


专转本

主 编 凌 达

英语真题解剖与应试对策

专转本考试命题研究中心 审定



 南京大学出版社

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前 言

专科教育和本科教育是完全不同的两个教育平台。

本科生不仅在接受教育的系统性方面优于专科生,而且在缔造人生未来的舞台空间方面,也有着许多专科生不可企及的优势。正因为如此,许多在校的专科生渴望能实现人生的跳跃,成为全日制高校的本科生。专转本考试则为全日制高校的专科学校的学生提供了实现跳跃的舞台。

为了帮助广大考生应战专转本考试,我们特别约请了江苏高校近几年来一直参与阅卷和考试辅导的资深老师,撰写了一系列辅导用书:

- 《专转本英语考试必读》
- 《专转本英语考试核心密卷》
- 《专转本日语考试核心密卷》
- 《专转本数学考试必读》
- 《专转本数学考试核心密卷》
- 《专转本计算机基础考试必读》
- 《专转本计算机基础考试核心密卷》
- 《专转本大学语文考试核心密卷》

出版后,受到广大读者的欢迎。应许多辅导第一线老师的要求,我们又推出这本《专转本英语真题解剖与应试对策》。本书有以下三个特点:

- (1) 解剖历年专转本英语考试的真题,总结专转本英语命题的规律;
- (2) 把历年专转本英语考试的真题纳入到各个知识板块,把系统温习英语知识点与掌握考试要点有机结合;
- (3) 在讲解基础知识、精解考试真题后,给出核心练习题,附有参考答案,真正做到学习与考试一体,夯实基础与冲刺考试同步。

由于英语是专转本考试中的“公共课”,拥有最广大的读者群,我们真心希望,我们的努力能够为考生朋友带来实实在在的收获。

在学生阶段,从专科到本科,在学历的台阶上,也许只是一小步,但是,如果放眼整个人生,这一步,对每一个人而言,又是坚实的一大步。我们真诚祝愿,所有考生心想事成。

霍翠萍、李娟、蒋德诚参与了本书部分书稿的编写与校对工作。美国学者 Deazl Wallace, Kitty Carrington 审定了全书的英文稿,对他们的辛勤劳动,一并表示深深的谢意!

欢迎读者朋友对本书提出批评和建议,所有来信,请发送到出版社外语图书编辑部的电子邮箱 njupress@126.com,我们将认真对待每一封来信。

策 划 杨金荣 林俊伟
2006年4月于南京大学北园

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第一章 时 态

一、时态考点

(一) 时态

时态是英语谓语动词的一种形式,表示动作发生的时间和所处的状态。英语的时态通过动词形式的变化来实现。在时间上,英语的时态分为现在、过去、将来和过去将来。动作分为一般、完成、进行和完成进行。两者结合则构成了英语的16种时态。

现仅介绍最常见的11种时态,它们为:一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、将来进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、将来完成时、现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时。

时态的变化主要通过谓语动词的不同形式来完成,现以基本动词 do 的变化形式来说明,列表如下:

方式 时间	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在	do/does	am/is/are + doing	has/have + done	has/have + been doing
过去	did	was/were + doing	had done	had been + doing
将来	will/shall + do	will/shall + be doing	will/shall + have done	

1. 一般现在时表示主语现在的特征,经常反复发生的动作或客观真理。

The sun rises in the east every morning. 太阳每天早晨从东方升起。

Xi'an is a city with a long history. 西安是一个具有悠久历史的城市。

They go to work by bike. 他们骑自行车上班。

2. 一般过去时表示过去某一时间发生过的动作或主语所处的状态。

He had an accident two years ago. 两年前他曾出过一次车祸。

When I was a child, I often played with my friends in the garden. 我是个孩子的时候,常和小伙伴们在花园里玩耍。

3. 一般将来时表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态。

The play is going to be produced next month. 这出戏下月开播。

My sister will finish her middle school this year. 我妹妹今年中学毕业。

4. 现在进行时表示此刻或现阶段正在进行的动作。

It is raining hard. 雨下得很大。

Someone is knocking at the door. 有人敲门。

5. 过去进行时表示过去某一时间正在进行的动作,常与表示过去的时间状语连用。

What were you doing at this time yesterday? 昨天这个时候你在做什么呢?

I was taking the entrance examination at this time last year. 去年这个时候我正参加高考。

6. 将来进行时表示在将来某一时间内正在进行的动作。

What will they be doing tomorrow evening? 他们明天晚上将会做什么?

We will be having a test tomorrow. 明天我们就要进行测试了。

7. 现在完成时表示某一动作从过去就开始,但一直持续到现在,或是过去发生的动作,对现在留下一定的后果或影响。

I have been to England. 我去过英国。(有这方面的经验了)

I have read that story. 我读过那个故事。

8. 过去完成时表示过去某个时间以前已完成的动作或存在的状态,强调“过去的过去”。

When I rushed to the cinema, the film had begun. 当我冲进电影院时,电影已经开始了。

When they arrived, the flight had already taken off. 当他们到达时,飞机已经起飞了。

9. 将来完成时表示将来某一时刻将完成或在另一个未来的动作发生之前已经完成的动作;也可以用来表示一种猜测。

He will have traveled 1000 miles on foot by now. 到现在,他已经徒步走了1000英里。

By next Saturday, I will have got ready for the exams. 到周六,我将准备好考试了。

10. 现在完成进行时表示从过去某个时间开始并一直持续到现在的动作,这个动作可能延续到说话时刚结束,也可能还要持续下去。

They have been playing the piano for three hours. 他们已经弹了三个小时的琴了。

I have been working in this company since 2000. 自从2000年起我就在这个公司工作了。

11. 过去完成进行时表示动作从过去某个时间之前开始,到过去某一时间仍在进行或刚刚结束,与过去完成时相同,过去完成进行时必须以过去某一特定时间为前提,即表示“过去的过去”。

She told me that she had been waiting there for three hours.

她告诉我她在那儿等了三个小时。

He had been staying in that room for two years, and finally he was set free.

他在那个房间被禁锢了两年,最终获得了自由。

(二) 时态的对应

时态对应最重要的部分是,英语主、从复合句中主从句的时态的相互影响和制约。一般来说,主句和从句都不能完全独立于对方,未知一方时态选择必须以已知一方的时态为参照,根据主从句谓语动词的时间先后确定未知句子的具体时态。

(1) 如果主句的谓语动词是现在时或将来时,从句的谓语动词不受限制。例如:

I think Mary will go to school today. (晚于主句)

I don't think Tim finished his work last night. (早于主句)

I think Tom is watching TV in his room. (与主句同时)

(2) 如果主句的谓语动词是过去时,从句所用的谓语动词要以过去时为基础,进行相应的变化。例如:

I thought Tom would go there. (晚于主句)

I didn't think Tim had finished his homework yet. (早于主句)

I thought Tom was an honest boy. (与主句同时)

主句谓语动词为一般过去时时,从句的时态常常有三种可能:

① 主句谓语动词和从句谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生,从句用一般过去时或过去进行时。例如:

He told me that he was very sad/was doing some reading.

② 如果从句谓语动词所表示的动作比主句谓语动词表示的动作先发生,从句可以用过去完成时或过去完成进行时。例如:

He said that he had known her for years.

③ 如果从句谓语动词所表示的动作比主句的动作晚发生,那么从句可以用过去将来时、过去将来进行时等。例如:

He said he would join the army.

(3) 如果主句谓语动词为一般将来时,表示时间或条件的状语从句中,谓语动词只能用一般现在时代替一般将来时,或以现在完成时代替将来完成时。例如:

When you come here again, we will be away in France.

I'm going to wait until he has finished his work.

(4) 如果主句的谓语是一般过去时,但是从句表示的是客观事实或普遍真理,从句的谓语动词常用一般现在时,而不受主句时态的制约。例如:

The teacher told his pupils that the earth moves around the sun.

注意:以下情况不遵照时态对应原则。

1. 从句说明的是一般真理或客观事实。

My father told me that the earth moves around the sun.

2. 从句中有表示明确的过去时间,从句一般用一般过去时。例如:

It is said that Titanic sank on her first voyage in 1912.

据说“铁达尼”号在其1912年的处女航时沉没了。

3. 说话者强调的动作现在正在进行或将要发生。

二、时态全真题精解

1. The child was sorry _____ his mother when he arrived at the station. (2004卷,39)

A. to miss B. having missed C. missing D. to have missed

答案:D。考查不定式时态。因为所表达的是过去发生的事情,因此用不定式的完成时态。

2. A darkened sky in the daytime is usually an indication that a storm is _____. (2004卷,54)

A. possibly coming B. about to take place
C. close by D. expected to be severe

答案:B。be about to take place 意为:即将发生,其余三项均错。

3. Prices have been _____ rapidly in many cities. (2003卷,B,37)

A. went up B. gone up C. going up D. go up

答案:C。时态题。本句强调了动作的持续性,因此用现在完成时的进行时态。

4. If I don't _____ them _____ I should probably forget all about them. (2003B卷,45)

A. wrote...down B. write...down C. write...for D. written...about

答案:B。write down 写下,记下。短语前有助动词 do, 所以用原形。

5. You won't know if it fits you until you _____ it on. (2002 卷, A, 59)

- A. will try B. are trying C. are to try D. have tried

答案: D. 语法题, 时态关系。根据译文: 你不会知道它适合你直到你已经试用过它。由此可见先试过才知道, 所以用现在完成时。

6. You won't know if it fits you until you _____ it on. (2002 卷, B, 58)

- A. will try B. are trying C. are to try D. have tried

答案: D. 本句要表达的意思是: 试穿后才知道衣服是否合身。主句中用了将来时, 从句中应使用完成时。

7. It _____ half a year since we _____ to study in this university. (2001 卷, 40)

- A. is/come B. is/have come
C. has been/come D. has been/ have come

答案: C. 此题考察主从句时态的呼应。首先看到 since 就知道主句应是完成时态, 故答案在 C、D 选项中选择, 那么再考虑到时态的呼应, 就只有答案 C 是正确的。

总结: 通过比较历年来的真题发现, 在时态这个语法点上, 完成时考的较频繁, 具体有: 现在完成时, 现在完成进行时等。当然其中也穿插着考查了一般现在时的否定形式和一般将来时。

第二章 被动语态

一、被动语态考点

(一) 被动语态的形式 be+过去分词

be 随着时态、人称和数的变化而变化。现以 praise(表扬)一词为例,将各种时态的被动语态列表如下:

(1) 一般现在时

I am praised.

You are praised.

He }
She } is praised.

We }
You } are praised.
They }

(2) 现在完成时

I

You

We } have been praised.

You

They

He }
She } has been praised.

(3) 现在进行时

I am being praised.

You are being praised.

He }
She } is being praised.

We }
You } are being praised.
They }

(4) 一般过去时

I

He } was praised.

she

You(单) }
We } were praised.
You(复) }
They }

(5) 过去完成时

I

You

He

She } had been praised.

We

You

They

(6) 过去进行时

I	} was being praised.	You	} were being praised.
He		We	
She		You	
		They	

(7) 一般将来时

I	} shall be praised.	You	} will be praised.
We		He	
		She	
		You	
		They	

(8) 将来完成时

I	} shall have been praised.	You	} will have been praised.
We		He	
		She	
		You	
		They	

注意:在一般将来时和将来完成时中,第一人称后的 shall 在英语中用 will 代替。

(9) 一般过去将来时

I	} should be praised.	You	} would be praised.
We		He	
		She	
		You	
		They	

注意:在英语中, would 用于各种人称。

(二) 被动语态的一般疑问句和否定句的构成

构成一般疑问句时,将主语后的第一个助动词(即紧接主语的词)提至句首(在主语前面)。

构成否定句时,将 not 加在第一个助动词后。例:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 肯定: He was praised. | 疑问: Was he praised? |
| 否定: He was not praised. | 回答: Yes, he was. |
| | No, he was not. |
| (2) 肯定: He is being praised. | 疑问: Is he being praised? |
| 否定: He is not being praised. | 回答: Yes, he is. |
| | No, he is not. |
| (3) 肯定: He has been praised. | 疑问: Has he been praised? |
| 否定: He has not been praised. | 回答: Yes, he has. |
| | No, he has not. |
| (4) 肯定: He will be praised. | 疑问: Will he be praised? |
| 否定: He will not be praised. | 回答: Yes, he will. |
| | No, he will not. |

(三) 被动语态的用法

(1) 当我们不知道谁是动作的执行者,或是没有必要指出谁是动作的执行者时。

The city *was bombed* in 1945. 这个城市 1945 年遭到了轰炸。(没提是谁炸的。)

Computers *are being used* widely in China. 现在计算机在中国得到了广泛的应用。(不必说是谁用。)

More buildings *will be built* in this area. 在这个地区将建更多的楼房。(不必说谁建的。)

Cars *are seen* everywhere in cities. 在城市里到处都可以看到小汽车。(不必说谁看到。)

His car *has been stolen*. 他的汽车被偷了。(不知道是谁偷的。)

The window *has been broken*. 窗户坏了。(不知道是谁打坏的。)

(2) 当我们对行为对象的兴趣比对行为者的兴趣更大时。

The work *was finally finished*. 工作终于完成了。(关心的是工作的完成,而非谁干的。)

Who *will be invited* to dinner? 将邀请谁来吃晚饭?

How many cars *have been produced*? 已经生产了多少辆汽车?

(3) 当我们既对行为对象感兴趣,又想把行为者表示出来,可以在句末加上一个 *by* 引导的短语。

The classroom *was cleaned by him*. 是他把教室打扫干净的。

The city *is being destroyed by the flood*. 这座城市正在被洪水所摧毁。

The lamb *was eaten by a wolf*. 那只小羊被狼吃掉了。

(四) 主动语态变为被动语态的步骤

(1) 把主动语态句的宾语变为被动语态句的主语;

(2) 把主动语态句的谓语变为被动语态;

(3) 在动词被动语态之后加介词 *by*, 再把主动语态句的主语放在 *by* 之后。如无必要时, 可以去掉 *by* 短语。例如:

主动: Many people speak English.

被动: English is spoken by many people.

主动: A lot of people have visited this village.

被动: This village has been visited by a lot of people.

主动: The school has set up several companies.

被动: Several companies have been set up by the school.

主动: They will build another hospital here this year.

被动: Another hospital will be built here this year.

主动: You must answer all the questions.

被动: All the questions must be answered.

主动: The students are cleaning the classroom.

被动: The classroom is being cleaned by the students.

主动: They produced 20 000 cars last year.

被动: 2 000 cars were produced last year.

注意: a. 只有及物动词才能用在被动结构中。

b. 有些动词后面接一介词或副词或“名词+介词”,构成短语动词,变被动语态时,短语动词作及物动词使用。如:look at, send for, depend on, call on, listen to, take care of, pay attention to, make use of, carry out, put on, take off, give up, put up with, look after, turn on, turn off, hand in等。例:

The street lights *are usually turned on* at 6:30. 通常在六点半路灯打开。

The children *are well looked after*. 这些孩子得到了非常好的照料。

Your homework *must be handed in* before five. 你们的作业必须在5点之前交上来。

The decision *will be thoroughly carried out*. 这个决定将得到彻底的贯彻。

The doctor *has been sent for*. 已经(派人)去请大夫了。

(五) 含有情态动词的被动语态

构成:情态动词+be+过去分词。如:

The work *must be finished* before lunch. 这项工作必须在午饭前干完。

Nothing *can be seen* from here. 从这儿什么也看不见。

He *shouldn't be treated* this way. 他不应该受到这样的对待。

This material *has to be used* in the experiment. 这种材料在实验中非用不可。

(六) 如要将含有两个宾语(直接宾语和间接宾语)的主动句改为被动句,有时可以用直接宾语作被动句的主语,有时也可用间接宾语作被动句的主语。如:

主动句:I gave him a pen.

直接宾语作主语:A pen was given to him.

间接宾语作主语:He was given a pen.

主动句:I bought her a new coat.

直接宾语作主语:A new coat was bought for her.

间接宾语作主语:She was bought a new coat.

注意:在上两句中用直接宾语作主语时,后面保留的间接宾语前要加一个介词 to 或是 for.

(七) 含有复合宾语的主动结构变为被动结构时,只将复合宾语中的逻辑主语变成主语,其余成分不变。如:

They told *her* to hurry up. 他们让她快点。

She was told to hurry up.

We found *him* working in the fields. 我们发现他在田间劳动。

He was found working in the fields.

People call *him* Xiao Li. 人们叫他小李。

He was called Xiao Li.

They encouraged *me* to try again. 他们鼓励我再试一次。

I was encouraged to try again.

(八) 被动语态和“be+过去分词(作表语)”结构的区别

“be+过去分词”可能是被动语态,也可能是系表结构。主要区别在于:

(1) 被动语态表示动作,句子的主语为动作的对象;而系表结构则说明主语所处的状态,句中的过去分词相当于形容词。

(2) 被动语态可以有各种时态,而系表结构只能有一般和完成时态。如:

① 被动语态: The shop is closed at six every day. 这家商店每天六点关门。

系表结构: The shop is closed now. 商店现在没开门。

② 被动语态: The glass was broken by my son. 杯子是我儿子打坏的。

系表结构: The glass is broken. 玻璃杯是坏的。

③ 被动语态: The composition was written by him. 这篇作文是他写的。

系表结构: The composition is well written. 这篇作文写得很好。

二、被动语态全真题精解

1. Tom's parents died when he was a child, so he was _____ by his relatives. (2004卷, 22)

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

答案: B. 动词短语辨析题。brought sb up 抚养, 养育; grown up 生长; raised 提升, 上涨; fed up 供给, 喂养。

2. A great many cancers can be cured but only if _____ before they have begun to spread or colonize in other parts of the body. (2003 卷, A, 21)

A. properly treat B. properly treating
C. being properly treated D. properly treated

答案: D. 被动语态的省略。But 在此句中连接两个对等的结构, 前后主语皆为“a great many cancers”, 系动词都是“be”, 所以“but”后的对等句中可省略主语与系动词, 原句可补全为“A great many cancers can be cured but only if (they were) properly treated before they have begun to spread or colonize in other parts of the body”。

总结: 通过比较历年来的真题发现, 语态主要考查了被动语态。

三、时态、语态核心练习及精解

1. I would gladly lend you the money, but I really _____ have it.

A. couldn't B. didn't C. haven't D. don't

2. Where _____ dirt, there are flies.

A. there has been B. there will have C. has there been D. there is

3. I'll phone you as soon as I _____ the news.

A. am getting B. get C. will get D. shall get

4. If you _____ television every evening, of course your eyes will ache.

A. sit and watch B. will sit and watch
C. are to sit and watch D. sat and watched

5. When he got to the office, _____.

A. he made a cup of tea B. he was making a cup of tea
C. he makes a cup of tea D. he has made a cup of tea

6. With the development of production and science, radio _____ a wide application in a short time.

A. found B. find C. has found D. have found

7. Send for a doctor quickly. The old man _____.
- A. will die B. is dying C. dies D. died
8. I _____ there for five years when the new leader came.
- A. had worked B. worked
C. was working D. have been working
9. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.
- A. had considered B. have been considering
C. considered D. is going to consider
10. Nobody likes him because he _____ to curry favour (谄媚) with the boss.
- A. is always trying B. always tries
C. does always try D. has always tried
11. We _____ your terms carefully but _____ to say that we cannot accept them.
- A. are studying/regret B. have studied/are regretting
C. have studied/regret D. have been studying/have regretted
12. They _____ more enthusiastic about their work since their teacher's return.
- A. are B. were C. had been D. have been
13. She _____ on this essay for twenty minutes but has written only about a hundred words.
- A. will be working B. worked
C. has been working D. will have worked
14. I haven't seen Mary these past few days. I'm afraid she _____ herself for some time.
- A. hasn't been feeling B. hadn't been feeling
C. isn't feeling D. wasn't feeling
15. I _____ you the book as soon as possible, I promise you.
- A. would send B. will send C. sent D. send
16. If the horse wins tomorrow, he _____ thirty races in the past five years.
- A. will win B. would win C. will have won D. has won
17. Oh, you have bought a new bicycle. Where _____ it?
- A. had you bought B. have you bought
C. did you buy D. to buy it
18. Bill _____ a job in a factory, but he refused to take it.
- A. was offered B. offered C. was offering D. had offered
19. I should very much like to go to the party, but _____.
- A. I am not invited B. I have not been invited
C. I was not invited D. I will not be invited
20. The little boy _____ by the drug-pusher to carry drugs for him.
- A. was made use B. was made used
C. was made use of D. was made used of
21. The work _____ by the time you get there.
- A. will have been done B. is done

- C. had been done D. would have done
22. She was told the examination _____ on Friday.
A. will be given B. would be given C. to be given D. is given
23. Most environmental problems exist because adequate measures for preventing them _____ taken in the past.
A. was not B. were not C. were not being D. had not been
24. I think much attention _____ your pronunciation.
A. must be paid to B. ought to pay
C. must pay to D. should be paid by
25. If I _____ you, I'd join the army.
A. am B. was C. were D. would be
26. If you had wanted to buy a record, what _____?
A. would you buy B. had you bought
C. would you have bought D. would you be buying
27. _____ today, he would get there Friday.
A. Had he left B. If he leaves
C. Were he to leave D. If he is leaving
28. "I think that the Smiths were embarrassed by Jane's generosity."
"She insisted _____ it as a gift."
A. that they did accept B. their accepting
C. that they accept D. that they accepted
29. Jim would rather we _____ now, but we must go to work.
A. not leave B. had not left C. didn't leave D. not to be left
30. _____ at the price list, he'd have known what to expect.
A. Had Mr. Robinson looked B. If Mr. Robinson looked
C. If Robinson would have looked D. Had Mr. Robinson been looking

1. 答案:D 一般现在时中动词的否定形式:助动词 don't/doesn't+do。

2. 答案:D 表示存在“有”用 there is/are。

3. 答案:B 一般现在时中主句用将来时,从句则用一般现在时。

4. 答案:A 这是真实条件句,根据 every evening 应用一般现在时。

5. 答案:A 从句中是一般过去时,主句也用一般过去时,描述一件过去发生的事情。

6. 答案:C in a short time 意为“在短时间内”,一般谓语动词用完成时,故选 C。

7. 答案:B 去请医生说明人还没死,但快要死了,而 B 项正是此意,进行时表示将要发生的动作。

8. 答案:A 本句考查时态。在领导来之前已经在

那工作了五年,而且“领导来”已经是过去的动作,过去的过去,应选过去完成时。

9. 答案:D 从句意和时态来判断,应为“正在考虑重返学校”。A、C 两项时态不符。B 项是复数,不符题意。

10. 答案:A 从语法上讲 A、B 两个选项皆可,但 A 项在语气上更佳。D 项时态不符。C 项是强调之意,不符合句意。

11. 答案:C 从句意和时态来看,应该是研究之后很遗憾地说不能接受,C 项符合。注意 regret 的用法:regret to do“遗憾地……”,常跟 to tell, to say, to inform 等;regret doing“后悔”已经做过的事。

12. 答案:D since 常用于完成时态,从句意来看应