

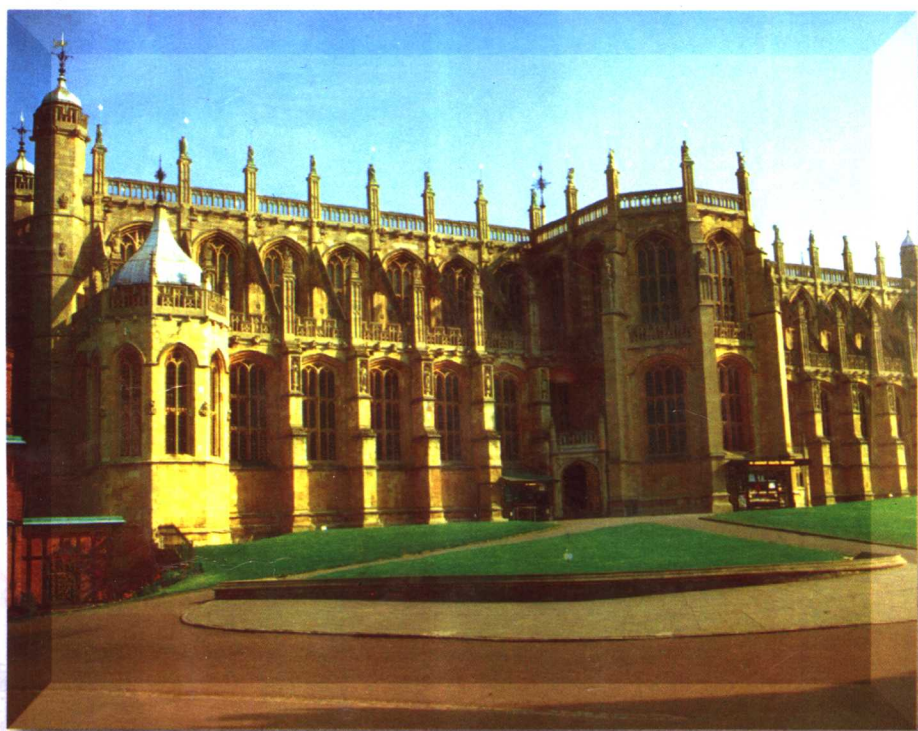


全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试
大专起点升本科考前辅导班教材

英语复习指导

丛书主编 郭光耀

本书主编 包海



科学普及出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书共有 10 份模拟题，是专为大专起点升本科的成人考生编写的。每份试题在内容、题型、题量及难易程度等方面均与国家教委制订的“大专升本科”英语复习考试大纲的要求相一致，题后均附有答案和注释。书后附有 1996 年、1997 年“专升本”入学考试英语试卷、答案及注释。本书是考生应试前“实战练兵”的一本理想用书。

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前 言

《英语复习指导》是专为非师范类（包括文科与理、工、农、医各科各专业）大专起点本科考生而编写的。目的是使广大考生能在较短时间内有效地复习和掌握“专升本”英语复习考试大纲所规定的内容，达到统考的要求。

本书在内容、题型、题量、难易程度诸方面均与国家教委制订的《全国各类成人高等院校专科起点本科班招生（非师范类）英语复习考试大纲》的要求保持一致。为考生使用方便起见，题后附有答案，并对重要的语言点详加注释。有题号的按题号注释；无题号的（完型填空，阅读理解）按语言点在短文中出现的先后顺序注释，并标以 1、2、3 等序号。

本书可以说囊括了大专生英语水平之绝大多数语言点。考生如能弄通这些语言点，必将使自己的英语水平跨上一个新台阶，大大提高自己的英语应试实力。对于那些简单的语法内容，如名词的复数变化形式，动词的时态变化形式，形容词的比较级、最高级的变化形式等，因限于篇幅，本书涉及较少，考生应自己下点儿工夫记一记，以便取得更加满意的成绩。

书后附有 1996 年和 1997 年“专升本”入学考试英语试卷、答案及注释，这对广大考生来说，无疑会大有裨益。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中缺点错误在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者
1998 年 1 月

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模 拟 题 一

一、语音知识(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

观察下列各组单词的读音,从 A、B、C、D 中找出一个其划线部分与其他三个划线部分发音不同的选项。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>chea</u> p | B. <u>heav</u> y | C. <u>instea</u> d | D. <u>read</u> y |
| 2. A. <u>prepa</u> re | B. <u>dare</u> | C. <u>are</u> | D. <u>hair</u> |
| 3. A. <u>mana</u> ge | B. <u>ab</u> le | C. <u>trav</u> el | D. <u>piano</u> |
| 4. A. <u>fiel</u> d | B. <u>piec</u> e | C. <u>belie</u> ve | D. <u>die</u> |
| 5. A. <u>commo</u> n | B. <u>sor</u> ry | C. <u>only</u> | D. <u>along</u> |
| 6. A. <u>hur</u> t | B. <u>hur</u> ry | C. <u>purpo</u> se | D. <u>firm</u> |
| 7. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>migh</u> t | C. <u>bright</u> | D. <u>high</u> |
| 8. A. <u>colle</u> ct | B. <u>unc</u> le | C. <u>ci</u> ty | D. <u>col</u> d |
| 9. A. <u>mon</u> key | B. <u>sun</u> | C. <u>wonder</u> | D. <u>over</u> |
| 10. A. <u>Eng</u> lish | B. <u>hint</u> | C. <u>final</u> ly | D. <u>danger</u> |

答案:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | 9. D | 10. A |

注释:

1. 第一个词的划线部分读作/i:/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/e/。
2. 第三个词的划线部分读作/a:/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/ɛə/。
3. 第二个词的划线部分读作/ei/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/æ/。
4. 第四个词的划线部分读作/ai/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/i:/。
5. 第三个词的划线部分读作/əu/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/ɔ/。
6. 第二个词的划线部分读作/ʌ/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/ə:/。
7. 第一个词的划线部分读作/f/,其他三个词的划线部分均不发音。
8. 第三个词的划线部分读作/s/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/k/。
9. 第四个词的划线部分读作/əu/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/ʌ/。
10. 第一个词的划线部分读作/ŋ/,其他三个词的划线部分均读作/n/。

二、词语与语法结构(共40小题,共55分)

(一)语法填空(共15小题,每小题2分,共30分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

11. Your mother and I are looking forward _____you.

- A. to seeing B. of seeing
C. to see D. for seeing
12. —Have you moved into the new house?
—Not yet. The rooms _____.
A. are being painted B. are painting
C. are painted D. are being painting
13. She doesn't run _____ she used to.
A. as fast as B. as fast to
C. so faster as D. as faster than
14. I finished _____ the book last night.
A. to read B. read
C. having read D. reading
15. I haven't decided which hotel _____.
A. to stay B. is to stay at
C. to stay at D. is for staying
16. —Do you want to go to town with me?
—No, thank you. I think I'll wait until the mail _____.
A. should come B. is coming
C. will come D. comes
17. I'll let you know as soon as I _____ from her.
A. shall hear B. am hearing
C. hear D. heard
18. Mrs. Smith is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother B. mother's of Mary
C. Mary mother's D. Mary's mother's
19. A lot of people have tried, but _____ have succeeded.
A. the few B. few
C. some D. a few
20. — _____ ten dollars a big sum to him?
—I suppose so.
A. Is B. Will be
C. Are D. Were
21. What beautiful weather, _____?
A. doesn't it B. isn't it
C. won't it D. will it
22. Hardly had he finished his speech _____ the audience started cheering.
A. and B. than
C. when D. as
23. Most of the artists _____ to the party were from Japan.
A. to invite B. invited

- C. being invited D. had been invited
24. Do you think she studies harder than _____ in her class?
A. different B. any other girls
C. another D. any other girl
25. Try _____ the back door if nobody hears you at the front door.
A. to knock at B. to knock on
C. to be knocking at D. knocking at

答案:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. A | 12. A | 13. A | 14. D | 15. C |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. D | 19. B | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. C | 23. B | 24. D | 25. D |

注释:

11. *Look forward to* 为短语动词, 其中 *to* 为介词, 后面应跟名词或动名词。如: *I'm looking forward to her arrival / seeing her.* (我期待着她的到来 / 见到她。)

13. “*as* + 原级形容词/副词 + *as*”用于程度相等的比较(和……一样), 前面加 *not* 用于程度不相等的比较(和……不一样)。在后一种情况中, 前面的 *as* 也可用 *so*。

15. 不定式作宾语时, 常用一个连接代词/副词连接。如: *I'll tell you what to do / when to set out.* (我会告诉你怎么办/何时出发。)

应当注意的是, 这里的连接代词通常为不定式的宾语, 因此, 如果这个不定式是不及物动词, 它后面就应有必要的介词。如: *The nurse didn't know which patients to attend to.* (那位护士不知道该护理哪些病人。)

20. 表示时间、重量、长度、价值等的名词, 一般作整体看待, 动词用单数形式。如: *Five years is not a short time.* (五年不是一个短时间。)/ *Ten pounds is not a large sum.* (十英镑不是个大数额。)

用于数学运算的数字作主语, 动词用单复数皆可。如: *Two and two makes/make four.* (二加二等于四。)

21. 感叹句的反意疑问句, 疑问部分要用 *be* 的一般现在时形式。如果对人感叹, 主语用 *he, you* 等人称代词; 如果对物感叹, 主语用 *it, they* 等人称代词。另外, 疑问部分一律用否定式。

(译文: 天气多好啊, 不是吗?)

22. *hardly...when* 表示“刚一……就”。如: *The game had hardly begun when it started raining.* (比赛刚开始就下起雨来了。)

应当注意, 从句一般用过去完成时, 主句一般用一般过去时。另外, *hardly* 常常被放在句首, 这时从句应部分倒装, 即把助动词 *had* 提到主语前。如: *Hardly had the game begun when it started raining.*

(译文: 他的讲话刚一结束, 听众便欢呼起来。)

25. 动词 *try* 后面跟不定式, 表示“试图, 设法”; 后面跟动名词, 表示“试着, 试试”。如: *Please try to come.* (请你尽可能来。)

(译文: 如果前门没人听见你敲门, 就到后门去试试看。)

(二)语法辨错(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个划线部分中,找出错误的一项。

26. They left too early that they had to wait a long time before the door opened.
A B C D
27. During the discussion , Mr. Boyd remained silent when asking his opinion.
A B C D
28. There is a talk on the computer by a professor the other day .
A B C D
29. The train, that takes only two hours to get there, is quicker than the bus.
A B C D
30. While he was at college , he learned both English as well as German.
A B C D
31. Not only my parents but also my brother are going to visit the Lis .
A B C D
32. Because of the severe snow storm and road blocks, the air force dropped food
A B C
and medical supplies close the city .
D
33. The examiner did not know whether to report the student for cheating or warning
A B C
him first.
D
34. I suggested to take a taxi but he didn't agree.
A B C D
35. When Tom was a boy, he use to swim in the river which was not far away from
A B C D
the village.

答案:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. A | 27. D | 28. A | 29. A | 30. D |
| 31. C | 32. D | 33. C | 34. A | 35. B |

注释:

26. A 项 *too* 应改为 *so*。“*so...that*”引导程度或结果状语从句。

27. D 项 *asking* 应改为 *asked*。*when asked his opinion* 系 *when he was asked his opinion* 之略。

在表示时间、地点、条件、方式或让步等的从句中,如果谓语包含有动词 *be*, 主语又和主句的主语一致,或者主语是 *it*, 常可把从句中的主语和动词 *be* 省略掉。如: *She hurriedly left the room as if/though angry.* (她急匆匆地走出房间,好像是生气了。)/*Try to finish the job as soon as possible.* (设法尽早完成这项工作。)

28. A 项 *is* 应改为 *was*。*the other day*: 几天前,前几天

29. A 项 *that* 应改为 *which*。在非限制性定语从句中,代替物的关系代词只能用 *which*。

29. A 项 *that* 应改为 *which*。在非限制性定语从句中,代替物的关系代词只能用 *which*。

31. C 项 *are going* 应改为 *is going*。由 *or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but*

also 等连接的两个名词作主语时,谓语要与其邻近的名词在数上保持一致。如:*Either Tim or his brothers have to shovel the snow.* (这雪不是由蒂姆来铲,就是由他的弟弟们来铲。)

32. D 项 *close the city* 应改为 *close to the city*。close to: 接近, 靠近

33. C 项 *warning* 应改为 *warn*。此处 *warn* 并非与 *cheating* 并列，而是与 *report* 并列。*whether...or*：是……或是

(译文:对于那个作弊的学生,监考官不知是报告好,还是先警告他一下好。)

34. A 项 *to take* 应改为 *taking*。

35. B 项 *use* 应改为 *used* (*used to*; 过去经常)。

(译文:汤姆小时候经常到距村子不远的河里去游泳。)

(三)词语填空(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

36. Please _____ me your bike for an hour, Xiao Wang.

- A. lend B. lent
C. borrow D. give

37. Are you _____ me the truth?

- A. telling B. saying
C. speaking D. talking

38. Go and look _____ it in your room.

- A. up B. out
C. for D. like

39. That black and white cat _____ my Aunt Aggie.

- A. belongs to B. belong to
C. is belonged to D. belongs of

40. When I was young, Grandpa often told me _____ his past.

- A. from B. by
C. at D. about

41. She went out of the room, closing the door softly _____ her.

- A. back B. in front of
C. along D. behind

42. Flour is made _____ wheat.

- A. of B. with
C. from D. by

43. Together the four men _____ to look for the lost animal.

- A. set out B. setted out
C. set about D. set up

44. Many eyes turned to a tall, 20-year-old black girl _____ the US team.

- A. on B. inside

- C. under D. in
45. This mathematical problem isn't too difficult. I can _____ it _____ myself.
A. work...at B. work...out
C. work...on D. work...with
46. She often _____ her parents when she was abroad.
A. heard B. heard from
C. listened D. listens to
47. I'll try to _____ to the station before they do.
A. get B. reach
C. arrive D. approach
48. I'm very busy now. I'm afraid I can't attend _____ of the two parties.
A. any B. none
C. neither D. either
49. In some places you can't _____ a worker from a leader.
A. say B. speak
C. talk D. tell
50. I _____ swimming on Sundays, but now I don't.
A. was used to go B. am used to go
C. used to go D. used to going

答案:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 36. A | 37. A | 38. C | 39. A | 40. D |
| 41. D | 42. C | 43. A | 44. A | 45. B |
| 46. B | 47. A | 48. D | 49. D | 50. C |

注释:

36. 注意 *borrow* 与 *lend* 的区别。*borrow*: 借来, 借入。指主语所表示的人从别人那里借来某物, 暂时使用。如: *Can I borrow your bike?* (我借用一下你的自行车行吗?) *lend*: 借出。指主语所表示的人把自己的东西暂借他人使用。如: *OK, I'll lend you 5 yuan.* (好吧, 我来借给你五元。)

37. *tell the truth/an untruth/a lie* (说实话/瞎话/谎话) 是惯用语。如: *Now you must tell me the truth.* (现在你必须对我说实话。)

(译文: 你对我说的是实话吗?)

39. *that black and white cat*: 那只黑白相间的猫

42. 注意 *be made of* 与 *be made from* 的区别。*be made of*: 用...做的。指制造出来的东西只是改变了原材料的形状、尺寸等。如: *The handbag is made of leather.* (这手提包是用皮革做的。)
be made from: 由...制成的。指制造出来的东西改变了原材料的本质。如: *Paper is made from wood.* (纸是用木材制成的。)

44. *on*: 是...的成员, 属于(某团体)的。如: *He is on the committee.* (他是该委员会的委员。)/ *Which side was she on in the game?* (在这场比赛中她属于哪一方?)

(译文: 许多人把目光投向了美国队中一个个子高高的、二十岁的黑人姑娘身上。)

50. *used to* 与 *be used to* 二者截然不同。*used to*: 过去经常。后接动词原形。如: *I*

don't go to that school any more, but I used to. (我不再到那个学校去了,但我以前常去。)
be used to: 习惯于。后接名词或动名词,其中 *be* 有时用 *get, become* 等。如: *He's quite used to hard work.* (他颇习惯于艰苦工作。)/ *People get used to smoking and it is hard for them to stop.* (人们抽烟养成了习惯就难以戒掉。)

used to 在否定句和疑问句中,可用助动词 *did*, 亦可不用。如: *Did you use(d) to know him [Used you to know him]?* (你原来认得他吗?)/ *I used not [usedn't, didn't use (d)] to go there.* (以前我不常到那儿去。)

(译文:我以前常在星期天去游泳,但现在不去了。)

三、完型填空(共10小题,每小题2分,共20分)

阅读下面短文,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

Once a neighbour 51 one of Washington's horses. Washington went with a policeman to the neighbour's farm 52 the horse back. But the neighbour refused 53 the horse back. He said that it was his horse.

Suddenly Washington 54 good idea. He put both of his hands over the eyes of the horse and 55 the neighbour, "If this is your horse, then you 56 tell us in 57 eye he is blind."

"In the right eye." said the neighbour.

Washington took his hand from the right eye of the horse and showed the policeman that the horse was not blind in the right eye.

"Oh, I have made a mistake." said the neighbour, "He is blind in the left eye."

Washington then showed that the horse was not blind in the left eye 58.

"I have made 59 mistake." said the neighbour.

"Yes," said the policeman, "and you have also proved that the horse isn't yours. You must return it 60 Mr. Washington."

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 51. A. steal | B. stolen | C. stole | D. has stolen |
| 52. A. bring | B. to get | C. getting | D. to take |
| 53. A. give | B. giving | C. to bring | D. to give |
| 54. A. had a | B. has a | C. found a | D. had an |
| 55. A. asked | B. said | C. said to | D. told to |
| 56. A. may | B. must | C. need | D. had to |
| 57. A. what | B. which | C. where | D. which side |
| 58. A. too | B. also | C. neither | D. either |
| 59. A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. again |
| 60. A. back | B. for | C. to | D. with |

答案:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 51. C | 52. B | 53. D | 54. A | 55. C |
| 56. B | 57. B | 58. D | 59. A | 60. C |

注释:

1. *But the neighbour refused to give the horse back.* 但那邻居不愿把马归还给他。

refuse to do something: 拒绝/不愿做某事。如: *She refused to marry him.* (她不愿同他结婚。) *give back*: 归还, 送回。如: *Please give me back the book I lent you.* (请把我借给你的那本书还给我。)

2. *Washington showed the policeman that the horse was not blind in the right eye.* 华盛顿让警察看一下马的右眼并不瞎。

show: 让……看。如: *Show me what you have in your bag.* (让我看一下你包里有什么东西。)

3. *You must return it to Mr. Washington.* 你必须把马还给华盛顿先生。

return to: 把……归还给; 把……送/放回

四、阅读理解(共15小题, 每小题3分, 共45分)

阅读下列短文, 然后根据短文内容从每小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

(一)

Tee Hock and Meng Kim were very good friends. Tee Hock could not see. He was blind. Meng Kim could not walk. He was lame. They lived in a village near a forest. Everyone was going to a rich man's dinner on the side of the forest. Tee Hock and Meng Kim were anxious to attend the dinner too.

Blind Tee Hock thought of a plan. He could carry Meng Kim. The lame man could tell him the way. Meng Kim said that the plan was a good one.

On the way through the forest, Meng Kim saw a tiger. He did not tell Tee Hock about it. Instead, he quietly asked Tee Hock to carry him to the nearest tree. Upon reaching an over hanging branch, Meng Kim quickly hauled himself up.

Then the tiger roared. Tee Hock at once knew a tiger was near. He lay down quietly. The tiger came to him and sniffed his body. The tiger's whiskers touched Tee Hock's nose. At once Tee Hock sneezed, 'Ah Chooooo!' The tiger was afraid and ran away.

Then Meng Kim came down from the tree. He asked Tee Hock about the tiger. Tee Hock said that the tiger had told him to choose his friends wisely.

61. Who was going to a rich man's dinner?

- A. Only Tee Hock.
- B. Only Meng Kim.
- C. Everyone in the village except Tee Hock and Meng Kim.
- D. Everyone in the village.

62. If the village is to the east of the forest, the rich man's house is _____.

- A. to the west of the forest
- B. to the south of the forest
- C. to the north of the forest

- D. in the east of the forest
63. When Meng Kim saw the tiger, he _____.
 A. did not tell Tee Hock about it
 B. shouted loudly
 C. quickly climbed up a tree
 D. lay down quietly
64. Tee Hock sneezed because the tiger's whiskers _____.
 A. hurt his nose B. cut his nose
 C. touched his nose D. was very long
65. This story tells us that we should choose _____.
 A. bad person to be our friend
 B. good person to be our friend
 C. good tiger to be our friend
 D. good lame person to be our friend

答案:

61. D 62. A 63. A 64. C 65. B

注释:

1. *lame*: 瘸的, 跛的

2. *be anxious to do something*: 渴望做某事。如: *I'm anxious to see what the new neighbours are like.* (我很想知道新邻居是什么样的人。)

3. *Blind Tee Hock thought of a plan.* 瞎子蒂·霍克想出了一个办法。

think of: 想出, 提出 *plan*: 办法, 方法

4. *Upon reaching an over hanging branch, Meng Kim quickly hauled himself up.* 蒙·基姆一够住垂下来的树枝, 便立刻爬了上去。

reach: 伸手及到 *over hanging*: 垂下来的 *upon*(= *on*): 在……的时候。如: *upon asking for information* (在询问消息时)。 *haul up*: 拉上去

5. *whisker*: (虎、猫等的) 须

(二)

Mr. Smith gave his wife ten pounds for her birthday—ten pretty pound notes. So the day after her birthday, Mrs. Smith went shopping. She queued for a bus, got on and sat down next to an old lady. After a while, she noticed that the old lady's handbag was open. Inside it she saw a wad of pound notes exactly like the one her husband had given her. So she quickly looked into her own bag. —The notes were gone! Mrs. Smith was sure that the old lady who was sitting next to her had stolen them. She thought she would have to call the police; but, as she disliked making a fuss and getting people into trouble, she decided to take back the money from the old lady's handbag and say nothing more about it. She looked round the bus to make sure nobody was watching, then she carefully put her hand into the old lady's bag, took the notes and put them in her own bag.

When she got home that evening, she showed her husband the beautiful hat she had bought.

"How did you pay for it?" he asked.

"With the money you gave me for my birthday, of course," she replied.

"Oh? What's that, then?" he asked, as he pointed to a wad of ten pound notes on the table.

66. Mrs. Smith went shopping _____.

- A. after a while
- B. on her birthday
- C. the day after her birthday
- D. ten days later

67. Mrs. Smith wanted to buy _____ with the ten pound notes.

- A. a lovely cat
- B. a nice hat
- C. a beautiful handbag
- D. both B and C

68. The old lady sitting _____ her had her handbag open.

- A. besides
- B. in front of
- C. next to
- D. behind

69. Mrs. Smith saw _____ in the old lady's handbag.

- A. a pound note
- B. a wad of ten pound notes
- C. a wad of pound notes
- D. ten pounds

70. Mrs. Smith didn't call the police because _____.

- A. she was on the bus
- B. she was not sure whether she had the ten pound notes with her
- C. she was too angry to do so
- D. she didn't like to make trouble for others

答案:

66. C 67. B 68. C 69. C 70. D

注释:

1. *queue*/kju:/: 排队

2. *a wad of*: 一叠

3. *as she disliked making a fuss and getting people into trouble*. 因为她不愿小题大作, 给别人添麻烦。

make a fuss: 小题大作, 大惊小怪 *get someone into trouble*: 使某人陷入困境, 连累某人

4. *say nothing more about it*: 什么话也甭说了

5. *How did you pay for it?* 这顶帽子你是怎么买的?

pay for: 付买……的钱。如: *How much did you pay for that book?* (你买那本书花多