



直击高考——

高考英语

语法能力训练

GRAMMAR

ABILITY

EXERCISE

费 佳 魏 云 主 编

上海交通大学出版社

ISBN

PDG



责任编辑/金英爱
封面设计/雨 风

www.jiaodapress.com.cn
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直击高考—— 高考英语语法能力训练

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GRAMMAR ABILITY EXERCISE

ISBN 7-313-03721-X



9 787313 037213 >

定价：14.00 元

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直击高考丛书

高考英语语法能力训练

主 编 费 佳 魏 云
副 主 编 杨文奇 章丽君 曹文娟

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书根据教育部颁发的《英语课程标准》，全面涵盖了中学英语的所有语法知识点，简明扼要，条理清晰。训练项目有预备练习、应用练习和真题自测，其中真题自测均选自近年来高考英语试题。本书注重能力培养，旨在提高高中生的英语语法应用能力，可作为高中学习期间的课堂及课后练习之用，也可用于高考前的冲刺练习。也可供参加成人高考的考生作考前练习。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语语法能力训练/费佳,魏云主编. —上海:
上海交通大学出版社,2004
(直击高考丛书)
ISBN7-313-03721-X

I. 高... II. ①费...②魏... III. 英语—语法
—高中—习题—升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 041252 号

高考英语语法能力训练

费 佳 魏 云 主 编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:张天蔚

上海美术印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:10.25 字数:247 千字

2004 年 7 月第 1 版 2004 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-6 050

ISBN7-313-03721-X/G·642 定价:14.00 元

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前 言

近年来,高中英语的课程要求发生了很大的变化,学生在学习英语的过程中也遇到了一些问题。针对这些情况,我们认为有必要重新整理一下高中学生应该掌握的英语语法知识点,以便让同学们对高中阶段应掌握的语法内容有个全面的认识,避免在复习过程中遗漏。《高考英语语法能力训练》就是针对高考命题的新要求特别编写的。

《高考英语语法能力训练》强调实践,其中练习部分收入了大量的高考真题,这使得同学们在学好语法知识的同时,能熟悉高考命题,摸清高考的规律,消除“恐高症”,增强自信心,从而在高考中发挥出优良的水平。

《高考英语语法能力训练》的读者对象主要是高中二、三年级的学生,同时也适用于准备参加成人高考的学习者。《高考英语语法能力训练》训练的是语法能力,这种能力是建立在扎实的基本功基础之上的。学习英语语法,关键是要掌握高考语法的基础知识,把握高考的命题规律,从整体上、宏观上和全程上进行科学的语法训练,不断提高分析问题、解决问题的能力,从而达到事半功倍的效果。

《高考英语语法能力训练》分为 15 个单元,各个单元分述一种语法要点,应用练习和真题自测,促进对本单元知识融汇贯通,将语法知识转化为语言能力。其中真题自测均选自近几年的高考英语试题,便于读者对自身英语语法能力进行评估。每个单元后附有答案,方便读者核对。

《高考英语语法能力训练》覆盖了国家教育部新近颁发的《英语课程标准》所指定的语法点。本书的内容经过精心筛选和安排,真题自测中所选的句子有很强的代表性。读者经过系统的复习,可以在较短的时间内提高自己的语法应用能力。

为了使《高考英语语法能力训练》能够更好地为读者、为教学服务,我们希望读者能提出宝贵意见。

在成书过程中,我们得到了很多前辈和同仁的建议和支持,在此谨向他们表示感谢。

编者

2004 年 4 月



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Unit 1 名词



语法热身

常见考点 Study the following grammatical points carefully and prepare yourself for the preparatory exercise.

名词的数

1. 可数名词复数的变化

- 1) 在规则名词后面直接加-s。
- 2) 以 s、x、z、ch、sh 结尾的名词词尾加-es, 但 stomach—stomachs, 因为其中 ch 发音为 [k]。
- 3) 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词, 要把-f 或-fe 改为 v, 再加-es。
- 4) 以元音字母加-y 结尾的名词, 直接加-s。以辅音字母加-y 结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es。
- 5) 以元音字母加-o 结尾的名词, 一般加-s。以辅音字母加 o 结尾的名词, 一般加-es。

bamboo—bamboos zoo—zoos tomato—tomatoes

注意: 辅音字母加-o 结尾也有直接加-s。

photo—photos piano—pianos radio—radios

- 6) 有些名词以改变元音的办法变为复数, 有的名词其辅音也有变化。例如:

woman—women child—children ox—oxen

- 7) 有些名词单复数形式相同。例如:

Chinese—Chinese Swiss—Swiss sheep—sheep deer—deer
means—means works—works people—people fish—fish

注意: 直接从汉语译音的名词一般没有复数, 用斜体表明。例如:

a hundred *li* 100 里 ten *yuan* 10 元 forty *mu* 40 亩

- 8) 复合名词的复数形式。

man driver—men drivers boy friend—boy friends
woman doctor—women doctors girl student—girl students
passer-by—passers-by tooth-brush—tooth-brushes
mother-in-law—mothers-in-law grown-up—grown-ups
editor-in-chief—editors-in-chief

- 9) 表示由两个相同部分组成的物品的名词, 本身就是复数形式。

glasses 眼镜 stockings 长统袜 trousers 裤子
scissors 剪刀 jeans 牛仔褲 compasses 圆規



10) 有些名词虽以-s 结尾,但是在句中仍作为单数名词使用。

politics 政治学	physics 物理学	economics 经济学
news 新闻	works 工厂	maths 数学

11) 有些名词虽为单数形式,但是具有复数的意义,是集合名词,在句中作为复数名词使用。

police 警察	cattle 牛,家养牲畜	poultry 家禽
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12) 单复数形式的意义不同的名词。

brain(脑)—brains(头脑,智能)	water(水)—waters(水域)
paper(纸)—papers(论文)	good(好处)—goods(货物)
sand(沙子)—sands(沙滩)	damage(损失)—damages(赔偿费)
cloth(布料)—clothes(衣服)	wood(木头)—woods(树林)
custom(习俗)—customs(海关)	green(绿色)—greens(青菜)
force(力量)—forces(军队)	manner(方式)—manners(礼貌)
time(时间)—times(时代)	look(看)—looks(外貌)
experience(经验)—experiences(经历)	

2. 专有名词的复数

专有名词一般没有复数形式。但是表示某个姓氏的一家人或是同名同姓的几个人时,可以用复数形式。有些专有名词是以复数形式出现的。

the Smiths 史密斯一家	two Johnsons 两个叫约翰逊的人
the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山脉	the Philippines 菲律宾群岛

3. 不可数名词

不可数名词没有复数。但物质名词在表示类别时,可以有单复数之分。例如:

all kinds of fishes 各种各样的鱼	a coffee 一杯咖啡
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名词的所有格

名词所有格的构成方式有两种。

1. 在名词词尾加's

1) 一般多用于有生命的名词的所有格。例如:

the boy's mother 男孩的母亲	Lu Xun's works 鲁迅的作品
------------------------	----------------------

有的无生命的名词,也可以用's 构成所有格。例如:

today's newspaper 今天的报纸	an hour's drive 开车一小时的路程
-------------------------	--------------------------

Beijing's Summer Palace 北京的颐和园	China's economic development 中国的经济发展
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2) 表示几人共有同一个东西时,在最后一个人名后加's。表示各自所有的东西时,在每个人名后都要加's。

Betty and Jennie's room 贝蒂和珍妮的房间

Bob's and Tom's bikes 鲍勃和汤姆各自的自行车

3) 名词后如果有-s,在-s 后加' '即可。复数名词如果不以-s 结尾,仍需加's。

the teachers' office 教师办公室	the people's rights 人民的利益
Thomas' briefcase 托马斯的公文包	the children's books 孩子们的书



2. “of+名词”构成所有格

1) 表示无生命的名词,往往用这种所有格形式。表示同位关系也可以用这种形式。

the title of this passage 这篇文章的题目 the owner of the car 车的主人

the city of Shanghai 上海市 the Continent of Asia 亚洲大陆

2) 名词的双重所有格由 of 短语和's 所有格结合在一起构成。其中带有's 所有格的名词必须是指代某个或某些人的名词。

a daughter of his brother's 他兄弟的女儿

several students of the teacher's 老师的几个学生

注意:这种双重所有格的意义可能与非双重所有格的意义不同。例如:

a picture of my son 我儿子的照片(照片上照的是我儿子)

a picture of my son's 我儿子的照片(照片的所有人是我儿子)

the criticism of the teacher 对这位老师的批评

the criticism of the teacher's 这位老师所提出的批评

名词的限定词

1. 用来修饰可数名词的常用限定词

all, both, some, few, a few, many, several, a number of, a large number of, numbers of, a great many, a good many, a lot of, lots of, a large quantity of, quantities of, a majority of

2. 用来修饰不可数名词的常用限定词

much, little, a little, a great deal of, a good deal of, plenty of, a lot of, lots of, a large quantity of, large quantities of, a majority of

3. 用于修饰名词的常用单位词

a piece of advice

a handful of soil

a mouthful of food

a lump of sugar

a bar of chocolate

a drink of beer

a team of players

a troop of soldiers

a cake of soap

a flock of birds

a swarm of bees

a sheet of paper

常考名词辨析

cloth, clothing, clothes

cloth 指“布”,是不可数名词,但是当它表示作某种用途的布时,是可数名词。例如:

Her shirt is made of smooth cloth.

她的衬衫是用光滑的布料做的。

Mother laid a table cloth on the table.

母亲在桌上铺了桌布。

clothes 统称身上穿的衣服,是复数名词,没有单数,因此不能用数词修饰 clothes,但可以用 many, a suit of 等来修饰。例如:

His aunt bought him a new set of clothes.

他阿姨给他买了一套新衣服。



clothing 是对服装的总称,是集合名词,没有复数。clothing 所指的范围比 clothes 还要广,包括手套、鞋子、袜子等。要表示一件衣服可以用 an article of clothing 或 a piece of clothing。例如:

The clothing department is on the second floor.

服装部在二楼。

fault, mistake

fault 意思是过失,指由于做事不当而造成的、应该承担责任的过错。mistake 指错误,常用于固定词组 by mistake, make a mistake 等。例如:

It's my fault. I should have been more careful.

这是我的过错。我本该更细心的。

The boy made a lot of spelling mistakes in his writing.

男孩的作文里有很多拼写错误。

prize, reward

prize 指“奖赏;奖金”,是可数名词。reward 是“酬谢;酬劳”,也是可数名词。例如:

Lily won the first prize in the contest.

莉莉在比赛中获得了第一名。

She was given a reward of 200 yuan for her brave deed.

由于她勇敢的行为,她得到了 200 元的酬金。

chance, opportunity

chance 和 opportunity 都有“机会”的意思。chance 指“机缘;可能性”,表示幸运或偶然的时机。opportunity 表示某时机符合自己想干某事的意愿或目的,指的是好的、有利的机会。例如:

I was elected monitor. It is a good opportunity to show my ability.

我被选为班长。这是个展示我能力的大好机会。

Is there any chance of the school team winning the game?

校队有获胜的机会吗?

trip, journey, voyage, travel

trip 指出游并返回的一次旅行,也可以是公务出差的旅行。在口语中,可用 trip 来代替 journey。

journey 指时间和距离都较长的直达某地的陆上旅行,也指车辆在规定的的时间和路线内行驶。

voyage 指空中或水上的旅行。

travel 指长途旅行,往往是到国外或很远的地方去。

The manager has gone on a business trip to New York.

经理去纽约出差了。

How long is the journey to the seaside?

到海边有多远?

The sailors are bored with voyage.

水手们对海上航行厌倦了。



He benefited a lot from the five years' foreign travels.
五年的国外游历,使他受益良多。



预备练习

单复数转化练习 Fill in the following blanks with correct plural form of each word.

foot _____	poem _____	policeman _____	woman doctor _____
roof _____	mouse _____	knowledge _____	girl student _____
actress _____	piano _____	German _____	female monkey _____
child _____	sheep _____	bamboo _____	mother-in-law _____
trousers _____	lady _____	cattle _____	editor-in-chief _____
watch _____	stomach _____	clothes _____	passer-by _____
thief _____	leaf _____	Frenchman _____	history teacher _____

限定词搭配练习 Fill in the blanks with correct modifiers.

a _____ of chocolate	a _____ of people	a _____ of milk
a _____ of football players	a _____ of cattle	a _____ of bread
a _____ of information	a _____ of soldiers	a _____ of directors
a _____ of stockings	a _____ of stairs	a _____ of land

改错练习 Find out the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. My mother gave me a lot of advices on how to conduct the plan.
2. I am satisfied with the two equipments except that it is too expensive.
3. Could you tell me the rooms numbers of Mr Zhang and Miss Huang?
4. The lecture was given by one of the most famous professor in the country.
5. When the carpet was beaten, dusts rose in clouds.
6. Liu Ming's glasses is new. He bought it from the shopping center just yesterday.
7. She burst into tears because she considered herself great failure.
8. How many furnitures are you going to buy for your new house?
9. There is no doubt that the bicycle in front of the teaching building is my desk mates.
10. The teacher asked the child to pay more attentions to his pronunciation.
11. Mrs Green is a friend of Christina's parents.
12. Mr Zhang's and Mr Wang's house is next to each other.
13. The play was produced before a large audiences all over the world.
14. The happy child sat there with his eye wide open.
15. Have you invited the Whites' to our dinner party?



16. Knowledges is strength.
17. How many zoos are there in the city?
18. I as well as my sister are puzzled greatly at the question he raised.
19. Economics are boring, so I decided to give it up.
20. This morning the postman sent me several mails.

单项选择练习 For each sentence in this part, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. There are many _____ grazing in the grassland.
A. cows and sheeps B. cow and sheeps C. cow and sheep D. cows and sheep
2. He just mentioned a lot of _____ that I've never heard of before.
A. football B. football teams C. footballs teams D. football teams
3. Unluckily, I never had the _____ to attend his lecture.
A. opportunity B. ability C. possibility D. freedom
4. Can you tell the difference between _____ cars?
A. Jane's and Tom's B. Jane and Tom's C. Jane's and Tom D. Jane and Tom
5. She looked at herself in the mirror and found herself had _____.
A. a few white hairs B. much white hair C. a lot white hair D. some white hair
6. The chairman was delayed by _____, so we had to wait.
A. a heavy traffic B. heavy traffic
C. some heavy traffics D. many heavy traffics
7. The students of _____ are waiting out of the classroom.
A. the teacher B. a teacher's C. the teacher's D. the teachers
8. My aunt bought two _____, one for Kate and the other for me.
A. radios B. radio C. radioss D. radios
9. _____ have gone to the countryside to spend their holiday.
A. The Smiths B. The Smith C. The Smiths' D. The Smiths's
10. John has _____ in studying Chinese by himself.
A. some difficulty B. some difficulties C. a few difficulty D. much difficulties
11. Where did you get so many _____?
A. piece of useful information B. useful informations
C. useful information D. pieces of useful information
12. Mary together with her good friend Betty _____ invited to attend his birthday party.
A. am B. are C. is D. be
13. The yellow _____ flying in the wind.
A. leaf is B. leafs are C. leaves is D. leaves are
14. Although the family suffered a lot of _____ in the fire, they received some _____ later.
A. damage; damage B. damages; damage



- C. damage; damages D. damages; damages
15. A great deal of money _____ spent to bring back her life.
A. has B. have C. has been D. have been
16. He has many foreign friends, among whom three are _____ and two are _____.
A. Englishman; German B. Englishmen; Germans
C. Englishman; Germanmen D. Englishmans; Germans
17. It is hard for _____ in a hospital to get promotion.
A. woman doctor B. woman doctors C. women doctor D. women doctors
18. On hearing the funny story, she burst into _____.
A. a laughter B. a laugh C. laughter D. laughs
19. Physics _____ one of the basic courses for college students.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
20. I don't know _____ sitting under the tree.
A. the girl's name B. the name of the girls
C. the name of the girl's D. the name of the girl
21. — Where's your mom?
— She went to the _____ to buy a pair of shoes for me.
A. shoe store B. shoe's store C. shoes' store D. shoes stores
22. The man handed a _____ bill to the waitress and left.
A. ten-dollars B. ten-dollar C. tens-dollars D. ten-dollar's
23. To be frank, I don't have _____ in his theory.
A. many believes B. much beliefs C. much belief D. many belief
24. The student won the first _____ in the competition and was too excited to speak.
A. reward B. worth C. prize D. price
25. Terry felt great _____ in understanding the report.
A. trouble B. burden C. difference D. strength
26. I decided to leave the waiter a big _____ because the food and service had been excellent.
A. tip B. gift C. price D. note
27. According to the Chinese history, the _____ of Taoism is a man known as Laozi.
A. founder B. inventor C. beginner D. producer
28. To be a good salesman one needs special _____.
A. teaching B. learning C. studying D. training
29. — Does she have much _____ in teaching the piano?
— No, I don't think so. She has only taught here for three months.
A. difficulty B. experience C. chance D. trust
30. You can take as many as you like because these are free of _____.
A. money B. pay C. charge D. cost
31. Our efforts to improve the comprehensive management ended in _____.



- A. failure B. a failure C. failures D. some failures
32. One of my friends in Paris sent me a useful _____ on this matter.
A. information B. piece of informations
C. piece of information D. informations
33. No one has much _____ in his honesty.
A. beliefs B. belief C. believes D. believe
34. Do you have _____ in understanding what I said at the meeting?
A. some difficulties B. any difficulty C. some difficulty D. any difficulties
35. _____ invited to the dinner party.
A. The Brown are B. Browns were C. The Browns were D. The Browns is
36. The room next to mine is _____.
A. Bob and Jack B. Bob's and Jack's C. Bob's and Jack D. Bob and Jack's
37. Professor Johnson as well as his students _____ very satisfied with the result of the experiments.
A. is B. are C. am D. were
38. Yesterday my mother bought some _____ in the market.
A. tomatos B. vegetable C. potatos D. onion
39. Father gave me _____ on how to start writing fictions.
A. two piece of advices B. some advices
C. some advice D. a few advices
40. — Why did you renovate the house?
— Because it was really in a poor and dirty _____.
A. kind B. situation C. shape D. state
41. — What do you think of the advertisement in the newspaper?
— I think the _____ is well-written.
A. photo B. design C. article D. text
42. The shoppers stood still at the _____ of the gun.
A. sight B. sound C. hearing D. moment
43. We went to the city by bus because the car _____ is always full.
A. place B. stop C. park D. meter
44. We've missed the last bus, so we have no _____ but to take a taxi.
A. selection B. choice C. possibility D. way
45. — Excuse me. Could you tell me how to pronounce this word?
— Sorry, I have no _____.
A. idea B. experience C. thought D. mind
46. It won't make much _____ whether you go or not.
A. trouble B. difference C. chance D. progress
47. It seems that he doesn't have a _____ of right and wrong.
A. knowledge B. feeling C. belief D. sense



48. We should try to do it in a completely different _____ or we'll fail again.
A. manner B. way C. idea D. method
49. He was transferred to another _____ of the bank last month.
A. quarter B. area C. branch D. region
50. — _____ progress you've made in the project!
— Thank you, but I have still a long way to go.
A. What a great B. How great C. What great D. How big



真题自测

单项选择 For each sentence in this part, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

- If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
- We waited _____ for the bus.
A. long time B. a long time C. few time D. a few time
- Many countries are increasing their use of natural resources, wind and other forms of _____.
A. energy B. source C. power D. material
- Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.
A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
- Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.
A. a; 不填 B. the; an C. the; the D. 不填; the
- You can take as many as you like because they are free of _____.
A. fare B. charge C. money D. pay
- As a result of destroying the forests, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land.
A. number; has B. quantity; has C. number; have D. quantity; have
- He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.
A. wealth; work B. wealth; works C. wealths; work D. wealths; works
- I walked too much yesterday and _____ are still aching now.
A. my leg's muscles B. my muscles of leg
C. my leg muscles D. my muscles of the leg
- Some people would like to do shopping on Sundays since they expect to pick up wonderful _____ in the market.
A. barrels B. batteries C. baskets D. bargains



11. — I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.
— Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful.
A. some; a B. an; some C. some; some D. an; a
12. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
13. — Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
— Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
14. Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny.
A. 不填; a B. the; 不填 C. 不填; 不填 D. the; the
15. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.
A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection
16. _____ with foreign countries can bring us much information about the world.
A. Contrast B. Competition C. Contact D. Combination
17. _____ said about the matter.
A. A great deal have been B. A great deal has been
C. Many have been D. Much have been
18. My father seemed to be in no _____ to look at my school report.
A. mood B. emotion C. attitude D. feeling
19. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.
A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed
20. The newspaper didn't mention the _____ of the damage caused by the fire.
A. range B. level C. extent D. quantity
21. — Have you received a Christmas card from your girl friend?
— No, I haven't got _____ mail yet this Christmas.
A. many B. some C. a few D. much
22. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were



参考答案

预备练习/单复数转化练习

feet
roofs

poems
mice

policemen
knowledge

women doctors
girl students



actresses	pianos	Germans	female monkeys
children	sheep	bamboos	mothers-in-law
trousers	ladies	cattle	editors-in-chief
watches	stomachs	clothes	passers-by
thieves	leaves	Frenchmen	history teachers

预备练习/限定词搭配练习

bar	crowd/group	bottle
team	herd	loaf/piece
piece	troop	board
pair	flight	piece

预备练习/改错练习

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. advices—advice | 2. equipments—equipment | 3. rooms—room |
| 4. professor—professors | 5. dusts—dust | 6. is—are, it—them |
| 7. great—a great | 8. furnitures—furniture | 9. desk mates—desk mate's |
| 10. attentions—attention | 11. parents—parents' | 12. is—are |
| 13. audiences—audience | 14. eye—eyes | 15. Whites'—Whites |
| 16. Knowledges—Knowledge | 17. zooes—zoos | 18. are—am |
| 19. are—is | 20. mails—pieces of mail | |

预备练习/单项选择练习

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A | 5. A | 6. B | 7. C | 8. D | 9. A | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. D | 14. C | 15. C | 16. B | 17. D | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. C | 24. C | 25. A | 26. A | 27. A | 28. D | 29. B | 30. C |
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. B | 34. B | 35. C | 36. D | 37. A | 38. B | 39. C | 40. D |
| 41. C | 42. A | 43. C | 44. B | 45. A | 46. B | 47. D | 48. B | 49. C | 50. C |

真题自测/单项选择

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A | 5. A | 6. B | 7. B | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. D | 14. D | 15. B | 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. C |
| 21. D | 22. C | | | | | | | | |

真题解析

- 固定搭配: leave a message(留言)。
- 固定短语: a long time(很长时间)。
- energy: 能量; source: 来源。比如, 收入来源(source of income), 消息来源(source of information)等。power: 能力, 动力等; material: 材料, 原料等。
- 固定短语: keep in touch 保持联系。