

# 当代大学英语 ACTIVE ENGLISH<sup>H</sup>

## 同步训练

主 编：陈大宝

BAND  
第4级

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

项目策划：霍光汉 宋毛平

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### 第4级

主 编：徐秀兰

副主编：董晓航 阎秋霞 王宏伟

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主编: 陈大宝

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# 前 言

《当代大学英语》是按照 1999 年新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》精心编写的一套“以学生为中心的交互式”教材。它重在提高学生的英语语言运用能力，培养学生听、说、读、写、译等方面的综合能力，充分体现了新教学大纲的要求，具有很强的时代性和前瞻性。《当代大学英语同步训练》共分 4 册，分别与《当代大学英语》配套，所有练习均按《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求和题型设计，其中的词汇、语法练习均按《当代大学英语：综合英语》中的语言要点编写，旨在帮助学生更好地巩固并掌握《当代大学英语：综合英语》中的语言要点，熟悉并掌握大学英语四级考试的题型和解题技能。

《当代大学英语同步训练》的内容和特色如下：

每册由 12 个单元组成，分别按《当代大学英语：综合英语》的单元顺序和课文主题编写，每个单元由 4 篇同一主题的短文、单词注解、练习（Reading Comprehension, Short Answer Questions, Translation, Vocabulary and Structure, Cloze）和解析组成。1—2 册中每个单元附有 80 道练习题，3—4 册中每个单元附有 100 道练习题和一篇写作练习。

Reading Comprehension 部分旨在帮助学生提高阅读速度和理解的准确性。

Short Answer Questions 部分是帮助学生在理解短文的基础上提高英语表达的能力。

Translation 部分是训练学生根据上下文准确理解英语句子，并将其翻译成通顺汉语的能力。

Vocabulary and Structure 是根据《当代大学英语：综合英语》课文中重点词汇和句型编写的练习，是课文知识的补充和延伸，旨在帮助学生进一步巩固课文所学的语言知识。

Cloze 部分是帮助学生提高英语综合应用能力的训练。所选的短文仍然是所在单元的同一主题，具有很强的知识性、趣味性和可读性。

Writing 部分旨在帮助学生提高英语写作能力。

所有练习都附有答案和解析，写作练习还附有范文，帮助学生知其然和所以然，以便触类旁通，举一反三。

本书的不足之处，请读者批评指正。

编者

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# Unit 1 Learning is good for you!

**Directions:** Read the following passages as quickly as possible and then finish doing the exercises followed before checking the answers. The “Vocabulary and Structure” is specially designed for you to review the same unit of Comprehensive English you have just learned. You are required to finish it within 90 minutes.

## Passage 1

Thanks to the rapid development of new schools based on the Internet, the country's long distance educational possibilities are looking good, analysts said.

“Getting information and acquiring knowledge via the Internet has become the most popular thing for modern people,” said Hu Guoqiang, general manager of Sun and Sea Data Communication Technology Co Ltd. “Internet schools are playing a complementary role in traditional education in China,” he said. Completely different from traditional face-to-face education, the use of Internet schools is a radically new way to meet China's educational needs, according to Hu.

Using computers and other network technologies, such as applications available on the World Wide Web and video-conferencing systems, teachers and students can engage in high-quality educational activities.

In early June this year, the company launched an Internet Study Center in Beijing.

Sun and Sea Data Communication Technology is the first company to introduce video frequency broadcasting technology, or Internet TV, to Internet schools, in addition to video conferencing and graphic context.

“Using video frequency broadcasting, participants are able to view lectures of teachers via the Internet,” Hu said.

In mid-September, Sun and Sea launched the first term of its Test of English as Foreign Language (TOEFL) training courses on Internet TV. TOEFL is an examination that students from non-English-speaking countries must take to enroll in US universities.

Wang Xiangyang, a course participant, told Business Weekly that learning via the Internet has brought him a great benefit. “I do not have to rush to a training center out of breath trying not to be late for class,” he said, adding he now can see teachers giving lectures at his convenience (on a computer using Internet TV).

According to Hu, an educational series concerning topics such as the Graduate Record Examination (GRE), Certificated Professional Accountant (CPA) training and a Master's in Business Administration (MBA) program will be launched later this year.

The company is cooperating with the Central University of Finance and Economics, the Institute of Computing Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to ensure highly qualified learning.







- A) off                      B) up                      C) over                      D) away
8. It's hard for the couple to travel together because his vacation never \_\_\_\_\_ hers.  
A) coincide                      B) coincide with  
C) coincidence                      D) coincident with
9. \_\_\_\_\_ your inquiry, I hereby send you my qualifications.  
A) Respond to                      B) Respond with  
C) In response to                      D) In response with
10. The manager nominated the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ his representative to the negotiation.  
A) as                      B) for                      C) in                      D) with
11. He was surprised to find that all buttons \_\_\_\_\_ the new shirt he bought last week.  
A) come off                      B) came off  
C) have come off                      D) had come off
12. Patients suffering from chronic illness are encouraged to become involved in activities rather than dwell \_\_\_\_\_ their diseases.  
A) on                      B) at                      C) in                      D) over
13. Subsequent events confirmed that the development of the international situation chimed \_\_\_\_\_ the old man's prediction.  
A) in                      B) on                      C) in with                      D) with in
14. The project got \_\_\_\_\_ way after some delays.  
A) under                      B) on                      C) above                      D) below
15. Under the doctor's advice, he began to take \_\_\_\_\_ some outdoor sport.  
A) on                      B) over                      C) in                      D) up
16. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ on the old golden days.  
A) counting                      B) dwelling  
C) falling back                      D) drawing
17. It was not long before the news \_\_\_\_\_ through to everybody on the island.  
A) went                      B) brought                      C) broke                      D) got
18. You may start \_\_\_\_\_ if you are ten minutes late for an interview.  
A) on your own                      B) at a disadvantage  
C) in despair                      D) in disgust
19. The difference between labor and work doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ with that between a manual and a mental job.  
A) cooperate                      B) collaborate                      C) coincide                      D) collapse
20. They had bought a new house last year, but they \_\_\_\_\_ their old house yet, so at the moment they have two houses.  
A) did not sell                      B) do not sell  
C) had not sold                      D) have not sold
21. I decided to go to the library as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) finish what I did                      B) finished what I did  
C) would finish what I was doing                      D) finished what I was doing
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ to start our own business, but we never had enough money.  
A) have hoped                      B) would hope

- C) had hoped    D) should hope
23. If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) does    B) has done    C) will do    D) would do
24. We \_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.  
A) just have had    B) have just had  
C) just had    D) had just had
25. Mary doesn't swim now, but she \_\_\_\_\_ when she was a kid.  
A) used to it    B) used to doing it  
C) used to    D) used to do

### III . Keys and Notes

1. How the Internet schools benefit students.
2. It plays a complementary role to traditional education in China.
3. Via the Internet.
4. Comparatively low-costs and few restrictions on time and place.
5. Traditional thought on education, the lack of computers and a standard operational mechanism.
6. (C) 本题涉及时态和动词 appreciate 的用法。appreciate 是一个静态动词(stative verb 指的是一种状态,或者是一种条件,而不是一个动作,因此通常不用进行时态),故可先排除 A、B 两项;不选 D 的原因是该句只是说明一种情况,并不强调某个动作所造成的影响或结果。另外,完成时态和副词连用时,副词经常置于助动词和过去分词之间。所以正确答案为 C。
7. (B) 本题涉及动词短语。四个选项都能与动词 sign 连用构成动词短语,其中 sign off 表示“(签名)结束写信;(美口语)停止说话”之意;sign up 指“签约受聘,签约雇佣”;sign over 意思是“(在证书上签名)让渡(权利等)”;sign away 意为“签字让渡(放弃)权利等”。
8. (B) 本题涉及动词 coincide 及其同根词的用法。coincide 意为“同时发生,巧合,(意见、兴趣等)相合,相符”,是不及物动词,跟宾语时需加介词 with,故 B 为正确答案。coincidence 为名词形式,coincident 为形容词形式,均可与介词 with 连用。
9. (C) 本题涉及动词 respond 及其同根名词的用法。四个选项中,D 在形式上是错误的;C 是介词短语,意思是“回答,应答”,符合题意。A 和 B 是动词短语,不能用于空格处。respond to 意为“回答,应答”,respond with 意思是“以……回应,反应”,如:He responded to the insult with a punch.(他对那侮辱报以一拳。)
10. (A) 本题涉及动词 nominate 的用法。动词 nominate 的意思是“提名(常跟介词 for);任命(常跟介词 as 或 to 表示就任某地位或官职)”,如:He was nominated for President.(他被提名为总统候选人。)
11. (D) 本题涉及时态和动词短语 come off 的用法。分析句子得知:“掉下”的动作发生在“惊讶”之前,指过去的过去要用过去完成式,故 D 为正确答案。动词短语 come off 的意思很多,在这里是“从……离开/掉下”的意思,此时不可用被动语态。另外,在口语中还可以表示“发生,举行;实现,成功”等意思,如:When will the wedding come off? / His bold attempt came off.
12. (A) 本题涉及动词 dwell 的用法。动词 dwell 表示“居住”之意,可以与介词 at/in/on 连用,

如:He dwells in the country/on the island. 动词短语 dwell on/upon 是“细想;仔细研究;老是想”的意思。分析句子意思可以判定此处应选用介词 on,表示“而不是老是想他们的疾病”的意思。

13. (C) 本题涉及动词 chime 与介词的连用。动词 chime 的意思是“鸣响;一致,和谐”,可以与介词 in 连用,用于口语中表示“插嘴附和,随声附和;一致,和谐”之意,跟宾语时需加上介词 with(和,与)。也可直接与介词 with 连用,是“与……一致”的意思。
14. (A) 本题涉及短语 under way 的用法。under way 可以用作形容词或副词,意思是“(船只)航行中;(计划等)进行中”,常与动词 get 和 be 连用。
15. (D) 本题涉及有关动词 take 的几个短语。take on 意思是“承担(工作、责任)”,如:Don't take on more work than you can do.(不要接受超过你所能负荷的工作量。)take over 意思是“继承;接管”,如:They have taken over our firm by buying up shares.(他们借收购股权而接管我们的公司。)take in 意思是“欺骗,蒙骗”,如:The salesmen have taken in the old people and made them buy their poor quality goods.(那些推销员欺骗老人,让他们购买劣质的货物。)take up 意思是“开始;从事”。只有 take up 的意思符合句子要求,为正确答案。
16. (B) 本题涉及有关 on 的几个短语。count on 意思是“指望,依靠”;dwell on 意思是“仔细研究,老是想”;fall back on 意思是“(作为困境时的最后手段)依靠,借助于”,通常用于 to 不定式的形式或助动词之后,如:It's wonderful to have a friend like him to fall back on.(有一个像他这种有事时可以依靠的朋友真是太棒了。)draw on 则指“(时间)接近”,如:Evening drew on. 另外,注意该句句型:It's (no) use + doing.
17. (D) 本题涉及有关 through 的几个短语。go through 意思是“通过(某场所);经历(痛苦的事);(详细地)调查”,如:The poor girl has gone through such a lot since her parents died.(那可怜的少女自从父母过世后经历了许多苦难。)bring through 意思是“使……度过(困难、危机等)”,如:They brought him through the cold winter.(他们让他度过了寒冷的冬天。)break through 意为“突破(障碍等)”;get through 意思是“使(消息等)到达(目的地);(打电话使某人)联系上”。不难看出,只有 D 才符合句意要求,应选为正确答案。
18. (B) 本题涉及几个介词短语的用法。从语法上来看,四个选项均可与前面的动词连用,但意义各不相同:on your own 意思是“独自,独立”;at a disadvantage 指“处于劣势”;in despair 意思是“处于绝望中”;in disgust 意思是“厌烦地,厌恶地”。不难看出,B 与后面的条件句的内容一致,应选为正确答案。
19. (C) 本题涉及形近词辨析。四个选项中,cooperate 意思是“合作,协力”,常与介词 with 连用,如:That company is difficult to cooperate with, because they take ages to make decisions.(与那家公司合作不容易,因为他们需要花很长的时间作决定。)collaborate 常与介词 with 连用,表示“与……勾结;与……合作”;coincide 也常与介词 with 连用,表示“与……一致/和谐”;collapse 意思是“(建筑等)倒塌;(计划、事业等)垮掉;(健康、体力等)快速衰退”,如:Our project collapsed because of shortage of funds.(我们的计划因资金不足而遭挫败。)明白了这四个选项的意义及搭配,就不难选出正确答案 C。
20. (D) 本题涉及动词时态。做该题的关键是副词 yet 的用法:它是一个与现在完成时连用的时间副词,主要用于否定句、条件句和疑问句中。
21. (D) 本题涉及时间状语从句中动词的时态。在带有时间状语从句的主从复合句中,如果主句使用一般过去时,从句则使用一般过去时表示“过去的将来”。本句中是由 as

soon as 引导的时间状语从句,故正确答案为 D。

22. (C) 本题涉及动词时态。我们可以用动词 hope 的过去完成时表示一个没有实现的愿望。如果后面接从句,从句中的谓语动词常用“would + 动词原形”的形式。能用于该结构的动词还有 think, expect, intend, mean (打算), want, suppose 等。
23. (A) 本题涉及时间状语从句中动词的时态。在带有时间状语从句的主从复合句中,如果主句使用一般将来时,从句则使用一般现在时表示将来。本句是由 until 引导的时间状语从句,故正确答案为 A。
24. (D) 本题涉及动词时态和副词的位置。做这道题我们要注意两点:首先,本句中的两个动作(“吃早饭”和“来”)有先后之分,“吃早饭”这一动作发生在“来”之前,而“来”这一动作作用的是过去时,所以“吃早饭”这一动作是过去的过去,应该用过去完成时;其次是副词 just 的位置:它一般位于动词之前,助动词之后,因此正确答案为 D。
25. (C) 本题涉及过去的表达和省略。我们可以用“used to + 不定式”结构来表示“过去常常做某事,而现在已不如此”的意思。该句中 used to 后面省略了动词 swim(前文中出现过的内容)。另外,我们也常用“be used to + 名词/代词/动名词”结构,不过不是表示过去,而是表示“习惯于”。

## Passage 2

Knowledge may be acquired through conversation, watching television or travelling, but the deepest and the most consistent way is through reading. If we consider the literate population of the world, we may conclude that a few spend their whole lives on academic reading; many read something light for pleasure; a few dip into something more serious now and then; while a great many men, women and children never advance beyond the sports page of a newspaper, a fashion article or an advertisement.

If you have learnt to love books as a child, the reading habit will never desert you. But if this has not been your good fortune, you tend to think of reading as a bore. A few, but very few, come to the habit late in life. The circumstances which help to set a child on the path to the literary adventure are: a life even barely above real poverty, so that there is scope in the family for thoughts and activities not wholly devoted to the struggle for making a living; the availability of free books either in the home or in public library; and the possession of a character both curious and independent.

In order to desire to read one must be curious. A few children are able to keep this curiosity and their mental independence alive despite the educational system of their country. But many fail to do so either because of an over-strict system where what is most important is memory work, or because of a careless and lazy one where even the basic disciplines of literacy are ignored in the sacred name of free expression. It is a wonder at least a few children survive their schooling and emerge as people who can think, people who are open-minded and knowledgeable.

Thus, various circumstances are not favorable for the reading habit. And we may add to this the worldwide atmosphere of violence and anarchy, the New Dark Age in which we live today. Many of us no longer have the peace of the mind necessary to a quiet hour with a book. But it is precisely because of our present troubles that we should read. How, otherwise, are we to understand the nature of hatred, of cruelty, of power politics? How, otherwise, are we to take a stand on the serious questions of individual freedom and authority? How, otherwise, are we to comprehend and perhaps to solve

these urgent problems that face us?

Ideally then a school system should be one in which the love of learning, rather than the acquisition of facts, is cultivated, one in which the spirit of inquiry is encouraged. Ideally, family and governmental policy should be to see that we have a great number of books—any books. A person with a book is a real person alive on the earth; without a book, he is a fool.

(478 words, from *English World*)

#### NOTES:

**consistent** *adj.* (of a person, behavior, belief, etc.) keeping to the same principles, line of reasoning, or course of action (人、行为、信念等) 一贯的, 一致的

**availability** *n.* the possibility of being able to be gotten, obtained, used, seen, etc. 利用(或获得)的可能性; 有效性

**sacred** *adj.* religious in nature or use; holy by connection with God 宗教的, 神圣的

**anarchy** *n.* (lawlessness and disorder caused by) absence of government or control 混乱状态, 无政府状态

**take a stand** to have a clear, publicly-stated position 表明立场

**acquisition** *n.* the act of acquiring 得到, 获得

**cultivate** *v.* to encourage the growth of friendship with 培养

#### EXERCISES:

##### I. Read the passage carefully and do the multiple choice questions.

- Most of the literate people like to read for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) academic purposes  
B) pleasure  
C) information  
D) instruction
- According to the author, if you have not learnt to love books as a child, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) can never form the reading habit  
B) will find reading boring when you grow up  
C) will never become an illiterate person  
D) are not going to have a good fortune
- In paragraph 3, the expression "despite the educational system of their country" implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the educational system works well  
B) children are encouraged to keep their curiosity while learning  
C) students can express themselves freely  
D) the system is so strict that the students' major task is to memorize things
- In the author's eyes, we should do more reading \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) because we have more free time nowadays  
B) for it is good for our mental health  
C) so that we can solve the urgent problems in our lives  
D) since we do not have better forms of entertainment
- The passage suggests that an ideal school system should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) be provided with good leadership

- B) encourage the spirit of curiosity
- C) be well-known for its satisfactory graduates
- D) be equipped with modern facilities

## II . Vocabulary and Structure

*This part is designed for you to get familiar with the key words, expressions and patterns you have learned .*

6. Mark Twain had tried many ways to earn a living before he \_\_\_\_\_ writing as a career.
  - A) kept up
  - B) picked up
  - C) drew up
  - D) took up
7. By the time she arrives in Shanghai, we \_\_\_\_\_ here for two days.
  - A) will have stayed
  - B) shall stay
  - C) have been staying
  - D) have stayed
8. A season ticket \_\_\_\_\_ the holder to make as many journeys as he wishes within the stated period of time.
  - A) entitles
  - B) grants
  - C) presents
  - D) promises
9. David is determined to get a seat for the concert \_\_\_\_\_ it means standing in a queue all night.
  - A) as if
  - B) even if
  - C) provided
  - D) whatever
10. If the building project \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.
  - A) being completed
  - B) is completed
  - C) to be completed
  - D) completed
11. Jack wishes that he \_\_\_\_\_ business instead of literature when he was in university.
  - A) studied
  - B) study
  - C) had been studying
  - D) had studied
12. The president promised to keep all the board members \_\_\_\_\_ of how the negotiations were going on.
  - A) inform
  - B) informing
  - C) be informed
  - D) informed
13. All the tasks \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week.
  - A) been fulfilled
  - B) having been fulfilled
  - C) were fulfilled
  - D) had been fulfilled
14. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, \_\_\_\_\_ all practical value by the time they were finished.
  - A) had lost
  - B) would have lost
  - C) would lose
  - D) should have lost
15. Pick me up at 8 o'clock. I \_\_\_\_\_ my bath by then.
  - A) may have
  - B) can have had
  - C) will be having
  - D) will have had
16. The ancient Egyptians are supposed \_\_\_\_\_ rockets to the moon.
  - A) to send
  - B) to be sending
  - C) to have sent
  - D) to have been sending





因为我们遇到的这些麻烦。选项 A 和 D 与此内容不一致,而 B 中的内容文中没有提到,所以正确答案应该是 C。

5. (B) 推断题。从最后一段开头我们可以得知:理想的学校体系应当培养学生对学问的爱好,鼓励学生好问的精神。四个选项中只有 B 表达了一致的内容,故为正确答案。
6. (D) 本题涉及动词词组辨析。keep up 意为“继续,保持”;pick up 表示“捡起,逐渐学会,获得”;draw up 意思是“起草;(使)停止”。以上三个答案均与题意不符。take up 表示“开始;从事”,符合句意,为正确答案。
7. (A) 本题涉及动词的时态。表示时间的介词短语 by the time 意思是“到……(时间)为止”,经常与完成时连用。另外,从句中的 arrives 是一般现在时,表示将要发生的动作,故我们可以判定空格处应选用将来完成时,即 A 为正确答案。
8. (A) 本题涉及近义词的辨析。entitle 常用被动语态,意思是“给(文章、书籍等)定名;把(……的)权力/资格给(某人)”;grant 意为“答应(人的心愿等),承诺;给予(许可等),授予”;present 意为“赠送(礼物、奖品等);(向……)提交,提出”;promise 指“允诺,答应”。其中只有 A 和 D 可以跟 sb. + to do 结构,再结合句意,就可以确定 A 为正确答案。另外,entitle 后还可以跟 + sb. + to + n. 结构,如:This ticket entitles you to a free lunch. (凭这张票你可享受免费午餐。)
9. (B) 本题涉及连词的用法。四个选项中,as if 意为“似乎是,好像是”,常用来引导方式状语从句,有时引导的从句在整个句子中作表语,如:She always talks to me as if she were my teacher. (她总是以老师的口气给我说话。)/The little child looks as if he's going to cry. (那小孩看起来似乎要哭了。)even if 意为“即使,纵使”,引导让步状语从句;provided 意为“假若,在……条件下”,引导条件状语从句;whatever 意为“不管,无论什么”,引导主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和让步状语从句,它在从句中通常作主语、定语或表语。分析句子结构发现,空格处需要一个表示让步的连词,且该连词在从句中不担当任何句子成分,故正确答案应为 B。
10. (C) 本题涉及非谓语动词作定语。分析句子结构可以看出:if 从句中主语、谓语齐全,故可先排除 B;从从句中的时间状语 by the end of this month 可以得知这个建筑项目现在尚未完成,因此应选用 C 来修饰 the building project。D 是过去分词,作定语时表示动作已经完成,与本题所表达的意思不符,因此不能选用。
11. (D) 本题涉及虚拟语气对时态的特殊要求。wish 后跟 that 从句表示几乎无法实现的愿望,that 从句中使用虚拟式,指现在的情况用过去时,指过去的情况用过去完成时。该句中有一个表示过去的时间状语从句 when he was in university,所以宾语从句中的谓语动词要用过去完成时,故正确答案为 D。
12. (D) 本题涉及动词 inform 的不同形式的不同含义。分析句子结构发现,空格处所需的动词形式作动词 keep 的宾语 all the board members 的补足语,又与后面的介词 of 连用。动词 inform 的意思是“通知,告知”与 all the board members (所有董事会成员)之间是动宾关系,故此处应用过去分词形式表示被动,即 D 为正确答案。另外,动词 inform 后除了跟介词 of + n. 外,还可以跟 that 从句,如:I informed her mother of her safe arrival. (= I informed her mother that she had safely arrived.) (我通知她母亲她已平安抵达。)
13. (B) 本题涉及独立主格结构。分析句子结构发现,空格处所需的动词形式与前面的 All the tasks 一起构成独立主格结构,因此可先排除动词的谓语形式 C 和 D。而答案 A 用于构成独立主格结构在形式上是错误的,只用过去分词 fulfilled 就可以表示被动和

完成,故正确答案为 B。

14. (B) 本题涉及虚拟语气对时态的特殊要求。句中的 *had they been done by hand* 是非真实条件句 *if they had been done by hand* 的倒装形式。依据“*if* + 过去完成时, + *would have done*”(should 用在 *I* 和 *we* 之后可以代替 *would*) 这一句型的要求,很容易就可以判断出 B 应为正确答案。
15. (D) 本题涉及动词时态。句中的介词 *by* 的意思是“到……为止”,经常与完成时连用,它后面的 *then* 指前面的 *8 o'clock*(将来的某个时间),这就决定了空格处的动词应该用将来完成时,因此正确答案为 D。
16. (C) 本题涉及不定式的时态。分析句子意思我们发现 *send* 这个动作发生在句子谓语 *are supposed* 之前。四个选项中,*to send* 的意思是“要发射”;*to be sending* 意为“正在发射”;*to have been sending* 指“一直在发射”;而 *to have sent* 表示“曾经发射”的意思,不定式的完成时说明 *send* 的动作发生在 *suppose* 的动作之前,符合题意要求,故为正确答案。
17. (C) 本题涉及“祈使句 + *and* + 简单句”结构中的动词时态。“祈使句”部分的意思相当于 *if* 引导的条件状语从句,*and* 后面的简单句常用一般将来时来表达。由此可见,本题答案应为 C。
18. (D) 本题涉及时态判断。*while*(尽管)引导的让步状语从句含有前后对照的意思。根据句意,后半句是对未来的情形进行一种推想,因此时态应用将来时,故正确答案应该是 D。
19. (B) 本题涉及动词时态。句中引导从句的 *ever since* 是“从……以来至今”的意思,表明某一动作从过去某一时间开始一直持续到现在,主句中的谓语动词常用现在完成时。由此可见, B 为正确答案。
20. (B) 本题涉及动词短语辨析。四个选项中, *hold up* 意思是“举起;使延误”,如: *We were held up on our way to the airport in a traffic jam.* *hold on to* 意为“抓住;执着于;固守;坚持”,如: *The little girl held on to the tail of her father's coat.* *hold on* 意思是“继续;坚持下去;(打电话时)不挂断”,如: *How much longer can we hold on?* *hold off* 指“使保持距离;拖延”,如: *hold off making a definite reply*(拖延时间,不作明确答复)。不难看出,只有 B 符合句意,故选为正确答案。
21. (D) 本题涉及形容词辨析。四个选项中, *careless* 常与介词 *of* 和 *about* 连用; *numb* 意思是“麻木的,失去感觉的”,常与介词 *with* 连用,如: *My fingers were numb with cold.* *regardless* 意思是“不重视的,不注意的”,*regardless of* 意为“不管,不顾”; *indifferent* 意思是“不在乎的,漠不关心的,冷淡的”,常与介词 *to* 和 *toward* 连用。故正确答案为 D。
22. (D) 本题涉及固定搭配。*in terms of* 意思是“根据,按照”。其他三个选项均不能用于空格处。另外, *in respect of/to*(注意 *respect* 用单数形式)意思是“关于,就……而言”,如: *In respect of this problem, we don't have to draw a conclusion here.*(关于这个问题,我们没有必要在此作结论。)
23. (C) 本题涉及形容词辨析。四个选项中, *aware* 意思是“察觉到的;知悉的”; *wary* 的意思是“机警的;慎重的”; *weary* 意思是“疲劳的,感到厌倦的”,均可与介词 *of* 连用,其中只有 C 符合句意,故选为正确答案。另外,短语 *be fed up with* 常于口语中表示“对……厌烦”的意思。
24. (C) 本题涉及动词短语辨析。四个选项中, *go a long way* 的意思是“耐用;大有效果,大有