## 高等学校英语应用能力考试

# 词汇写语法突破 1000题



温新元 主编

# PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

- 1100道练习题涵盖PRETCO所有必考词汇(含词组)和语法
- 含2001~2004年历年PRETCO"词汇与语法"实考真题
- 练习依照考试形式随机编排,题目由易到难阶梯式排列
- 经两届学生使用证明本书能迅速大面积提高考试通过率





#### 高等学校英语应用能力考试

# 河汇与贸路突破国现 10000国

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#### 前言

在众多的英语测试中,"词汇和语法"是必不可少的测试部分,由此可见其重要性。在"高等学校英语应用能力考试"(以下称 PRETCO)中,B级的"Vocabulary and Structure"和A级的"Structure"部分均占考试内容的15%,主要考查考生对句法结构、词法、词形变化等的应用能力。词汇和语法是英语语言的基础,"听"、"说"、"读"、"写"、"译"五项技能的应用都要依靠词汇和语法。因此,抓好词汇和语法的训练是学好英语的关键,也是考好 PRETCO 的关键。为了帮助学生学好用好 PRETCO 的词汇和语法,我们以教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为纲,以"高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲"及现行高职高专教材《实用英语》为基础、编写了本书。

本书不折不扣地按照 PRETCO A 级的 "Structure"和 B 级的 "Vocabulary and Structure"的题型并根据近年来的实考情况编写。分四个章节,共 1 100 道练习题。其中"多项选择"700 道题,"词形填空"400 道题。本书的特点是:练习编排执意打破常规,不按语法项目和词的种类列序,而是完全依照考试形式随机编排,这样做有利于学生在训练过程中进入考试的实战状态,更能使学生学到真本领;题目由易到难阶梯式排列,使学生学习循序渐进;一些重要词汇(词组)和语法点刻意重复,以便学生记忆和掌握。本书涵盖了 PRETCO A 级和 B 级所有必考词汇和词组以及大纲中所列的重要和必考语法项目。学完本书,考生便可以基本掌握 PRETCO 词汇和语法结构并在考试中获胜。本书原作为考前练习册经我校两届学生使用,反应热烈,深受欢迎,对提高整体的考试通过率发挥了重要的作用。本次付梓前又经过集体修改,使本书更具使用价值。本书的答案部分根据题目的难易附有或详或简的解释,文字精炼,释义精辟,有着画龙点睛的强烈效果,使学生在做练习时茅塞顿开,柳暗花明,收获颇丰。

为了使考生了解实考情况,本书收录了 2001 - 2004 年历年 PRETCO A 级和 B 级"词汇与语法"部分实考真题并附精辟解释供师生参考。

本书最适宜 PRETCO 考生作考前冲刺训练之用,也是教师案头不可多得的备课参考资料。

本书的编写得益于国内外众多的参考资料,由于出处太多,恕不——列出;广州航海高等专科学校英语教研室的同行们对本书提出了许多建设性意见,教研室主任钟美端副教授审校了全书,在此,谨对这些资料的作者及航专英语教研室的同行们表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平所限、书中定存不足、敬请使用者批评指正。

编 者 2004 年 9 月于广州航专

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	级"Vocabulary and Structure"真题及解释(146)

#### 第一章 重点语法项目介绍

从历年考试试题分析来看,PRETCO 语法 (Structure) 考查重点主要是:动词时态和语态、非谓语动词(动词不定式、分词和动名词)、情态动词、状语从句、定语从句、倒装句、强调句、反意问句、虚拟语气、代词、形容词和副词等。考生要对上述语法项目从概念到应用上下功夫。现就各项目的考核重点分别简单叙述如下(其中有些例句选自历年考试试题):

#### 一、动词的时态和语态

#### 考核重点:

例句.

- A. 过去完成时。注意: 过去完成时常常和 before, after, until, when 等引导的时间状语从句连用, 其谓语动词的动作一般表示过去。常用句型如下: by the time (the end) of +表示过去时间的短语或句子; hardly (scarcely) +过去完成时 + when +过去时; no sooner +过去完成时 + than +过去时; B. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时。常用时间状语有:
- B. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时。常用时间状语有:
  this day (week, month, year), so far, for some time, up to now, up to the present, all this year (month, week)等;
- C. 将来完成时。常与 before, until, when, after 等连词引导的时间状语从句连用, 其谓语动词的动作一般表示将来。常用句型如下:

by the time (the end) of +表示将来时间的短语或句子。

04	7.		
1.	He said, "I	a lot of new words by the end of last year. " (2002. 12 B	
	级)		
	A) had already learnt	B) would have already learnt	
	C) have already learnt	D) already learnt	
答	案: A)。句中时间状语 by the en	d of last year 表明谓语动词要用过去完成时态。	
2.	The project to clear up the polluted	river by the end of next year. (2002. 6	
	B级)		
	A) is being completed	B) will have been completed	
	C) has been completed	D) will have completed	
答	案:B)。句中时间状语 by the end	d of next year 表明谓语动词要用将来完成时。	
3.	The students	their papers by the end of this month. (2002. 6 A	
	级)		
	A) will have finished	B) have been finishing	
	C) have finished	D) will be finishing	

	1.	He was very sorry	her at the	e airport.	(2002.
		A) to have not met	B)	not to ha	ve met
		C) not to meet	D)	to not me	eet
		答案: B)。动词不定式的完成式否定			
	2.	I'd rather read than watch television; th	e progran	ns seem _	
		A) to get worse	B)	getting w	orse
		C) to have got worse		to be gett	
		答案: D)。不定式的进行式,表示"	一直是"	的意思。	
词	3.	Mr. Smith preferredheavier	work to o	lo.	
词汇与语法突破 1000 题		A) to be given	B)	to give	
语法		C) to have given	D)	having gi	ven
突破		答案: A)。不定式的被动式。			
100	4.	A Dream of the Red Chamber is said	i	nto more t	than ten
90 题		ade.			
W		A) to have translated	B)	to translat	te
		C) to have been translated	D)	to be tran	slated
NIX		答案:C)。不定式的被动完成式。			
WY.					
VP.V					
K					

	答案: A)。句中时间状语 by the end of th	is month 表明谓语动词要用将来完成时。
4.		of money on books, magazines and newspapers.
	(2003.6 B级)	
	答案: have spent。句中的时间状语 up till	now 要求谓语动词用现在完成时。
5.	Until then,his family from him for	r several months.
	A) hadn't heard	B) hasn't heard
	C) didn't hear	D) hasn't been hearing
	答案: A)。句中的状语 until then 和 for se	veral months 可以判断谓语动词用过去完成时。
5.	Hardlywethe railway sta	
	A) had got to	B) have got to
	C) did get to	D) do get to
	答案: A)。"hardly +过去完成时 + when	1 +过去时"句型。
	、动词不定式	
	-	
S	核重点:	
	不定式的完成式、进行式和被动式。	
	句:	
		at the airport. (2002.6 A 级)
	A) to have not met	B) not to have met
	C) not to meet	D) to not meet
	答案: B)。动词不定式的完成式否定。	
	I'd rather read than watch television; the pro	grams seemall the time.
	A) to get worse	B) getting worse
	C) to have got worse	D) to be getting worse
	答案: D)。不定式的进行式,表示"一直	
•	Mr. Smith preferred heavier work	to do.
	A) to be given	B) to give
	C) to have given	D) having given
	答案: A)。不定式的被动式。	
•	A Dream of the Red Chamber is said	into more than ten languages in the last dec-
	ade.	
	A) to have translated	B) to translate
	C) to have been translated	D) to be translated
	答案: C)。不定式的被动完成式。	$(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

#### 三、动词的现在分词和过去分词

#### 考核重点:

- A. 分词或分词短语作状语。注意: 当分词或分词短语作状语时, 其逻辑主语一般与句子主语保持一致。分词或分词短语作状语可以表示时间、原因、条件、方式、让步和伴随状态等;
- B. 当分词或分词短语作状语时,如果其逻辑主语与句子主语不一致,便要使用分词的独立结构,即带逻辑主语的分词短语,表示时间、原因、条件、伴随状况等;
- C. 分词作定语和宾语补语。

例	句:	•
1.	The May Day Holidayover, we	must now get down to work. (2001.12 A级)
	A) be	B) being
	C) to have been	D) to be
	答案: B)。带逻辑主语的现在分词短语作	状语,是独立主格结构。
2.	Thousands of productsfrom crude	e oil are now in daily use. (2003.6 A级)
	A) to make	B) be made
	C) making	D) made
	答案: D)。分词作后置定语修饰名词。。	
3.	I have found some articles	the harmful effects of drinking. (2003. 12 A
	级)	
	A) being concerned	B) concerned
	C) to concern	D) concerning
	答案: D)。concerning 应为宾语 some article	es 的补足语。这里宾语和宾语补足语的关系
	是主动的,故用现在分词。	
1.	I stayed up all night to find a new	solution to the problem. (2004.6 A 级)
	A) trying	B) have tried
	C) try	D) tried
	答案: A)。现在分词短语作目的状语。	
5.	such a good chance, he planned to	learn more.
	A) To be given	B) Having been given
	C) Having given	D) Giving
	答案:B)。被动完成式现在分词作状语表	示条件。

#### 四、动名词

#### 考核重点:

只跟动名词作宾语的动词有: admit, enjoy, include, involve, practise, excuse, postpone, mind, dislike, mention, imagine, suggest, delay, miss, understand, hate, like, faA) can't have been

B) wouldn't have been

C) shouldn't have been

D) mustn't have been

答案 A)。表示"对过去情况的推测"。

#### 六、定语从句

ŧ	核重点:	
	A. 由 that, as, when, where, which,	whose 引导的定语从句;
	B. 名词、代词、数词、形容词的比较	级和最高级 + of + which ( whom ) 引导的定语
	从句;	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	C. 介词 + which ( whose, whom ) 引	导的定语从句。
何	句:	4
1.	That is the very man	house was burned down last week. (2001.6 A
	级)	
	A) his	B) whose
	C) which	D) of whom
	答案: B)。关系词 whose 引导定语从句	,whose 在从句中充当定语。
2.		the workers have over-fulfilled the production plan.
	(2001.12 A级)	
	A) What	B) This
	C) That	D) As
	答案: D)。as 引导非限定性定语从句,	指代后面整个句子。
3.		we have had so much trouble. (2003.6 A级)
	A) at	B) from
	C) of	D) with
	答案: D)。which 引导的定语从句中,可	可以把从句末尾的介词置于 which 之前。
4.	The hotelduring the vacation was	
	A) as I stayed	B) where I stayed
	C) which I stayed	D) what I stayed
	答案: B)。 the hotel 后面是由 where 引导	<b>身的定语从句。</b>
5.	Allis a continuous supply of the	
	A) what is needed	B) the thing needed
	C) for our needs	D) that is needed
	答案: D)。先行词 all 由 that 引导的定语	<b>5</b> 从句修饰。
6.		d by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.
	A) all their homes	B) all whose homes
	C) all of whose homes	D) all of their homes
	答案,C)	

#### 七、状语从句

-	-		■.	_	
=	ZU.	-	-	_	٠.

- A. 引导原因状语从句的连词: as, seeing that (由于), in that (因为), considering that, for the reason that, now that, not that... but that (不是因为,而是因为)等;
- B. 引导时间状语从句的名词词组: the instant, the moment, the minute, the time, each time, every time 等;
- C. 引导条件状语从句的连词: as (so) long as, unless, on condition that (条件是), providing (provided) that (假若), suppose (supposing) that (假使), granting (granted) that (假定)等;
- D. 引导目的状语从句的连词: in order that, in case, so that 等;
- E. "主语补语 (表语) + as (though) + 主语 + 谓语动词"引导的让步状语从句, 句子倒装。

例	句:	
1.	We moved to Londonwe could v	isit our friends more often. (2002. 12 A级)
	A) even if	B) so that
	C) in case	D) as
	答案: B)。so that 以便、为了, 引导目的	状语从句。
2.	She didn't go to the cinema last night,	she had to finish her term paper. (2003. 12
	A 级)	
	A) as	B) if
	C) till	D) though
	答案: A)。as 这里作"由于"解, 引导原	因状语从句。
3.	You can drive your own car	you have passed the driving test.
	(2002.6 B级)	_
	A) now that	B) even if
	C) so that	D) as if
	答案: A)。now that 因为, 既然, 引导原因	因状语从句。
4.	Don't worryyou	work hard, you are sure to pass the exam.
	(2003.6 B级)	
	A) As much as	B) As well as
	C) As soon as	D) As long as
	答案: D)。as long as 只要,引导条件状语	
5.	You see the lighteningit happens,	but you hear the thunder later.
	A) the instant	B) for an instant
	C) on the instant	D) in an instant
	答案:A)。the instant,引导时间状语从句	的名词。

6.	Liquids are like solidsthey have a definite volume.
	A) in that B) for that
	C) with that D) at that
	答案: A)。in that 因为,引导原因状语从句。
7.	We'll visit England and Germany next year we have enough money.
	A) unless B) provided
	C) lest D) until
	答案: B)。provided 假设,引导条件状语从句。
8.	for them, they traveled on.
	A) Hard as the journey was B) As journey was hard
	C) Hard the journey was D) The journey was hard
	答案: A)。"主语补语 (表语) + as (though) + 主语 + 谓语动词"引导的让步状语
	从句。
人	、虚拟语气
考	核重点:
	A. 在表示"愿望","请求","建议","命令"等主观意向的动词、名词、形容词、
	过去分词等后的从句中,要用虚拟语气,形式是: "should + 动词原形",或省去
	should 直接用"动词原形"。这些动词、形容词、过去分词是:动词有 suggest,
	propose, desire, request, advise, command, insist, require, order, recommend,
	beg, prefer, maintain (主张), direct (命令) 等; 形容词有 necessary, important,
	essential, desirable, advisable, urgent, preferable, insistent, strange 等; 过去分词
	有 suggested, proposed, demanded, required, requested, desired, ordered, recom-
	mended, insisted, asked, resolved 等; 名词有 suggestion, proposal, advice, order,
	request, recommendation, requirement, insistence, necessity, command 等;
	B. 在某些表示条件的状语从句中 (if 从句);
	C. 在it is ( high/about ) time that 句型中,表示"到该干某事的时候了",在 If
	only 引导的感叹句中,表示"但愿,该就好了";
	D. 在 with, without, but for (要不是), or, otherwise, except for, under the condition
	that …, in the position of 等介词短语中;
	E. 在 in order that (为了), in case 引导的目的状语从句中;
	F. 在 wish, would rather 后的宾语从句中。
例	句:
1.	The manager of the company insisted that all the staff members the new safety
	rules. (2002. 6 A 级)
	A) observed B) will observe
	C) would observe D) observe
	答案: D)。insist 引出的宾语从句谓语用虚拟语气。

3.	last Friday, he woul	d have got to Paris. (2003.6 A级)
	A) Would he leave	B) Had he left
	C) If he is to leave	D) If he was leaving
	答案:B)。本句是条件状语从句,表示与	<b>可过去事实相反的虚拟语气。</b>
4.		in some way or other.
	(2001.6 B级)	*
	A) be settled	B) settled
	C) is settled	D) settle
	答案: A)。在 necessary (important) 等形	<b>沙容词后面用虚拟语气。</b>
5.		n postponed for a few days. (2002. 6
	B 级)	, , ,
	A) to be	B) being
	C) be	D) been
	答案: C)。动词 propose 后宾语从句中用	虚拟语气。
6.		But I do wish I there. (2003. 6
	B级)	
	A) have been	B) had been
	C) was	D) am
	答案: B)。在 wish 后的宾语从句中用虚拟	以语气。
7.	the storm, the ship would have rea	
	A) In spite of	B) In case of
	C) But for	D) Because of
	答案: C)。but for (要不是) 介词短语后	
8.	My suggestion is that wea special l	
	A) will set up	
	C) set up	D) must set up
	答案: C)。(should) set up, 在名词 sugge	
	He must have had an accident, or	
	A) would have been here	B) had to be here
	C) should be here	D) would be here
	答案: A)。在 or 后面用虚拟语气。	
	It is recommended that the project	until all the preparations have been made.
	A) is not started	B) will not be started
	C) not be started	D) is not to be started
	8	

B) take

D) have taken

strict measures to stop pollution.

答案: C)。在 It's high/about time 后的从句动词用虚拟语气。

2. I think it's high time we

(2002.12 A级) A) will take

C) took



#### 答案: C)。在过去分词 recommended 后面用虚拟语气。

#### 九、倒装句

C) that

A) that

C) where

答案: A)。本句为强调句。

答案: C)。本句的宾语从句是强调句型。

2. It was in China \_\_\_\_\_ the agreement was signed.

₹	秀核重点:	
	A. 以 not until, not, never, little,	nowhere, rarely, seldom, scarcely, hardly, no
		o account, under no circumstances, by no means
	等引导的句子;	, ,
	B. only + 副词,介词短语或状语(从句	) 引出的句子。
例	1句:	
1.	Not until I shouted at the top of my voice	the danger. (2001.6 A级)
	A) that he noticed	B) he didn't notice
	C) did he notice	D) had he noticed
	答案:C)。not until 开头句子倒装。	
2.	Not for a moment the truth of your	explanation about the event. (2003.6 A级)
	A) we have doubted	B) did we doubt
	C) we had doubted	D) doubted we
	答案: B)。否定词 not 置于句首,谓语用	倒装结构,表示强调。
3.	Only by shouting at the top of his voice	
	A) was he able to make himself hear	B) he was able to make himself hear
	C) he was able to make himself heard	
	答案: D)。only + 状语引出的句子中,用	
4	、强调句	
ı	, 25t hd r.)	
考	核重点:	
	强调句句型: It is (was) +被强调部分-	+ that →甘仲成分
例	句:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		e place they found the lost child.
	(2002. 12 B级)	they found the lost child.
	A) which	B) what

B) what

D) where

B) which

D) what

#### 十一、主谓一致

#### 考核重点:

例句:

- A. 由连词 and 连接两个主语, and 后面的名词不加冠词,常指一个人或一个事物,谓语动词用单数,如: the secretary and principal (书记兼校长);
- B. 以 ics 结尾的名词表示一门学科, 谓语动词一般用单数;
- C. 由连词 or, either... or, neither... nor, not only…but also, nor 等连接的两个名词或代词, 其谓语采用毗邻一致的原则, 即谓语动词与邻近的主语一致;
- D. 如果主语为单数而后面有 with, together with, as well as, in addition to, more than, no less than, like, but, except 等词引起的短语, 谓语动词用单数;
- E. 如果主语是由 and 连接的两个单数名词且前面有 every, each, no 等词修饰, 谓语动词用单数。如: Every boy and girl in this village is taught to read and write.
- F. many a (an another) + 名词, more than one + 名词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。如: more than one woman was involved in this case.
- G. the number (variety) of +名词, an amount of (a deal of / plenty of) +不可数名词, a quantity of +不可数名词作主语时,谓语动词均用单数。

1.	Many a boy and many a girlinde	ependent.
	A) hope to be	B) expects to be
	C) wants	D) longs for
	答案: B)。many a + 名词作主语时, 谓语	动词用单数。
2.	Either she or Ito blame.	
	A) is	B) are
	C) have	D) am
	答案: D)。谓语动词与邻近的主语一致。	
3.	A suitcase with shirts, trousers and shoes	from the car.
	A) was stolen	B) have been robbed
	C) has robbed	D) had stolen
	答案: A)。主语为单数而后面有 with 引起	2的短语,谓语动词用单数。
4.	The number of people invitedfifty,	but a number of themabsent without
	any reason.	*
	A) were; was	B) was; was
	C) was; were	D) were; were
	答案: C)。the number of +名词作主语时	,谓语动词用单数。

#### 十二、反意问句

#### 考核重点:

- A. 反意问句由陈述句+简短问句组成。当陈述句中的主语是 everybody, everyone, someone, no one, nobody, somebody 等合成词时, 疑问句主语用复数 they 来表示。而当陈述句中的主语是 everything, nothing, anything, something 时, 疑问句主语用 it 来表示。如: Somebody came to see me, did they?
- B. 祈使句后面可以加一个简短问句, 使句子语气变得客气些。如: Don't forget to water the flower in the garden, while I am away, will you?

#### 十三、代词

#### 考核重点: 不定代词。

A. many, much, little, few 的用法;

	,, ,, ,, ,	יייי אייייי אייייי	
	B. both, either, neither	用于两者之间; all,	any, none 用于三者以上。
例	句:		
1.	I am interested in	_you told me.	
	A) all what	B)	) all
	C) that	D)	) that
	答案: B)。表示"一切"	(三者以上) 用 all。	1
2.	You can park on	_side of the street.	
	A) either	B)	any
	C) all	D)	) both
	<b>饮安 △) 出生适而出</b>	(片层 集) 田 山	

答案: A)。指街道两边(任何一边)用 either。

3. A lot of people tried, but \_\_\_\_\_have succeed.

A) the few

B) few

C) fewer

D) some few

答案: B)。修饰可数名词用 few。

#### 十四、形容词和副词

#### 考核重点: 在比较结构中的应用。

- A. 比较级前面可以有 much, far, slightly, a lot, a little, still, ever, ... times (多少倍), any, no 或 not any 等程度副词修饰;
- B. 多音节形容词或副词的比较级和最高级在前面加 more 和 most;
- C. the more...the more 句型;
- D. 有些形容词本身就是比较级的形式,在做比较时用 to 而不用 than。如: superior (较高的), senior (年长的), junior (年少的) 等。



191	句:			
1.	. I think that Anna is far the most active member in our group. (2003. 12A 级			
	A) with	B) at		
	C) as	D) by		
	答案: D)。句中出现最高级形式, 只有 I	))可以和 far 搭配构成 by far,修饰形容词最		
	高级。			
2.	In some modern countries we find a	number of people with university degrees than		
	there are jobs for them to fill.	, ,		
	A) large	B) much larger		
	C) more large	D) more larger		
	答案: B)。比较级可以用 much 修饰。			
3.	The more we get together,we si	nall be.		
	A) the more happy	B) the happier		
	C) the happy	D) happier		
	答案: B)。 the more the more 句型。			
4.	The scientist is several years junior	Mr. Smith.		
	A) than	B) to		
	C) for	D) on		
	答案: B)。junior 做比较时用 to 而不用 than。			