

高等学校英语应用能力A级考试

庄宏 主编

语法归纳与 考前训练

配录音带

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前 言

自从实行高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试以来，很多有关模拟试题方面的辅导书籍也应运而生，但它们所涉及的内容非易即难，难以把握尺度，多数情况下只是让学生陷入到题海战术中。为了帮助考生更清楚地了解“考什么”和怎样复习，本书根据《高等学校英语应用能力考试》大纲要求，引用历次考试的实考题及样题作为例题，对其重点语法进行归纳总结，以便使 A 级考试的内容系统地展现在考生面前。此外，为了使考生对语法项目进行有针对性的复习，精心设计了各个专项的强化训练题，以确保学生做到融会贯通。

本书分四个部分对学生进行考前强化训练：语法，阅读理解，听力和写作。在分项训练完后附有七套模拟试题。听力部分配有 Michael-John Cunningham 以及 Christina Rhodes 朗读录制的磁带，语音语调纯正。听力理解的录音文字和所有答案集中编排在书后。

参加本书编写的有：邓永萍（编写状语从句及模拟试题七），黄昭文（编写虚拟语气、倒装部分和模拟试题五），陈坚（编写定语从句、名词性从句及模拟试题六），庄宏（负责本书其余部分的编写及本书统稿工作）。

感谢我院英籍教师 Michael-John Cunningham 先生对本书进行的审校工作，也感谢我院基础部梅修主任在本书编写过程中以及蔡俊杰老师在录制磁带过程中给予的大力协助。

编者

2003.9.16

目 录

(contents)

前 言	(1)
第一部分 语 法	(1)
一、非谓语动词	(1)
1. 不定式	(1)
2. 动名词	(2)
3. 分词	(3)
综合练习	(4)
二、状语从句	(6)
1. 时间状语从句	(6)
2. 条件状语从句	(6)
3. 让步状语从句	(6)
4. 比较状语从句	(7)
综合练习	(7)
三、名词性从句	(9)
1. 主语从句	(9)
2. 表语从句	(9)
3. 作及物动词、形容词、介词的宾语从句	(9)
综合练习	(9)
四、定语从句	(12)
1. 由关系代词 who, whom, which, that, whose 或关系副词 when, where, why 引导的限制性定语从句	(12)
2. 非限制性定语从句	(12)
综合练习	(13)

五、时态和语态	(15)
1. 一般现在时	(15)
2. 一般将来时	(15)
3. 一般过去时	(15)
4. 过去进行时	(15)
5. 现在进行时	(15)
6. 现在完成时	(15)
7. 将来完成时	(16)
8. 过去将来时	(16)
综合练习	(16)
六、虚拟语气	(18)
1. 虚拟语气用于 if 引导的条件状语从句中	(18)
2. 有时可根据上下文来判断虚拟语气句	(19)
3. 虚拟语气用于 wish, if only, would rather (sooner) 引起的从句中	(19)
4. should 型虚拟语气	(19)
综合练习	(20)
七、倒 装	(22)
1. 在 hardly/scarcely...when... 和 no sooner...than... 句型中	(22)
2. 当否定词放在句首修饰状语成分时	(22)
3. Only 放在句首并且修饰状语时, 即 only + 副词, only + 介词短语, only + 状语从句时	(22)
综合练习	(22)
八、主谓一致、反意疑问句、强调句型	(24)
1. 主谓一致	(24)
2. 反意疑问句	(24)
3. 强调句型	(24)
综合练习	(24)
九、词形变化	(27)
1. 名词转换为形容词	(27)
2. 形容词转换为名词	(27)

3. 形容词转换为副词	(27)
4. 动词转换为形容词	(27)
5. 动词转换为名词	(28)
6. 形容词级的转换	(28)
综合练习	(28)
第二部分 阅读理解	(30)
第三部分 听 力	(43)
第四部分 写 作	(49)
第五部分 A 级考试模拟训练	(51)
模拟试题 (一)	(51)
模拟试题 (二)	(59)
模拟试题 (三)	(68)
模拟试题 (四)	(76)
模拟试题 (五)	(84)
模拟试题 (六)	(93)
模拟试题 (七)	(103)
附录 1: 听力文字材料	(112)
附录 2: 参考答案	(148)

第一部分 语 法

一、非谓动词

1. 不定式

动词不定式既保留了动词的某些作用，又可以起副词、形容词的作用，因此，它可在句中作状语、定语、宾语、补足语、主语和表语等。

1.1 状语

不定式作状语时常表示目的和结果，如：

1. I got to the station, only _____ (find) that the train was pulling out. (2001-6-1-30)
2. It is known that Antarctica, the world's coldest continent, is hard _____. (实考-2-21)
A. to reach B. be reach C. reach D. reaching
3. I'm sorry not to _____ (come) on time due to the traffic block on my way. (实考-2-27)

注意：不定式也可以用在作表语的形容词后面作状语。

1.2 后置定语

4. The most important thing in life is a great goal plus the determination _____ (reach) the goal. (2000-6-26)

1.3 补足语

有些及物动词可以跟不定式作宾语的补足语。若是被动语态，则为主语的补足语。

5. I tried to make everyone _____ (feel) comfortable here. (实考-1-32)
6. Did you notice a young man _____ (enter) the house just now? (实考-3-34)

1.4 主语

常用于 *it is + adj + inf.* 的句子中，如：

7. The sun warms the earth, which makes it possible for plants _____ (grow). (样题-29)

1.5 表语

8. The couple seated in the restaurant seemed _____ (have) a wonderful time. (2000-6-34)

1.6 宾语

不定式常常被用作及物动词的宾语。

9. I prefer to live in the country rather than _____ in a city. (实考-1-18)

- A. to live B. living C. live D. lived

2. 动名词

动名词既保留了动词的某些性质又具有名词的性质，因此它可以在句中作主语、宾语等。

2.1 主语

10. It's no use _____ to her about the importance of the document. (2001-6-2-17)

- A. to talk B. talk C. talking D. talked

2.2 动词的宾语

有些动词后面接动名词作宾语。这类动词常见的有：admit, appreciate, avoid, complete, consider, enjoy, finish, forgive, imagine, keep, mind, miss, practice, prevent, propose, suggest, advise, allow, permit, recommend, require, involve, imply 等。

注意：动名词作宾语是重要的考点，要注意其被动结构。

11. — “Susan, what would you say if we go to see the film tonight?” (2000-6-24)

— “Thank you, Tonny, but I don't think it is worth _____ twice.”

- A. seeing B. to see C. see D. seen

12. I don't mind _____ all that way in such bad weather. (2001-6-2)

- A. going B. to go C. go D. gone

13. If you drive a good deal, consider _____ redial tires. (样题-22)

- A. use B. using C. used D. to use

14. It's better to avoid _____ downtown during the rush hour. (实考-1-25)

- A. to drive B. driving C. having driven D. to be driving

15. He remembered _____ in this school when he was ten years old. (实考-2-23)

- A. teaching B. being taught C. to teach D. to be taught

2.3 介词的宾语

16. I've lived in Chongqing for several years and I'm now accustomed to _____ (eat) hot food. (2001-6-1-31)

17. None of us will have any trouble _____ (solve) such a problem. (2001-6-2-27)

注意：to have difficulty/ trouble (in) doing sth 意思是“做某事有困难/麻烦”。其中 in 常可以省略。

18. The girls happily look forward to _____ (meet) the movie star at the party. (2001-6-2-30)

19. I have no objection to _____ the window to get some fresh air. (实考-3-19)

- A. you to open B. your open C. your opening D. you open

注意：动名词的逻辑主语是在动名词前加一个名词的所有格或物主代词。

3. 分词

分词不仅保留了动词的某些性质，而且还有形容词和副词的性质。分词分为现在分词和过去分词。现在分词表示动作正在进行和主动意义，而过去分词则表示动作已经完成和被动意义。分词在句中可以作状语、补足语、定语和表语等。

3.1 状语

分词作状语是一个重要考点。

20. _____ the report, I handed it to John, but he said that George was the person to send it to. (2000-6-18)
A. Having finished B. Finishing C. Being finishing D. To have finished
21. _____ from life pressure, many people have to go all out to work until they are tired out. (2000-6-20)
A. Suffering B. To suffer C. Being suffered D. Having suffered
22. _____ with his report, the boss told John to write it all over again. (2000-12-17)
A. Not being satisfied B. Not having satisfied C. Not to satisfy D. Not satisfying
23. _____ more time, the scientists will be able to work out a good solution to the problem. (2000-12-19)
A. To give B. Given C. Giving D. Be given
24. _____ (frighten) by the explosion, we all rushed out of the hall. (2001-6-1-29)
25. The cost of meals in big cities varies greatly, _____ (depend) on choices. (2001-6-1-34)
26. _____ (not publish) enough articles, Mr Smith was refused promotion in his academic title. (样题-33)
27. _____ in a poor family, she is used to a simple life. (实考-1-24)
A. Born and breeding B. Having born and bred
C. Born and bred D. Being born and bred
28. _____ (not pay) attention to anything his colleagues say, he frequently doesn't know what's happening in the company. (实-3-31)
- 注意：分词短语作状语时，其逻辑主语要与句子的主语一致。

3.2 补足语

分词一般只在两种动词后作补足语：感觉、感官动词（如：see, observe, notice, hear, smell, listen to, look at, feel, find 等）和使役动词（如：make, have, get, set, start, leave, keep, catch 等）。这种用法的现在分词表示动作正在进行和主动意义；过去分词则表示动作已经完成和被动意义。

29. Do you agree that it is important to make yourself _____ (understand)? (2000-12-31)
30. His English was so poor that he found it difficult to make himself _____. (2001-6-2-21)
A. be understood B. understand C. understood D. to understand

31. He knew that was William _____ in at the gate. (实考-1-19)
 A. come B. coming C. to be coming D. to come
32. The farmer kept the cow _____ so that it would not go away. (实考-2-19)
 A. tied up B. tying up C. tie up D. to tie up

3.3 定语

分词短语作定语常放在被修饰的词后面，相当于一个定语从句。

33. Documents _____ with chemicals will not become yellow with age. (实考-3-20)
 A. treating B. treats C. be treated D. treated
34. You are invited to a party _____ (give) at our school at 7 p.m. next Saturday. (实考-2-30)
35. The chairman said, "The plan _____ (discuss) now must be kept as a secret." (实考-3-35)

注意：做非谓语动词类的题时，需注意时态和语态。三种非谓语动词的完成时表示这个动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前。

综合练习

- I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I am sure that I will be able to manage by myself.
 A. you to offer B. your offering C. that you offer D. that you are offering
- The book is worthy of _____.
 A. reading B. read C. having read D. being read.
- The door remained _____.
 A. locking B. locked C. lock D. to lock
- _____ a fine day, we decided to go out on a picnic.
 A. Having been B. Being C. What D. It being
- You didn't hear us come in last night. That's good. We tried _____ noisy.
 A. to be not B. not to be C. not be D. be not
- Now the need _____ other peoples' language is becoming greater and greater.
 A. to learn B. learning C. to be learned D. being learned
- "Why were you so late for work today?"
 — "_____ to the office was very slow this morning because of the traffic."
 A. Driving B. To drive C. I drove D. That I drove
- It is necessary _____ the book immediately.
 A. for him to return B. that he returns C. his returning D. to him return
- After a long walk on a hot day, one often feels _____.
 A. exhaustive B. exhausting C. exhaust D. exhausted
- _____, he washed the cup and put it away.
 A. Having drank the coffee B. Drinking the coffee
 C. Having drunk the coffee D. After drank the coffee
- We think the electronic computer _____ one of the most useful tools in use today.

- A. being B. to be C. be D. have been
12. Nancy isn't here. It's my fault. I forgot _____ her.
A. telephoning B. to telephone C. to telephone to D. the telephoning to
13. The noise of desks _____ could be heard out in the street.
A. opened and closed B. to be opened and closed
C. being opened and closed D. having been opened and closed
14. A rock rolling down a hillside strikes other rocks and makes them _____.
A. roll B. rolled C. to roll D. to be rolled
15. Can you arrange for a new experiment _____?
A. to do B. to be done C. being done D. to have done
16. They were standing in the street, _____ leaflets to passers-by.
A. handing out B. holding out C. handing for D. holding for
17. The captain apologized _____ to tell us more about the accident.
A. for to be unable B. to be unable C. that he was able D. for being unable
18. The purpose of the exam was _____ the students' knowledge of the subject.
A. testing B. to test C. test D. to have tested
19. _____ once is better than to hear a hundred times.
A. To see B. Seeing C. See D. Having seen
20. Whenever my mother washes clothes, she often asks if I have any clothes _____.
A. to wash B. washed C. to be washed D. washing

二、状语从句

1. 时间状语从句

时间状语从句主要由 while, when, as, since, as soon as, before, after, until, till 等连词引导。

1. _____ still a boy of ten, he started working to support himself. (2000-6-23)
A. For B. As C. When D. Since
2. When Winnie and Steve decided to paint their living room, they _____ about the color. She wanted white, but he wanted blue. (实考-3-24)
A. was disagreeing B. would disagree C. disagreed D. had disagreed

2. 条件状语从句

条件状语从句主要由 if, unless, as long as 等从属连词引导。

3. China will be the largest market for automobiles in 20 to 25 years if the country's economy _____ to grow at the current rate. (2000-6-17)
A. continues B. has continued C. continued D. has been continuing
4. The police knew nothing about the case _____ you phoned them. (2000-12-21)
A. while B. since C. after D. until
5. I want you to come to the party but _____ you don't want to come, you don't have to. (实考-3-16)
A. while B. before C. unless D. if

3. 让步状语从句

让步状语从句主要由从属连词 although, though, while, whereas, as, even if, so long as, no matter how / what / when, even though 等引导。

6. _____ born in the north, the author was brought up in the south. (2001-6-2-19)
A. Although B. As C. Since D. When
7. _____ more than one hundred elements are known to us, only twenty-five of them are common and important. (样题-19)
A. If B. Although C. Because D. Since
8. However _____, they failed to explain the situation clearly to the other party. (样题-33)
A. Hard did they try B. hard they tried C. they tried D. they did try hard
9. Though the horses got off to a good start, it was not long _____ most of them were out of the race. (实考-1-16)
A. after B. until C. when D. before

注意: as 引导让步状语从句时, 要部分倒装。

4. 比较状语从句

比较状语从句主要由 than 或 as 引导。

10. I like to listen to the radio much better than _____ (watch) television. (实考-2-29)
11. It's a lot _____ (easy) to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken than at home. (实考-3-33)
12. Could you go to bed _____ (early) than you usually do? (2001-6-1-26)

综合练习

1. White surfaces reflect heat and light _____ black ones absorb them.
A. thus B. whereas C. so D. hence
2. The woman was talking to the police _____ a motorcyclist failed to make a turn and hit her.
A. what B. where C. which D. when
3. Even if it _____ this afternoon, I'll go there.
A. has rained B. rains C. will rain D. will have rained
4. It was not such a good concert _____ she had expected.
A. what B. like C. than D. as
5. Ann wrote everything down _____ she should forget it.
A. in case B. in case of C. as if D. in order that
6. He may come with us _____ that he arrives in time.
A. unless B. provided C. in case D. whether
7. _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.
A. For now B. Now that C. Ever since D. Now
8. Paris is _____ that we can hardly visit all the beautiful parks in two or three days.
A. such a large city B. such large a city C. so a large city D. a such large city
9. _____ that your son is well again, you no longer have anything to worry about.
A. Since B. Now C. When D. After
10. He prefers living alone in a quiet village _____ living in a city.
A. than B. more than C. rather than D. to
11. _____ all his riches, the king was never contented.
A. However B. Though C. In spite of D. Although
12. The terms under discussion are _____ no further explanation.
A. as well known as to require B. so well known as to requiring
C. as well known as to requiring D. so well known as to require.
13. We wanted to go there _____ the road was not very good.
A. as B. although C. if D. for
14. _____, he could not break free from that old man.
A. As Tom was strong B. Strong although Tom was

三、名词性从句

名词性从句包括主语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句和表语从句。引导名词性从句的连词有 that, whether 和 if, 连接代词有 who, whom, whose, which, what, whoever, whatever, whichever 等, 连接副词有 where, when, how, why 等。

1. 主语从句

1. _____ woke me up was a loud cry from someone in the next room. (2000-12-16)
A. How B. That C. What D. Which
2. _____ frightened me was a loud crash from the next room. (实考-1-11)
A. How B. What C. That D. Why

注意: (1) that 和 what 的区别, what 是复合连词, 有一定含义, 而 that 只起连接作用, 无实际意义。

(2) 在虚拟语气一节中讲的 It + be + 形容词 + that 从句、It + be + 过去分词 + that 从句等句型属于主语从句。

2. 表语从句

3. I never make a promise I don't mean to keep, so when I say forever, forever is _____ I mean. (2000-6-19)
A. where B. what C. how D. why

3. 作及物动词、形容词或介词的宾语从句

4. You are responsible to _____ is in charge of sales. (2001-6-2-24)
A. whomever B. whoever C. who D. whom

综合练习

1. The fact _____ the carriage was warm sent him to sleep.
A. that B. which C. what D. when
2. It is essential that he _____ here by the weekend.
A. was B. is C. were D. be
3. I don't know _____ or not.
A. if Alice comes B. if Alice coming C. whether Alice comes D. Alice is coming
4. His remark was _____ you might have expected.
A. that B. which C. whichever D. what
5. The truth of the matter _____ Prof. Smith wants to leave the hospital.
A. that B. is that C. it D. is it

6. _____ is the question nobody can answer.
A. Where he is from B. From where is he C. Where is he from D. He is from where
7. I doubt _____ we will pass the exam.
A. whether B. that C. what D. which
8. I have no idea _____.
A. when will he come back B. when come back will he
C. when he will come back D. will he come back when
9. We are familiar with the idea _____ all matter consists of atoms.
A. which B. what C. that D. it
10. _____ he suggested was the sharing of the cost among all the five.
A. That B. Which C. What D. Whatever
11. The reason I did not go to Canada was _____ a new job.
A. because I got B. due to C. because of getting D. that I got
12. The question is _____ can be put into practice.
A. how you have learned B. how what you have learned
C. that why you have learned D. how that you have learned
13. It is not clear _____ was responsible for the accident.
A. how B. who C. whom D. that
14. _____ some mammals came to live in the sea is not known.
A. That B. What C. How D. Since
15. _____ breaks the law deserves a fine.
A. Who B. However he C. Whoever D. No matter who
16. We will see to _____ the engine does not get out of order.
A. that B. however C. it that D. which
17. We consider _____ the instrument should be adjusted each time it is used.
A. that it necessary B. necessary that C. it necessary that D. necessary of that
18. Take _____ much you want and _____ you want to.
A. however, whenever B. whatever, whenever
C. however, whichever D. whichever, whatever
19. She is in doubt _____ she accepts your advice.
A. if B. that C. of which D. whether
20. I'll give the dictionary to _____ wants to have it.
A. whomever B. someone C. whoever D. anyone
21. We could see the water tower quite clearly from _____.
A. that we lived B. where we lived in C. where we lived D. we lived
22. Last week he promised _____ today, but he hasn't arrived yet.
A. that he would have come B. that would he have come
C. which he would come D. that he would come