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# PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES



### 高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级辅导

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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高等学校英语应用能力考试B级辅导 / 赵金柱主编.— 西安: 西北大学出版社, 2007.8 ISBN 978-7-5604-2327-2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第122624号

高等	学校	英语应用能力考试B级辅导	主	编	赵金柱
出版都电		西北大学出版社 029 - 88303042	社 邮政	址 编码	西安市太白北路 229 号 710069
经	销	新华书店	ED	刷	陕西向阳印务有限公司
版 开 字		2007年8月第1版 787×1092 1/16 250千字	印	次 张	2008年1月第3次印刷 10
书	号	ISBN 978 - 7 - 5604 - 2327 - 2	定	价	15.00 元

### 前言

为了贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》,使广大学生真正提高自己的英语应用能力,并顺利通过 AB 级考试。我们组织了数十所高等院校的一线教师编写了《高等学校英语应用能力考试辅导》丛书。

《高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级辅导》一书以高等学校英语应用能力 B 考试大纲为指导,结合历年考试题目,总结分析出 B 级考试中各个测试项目的重要考点和知识点,并配以典型的练习。同时,编者还精心编排了针对于重要考点和知识点的七套模拟题和四套最新真题,并附有答案精解,以满足考生平时学习的需要和考前的备战训练。

本书主要包括三部分内容:

第一部分: 重要考点和知识点精讲。分为重难点和考点、典型例举及强化训练三个板块。重难点和考点是结合考试大纲和历年考题总结出来的,以指导考生在平时的学习和训练中,做到目标明确,有的放矢。典型例举帮助考生进一步理解重难点和考点中所列出的内容。强化训练测试考生对历年考题中涉及到的重难点和考点的掌握情况。同时,考生还可参照答案精解,分析自己的不足之处,从而达到完全掌握的目的。

第二部分:模拟题精炼。结合重要知识点和考点,编者们精编了七套模拟试题,其难易程度与考试大纲基本相符。目的在于让考生通过对前面部分各知识点的系统复习,熟悉每种题型的所考内容、难易程度、重难点和考点,从而为通过B级考试打下基础。

第三部分: 真题实战。本书最后附有四套最新的真题,可以作为考生在经过系统复习及模拟训练后的备考检查。通过真题的实战训练,有利于考生找到自己的不足以及较为薄弱的环节,从而进行查漏补缺,信心百倍的应战B级考试。

附录一: 听力原材料。

附录二: B 级考试大纲概述。主要让考生了解 B 级所考内容的题型、时间分配及所占分值等主要事项。

此外,书后所附的答案注解部分简明扼要,重点突出,对培养考生正确分析题目,熟练的掌握各考察点起到有效的指导作用。

本书的编者都是各高等院校多年一来一直从事高职高专英语教学的一线教师,具有丰富的教学经验,熟知考试中的重难点,多次对考生进行过考前辅导强化训练并担任每年的试卷评定工作。相信本书对考生顺利通过英语应用能力B级考试会起到事半功倍的作用。

参与本书编写的高等院校主要有(排名不分先后): 陕西工业职业技术学院、杨凌职业技术学院、陕西国防工业职业技术学院、陕西铁路工程职业技术学院、陕西交通职业技术学院、陕西电子信息学院、陕西航空职业技术学院、西安航空高等专科学校、西安电力高等专科学校、西安翻译学院、西安欧亚学院、西京学院、西安培华学院、西安理工大学高新科技学院、西安海棠学院、西安高新科技学院等。

在本书的编写过程中,各位老师都付出了辛勤的劳动,在此,向各位编者及其所在学校的相关人员表示衷心的感谢。同时,本书由西北大学出版社策划出版,在编写过程中得到出版社领导及相关人员的大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,欢迎广大师生读者批评指正。

编 者 2007年8月

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## 第一章 重要考点和知识点

### 第一部分 听力理解 Listening Comprehension

#### 测试的重难点、考点列表如下:

知识点	重难点、考点	举例	说明
听 力 理 解	1. 重难点:理解所听材料的主旨要点;理解具体信息;理解所听材料的背景及弄清说话人之间的关系等。 2. 考点:     a. 简短问答:考查考生正确应答能力;     b. 简短对话:考查考生对目常交际对话的理解能力;     c. 听写填空:考查考生听力理解的听写能力和速记能力。	of my room.  Q: What is the woman going to do?	1. Section A 共 5 题, 五句交际用语可以是问句, 也可以是表示祝福、感谢等的陈述句。 2. Section B 共 5 题, 考查范围除了日常交际外还涉及业务交际。 3. Section C 设有 5 个空格,每个空格要求填入一个单词或词组。

#### 专项训练:

#### **Practice of Listening Comprehension** (15minutes)

**Directions**: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

**Directions**: This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Example**: You will hear: Mr. Smith is not in. Would you like to leave him a message? You will read: A. I'm not sure.

.... 11. 1 ... ... ... ... ...

B. You're right.

C. Yes, certainly.

#### 5等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级辅导

#### D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C. Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

- 1. A. It lasts three hours.
  - C. Yes, I do.
- 2. A. It's very long.
- C. We are late at last.
- 3. A. That'all right.
  - C. Nice to meet you here.
- 4. A. I'm nothing wrong.
  - C. I lost my wallet.
- 5. A. It's good.
  - C. Don't mention it.

- B. Yes, it is.
- D. I like the film.
- B. About three hours.
- D. About 50 kilometers.
- B. The same to you.
- D. Me, too.
- B. Yes, it is wrong.
- D. Thank you.
- B. I'm glad you like it.
- D. I don't want to eat anything.

#### Section B

**Directions**: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogue. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.

6. A. \$50.

- B. \$120.
- D. \$200.

- 7. A. She didn't get the tickets.
  - C. She was lucky.
- 8. A. A birthday party.
  - C. An air trip.
- 9. A. To do her work.
  - C. To see his parents.
- 10. A. At home.
  - C. At a restaurant.

- C. \$100.
- B. She got the tickets.
- D. She didn't want to get the tickets.
- B. The woman's job.
- D. Paris.
- B. To attend a meeting.
- D. To meet his friend.
- B. At a store.
- D. At a bank.

#### Section C

**Directions**: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Fast food restaurants have become very widespread and 11 in the United States. They

ā.

provide a limited menu of, 12 hamburgers, hot dogs, fried chicken, salad, desserts and all kinds of drinks. As very little 13 is provided, there is no tipping necessary. The customers are 14 to clear the table and discard the trash after the meal. Some of the most 15 fast food restaurants are the chains of McDonald's, KFC and Burger King. Children especially favor them.

#### 第二部分 词 汇 Vocabulary

词汇是语言的重要的组成部分。词汇测试是语法结构测试的一部分。掌握词汇用法和语法结构是顺利通过 B 级考试的基础。

词汇测试的内容可分为两种,一种是考词性,另一种是考词形。我们先来看词性测试。 英语单词可分为十大类:名词,动词,形容词,副词,数词,代词,冠词,介词,连词和感 叹词。前六种词在句中可以独立担任成分,因而称为实义词。后四种词在句中不能独立担任 成分,故称虚词。词性的测试主要是针对实义词中的名词,动词,形容词和副词而言的。

测试重难点、考点列表如下:

#### 1. 名词

#### 1.1 名词的分类

词性	类别	意义		举例		注意
			人名	Andrew, Mr. (肯尼迪总统)	ndrew, Mr. Smith, President Kennedy 标尼迪总统)	
]		指特定的实	称呼	Mum, Dad, A (弗雷德叔叔)	Auntie (阿姨), Uncle Fred	
	专 有	际上被认为 是独一无二	地理 名称	Asia, Berkshir	e (巴克夏), India,	专有名词开头要大
	名 词	的人、地方、 事物或概	地名	Madison Avenu Street (摄政王	e (麦迪逊大街),Regent 大街)	写,前面一般不用 冠词。
名		念。	月份、 星期、 节日、 季节	April, Monday mas, Spring	, Easter (复活节), Christ-	
词	普通名词	指,类人或 可数 名词 不可数 名词 事物、概 不可	可数名词	具体名词 (能个别存 在的物质)	个体名词: a girl, a horse, a desk,集体名词: an army, a crowd	普通名词前面可以用 定冠词、不定冠词和 零冠词。
				抽象名词 具体名词(有 时具有物质形	milk, rice, dust, flour-	另: (1) 少数可数4 词是抽象名词,多数 不可数名词是抽象4 词。(2) 以-ing 结局
			不可 数名词	态,但不能"个 别地"存在)	camping, drinking, eating, sailing	的名词一般都是不可 数名词,但少数可以
				抽象名词	anger, equality, honesty	指个别的东西或事件 a drawing,a painting.



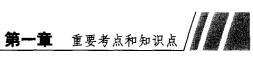
#### 1.2 名词的用途

词性	作用	举例
	动词的主语	Our teacher sent a telex this morning.
	动词的直接宾语	Frank sent an urgent telex from Beijing this morning.
	动词的间接宾语	Frank sent his boss a telex.
名词	介词的宾语	I read about it in the paper.
	be 或 seem 等其他系动词的表语	He is our guest.
	同位语	Laura Myers, a BBC reporter, asked for an interview.
	用于直接对人讲话	Caroline, shut that window, will you please?

#### 2. 动词

### 2.1 动词的分类

词性	意义	种	类	特点及语法功能	用法及举例	说明
		实义	态动	不表示动作而表示 状态(如感受、状况等)。一般不用进 行时态。	She loves / loved her baby more than anything in the world. I see you.	状态动词通常用一般时形式来表示各种时态。常见的有: 1. 感情: like, love 等。2. 思想, 信念: think, understand 等。3. 需求, 偏爱: prefer, want 等。4. 感觉及各种知
	表示状态	文 动 词	行为动词	表示有意识的随意 的动作或者变化着 的状况,可以用一 般时和进行时。	I'm looking at you. I often look at you. I'm listening to music. I often listen to music.	觉:hear, see 等。5. 存在,外观,拥有,所有:appear, seem, belong, own 等. 另:根据动词后是否带有宾语,可分为及物动词和不及物动词。
动词	或动作的一个词或一组词	耳云词	đ	协助主要动词构成 谓语动词词组的词, 表示时态、语态、或 构成疑问句及否定 形式。助动词自身 没有词义,不可单 独使用。	1. 表示时态: He is singing. He has got married. 2. 表示语态: He was sent to England. 3. 构成疑问句: Did you study English before you came here? 4. 与否定副词 not 连用,构成否定句: I don't like him. 5. 加强语气: Do come to the party tomorrow evening.	最常用的助动词有 be, have, do, shall, will, should, would 等。
		孨	系 功 司		用来表示主语状态,只有 be 一词,He is a teacher. 此句中 is 与补足语一起说明主语的身份。	



		持动 表动 感动 变动	本义单语跟称成说状特况有但用边语语表主、等词不作必(),结语性情能谓须亦构构的质	用来表示主语继续或保持一种状况或态度,主要有 keep, rest, remain, stay, lie, stand 等。 He always keep silent at meeting. 用来表示"看起来像"这一概念,主要有 seem, appear, look 等。 He looks tired. He seems (to be) very sad. 主要有 feel, smell, sound, taste 等。 This kind of cloth feels very soft. 表示主语变成什么样,主要有 become, grow, turn, fall, get, go, come, run 等。 He became mad after that.	有些系动词又是实义动词,该动词表达实义时,有词义,可单独作谓语。 He fell ill yesterday. fell 是系动词,后跟补足语,说明主语情况。 He fell off the ladder. fell 是实 义动词,单独作谓语。
		终止系 动词		turn out,表达"证实""变成"之意。 The rumor proved false. His plan turned out a success.	
	情态动词	或只事以常见。 已表的除态没,称没没形态。 是有,我们是不是一个。 是一个。 是一个。 是一个。 是一个。 是一个。 是一个。 是一个。	表示正在发生 文生的事情, 明待或估计某 E; ht 和 have 外, 引没有不定式; 人称和数的变 青态动词第三	(1) can, could 表示能力或可能,提出 委婉的请求,(注意在回答中不可用 could.)。eg. — Could I have the television on? — Yes, you can. /No, you can't. (2) may, might 表示允许或请求;表示没有把握的推测; eg. He might be at home. 注意: might 表示推测时,不表示时态,可能性比 may 小。 (3) have to, must 都是必须的意思, have to 表示客观的需要, must 表示说话人主观上的看法。eg. My brother was very ill, so I had to call the doctor in the middle of the night. (客观上需要做这件事)。He said that they must work hard. (主观上要做这件事)。have to 有人称、数、时态的变化,而 must 没有。 (4) must 用在肯定句中表示较有把握的推测,意为 "一定"。否定用 can't。He must be working in his office. If Tom didn't leave here until five o'clock,he can't be home yet.	could, may, might, shoul-

#### 2.2 动词的基本形式和时态

词性	基本形式	举例	时态		
	动词原形	work		一般时	进行时
	初四原形	WOIK	现在时	I work.	I am working.
动	第三人称单数	works	过去时	I worked.	I was working.
	过去式	worked	现在完成时	I have worked.	I have been working.
词	过去分词	worked	过去完成时	I had worked.	I had been working.
	现在分词	working	将来时	I will work.	I will be working.
			将来完成时	I will have worked.	I will have been working.

#### 3. 形容词和副词

词性	意义及		———————— 种类		7.X BB	
<b>问性</b>	作用	名称	用法	举例	说明	
		定语形容词	形容词在短语或句   子中处于名词前。	a new bike a beautiful girl	可将形容词分成性质形 容词和叙述形容词两 类,其位置不一定都放	
	·	表语形容词	形容词直接用在be, seem 等后面。	与健康有关的: faint, ill, poorly, unwell, well 以 a-开头的: afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake	在名词前面。 1. 直接说明事物的性质或特征的形容词是性质形容词,它有比较等级的变化,可以用程度副词修饰,在句中可作定语、表语和补语。	
形容	形容名词 所指的 人、物等, 说明事物	等,可用在名词前面或后面的性的形容词	有少数形容词,大部分以-able 和-ible结尾,可用在名词之前或之后,其意义一般不变。	available, eligible, imaginable, taxable	例如 hot, happy 等。 2. 叙述形容词只能作表语,所以又称为表语形容词。这类形容词没有比较等级的变化,也不可用程度副词修饰,例	
4 词	或人的性质或特征。		有几个形容词随其 在名词之前或后的 位置而意义有所变 化。	concerned, elect, involved, present, proper, responsible	如 afraid, askeep等。 另外,形容词的比较等级的变化形式: 1. 一般单音节词末尾加er, -est。 2. 以不发音 e 结尾的单音节词或以-le 结肩	
		以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容 词(作形容词 用的现在分 词和过去分 词)	大多数现在分词皆可作形容词,常与非人称主语连用;许多动词的过去分词也能作形容词用,常于人称主语连用。	amazing / amazed boring / bored annoying / annoyed exciting / excited interesting / interested pleasing / pleased tiring / tired impressing / impressed	的双音节词只加-r, -st。 3. 以一个辅音字母结尾的闭音节单音节词,双写结尾的辅音字母,再加-er, -est. 4. "辅音字母+y" 结尾的双音节词,改 y 为 i, 再加-er, -est.	

1 393 300000	ARTING .

	副 词			形容词加-ly 构成, 用来修饰动作动词。 一般用在宾语或动	Sue watched the monkeys curiously. (在宾语后面) It snowed heavily last January. (在动词后面)。 He angrily slammed the door behind her. (在主语和动词之间)	
		主要用来	地点副词	地点副词用来回答where 或 where to 的问题。地点副词不能用于主语和动词之间。	abroad, ahead, anywhere/everywhere nowhere/somewhere ashore, away/back backwards/forwards here/there, left/right	
		修饰动 容词 或 本 表示时	时间副词	时间副词用来指明确的时间或可持续的一段时间,或不确定的时间。通常用在句子末尾。		另: 副词的比较等级的变化形式: 1. 单音节和个别双音节词通过加后缀-er, -est 构成。 2. 绝大多数副词借助 more, most 构成
		间、场地、 状态及程 度。	频度副词	频度副词用来回答how often 的问题。 用在 be 动词、情态动词及第一个助动词之后或用在实义动词之前。	always, usually, once, often, never, seldom, sometimes She is always kind to us. (be 动词之后) I can never forget the day. (情态动词之后) The work has never been done. (第一助动词之后) He often goes to school early. (实义动词之前)	比较等级。
			程度副词	程度副词用来回答what extent 的问题。 一般用在所修饰词之前。	almost, altogether, bar- ely, a bit, too, enough, fairly, quite, hardly, nearly, rather, somewhat	

词形测试与句法测试密切相关,涉及面很广,包括时态、语态、语气、非谓语动词和 比较级等,现列表举例如下:

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例 题	考 点	解析
We all think that John is the only candidate will get the job.  A. who B. whose C. whom D. whoever	定语从句	先行词 candidate,关系代词可用 who / whom;而此定语从句缺少主语,who 可做主语,whom 只能作宾语,本题答案为 A。
The boss told his secretary to the documents for later use.  A. put away B. turn on C. make up D. break out	词组辨析	put away 意思是 "将准备好", turn on 意思是 "打开(煤气、自来水等的)开关"; make up 意思是 "组成、构成; 担选; 编造"; break out 意思是"战争 等突然爆发"。根据句意应选 A。
If the team members hadn't helped me, I (fail) in the last experiment.	虚拟语气	if 引导的条件句有时表示假设的情况,如果谈的是过去的情况,条件从句的谓语形式相当于完成时,主句的谓语由 would / should / could / might + have + 过去分词构成;有时也可能是谈现在或将来的假设,存在的可能性不大的情况,这是从句的谓语动词形式相当于一般过去时,主句中的谓语由 would / should / could / might + 动词原形构成。此处应填 would have failed。
I asked him not (say)any- thing about our contract until the end of month.	不定式 作宾语	英语中有些动词后用不定式作复合宾语, 如 ask, tell, see, have, make, let 等。此句应填 to say。
On hearing the good news that our new products sold well in the market, we all got (excite)	形容词	excite 的形容词有两种形式,一种是 excited (兴奋的,激动的) 修饰人;另一种是 exciting (令人兴奋的) 修饰物。此处主语是 we,用 excited。
I am going to attend the conference, but you with me.  A. needn't to go B. don't need go C. needn't go D. needn't going	情态动词	need 既可做实义动词也可做情态动词,当它做实义动词时有人称和数的变化,后接不定式,其形式为 need to do sth. 当它做情态动词时,没有人称和数的变化,后面直接接动词原形。因此,本题 C 为正确用法。
While in London, the young engineer picked up English.  A. staying B. stay  C. stayed D. to stay	现在分词	本题要用现在分词作时间状语。现在分词作时间状语时,现在分词的动作就是句子主语的动作,它们之间的关系是主谓关系;过去分词作状语时,过去分词表示的动作是句子主语承受的动作,它们之间的关系是动宾关系。另外,分词做状语时前面可用 when, while, once, if, unless, though 等连词。因此,本题 A 为正确答案。
One can jump (high)on the moon than on the earth.	形容词 比较级	介词 than 是本题采用比较级的明显标志。high 既可做形容词,也可做副词。在这里修饰动词 jump,说明它是副词,其比较形式为 higher。

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He is asked to (short) his report to one page.	词型转换	本句中 to 很明显为动词不定式符号,后应接动词原形。Short 为形容词,在其后面加后缀-en 变成动词,即 shorten 意为 "(使) 变短,缩短"。类似这样的词还有 broaden,widen,sharpen 等。因此,本题应用shorten。		
Hardly had we gathered in the square when it (begin)to rain.	动词时态	本题考查 hardly···········的用法。 hardly······· when······/no sooner·········than········引导的是时间状语 从句,意思是"刚······就·····" 主句用过去完成时, 从句用一般过去时。还要注意 begin 的过去式、过去 分词的特殊变法。另外,当 hardly 或 no sooner 等含 有否定意义的词放在句首时,主句要采用倒装结构。 因此,本题应用 began。		
The machine will continue to make much noise we have it repaired.  A. when B. because C. if D. unless	连词用法	unless 意为 "除非、如果不",位于句中引导状语从句,而其他三个连词均不符合题意。因此,本题 A 为正确答案。		
If you smoking and drinking, your health will improve soon.  A. gave up B. give up C. had given up D. will give up	条件状语从 句中的一般 现在时	在条件状语从句中,用一般现在时表示将来的行为, 因此答案为"give up"意为"戒掉"。		
Sixty people (employ)in this big factory last year.	被动语态	根据题意, people 和 employ 之间构成被动的关系, 另外时间状语为 last year,所以此题应使用一般过去时的被动语态。因此,本题应用 were employed。		
Both of the twin brothers (be)ca- pable of doing technical work at pre- sent.	主谓一致	句子的主语 both of the twin brothers 是复数可数名词词组根据主谓一致的原则, 那么句子的谓语也应该是复数的。另外, at present 表明句子应该用一般现在时。故此处应填 are。		
When Jenny came to Britain, she had to get used to (drive)on the left.	固定搭配	get used to 是一个固定词组,其后搭配名词或动名词, 意为"习惯于,适应于",在这个词组中,to 为介词,故此处应填 driving。		
It was in China the agreement was signed.  A. that B. which C. where D. what	强调句	此句是强调句,强调句的句型是"It is + that / who + 其他成分"。如果被强调部分是人,要使用"who",其他情况均使用"that"。此题强调"in China"。		
He bought an expensive coat he had no job.  A. unless B. since C. although D. till	although 的用法	Although 是一个连词,用于引导让步状语从句,意为"虽然,尽管"。作为连词 although 和 though 通常可以互换使用: Although / Though she smiled, she was angry。 Although 常放在从句的开头(如前面例句),而 though 可以出现在其他位置,当用来连接词语或短语时更为常用,如 Fond though I am of opera, I'd rather stay at home in such a cold day. 另外,在由 although 引导的让步状语从句中,主句中不能再用连接词 but。		

## 高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级辅导

It is important that the committee about the project at once.  A. will be informed  B. be informed.  C. is informed  D. being informed.	虚拟语气	本题考查虚拟语气在主语从句中的用法。在 advisable, appropriate, desirable, essential, important, impossible, necessary, proper 等形容词之后的 that 分句中要用虚拟语气。也就是说,在这样的分句中,谓语动词要使用 should+动词原形的形式,其中 should 可以省略。其一般形式为 lt is / was + 引起虚拟语气的词 + that 从句。此题答案为 B。		
Did you have any difficulty (get)a visa to Britain?	动名词	Have difficulties (in) doing sth. 是"做有困难"的意思。in 是一个介词,且可以省略。固定词组后用动名词的还有 look forward to doing sth.(渴望做); be involved in doing sth. (参与做); succeed in doing sth. (成功的做)等。因此,此处应填 getting.		
Give the application to the man (sit)at the desk, please.	现在分词	本题考查现在分词做后置定语。现在分词可以做后置定语来修饰它前面的名词,此时现在分词与主语构成主动关系,或表示它前面被修饰的名词构成主动关系,或表示此时现在分词的动作正在进行。因此,此处应填 sitting。		
It is never too late for anyone (learn)	形式主语	It is + adj. + sb. to do sth. 该固定句型表示"做某件事是怎样的"其中,it 是形式主语,而由 to 引起的元定式才是真正的主语。因此,此处应填 to learn。		
He said: "Ia lot of new words by the end of last year."  A. had already learnt  B. have already learnt  C. would have already learnt  D. already learnt	过去完成时	由介词 by 引导的时间状语,同时又有明确的表示过去的时间 "last year", 谓语动词需用过去完成时。例如: By the time we got there, the bus had already gond 因此答案 A 正确。		
John went to town yesterday and had his computer (repair)there.	使役式 have sth. done	have sth. done 形式中 have 为"使,让"的意思。它用来形容两种行为,第一种是有意识的受动行为, eg. My father has his hair cut once a month. 第二种是无意识的受动行为, e.g. Unfortunately the worker had his finger cut off in repairing the machine. 因此,此处应填 repaired。		

#### 专项训练:

1.	As Edison grew, he never lost his interest in science.					
	A. the elder	B. elder	C. the oldest	D. older		
2.	The committee member	rs propose th	at the planpostpone	d for a few days.		
	A. to be	B. be	C. being	D. been		
3.	The project to clear up	the polluted i	iverby the end of ne	ext year.		
	A. is being completed		B. has been co	ompleted		
	C. will have been com	pleted	D. will have c	ompleted		
4.	Thirty percent of Jane	s income	on clothing every year.			

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	A. is spent		В.	is being spe	ent	
	C. had been s	pent	D.	has been sp	ent	
5.	The village	my grandfather gre	w up is not fa	r from our t	own.	
	A. in there	B. in that	. C.	which	D.	where
6.	If you intend	(visit)the Natio	onal Garden,	please cont	act me soon	ı <b>.</b>
7.	Although John	n was not experience	i in business,	he did it w	ith (confid	ent)
8.	There was a st	tranger (stand)	at the door.			
9.	Do you remen	nber (introduce)	Prof. Smith	to Dr. Li d	uring his fire	st visit to China?
10	). Seeing nobo	dy in the classroom,	he decided to	stay there	(read)	for a while.

## 第三部分 语 法

#### Grammar

测试重难点、考点列表如下:

#### 1. 反意问句

反意问句是提出情况或看法,问对方是否同意的句子。反意问句一般由两部分组成,有"肯定的陈述句+否定的简略问句"和"否定的陈述句+肯定的简略问句"两种形式。回答时用"yes"或"no"。陈述句部分的语调通常为降调,简略问句的语调有两种:当说话者对陈述部分表示怀疑时用升调,当说话者坚信陈述部分是事实时用降调。

语	重 难 点 .				<b>24</b> 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	3H HH	
法点	陈述部分			附加部分		例句	说明
	简	everybody, nobody, everyone, no one, someone, 主 somebody,		. 1	they	Everyone in the class has been to Beijing, haven't they?	
反	単		everything, nothing, anything, something, this, that, 不定式, 动 名词等		it	Nothing can stop us now, can it?	
	甲	谓 have 表示"有" 语	助	have 或 do	You have a sister, haven't / don't you?		
		动词	had 表示 "有"	动词	did	You had a good time yesterday, didn't you?	