2000 年

全国硕士研究生入学考试复习指导丛书

英 语

模拟试题与试卷

王长喜 主编

2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试复习指导丛书

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编 写 说 明

本书为模拟试题与试卷分册,与系统复习分册配套使用。本书内容包括单元模拟题、综合模拟题和模拟试卷,并附有答案。本书的编写层次是由浅入深,即单元模拟题较为容易,综合模拟题有一定的难度,模拟试卷则较难,基本达到了实际考题的水平。

一、单元模拟题按考试大纲中的知识单元顺序及知识点的能力层次顺序排列。各章的试题与系统复习分册的各章相对应。但各章并没有标明各章名称,这主要是为了避免考生在做题时有先入为主的观念,即考生做题时已知道某章所考的是什么样的内容,遇到不会做的题就根据章节线索猜答案。在单元模拟题阶段,我们主要还是训练考生的基本能力。

二、在综合模拟题阶段,考生要根据某篇中所讲的知识点进行综合运用。这时,在做题过程当中可能要遇到一些生词,这是不可避免的。在实际考试中也会遇到生词,因为大纲规定考卷中允许有3%的生词量。出现这种状况的主要原因有:(1)今后命题组的选材在题材方面更广,体裁面更宽,例如除议论文之外,应用文、报刊文摘、时事评论等;(2)今后的命题更加具有综合性,所有的题都是以词汇量为基础、以语法为手段进行综合运用的。这种综合运用知识的能力只有通过多读、多练才会有质的提高。记住,考研是一种水平考试,而水平的提高不可能是一朝一夕的事。

三、模拟试卷是为检查考生是否已达到了考试大纲的要求而设计的。难度值(主要是通过模拟考生做题而测得)与往年的相当。

由于水平和时间的关系,失误和不足之处敬请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编　者
1999 年 4 月于中国人民大学

目　　录

第一篇 语 法

专 项 练 习 一

一、填空题

1. Igneous(火成的) rock _____ from the cooling and solidification of molten(熔化的) matter from the Earth's interior.

[A] being originated   [B] have originated   [C] originates   [D] originating

2. Although she _____ law for only a little over eight years, Florence Allen became in 1922 the first woman to sit on a state supreme court.

[A] will practice   [C] had practiced

[B] practices   [D] has been practicing

3. The metal bar was supposed _____ to the right size.

[A] to be cut down   [C] to have been cut down

[B] to have cut down   [D] to cut down

4. Smith is to study medicine as soon as he _____ military service.

[A] will finish   [B] has finished   [C] finish   [D] would finish

5. At this time tomorrow we _____ for you in the office.

[A] shall have waited   [B] wait   [C] shall be waiting   [D] will wait

6. There's no running away from the facts; they just have to _____.

[A] face up   [B] be faced up   [C] facing up to   [D] be faced up to

7. By the end of this month, the generating set _____ for a whole year.

[A] will run   [C] runs

[B] has run   [D] will have been running

8. "Did you write to Grace last summer?"

"No, but I'll _____ her over Christmas vacation."

[A] be seen   [C] have seen

[B] be seeing   [D] have been seeing

9. Once you _____ that brand of whisky, you will never want to drink any other.

[A] drunk   [B] have drunk   [C] will drink   [D] drank

【答案】

1. [C]。①本句表述的是客观现象,应该用一般现在时。

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① 句号前的选项为本题正确答案。以下同。——责编注

2．[C]。本句的主句中带有表示过去某一时间的时间状语 in 1922,用的是一般过去时,空白处应填入在 1922 年前已发生的动作(担任律师已有 8 年多),故应使用过去完成时。

3．[A]。本句的主语是物,即动作的承受者,应该用被动语态,这就可以排除[B]、[D]两项。动词 suppose(设想)表示动作还未发生,所以应该排除[C]。

4．[B]。as soon as 引导的是时间状语从句,be to do sth. 是用动词不定式表示将来,后面的从句应用一般现在时或现在完成时。[A]、[D]两项明显错误,[C]finish 要改成 finishes 才正确。

5．[C]。at this time 决定时态要用现在进行时,而 tomorrow 又决定了该句用一般将来时,两者综合考虑,应该用将来进行时。

6．[D]。后半句中的 they 指的是 facts,是动作的承受者。在被动语态中,动词 + 介词构成的短语必须用其完整形式。在本句中 facts 是介词 to 的宾语。

7．[D]。时间状语 by the end of ... 决定本句应该用完成时;this month 决定应该用将来时;同时本句又是表示动作一直在进行。

8．[B]。本句用将来进行时强调动作发生时的情景,带有一定的感情色彩。

9．[B]。Once 引导的是一个条件状语从句,主句用将来时,从句用一般现在时或现在完成时。

二、辨错题

1．One of the <u>essential</u> features of the <u>modern skyscraper</u>(摩天大楼) <u>is being</u> the <u>elevator</u>.
              [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

2．The ocean <u>liners</u> that <u>used</u> <u>to cross</u> the Atlantic Ocean now <u>specialized</u> in cruises.
             [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

3．<u>Collecting</u> dolls as a hobby <u>becomes</u> <u>increasingly popular</u> during the <u>past</u> fifty years.
   [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

4．How many people <u>remember</u> <u>listening</u> to Orson Welles 1938 radio <u>broadcast</u>, "The War of
            [A]   [B]   [C]
the Worlds", which <u>convince</u> thousands that space aliens(外星人) had invaded the Earth?
             [D]

5．<u>Because of</u> the effects of tidal friction(摩擦力), the earth's rotation, which <u>forms</u> the basis
   [A]   [B]
for time units, <u>is</u> gradually <u>slow down</u>.
        [C]   [D]

6．When the <u>concentration</u> of calcium(钙) in the blood is <u>too</u> low, the parathyroid gland(甲
        [A]   [B]
状旁腺) <u>began</u> to <u>secrete</u> the hormone parathormone(甲状旁腺激素).
     [C]   [D]

7．Human living in the Pleistocene epoch(更新世时期) survived in part <u>because</u> they <u>are</u> able
                                           [A]   [B]
to turn useful <u>inventions</u>, such as stone tools, into community <u>property</u>.
         [C]   [D]

8．The formation of snow <u>must be occurring</u> <u>slowly</u>, in calm air, and at a temperature <u>near</u> the
                 [A]   [B]   [C]
<u>freezing point</u>.
   [D]

9. The development of sailing <u>as a sport</u> <u>has begun</u> <u>when</u> sailing ships declined in <u>commercial</u>
                            [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

importance.

10. The site of St. Louis <u>was occupied</u> <u>in</u> <u>prehistoric times</u>, but the present city
                        [A]   [B]   [C]

<u>had been founded</u> in 1764.
    [D]

11. Although I <u>have lived</u> in this country <u>after</u> last September, I still have <u>trouble</u> <u>getting</u> used
          [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

to American food.

12. <u>Even though</u> Sedat <u>has been studying</u> English for three years <u>before</u> he came
    [A]   [B]

to the United States, it is still difficult <u>for him</u> to express himself.
   [C]   [D]

13. <u>After driving</u> for twenty miles, he suddenly <u>realized</u> that he <u>has been driving</u> <u>in</u> the
    [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

wrong direction.

14. When I <u>last</u> saw Janet, she <u>hurried</u> to her next class on <u>the other</u> side of the campus and
        [A]   [B]   [C]

<u>did not have</u> time to talk.
   [D]

15. Yesterday at the meeting they <u>sticked</u> to the point <u>that</u> Mr. Wang <u>should not</u> be punished
                  [A]   [B]   [C]

<u>for all</u> his mistakes.
  [D]

【答案】

1. [C]→① is。表示状态或具有长久性的动词通常不用进行时。类似的动词还有 belong to（属于），consist of（由……组成），appear（显然），seem（似乎）等。

2. [D]→ specialize。本句虽然定语从句中用的是过去时，但主句说的明显是现在的情况（注意状语 now）。

3. [B]→ has become。句中含有 during the past fifty years 时间状语（在过去的 50 年间），表示从过去至现在的一段时间内发生的事情，应使用现在完成时。

4. [D]→ convinced。此处表述的是过去（1938 年）所发生的情况。

5. [D]→ slowing down。此处使用的是现在进行时，应将动词 slow 改为（is）slowing down。

6. [C]→ begin。本句所表述的是一般现象，且从句中用的是一般现在时，所以主句也应用同样的时态。

7. [B]→ were。本句所表述的是过去某段时间中所发生的事情，the Pleistocene epoch 意为"更新世时期"。不过即使不认识这个字，也可从主句谓语动词 survived 的形式中（过去式）判断出它表示过去的某段时间。既然主从句谈论的是同一件事情，那么主句用的是一般过去时，从句也应使用一样的时态。

8. [A]→ must occur。此处叙述的是客观普遍真理，而非强调正在发生的事，故用一般现在时。

① 符号→表示"……错，正确答案应是……"。以下同。——责编注

9. [B]→ began。when 引导的时间状语从句中使用的是一般过去时,即有固定的过去某一时刻的时间状语,因此主句只能用一般过去时。

10. [D]→ was founded。1764 年是一个过去的时间,因此动词应该用一般过去时。不要受 the present 干扰。

11. [B]→ since。在 Although 从句中,句子的时态是完成时,因此后面的时间状语只能是 since。

12. [B]→ had been studying。Sedat 学习英语是在他来美国之前发生的事情,而他来美国用的是过去时,所以[B]应该用过去完成时,表示"过去的过去"。

13. [B]→ realizes。宾语从句用的是现在完成进行时,因此主句必须用一般现在时。

14. [B]→ was hurrying。Janet 急忙奔向课堂这一动作在我见到她时正在发生,因此应该用过去进行时。

15. [A]→ stuck。此处 stick 的过去式和过去分词是 stuck,属不规则变化动词。

专 项 练 习 二

一、填空题

1. Orchestral instruments _____ under the following types: strings, woodwind, brass, and percussion.

[A] grouped [C] can be grouped

[B] can group [D] to be grouped

2. No matter whatever _____, let me know immediately.

[A] is happened [C] will be happened

[B] is happening [D] happens

3. The cloth won't bear _____.

[A] to wash [B] washing [C] to washing [D] for washing

4. Upon your graduation from school, how well will you _____ for the job that lies ahead?

[A] prepare [B] prepared [C] be prepared [D] are prepared

5. I _____ that she would come to see me; but she didn't come.

[A] expect [C] have expected

[B] was expected [D] had expected

6. Gregory told Mary that he _____ what he was doing during the vacation.

[A] had just been asked [C] was just asked

[B] had just asked [D] just asked

7. Scholars _____ about 3,000 spoken languages.

[A] were counted [B] have counted [C] counted them [D] who counted

8. Ground plans and contour(等高线) maps of the Earth _____ from aerial photographs.

[A] can be drawn [B] can draw [C] to draw [D] drawn

9. The southern tip of Florida would be tropical evergreen forest and swamp if it _____

undisturbed.

[A] left [B] were left [C] leaves [D] is leaving

10. This washing machine _____ by my brother right now.

[A] been repaired [C] is being repaired

[B] repaired [D] being repaired

【答案】

1. [C]。判断主被动语态,关键要看主语能否执行谓语动词的动作。本句的主语"乐器"显然不能自己"分类",故用被动语态。

2. [D]。no matter 引导的句子在本句中是一个让步状语从句,主句是一个祈使句或一般将来时,从句应该用一般现在时。

3. [B]。bear 后面接动名词形式,主动形式表被动意义。类似的词还有 need, want。

4. [C]。本句中的主语 you 是动作的承受者,因此要用被动语态。

5. [D]。动词 expect, think, hope 用过去完成时表示一种没有实现的愿望,意思是:"期盼(认为,希望)……"。

6. [A]。Gregory 告诉 Mary 的事情应该发生在讲述之前,所以 that 后面的宾语从句应该用过去完成时,[C]、[D]错误。ask 在此处是一个及物动词,应该有宾语,如果此处用主动语态,则没有宾语,所以[B]是错误的。本句译文:Gregory 告诉 Mary 刚才有人问他假期干什么了。

7. [B]。本题中 scholars 是动作执行者,所以用主动语态。

8. [A]。地球的地形图和等高线图是动作的承受者,要用被动语态。

9. [B]。本句用的是虚拟语气,表示与现在的事实相反。it 指 the southern tip of Florida,是动作的承受者,所以用一般过去时的被动语态。

10. [C]。right now(现在)决定本题用现在进行时。洗衣机是修理的对象,所以要用被动语态。综合考虑,本题正确选项应为[C]。

二、辨错题

1. When a spinning ball bounces, some of the energy contained in its rotation can transferred
   [A] [B] [C]
   to its energy of forward motion.
   [D]

2. Cottage cheese, an American favorite, can made easily at home from milk, lemon, juice,
   [A] [B] [C] [D]
   and salt.

3. The ceremony of marriage in the United States can be performed from a justice of the
   [A] [B] [C] [D]
   peace.

4. The plague was broken out in London that summer, and hundreds of people died, including
   [A] [B] [C] [D]
   many children.

5. As the proverb says, " Good medicine is tasted bitter to the mouth."
   [A] [B] [C] [D]

6. It was quite <u>obvious that</u> those problems <u>were never paid</u> <u>attention</u> <u>by</u> designers.
             [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

7. <u>Sixty-seven</u> women <u>have</u> served in the U. S. Congress <u>since</u> the first woman <u>elected</u> in
   [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]
1916.

8. Bees are <u>exposing</u> to many <u>hardships</u> <u>and</u> many <u>dangers</u>.
             [A]   [B] [C]   [D]

9. The doctrine <u>of</u> environmental determinism, <u>which enunciated(阐明)</u> originally by Hip-
            [A]   [B]
pocrates in the <u>fifth</u> century B.C., enjoyed a great following in the <u>mid-nineteenth</u> century.
               [C]   [D]

10. He <u>quickly</u> stepped on the brakes, and his car <u>came to</u> a stop just <u>in</u> time <u>to be avoided</u> an
      [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]
accident.

【答案】

1. [C]→ can be transferred。本题由含情态动词的被动语态的构成，此类题在考试中经常出现。以 can 和 do 为例，其被动语态构成为：can be done(一般现在时)，could be done(一般过去时)，could have been done(完成时)。

2. [B]→ can be made easily。cottage cheese 是动作的承受者，要用被动语态。本题语态构成可参考第 1 题。

3. [D]→ performed by。在被动语态中，动作的执行者前要用介词 by。

4. [A]→ broke out。break out 是一个不及物的动词短语，只能用主动语态，不能用被动语态。

5. [C]→ tastes。taste 是一个连系动词，应该用主动语态。类似的词还有 feel, smell, sound, seem。再者，这些词后面要接形容词，不能接副词。

6. [C]→ attention to。被动词态中"动词 + 介词"构成的短语必须用其完整形式，不能省略介词。

7. [D]→ was elected。the first woman 是被选举的对象，应当用被动语态。

8. [A]→ exposed。expose 是一个及物动词，本题中 bees 是 expose 的承受者，要用被动语态。

9. [B]→ which was enunciated。本题中 which 的先行词是 the doctrine of environmental determinism，作为一种理论，是被提出的，应当用被动语态。

10. [D]→ to avoid。及物动词 avoid 后面有其宾语，而且司机快速刹车的原因是要避免事故，因此不能用被动语态。

专 项 练 习 三

一、填空题

1. The judge assented to the suggestion that _____ .

    [A] both of the criminals will soon be set freedom

    [B] some of the criminals there are of guilt only

    [C] the girl was to be paroled in the custody of a welfare society

[D] the prisoner be sentenced to death

2. If the United States had built more homes for poor people in 1955, the housing problems now in some parts of this country _____ so serious.

   [A] wouldn't be

   [B] will not have been

   [C] wouldn't have been

   [D] would have not been

3. George would certainly have attended the proceedings _____ .

   [A] if he didn't get a flat tire

   [B] if the flat tire hadn't happened

   [C] had he not had a flat tire

   [D] had the tire not flattened itself

4. If you had studied the problem carefully yesterday, _____ .

   [A] you won't find it difficult now

   [B] you would not have found it difficult now

   [C] you would not find it difficult now

   [D] you have not find it difficult now

5. _____ , John would not have failed.

   [A] If he has listened to me

   [B] Had he listened to me

   [C] If he listened to me

   [D] As soon as he listened to me

6. If he _____ the detective honestly, he would not have been arrested.

   [A] would have answered

   [B] answered

   [C] should answer

   [D] had answered

7. From the standpoint of the long-term strategic interest of the West it is imperative that _____ .

   [A] their territorial unity being a safeguard

   [B] their unity is a territorial safeguard

   [C] they're a territorial safeguard

   [D] their territorial unity be a safeguard

8. The chairman requested that _____ .

   [A] the members studied more carefully the problem

   [B] the problem was more carefully studied

   [C] with more carefulness the problem could be studied

   [D] the members study the problem more carefully

9. _____ that the time will soon be ripe for intervention in Iran, they would be faced by a large army.

   [A] It is believed

   [B] Should they believe

   [C] They would believe

   [D] If they would believe

10. Through the centuries the world would have made little progress _____ .

   [A] if creative thinkers will heed such counsel

   [B] than creative thinkers heed such counsel

   [C] but are creative thinkers heeding such counsel

   [D] had creative thinkers heeded such counsel

11. The committee recommends that the matter _____ at the next meeting.

   [A] would be discussed

   [B] will be discussed

   [C] be discussed

   [D] may be discussed

12. What type of automobile would you buy _____ ?

[A] if you have free choice to choose the cars available today

[B] if you are free to choose among all the cars available today

[C] if all cars available were free to be chosen by you

[D] if you were free to choose among all the cars available today

13. I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.

[A] do   [B] didn't do   [C] don't   [D] didn't

14. _____ I known it, I should have told him.

[A] Have   [B] Had   [C] Having   [D] If

15. I think it advisable that he _____ for Tokyo soon.

[A] will leave   [B] may leave   [C] leave   [D] leaves

16. If he didn't promise it yesterday, still he _____ it tomorrow.

[A] would not promise   [C] should not promise

[B] will not promise   [D] could not promise

17. The doctor insisted that his patient _____ .

[A] that he not work too hard for three months

[B] take it easy for three months

[C] taking it easy inside of three months

[D] to take some vacations for three months

18. I _____ Professor Jones had taught me this equation.

[A] believe   [B] wish   [C] deeply think   [D] am guessing

19. If you hadn't gone with Tom to the party last night, _____ .

[A] you would meet John already

[B] you won't have missed John

[C] you will have met John

[D] you would have met John

20. If you _____ to see Mary, what would you tell her?

[A] are   [B] will be going   [C] must   [D] were

21. But for his help, I _____ .

[A] should not have succeeded   [C] did not succeed

[B] had not succeeded   [D] have not succeeded

22. I told him how to get here but perhaps I _____ him a map.

[A] should have given   [C] ought to give

[B] had to give   [D] must have given

23. If only we _____ the manager's advice!

[A] had followed   [B] would follow   [C] follow   [D] followed

24. My idea is that the meeting _____ until further notice.

[A] must be postponed   [C] should be postponed

[B] will be postponed   [D] postponed

25. Supposing you _____ five bottles of beer, do you think you would get drunk?

[A] were drinking   [C] were to drink

[B] have drunk   [D] drink

26. _____ , I will take her as my wife.

 [A] Were she rich or poor   [C] Be she poor or rich

 [B] Being rich or poor   [D] Whether is she poor or rich

27. But that he came to help me, I _____ .

 [A] could not have succeeded   [C] could not succeed

 [B] did not succeed   [D] can't but succeed

28. _____ today, he would get there by Thursday.

 [A] He is starting out   [C] Would he start out

 [B] If he starts out   [D] Were he to start out

29. It is not strange that the new machine _____ two small electric motors.

 [A] powered   [C] has powered by

 [B] was powered   [D] should be powered by

30. Hadn't my car broken down, I _____ the train.

 [A] should have caught   [C] could catch

 [B] might catch   [D] had caught

【答案】

1. [D]。suggestion(建设)后面跟的同位语从句应当用虚拟语气即"should(有时可以省略) +动词原形"。

2. [A]。本题是错综条件句。条件状语从句是一般过去时,其虚拟语气应该是"had + 过去分词";但主句却表示与现在的事实相反,所以应该用"would + 动词原形"。

3. [C]。本题表示与过去的事实相反,所以条件句应当用"had + 过去分词",所以[A]项错误。have a flat tire(爆胎)是固定说法。当条件状语从句"if + 主语 + had..."中的,if 被省略时,把 had 提至句首,成倒装结构,即[C]的形式。

4. [C]。同第 2 题。注意主句中的时间副词 now。

5. [B]。同第 3 题。

6. [D]。表示与过去的事实相反,条件状语从句用"had + 过去分词"形式。

7. [D]。在"it is imperative + that-从句"这一结构中, that-从句要用虚拟语气,即"should(有时可以省略) + 动词原形"。

8. [D]。request 后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气,即"should(有时可以省略) + 动词原形"。

9. [B]。本题表示与现在的事实相反,从句用"if + 主语 + 一般过去时"或用"if + 主语 + should + 动词原形"。后者的 if 可以省略而把 should 提前,成倒装结构,即[B]的形式。

10. [D]。同第 3 题。

11. [C]。recommend 后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气,即"should + 动词原形"。有时 should 可以省略。

12. [D]。表示与现在的事实相反时,条件状语从句的形式为"if + 主语 + 动词过去式"。表示与过去的事实相反,用"had + 过去分词"形式。表示与将来的情形相反,用动词过去式、"should + 动词原形"或 were to do 形式。

13. [B]。在 would rather 后面的从句中,要用虚拟语气。同现在的事实相反,用一般过去时;同过去的事实相反,用过去完成时。

14. [B]。同第 3 题。

15. [C]。"It is advisable + that-从句"中,that-从句要用"should + 动词原形",should 有时可以省略。

16. [B]。本句不是虚拟语气,而是叙述事实,所以主句要用一般将来时。

17. [B]。insist 后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气,即"should + 动词原形",should 有时可以省略。

18. [B]。本句考查 wish 后面宾语从句的虚拟语气。本题表示与过去的事实相反,其实 Prof. Jones 没有教我这个方程式。

19. [D]。本题是表示与过去的事实相反的虚拟语气。

20. [D]。本题条件状语从句用的是"if + 主语 + were to do"形式,表示与将来的情况相反。也可以用 if you should do 形式。

21. [A]。but for (幸亏,要不是……)后面接名词或名词短语,其后面的句子要用虚拟语气。当表示与过去的事实相反时,用"would / should + have done"形式;表示与现在的事实相反时,用"would + 动词原形"形式。本题属第一类情形。

22. [A]。本题考查虚拟语气中与过去事实相反的情形。should have done 结构用来表达"本来该……,(但实际上没有……)"的意思。本句译文:我告诉了他如何来这儿,但我本来该给他一张地图的。言外之意是说话人其实没有给他地图。

23. [A]。if only (但愿……)后面的句子要用虚拟语气。表示与过去的事实相反时用 had done 形式;表示与现在的事实相反时用一般过去时。本题属第一类情形。

24. [C]。idea(想法)后面的表语从句或同位语从句要用虚拟语气,即"should + 动词原形"形式,should 有时可以省略。

25. [C]。suppose(假设,设想)后面的动作还没有发生,因此要用表示将来的时态;而且本句是虚拟语气句,所以用 were to do 结构。

26. [C]。be...or... 相当于 no matter...,是固定用法。be she poor or rich = no matter she is poor or rich(不管她是穷是富)。这一句是虚拟语气倒装结构中的典型例子。

27. [A]。but 后面接从句,后面的主句要用虚拟语气,其意义与 but for 相同。参考第 21 题。

28. [D]。本题的条件句是"if + 主语 + were to do"结构,表示与将来的事实相反,这时 if 可以省略,把 were 提至主语前面。

29. [D]。it is strange that... 这一结构中,that-从句要用虚拟语气,即"should + 动词原形",should 有时可以省略。本题中因 new machine 是动作的承受者,因此要用被动语态。这样用法的形容词还有 important, imperative, necessary 等。

30. [A]。本题中 hadn't my car broken down = if my car hadn't broken down,表示与过去事实相反,所以主句应该用 would / should have done 结构。

二、辨错题

1. He <u>looked like</u> he <u>had been</u> in some strange <u>land</u> where age advanced <u>at a double pace</u>.
      [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

2. I wish I <u>knew</u> you <u>were arriving</u> today. I <u>would have met</u> you <u>at</u> the station if I had.
      [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

3. The <u>irritable</u> sergeant <u>was</u> insistent that nothing <u>supersedes</u> the drilling of
      [A]   [B]   [C]
<u>the forty new men</u>.
      [D]

4. I suggested <u>to</u> <u>opponents</u> of video games <u>that</u> they <u>considered</u> a paradigm of Gutenberg.
              [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

5. Violetta has a <u>curious</u> expression <u>on</u> her face as though she <u>was smiling</u> about something
                    [A]   [B]   [C]
that amused <u>her</u>.
              [D]

6. The report <u>would be</u> released last January if new developments <u>had not</u> made it necessary to
                [A]   [B]
revise all conclusions <u>drawn from</u> the first <u>series of</u> experiments.
                          [C]   [D]

7. The complex society of <u>a modern</u> civilization <u>would be</u> impossible <u>not having</u> the art of
                            [A]   [B]   [C]
<u>writing</u>.
  [D]

8. It is <u>extremely</u> necessary that you <u>will realize</u> that reading is <u>not only</u> <u>a physical</u> and mental
          [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]
process.

9. <u>Top-grade</u> diamonds <u>had not</u> increased <u>so sharply</u> in value in <u>the late seventies</u> if one com-
    [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]
pany had not controlled almost all of the world's supply.

10. Mary <u>couldn't have received</u> my letter; <u>otherwise</u> she <u>went</u> <u>to</u> the concert last night.
              [A]   [B]   [C] [D]

11. Some of these <u>advances</u> <u>would not be</u> possible <u>but for</u> the early efforts of men <u>like</u> Hunter.
                    [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

12. She began <u>to be worried</u> <u>lest</u> he <u>met</u> with <u>some</u> accident the day before.
                  [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

13. I would rather that they <u>do not travel</u> <u>during</u> the bad weather, but they <u>insist</u> that they
                                  [A]   [B]   [C]
<u>should return</u> home today.
      [D]

14. He <u>is always talking</u> to me in <u>such a</u> manner <u>like</u> he were my <u>boss</u>.
          [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

15. <u>Because of</u> the <u>heavy</u> fog, we should have <u>reached</u> our destination <u>in time</u>.
      [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

16. Educators are now recommending that <u>reasoning</u> skills <u>are emphasized</u> in the classroom since
                                          [A]   [B]
recent tests <u>indicate</u> that many teachers in the past <u>have ignored</u> these skills.
              [C]   [D]

17. If I <u>would have</u> followed his suggestion <u>carefully</u>, the result of the experiment <u>would</u> have
          [A]   [B]   [C]
been <u>conclusive</u>.
        [D]

18. I <u>sometimes</u> wish <u>that</u> Deer Creek <u>was</u> not such a <u>little</u> town.
        [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

19. She wishes that we <u>didn't send</u> her <u>candy</u> yesterday <u>because</u> she's <u>on a diet</u>.
                [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

【答案】

1. [A]→ looked as if。look like 中 like 是一个介词,后面不能接句子。look as if 可接句子,而且句子要用虚拟语气。

2. [A]→ I had known。wish 后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气。表示与过去的事实相反,则用过去完成时。

3. [C]→ (should) supersede。insistent 是动词 insist 的形容词形式,后面的表语从句要用虚拟语气"should + 动词原形",should 有时可以省略。

4. [D]→ (should) consider。suggest 用作"建议,提议"时,后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气"should + 动词原形",所以本句中 considered 应改成 should consider,或者省略 should。

5. [C]→ were smiling。as though = as if,后面的从句用虚拟语气,be 动词要改用 were 而不是 was。

6. [A]→ would have been。本题表示与过去的事实相反,所以主句应当用 would have done 结构。

7. [C]→ without。not having 作为一个分词短语不能体现条件状语的意思,without 引导的介词短语才能起到条件状语的作用。

8. [B]→ realize。在"It is necessary + that-从句"中,that-从句要用虚拟语气。

9. [B]→ would not have。表示与过去的事实相反时,虚拟语气主句的形式应当是 would have done 结构,从句是 had done 结构。

10. [C]→ would have gone。otherwise(否则)后面要用虚拟语气。表示与过去的事实相反,则用 would have done 结构。

11. [B]→ would not have been。很明显,本句叙述与过去事实相反的情况,虚拟语气应当用 would have done 的形式。but for 是用虚拟语气的标志。

12. [C]→ should meet。lest 后面用虚拟语气,其构成形式是"should + 动词原形",should 有时可以省略。

13. [A]→ did not travel。would rather 后面的虚拟语气表示与现在或将来的事实相反时,用一般过去时。

14. [C]→ as if/as though。介词 like 不可后接句子。要改成 as if 或 as though 才能接虚拟语气的句子。

15. [A]→ But for。because of 表示原因,很明显,用在句子中前后逻辑不通。but for(幸亏,要不是)引导介词短语,相当于一个条件状语从句,后面的句子要用虚拟语气。

16. [B]→ be emphasized。recommend(推荐)后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气,即"should + 动词原形",should 有时可以省略。

17. [A]→ had。虚拟语气表示与过去的事实相反时,条件状语从句用 had done 形式,主句用 would have done 形式。

18. [C]→ were。虚拟语气中表示与现在或将来的事实相反时,be 动词只能用 were。

19. [A]→ hadn't sent。wish 后面的从句用虚拟语气。表示与过去的事实相反时,应当用 had done 形式。