



京师晋教

ZHONGDIANDAXUEZIZHUZHAOSHENGQUANJIE

# 重点大学

# 自主 招生 全解

## 英语真题解析与模拟

YINGYUZHENTITIJEXIXUMONI 总主编·薛金星



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本书主编  
副主编



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# 优秀高中生自主招生考试必备

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# 第一篇 专题部分

## 专题一 单项填空

### 考点清单

词汇和语法选择题是各地自主招生考试中的一个比较传统的英语测试项目,旨在考查考生在特定的语境中理解和运用语法知识和词汇的能力。纵观近五年北大、清华等名校自主招生试题,单项选择题呈现题目语境强、考查重点突出、题干和选项中生词出现频率越来越高等命题特点。考查点主要涉及词汇和语法知识两部分内容:

#### 1. 考查词汇

自主招生试题对考生词汇量的要求明显高于《高中英语课程标准》中的要求,有些词汇的难度更是达到了大学英语六级标准。另外,在10~15道单项选择题中,多数偏向于考查词汇。根据测试频率统计,单项选择题对词汇的考查主要涉及以下五类词汇:

- (1) 动词及动词短语的用法。
- (2) 名词的用法。
- (3) 形容词和副词的用法。
- (4) 介词的用法。
- (5) 代词(侧重不定代词)。

#### 2. 考查语法

近几年自主招生试题显示,单纯考查语法知识的题目所占比例较小,而且所有语法考点都是《高中英语课程标准》所要求掌握的。常见考点有:

- (1) 动词时态和语态。
- (2) 情态动词和虚拟语气。
- (3) 非谓语动词。
- (4) 各种从句。
- (5) 省略、倒装、强调。
- (6) 交际用语。

### 解题策略

#### 一、重视扩大词汇量,提高词汇应用能力

自主招生考试英语试题对考生词汇量的要求很高,比《高中英语课程标准》所规定的3 500词多出约1 000个,该部分超纲词汇多出自《大学英语四级词汇》。因此,备考英语自主招生考试,词汇学习是重中之重,记忆和掌握足够的词汇成了考生的首要任务,也是成功应对考试的关键方法。词汇记忆是一个老生常谈、极具挑战性的问题,但只要方法得当、功夫到家、持之以恒,攻克词汇关的目标就一定能够实现。

##### 1. 利用记忆规律,重视词汇复现。

建议同学们对《高中英语课程标准》中的八年级词汇(见本书附录)有意识地多记忆、常重复。根

据遗忘规律定期复习,反复研读,力求熟练掌握其词义和常见用法和各种固定搭配。最好将该部分词汇放在句型中加以理解和记忆,以提高对词汇用法在具体语境中的感知能力。另外,还可以在平时学习中通过扩大阅读量来增加这些陌生词汇的出现率,力求做到熟能生巧。

### 2. 掌握英语中基本的前、后缀构词法。

掌握了前缀和后缀的规律,就能在知道某一单词意思的基础上猜测出其他衍生单词的意思,无形中扩大了词汇量,这是应对自主招生考试英语试题中的超纲词汇的一个有效举措,而且也会使单词记忆变得更加轻松。比如,preface 封面(pre 前,face 脸,前脸=封面);abnormal 反常的(ab 不,normal 正常的,不正常的=反常的)。

### 3. 重视词汇多义现象,掌握陌生词义。

英语中一词多义的现象非常常见,有些意义之间彼此有一定关联,但有些却毫不相干,同学们必须对毫不相干的意义给予格外关注。例如,2006年复旦大学自主招生考试中出现的 raw 一词,在试题中它并不表示“未煮过的,生的”,而是表示“(数据等)未经分析(调整)的,原始的”。再如,cover 除了表示“覆盖”以外,还表示“涉及,报道,足以支付”等意义;charge 一词除了表示“负责”外,还表示“收费,充电,指控”等。

### 4. 熟记固定搭配和习惯用法。

单项选择题注重对词的固定搭配及习惯用法的考查,试题中此类考查点出现的频率较高,如对固定搭配 be fed up with(饱受、厌烦),be suspicious of(对……怀疑)等的考查,对动词短语 run into(偶然碰到),go into(调查),以及介词短语 with the exception of(除……之外),regardless of(不管、不顾)的考查。建议同学们学会总结和分类,寻找各种短语之间的内在联系,掌握其在具体语言环境中的准确用法。

### 5. 方法得当,科学记忆词汇。

学习词汇时要做到上挂下联,进行必要的归纳,在对比中区别,在辨析中明义。记忆词汇,不能单纯地死记硬背,那只会使学生对英语学习兴趣索然;要用心去记,开动脑筋,把单词放在具体的语言环境中去揣摩、去感悟。正所谓 no context, no meaning(孤立的单词是毫无意义的)。所以,我们记忆单词一定要把它放在具体的语境中去加以运用,在语境中感悟,在感悟中运用,在运用中掌握,长此以往,对语言就形成了一种感悟能力,也就是我们常说的语感。

### 6. 建立属于自己的词汇表。

备考自主招生考试的时间有限,因而词汇学习需要讲究有效、高效。建议同学们根据《高中英语课程标准》或各省市《英语考试说明》整理出属于自己的词汇表。该词汇表应排除已会单词,聚焦陌生词汇,重视七、八级重点词汇。还可适当整理和记忆部分大学英语四、六级词汇,将部分高频、常考词汇整理到自己的词汇表中;另外,平时阅读文章和做题时,可以把部分重点词汇,尤其是新单词、新词组及时收入到自己的词汇表中。最关键的是要用好自己的词汇表。可以随身携带,不受时空限制,随时随地记忆和复习词汇。

## 二、突出重点,培养在语境中应用语法知识的能力

### 1. 研读真题,把握语法命题侧重点。

近几年试题对纯语法知识的考查越来越少,少量语法点的考查又聚焦在动词时态和语态、非谓动词和从句用法上。因而,语法复习应从总体上把握语法规则,构建语法体系,重视对基础语法知识的掌握,切忌在一些较偏、较难的语法项目上过分用力,应着重抓一些基础、基本的语法知识。

(1) 关注传统的重点、热点内容,注意多考点的交融和综合考查。

(2) 动词复习是重点,重点掌握和理解常见时态的运用;非谓动词复习是难点;情态动词题一定要注意语境对语意的影响。

(3)从句复习是关注点,状语从句、定语从句是重点复习内容,而复习的关键内容又是连词的使用。

(4)要归纳“一题多变”、“一题多解”、“多题一解”等形式,进行题组强化训练,提高灵活应变能力。

另外,应对语法考查题,要在理解情景和语意上多下工夫。平时要注意长难句的理解和分析,提高对句子理解能力。

2. 训练在具体语境中灵活运用语法知识的能力。

单项选择题比较注重考查考生在具体的语境中运用语法知识的能力,即测试点并不一定很难,但语言环境复杂而又灵活多样。这就要求考生不能死记硬背语法规则,要切实理解规则并尽量运用于口语或书面表达中。平时训练时应尽量挑选那些有具体上下文、语意丰富、灵活性强的题目。做题时要注重分析语境,切实搞懂搞透,切忌不求甚解,似是而非。更不必要搞题海战术,费时很多但收效甚微。可进行一定的“错题再练”,将平时的错题集中训练,可以达到事半功倍的学习效果。

### 三、掌握正确的解题技巧,养成良好的答题习惯

做好“单项填空”题,要求考生具有一定的题干、题意和语境分析能力。在平时学习、理解和掌握语法以及词汇用法的过程中,应把基本的语法规则和词汇用法放在具体的语境中去体会、去感悟。在阅读题干时,遇到比较复杂、比较灵活的语法和词汇现象,应善于思考题意和考查目的,结合具体语境确定答案,这是做好“单项填空”题的关键。具体可以利用下面几种解题技巧:

1. 锁定考点,仔细判断。

解答词汇语法题,除了要注意审题的透彻性、知识掌握的准确性,还要确保语境的合理性和语言的地道性。一般来说,单项选择题的解题必须经过3个步骤:(1)理解语境,推敲词义;(2)化繁为简,锁定考点;(3)排除干扰,确定答案。

【考例】Maybe you have been to many famous restaurants, but nowhere else \_\_\_\_\_ on such nice ducks.

(2010年中山大学自主招生,改编)

A. you can feast      B. can you taste      C. you can taste      D. can you feast

解析: D。首先,审读题干,该句的大意是“或许你去过很多有名的饭店,但是没有其他地方能让你享受到如此美味的鸭子”;其次,审读选项,看到四个选项的区别,我们可知道此题的考点在哪里,第一个考点涉及是否要使用倒装结构,第二个考点就是 taste 和 feast 哪个动词能跟介词 on 连用,并表达“享用、享受美食”的意思;最后,筛选选项。当具有否定意义的副词或连词(not, hardly, no sooner, not until, seldom, not only, at no time, never, little, nowhere 等)置于句首时,句子(主句)使用部分倒装结构。题干中 nowhere 位于句首,句子应使用倒装语序,可排除 A 和 C;另外, taste 为“品尝、尝起来”之意,不与介词 on 搭配,而 feast on 是固定搭配,意为“大吃大喝、尽情享受”。所以答案为 D。

2. 研读题干,寻找信息点。

题干中的某些信息提供了有助于做题的信息,甚至对答案的确定起着决定性作用,找到了信息点,题目也就迎刃而解了。需要注意的是,题目往往并不一定会把一些重要的信息直截了当地告诉考生,而是将其隐藏在语境中,以考查考生观察问题、分析问题的能力。

【考例】I had planned to get the work finished ahead of time, but I \_\_\_\_\_ too busy.

(2009年华中师范大学自主招生)

A. was      B. had been      C. have been      D. am

解析: A。题干中并没有明确的时间状语,但题干前一部分“I had planned to...”表示“我本计划……”,暗示了“过去”这一时间概念,因而正确答案是 A。

3. 注意分析句子成分和结构。

当题干较长、结构比较复杂时,要分析句子成分,看懂句子意思,这是解题的前提。







3. Many personnel managers say it is getting harder and harder to \_\_\_\_\_ honest applicants from the growing number of dishonest ones. (2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. distinguish                      B. disgust                      C. dislike                      D. discount
4. What you had told me about Mr Blog \_\_\_\_\_ my belief that he would succeed John as manager of the company and I think he will manage the company well. (2009 年华东师范大学自主招生)  
A. expressed                      B. destroyed                      C. confirmed                      D. changed
5. Failure to \_\_\_\_\_ with the regulations can result in a \$20,000 fine or a six-month prison sentence. (2008 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. compete                      B. comply                      C. consult                      D. coincide
6. He is burning the midnight oil to \_\_\_\_\_ his lost time. (2008 年华东师范大学自主招生)  
A. keep up with                      B. make use of                      C. make up for                      D. catch up with
7. An increasing number of foreign countries have been \_\_\_\_\_ China as a rising power in the recent years. (2008 年上海交通大学自主招生)  
A. looking up                      B. looking at                      C. looking on                      D. looking for
8. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ her former classmate when she was on the train bound for Germany. (2006 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. ran into                      B. hit on                      C. bumped against                      D. rushed at
9. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our original plan if unfortunately this one doesn't work out. (2008 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. fall under                      B. fall behind                      C. fall to                      D. fall back on
10. Many governments thus \_\_\_\_\_ financing expenditure through domestic bank borrowing and printing money, both of which are inflationary. (2009 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. fall to                      B. call on                      C. bring up                      D. resort to

## B 组——名词与介词搭配

1. Arriving home, the boy told his parents about all the \_\_\_\_\_ which occurred in his dormitory. (2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. occasions                      B. matters                      C. incidents                      D. issues
2. It is your \_\_\_\_\_ that we still haven't found a way to break through in the survey. (2009 年华东师范大学自主招生)  
A. mistake                      B. fault                      C. error                      D. failure
3. The study provides data on the social \_\_\_\_\_ of interaction and contributes to our understanding of the development of moral adjustments. (2009 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. intuition                      B. motivation                      C. cognition                      D. incentive
4. Literary scholars are piecing together her last unpublished novel from \_\_\_\_\_ of a recently discovered manuscript. (2008 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. portions                      B. sections                      C. fragments                      D. sessions
5. John's opportunities to discuss and resolve them were improved by regular and closer \_\_\_\_\_. (2009 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. corporation                      B. concession                      C. collaboration                      D. commission

6. People do not like such persons who are always \_\_\_\_\_ the way of others.  
(2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. on B. by C. in D. behind
7. The play is so intriguing that the audience quickly identified \_\_\_\_\_ the actors and actresses.  
(2006 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. by B. for C. with D. on
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the popular Western imagination, India continues to be a country in backwardness and poverty with very little to show, scientific innovation or technological achievement.  
(2008 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. For want of B. In gratitude to C. By way of D. In contact with
9. The chemical factory was demolished \_\_\_\_\_ protecting the environment.  
(2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. in spite of B. in honour of C. in favour of D. in the name of
10. I feel sure that \_\_\_\_\_ qualification, ability and experience, you are abundantly suited to the position we have in mind.  
(2010 年中山大学自主招生)  
A. on account of B. in spite of C. in terms of D. by means of

C 组——形容词与副词的用法

1. The score that a student obtains before any adjustment and transformation is called the \_\_\_\_\_ score.  
(2006 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. bare B. raw C. primitive D. crude
2. The jury eventually reached a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ verdict on the basis of law and witnesses' testimony.  
(2006 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. ignorant B. pure C. secure D. legitimate
3. The assassination could do serious damage to the \_\_\_\_\_ peace agreement that was signed last month.  
(2008 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. delicate B. wretched C. organic D. fragile
4. You are not expected to import anything too \_\_\_\_\_ though, so frustrations in this respect are kept to a minimum.  
(2009 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. intriguing B. obscure C. dubious D. indefinite
5. The police department is appealing for any information that may be \_\_\_\_\_ to this inquiry.  
(2009 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. pertinent B. acute C. persistent D. appropriate
6. This substantial representation of League's work drew the attention of at least two \_\_\_\_\_ reviewers.  
(2009 年复旦大学自主招生)  
A. intricate B. eglantine C. eminent D. subtle
7. I thought he was the \_\_\_\_\_ person we wanted to employ, but he soon disappointed us all.  
(2008 年华东师范大学自主招生)  
A. previous B. original C. initial D. very
8. He was such a \_\_\_\_\_ speaker that he held our attention every minute of the three-hour lecture.  
(2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. specific B. dynamic C. heroic D. diplomatic

9. We can't help being \_\_\_\_\_ about someone who buys many new clothes just after money has been stolen from the office. (2009 年华东师范大学自主招生)

- A. sure                      B. suspicious                      C. curious                      D. crazy

10. The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ fixed for the 15th, but later something unexpected made us put it off. (2009 年华东师范大学自主招生)

- A. originally                      B. normally                      C. obviously                      D. presently

**D 组——时态、语态、情态动词、语气、非谓语动词**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ unwisely, but he was at last trying to do something helpful. (2010 年南京农业大学自主招生)

- A. may have acted                      B. must have acted                      C. should act                      D. would act

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of the runners, I think this week's 800-meter final could produce a new Olympic record. (2008 年复旦大学自主招生)

- A. Judging from                      B. Be judged by                      C. Judged by                      D. To judge from

3. All the citizens here strongly insist those found \_\_\_\_\_ "harmful" advertisements in the streets \_\_\_\_\_ punished strictly. (2004 年北京大学自主招生)

- A. putting up; will be                      B. to put up; should be  
C. being put up; shall be                      D. putting up; be

4. She was thankful that he'd had her baby in hospital; otherwise the baby \_\_\_\_\_.

(2008 年上海交通大学自主招生)

- A. died                      B. might have died                      C. had died                      D. might die

5. It's high time we \_\_\_\_\_ something to stop air pollution. (2008 年上海交通大学自主招生)

- A. do                      B. did                      C. should have done                      D. must do

6. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ the police.

(2008 年上海交通大学自主招生)

- A. called in                      B. calling in                      C. to call in                      D. call in

7. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios \_\_\_\_\_ after 11 o'clock at night.

(2008 年上海交通大学自主招生)

- A. not be played                      B. not to play  
C. were not played                      D. did not play

8. The last man \_\_\_\_\_ the sinking ship was the captain. (2008 年上海交通大学自主招生)

- A. left                      B. to be leaving                      C. to leave                      D. leaving

9. The police accused him of setting fire to the building but he denied \_\_\_\_\_ in the area on the night of the fire. (2008 年上海交通大学自主招生)

- A. to be                      B. to have been                      C. having been                      D. be

10. There \_\_\_\_\_ no further business, the meeting came to a stop.

(2008 年上海交通大学自主招生)

- A. being                      B. been                      C. was                      D. had been

**E 组——复合句、倒装、强调、省略句等**

1. The multi-millionaire has reached the point \_\_\_\_\_ money no longer makes much difference to him. (2006 年复旦大学自主招生)

- A. that                      B. which                      C. when                      D. where

2. \_\_\_\_\_ we have had these days! It has been raining all the time. (2009 年华东师范大学自主招生)  
 A. What bad weather B. What a bad weather  
 C. How bad weather D. How bad a weather
3. Sally didn't feel well today; otherwise she \_\_\_\_\_ to see her friends off at the station. (2009 年华东师范大学自主招生)  
 A. came B. would come  
 C. would have come D. should come
4. I wrote it down \_\_\_\_\_ I should forget it. (2009 年华东农业大学自主招生)  
 A. in case B. in case of C. in order that D. for fear of
5. He has lived here for years, \_\_\_\_\_ nobody knows who he is. (2009 年华东农业大学自主招生)  
 A. and but B. though C. and yet D. for all that
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was not the way the event happened. (2009 年华东农业大学自主招生)  
 A. Which the press reported B. That the press reported  
 C. What did the press report D. What the press reported
7. He talks as if he \_\_\_\_\_ everything in the world. (2009 年华东农业大学自主招生)  
 A. knows B. knew  
 C. had known D. would have known
8. —I don't suppose he might have received a good education in his childhood, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_, he is polite and well-behaved and acts like a gentleman. (2007 年中国矿业大学自主招生)  
 A. did; Yes B. has; Yes C. has; No D. did; No
9. A modern city has been set up in \_\_\_\_\_ was a wasteland ten years ago. (2006 年南京农业大学自主招生)  
 A. what B. which C. that D. where
10. There are fewer working hours in the executive jobs, \_\_\_\_\_ the job stress is comparatively higher. (2007 年复旦大学自主招生)  
 A. that B. where C. which D. what

【答案解析】

A 组

1. B 考查动词意义。shut“关闭”，一般不和介词 from 连用；release“释放”，跟介词 from 构成短语，表示“从……中释放，从……中得到解脱”；penetrate“穿入，渗透”；elect“选举”。根据句意应选 B 项。
2. D 考查动词意义。comment 评论、解释；suggest 建议、暗示；command 命令；recommend 推荐。根据句意应使用 recommend sb./sth. to... 这一搭配，表示“把……推荐给……”。
3. A 考查动词搭配。由句意以及句中信息词 from 可知答案，distinguish... from... 意为“把……和……区分(辨别)开来”。
4. C 考查动词意义。根据题意使用 confirm，表示“证实，使……坚定”这一意义；confirm my belief 意为“使我坚信”。
5. B 考查动词意义。compete 意为“竞争”，可与 with 搭配；comply 意为“(对要求、命令等)依

从、顺从、遵从”，多与介词 with 搭配；consult 意为“商议、磋商”，可与 with 搭配；coincide 意为“相一致，巧合”，可与 with 搭配。根据句意选 B 项。

6. C 考查短语意义。句中 burn the midnight oil 意为“挑灯夜战、开夜车”，即使不理解该短语意义，后面 lost time 也暗示了答案，因而 make up for(弥补、补偿)符合逻辑。
7. C 考查短语搭配。句意：近年来越来越多别的国家把中国看成是一股崛起的力量。题干中 as 是解题信息，即题干使用的是“look on/upon... as”这一搭配，表示“把……看做”。
8. A 考查短语意义。hit on 想到、想出；bump against(前进之际)碰上、撞上障碍物；rush at 向……冲过去；根据句意使用 run into, 表示“偶然碰见、遭遇”。
9. D 考查短语意义。根据题意使用 fall back on, 意为“求助于，转而依靠”。
10. B 考查短语意义。根据句意“因此许多政府要求通过国内银行贷款和印制钞票来资助财政开支，这两种做法都可能导致通货膨胀”应使用 call on, 表示“请求、要求”之意。fall to 降低到；bring up 提及；resort to 采取、求助于。

## B 组

1. C 考查近义词。occasion 时机，场合；matter 事情，问题；issue 问题，争议；incident 指附属的、不重要的“事，(一般性)事件”。由题意知为 C 项。
2. B 考查近义词。mistake 常指“错误；误解；误会”；error“错误”，指文字、文件不符合标准，也指行为不轨；failure“失败”；fault“错误；过错”，指人性格上的弱点或行动上的过失，往往强调其应负的责任。根据句意使用 fault。
3. C 考查名词辨析。句意：这项研究提供了对于交流合作的社交认知方面的数据，这可以帮助我们理解道德变化的进程。intuition 直觉；motivation 动机、激励；cognition 知识；认识；incentive 刺激、奖励。
4. C 考查近义词和形近词。由句意可知，应使用 fragment, 意为“碎片，片段”；portion 部分；section(事物的)部分，(文章的)节；session 会议，集会。
5. C 考查形近词。句意：通过定期、紧密的合作，约翰有机会更好地讨论并解决了那些(问题)。corporation 公司；concession 妥协、让步；collaboration 合作；commission 委托、委员会、佣金。
6. C 考查介词。in the way 是固定搭配，表示“挡路、妨碍别人”；其他介词带入题干后不符合题意。
7. C 考查介词。由句意可知，空格部分使用的是 identify with 这一搭配，表示“(与……)融为一体，把自己看做(与……)同一”。
8. A 考查短语介词。根据句意使用 for want of, 意为“由于缺少……”；by way of 经由……；in contact with 与……有联系；没有 in gratitude to 这一搭配。
9. D 考查短语介词。根据句意使用 in the name of, 表示“以……的名义”。
10. C 考查短语介词。on account of 因为；in spite of 尽管；by means of 借用、依靠；in terms of 就……而言；从……方面来说。将四个选项带入题干中，选项 C 通顺。

## C 组

1. B 考查形容词意义。bare 意为“光秃秃的；未加任何修饰的事实真相”，如 bare hillside(光秃秃的山)；raw 表示“未经加工的”，如 raw material(原材料)/data；primitive 表示“(人类或动植物)原始的、原生的”；crude“粗野的、天然的、未加提炼的”。raw score 意为“原始分数”。
2. D 考查形容词意义。根据题意使用 legitimate, 意为“合情合理的，合法的”。
3. D 考查形容词意义。delicate 娇弱的，精美的(指物品、人等)；wretched 悲惨的，可怜的；organic 器官的，有机的；fragile 易损坏的，脆弱的(和平、物品等)。根据题意选 D 项。
4. C 考查形容词意义。句意：还是希望你不要进口任何可疑的东西，尽可能把这方面的麻烦降到最低。intriguing 非常有趣的；obscure 隐晦的；dubious 可疑的；indefinite 不明确的。

5. A 考查形容词意义。句意:警察局在寻找任何与这起调查有关的信息。pertinent 有关的; acute 灵敏的; persistent 坚持不懈的; appropriate 合适的。
6. C 考查形容词意义。句意:联盟如此大力支持至少吸引了两位著名的评论家。intricate 错综复杂的; eglantine 多花蔷薇; eminent 知名的; subtle 微妙的。
7. D 考查形容词用法。previous 以前的、先前的; original 最初的、原先的; initial 初始的、最初的。根据句意“我认为他正是我们想要雇用的人……”可知应使用 very, 此处 very 用作形容词, 修饰名词, 意为“正是、恰好”, 以加强语气。
8. B 考查形容词意义。specific 特殊的, 具体的; heroic 英雄的, 英勇的; diplomatic 外交的, 有策略的; dynamic 有活力的, 有生气的。由句意看应使用 dynamic。
9. B 考查形容词意义。根据句意, 应使用 be suspicious about 这一搭配, 表示“对……感到怀疑”。be sure about 对……有把握; be curious about 对……好奇; be crazy about 对……狂热。
10. A 考查副词意义。由后一句子的内容可知应使用 originally, 表示“起初, 原先”; presently 不久, 现在。

## D 组

1. A 考查情态动词。由 but 一句的时态可知, 前一句是对已发生事情的推测, 因而排除 C 和 D 项; 根据句意“或许他表现得不太明智”, 因而应使用 may have done 结构。
2. A 考查非谓语动词。judging from/by... 是固定短语, 意为“由……判断”。
3. D 考查非谓语动词和虚拟语气。insist 表示“坚持要求”时从句中用“should+动词原形”, should 可省略, 因此可排除 A、C 两项; found putting... 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 those, 其中 putting 是现在分词作主语补足语。
4. B 考查虚拟语气的省略。由前一分句的时态可知, 后一分句是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气, 因而使用 might have done 结构。
5. B 考查虚拟语气。It's high time (that)... 表示“早该……”, 从句中多用动词的过去式或“should+动词原形”表示虚拟。
6. C 考查非谓语动词。have no choice but to do... 是固定句型, 表示“别无选择只好……”, 此句型中 but 后接带 to 的不定式, 如 but 前有实义动词 do/does/did 时, 则 but 之后的 to 应省略。
7. A 考查虚拟语气。request 表示“要求”, 其后的 that 从句中使用“should+动词原形”, should 可省略。
8. C 考查非谓语动词。序数词或被序数词修饰的名词之后多用动词不定式作后置定语, 此处无正在进行之意, 因而正确答案为 C。
9. C 考查非谓语动词。deny 意为“否定、否认”, 之后只能接动名词作宾语。
10. A 考查独立主格结构。两个句子之间是逗号, 由此可知前一部分不是一个完整句子, 而是一个独立主格结构; There being... 相当于表示原因的状态从句“Because there was...”。

## E 组

1. D 考查定语从句。句中先行词 point 表达一种“地步, 境地”, 关系词在定语从句中作状语, 因而使用 where 引导这一定语从句。
2. A 考查感叹句。weather 是不可数名词, 其前不能使用不定冠词 a, 由此排除 B 和 D 两项; what 后接名词引起感叹句。
3. C 考查虚拟语气。此句表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气, 可改为“If Sally had felt well today, she would have come to see her friends off at the station.”, 此时答案一目了然。
4. A 考查状语从句。in case of(以防万一)和 for fear of(由于害怕, 以免)是介词, 其后不能接句子; in order that 引导目的状语从句, 与题意不符; in case“以防(万一), 免得”, 符合题意。

5. C 考查并列连词。and yet 常用作连词,表示“虽说如此,却”,因而答案为 C 项;though 引导让步状语从句,不合题意。
6. D 考查名词性从句。根据句意“媒体并非按事件发生的方式进行报道的”可知,应使用 what 引导名词性从句;C 项语序错,故答案为 D。
7. B 考查从句时态。as if 引导从句表示的内容与现在事实相反,因而从句中使用一般过去时。
8. A 考查反意疑问句。反意疑问句的时态应和从句时态一致,might have received... 是对以前情况的推测,句中 in his childhood 是明显的过去时间状语,因而使用一般过去时;由后一句内容可知“他是一位礼貌而且举止得体的人”,反意疑问句的回答必须和事实一致,即肯定意义用 yes,否定意义用 not。
9. A 考查名词性从句。what 可以引导名词性从句,作主语、宾语;which 和 that 可用来代替表示事物的名词,此处无法代替一个地点名词;where 能表示地点,但它在从句中不能作主语。what was a wasteland 意为“曾是荒地的地方”。
10. B 考查非限制性定语从句。由句意和句子结构可知空格后句子是非限制性定语从句,从句有主语,有完整的谓语,关系词在从句中应作状语,只有 where 合适。

## 模拟训练

### A 组——动词与动词短语

1. It's good to know that quite a few popular English expressions actually \_\_\_\_\_ from the Bible. (2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. require                      B. acquire                      C. derive                      D. result
2. Jessica was \_\_\_\_\_ from the warehouse to the accounting office, which was considered a promotion. (2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. delivered                      B. exchanged                      C. transferred                      D. transformed
3. Nobody but a young woman \_\_\_\_\_ the airplane crash. (2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. endured                      B. rejected                      C. survived                      D. lived
4. It is not that I do not like plays. The reason why I did not go to the theater last night was that I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the time. (2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. offer                      B. leave                      C. afford                      D. manage
5. The ability to use a language can be \_\_\_\_\_ only by the act of using the language. (2009 年华中师范大学自主招生)  
A. achieved                      B. won                      C. accepted                      D. acquired
6. He spoke so quickly that I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ what he said. (2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. make for                      B. make sure                      C. make over                      D. make out
7. Dr Smith was always \_\_\_\_\_ the poor and the sick, often providing them with free medical care. (2009 年华中农业大学自主招生)  
A. reminded of                      B. concerned about  
C. tended by                      D. absorbed in
8. Anyone who isn't wearing a collar and tie will be \_\_\_\_\_ by the hotel porter. (2009 年华中师范大学自主招生)  
A. turned away                      B. turned down                      C. turned to                      D. turned over
9. It could soon be an offence to publish articles or photos which \_\_\_\_\_ personal relation-



ships, finances or health.

(2008年复旦大学自主招生)

- A. intrude on                      B. tear at                      C. break up                      D. mess with

10. Online schools, which \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of different people, have emerged as an increasingly popular education alternative.

- A. stir up                      B. switch on                      C. cater to                      D. look to

**B组——名词与介词搭配**

1. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth \_\_\_\_\_ of American Independence. (2009年华中农业大学自主招生)

- A. ceremony                      B. occasion                      C. occurrence                      D. anniversary

2. Difficulties and hardships will bring out the best \_\_\_\_\_ in a person. (2009年华东师范大学自主招生)

- A. point                      B. character                      C. state                      D. matter

3. Moreover, they suffer from a \_\_\_\_\_ of books, and from pedagogical methods that rely on the minimization of class lectures. (2009年复旦大学自主招生)

- A. minimum                      B. scarcity                      C. minority                      D. scattering

4. The story goes that Narcissus saw his handsome \_\_\_\_\_ in the lake and became intoxicated in his good image. (2006年复旦大学自主招生)

- A. reflection                      B. identity                      C. impression                      D. projection

5. When the chief executive officer was invited to play the piano at the end of the concert, she performed a piece without \_\_\_\_\_. (2006年复旦大学自主招生)

- A. inspection                      B. investigation                      C. manipulation                      D. rehearsal

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain falling so frequently, it becomes more and more difficult to carry on the rescue work.

- A. Since                      B. With                      C. As                      D. For

7. The application of new scientific discoveries \_\_\_\_\_ industrial production methods usually increases efficiency.

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

8. \_\_\_\_\_ his youth, the police have decided not to continue with the case against him. (2009年华东师范大学自主招生)

- A. In terms of                      B. In view of                      C. In connection with                      D. In regard to

9. The young man beat his neighbour on the back and \_\_\_\_\_ his neighbour hit him in the face.

- A. in return                      B. in turn                      C. in order                      D. in need

10. —What do you think of the displayed clothes in the shop window?

—Perfect. All of them are designed \_\_\_\_\_ the most fashionable styles.

- A. in exchange for                      B. in answer to  
C. in want of                      D. in accordance with

**C组——形容词与副词的用法**

1. Professor Smith is always very \_\_\_\_\_ to the reaction of the audience when he gives lectures. (2009年华中农业大学自主招生)

- A. sentimental                      B. sensitive                      C. sensible                      D. positive

2. At 85, Doris, single, diabetic and living alone, was becoming increasingly forgetful and \_\_\_\_\_. (2008年复旦大学自主招生)

- A. acute                      B. frail                      C. significant                      D. offensive