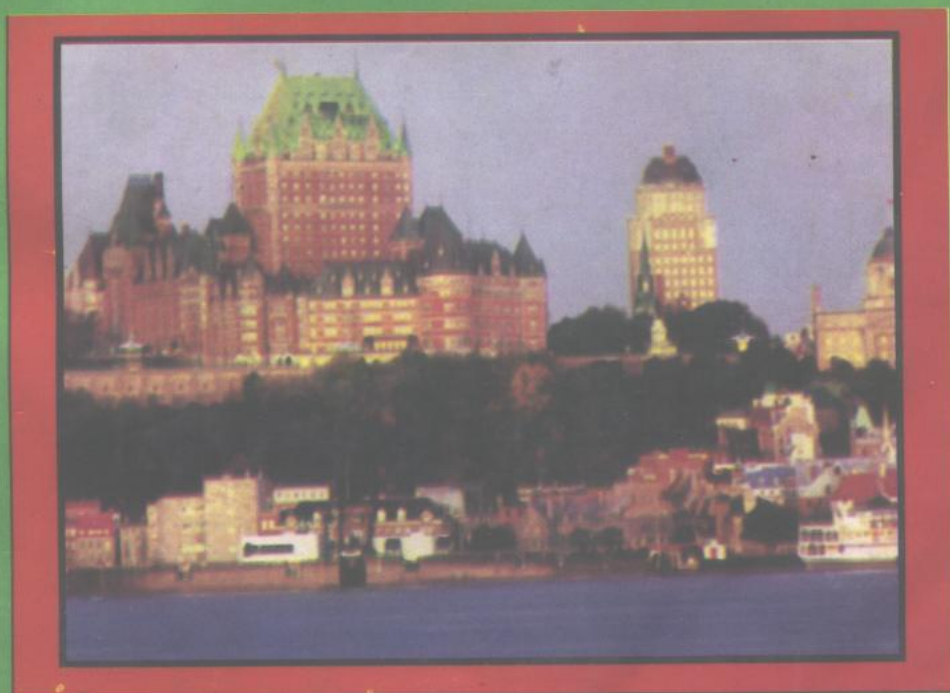


TOEFL

托福新题型

考试指南及强化训练

主编 张晓君



宇航出版社

托福新题型考试指南及强化训练

28

主编 张晓君
编著 张敬源 刘林军

宇航出版社

(京)新登字 181 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

托福新题型考试指南及强化训练/张晓君等编. —北京:

宇航出版社, 1996. 8

ISBN 7—80034—870—9

I. 托… II. 张… III. 英语—高等教育—试题 IV. B31—44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 13510 号

· 内容简介 ·

本书由长期担任托福考试培训的教师根据托福考试新题型及考题情况结合最新资料编写。

全书内容包括讲解和训练两大部分。讲解部分先对各种题型进行分析,然后综述考试技巧和应做的准备。训练部分包括八套模拟试题。模拟题精编精解,强调方法和技能训练。每道题都附有参考答案及简明扼要的讲解。

宇航出版社出版发行

北京市和平里滨河路 1 号(100013)

发行部地址:北京阜成路 8 号(100830)

河北地质六队美术胶印厂印刷

新华书店经销

ISBN 7—80034—870—9/H·069

1996 年 9 月第 1 版

1996 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:16.5 字数:390 千字

印数:8000 册

定价:20.00 元

前言 托福考试简介

TOEFL 为一种全球性的英语水平考试,我国已有许多考生参加,并由此或出国深造,或到外企谋职,或提高自己的外语水平,用之于自己的本职工作。准备参加 TOEFL 考试的考生往往头绪纷纷,如何以最快的速度将分数提高至 600 分以上? 如何报名考试? 考试中需注意些什么? 本书详细论述 95 年 8 月以来 TOEFL 最新题型上的变化并附有八套模拟试题及答案供考生选用,对听力、语法、阅读三部分的题型也进行了分析,以帮助考生准备考试。只要方法得当,准备对路,你也一样可拿 650 分! 下面谨就 TOEFL 考试的几个问题加以说明。

一、TOEFL 考试的报名

北京地区的考生在北京外国语学院西院考试中心报名。报名手续需要三次:第一次需带身份证及人民币 10 元去领报名表;第二次要将填好的报名表交回考试中心,另外还需带身份证,并交 336 元人民币;第三次要带交费收据,一张二寸照片及身份证去考试中心办理准考证等。

二、有关 TOEFL 的考期及分数换算

TOEFL 在我国一年举办四次,即一月、五月、八月和十月。经常有考生问,是否有哪一次的考试较难而另一次的较容易? 事实不是这样。首先,所有 TOEFL 都选自 ETS 标准题库,难易程度变化有但差别并不大;其次,在 TOEFL 标准分数换算时,ETS 已充分考虑到这一点并根据考题难度值的差别进行调整。因此,考生可放心去选择考出最佳的分数,因为即使是在两次难度稍有不同的考试中,得到的分数却是等值的。

TOEFL 分数的换算为三部分答对题数目之转换分相加再乘 10 除 3。参阅下面两份难度值有差别的试卷的评分即可看出其分数的标准性。

试卷一:

试卷二:

各部分答对题数	Section 1 转换分数	Section 2 转换分数	Section 3 转换分数	各部分答对题数	Section 1 转换分数	Section 2 转换分数	Section 3 转换分数
48-50	65-68		65-67	48-50	64-68		65-67
45-47	60-63		61-63	45-47	61-63		61-64
42-44	58-59		58-60	42-44	58-60		58-60
39-41	55-57		56-57	39-41	56-57		56-58
36-38	53-54	63-68	54-55	36-38	54-55	62-68	54-56
33-35	51-52	59-62	52-53	33-35	52-53	58-61	52-54
30-32	50-51	56-58	50-51	30-32	50-51	56-57	51-52
27-29	48-49	53-55	48-49	27-29	48-50	53-55	49-50
24-26	46-48	50-52	46-47	24-26	47-48	50-52	46-48
21-23	45-46	47-49	43-45	21-23	45-46	48-49	44-46
18-20	43-44	45-47	40-42	18-20	43-44	45-47	41-43
15-17	41-42	41-44	36-39	15-17	40-42	41-44	37-40
12-14	37-40	36-40	32-35	12-14	37-39	37-40	32-36
9-11	33-36	27-34	28-30	9-11	33-35	28-35	28-29
6-8	30-32	24-26	26-27	6-8	30-32	24-27	25-27
3-5	27-29	20-23	23-25	3-5	27-29	21-23	23-24
0-2	24-26	17-19	20-22	0-2	24-26	20-18	20-22

三、有关 TOEFL 考试的准备

作为一项标准化的水平考试,TOEFL 所测试的内容也是规范化的。如听力考察基本的听力技能,大多是和日常生活、学习、工作、人际交往、业余活动等相关的内容;语法侧重其基本语法,如词序、语序等等,阅读则重点考察考生在限定时间内对文章内容,包括篇章结构、词汇意义的把握。鉴于上述这些原因,对 TOEFL 的准备应从两方面着手。

①做题并分析题目。

②积累自己的“备考题库”,即考试中常出现的问题类型及短语、词汇等等(详细说明请参阅第一、二章)。

这样,你就可以有准备地去参加考试了。

目 录

前 言 托福考试简介.....	1
第一章 托福新题型及题型分析.....	1
第一节 听力题型及分析.....	1
第二节 结构和书面表达题型及分析.....	8
第三节 阅读理解题型分析	14
第四节 写作题型分析	21
第二章 新题型托福考试的准备与技巧综述	24
第一节 听力考试的准备与技巧	24
第二节 结构和书面表达考试的准备与技巧	28
第三节 阅读理解考试的准备与技巧	40
第三章 托福新题型模拟试题及参考答案	50
托福新题型模拟试题(一)	50
托福新题型模拟试题(二)	65
托福新题型模拟试题(三)	80
托福新题型模拟试题(四)	95
托福新题型模拟试题(五)✓.....	110
托福新题型模拟试题(六).....	126
托福新题型模拟试题(七).....	142
托福新题型模拟试题(八).....	157
托福新题型模拟试题(一)参考答案及听力原文.....	172
托福新题型模拟试题(二)参考答案及听力原文.....	182
托福新题型模拟试题(三)参考答案及听力原文.....	192
托福新题型模拟试题(四)参考答案及听力原文.....	202
托福新题型模拟试题(五)参考答案及听力原文.....	212
托福新题型模拟试题(六)参考答案及听力原文.....	221
托福新题型模拟试题(七)参考答案及听力原文.....	231
托福新题型模拟试题(八)参考答案及听力原文.....	240

28

第一章 托福新题型及题型分析

改题型后的 TOEFL 更注重考生实际的英语水平,变化以听力难度加大,阅读题量加大但难度减小为特征。本章将就 TOEFL 考试的三个部分及 TWE 逐项进行分析,以帮助考生了解出题思路,有的放矢地准备考试。

第一节 听力题型及分析

目前的 TOEFL 听力仍由三部分组成。Part A 包括 30 个两人之间一问一答式的对话。对话内容大都和日常生活、工作、学习有关,问题也较固定,集中在 What does the man/woman mean? What does the woman/man suggest? What are the speakers going to do? What does the man/woman imply? What are the speakers saying about...? What had the man/woman assumed about...? Where are they? What are they talking about? etc. 值得注意的是,近年来 TOEFL 考题对话更趋向口语化,含有大量的日常英语表达方式。考生在练习听力的同时,亦可通过模仿练习提高口语能力。Part B 包含两段较长对话,问题共 7 至 8 个,为 TOEFL 听力考试中最易拿分部分。和 Part A 中的对话一样,这两段对话不仅同学校生活有关,还同日常生活密切相联。其内容均涉及选课选课、郊游、野外考察、学业、费用、报纸及广播电视节目等等,由此可看出其实用性。Part C 部分包括三段左右长篇讲话,近一两年来考的题表明,Part C 部分在词汇及内容上难度有所加大。如何减少该部分选项的错误,是提高 TOEFL 分数的重要因素之一。

现以一些听力题为例进行题型分析

1. M: I don't see Janet as often as I used to .

W: Oh, she used to live in the dormitory, but now she has her own apartment.

Q: What does the woman say about Janet ?

- (A) She lives close to the dormitory .
- (B) She has moved out of the dormitory .
- (C) She owns a department store .
- (D) She no longer lives in an apartment .

由上述对话,我们得知答案为(B),本题关键词语为“used to”(过去常常)。

2. W: I thought I'd take the half day tour of the city .

M: Why not the whole day ?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do ?

- (A) Teach half days .
- (B) Take a longer tour .
- (C) Tour the country .
- (D) Rest for the day .

因为“Why not...”引导出表示建议的句型,答案自然为(B),即“为什么不花一整天的时间来观光?”

3. M: I need to catch my breath .

W: Let's sit down under that tree .

Q: What are the speakers going to do ?

(A) Have a picnic .

(B) Enjoy the breeze .

(C) Play ball .

(D) Take a rest .

本段对话中,“catch my breath ”意为“喘口气儿”,“歇息一下”,答案为(D)。

4. M: The snow is really coming down ,isn't it?

W: Rarely do we get so much snow in December.

Q: What does the woman mean ?

(A) It is typical December weather for this region.

(B) It won't really snow until December .

(C) Such a large amount of snow is unusual for this month.

(D) There has never been much snow down south .

答句倒装表示惊奇及赞同,“十二月份哪来这么多的雪!”答案为(C)。

5. W: This is certainly a great restaurant!

M: Isn't it ever !

Q: How does the man feel about the restaurant?

(A) It's excellent .

(B) The other place is far superior .

(C) It's overrated .

(D) The menu isn't very large .

注意回答时的“Isn't it ever !”类似的还有“Aren't there ever!”等等,表达赞成别人所说之意。答案为(A)。

6. W: Did you and Amenda really meet at exactly five minutes to two in front of the theatre ?

M: Yes, we were both there on the dot .

Q: What does the man mean ?

(A) They always agreed on the same points .

(B) They both arrived at the same moment .

(C) He met with Amenda five more times .

(D) He took Amenda to both plays .

两人在谈论一个事实,即是否两人都是在差五分两点时到达剧场,回答中的短语“on the dot ”很关键,意为“准时”。答案为(B)。

7. M: Joe's not planning to go to California again this summer .

W: But with his new schedule ,he could .

Q: What does the woman say about Joe?

- (A) He plans to remain in California all summer .
- (B) He shouldn't change his schedule any more.
- (C) He could travel somewhere he's never been for .
- (D) He would be able to go if he wanted .

注意答话中的省略形式,“因为时间安排不同,他可以去加州”。答案为(D)。

8. M: Do you think Martha will get there in time ?

W: No way!

Q: What does the woman mean ?

- (A) Martha doesn't know the way .
- (B) Martha will be late .
- (C) Martha is too far away .
- (D) She'll send Martha away .

“No way!”即为“不可能”。既然不可能正点到,答案为(B)。

9. M: What's happening with the new computer building ?

W: The work crew is just finishing it up .

Q: What does the woman say about the computer building ?

- (A) It will be finished on time .
- (B) It is only open during the day .
- (C) Something has happened to the building .
- (D) The workers are about to complete it .

关键词“is just finishing it up”,意为“即将完工”,答案为(D),本句需注意进行时态的这一用法。

10. M: Your office has such a nice view of the river !

W: Yours does too .

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

- (A) The woman wants an office with a better view .
- (B) The river can be seen from both offices .
- (C) The woman's office has two windows .
- (D) They have to cross the river every day .

回答中若出现“...too”及“So...”引导的倒装句式均表赞成。答案为(B)。

由上述各题不难发现,对话中的问题大多围绕第二个讲话人而发问。因此,在准备该项考题时,须注意答话中的关键词语。另外,由于 TOEFL 的所有题目均出自 ETS 题库,请考生牢牢掌握已做过的题目,TOEFL 题目的循环性是绝不可低估的。

出现在听力考试第二部分的长篇对话,大都围绕一本书、一个观点、一门课程或一件事而展开,问题的类型涉及谈话中的事实,对话的主题及讲话人的语气等等。由于是一长段情景对话,考生易于听懂,因其提问的顺序是随对话的展开而进行的,所以需特别注意找出该段第一题的答案。如下例。

M: Did you take these pictures? They're very good.

W: Yes, I think they turned out well, too. I like to take my camera with me wherever I go. That way, if I see something interesting, I could snap a picture of it.

M: Carrying a big camera around is too much trouble for me.
W: My camera is really small, though. Here, let me show you.
M: That is a compact camera. But you really must know a lot about photography to get such professional looking results.
W: Not necessarily. This camera is simple to operate.
M: Does this model come with a flash attachment for indoor shots?
W: Better than that——it has a built-in electronic flash, and an automatic focus, too. I don't even have to worry about focusing.
M: That's what I need. When I take pictures, they usually come out blurry because I don't adjust the lenses properly, and I hate photos that are out of focus. Is a camera like yours very expensive?
W: Less than you'd expect. Why don't you check the prices at Hatfield's down the street? This model was on sale there last week.
M: I think I will. It certainly won't hurt to take a look.

1. As the conversation begins, what are the man and woman doing ?

- (A) Looking at some photographs.
- (B) Selling cameras .
- (C) Teaching a photography class.
- (D) Repairing camera equipment .

由对话开始,“Did you take these pictures ?”即可找出答案(A)

2. Why doesn't the man carry a camera with him ?

谈话中,男士提到“ carrying a big camera around is too much trouble for me ”,意思为“带着个大相机到处跑很不方便。”所以,下述四个选项中,

- (A) He has a professional photographer take pictures for him .
- (B) He doesn't think he knows enough about film processing .
- (C) He doesn't have a flash attachment .
- (D) He thinks a big camera would be too much trouble .

选项(D)符合原文,为正确答案。

3. According to the woman ,what is one major advantage of her camera ?

- (A) It focuses automatically .
- (B) It has a lot of specialized lenses .
- (C) It is easy to load .
- (D) It advances the film automatically .

对话中,女士提到该相机的两项优点——配备有内藏式闪光灯和自动聚焦,“I don't have to worry about focusing”,答案即为(A)。

4. What problem has the man had when taking pictures ?

- (A) He can't find good subjects to photograph .
- (B) His indoor shots are too dark.
- (C) His pictures are often blurry .
- (D) His camera is too big for good detail .

由对话原文,可直接选出答案(C)。

5. What is Hatfield's ?

- (A) A film—processing laboratory
- (B) A camera store
- (C) A photograph gallery
- (D) A photographer's studio

女士建议,“Why don't you check the prices at Hatfield's down the street? This model was on sale there last week”,这一定是家经营照相器材的商店了。答案为(B)。

6. What is the man probably going to do after the conversation ?

- (A) Take a picture of the woman .
- (B) Look for his old camera .
- (C) Take his film to be developed.
- (D) Find out the price of a new camera .

顺理成章,答案为(D)。

由此分析,不难看出,Part B 的得分往往是环环相扣,由对话一步步发展而来,只要抓住关键词,正确答案便不难选出。

对于 TOEFL 听力,考生最感头痛的便是短文部分了。究其原因在于短文部分篇幅长,词汇量大。尤其在近两年的考题中,出现的学科术语较多,很容易使考生一句未听懂,便对整篇文章感到茫然,选择答案时不知如何下手,只好去碰运气。其实,短文部分的出题思路与 Part B 极为接近,是按先后顺序提出问题的。关键仍在于找出第一题的答案。

例 1:

Good afternoon. I'm Theresa Donne, Housing Director here at the university. I'm visiting all the dormitories this week to inform students about checkout procedures. I know you have a lot on your minds with finals coming up, but there are a few things you need to be aware of as you prepare to leave for vacation.

This dormitory will be closed during the summer months and will reopen on September first. You must vacate your room by June third. Even if you are registered for classes during the summer, you must leave this dorm by June third. If this poses a problem for you ,you should contact my office as soon as possible.

You should remember to turn in your room key before you leave. Failure to return your key can result in a \$ 25 dollar fine.

You must also make sure that all of your personal property has been cleared out of your room.

I will be passing out a form for you to fill out concerning the condition of your room. You should report on the form any damage to your room which has occurred over the last year ,such as holes in the room's walls, door, or windows. That way, our summer maintenance crew will know where to make repairs before the next school year starts.

If you have any questions during the next few days, please ask your resident advisors or call my office.

Now, please take one of the forms as they are passed around.

1. What does the speaker mainly discuss ?
2. When does this talk take place ?
3. Before they leave their dorm rooms, what must the students do ?
4. What must students indicate on the forms ?

1. (A) Summer Vacation.
- (B) The housing office.
- (C) Resident advisors.
- (D) Check-out procedures .

这类有关注意事项、考试安排、作业布置的讲话大都会问其主题,而对此问题的答案往往在讲话开始即可得出。“I am visiting all the dormitories this week to inform you about check-out procedures.”答案为(D)。

2. (A) At the beginning of the school year .
- (B) On June 3 .
- (C) Near the end of the school year .
- (D) After final exams .

询问作这一讲话的时间的题目司空见惯。其答案也往往在开始的两、三句话中,“I know you have a lot on your minds with finals coming up”,既然期末考试即将来临,答案为(C)。

3. (A) Register for summer school .
- (B) Repair holes in room walls .
- (C) Remove personal property .
- (D) Call the housing office .

谈话中间提到“vacate your room”,即(C)。

4. (A) Their summer addresses.
- (B) Any damage to their rooms .
- (C) When they plan to leave .
- (D) Questions for the housing office .

由原文直接可得出答案为(B)。

例 2:

Words come from California of a new weapon in the war on household pests.

Two scientists working for a firm in Anaheim, California, have developed a method to eliminate insects without using dangerous chemicals. The new poison? Hot air .

The basic idea is that insect pests cannot adjust to temperatures much above normal. In laboratory experiments, cockroaches and termites can't survive much more than a quarter of an hour at 125 degrees Fahrenheit, or about 50 degrees centigrade.

The new method involves covering a house with a huge tent and filling it with air heated to around 65 degrees centigrade. Hot air is forced in with fans, and the tent keeps the heat inside the house. Since termites try to escape by hiding in wooden beams, the heat treatment must be continued for a full six hours. But when it's all over, and the in-

sects are dead, there are no toxic residues to endanger humans or pets, and no funny smells.

Scientists claim that there is no danger of fire, either, since very few household materials will burn at 65 degrees centigrade. In fact, wood is prepared for construction use by drying it in an oven at 80 degrees centigrade, which is substantially hotter.

5. What is the program about ?
6. What makes the new system better than other treatment ?
7. Why are the houses covered with tents ?
8. Why does the announcer mention that construction wood is dried by heat ?

5. (A) Fire fighting.
- (B) Pest control.
- (C) House construction.
- (D) Plastic watches .

问题 5 类似于询问该段的主题,也往往在一开始就清楚地指出。答案为(B)。

6. (A) It is cheaper.
- (B) It is safer.
- (C) It is quicker.
- (D) It is available everywhere.

大段讲话都在描述这种灭虫法的特点,主要为“... no toxic residues to endanger humans or pets ,and no funny smells . ”再清楚不过,答案为(B)。

7. (A) To keep the heat inside .
- (B) To prevent insects from escaping .
- (C) To reduce the risk of fire .
- (D) To keep the wood dry .

用帐篷盖住房子的目的为(A),“保持内部温度”。

8. (A) To show that there is no danger from the treatment .
- (B) To show one of the dangers of the old method .
- (C) To explain one step in the new technique .
- (D) To explain a compromise between old and new systems .

谈话中经常将两件事放在一起对比,本篇谈话的目的在于说明既然烘干建筑用木材温度为 80 度,那么这种杀灭害虫的方法一定是很安全的,不会导致火灾。答案为(A)。

短文部分的应答还需了解这一部分问题提出的方式。上述两个问题多为典型提问方式。至于听力部分的准备及应答技巧,我们将在下一章加以论述。

第二节 结构和书面表达题型及分析

作为 TOEFL 考试的一个重要组成部分,语法结构及书面表达(Structure and Written Expression)主要测试非英语国家考生英文语法基本知识的掌握情况及书面表达能力,测试内容包括词法(Morphology)和句法(Syntax)两部分。这项测验共包括 40 道题,时间约为 25 分钟。试题类型有两种,一为多项选择填空,共 15 题,每题给出 A、B、C、D 四个备选项。考生选择自己认为最正确的答案,二为辨错(Error Recognition)25 题,每题有 A、B、C、D 四个划线部分,其中一部分存在词法或句法错误,要求考生选择他认为存在错误的部分。应该承认,尽管英语语法体系纷繁复杂,但 TOEFL 考试所考文法大部分为最基本的语法结构或用法,并无特别艰深或晦涩难懂之处。因此,只要考生认真了解并正确把握该部分测试的常考题型及主要内容,做到有的放矢,要在该项取得高分并非十分困难。纵观历年 TOEFL 考试试题,我们不难发现 TOEFL 文法考试内容包括以下内容:(一)句法部分:句子的主干结构(即主语+谓语),平衡对称及并列结构;限定性及非限定性定语从句,一致关系(包括主谓数的一致,前后指代一致),倒装句型,强调句型,虚拟语气和被动语态;(二)词法部分:名词及名词性短语作主语同位语,形容词和副词的比较级和最高级,介词和连词用法,非限定性动词(包括现在分词、过去分词和不定式)的用法,惯用固定短语,冠词用法等。现以一些典型试题为例,逐题分析托福文法考试考题的特点。

1. Cohalt resembles iron and nickel in tensible strength ,appearance _____
(A) is hard (B) althouth hard
(C) has hardness (D) and hardness

该题要考的是名词并列作介词宾语,在四个选项中,只有 D 含有一个对等连接词 and,负责平行对称的连接功能,根据平行的原则(Parallelism),并列结构必须词类相同,用法相同,答案只能是(D)。

2. _____ who was the first Black woman to run for the office of President of the United States in 1972
(A) Shirley S. Chisholm (B) It was Shirley S. Chisholm
(C) Shirley S. Chisholm was (D) When Shirley S. Chisholm

该题要考的是强调句型 It is (被强调的部分)that (who)+原句剩下的部分结构,强调主语,因此,正确的答案为(B)。

3. _____ versatile performer, soprano Kathleen Battle has often concluded a program of art songs and arias with selections from ragtime or popular music.
(A) A (B) Which (C) So (D) Because

该题前部分为一名词短语作主语同位语,补充解释 soprano Kathleen Battle,因 performer 是一个单数可数名词,其前必须用一不定冠词,所以答案为(A)。

4. Before starting on a sea voyage, prudent navigators learn the sea charts _____, and memorize lighthouse locations to prepare themselves for any conditions they

might encounter.

- (A) sailing directions are studied
- (B) study the sailing directions
- (C) to direct sailing studies
- (D) studies direct sailing

在该题中,由并列连接词 and 可以看出,该句由几个动词并列作谓语,并列成分之间必须形式相同,用法一致,因此只能选动词原形,答案为(B)。

5. _____ social nesting birds that build their nests in trees and cliffs.

- (A) The most storks
- (B) Most are storks
- (C) Most storks are
- (D) Storks most

本句只是一个名词短语,缺少句子的主干主语和谓语动词,因原句中已有 social nesting birds 作表语,前面无需再加名词,(B)为错误项,因此只能选(C)作答案。

6. Plankton, _____, is the basic food staff for everything that lives in the ocean .

- (A) comprise both minute marine animals and plants .
- (B) is the name given to minute marine animals and plants .
- (C) the collective name for minute marine animals and plants .
- (D) minute marine animals and plants collectively that .

该句主谓表成分俱全,从意义上可知空白部分是主语的同位语,补充解释主语,只有(C)这个名词短语能起到这一作用,故(C)为正确答案。

7. The best-known diffuse nebula is the great Orion Nebula , _____ can be seen by the naked eye .

- (A) one
- (B) it
- (C) which
- (D) who

本题考的是定语从句,逗号后为一非限定性定语从句,(A)和(B)均不可用以引导定语从句,又因先行词为物,故不能选(D),只剩下(C)为正确答案。

8. Of all the economically important plants, firs have been _____.

- (A) the least studied
- (B) study the least
- (C) study less and less
- (D) to study the less

该句考试要点为形容词最高级作主语补语,只有(A)和(B)表示这种意义,而(B)又不能表示被动的意义,显然答案为(A),另外,由“Of all ...”“在所有...之中”也可推出。

9. Most amphibians hatch from eggs laid in water or moist ground , and begin life _____ water-dwelling larvae .

- (A) such
- (B) as
- (C) to be
- (d) are

life 后为一名词短语作定语,修饰 life 表示“作为...”,故答案为(B)。

10. At the Seventh International Ballet Competitions, Fernando Bujones won the first gold medal ever _____ to the United States male dancer .

- (A) to be awarded
- (B) to award
- (C) that awards
- (D) should be! awarding

空白部分为不定式作定语,修饰前面的名词,因根据语义,这里表示的是被动动作,故只能选(A)。

11. Founded around 1075 ,the Acóme pueblo is considered _____ settlement in the United States.

(A) the oldest continuously occupied
(B) occupied continuously the oldest
(C) the oldest occupied continuously
(D) continuously the oldest occupied

该句的要点在于空白部分为形容词最高级形式做定语,修饰后面的名词 settlement,continuously 是副词修饰过去分词 occupied,只有(A)提供了正确的词序。

12. On March 1,1867, _____ to the Union when President Andrew Johnson's veto was overridden.

(A) since the state of Nebraska had been admitted
(B) admitted that the state of Nebraska
(C) the admission of the state of Nebraska
(D) the state of Nebraska was admitted

从题干部分可知,该句只有句首时间状语和一介词短语,缺少作为句子主干的主语和谓语,因此只有(D)能满足这一要求。

13. The best known of all the Arctic birds , _____

(A) birdwatchers favor plamigans
(B) being plamigans' and birdwatchers' favorites
(C) favored by both plamigans and bird watchers
(D) plamigans are a favorite of birdwatchers

该句题干所示为一名词性短语作主语的同位语,缺少作为句子主要成分的主语和谓语,根据句意知主语是一种 bird,因此答案为(D)。

14. Nearly all trees contain a mix of polymers that can burn like petroleum _____ properly extracted.

(A) after (B) if (C) when it (d) is

该句主、谓结构俱全,空白以后部分为过去分词短语作状语,表示一种条件,故不可加引导词,因此答案为(B)。主从句、谓语动词所表示动作无先后关系,故(A)错误,(C)项中 it 与主语“trees”指代不一致,(D)项缺表示条件的连词 if,而且这里如用 be 就必须加从句主语。

15. Acute hearing helps most animals sense the approach of thunderstorms long before people _____.

(A) do (B) hear (C) do them (D) hearing it

在本题中,为避免动词重复,用 do 来代替 sense,故答案为(A)。

截至目前为止,在第一大组 15 道试题中,考并列结构的 2 题,名词作主语同位语 2 题,主谓结构缺项或全缺 3 题,强调句型 1 题,定语从句 1 题,比较级结构 2 题,介词或连词用法 2 题,非限定性动词用法 1 题,替代关系 1 题。现在我们来分析一下第二组试题即辨别错误部分。

