

## 序言

随着我国改革开放政策的深化,英语学习的重要性与日俱增。同时,各类学校和组织单位,为了提高学习效果、检查学习成绩、测试水平、选拔人才,频繁地举行多层次的英语考试。“英语统考要览”一书就是为准备参加各种考试的人编著的。

本书作者盛定同志在大学本科、大专、中专等各类学校执教专业英语和公共英语 30 余年,并曾辅导许多青年学生考取大学和大专的英语专业和英语硕士生。作者在书中根据自己的实际教学经验,广泛吸取和采用近年来各种考试中流行的有关题型和内容,按照传统语法的编排顺序,以选择题和改错题为基础,设计和编制大量模拟考题,供读者进行复习、备考之用。各个题目本身还可作为阅读、背诵、提高表达能力、练习翻译的材料。

在每一章的习题之后,附有答案,供读者参考、对比。同时还以注释形式对答案进行简明扼要的说明、分析、归纳、总结,帮助读者理解和掌握各种语法现象和规律,达到熟记和掌握的双重目的。

本书系统性、针对性强,密切结合备考实际、教学和自学实际,对各类大、中学生参加高考、三四级统考、研究生考试、出国考试,对各个层次的英语教师备课、出卷、辅导学生,均有较高的实用价值。因而,我欣然为之作此“序言”,把它推荐给广大读者。

英语教授 廖世翘

1993 年 4 月 20 日

## 编者的话

考前强化复习是使考生在考试中发挥应有水平行之有效的手段之一。实践证明，水平相当的考生考前是否经过强化训练，考试成绩会大相径庭。但这种复习不能是简单的重复或无系统的“题海战术”。为此须有一本科学安排，知识完整、系统，高度归纳总结，利于综合运用，提高解题技能的高效复习用书，本书就是为此宗旨而编写的。

本书最大特点是选题囊括了基础英语全部语法，着重训练国内外考试中常见的语法题和词汇题。为达治本目的，每章试题后附有答案和总结性注释，使重难点简明化，结构化。对同类现象进行梳理归纳，以提高应变能力，重难点句型则附有简明例句，活用这些基本句型对完形填空、阅读写作可起融会贯通作用。不同层次读者可根据自身水平查漏补缺，做到复习起点准，步子稳，方向正，各有所获。

本书适合各类考试复习语法和词语结构用，适合大专三四级统考，研究生入学考试，出国考试及高考。

本书编写得到长沙工业高等专科学校教务处长乐俊时等同志大力支持，长沙水利电力师范学院英语系廖世翹教授在百忙中为本书审阅作序，在此特致谢忱。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，不妥之处敬希读者指正。

编者

1993年4月于长沙

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## 第一章 时态和语态

1. My uncle never \_\_\_\_ a hat even in winter, old as he is.  
A. is wearing                      B. are being worn  
C. wore                              D. wears
2. The teacher told them since light \_\_\_\_ faster than sound, lightning \_\_\_\_ before thunder. [thunder]  
A. is travelling; appears      *thunderly command*  
B. has been travelling; has appeared *thunderbolt*  
C. travels; appears              *thunder clap*  
D. has travelled; is appearing      *thunder sound*
3. A mother who \_\_\_\_ her son will do everything for his happiness.  
A. is loving    B. loves    C. loved    D. has loved
4. Tennis balls \_\_\_\_ best in summer.  
A. are sold                      B. will be sold out  
C. sell                              D. sold away
5. Tom would go to visit the Great Wall but he \_\_\_\_ money.  
A. had no    B. don't have    C. haven't any    D. has no
6. "When \_\_\_\_ again?"  
"When he \_\_\_\_, I'll let you know."  
A. he comes; comes    B. will he come; will come  
C. he comes; will come    D. will he come; comes
7. The volleyball match will be put off if it \_\_\_\_.  
A. will rain    B. rains    C. rained    D. is raining
8. "Will you pay me now?"

"I'll pay you for the apple on the day you \_\_\_\_ them."

- A. will deliver (提供)    B. would deliver  
C. delivered                      D. deliver

9. Please post this letter for me as \_\_\_\_ the post office.

- A. you pass    B. you'll pass    C. you passed    D. you past

10. \_\_\_\_ he comes, we won't be able to go.

- A. Without    B. Unless    C. ~~Except~~    D. Even

11. Don't get off the bus until it \_\_\_\_.

- A. has stopped    B. stopped  
C. will stop                      D. shall stop

12. I'll be back before you \_\_\_\_.

- A. have left                      B. will leave  
C. will have left                  D. would leave

13. I'll certainly work all next week except when it \_\_\_\_.

- A. will be raining                  B. will rain  
C. would rain                      D. is raining

14. Tell me immediately you \_\_\_\_ any news.

- A. will have    B. have    C. had    D. had had

15. However much \_\_\_\_, it will be worth it.

- A. does the watch cost    B. costs the watch  
C. the watch costs                      D. the watch will cost

16. In case he \_\_\_\_, let me know.

- A. would come                      B. comes  
C. will come                          D. come

17. It \_\_\_\_ a long time before I see another film.

- A. is                                  B. has been  
C. will have been                      D. will be

18. Come and see me whenever \_\_\_\_.
- A. you are convenient  
B. you will be convenient  
C. it will be convenient to you  
D. it is convenient to you
19. The children are to do their homework the moment they \_\_\_\_ back from school.
- A. have arrived      B. will arrive  
C. had arrived      D. would arrive
20. The cottage (别墅) will be cold. Make sure \_\_\_\_ the heater (取暖器).
- A. you light      B. lighting  
C. you'll light      D. for lighting
21. I can't tell you if it \_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- A. will rain      B. rains  
C. shall rain      D. would rain
22. If you \_\_\_\_ quiet, I'll tell you what happened.
- A. are      B. are to be      C. will be      D. be
23. They \_\_\_\_ the problem until Tuesday.
- A. solved      B. have solved  
C. have not solved      D. did not solve
24. Hello ! I \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ in London . How long have you been here?
- A. don't know ; were      B. hadn't known ; are  
C. haven't known ; are      D. didn't know ; were
25. Early generators (发电机) \_\_\_\_ only direct current (直流电).

See it is that  
suppose  
assume

- A. will produce                      B. produced  
C. are producing                      D. was producing



- C. will not stand  
D. will not have stood
34. "I thought Peter's school had already closed for the summer." (已放暑假)  
"No, I think it \_\_\_\_ at the end of May."
- A. to close                      B. closes  
C. closing                      D. to be closed
35. His telegram said, "I \_\_\_\_ on the 7th."
- A. will be arrive              B. will be arrived  
C. would arrive              D. am arriving
36. The wind is blowing hard. \_\_\_\_.
- A. It'll rain                      B. It is to rain  
C. It'll be raining              D. It's going to rain
37. Be careful. You \_\_\_\_ that glass.
- A. are to break                      B. are going to break  
C. are breaking                      D. break
38. The taxi is here and we \_\_\_\_ leave.
- A. are going to                      B. are to  
C. will                      D. are about to
39. A new hospital \_\_\_\_ in our district.
- A. is to build                      B. is to be building  
C. is to be built                      D. is going to build
40. The meeting \_\_\_\_ to start at seven.
- A. shall be about                      B. go  
C. is about                      D. is going
41. Whenever I call on her, she \_\_\_\_ in her study.
- A. will always work

- B. has always been working  
C. has always worked  
D. is always working
42. This book \_\_\_\_ to me .  
A. is belonging                      B. is belonged  
C. belongs                              D. has been belonging
43. The world's supplies of petroleum \_\_\_\_ .  
A. have been gradually being exhausted ~~X~~  
B. have gradually exhausted  
C. are gradually exhausted  
D. are being gradually exhausted
44. When I got to the top of the mountain , the sun \_\_\_\_ .  
A. has been shining      B. shone  
C. has shone                      D. was shining
45. My brother \_\_\_\_ while he \_\_\_\_ his bicycle and hurt himself.  
A. fell ; was riding      B. fell ; were riding  
C. had fallen ; rode      D. had fallen ; was riding
46. I \_\_\_\_ a bath when I heard somebody knock at the door .  
A. had                                      B. was having  
C. have                                      D. am having
47. The last time I \_\_\_\_ Jane she \_\_\_\_ cotton in the fields.  
A. had seen ; was picking      B. saw ; picked  
C. had seen ; picked                      D. saw ; was picking
48. "Where \_\_\_\_ the recorder? I can't see it anywhere."  
"I \_\_\_\_ it right here . But now it's gone !"  
A. did you put ; have put      B. have you put ; put

- C. had you put; was putting  
D. were you putting ; have put
49. This is a photo of the power station that \_\_\_\_ in my home town .  
A. has set up                      B. has been set up  
C. set up                          D. is set up
50. I spent two weeks in Paris last year . \_\_\_\_ there before?  
A. Have you been      B. Had you gone  
C. Did you go              D. Were you gone
51. When I \_\_\_\_ my lunch , I shall ring him up .  
A. have    B. have had    C. had had    D. had
52. \_\_\_\_ a number of satellites have been put into orbit round the earth .  
A. Years ago                      B. Then  
C. Long before                      D. In recent years
53. He made A much progress in athletic training B for the last C five months. I'm sure he'll set D a new world record.
54. It \_\_\_\_ every day so far this morning .  
A. rained    B. rains    C. has rained    D. is raining
55. "I've known George Smith for several years."  
"How long \_\_\_\_ since you saw him last ?"  
A. has it been                      B. it has been  
C. is it being                      D. it was
56. Now that you \_\_\_\_ , what are you going to do ?  
A. are returning                      B. returned  
C. return                              D. have returned

57. It is the fourth time you \_\_\_\_ late for school this week.  
A. arrive B. have been C. had arrived D. arrived
58. This is one of the best novels that \_\_\_\_ this year.  
A. appears B. has appeared  
C. have appeared D. have been appeared
59. \_\_\_\_ two years since we improved these tools .  
A. They have been B. It was  
C. It is D. Those are
60. His grandfather \_\_\_\_ for 3 years .  
A. has died B. has been dead  
C. died D. was dead
61. "He left his hometown three years ago and hasn't returned since then ." This sentence means : " \_\_\_\_."  
A. He has left his hometown for three years .  
B. He has left his hometown three years .  
C. He has been away from his hometown for three years.  
D. He has gone to other places for three years.
62. They \_\_\_\_ friends since they met in Shanghai.  
A. have made B. have become  
C. have turned D. have been
63. His sister has \_\_\_\_ hospital nearly a month .  
A. been in B. entered C. gone to D. been taken to
64. He had left school last year and is now earning  
A B  
his living as an advertising agent (广告推销员).  
C D
65. I \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ so busy in the past few weeks  
A. don't know ; had all been

- B. didn't know ; had all been  
 C. don't know ; all were  
 D. didn't know; have all been
66. I didn't expect the price of the necklace of this kind \_\_\_\_ so high .
- A. had raised                      B. had been raising  
 C. had risen                      D. had been risen
- 67 . Julia hadn't reached the restaurant when Jim \_\_\_\_ there.
- A. got    B. has got    C. had got    D. had been getting
68. As my mother \_\_\_\_ here before , I had to meet her at the railway station .
- A. has never been                      B. having never been  
 C. never was                      D. had never been
69. By the end of last month , a hundred TV sets \_\_\_\_ .
- A. will be turned out                      B. have been turned out  
 C. were turned out                      D. had been turned out
70. By the time he was twelve , Edison \_\_\_\_ to make a living by himself .
- A. would begin                      B. has begun  
 C. had begun                      D. was begun
71. I \_\_\_\_ the novel by the time you come back next week .
- A. have finished                      B. shall have finished  
 C. finish                      D. shall be finished
72. She \_\_\_\_ no sooner \_\_\_\_ the coat than she began to feel cold again .
- A. had; taken off                      B. has ; taken off  
 C. takes ; off                      D. took ; off

73. I had hoped Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_ me an early reply.  
A. gave      B. to give      C. giving      D. would give
74. He \_\_\_\_ a book , and now he needs a holiday.  
A. was written      B. will write  
C. has been writing      D. wrote
75. Lewis had to travel by bus as his car had been damaged  
A B  
in an accident some days before and he was not able  
C D  
to get it repaired.
76. After he had paid the fee and saw the pictures, he  
A B C  
was quite satisfied.  
D
77. "My father will be here tomorrow ."  
"Oh , I thought that he \_\_\_\_ today ."  
A. was coming      B. is coming  
C. will come      D. comes
78. He said to me , "Speak as slowly as you can ."  
He told me to speak as slowly as \_\_\_\_ .  
A. you can      B. I can  
C. you could      D. I could
79. She said to me , "How long did it take to build the church?"  
=She asked me how long \_\_\_\_ to build the church .  
A. it was taken      B. did it take  
C. it had taken      D. does it take
80. I thought that honesty \_\_\_\_ the best policy.  
A. was      B. is      C. were      D. be

81. Mr. Wilson asked me if these islands \_\_\_\_ to Japan.  
A. are belonging      B. are belonged  
C. belong      D. have been belonged
82. The great changes that have been taken place in the  
past few years are very inspiring.  
A      B      C      D
83. Whatever is happened, you'll always be glad that you  
have tried your best.  
A      B      C      D
84. Lewits had to travel by bus as his car  
had been damaged in an accident some days before and  
he was failed to get it repaired.  
B      C      D
85. When the fire broke out ; \_\_\_\_.  
A. the house became emptying  
B. the house had empties  
C. the house had emptied  
D. the house was made empty
86. Proper care \_\_\_\_ such things.  
A. should be taken      B. should take of  
C. should be taken of      D. should be taking
87. He \_\_\_\_ his coat \_\_\_\_ in the scuffle (扭打).  
A. get ; tear      B. was get ; tear  
C. got ; tear      D. got ; torn
88. The old professor came back to China in 1949 when the  
mainland just had been liberated.  
A      B      C      D

89. As soon as the ship docks (靠码头), the passengers \_\_\_\_ to land .  
 A. were allowed                      B. will allow  
 C. allowed                              D. will be allowed
90. The bus came after I \_\_\_\_ for about half an hour.  
 A. had been waited                  B. had been waiting  
 C. have waited                        D. was waiting
91. My friend \_\_\_\_ here last week , but he couldn't.  
 A. was to have come                  B. must have come  
 C. came                                  D. had to come
92. A Chinese man-made earth satellite was reported to \_\_\_\_ to the orbit.  
 A. have been sent                      B. send  
 C. will be sent                         D. have been sending
93. My wound has been aching ever since \_\_\_\_ .  
 A. it has started to rain              B. it begins to rain  
 C. it had started raining              D. it started to rain

### 时态和语态答案、注释

1. D      2. C      3. B

表示主语固有的特征、状态、习惯或客观真理等概念的句子动词用一般现在时。表示眼前的情况也用一般现在时。如：I want a haircut . 我要理发了。

4. C      sell best “畅销”，表主语特征，故用现在时。sell的主语是事物时，常与行为方式状语连用，以主动形式表被动意义。



为做到举一反三，应记住下列同类动词：

clean, act, add, burn, cook, cut, feel (摸起来), keep, last, lock, open, pull, peel, read, tear, wash, wear, write 等。

例如：

(1) This article reads well. 这篇文章好读。

(2) The text teaches well. 这课课文好教。

(3) The door can't open. 这扇门打不开。

5. D 本题 would 不是表过去将来时，而是表意愿的虚拟语气，故不选 A 而选 D。

6. D 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

11. A 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C 16. B

在时间或条件状语从句中必须用现在时（即一般现在时，现在完成时和现在进行时）表将来。有时为了表明从句动作先于主句动作完成，就可用现在完成时（但不能用将来完成时），表示将来在进行中的行为还可用现在进行时（如12、13题）。

这类连词除 when 和 if 外，还有：

after, before, while, as soon as, once, immediately, instantly, directly, until, till, unless, as long as (只要), so long as (只要), suppose, in case (假如, 万一), the moment, the instant, the day 等连接词、语。

17. D 应注意有时这类试题的选择部分出在主句上；有时出在连词选择上（见第10题）。只要熟悉这类句型，就能应变自如。

18. D 本题在考虑时态的同时，还应注意词语结构和惯用法。if it is convenient to you “如果你方便的话”，是习惯表