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YING YU ZHUAN JI XIA

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《英语自学教程》一、二册简介与学习提要

南京师范大学外文系 高维正

为帮助考生熟悉本教材编写体系及特点,掌握其基本内容及学习方法,特写此文。

一、简介

《教程》编写宗旨

高等教育《英语自学教程》一、二册为我省自考办指定的英语专业大专段英语精读课程第一阶段〔精读(一)〕考试用书。

《教程》以全国《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》为基础,结合成人自学特点编写而成。全书25课,取“零”起点,但又要求达到《大纲》的高度。《教程》内容安排由浅入深,分段渐进。写作力求图文并茂,注释入微。

学完《教程》一、二册,并在其他专业课程配合下,考生英语水平应能达到上述《大纲》所定标准,并为进入“精读(二)”的学习打好基础。

全书结构

从总体看,《教程》可分三大部分:

1. 第一册1至3课。集中解决英语的音素以及单词的拼读拼写方法诸问题。属学习的起始阶段。

2. 第一册4至8课。突出演示与操练英语句子的基本结构,为下面的语篇教学,其他语言知识的学习和语言技能的全面训练打下基础。

3. 第一册至15课及第二册全部。是对英语教学的全面展开。

从具体内容看,《教程》则含既相对独立但又必然融为一体的语言、语法、词汇、课文、注释、练习等六个板块。

内容概述

现将《教程》所含各项分列如下:

1. 语音

发音器官,音素,国际音标,元音、辅音的发音

部位和分类,语音的长度和同化现象,音节,字母和字母组合的读音规则,词重音,句重音,强式和弱式,不完全爆破,鼻腔爆破,舌侧爆破,连读,连谈,辅音连缀,基本语调,意群,气群和停顿等。

2. 语法

1) 词的分类:

2) 句子成分和基本句型;

3) 词形变化:名词、人称代词的性、数、格,动词的四种形式(不定式、过去式、-ed分词、-ing分词),形容词、副词的比较级和最高级;

4) 限定词;

5) 冠词的基本用法;

6) 基数词和序数词;

7) 形容词性和名词性物主代词,不定代词(some, any 和 no),反身代词,非人称“it”;

8) 介词和介词词组;

9) 动词的“时”与“体”:一般现在时,现在进行体,一般过去时,过去进行体,现在完成体,现在完成进行体,过去完成体,过去完成进行体,以及将来时间表示法;

10) 被动语态;

11) 情态动词(can, may 和 must);

12) 含有引导词 there 的句子;

13) 陈述句,否定句,疑问句(一般问句、特殊问句、选择问句、附加问句),祈使句和感叹句的构成和用法;

14) 并列连词;

15) 简单句,并列句,复杂句和并列复杂句的结构;

16) 状语分句(包括时间、原因、条件、比较等);

17) 标点符号的基本用法和大写规则。

3. 词汇

《教程》课文、对话、注释及练习共含单词、短语约3800个。

4. 课文

《教程》课文分主要以句子为单位的“基本句型”和以“标题”为核心而展开的“文章和对话两个部分”。

A. 基本句型

《教程》所列句型分以下八类：

1) SVC = 主语 + 动词 + 主语补语

2) SV = 主语 + 动词

3) SVA = 主语 + 动词 + 状语

4) SVO = 主语 + 动词 + 宾语

5) SVOA = 主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 状语

6) SVOiOd = 主语 + 动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接

宾语

7) SVOC = 主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语

8) ThereVSA = 引导词 + 动词 + 主语 + 状语

B. 文章和对话

从第一册第9课开始至第二册结束，计17课。每课均含Text A, Dialogue 以及Text B各一，全书计51篇。

5. 注释

每课Text A, Dialogue 及Text B均有注释，全书计800余条。不仅涉及语言学习的重、难点，还介绍了主要英语国家的政治、历史、地理和文化习俗等背景知识。

6. 练习

《教程》练习的设计主要分以下六类：

1) 课文理解(Reading Comprehension)

2) 填空(Fill in the Blanks with the Following Words)

3) 语言结构(Language Structure Practice)

4) 语言练习(Pronunciation Drills) 5) 完成下列对话(Complete the Following Dialogue)

6) 作文(Composition)

二、学习要求

在学习过程中，对语言知识的掌握和基本技能的训练，要求达到下列标准：

1. 语音：掌握教材中的语音、语调基本知识，并能运用这些知识进行朗读和交谈，要求语音语调基本正确。

2. 语法：掌握词的分类及其使用特点；在弄清句子成分及句子基本结构的基础上，能较熟练地把握句型转换的基本规律，将已学的词法与句法

知识用于语言实践。

3. 词汇：接触单词、短语3800个左右，要求掌握其中2000左右常用词的词形、词义和读音，并能比较熟练地正确运用由其构成的词组和习语。

4. 听：能听懂外籍教师所录的《教程》全部课文录音。

5. 说：能用英语就已学课文进行问答和复述，说话比较流利，语法基本正确，语音语调比较自然。

6. 读：能读懂相当于《教程》第二册或其他同等深度的教材和文章；能以较快速度阅读略浅于上述读物的材料，理解其基本内容。

7. 写：能就学过的题材在一小时内写150至200词左右的短文，层次清楚，文字通顺，语法和词汇应用基本正确。

8. 译：能将《教程》中的课文以及程度相仿的文章较好地译成汉语；并能将与《教程》难易程度相似的材料译成英语，译文要求基本正确，通顺流畅。

三、方法和要点

考生应根据本人的具体情况，采用适合自己的方法进行学习。以下各点仅供参考。

语音

1. 实践是第一要素。其中，“听”是基础。例如：南京、镇江、海安等地区的/n/、/l/不分，苏州、无锡、常州等地区的/l/、/r/相混，虽与方言本身的音系有关，但在学习时，若能首先听清、记准具体的单词究竟所含的是上述那个音素，学习起来就必定容易多了。因为，听准才能学准，这是人们学习任何一种语言的基本规律。又如：对英语语调的掌握，亦须首先听准英美人士说话时声调变化的具体模式，模仿也才能有所依据。所以，要多听教材录音，同时进行大量的模仿练习，并随时将自己的录音与教材录音进行对比，以便发现问题、解决问题。

2. 掌握一定的理性知识，籍以指导自己的语音实践。例如：双元音/ai/（见第一册，15—16页），第二组成部分的注写虽取/i/的形式，但具体发音时其音质却更近似/ae/。也就是说，发音时舌位的滑动最终无须完全到达/i/音的位置。音标中的/i/只是代表发音时舌位滑动的方向，而不是它的终

端。若明白这一点,我们在听到该音的标准发音时就不会产生疑问,自己发音时也就不会将其发成与汉语“阿姨”一词相似的任何东西了。又如:一般问句与特殊问句的语调问题。很多教材中只提到一般问句“通常用升调”,特殊问句“一般用降调”。实际上,从英语语调的功能意义出发,一般问句亦可用降调,而特殊问句却又可用升调(见第一册,83页)。例如,你去商场购物,售货员已给你看了很多样品,但你总是挑剔。在递给你最后一件时,她可能会说上一句‘Are you’ satisfied? (这下子你满意了吧!)这种场合下,售货员已不再是发问,而只是对你表示一种不耐烦的情绪罢了。又如:祈使句‘Mind your/head。与‘Mind your\head。前句可用于提醒你下车时要“当心”、别碰了头,是礼貌用语;后句却是一种威胁,含“当心,别让我揍你!”的意思。当然,语音理论来自语言的实际。对母语是英语的本土人士来说,他们在一定的场合,自然会用特定的语调来表达自己特定的情感和态度。但对我们来说,若没有一定的理论指导,是难以做到如此的。

语法

《教程》语法项目的编写,基本采用了 Quirk (夸克)的语法体系。它对语法现象的描述较之国内沿用的传统语法体系更为科学、更为详尽。学习时需特别注意以下几个方面:

1. 词的分类

传统语法体系	《教程》语法体系
名词	名词
动词	动词
形容词	形容词
副词	副词
	开放类词
	助动词
代词	代词
介词	介词
连词	连词
冠词	限定词
**	***
数词	数词
感叹词	感叹词
	封闭类词

根据上表,我们应该弄清:

1)“开放类词”与“封闭类词”的概念(见第一册,43—44页)。

2)传统语法中的“动词”在《教程》中分列为属开放类的“主动词”和封闭类的“助动词”。

3)《教程》中,属封闭类的“限定词”的概念(见第二册,7—8页)。

“限定词”不仅包含传统语法中的冠词、此外还有形容词性物主代词(my, your 等)、形容词性指示代词(this, that 等)、名词-s 属格(Tom’s, the boy’s 等)、基数词、序数词以及其他数量词(some, any, much, many, every, each, all, several 等);并要注意“限定词”与“名词”的搭配关系(同上)。

2. 句子成分

传统语法体系	《教程》语法体系
主语	主语
谓语 = (动词)	谓语
宾语	动词 +
定语	主语补语
**	宾语
状语	间接宾语 + 直接宾语
	宾语 + 宾语状语
	+ 状语

其中,尤须注意:

1)传统语法中称为“定语”的句子成分在《教程》中已被称作“句词修饰语”,与句词一道构成句词词组,担任句中的主语、宾语、补语等成分。

2)传统语法中的“主语+连系动词+表语”即“系表结构”,现称为“主语+连系动词+主语补语”,即“系补结构”。例如:My sister is at home。据传统语法可分析为“定语+主语+连系动词+表语”,《教程》中则分析为“主语(其中含句词修饰语 my)+连系动词+主语补语”。

3. 动词的四种形式

传统语法体系	《教程》语法体系
不定式	不定式
过去	过去式
现在分词	-ing 分词
动名词	
过去分词	-ed3 分词

4. 动词的“时”与“体”

传统语法的时态笼统分为“一般现在时”“现

在进行时”，“现在完成时”，“现在完成进行时”；“一般过去时”，“过去进行时”，“过去完成时”，“过去完成进行时”；“一般将来时”，“过去将来时”，“将来进行时”，“过去将来进行时”，“将来完成时”，“过去将来完成时”，“将来完成进行时”以及“过去将来完成进行时”等 16 种。

《教程》则将表示不同时间动作和状况的动词形式分为“时”和“体”责任中概念来加以讨论。“时”是表示时间区别的动词形式，“体”是表示动作处于何种状态的动词形式。因此，英语动词有两个时和两个体之分：现在时和过去时，进行体和完成体。“时”的单独使用以及“时”和“体”的结合便形成了表示不同时间的动作和状况的动词形式：“一般现在时”，“现在进行体”，“现在完成体”，“现在完成进行体”；“一般过去时”，“过去进行体”，“过去完成体”，“过去完成进行体”。至于表示在“将来时间”范畴内动作和状况的动词形式，《教程》将其称为“将来时间表示法”。其理论依据是：现代英语在其长期发展中没有形成能与“现在时”与“过去时”等量齐观的专门表示将来时间的特殊动词形式。现代英语有多种表示将来时间的手段，其中五种主要的表达法分别为：

- 1) 助动词 will/shall + 不定式
- 2) is/am/are going to + 不定式

3) is/am/are + V-ing (现在进行体)

4) is/am/are (about) to + 不定式

5) 一般现在时

相应的过去将来时间表达法为：

1) would/should + 不定式

2) was/were going to + 不定式

3) was/were + V-ing (过去进行体)

4) was/were (about) to + 不定式

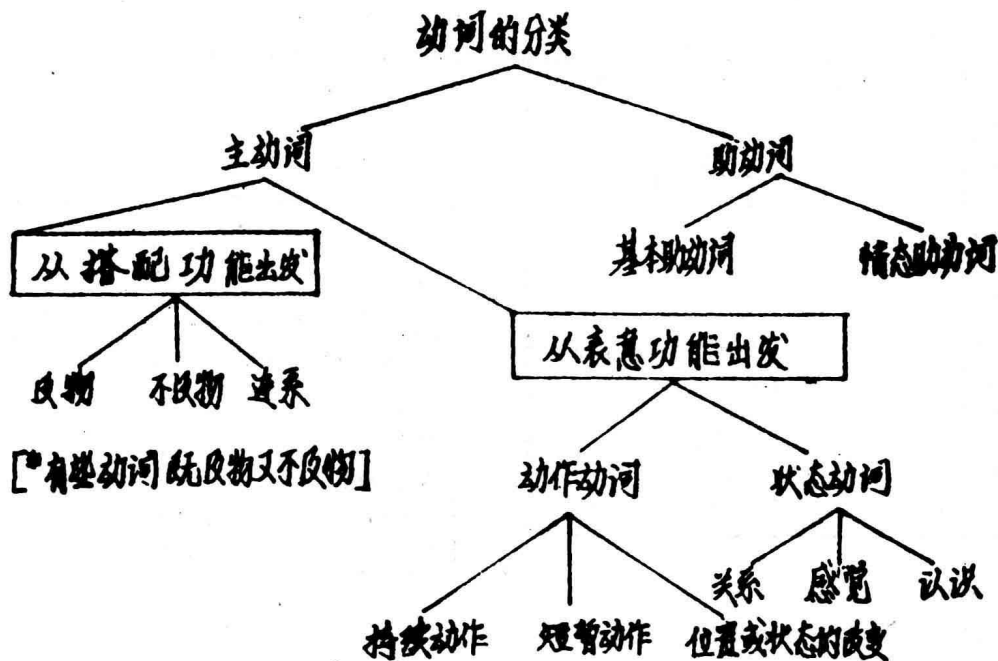
5. 简单句、并列句、复杂句和并列复杂句

以上术语等于传统语法的简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句，分别指结构相应类同的几种句子。复合句与复杂句，并列复合句与并列复杂句的差别只是名称的提法不同而已。

6. 状语分句

状语分句在传统语法中的名称为状语从句。

总之，学习语法规则是为了掌握英语语言的内存结构，从而达到为自己的语言实践服务的目的。切忌只记理论上的条条框框而不记例证。此外，还必须认真做好有关的练习，这样才能学得扎实可靠。学习、巩固语法知识的方法很多；例如，可用课文作语法分析的素材，进而进行灵活套用；另外图表记忆法也是一种很好的学习手段。如第一册，119 页的内容就可制成下表（因篇幅所限，例证请自行补上）：



词汇

记忆单词用下列方法可取得较好效果：

1. 调动各类感官,用眼看、嘴念、耳听、手写、脑记同时进行的方法,对同一单词进行综合记忆。

2. 找出单词在音、形、义等方面的共同点与不同点进行组合记忆,例如:同形同音——bought, fought, mought, sought; 同形不同音——four, tour, journey, colour; 同音不同形——saw, war, nor, more, door, boar, four; 也可将同义词与反义词,总义词与特义词进行归类对比记忆。

3. 在句中根据上下文的意思进行记忆。一定的上下文可使我们更准确地了解、判定词汇的具体内涵。例如: There are some trees and flowers in the front garden. Many of the flowers are red or yellow. There is also a bush with purple flowers. The grass is green. There isn't any brown grass. I like my garden. (第一册,第10课,第二段)。其中 brown 一词在词典中一般只注解为“褐色的”,“棕色的”。若以此将 brown grass 理解为“棕褐色的草”显然令人感到费解。但有了上下文

这一特定的语境,我们便又不难发现该语指的只是“枯黄的草叶”而已。

此外,不脱离具体的上下文来学习词汇,还有助于我们弄清文中各词的类属和它们在句中乃至段落的过渡中所起的作用,并以此做到举一反三,达到活用的目的。

至于词组和习语,我们一定要先弄清其确切含义,而后才能用得恰到好处。否则定会闹出别人在楼上倒脏水时喊一声“Look out! (注意)”,你在楼下却应声将头伸出穿外观看,结果脏水满头的大笑话。

再则,英语词汇中,介词和其他词的搭配以及冠词的用法较难,须下功夫。

课文

1. 句型部分

《教程》句型部分每课含“基本句型 (clause Type)”,“基本句型的问句形式 (Questions)”,“例句 (Examples)”和“替换练习 (Substitution Drills)”四项。学习时尤要注意其中的第二项。例如:

	Are	you		...		?
	Are	you		...or...		
who	are	you				
		you	are	...	, aren't you	

若 S, V, C 等符号填入上表,便可看出作者设计此表的用心:

(C)	(V)	S	V	C		?
	Are	you		...		
	Are	you		...or...		
who	are	you				
		you	are	...	, aren't you	

希望读者能由此及彼,掌握好英语基本句型转换成问句形式时词组的排列次序,亦即语序的变化规律。

至于“替换练习”,则应克服嫌其机械、乏味的心理。因此,要能说出自然、流畅的英语是缺少不了这一基础训练的。

2. 文章和对话

A. 内容

《教程》每课的 TextA 与 Dialogue,虽各自独立成章,但连起来又成为一个整体故事。故事发生的主要地点在英国。主要人物有 Blake 夫妇(William 和 Daisy)、他们的子女(Dickt Nelly)、William 的兄弟(Tim)、Daisy 中的孪生姐妹 Tang Ning 和她的儿子 Han Xiao;此外还有 Dick 的女友,澳大利亚来英国学习的 Chris;Dick 的同学,美国来英国学习的 Gray 以及 Nelly 的同学 Jean。故事发生在时间在某年暑假;从原南京师范大学学生 Han Xiao 辞别母亲启程来英国,暂住 Daisy 姨母家,直到暑假结束他去剑桥大学读书前夕为止。故事反映了当代国部分社会阶层人们的生活起居、工作情况、习惯和心态。从某个侧面帮助读者熟悉英国社会。

《教程》的 TextB 与 TextA, Dialogue 一样,结合各课所须掌握的主要语言现象编写而成。作为对 TextA 和 Dialogue 的补充,在内容上,它则包含了主要英语国家的概况、东西方文化的对比、以及人物介绍、游戏及童话等。

B. 方法提要

1) 总体原则:

a. 遵循从阅读到理解、理解到模仿、模仿到掌握、掌握到套用、套用到活用这一学习的基本规律。

b. 牢固掌握所学的语言、语法和词汇知识,用以学好课文。并通过对课文的掌握反过来验证和巩固所学的语文知识。

c. 语言知识的学习不等于对语言技能的掌握。学习语言的目的,归根结蒂还在于应用。对语言技能的训练,要做到如俗语所说的“拳不离手,曲不离口”。长此以往,必能取得“铁杵成针”的理想结果。

2) 总体原则的具体应用:a. 首先,以通读的形式将课文从头到尾浏览两遍,大概了解其基本内容,估量自己学习的重、难点之所在,同时详细阅

读课文注释。

b. 然后,进行精读。即以语篇为材料,整体掌握所学的语音、语法、词汇知识、展开听、说、读、写、译诸方面技巧的综合训练。

现以《教程》第二册,36 页,第 3 课 TextA 第一段“I have met Dong Yu. Do you remember him? He is an old middle school classmate. Now he has studied at Cambridge for two years on a scholarship. He is very bright. He has told me a lot about the University.”为例。做法如下:

①先反复听录音,进行语音、语调分析;抓住语流中声调的旋律变化、句重音、停顿、强弱式、不完全爆破、舌侧爆破、鼻腔爆破、连读等语音现象。而后反复模仿,并与自己的朗读进行对比,如:
| | ai əv ' me(t) Dong 'Yu | | dju(:) ri' membe(h) im..... | |。这一听与模仿不断交叉的练习过程,实际上也会同时加深对语篇的理解。最后,语篇的内容也就自然能记住了。这比死记硬背好,而且学得轻松;是听、读与语言理论知识,语篇理解与内容记忆的综合训练。

②其次,对文中各句的结构,包括基本句型、它们的问句形式和句子成分、以及文中出现的动词“时”与“体”的正确运用等有关内容进行理论上的判定;同时通过口头形式对课文进行提问,以达到提高自己口语应对能力的目的。“例如:(答语略)

Have you met Dong Yu?

He is one of your old middle school classmates, isn't he?

Is he studying at Cambridge or at Oxford?

How long has he studied there?

Is he on a scholarship?

He is very bright, isn't he?

Has he told you about the University?

这种练习是对自己所学语法知识,更主要的是对自己口语实践以及快速应对能力的综合训练。当然,在口头练习中,同时也可提高自己的语音、语调水平。

③然后,找出有关语言点,加以巩固和操练。例如:该说 an old middle school classmate(中学时的老同学),而不能说成 a middle school old classmate。这步及到英语中名词修饰语的语序问题。又如:要使整个短语表示“取得”或“用”奖学金

这一概念时,与 a scholarship 搭配的介词必须是“on”而不是其他。此外,文中需要记的短语还有 to tell sb. about sth. 等。

④再其次,针对课文反复进行口、笔头的英、中互译。注意两种语言各自的习惯表达方式,以利掌握两种语言的不同特点,使自己的语言表达更为地道。

⑤最后,进行套用和扩展练习,例如,可将原文改写成(或用口头形式): I met Wei Fang in a flower shop yesterday. She was one of our old middle school classmates. She is tall, handsome, Always sweet and cheerful. You can never forget her, can you? she Came to England two years ago. She has studied at Cambridge on a scholarship and told me a lot about her life at the University.

这种“滚雪球”和“活用”的练习形式是由“必然王国”走向“自由王国”的途径。是学习的最高形式。

C. 各段学完以后,最后要做的是再次纵观全文,用英语总结每个段落的中心意思和全文主题,做到“纲举目张”。以求达到先窥“森林”概貌,后究“树木”局部到彻底把握整个“森林”的最终目的。

练习

要求在学好语音、语法、词汇,吃透课文的基础上再做练习。做练习时要独立思考,不可只凭参考答案马虎从事。否则,断然不能达到巩固已学知识、全面训练自己语言技巧的目的。

要求提示:

1. 快速回答(Quick Questions)为口头练习,是对课文掌握熟练程度以及自己语文组织、表达能力的挑战。不能一篇了事。应反复操练,直到准确、流畅为止。

2. 填空(Fill in the Blanks with the Following Words)练习中所提供的选项,实际上是各课的一些词语重点。整个短文则是有关课文的总括。做好这一练习会帮你抓住文章的主要内容。

3. 语言结构(Language structure Practice)和语时练习(Pronunciation Drills)往往比较机构和枯燥。但这是训练自己基本功底的两项练习。为此,不可嫌其麻烦、单调。

4. 完成下列对话(Complete the following Dialogue)属“开放”型练习,答案会因人而异。但基本词语的搭配要力求正确,动词的“时”与“体”要前后呼应。尤其不能忽各句之间在意义上的相互联系。必须避免单句无误而上下文去逻辑不通的毛病。现提供一例,以作参考:

Bob: Are you all alone at home, Ronny?

Ronny: yes.

Bob: where is your mother?

Ronny: She is at work. she works in a clothing factory on Saturday afternoons.

Bob: How about your father? Does he also work on Saturday afternoons?

Ronny: No, he doesn't. He always goes to a friend's home. They often play golf together.

Bob: Where is your sister Ann?

Ronny: She also works at weekends. She finishes work at 6.30 and is never at home before 7.00.

Bob: Why don't you go out with some friends?

Ronny: Yes, I often do that. But today I'm busy with the household chores.

(第一册, 128—192页)

综上所述,学好一门课程,首先要对全书结构和学习要求有所了解,然后还要有科学的方法和锲而不舍的精神。而学好一门外语,则还要做到不能仅将其当作一门知识来学,更重要的是要掌握使用它的基本技能。因为学习语言的目的,最终还在应用。本文提及的各个方面,由于篇幅所限,必然有所疏漏,未能提及之处,还容进一步讨论。

英语精读(一) 练习题

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迟立民

一、在空格处填入必要的冠词。

1. It's _____ unpleasantly hot weather. I agree. We should find _____ church to sit in for _____ Hour or two. _____ churches are usually cool even in _____ hottest weather.
2. How often does he go to _____ church? And how often to _____ cinema?
3. When we were _____ children, my brother and I spun _____ coin to decide which musical instrument we should learn. _____ coin decided that he should learn _____ piano and I _____ violin. At _____ first I was sorry; I had hoped it would be _____ other way round; but in _____ end it all turned out for _____ best.
4. Has _____ postman come yet?
5. I think this is _____ most attractive fasion. In fact, it's _____ most attractive we have had for _____ good many years.
6. When Irene went up to _____ bed _____ last night, she saw _____ mouse in _____ middle of _____ floor. She jumped straight up on _____ bed. That's why _____ springs are broken.
7. _____ owls are never heard by _____ day _____ only during _____ night.
8. It's _____ terrible thing that _____ drug addiction is increasing among _____ teenagers.
9. _____ drug addiction among _____ teenagers of _____ United States has reached _____ terrifying level.
10. _____ sooner we finish _____ wretched job _____ sooner we can go down to _____ sea for _____ bathe.

B

Have you noticed that _____ men and women have very different opinions about clothing? Mr. Harper, for example, has probable been wearing _____ same clothes for several years and intends to wear them for several more. He is very happy if his clothes last for _____ long time. He only needs _____ couple of suits and _____ sports coat and slacks. Occasionally he buys _____ shirt, _____ pair of socks, some underwear, or _____ new tie. Mr.

Harper is confident that he has enough clothing.

He thinks that his wife has plenty of _____ clothes, too. She has several dresses, some shirts and blouses, and _____ few pairs of shoes. But whenever they plan to go out for _____ evening she says, "I don't know what to do. I have nothing to wear."

"What about all _____ things in your closet?" Mr. Harper asks his wife. But he knows what _____ answer will be. One dress is out of _____ style, another is too small or too short, and _____ third just doesn't appeal to her anymore. Sometimes Mr. Harper can persuade his wife that something from her closet looks good on her. But once in _____ while she insists on going shopping for new dress and _____ new shoes.

Mr. Harper talks _____ lot, but he doesn't really mind if his wife buys _____ new clothes once in _____ while. Actually, he likes her to look attractive when they go to _____ theatre or to _____ party.

二、在空格处填入适当的介词或副词。

A

1. You are making a fool of yourself, Jack. Stop showing _____ like that.
2. I'm ringing to say my husband is ill and our party tomorrow night has had to put _____ till he's well again.
3. Mr Lawson is leaving, Marry. Will you show him _____, please?
4. HongKong is quite a long way _____ Nanjing and yet you can put a call a few minutes.
5. I'll go there _____ you _____ a few minutes.
6. Mrs Dudley had heard a lot _____ shadow-boxing before she came _____ China. She has been doing shadow-boxing six months now and is _____ better health.
7. Shut the door _____ you when you go _____.
8. This is no joking matter. Do it _____ great care.
9. In my country, it's _____ the law to blow car horns _____ the streets.
10. It feels good to be back home _____ a bit of peace and rest.
11. _____ three bowls of rice, he could not move any more.
12. Price range _____ \$45 _____ a handsome copy.
13. I saw her _____ Monday, but we haven't met _____.
14. The two sides have agreed _____ the date of negotiations.
15. Last year, I worked _____ a bus-driver _____ six months.
16. The hotel was very different _____ what the advertising had led us to expect.
17. Only an idiot does not believe _____ his power.
18. We were alone in the railway carriage but it was a long time before we entered _____ conversation.

19. She reminded me _____ someone, but I can't think who.
20. He was sitting _____ his desk, typing a document.

B

We all know who Benjamin Franklin was. He was a very famous American statesman. He was also the first man to discover electricity. Franklin liked to study and to learn _____ new things. One day he heard _____ a friend that something black _____ colour holds the heat better than something white _____ colour. Franklin wanted to find out if this was true or not.

There was snow _____ the ground _____ the time. Therefore, he put two large pieces of cloth over the snow. One piece of cloth was black _____ colour, the other piece was white. Then he waited until the sun began to shine. _____ several hours he looked _____ the pieces of cloth and saw that the snow _____ the black cloth melted much faster than the snow _____ the white cloth. This proved _____ him that the black cloth held the heat better than the white cloth.

三、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. I _____ (review) my lessons in the room, when someone _____ (knock) at the door.
2. He _____ (promise) me yesterday he _____ (do) his best to help us accomplish the work in time.
3. She _____ already _____ (graduate) from middle school when I _____ (see) her in summer last year.
4. At that time I usually _____ (read) two hours before _____ (go) to bed every evening.
5. I _____ (hope) we _____ (see) each other again before long.
6. How many lessons _____ we _____ (cover) by the end of this term?
7. Don't come at ten tomorrow morning; I _____ (have) lessons.

8. If you _____ (wait) much longer before you _____ (make) up your mind. it _____ (be) too late.
9. I _____ (come) to Nanjing last week. I _____ (attend) a conference here at the moment.
10. — Why are your eyes red?
— I _____ (peel) and _____ (cut) onions in the kitchen.

B

Loretta Lynn was born in a coal-miner's home in eastern Kentucky. When she _____ (be) little, her father _____ (go) out to work in the mine in the evening. Then her mother and herself _____ (sit) up all night until her father _____ (return) home. Many of Loretta's friends were killed in the mines. She remembered clearly that one day when she _____ (walk) past the mines, she _____ (see) some people bringing out the bodies of miners from the mines. There _____ (be) an accident. Life _____ (be) dangerous for the miners and hard for the families. Loretta _____ now _____ (leave) the coalfields and _____ (become) a music star. But she _____ (not forget) her people in the coalfields. Two months ago there _____ (be) a mine explosion. It _____ (kill) thirty-eight miners. Loretta _____ (be) now busy preparing for a big music show. she is going to give all the money from the show to the wives and children of the thirty-eight miners.

四、选择最恰当的答案。

A

- He walked into the restaurant _____ it belonged to him.
a. liked b. as if
c. so that d. if
- don't eat that fruit _____ it is ripe.
a. in case b. if
c. unless d. like
- i tried it in German, but he didn't understand.
a. to explaining b. explaining
c. explain d. explained
- Will you get _____ rolls on your way home, John? Try to get really fresh _____, please.
a. any, some b. any, one
c. some, ones d. some, one
- I don't think it'll rain but I'll take an umbrella _____ it does.
a. like b. unless
c. as if d. in case
- She accepted the invitation _____ she didn't really want to.
a. if b. although
c. provided d. like
- You would think that he would have given us _____ help, however little, wouldn't you?
a. some b. any
c. no d. many
- "I have to punish you," _____, "because you are a very rude boy."
a. believe it or not
b. she announced
c. it was admitted
d. it seemed
- "This little lemon tree, _____, has survived the dreadfully cold winter."
a. she said b. it was said
c. it seemed d. believe it or not
- "Will you," _____, "marry me?"
a. he admitted b. I said to myself
c. he murmured d. he wondered
- Have you seen this lovely bookcase that Derek has _____ out of an old packing-case?
a. done b. made
c. had d. worked
- This book is too much difficult for me; most of it is quite _____ my comprehension.
a. over b. beyond
c. outside d. further than
- There are _____ students in your class than in ours.
a. fewer b. less
c. few d. many

14. Xiao Wang and Xiao Li are both good students in the class, but the _____ is better.
a. put it off b. called it off
a. later. threw it off d. made it up
b. last
a. Shall we b. Will we
c. late. b. Shall you d. Must you
d. latter
15. The professor tried all kinds of materials to learn _____ used.
a. what of them can be
b. that they can be
c. which of them can be
d. how can be
16. They had another garage added to their house last year, _____ ?
a. hadn't they
b. haven't they
c. weren't they
d. didn't they
17. People around the world are becoming more and more _____ about the population explosion.
a. concerned b. interested
c. included d. worrying
18. His mother wants _____ to wash the clothes.
a. himself b. he
c. he himself d. him
19. Not until I shouted at the top of my voice _____ his head.
a. he turned b. he did turn
c. did he turn d. that he turned
20. Don't worry. Let's hope _____ !
a. the best b. it to be the best
c. it be the best d. for the best
21. You must be very careful when you buy a _____ car.
a. ready-to-hand b. second-hand
c. to hand d. hand-in-hand
22. They have lived in that cottage _____ their marriage.
a. from b. for
c. at d. since
23. I had a bit of a cold at the weekend but fortunately I _____ .
24. It's getting rather late. _____ go home?
25. No wonder those plants are dying. They _____ any water for ages!
a. haven't had b. haven't
c. hadn't had d. hadn't
26. This is the third time we _____ this film.
a. had seen b. are seeing
c. have seen d. used to see
27. As soon as Dick _____ , tell him I want to see him.
a. will arrive b. is arriving
c. will have arrived d. arrives
28. Darling, do send the children to bed. I can't _____ their noise any longer.
a. put off b. put up with
c. make out d. make up
29. Your temperature has dropped, so you _____ take that antibiotic.
a. must not b. don't
c. don't have to d. need
30. _____ food production and an individual school programme, there may not be extra time.
a. With b. For
c. As d. Because

选拔和原句意思最接近的释义

1. They may have missed the train.
a. It was necessary for them to miss it.
b. It is possible that they missed it.
c. It is probable that they will miss it.
d. They have been permitted to miss it.
2. By taking a taxi he could get there in time.
a. Perhaps he got there in time.
b. He succeeded in getting there in time.
c. It would be possible for him to get there in time.
d. He did not get there in time.

3. You mustn't take any more of the medicine.
 - a. It isn't necessary to take any more.
 - b. It is improbable that you will need to take any more.
 - c. You do not need it any longer.
 - d. I forbid you to take any more.
 4. She is quite used to drinking in heavy traffic.
 - a. It was her habit.
 - b. It is her habit.
 - c. She is accustomed to it.
 - d. She was accustomed to it.
 5. I used to play the piano, quite quietly, for hours on end.
 - a. It was a habit once but I don't do it now.
 - b. Nobody else played the piano.
 - c. I now play the piano noisily.
 - d. It has been a habit for a long time.
 6. They've fallen out.
 - a. They've left.
 - b. they've quarrelled.
 - c. They've quarrelled.
 - d. They've lost their money.
 7. He couldn't help singing.
 - a. He couldn't help them to sing.
 - b. He couldn't stop singing
 - c. He couldn't stop them singing.
 - d. He couldn't improve his singing.
 8. He must have telephoned them.
 - a. He telephoned them.
 - b. he was obliged to telephone them.
 - c. He wanted to telephone them.
 - d. I am certain that he telephoned them.
 9. It would be far easier to do it like this.
 - a. It would be less difficult.
 - b. It would be much more dangerous.
 - c. It would be likely to make it too hot.
 - d. It would be a useless way to do it.
 10. John went to the football match in spite of the cold weather.
 - a. It was too cold for John to go to the football match.
 - b. Although it was very cold, John went to the football match.
 - c. John went to the football match, dressed for the cold weather.
 - d. John went to the match in the worst of the cold weather.
 11. This boy takes after his father.
 - a. The boy follows his father.
 - b. The boy is like his father.
 - c. The boy works at the same job as his father.
 - d. The boy cares for his father.
 12. She jumped with joy at the news.
 - a. She was happy to jump at the news.
 - b. She was happy because of the news.
 - c. She jumped toward the news.
 - d. She jumped with joy when she heard the news.
 13. The young man had been away for three months before he returned.
 - a. He was away three months ago, and now he has returned.
 - b. He returned, then was away for three months.
 - c. After he returned, he had a three-month holiday.
 - d. It was three months since he had left. Now he returned.
 14. He had his door painted on Tuesday.
 - a. Someone painted the door on Tuesday.
 - b. He painted the door on Tuesday.
 - c. He painted the door on Monday.
 - d. Someone painted the door on Monday.
 15. I doubt if you can type as rapidly as Mary.
 - a. I don't think you can.
 - b. I think you can.
 - c. I want to know if you can.
 - d. I won't be sure whether you can.
- 五、下面每句的四个划线部分中,有一部分是错误的。请找出错误的部分。
1. Noise disturbance didn't used to be considered harmful in China. But We've come to see how harmful it is.
A B C D
 2. Whether the lecture will be well received.
A B

- depend $\frac{C}{C}$ on who the speaker $\frac{is}{D}$.
3. She was only $\frac{three\ foot\ tall}{A}$ when I $\frac{saw}{B}$ her 15 years ago. Now she has grown $\frac{into}{C}$ a slim and graceful lady $\frac{with}{D}$ long and shining hair.
4. The fact $\frac{that}{A}$ that he $\frac{eat}{B}$ a cup of cement $\frac{may}{C}$ $\frac{account}{D}$ for his stomachache.
5. when we were young, we thought the world was ours $\frac{to\ command}{A}$, and $\frac{what\ ever}{B}$ we desired with the full force of our passionate being $\frac{would}{C}$ be $\frac{our}{D}$.
6. $\frac{that}{A}$ was $\frac{during}{B}$ this period $\frac{that}{C}$ the political parties $\frac{began}{D}$ to take shape.
7. Her husband hadn't come back $\frac{from\ abroad}{A}$ yet. $\frac{It}{B}$ $\frac{must\ 't\ have\ been}{C}$ $\frac{D}{D}$ her husband.
8. $\frac{A}{A}$ number of $\frac{mistake}{B}$ made by $\frac{him}{C}$ was $\frac{surprising}{D}$.
9. The old man is $\frac{in}{A}$ the habit of going $\frac{for}{B}$ a walk $\frac{along}{C}$ the river every morning $\frac{except}{D}$ it rains.
10. Everything, $\frac{including}{A}$ the clothes $\frac{in\ the\ closets}{B}$, $\frac{were\ stolen\ from}{C}$ $\frac{D}{D}$ the apartment.
11. Mr Gilmore is one of those men who $\frac{appears}{A}$ to be $\frac{friendly}{B}$, however, it is very $\frac{hard}{C}$ to $\frac{deal\ with}{D}$ him.
12. $\frac{Whom}{A}$ $\frac{do\ you\ think}{B}$ $\frac{will}{C}$ carry off $\frac{the\ gold\ medal}{D}$?
13. She changed her $\frac{hair\ style}{A}$ and $\frac{wear}{B}$ dark glasses, $\frac{so\ that}{C}$ no one $\frac{recognized}{D}$ her.

14. There was $\frac{a\ interval}{A}$ $\frac{of\ fifteen\ minutes}{B}$ $\frac{between}{C}$ the two acts the $\frac{play}{D}$.
15. She $\frac{speaks}{A}$ English $\frac{more}{B}$ fluently $\frac{of}{C}$ all $\frac{the}{D}$ students.
16. $\frac{The\ output}{A}$ increased $\frac{six\ times}{B}$ that year, $\frac{as}{C}$ $\frac{compare}{D}$ with the previous year.
17. Museums $\frac{have\ changed}{A}$. They are $\frac{no\ longer}{B}$ places for the privileged few or for $\frac{boring}{C}$ vacationers to $\frac{visit}{D}$ on rainy days.
18. Would you be $\frac{as\ kind\ as\ to}{A\ B}$ help me $\frac{carry}{C}$ this box $\frac{upstairs}{D}$?
19. If $\frac{these}{A}$ trousers $\frac{are\ too}{B\ C}$ big, but a small $\frac{one}{D}$.
20. Don't $\frac{worry}{A}$ about it. $\frac{Since\ today}{B}$ you $\frac{have\ been\ remembering}{C}$ the garbage $\frac{regularly}{D}$.

六、改写句子。改写后的句子必须和原句意义相近。

A

用所给的词头改写下列句子。

1. "What's Tom doing?" Jill asked Mary. Jill asked Mary _____.
2. The food was too hot for him to eat.
The food was so hot _____.
3. Your wife must complete this form.
This form _____.
4. I do not like George as much as Alan does.
Alan likes _____.
5. Jane told me she was sorry she did not phone me last night.
Jane apologized _____.
6. "Please don't make a noise, boys," she said.
She asked the boys _____.
7. "Would you like me to get you another blanket?" she said.
She offered to _____.

8. There's nothing in the box.

The box has _____.

9. The weather was so fine that we were able to play tennis for 5 hours today.

It was such _____.

10. She came and saw me yesterday, which was very kind.

It was very kind of her _____.

B

按括号里的要求改写句子。

1. I saw Jim's ear at the bottom of the street.

(就划线部分提问)

2. I got my promotion by telling the boss how beautiful his wife is. (就划线部分提问)

3. Tim is so rich that he can buy whatever he wants. (用 enough)

4. If the new magazine does not bring in more readers, the managers will be disappointed. (用 unless)

5. No building was more magnificent than the Crystal Palace in the 19th-century England.

(用最高级)

6. In the corner of the cell sat a man who had a haggard look and shaggy hair.

(改写成含有复合形容词的简单句)

7. She succeeded in persuading her father to go to the party with her. (用 manage)

8. It's time you grew up. (用不定式)

9. The novel is not interesting, and it is not instructive, either. (用 neither...nor...)

10. Give me some money, and I'll help you out. (用 if)

七、综合填空。

在文章空格处择入一个恰当的词,或选择最佳答案。

例如: Let's go, shall we? The rain has _____

答案: stopped.

例如: She _____ (said/spoke/told/enquired) me about it.

答案: told.

The chemist woke up, switched on the _____ that stood on the table _____ his bed, and looked at the clock. A quarter to four.

The knocking on the shop door down stairs was _____ (repeating/repeated/used to repeat/used to being repeated).

The chemist _____ out of bed. He _____ (wore/was wearing/put on/would put on) his dressing-gown and slippers, and went heavily down to the shop. He unbolted and opened the door. In the street stood a man who was swaying slightly.

"What _____ (do you like/do you want/are you liking/are you wanting)?" said the chemist, "It's the middle of the night."

"Yes, it is, and I'm very sorry," said the man in the street. There was a strong smell of whisky _____ (out of/on/amid/through) his breath. "But I need a bottle of ink urgently."

The chemist took a deep _____. "This," he said, in a voice that was beginning to shake with anger, "is a chemist's, not a _____."

"A chemist's?"

"Yes, a chemist's! And chemists do not sell ink!" shouted the chemist. He shouted with such force that a window opposite was opened abruptly and another angry voice shouted: "why the hell don't you shut up and go to bed?"

"Chemists don't sell ink?" repeated the man in the street. "Never?"

"Never! In twenty-five years of running this shop I have never had any ink."

"Oh dear," said other compassionately, "that's very bad. I'm very sorry to hear that. Twenty-five years _____ any ink. That's awful."

"Go away!" shouted the chemist. "I've never heard anything like it in all my life, waking a chemist at this time of night to ask for ink! I've a good _____ to call the police and have you looked up." He slammed the door shut, pushed the door back into position, and stamped through the shop and up the stairs to his bedroom.

"Who was it, dear?" his wife asked sleepily. "What were you shouting about? You must have _____ all the neighbours up."

"It was a drunk asking for a bottle of ink," said the chemist, breathing heavily.

His wife laughed lightly into her pillow. "I thought you said a bottle of ink, dear."

"I _____ say a bottle of ink," shouted the chemist, furious all (under/over/above/through) again. "And I don't find it funny!" He flung off his dressing-gown, kicked his slippers across the room and climbed back into bed, muttering beneath his _____.

Half an hour later, his wife shook him. "George, wake up! There's someone knocking downstairs."

The chemist _____ (rose/raised/was rising/was raising) his head from the pillow. "Oh, damn!" he said with great violence. "Who _____ it be now? Half past four! Well, I'm not going down again. Let him knock, whoever he is. Why doesn't he go and find an all-night chemist's?"

"George," said his wife, "it might be something terribly _____. Someone may be awfully ill. I do think you ought to go down and see, dear."

The chemist uttered a number of very bad words, swung his legs out of the bed, picked up his dressing-gown, and began to search for his slippers. When at last he found them, one under the wardrobe and the other behind the dressing-table, he made his way down to the shop again.

Outside in the street stood the man who had come before. "Hello again!" he said, smiling brightly. "I hope I didn't wake you up."

For a moment, the chemist was unable to speak. Then, "Look here!" he shouted _____ (shook/being shaken/shaking/having shaken) all over with tremendous fury.

"I managed _____ (find/in finding/by finding/to find) the ink," interrupted the other. "And I remembered what you said. You haven't had any ink for twenty-five years." He took a

small parcel from his pocket. "So I bought a bottle for you, too."

八、将下列句子译成英语

- 1、听到这个消息,她叹了口气,算是放了心。
- 2、我们班的学生比你们班多。
- 3、对不起,我不知道是你敲门。
- 4、很难说哪个计划更加切实可行。(practical)
- 5、我丢失的自行车钥匙找到了;是在教室里找到的。
- 6、现在我们认识到了环境保护的重要性。7、没有谁能比我高一米。
- 8、我没有去参加舞会,因为我不喜欢跳舞。
- 9、星期六跟我去听音乐会好吗?
- 10、昨天他没有象往常一样去上班,而是到乡下钓鱼去了。
- 11、我们赶到那儿的时候,会议已经开始了。
- 12、必须保持教室清洁。

九、阅读理解

A

Last week, Rahman's wife had an accident. Rahman's youngest child, Yusof, was at home when it happened. He was playing with his new toy car. Rahman had given it to him the week before, for his third birthday.

Suddenly Yusof heard his mother calling "Help! Help!" He ran to the kitchen. His mother had burnt herself with some hot cooking oil. She was crying with pain and the pan was on fire.

Rahman had gone to his office. Both the other children had gone to school, Yusof was too small to help his mother, and she was too frightened to speak sensibly to him. But he ran to the neighbour's house and asked her to come and help his mother. She soon put out the fire and took Yusof's mother to the clinic.

When Rahman came home, his wife told him what had happened. He was very proud of his son. "When you are a man, you will be just like your father," he said.

根据短文内容,指出下陈述是正确的(T),