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前 言

值此书出版之际,大部分考生已把“公共课考试科目”的主要内容基本复习了一遍,但是,应试的最终表现形式是把复习成果落实到试卷上。

考试是一门科学。尤其在临考前不多的复习时间内,要用非常少的时间取得高分,在竞争中取胜。首先,就要科学地把握各科所考知识点的内在规律;其次,更为重要的是,要掌握应试方法、技巧。分单元进行测练,就是一种行之有效的应试方法,通过在短期内的突击训练,实现提高考试成绩目的,本丛书的出版意图正源于此。

目前,市场上早期复习的各种参考书很多,书中对所考知识点进行了详细介绍。同时,适用于最后临考前的模拟冲刺书也不少,但衔接早期复习和最后冲刺之间的复习丛书却没有。为弥补此缺憾,使考生在有限的时间与精力下再加上一个应试砝码,对每一科目,我们按考试要求划分出若干单元,对每一个单元严格按照考研命题标准,结合考点、重点、热点,本书单元测练也就应运而生。

您在早期复习,可参考《应试教程》丛书,中期可参考《单元测练》,该书不但会对您首期复习的质量进行考察,而且培养您的应试素质。通过单元测练,可加强对前期复习重点内容的记忆,可发现薄弱环节,并及时结合《应试教程》,查漏补缺。后期的《最后冲刺》丛书,主要以模拟题形式,使您在考研题海中游刃有余!从容应试!

本丛书在提供单元测练的同时,对政治科中还总结出知识网络图,使考生从支离破碎的详细考点中解脱出来,在大脑中勾画出本科目的总体知识构架,从而使复习综合化、整体化,对问题能够从总体上全面把握,为培养你的“应试思维”、“应试能力”打下基础。同时,英语科目紧紧衔接应试教程,通览知识点,把握要点,突出重点,使考试大纲在本书中,以点、线、面的形式充分结合,科学体现,为您的考研历程打下坚实的基础。

作为本丛书的编写者,我们力图在考研的各个复习阶段,结合当前命题趋势,奉献出我们最精华的东西。使考生对考试科目的复习,形成一个系统的学科体系。

当然,本丛书编者虽出于我国最著名高等学府,我们尽量达到尽善尽美,只能说,我们竭尽全力了。如有不足,敬请指教。其实,人生的事,又何尝不是如此。如果考生在参阅本书后,觉得有所收获,那将是我们这些编者、策划们的最大欣慰!

编者、策划者

1998.6

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第一单元 语法填空

单元测练题(一)

(测试时间 90 分钟)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (100 points)

1. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today.
A. exists B. exist C. existing D. existed
2. After his service to the country he _____ with a special award.
A. honours B. honoured C. is honoured D. was honoured
3. These special low prices _____ only until June 30th, so buy now and save.
A. applied B. will apply C. apply D. will be applied
4. We have to know the difference _____ between collective ownership and the ownership by the whole people.
A. there is B. as is C. it is D. what is
5. The car _____ at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about ten o'clock tonight.
A. would go B. will be going C. went D. goes
6. By the end of April, Peter _____ here for three months.
A. will have stayed B. stays C. will stay D. has stayed
7. Whenever work is being done, energy _____ from one form into another.
A. converts B. converted C. is converted D. is being converted
8. A man's shopping can be and often is completed in five minutes, which is only less than a quarter _____.
A. of a man's B. that of a woman's
C. of that of a woman D. of a woman
9. Most of the people who _____ two world wars are strongly against arms race.
A. have lived out B. have lived through
C. have lived on D. have lived off
10. Don't take his remarks too seriously. He was so upset that I don't think he really _____ what he _____.
A. knows/is saying B. knew/was saying
C. has known/has said D. had known/had said
11. I _____ for a driving licence for the third time. I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully.

- A. was tested B. had been tested
C. have been tested D. was being tested
12. She says she'd rather he _____ tomorrow instead of today.
A. had left B. should leave C. left D. leaves
13. Why _____ it get colder when we go up a mountain? We're getting nearer to the sun.
A. ought to B. should C. would D. must
14. Some people may have been daunted by the task because of the difficulties it brings, but I do not know of _____.
A. them doing so B. any having done so
C. their doing like that D. any doing that way
15. It is illegal to use this equipment for _____ firefighting purposes. Unauthorized use is malicious destruction of property and is punishable by a \$50,000 fine.
A. other than B. none but C. otherwise D. rather than
16. The play is said to be worth seeing. You must have seen it yesterday evening, _____ you?
A. didn't B. musn't C. did D. can't
17. I feel it is an honour _____ to visit your great country.
A. to ask B. asking C. to be asked D. having asked
18. The little boy used _____ little strength he had to push the door open.
A. what B. some C. all D. such
19. My secretary has not returned my paper yet, but she promised _____ by tomorrow.
A. for me to have it ready B. it was ready for me
C. to have it ready for me D. me it was ready
20. He stopped Mary _____ to his office.
A. from coming B. having come C. to come D. for coming
21. Of the millions who saw Halley's comet in 1986, how many people will live long enough _____ in twenty-first century?
A. see them return B. to see it returning
C. to see it return D. to see it returned
22. It was difficult to understand _____ the amount of money allocated for education.
A. they reduced B. they reducing
C. their reducing D. theirs reducing
23. Do you remember _____ to Professor Smith during your last visiting?
A. to be introduced B. being introduced
C. having introduced D. to have introduced
24. It's no use _____ children to keep quiet. They can't help _____ noise.
A. to ask /to make B. to ask/make
C. asking/make D. asking/making
25. _____ that the formation of the sun, the planets and other stars began with the condensation of an interstellar gas cloud.

- A. Believing B. To believe C. The belief D. It is believed
26. When changes in society take place, those that are worth _____ sometimes vanish along with bad qualities.
- A. keep B. kept C. to keep D. keeping
27. That father can't even discipline himself, _____ setting a good example to his children.
- A. let alone B. much less C. still less D. not to mention
28. He would have finished his university study but he _____ to quit and find a job to support his family.
- A. had had B. has C. had D. would have
29. Television is another major instrument of communication _____ us to see as well as to hear the performer.
- A. permitted B. to permit C. permitting D. being permitted
30. _____ plastics, the washing machine is light in weight.
- A. Made of B. To make of C. Making of D. To be made of
31. The weather _____ fine, the whole family decided to go out for a trip.
- A. is B. was C. being D. having been
32. It was not uncommon for there _____ problems of communication between the old and the young.
- A. would be B. being C. was D. to be
33. _____ you didn't know the rules won't be a sufficient excuse for your failure to report.
- A. That B. Because C. What D. It is
34. _____ is now the northern Sahara Desert fed much of the civilised world 2,500 years ago.
- A. This B. That C. What D. It
35. Millions and millions of people had seen apples fall, but _____ Issac Newton _____ first realized from this phenomenon that every body attracts every other body.
- A. it is/that B. it is/who C. that was/who D. it was/who
36. _____ after the Second World War when test pilots first attempted to break the "sound barrier".
- A. It was shortly B. There was shortly
- C. Was shortly D. Shortly
37. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his argument is in favour of the new theory.
- A. which to base on B. on which to base
- C. to base on which D. which to be based on
38. The science of physics, _____ progress has been made lately, is perhaps one of the most important of all sciences.
- A. which B. that C. in which D. in that
39. Never before the night _____ the extent of my own power.

- A. had I felt B. did I feel C. I felt D. I had felt
40. Not until quite recently _____ have any idea what a guided missile was like.
A. I did B. did I C. I didn't D. didn't I
41. One important thing for a young scientist to remember is that if Aristotle could talk to the fisherman, _____.
A. so he can B. he can so C. so can he D. he so can
42. Hydrogen is the fundamental element of the universe _____ it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.
A. so that B. but that C. in that D. provided that
43. Batteries should be kept in dry place _____ electricity should leak away.
A. for reason that B. in spite of that
C. for fear that D. because of
44. If the ancient people had not learned to make use of fire, they _____ the advanced civilization.
A. will not create B. shall not create
C. would not have created D. should no have created
45. _____ not for him, I should not hesitate to speak up.
A. Was it B. It were C. It was D. Were it
46. Our teacher recommends that we _____ as attentive as possible when we visit the museum.
A. are B. were C. shall be D. be
47. It is very impotant that you _____ here on time.
A. be B. are to be C. shall be D. must be
48. He might have been killed _____ the arrival of the police.
A. except for B. with C. but for D. for
49. These figures are not consistent _____ the results obtained in previous experiments.
A. to B. for C. with D. in
50. The ratio of the work done by the machine _____ the work on it is called efficiency of the mahcine.
A. against B. to C. with D. for
51. He gave me the phone number in order _____ me to contact him when we are _____ need _____ help.
A. for/in/of B. to/at/for C. by/on/to D. for/in/for
52. Death rates have gone down but birth rates have not declined _____ proportion.
A. on B. in C. to D. for
53. We took him _____ surprise and he had no time to think of an excuse.
A. by B. on C. from D. for
54. An ideal is sometimes a standard _____ people judge real phenomena.
A. how B. of C. by which D. for it
55. If you should meet Alan or his sisters, tell _____ about the accident.

- A. him B. her C. them D. his
56. "Did John and Tom understand her?"
 "No, _____ of them is very bright."
- A. No one B. None C. Not one D. Neither
57. Rotation refers to the turning of the earth, _____ to the movement around the sun.
 A. besides revolution B. revolution refers
 C. and revolution D. while revolution refer
58. In many parts of the world, man has not realized the importance of the role of trees. He has cut them down in large numbers _____ that without them, he has lost the best friends he had.
 A. then found B. only to find C. but found D. therefore found
59. _____ coming of the Space Age, a new dimension has been added to the study of the planets.
 A. While B. It is the C. When the D. With the
60. The man who was driving the truck would not admit that he had been at fault, and _____.
 A. neither the other driver B. neither would the other driver
 C. neither had the other driver D. the other driver neither
61. Prices for bikes at that store can run _____ \$ 250.
 A. as high as B. as high to C. so high to D. so high as
62. Abstraction goes into the making of any work of art, _____ or not.
 A. whether the artist being aware of it B. the artist is being aware whether
 C. whether the artist is aware of it D. the artist is aware whether.
63. _____ in the United States, St. Louis has now become the 24th largest city.
 A. It is the fourth largest city B. It was the fourth largest city
 C. Before the fourth largest city, it is D. Once the fourth largest city
64. If we _____ to get potable water from sea water, we would be sure of never having water shortage.
 A. should learn B. had learnt C. have learnt D. learn
65. Thomas Jefferson's achievements as an architect rival his contributions _____ a politician.
 A. such B. more C. as D. than
66. Many people favor _____ more nuclear power plants.
 A. to build B. build C. built D. building
67. He hopes he can visit the United Nations building while he _____ in New York next summer.
 A. has been B. is C. will be D. shall be
68. I _____ bacon and eggs every morning.
 A. am used to eat B. am used to eating
 C. used to eating D. use to eat

69. Some bees make the characteristic monotonous noise known as buzzing _____.
 A. but their wings are vibrated rapidly B. the vibration of their wings is rapid
 C. by vibrating their wings rapidly D. and their wings rapidly vibrating
70. The candidate had been a lawyer and _____ before he entered politics.
 A. taught at the State University law school
 B. a professor of law at State University
 C. State University had him on their faculty
 D. did teaching in the law school at State University
71. Plankton, _____, is the basic foodstuff 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
72. The current economic crisis caught _____ by surprise.
 A. almost everyone B. the most everyone
 C. most anyone D. each one and everyone
73. People will find themselves suffering from headache and watering eyes, and even snow-blindness, when _____ to several hours of "snow light".
 A. being exposed B. having been exposed
 C. exposed, D. exposing
74. Where should I put my hat? May I put it on _____?
 A. the hall table B. the table of hall
 C. hall's table D. hall table
75. A sneeze cannot be performed voluntarily, _____ be easily suppressed.
 A. nor can it B. and cannot it C. nor it can D. it cannot
76. You don't object _____ you by your first name, do you?
 A. that I call B. to my calling C. for calling D. that I am call
77. In our classroom, pupils learn how to cope with problems as well as _____ how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively.
 A. learning B. learn C. to learn D. will learn
78. Helen doesn't know how much I spent in repairing the house; if she ever found out, I'm sure _____.
 A. She'd never forgive me B. she never forgives me
 C. She'd never forgiven me D. She does never forgive me
79. Let's go out for a walk, _____?
 A. will we B. don't we C. shall we D. are we
80. He is not supposed to play with us until the manager recommends that he _____ a member of this club.
 A. be B. is C. was D. were
81. Mary keeps talking about the party-she had a very good time, _____ she?

A. hadn't B. had C. didn't D. weren't

82. _____, Harry S. Truman was our nation's thirty-third president.

- A. He was born and raised in Missouri
- B. Born and raised in Missouri
- C. Because he was born and raised in Missouri
- D. That he was born and raised in Missouri

83. We are both looking forward _____ next week.

- A. to going on vacation
- B. to go on vacation
- C. to be going on vacation
- D. to have gone on vacation

84. Public transportation in most of the nations is expanding. _____, the use of subways and buses is declining in some metropolitan areas.

- A. Nevertheless
- B. Consequently
- C. Despite the fact
- D. Although

85. Just as exercise is to the body, _____ reading to the mind.

- A. as it is
- B. the same is
- C. so is
- D. and so is

86. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree _____.

- A. my education will be employed by the university
- B. employment will be given to me by the university
- C. the university will employ me
- D. I will be employed by the university

87. Early settlers needed trees, so they sent back to Europe for seedlings _____ around their houses.

- A. to plant
- B. and planted
- C. and plants
- D. which planted

88. _____, but it also filters out harmful sun rays.

- A. The atmosphere gives us air to breathe
- B. Not only the atmosphere gives us air to breathe
- C. The atmosphere which gives us air to breathe
- D. Not only does the atmosphere give us air to breathe

89. Would you please _____ the listening comprehension script until after you have listened to the tape?

- A. not to read
- B. don't read
- C. don't to read
- D. not read

90. Playing a major role in the economic life of the United States, _____.

- A. women currently make up 46 percent of the work force
- B. the women currently make up 46 percent of the work force
- C. women currently they make up 46 percent of the work force
- D. 46 percent of the work force is currently made up of women

91. Dr. James ordered _____ for the laboratory.

- A. two equipments
- B. two pieces of equipment
- C. two pieces of equipments
- D. two equipment pieces

92. I had hoped _____ my letter.

单元测练题(一)参考答案及解析

1. 答案是 A, 由于句中有时间状语 today, 需用动词谓语现在时态, 即 exists, 相当于 it exists in ..., 故答案是 A。

提示:如果是属于动词谓语的时态语态题型, 注意观察句中出现的的时间状语(或从句); 注意分析两个句子间动词谓语时态的相互对应(如果是复合句的话); 在不具备前面所讲条件下, 应仔细分析句子本身的逻辑内容, 进行推理判断。本测练 1~13 题均为同类题型。

2. 答案是 D, 句中有 After his service to the country 时间状语, 因此要求与动词过去时态连用; 主语“他”是被嘉奖的对象, 要用被动, 故答案是 D, was honoured.
3. 答案是 B, until 引出的时间状语常和过去时态或将来时态连用, 而本句中的 buy 和 save 两个行为动作将发生在 June 30th 之前, 所以就用将来时态, will apply. 但不可用 D, will be apply. 因为 apply 在这里是不及物动词, 表示“适用”、“应用”之意。故答案是 B。
4. 答案是 A, there be 结构在此作定语, 修饰 difference, 此时, there 前的关系代词总是被省略。句意: 我们必须知道集体所有制和全民所有制之间所存在的差别。
5. 答案是 B, will be going, 将来进行时, 因为 until it reaches the foot of... tonight 从句提供了一个时间状语: 直到今晚十点左右到达山脚下以前, 这样, will be going 一方面表示“将来”, 另一方面又表示“正在进行”双重意义, 即, “直到……之前, 这辆小汽车将一直以现在的速度行驶。”will go, 是将来时, 车子还没有开动。
6. 答案是 A, 因为有时间状语 by the end of April, 表示到将来某一时刻之前, 动作已经完成, 所以要用将来完成时态, will have stayed, 答案是 A。
7. 答案是 D, is being converted. 正在被转换, 正好和前边的 is being done 相对应。因为 work (功) 和 energy (能量) 都是动作或行为的客体, 不能主动, 而用被动。
8. 答案是 B, that of a woman's 相当于... (less than a quarter) the time of a woman's shopping time, 此时 that 代指 time, 不能省略, 所以 A 答案错误, C、D 显然更不适合。
9. 答案是 B, 因为主句的动词谓语是现在时态, 定语从句用现在完成时态, 与其相对应, 故答案是 B, 即, have lived through, “经过两次世界大战幸存下来的人, 大部分都反对军备竞赛。”live through, “活过, 幸存”, live on “靠…维生”。
10. 答案是 B, 句中虽然没有时间状语和句子对应关系, 但从句子的逻辑内容分析, 答案应当是 B, knew/was saying. 第一句内容, “不要对他的评论太认真,” 后面句子是具体描述他当时作评论时的情景, 所以要用过去时和过去进行时。因为事情早已经发生过了。
11. 答案是 D, 此句应用过去进行时态, 说明“眼下正是我第三次考驾驶证, 以前曾在交通拥挤的情况下考过我, 我开得很好。”如用过去完成时, 应是: “...for three times”, 但是此处是 “for the third time.”
12. 答案是 C, left, 因为 would rather that 从句中的谓语动词要用过去时, 尽管本句中的时间状语是 tomorrow, 另外, 此处 left 是过去时, 但表示将来的意义。“她讲, 她宁愿他明天而不是今天离开。”这种情况不是很多。多数情况还是符合规律的, 即, 时间状语与动词谓语时态相一致。
13. 答案是 B, should, 因为 should 和 why 连用时, 表示“难以理解”的意思。“爬山的时候, 为什么越来越冷呢? 不是离太阳越来越远吗?”这是情态动词 should 的一种用法。

14. 答案是 B, 用 any 与 not 呼应, 用完成式表示“到现在还不曾知谁这样做”, 所以应选 any having done so, 相当于“any who have done so.”

提示: 如果是属于动词不定式、动名词、分词的用法题型, 关键要看句中缺少什么成份, 如缺主语、定语、宾语及表语, 等等; 同时还要看所选择的上述三种非谓语动词能否起到相应的作用, 既能满足句子结构上的要求, 而且内容也是正确的。此外, 还需注意某些动词, 如, avoid, mind, quit; 某些名词, trouble; 某些句型, It's no use... 常跟动名词连用。而某些形容词, 如, sorry, glad, enough 等又常与动词不定式连用; 还有些动词: stop, remember, try 等既可与动名词又可和不定式连用, 但意义有差别。14~32 题均为同类题型。

15. 答案是 A, other than, “除了”。句意: “将此设备用于灭火以外的别的用途是违法的, 未经允许使用此设备, 故意造成财产损失罚款 50,000 美元。” none but, “只用于”, 意思正好相反; otherwise, “另外的”, “别的样的”, 用在句中语义不通; rather than, “而不是”, 相当于并列连词, 要求一个并列结构, “是... 而不是...”, 在此句中不合适。
16. 答案是 A, 在反疑问句中, 如果陈述部分的 must 表示“想必”, “一定”等推测含义, 附加疑问部分往往不重复 must, 而是根据陈述部分动词短语的具体含义采用相应形式。本句“... 昨天晚上你一定看那部剧了, 是不是”, 应用“didn't”, 相当于“I'm sure you saw it that evening, didn't you?”又如“A willful man must have his way, won't he?”意为 A willful man will certainly have his way, won't he?
17. 答案是 C, to be asked, 从 it is an honour 来看, it 仅是一个形式主语, 没有内容, 后边缺一个真实主语。不定式被动 to be asked 可以充当, 同时表示: “被邀请访问... 而感到荣幸。”
18. 答案是 A, what 在此处是关系形容词, 既作定语起形容词作用, 又引导一个从句, 意为“尽可能的”, 如原句: “那个男孩子使出了所有的力气把门推开了。”又如“Lend me what reference books you have on the subject”把你所有的关于这个题目的参考书都借给我。
19. 答案是 C, 因为 promised 后缺少宾语, 而不定式短语 to have it ready for me 刚好能满足要求, “她答应明日把文件弄好送来”, 其他均不符合。
20. 答案是 A, 动词 stop 经常用于 stop sb. from doing sth. 的结构中, 表达“阻止某人做某事”的意义。本题四个选择中的 B、C、D 都不符合这一用法, 只有 A 是正确的。
21. 答案是 C, to see it return, 句中 enough 后如前所述应跟不定式连用, 此外, 仅有 C, to see it return 宾补关系正确, 别的都错。“究竟有多少人能活到 21 世纪亲眼目睹哈雷彗星返回?”
22. 答案是 C, 用动名词 their reducing 作 understand 的宾语, A, B, D 三者的结构是错的, 不能用。“很难了解他们到底缩减了多少教育经费。”
23. 答案是 B, 从句子内容看, 动词 remember 要求动名词 being introduced (被动形式) 作宾语, 表示: 记得 (或忘记) 过去曾经做过或发生过的事情是过去的事。如用动词不定式, 则表示: 记住 (或忘记) 要去做的事情, 那是将来要发生的。注意, 后边有 last visiting 暗示过去。
24. 答案是 D, 首先, It's no use... 句型如前所述要求动名词 asking 连用作主语, 其次 can't help (忍不住) 也要求 -ing (动名词) 连用, 此处正好是 making。而 A, B, C 三者都不能符合上述要求。类似用法还有: It's no good..., It's no point...
25. 答案是 D, 该句横线后面部分是 that 引起的从句, 所以横线上需要一个主句, 才能构成完整的句子。A、B、C 都是短语, 只有 D 是句子, 所以只能选 D, 其中 It 作形式主语, 代替后面的 that 从句。

26. 答案是 D, 形容词 worth 要求与动名词连用, 所以仅有 keeping (此处是动名词) 可选择。“当社会发生变革时, 那些值得保存的东西, 有时会 and 坏的事物一起消亡。”但, We work hard but it is worth it. 或 The work is worth one's while. (这工作是值得搞的。)也是正确句型。此外, worth 一般做表语用, 如作定语用, 只可放在名词后, a book worth \$ 20. 一本价值 20 元的书。同时要注意 worth being done 的形式是不存在的。
27. 答案是 D, 四个选择项都有“更不用说”的意思, 但在用法上, let alone, still less, much less, 有并列连词的意味, 连接并列的词类或结构, 如果此句用的是“... set a good example”, 那么这三个任何一个都可以; 而 not to mention 后接名词或动名词, 所以此题应选 D。
28. 答案是 C, 此句前半部分虽表示虚拟, 但后半部分是陈述真实情况, 故应用一般过去时。
29. 答案是 C, 分词(短语)作定语时, 通常置于被修饰名词后, 作用相当于一个定语从句, 分词 permitting 在 instrument of communication 后作定语来说明它, “电视是另一种主要的视听工具, 它既能使我们看到又能听见表演者。”
30. 答案是 A, Made of plastics, 是一个分词短语, 在句中做状语, 用来说明谓语部分: is light in weight, 表示原因。“由于是用塑料做的, 洗衣机的重量比较轻。”注意分词短语作状语时的位置: (1) 作时间或原因状语时, 通常位于句子前面; (2) 作方式、伴随或结果状语时, 通常位于句末。
31. 答案是 C, being. The weather being fine, 是分词独立结构, 即分词短语带有自己的逻辑主语, The weather 就是 being fine 的逻辑主语。“由于天气好, 全家决定外出旅游。”
32. 答案是 D, 此句是不定式用在 there be 句型中作主语, it 只是形式主语, 从另外一个角度讲, there be 出现在介词之后时, 如果介词是 for, 就用不定式 to be, 否则用 being, 如: “Bill was relying on there being other opportunity.”
33. 答案是 A, That. 这是由 that 引出的主语从句, 即, That you didn't know the rules. 整个句子作句中的主语, 它的谓语部分是 won't be..., “你不了解规则(这件事)并不能作为你报告失败的充分理由。”这句话要看清楚关联词 that 的作用。有时, 这个句子可变成: It won't be a sufficient excuse...that you didn't know the rules. 意思相同。

提示:如果是属于常用而又较难的句型, 比如 what, that 引出的名词性从句, 带介词的定语从句, 强调句型, 倒装句型, 虚拟语气句型, 等等, 关键是把握住两点: 一是句型本身特有的(即固定的)结构模式, 如强调句型的结构模式: It is (was) + 强调部分 + that (who, when) ...; 二是注意分析各种连接词和关系代词, 因为它们是各类从句的“接头”。了解了它们, 就是了解了从句。比如, When television was first introduced, the extent to which it would affect society... 此处关系代词不可用 that, 因为前面有介词 to, 这是带介词的定语从句, 如改换 that 来连接, 介词必须后置。还比如, Provided we draw useful lessons from them, we may turn difficulties to good account. 本句开头的 Provided 是一个 conj. “只要……。”只要我们从吸取教训, 我们能……。”33~48 题均为同一题型。

34. 答案是 C, What, 这是由 what 引出的主语从句, 即, what is now the northern Sahara Desert 整个句子充当句中的主语, fed 是它的谓语。“现在被称之为北撒哈拉的地方, 在二千五百年之前, 曾哺育过文明世界的大部分。”这句话要看清楚关联词 what。注意: what 引导主语从句表示“东西”时, 不用 it 作形式主语, It is a book what he wants. (错)
35. 答案是 D, it was/who, 这是强调句型, 其模式为: but it was + 强调部分 Issac Newton +

who…(句子其余部分),“但是,正是牛顿从这一现象(苹果下落)发现物体之间相互吸引。”在此要讲清的是:不要把强调句型与形式上近似的主语从句相混淆。比如,It is not your fault that this has happened. 这个句子,如把 It is…that 去掉,变成 your fault this has happened,结构就混乱了。如果强调句型去掉 It is (was)…that(who,when),句子照样成立,如本句,Issac Newton first realized from…other body. 该句是强调主语的强调句型。又由于本句前后时态都要求过去时,所以应选 D。

36. 答案是 A, It was shortly, 按句子结构模式, It was shortly after the Second World War when… 认定是强调时间状语的强调句型,“正是在二战之后不久……。”此处用 that 替换 when 也可以,即变成强调句 it is…that…。
37. 答案是 B, on which to base his argument is in favour of… 是带介词的定语从句,说明 grounds,“这位教授几乎找不到充分理由支持他赞成一种新理论的论据。”注意,此处只能用 which 作介词宾语,不可用 that,否则,介词必须后移至句尾。
38. 答案是 C, in which, 这是一个独立定语从句。in which progress has been made lately, 两边用逗号分离,附加说明前边的句子,“近来取得进步的物理学可能是所有自然学科中最重要的一门学科。”注意,独立定语从句不可用 that 连接。
39. 答案是 A, did I feel, 这是一种倒装句型,通常讲,倒装句型在句子结构上都具有倒装条件,此句中 Never before 就是,由于是倒装,后边相应加上 did, does 或 do, have odne, has done, 这要由句子时态来定。注意,具有否定意义的副词或词组:如 never, not until, scarcely, seldom, rarely, by no means, in no time, in no case, 等等,处于句首,作状语,要用倒装句型。In no case will he give up the experiment. “无论如何他不会放弃那个试验。”此外, only + 状语用于句首表示强调时,也要用倒装:Only in this way can you solve this problem. only 引起的倒装,是一种修辞性质的。本句有明显时间状语 never before, 应用完成时态,所以选 A。
40. 答案是 B, did I, 这也是一种倒装句型,其倒装条件是 Not until…, “直到最近我才了解导弹是什么样子。”与上题同。
41. 答案是 C, so can he, 这也是一种倒装句型,注意倒装条件是 so, “如果 Aristotle 能和渔夫谈话,青年科学家也能办到。”在 so, nor, neither 开头的句子中,须用倒装语序。
42. 答案是 C, in that, 正如前边讲到的,判断句型,一定要细心分析从句的“接头”,通过接头从而使整个句子连贯,达意。这个从句的“接头”是 in that, 它相当于 because, “氢是宇宙中最基本的元素,因为它提供了生成其它元素的基础。”
43. 答案是 C, for fear that (唯恐,以免), 本题的关键是正确分析 A, B, C, D 四个选择,看哪个“接头”是对的。首先排除 A 和 B, 因为 for reason that, in spite of that 是错误组合,不能连接从句。其次, D, because of 也无法连接句子,其后只能跟词组,故仅有 C 是正确的,“电池应当放在干燥处,以免受潮而漏电。”注意,for fear that 引出的从句中,谓语是虚拟语气。
44. 答案是 C, would not have created, 这是过去虚拟语气句型,判断的依据,便是其结构,从句:had + 过去分词,主句:would (should, could, might) have + 过去分词。
“如果古代人没有学会利用火的话,他们不会创造出先进的文明。”
45. 答案是 D, Were it, 这是一种现在虚拟语气句型,判断的依据也是其结构形式,从句:动词过去时(或 were),主句:would (should, could, might) + 动词原形
此处,由于从句省略了 if, 导致了倒装语序, Were it, 正常情况应当是 If it were not for

him, “要不是因为他, 我会毫不犹豫地说出一切。”在这里, 顺便讲一下将来虚拟语气句型, 其结构如下:

从句: should, were to + 动词原形; 动词过去时, 主句: would (should, could, might) + 动词原形

例句: (1) If you missed the film tonight, you would feel sorry for it.

(2) I could see the surface of the moon with my own eyes if I were to go the moon some day.

46. 答案是 D, be, 这也是一种虚拟语气句型, 确切地讲, 是虚拟语气在某些从句中的应用, 比如, 在 suggest, order, move, demand, propose, request, desire 等动词后边的宾语从句中, 或者在名词 suggestion, proposal, recommendation, 等后边的表语从句中。这些词后面虚拟语气应用 should do 的形式, 该句译文“我们老师要求我们在参观博物馆时, 尽量仔细看。”

47. 答案是 A, be, 这是虚拟语气在主语从句中的应用, 其结构形式是: It is + 某些形容词或过去分词 + that 引出的主语从句。这类形容词或过去分词常见的有: essential, urgent, necessary, imperative, natural, desired, required, preferable, advisable, 等等。这些词后面虚拟语气应用 could do 的形式。

48. 答案是 C, but for, 这是介词短语引出的虚拟语气用法, 表示“要不是…就”。要不是警察及时赶到的话, 他可能已被杀害,”此外, 介词 without 也能引出虚拟语气用法, Without electricity, there would be no modern industry. “如果没有电, 就不会有现代工业。”

虚拟语气还可用于在 in case, lest, for fear that 引起的状语从句中, 表示“以防, 以免”, 其形式为: should + 动词原形。比如,

(1) He took his raincoat with him in case it should rain. “他带上了雨衣以防下雨。”

(2) She put a blanket over the baby for fear that he should catch cold. “她在那个婴儿身上盖上了毯子以免着凉。”

(3) I'd rather you posted the letter right away. “我倒是希望你立即把这封信寄出。”这也是虚拟语气用法。(would or had rather…)

49. 答案是 C, 形容词 consistent 要求 with 搭配。“这些数字与以前实验所得到的结果不相一致。”与此相似的还有 far from, fond of, strict with, similar to, satisfied with, 等等。

提示:如果是属于介词和代词用法题型, 必须注意分析下述几种情况, 是不是动词要求搭配某个介词, 是不是某个名词、形容词要求搭配某个介词, 是不是要一个介词来构成固定词组; 至于代词, 关键要找准它所代替的实词, 一定要避免指代错误, 即张冠李戴。并且记住某些特殊代词的用法, 比如 none, either, neither, something, 等等。49~56 题均为同类题型。

50. 答案是 B, to, 是名词 ratio 要求的, 即, ratio of...to..., “与……之比”, “机器做的功与对机器所做的功之比, 称为机器的效率。”与此相似, 还有 opposition to, interest in, relation to, insistence on, arrival at (in), superiority to, patience with, loyalty to, excitement about, struggle against, 等等。

51. 答案是 A, for/in/of, 首先 for me 是 to contact 的逻辑主语, 必须用介词 for, 其次 in need of 是一个词组, “他给了我们电话号码, 以便在我们需要帮助时, 能和他联系。”

52. 答案是 B, in proportion 构成一个词组, “和……成比例”, “死亡率已经下降, 但出生率并没有成比例地下降。”