



高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

历年试卷完全详解

英语专业

(含专家预测试卷)

现代英语语法

编者 本书编委会

高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试历年试卷完全详解(英语专业)

中央民族大学出版社



最新版

梯田自考真题解析系列

特邀北京外国语大学名师执笔

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把握考试方向

积累备考经验

提高应试能力

高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试
英语专业历年试卷完全详解 (含专家预测试卷)

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Introduction

说明

梯田品牌自考系列丛书,以其独具的特点和卓越的品质深得全国各省、市教委、学校和广大自考生的好评和认可,销量居全国同类书之榜首,被誉为最受欢迎的自考辅导丛书。

梯田自考真题解析系列——《历年试卷完全详解·专家预测试卷》汇集了自2001年以来的历年试卷完全详解和5套专家预测试卷,可以作为考生临考前总复习的指导书,也可以作为辅导老师的教学参考。

《历年试卷完全详解》是对全国统一命题考试试题及参考答案进行“庖丁解牛”,所有解析力求从应试的角度出发,分析出处,分析选项,并对知识点进行适度外延,从而帮助考生全部掌握考试重点并提高考生的解题能力,拓宽解题思路。

考前一周是复习的总攻阶段,本书配有五套专家预测试卷,可谓考前五天的“围题攻略”。考生可以在考前五天开始做题,检测复习效果,逐步进入考试状态。

历年试卷完全详解部分具有如下特点:

1. 以每年统考的时间为序进行编写,使考生能够把握每一课程考试的题型和内容的发展变化过程,掌握其发展趋势。对于每套试卷不仅给出了参考答案,而且提供了每道试题的详细分析及解题思路。

2. 以考题为线索,在解析过程中对重要知识点及考点进行了归纳总结,重在培养考生掌握和灵活运用知识的能力。

3. 解答过程精练、详细,针对性强,以攻克难点、突出考点为主,从而帮助考生全部掌握考试重点并提高考生的解题能力,拓宽解题思路。

专家预测试卷部分具有如下特点:

1. 预测性。专家预测试卷是各科自考专家在教育测量学原理指导下,科学预测可能出现的考题,这种“可能出现的考题”是该考题的考查方式、考查角度,或考查深度、广度与真题有强烈的吻合性。

2. 实战性。每套专家预测试卷严格按照最新全国统一命题考试试卷的出题模式进行编写,其题型、题序、题量与最新全国统考试题完全一致,所有的新题型、新考点都将在本试卷中有所体现,以帮助考生能有把握地应付所有的变化。

3. 权威性。本书的编写者一直从事高等教育自学考试的一线教学工作的权威专家,具有丰富的自考辅导经验,做了大量的考试研究,准确把握了最新考试精神和考试动态,所辅导考生的该科通过率远远高出同行平均水平。

4. 互动性。为了增强与考生互动,专门设计“学习心得”栏,考生在做完整套预测试卷后,可以对试卷的成绩进行“自我评价”,并通过与参考答案的对照总结“学习心得”,从而更好地进行有针对性的查漏补缺。

我们相信本丛书的出版发行会对广大考生顺利通过考试起到积极的推动作用,我们预祝每一位考生在考试中取得理想的成绩。

编者



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距全国自学考试还有 5 天

Notes

一周专家押题冲刺

日期: _____

自我评价:



学习心得:

专家预测试卷 (一)

I. 单项选择题 (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Choose the best answer from the choices given and put the letter in the blank:

- He _____ himself on his ability to speak four languages.
A. proud B. proudly C. proud of D. prided []
- You must give the letter _____ to Robert _____.
A. yourself, himself B. himself, yourself
C. itself, yourself D. yourselves, themselves []
- _____ plastics are made in this chemical works.
A. Many kind of B. Many kinds of
C. Many kinds D. Many kind []
- _____ of the workers has his own bench.
A. Each B. Every C. Other D. All []
- I _____ her to the party but I didn't know her well.
A. should invite B. would have invited
C. ought have invited D. may have invited []
- The boys are sweating all over. They _____.
A. must be working B. must have been working
C. may be working D. must work []
- I hope that the parcel _____ in time.
A. came B. would come
C. comes D. should come []

Notes



8. Now suddenly the old woman began to sob, holding herself in as if weeping _____ a disgrace.
A. is B. was to be C. were D. would be []
9. There _____ only two apples left. We _____ finish them up.
A. are, can B. are, had better to C. are, might as well D. are, maybe well []
10. I wouldn't _____ his nonsense if I were you.
A. put up B. put with C. put up with D. put off []
11. They _____ us since five o'clock this morning until now.
A. are helping B. help C. have helped D. have been helping []
12. Please _____ anytime you are in town. I shall be glad to see you.
A. call for B. call about C. call upon D. call in []
13. The key _____ success is hard work and persistence.
A. on B. to C. for D. of []
14. We've agreed _____ Spain for our holiday next year.
A. to B. on C. for D. with []
15. I haven't seen you before, _____?
A. have I B. hadn't I C. hasn't I D. had I []
16. How could you _____ have succeeded in such a difficult task?
A. ever B. just C. even D. only []
17. _____ streams lead to the sea.
A. None of B. Not much C. Not these D. Not all []
18. The task is _____ my strength.
A. off B. beyond C. below D. beneath []
19. They have one hour to read newspapers _____ their ordinary work.
A. apart from B. without C. far from D. free from []
20. I wish I _____ a doctor.
A. am B. were C. will be D. should be []

II. 选择填空题 (本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 12 分)

Fill in the blanks with one of the items given below:

21. *is, are, was, is to be, will be, shall be*
A. Bacon and scrambled eggs _____ the standard American breakfast.
B. His family _____ making much noise upstairs.
22. *few, a few, none, little, a little*
A. He's studying the work of _____ known Chinese novelist.
B. His ideas are so difficult that _____ people can really understand them.
23. *was, are, were, being*
A. When we got there, what were left behind _____ ten empty beer bottles.
B. What she said _____ to the point.



24. *more, more of, than, as, like*

Mr. John is _____ a musician _____ Mr. Smith.

25. *more of, many of, much of, than, as, like*

Mary is as _____ a linguist _____ Bob.

26. *have, has, had, will have, shall have*

A. There _____ been a girl and two boys helping them since they opened the shop.

B. Politics and mathematics _____ been major subjects in college in China.

III. 填空题 (本大题共 20 小题, 每空 1 分, 共 20 分)

27. Fill in the blank with an appropriate unit noun:

a _____ of monkeys

28. Fill in the blank with an appropriate unit noun:

a _____ of stamps

29. Fill in the blanks with a question tag:

Close the window, _____?

30. Fill in the blanks with a question tag:

Let's go shopping this weekend, _____?

31. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate form of the verb given:

It is suggested that the lesson _____ (be) delivered more interestingly

32. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate of the verb given:

If you practice _____ (speak) English more, it will be easier for you to communicate with foreign people.

33. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given:

You are very kind and _____ (always help) others.

34. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given:

Of Jim and Jane, who is the _____ (smart)

35. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given:

Which do you think _____ (good), wealth or health?

36. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition:

He looks _____ his younger sister when his parents are away.

37. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition:

A friend _____ need is a friend indeed.

38. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition:

The boy climbed _____ the tree to catch a bird.

39. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun:

All is not gold _____ glitters.

40. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun:

John is a teacher _____ I think is the best one I have ever met.



41. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun:

This is the only species _____ has survived on the earth.

42. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate coordinator or subordinator:

_____ one writes always falls behind what he reads.

43. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate coordinator or subordinator:

_____ everyone is here, let's start the meeting.

44. Fill in the blanks with an assertive, non-assertive or negative word:

I have studied several subjects in these years, but _____ has actually interested me.

45. Fill in the blanks with an assertive, non-assertive or negative word:

I've _____ in all my life met such a beautiful girl.

46. Fill in the blank with an appropriate conjunct:

Lily is tall and thin. _____, her sister is short and fat.

IV. 改错题 (本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

Correct errors in the following sentences:

47. Although both of them are trying to get the scholarship, Iris has the highest grades;
48. The amount of hours we spent on the work was rather small.
49. Of all the books he ever wrote, this is the best.
50. Liberty does not mean that anyone can do what they please.
51. The UFO is an exciting subject to write.
52. He is such an interested man that everyone likes him.
53. A man of words and not of deed is as a garden full of weeds.
54. I'd rather not to go to the concert tonight.

V. 改写句子题 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Rewrite the following sentences as required:

55. Turn the following statement into a tag question:

Come to have dinner with us at this weekend.

56. Turn the following sentence into the passive voice:

When the parents were away, the big brother looked after the baby quite well.

57. Turn the following statement into a Yes-No question:

There is a train leaving for Chongqing tonight.

58. Use subjunctive mood:

Tom helped us and thus we finished the work in time.

59. Use modal auxiliary:

The students were obliged to hand in their term papers before the deadline.

60. Use-ed participle as a complement:

She felt that her eyes were pricked by something.



61. Combine sentences using subordination:

Joan is only 17 years old. She is already a university student.

62. Combine sentences using coordination and subordination:

My husband is her son. Her daughter is my sister-in-law. That fact is fascinating.

63. Combine the sentences into one that contains a relative clause:

In that area, everyone thinks he is tall. Actually he is not tall.

64. Write a counter-factual conditional based on the given facts:

I didn't have no money/ That's why I didn't lend you any.

65. Use discontinuity:

Everyone except Tom was present at the meeting.

66. Use fronting:

He dashed into the burning house to save the girl.

67. Use whatever cohesive devices is appropriate:

Check the result of your exams at the end of the term. If you do not check the result of your exams at the end of the term, things can be very unfavorable to you.

68. Use whatever cohesive devices is appropriate:

The girl student was late for class. She overworked last night to prepare for exams. She missed some classes for her illness.

69. Use whatever cohesive devices is appropriate:

A: I finished the task ahead of schedule.

B: How did you finish the task ahead of schedule?

VI. 名词解释题 (本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 4 分)

Define the following terms with examples:

70. antecedents

71. Unified text

VII. 简答题 (本大题共 3 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 6 分)

Answer the following questions:

72. What kind of relative clause do we normally use to modify a non-nominal antecedents?

73. What is a double relative clause?

74. What are the semantic and functional difference between a prefix and a suffix?



专家预测试卷（一）参考答案

I. 单项选择题

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. C | 9. C | 10. C |
| 11. D | 12. D | 13. B | 14. B | 15. A |
| 16. A | 17. D | 18. B | 19. A | 20. B |

II. 选择填空题

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 21. is, are | 22. a little few |
| 23. were, was | 24. more of, than |
| 25. much of, as | 26. has, have |

III. 填空题

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 27. troop | 28. collection |
| 29. will you | 30. shall we |
| 31. be | 32. speaking |
| 33. are always helping | 34. smarter |
| 35. better | 36. after |
| 37. in | 38. up |
| 39. that | 40. who |
| 41. that | 42. What |
| 43. Since | 44. none of them |
| 45. never | 46. in contrast |

IV. 改错题

47. highest→higher
48. count→number
49. (ever) wrote→has (ever) written
50. they→he (she)
51. to write→write about (on)
52. interested→interesting
53. as→like
54. not to go→not go

V. 改写句子题

55. Come to have dinner with us at this weekend, will you?
56. When the parents were away, the baby was looked after quite well by the big brother.



57. Is there any train leaving for Chongqing tonight?
58. But for Tom's help, we wouldn't have finished the work in time.
59. The students should hand in their term papers before the deadline.
60. She felt her eyes pricked by something.
61. Though Joan is only 17 years old, She is already a university student.
62. My husband is her son and her daughter is my sister-in-law, which is fascinating.
63. In that area, everyone thinks he is tall, he is actually not.
64. If I had money, I would have lent you some.
65. Everyone was present at the meeting except Tom.
66. Into the burning house he dashed to save the girl.
67. Check the result of your exams at the end of the term. It can very unfavorable to you if you do not check it at that time.
68. The girl student was late for class, for she overworked last night to prepare for exams as she had missed some classes for her illness.
69. A: I finished the task ahead of schedule.
B: How?

VI. 名词解释题

70. The antecedent is that preceding item which the relative clause modifies. A typical antecedent is nominal, i. e. a noun or a noun phrase; non-nominal antecedents, which occur less frequently though, can be clauses, verb phrases or even adjective phrases.

71. The term "text" refers to a unified passage. "A text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play, from a momentary cry for help to an all-day discussion on a committee." (Halliday and Hasan) A text is not merely a physical cluster of sentences; it is realized by sentences that are woven into a semantically unified unit. Therefore, a unified text is one that is not only structurally well-integrated but also semantically coherent.

VII. 简答题

72. Non-nominal antecedents are less common than nominal antecedents. There are three types: 1) clauses; 2) verb phrases; 3) predicative adjectives. E. g. Her husband is my brother and my wife is her sister, which makes us double in-laws. She dances well, which I don't. Tom is tall, which I will never be.

73. The double relative clause is a type of multiple post modification which is realized by more than one relative clause modifying the same head word. E. g. This is the man who drove the car which his wife bought from the car dealer who was arrested by the police that accused him for drunk driving.

74. The function of a prefix tends to be semantically oriented. That is, it adds new meaning to a base. Most of prefixes do not change word classes while only a few (like a-, be-, em/en-ect.) change word classes. Suffixes are basically class-changing morphemes. They change nouns to verbs, adjectives, or change adjectives to nouns, verbs, or adjectives to adverbs.



距全国自学考试还有 4 天

Notes

一周专家押题冲刺

日期: _____

自我评价: _____



学习心得: _____

专家预测试卷 (二)

I. 单项选择题 (本大题共 21 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 21 分)

Choose the best answer from the choices given:

- In big cities the road are often _____.
A. too crowded to drive along B. crowded to drive along
C. very crowded to drive along D. too crowded to drive []
- On the whole you spoke quite well, but you made _____ grammatical mistakes.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little []
- We'll be in class at eight, but they _____.
A. don't B. won't C. aren't D. weren't []
- Many a time _____ that test.
A. we have tried B. did we tried C. have we tried D. did we have tried []
- You'd like that, _____?
A. don't you B. wouldn't you C. hadn't you D. didn't you []
- Rome is the city _____.
A. I rather most like to visit B. I'm rather to visit most
C. I'd prefer most to visit D. I'd like most to visit []
- Had electronic computers not been invented, many problems of space flight _____.
A. could not be solved B. can not be solved
C. could not have solved D. could not have been solved []
- His success was due to _____ he had been working hard.
A. the fact that B. that C. the fact which D. the fact []

- II. 选择填空题 (本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 12 分)

21. *is, are, was, were, will be, shall be*

Notes



22. *seem, seems, us, we, ours*

The United States _____ not to be so welcome now by the world as the policy in this country is too aggressive and different from _____.

23. *something, something of, as, like*

Mora is _____ an artist _____ Monroe.

24. *more of, many of, much of, than, as, like*

John is as _____ a fool _____ Bill.

25. *be, is, was, are, were, will be, shall be*

A. What he says and does _____ inconsistent.

B. Political Economics _____ as hard to learn as we can imagine.

26. *have, has, had, will have, shall have*

A. Her family _____ discussed her marriage and decided the wedding day.

B. Her family _____ been elected as one of the model families in the community.

III. 填空题 (本大题共 20 小题, 每空 1 分, 共 20 分)

27. Fill in the blank with an appropriate unit noun:

a _____ of keys

28. Fill in the blank with an appropriate unit noun:

a _____ of cigarettes

29. Fill in the blanks with a question tag:

Let us go, _____?

30. Fill in the blanks with a question tag:

Let's go to her birthday party tomorrow, _____?

31. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate form of the verb given:

It is decided that the president _____ (be) present to declare the opening of the meeting.

32. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate form of the verb given:

This boy _____ (be) good today.

33. Fill in the blanks with a proper form of the words given:

Please try _____ (write) this article in English. Just have a try.

34. Fill in the blanks with a proper form of the words given:

False friends are _____ (bad) than open enemy.

35. Fill in the blanks with a proper form of the words given:

It _____ (consider) not advisable to act that way.

36. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition:

Just take this medicine and lie _____ bed for a few days.

37. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition:

Just then suddenly a bear came _____ behind the tree.

38. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition:





Living a simple life, they often go _____ pickles for breakfast.

39. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun:

Those _____ have handed in their homework may leave now.

40. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun:

This is the last day _____ people can visit the park free of charge.

41. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun:

We regard this gentleman gentle, _____ he is not.

42. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate coordinator or subordinator:

We came late, _____ we took the seats in the last row.

43. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate coordinator or subordinator:

_____ you make the bed, you must lie on it.

44. Fill in the blanks with an assertive, non-assertive or negative word:

He taught many students in his life time, but _____ is successful in their careers.

45. Fill in the blanks with an assertive, non-assertive or negative word:

If _____ questions are asked in class, please take them down and try to answer them carefully.

46. Fill in the blank with an appropriate conjunct:

He injured his leg and _____ could not play in the game.

IV. 改错题 (本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

Correct errors in the following sentences:

47. Mary was looked down by her neighbours.

48. If you keep in your work, you'll soon have the job finished.

49. It is more importance that we should not repeat the mistake.

50. Jefferson refused to accept other people opinions without careful thought.

51. All men will certain die.

52. If you had worked harder, you will not have lost the job.

53. He is beginning changing his habit.

54. Catching in a traffic jam, it is easy to lose patience.

V. 改写句子题 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Rewrite the following sentences as required:

55. Turn the following statement into a tag question:

They had a hard time at the interview last Sunday.

56. Turn the following sentence into the passive voice:

The president delivered a speech on the importance of study.

57. Turn the following statement into a WH - question:

This coat cost me thirty dollars.

58. Using a non-finite verb:

Notes



PDG