb. by accident 是习惯表达方式, 表示“邂逅, 相遇”; on purpose 表示“故意”; 没有“in accident”这样的表达方式; in case 表示“万一”。

3. No one could tell us anything about the _____ stranger. (第 29 题)

A. conscious B. mysterious C. serious D. previous

答案 B 本题考查形容词辨析。the mysterious stranger 表示“神秘的陌生人”; conscious 表示“有知觉的”; serious 表示“严肃的, 庄重的, 不苟言笑的”; previous 表示“以前的”。

4. Mary _____ all foolish comments and kept on working. (第 30 题)

A. excluded B. ignored C. denied D. discharged

答案 B 本题考查动词辨析。ignore 表示“不理睬, 忽视”, 在本句中表示“不理睬或

不理睬愚蠢的评论”;exclude 表示“排除”;deny 表示“否认,拒绝”;discharge 表示“卸下,放出”。

5. Color-blind people often find it difficult to _____ between blue and green. (第 33 题)

- A. separate B. compare C. contrast D. distinguish

答案 D 本题考查动词辨析。distinguish 表示“区别”;separate 表示“分离”;compare 表示“对比”;contrast 表示“对照”。

6. The mountain place is beautiful, but _____ the working conditions, it's terrible. (第 35 题)

- A. when mentioned B. when it comes to
C. when it is said D. when it dies to

答案 B 本题考查动词短语辨析。when it comes to 表示“谈到,涉及……”。

7. This year's total output value of industry and agriculture will increase _____ 5 percent over last years. (第 39 题)

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

答案 A 本题考查介词辨析。“增加了多少”用 by;“增加到多少”用 to。

8. Mary is the top student in the class. She studies harder _____. (第 40 题)

- A. than any student B. than all the students
C. than any other student D. than some other student

答案 C 本题考查代词辨析。any other 表示“(除……他自己以外的)全部”。

9. Many people have applied for the _____ position. (第 41 题)

- A. empty B. bare C. vacant D. blank

答案 C 本题考查形容词辨析。vacant 表示“空的,闲置的”,等于 not occupied; empty 表示“空的,空洞的”;bare 表示“无遮蔽的,赤裸的”;blank 表示“空白的”。

10. Over the traditional festival people visit each other and _____ greetings. (第 44 题)

- A. exchange B. wish C. congratulate D. present

答案 A 本题考查动词辨析。exchange greetings 表示“相互问候”;wish 表示“祝愿”;congratulate 表示“恭喜”;present 表示“介绍,赠送”。

11. It was _____ because he was tired out that he fell asleep standing up. (第 45 题)

- A. publicly B. openly C. specially D. obviously

答案 D 本题考查副词辨析。强调带副词 obviously 的 because 从句,表示“他站着就睡着了,原因明显是他太累了”。publicly 表示“公然地”;specially 表示“专门地,特地”;openly 表示“公开地,公然地”。

12. No matter where our Patty needs us, we will _____ her call. (第 47 题)

- A. give answer for B. respond to
C. have response to D. answer to

答案 D 本题考查动词短语辨析。answer to 表示“响应”;respond to 表示“对某事

(某物)作出反应”。

13. We were completely _____ when we finally reached the destination. (第 49 题)

- A. worn off B. worn down C. worn out D. worn away

答案 C 本题考查动词短语辨析。be worn out 表示“极其疲劳”;wear off 表示“逐渐减弱,消失,磨损,耗损”;wear down 表示“克服,制服”;wear away 表示“磨破;磨掉”。

14. I'd like to _____ a special seat for the concert of May 5. (第 55 题)

- A. serve B. reserve C. preserve D. conserve

答案 B 本题考查动词辨析。reserve 表示“预定”;serve 表示“服务”;preserve 表示“保护”;conserve 表示“保存”。

15. Generally speaking, all kinds of materials will expand when heated but will _____ when cooled. (第 57 题)

- A. contrast B. contract C. survive D. return

答案 B 本题考查动词辨析。contract 为 expand 的反义词(antonym),表示“缩小,缩短”;contrast 表示“对比”;survive 表“生存”;return 表示“返回”。

16. After all efforts in vain, he had to accept the result _____. (第 59 题)

- A. regularly B. shallowly C. physically D. painfully

答案 D 本题考查副词辨析。regularly 表示“有规律地”;shallowly 表示“浅薄地”;physically 表示“身体上地”;painfully 表示“痛苦地”。

(2003 年试卷)

1. You'd better hurry, _____ you might be late for class. (A 卷第 27 题)

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

答案 A 本题考查连词辨析。根据句意,转折连词 or 为最佳选择,表示“否则,要不然”。

2. The doctor felt John's arm to _____ if the bone was broken. (A 卷第 29 题)

- A. work out B. find out C. look at D. see out

答案 B 本题考查动词短语辨析。find out 表示“查明,找出”;work out 表示“解决,算出”;look at 表示“看”;see out 表示“做完,进行到底”。

3. He just _____ my suggestion at the meeting yesterday. (A 卷第 30 题)

- A. put away B. shut down C. showed off D. brushed aside

答案 D 本题考查动词短语辨析。brush aside 表示“漠视(事实、建议)等”;put away 表示“收拾”;shut down 表示“关闭,降临”;show off 表示“炫耀,卖弄”。

4. The teacher's _____ to my statement about this poet led me to read widely about poems. (A 卷第 33 题)

- A. change B. charge C. challenge D. chance

答案 C 本题考查名词辨析。challenge(后常跟介词 to)表示“鞭策,挑战”;change 表示“变化”;charge 表示“主管,费用”;chance 表示“机会”。

5. On most of the nights, Jane _____ reading letters from her boyfriend. (A 卷第 34 题)

- A. stayed off B. stayed on C. stayed out D. stayed up

答案 D 本题考查动词短语辨析。stay up 表示“熬夜”；stay off 无此短语；stay on 表示“继续,逗留”；stay out 表示“呆在外面”。

6. In this building each apartment could _____ a family of six. (A 卷第 38 题)

- A. house B. cover C. make D. include

答案 A 本题考查动词辨析。house 在此题为动词用法,表示“居住,容纳”;cover 表示“覆盖”;make 表示“做,制”;include 表示“包括”。

7. When he explained it again and again, the students' patience _____. (A 卷第 40 题)

- A. ran over B. ran on C. ran out D. ran off

答案 C 本题考查动词辨析。run out 表示“流逝,用完,没有”;run over 表示“溢出,浏览”;run on 表示“连续,涉及”;run off 表示“逃跑,把(比赛)比完”。

8. When her neighbor Grandma Wang became ill, the girl often _____. (A 卷第 41 题)

- A. fitted in B. worked out C. held back D. helped out

答案 D 本题考查动词短语辨析。help out 表示“帮助解决问题,帮忙”;fit in/with 表示“适合,符合”;work out 表示“算出,解决”;hold back 表示“阻止,踌躇”。

9. He was trying to read; _____, the phone kept ringing. (A 卷第 43 题)

- A. meanwhile B. then C. later D. afterwards

答案 B 本题考查副词辨析。then 用于句中,常表示“接着,然后,在那时”;meanwhile 表示“与此同时”;later 表示“后来”;afterwards 表示“后来,以后”。

10. The police matched the finger prints and found they were _____. (A 卷第 45 题)

- A. equivalent B. identical C. similar D. equal

答案 B 本题考查形容词辨析。identical 表示“完全相同的,相等的”;equivalent 表示“相等的”;similar 表示“相似的”;equal 表示“相等的”。

11. Their idea was to get us to _____ the strike at once. (A 卷第 48 题)

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

答案 B 本题考查动词短语辨析。call off 表示“取消,放弃”;call at 表示“对……喊叫”;call in 表示“来访”;call for 表示“要求,号召”。

12. My car _____ so I had to come by bus. (A 卷第 49 题)

- A. fell down B. broke down C. fell over D. turned away

答案 B 本题考查动词短语辨析。break down 表示“(车、机器等)出故障”;fall down 表示“失败”;fall over 表示“跌倒”;turn away 表示“走开,离开”。

13. I could tell he was surprised from the _____ on his face. (A 卷第 50 题)

- A. appearance B. sight C. expression D. explanation

答案 C 本题考查名词辨析。expression on one's face 表示“面部表情”;appearance 表示“外表,外貌”;sight 表示“视力,视觉”;explanation 表示“解释,说明”。

14. You should observe carefully how the audience _____ his speech. (A 卷第 52 题)

- A. reach to B. refer to C. react to D. relate to

答案 C 本题考查动词短语辨析。react to 表示“对……作出反应”；reach to 表示“够着”；refer to 表示“提到,谈到”；relate to 表示“与……有关”。

15. These farmers got a good harvest last year, so they _____ a big sum of money for new farm machines. (A 卷第 53 题)

- A. set aside B. set about C. set up D. set back

答案 A 本题考查动词短语辨析。set aside 表示“留出,放置在一边”；set about 表示“着手”；set up 表示“建立”；set back 表示“向后移,推迟,阻碍”。

16. One of my _____ sayings is “where there is a will, there is a way”. (A 卷第 54 题)

- A. likely B. favorable C. alike D. favorite

答案 D 本题考查形容词辨析。favorite 表示“最喜欢的,喜爱的”；likely 表示“可能的”；favorable 表示“赞成的,称赞的”；alike 表示“相像的,相同的”。

17. They _____ on a trip into the desert the following year. (B 卷第 28 题)

- A. set in B. sent for C. set off D. sent off

答案 C 本题考查动词短语辨析。set off 表示“出发,动身”；set in 表示“到来,插入”；send for 表示“派人去叫,召唤”；send off 表示“寄出,派遣”。

18. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere _____ of your help. (B 卷第 56 题)

- A. appreciation B. appearance C. preparation D. appointment

答案 A 本题考查名词辨析。appreciation 表示“感激,感谢”；appearance 表示“外表,外貌”；preparation 表示“准备”；appointment 表示“任命,选派”。

19. When the ship was caught in a strong storm at the sea, the captain _____ a danger signal. (B 卷第 57 题)

- A. sent for B. sent off C. sent out D. sent around

答案 C 本题考查动词短语辨析。send out 表示“发出”；send for 表示“派人去叫”；send off 表示“送行”；send around 无此搭配。

(2004 年试卷)

1. Tom's parents died when he was a child, so he was _____ by his relatives. (第 22 题)

- A. grown up B. brought up C. raised D. fed up

答案 B 本题考查动词短语辨析。bring up 表示“抚养,养育”；grow up 表示“生长”；raise 表示“上升”；feed up 表示“喂养”。

2. The newspapers reported yesterday several _____ on the boundaries of these two countries. (第 25 题)

- A. incidents B. happenings C. events D. accidents

答案 A 本题考查名词辨析。incident 表示“事件,争端”；happening 表示“发生过的事情”；event 表示“较大的事件(常指有历史意义的事件)”；accident 表示“事故”。

3. Luckily, most sheep _____ the flood last month. (第 33 题)

A. endured B. survived C. lived D. passed

答案 B 本题考查动词辨析。survive 表示“幸存”;endure 表示“忍耐”;live 表示“生活、居住”;pass 表示“穿过,经过”。

4. I wonder why he _____ to discuss the problem at the meeting. (第 40 题)

A. declined B. rejected C. refused D. delayed

答案 C 本题考查动词辨析。refuse 表示“拒绝”;decline 表示“谢绝,下降”;reject 表示“抵制,拒绝”;delay 表示“推迟,耽误”。

5. You can hang up what you like on these _____ walls. (第 41 题)

A. bare B. empty C. blank D. vacant

答案 A 本题考查形容词辨析。bare 表示“光的、秃的”;empty 表示“空的(一般指空间)”;blank 表示“空白的、空虚的”;vacant 表示“闲置的(未被占领)”。

6. According to a _____, the majority would rather have newspapers without a government than a government without newspapers. (第 42 题)

A. election B. campaign C. poll D. vote

答案 C 本题考查名词辨析。poll 表示“民意测验”;election 表示“选举”;campaign 表示“运动,战役”;vote 表示“选举、投票”。

7. George could not _____ his foolish mistake. (第 47 题)

A. account in B. count on C. count for D. account for

答案 D 本题考查动词短语辨析。account for 表示“解释,说明”;count on 表示“依靠,指望”;account in 和 count for 为错误搭配。

8. We came into this field late, so we must work hard to _____ the lost time. (第 48 题)

A. make up for B. make out C. keep up with D. put up with

答案 A 本题考查动词短语辨析。make up for 表示“弥补”;make out 表示“辨认”;keep up with 表示“赶上”;put up with 表示“忍受”。

9. Mrs. Lindon has _____ that she is unable to get a job. (第 51 题)

A. such small education B. so little education
C. a such little education D. a so small education

答案 B 本题考查副词辨析。education 为不可数名词,因此要用 little 来修饰。

10. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____. (第 53 题)

A. energy B. source C. power D. material

答案 A 本题考查名词辨析。energy 表示“能量”;source 表示“源泉,来源”;power 表示“力量”;material 表示“材料”。

11. We all know that _____ speak louder than words. (第 55 题)

A. movements B. performance C. operations D. actions

答案 D 本题考查名词辨析。action 表示“行动”;movement 表示“运动”;performance 表示“履行”;operation 表示“运作”。

12. Agricultural production in that country has increased _____ in recent years.