

硕士研究生  
入学英语考试  
语法、词汇与完形填空  
练习大全  
(新大纲)

张沛 主编

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# 硕士研究生 入学英语考试 语法、词汇与完形填空 练习大全 (新大纲)

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# 前言

## 如何选择一本好参考书

面对当前出版的种类繁多的考研复习书籍,如何选择一本能有效的进行复习,并在短时间内取得良好成绩的好参考书呢?

事实上,要确实掌握好一门外语不是三年两载就能办到的事,但要取得一项良好的考试成绩却可在短期内实现,其中的奥秘与关键便是找到科学的复习方法。本书内容经过多年的教学实践证实:科学地、系统地、有针对性地大量练习,能使考生培养出触类旁通、举一反三的超强应试能力,同时将练习中的理论与实践牢牢地结合在一起,考生便能在考试中立于不败之地。本书具有以下四方面特点:

1. 所有内容严格按照国家教委制定的考试大纲要求编写,在词汇方面,科学地使考生掌握和认知规定的 5200 个词汇及短语;在语法方面,在针对性练习中掌握动词、名词、形容词、副词、介词、连词和代词的用法,着重培养应用能力。

2. 科学和系统的练习方法。要做到能在考试中举一反三,就要求练习既要有速度也要有广度,针对这种特点,本书的练习以每页为一复习单位,习题与答案黑白分明,一目了然;答案均列在当页练习题下面,一边做题,一边可马上对出答案,使速度大大加快。对完答案只须记住此类题型的解答方法,不须去作详细分析。

3. 语法练习、词汇练习与完形填空练习紧密结合。语法内容及练习均是针对考试大纲要求提炼出来的精华,语法复习的要领是通过针对性的分类练习达到自然领会与掌握,培养应用能力,不必死背。

4. 英语词汇约有 50 万之多,其常用词范围可缩小到 3 万个,而核心词汇大约有两三千个。考研一般要求掌握 5000 至 8000 单词(与考托福相近),大纲中的词汇短语均属基本词汇范围,本书按分类形式以循环记忆方法全列出,该方法很容易帮助考生复习与记忆。

本书编者研究考研和辅导学生考研,编有考研英语辅导书多册。这本《硕士研究生入学英语考试语法、词汇与完形填空练习大全》是根据最新的硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲,在编者的《硕士研究生入学英语考试语法与词汇练习大全》的基础上精心增补修订而成。

愿本书对考研的同学们有所帮助。同时祝同学们在考试中取得好的考试成绩!

编者 2001 年 3 月于北京

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# 第一篇 语法结构部分

语法结构共 20 题, 占第一部分试题的一半, 分为 A 节: 语法填空(10 题); B 节: 语法辨错(10 题)。本部分以语法和词汇为手段来检测考生对基本语法结构的分析和应用能力。从近两年的试题来分析, 测试动词和短语动词的试题为 7-8 题, 测试名词的为 5-6 题, 测试形容词的为 2-3 题, 副词试题为 1 题, 成语试题为 2-3 题, 动词是考试的重点, 语法技能的应用是出题的要旨, 也是考生复习的主要方面。

## 第一章 语法填空

### 第一节 动词时态

#### 一. 一般现在时词法重点

1. 表示状态和感觉的动词常用于一般现在时, 大纲词汇中有 look, seem, feel, be, love, like, hate, want, hope, need, prefer, wish, know, understand, remember, believe, recognize, guess, suppose, mean, belong, think (以为), envy, doubt, remain, consist, contain, fit, suit, owe, own, hear, find, suggest, propose, allow, show (说明), prove, mind (在意), have (有), sound (听起来), taste, matter, require, possess, desire 等。

表示计划或安排的一些词常用一般现在时, 大纲词汇中有 come, go, leave, begin, sail, start, arrive, return, dine, end, stop, depart, open, close, be 等。例如:

If it is fine tomorrow, we will have a football match.

The train leaves at 11 a.m..

2. 注意主语为第三人称单数时, 动词加词尾-s 或-es 的情况:

(1) 动词以 ss, sh, ch, x, o 结尾时, 加 es, 大纲词汇中有:

box-boxes

vex-vexes

teach-teaches

watch-watches

go-goes

do-does

kiss-kisses

press-presses

wash-washes

rush-rushes

(2) 当动词以辅音字母+y 结尾时, 先将 y 变为 i, 再加 es, 大纲词汇中有:

carry-carries

hurry-hurries

fly-flies

try-tries

#### 3. 试题分析:

- (1) There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than \_\_\_\_\_ in the public mind today. (1995 年试题)

A.exists

B.exist

C.existing

D.existed

分析: 选 A. "There ought to be less anxiety..." 陈述的是一般事实, 而比较成分中的 "today" 均提示本句为一般现在时态, 而且主语 "anxiety" 为单数第三人称形式, 故选 A.exists 为正确。

- (2) The task is extremely difficult. If no one \_\_\_\_\_ able to do it, then we will have to find somebody else. (1985 年托福试题)

A.were

B.was

C.is

D.to cut down

分析: 选 C. 第一句中的谓语动词 is 已说明叙述的是现在的情况, 故 A、B、D 均可排除。



## 二. 现在进行时词法重点

### 1. 一般现在时与现在进行时的主要区别。

- (1) 一般现在时表示动作的时间不受限制或不确定; 现在进行时表示动作的暂时性或有限度的持续性。比较:

#### 一般现在时

The sun shines and gives us warmth. 太阳发光, 给我们温暖。(指永恒的自然现象)

The men in this factory work 40 hours a week. 这个工厂的个人每周工作 40 小时。(指长期的工作)

He smokes too much. 他吸烟太多。(指长期习惯)

#### 现在进行时

It often rains here, but the sun is shining today. 这里经常下雨, 但是今天阳光普照。(指暂时的自然现象)

Don't make a noise, he is working. 别吵闹, 他在工作。(指目前的工作)

He is smoking a cigar and reading The Times. 他边抽雪茄边读泰晤士报。(指暂时情况)

- (2) 一般现在时表示动作的瞬间性; 现在进行时表示动作的持续性。

I raise my arm! 我举起手! (指迅速的动作)

I am raising my arm. 我举着手。(指持续的动作)

Greaves shoots for goal. 格里夫斯射门。(动作迅速用一般现在时)

Truman is running up to bowl. 特鲁曼向滚木球跑去。(持续的动作作用现在进行时)

- (3) 一般现在时表示动作的完成性; 现在进行时表示动作的未完成性。

The bus stops! 公共汽车停下来了!

The bus is stopping! 公共汽车正在停下来。

2. 表示频繁的习惯性动作可用现在进行时, 常以 always, constantly, continually 等副词作状语, 常常带有抱怨、不耐烦等感情色彩。例如:

He is always asking questions. 他总是在提问。

I am continually losing my spectacles. 我老是丢失眼镜。

3. 某些不用于现在进行时的动词(大多数动词都有进行时态, 但少数动词按词义不能用进行时, 或者用于进行时意义有所不同)。

- (1) 表示状态的动词 be, 如:

I'm hungry. 我饿了。比较下句:

He was only being kind for the moment. 只有此时此刻他才是和善的。(他平常并不和善。)

- (2) 表示感觉的动词。大纲词汇中有 feel, hear, see, smell, taste 等。强调的不是动作的过程, 而是感受的结果。如:

Do you hear someone moving about in the next room? 你听见隔壁有人走动吗? 比较:

The leader of the orchestra is hearing a pianist who has come from the Conservatories. 乐队指挥正在聆听一位音乐学院的钢琴家演奏。

- (3) 表示思想状态的动词。大纲词汇中有 believe, forget, consider, doubt, feel (= think), hope, imagine, know, mean, recognize, remember, suppose, think, wonder 等。这类动词不是指积极的思维活动, 而是指思维活动的结果、想法时, 不能用进行时。例如:

I think what you mean... 我想我懂得你的意思是……, 比较:

I am thinking about the present I shall give my son for his birthday. 我在想(考虑)给我儿子什么生日礼物。

- (4) 表示喜爱、憎恶等的动词。大纲词汇中有 adore, despise, dislike, hate, like, love, mind, prefer, worship 等。例如:

She prefers the theatre to the cinema. 她宁愿看戏不愿看电影。

- (5) 表示所属关系的动词。大纲词汇中有 belong, contain, have, hold, own, possess, consist of 等。例如:

Water consists of two parts of hydrogen and one part of oxygen. 水含有二份氢一份氧。

- (6) 表示要求、愿望的动词。大纲词汇中的有 desire, hope, want, wish, wonder 等。例如:

I wish you a merry Christmas. 我祝你圣诞快乐。

- (7) 大纲词汇中的其他一些动词如 appear (似乎), fit (合适), look (看起来), matter (要紧, 有关系), seem, suit 等。例如:

He appears / seems to be a little excited. 他似乎有点激动。

#### 4. 试题分析。

- (1) If I still sleep when he comes, wake me up, please. (1984 年托福试题)

[A] [B] [C] [D]

分析: B 错。条件从句中的动词强调动作的持续性, 用现在进行时表示将来的动作。应改为 If I am still sleeping 为妥。

- (2) She comes to London on Friday and asks me to meet her. (1988 年托福试题)

[A] [B] [C] [D]

分析: A 错。Comes 应改为 is coming, 表示计划和安排中的动作。

### 三. 现在完成时词法重点

考生应特别注意现在完成时的时间状语, 这也是考研试题中的重点。

1. 表示从过去某时延续到现在的状态, 常用表示起讫时间的状语, 如 since, so far, until now 等; 和表示时间长度的状语, 如 long, all day, for several months (days, weeks, years) 等。例如:

The weather has been hot so far this summer. 今年夏天直到现在都很热。

2. 表示过去结束而影响现在的动作, 通常使用不具有延续意义的动词。大纲词汇中有 arrive, become, begin, break, cut, give, go, meet, recover, see 等。可以带有表示起讫时间状语, 如 since, so far, up to now 等和表示一段时间的状语, 如 now, today, recently, in the past few years, these few days, this morning 等。例如:

She called on me last Sunday, but I have not seen her since. 上星期天她来看过我, 从那时起我还没有见过她。

3. 表示从过去直到包括现在在内的这段时间中反复发生的动作和多次出现的状态。经常带有表示频率的状语, 如 always, daily, frequently, often, regularly, usually, every month, on Sundays, time and again 等。例如:

He has attended lectures regularly this term. 本学期他正规地上课听讲。

4. 表示过去发生的动作和存在的状态。有时带状语 ever, never, already, before (now) 等。例如:

Have you ever been to the Caucasus? 你到过高加索吗?

#### 5. 试题分析:

- (1) The project \_\_\_\_\_ requires more labor than because it is extremely difficult. (1992 年试题)

A. has been put in      B. have been put in      C. being put in      D. to be put in

分析: 选 A。由于主句与状语从句均使用一般现在时, 而比较部分陈述的是过去发生而对现在有影响的动作。

- (2) Collecting dolls as a hobby becomes increasingly popular during the past fifty years.

[A] [B] [C] [D]

(1988 年托福试题)

分析: B 错。时间状语“during...”表示从过去开始并持续到现在的状态,应改为现在完成时“has become”才对。

- (3) The domestic dog, considered to be the first tamed animal, is coexisting with human

[A]

[B]

beings since the days of the cave dwellers. (1991 年托福试题)

[C]

[D]

分析: B 错。由 since 引导的时间状语表示从过去某时持续到现在的状态,故应将 B 改为 has coexisted。

#### 四. 过去完成时词法重点

1. 表示动作和状态延续到过去某一时间,通常使用具有延续意义的动词,并常带有 by, for, since, until, when 等表示时间延续和时间起讫的时间状语。例如:

I had only been there for five minutes when John walked in. 我在那里仅待了 5 分钟,约翰就进来了。

They had walked only a few steps when a second group of tanks drew up on the side road. 他们刚走了几步,第二批坦克又从旁边的路开上来了。

2. 表示动作和状态在过去某一时刻以前结束,但其影响延续到当时,通常不使用具有延续意义的动词。例如:

I had finished my exercise by half past six last night. 昨晚六点半我做完了练习。

I had just sat down to dinner when someone rang the doorbell violently. 我刚坐下吃饭就听到有人气势汹汹地按电铃。

3. 大纲中的动词 expect, hope, intend, mean, suppose, think, want 等用于过去完成时态可以表示过去未能实现的希望、意图、打算等。例如:

She had intended / wanted to call but was prevented by a headache. 她本来打算来访,但因头痛作罢。

4. 在有宾语从句的句型中,主句中用了 know, realize, think, suppose, guess, find, discover, decide, remember, forget 等动词所表示的动作,是先发生的,宾语从句通常采用过去完成时。例如:

I thought I'd seen him before.

We realized we had lost our way.

5. 试题分析:

- (1) Coal and petroleum resulted when plants become buried in swamps and decayed. (1990  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

年托福试题)

分析: C 错。时间状语从句中陈述的事实先于主句所陈述的事实,故应将一般现在时 become 改为过去完成时 had become。

- (2) Although she \_\_\_\_\_ law for only a little over eight years, Florence Allen became in 1922 the first woman to sit on a state supreme court. (1987 年托福试题)

A. will practice

B. practices

C. had practiced

D. has been practicing

分析: 选 C。主句中表示的是过去某个时间发生的事情,而状语从句中的情况是先于主句所发生的事情,即表示的是过去的过去,故应用过去完成时 had practiced。

## 五. 动词时态快速练习

### A. 历届试题

1. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything \_\_\_\_\_ going on in the world. (1996 年试题)  
A. it is                      B. as is                      C. there is                      D. what is
2. Dozens of scientific groups all over the world have been \_\_\_\_\_ the goal of a practical and economic way to use sunlight to split water molecules. (1996 年试题)  
A. pursuing                      B. chasing                      C. reaching                      D. winning
3. I didn't say anything like that at all. You are purposely \_\_\_\_\_ my ideas to prove your point. (1996 年试题)  
A. revising                      B. contradicting                      C. distorting                      D. distracting
4. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than \_\_\_\_\_ in the public mind today. (1995 年试题)  
A. exists                      B. exist                      C. existing                      D. existed
5. By the time you arrive in London, we \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe for two weeks. (1994 年试题)  
A. shall stay                      B. having given                      C. will have stayed                      D. have been staying
6. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers \_\_\_\_\_ for. (1993 年试题)  
A. be demonstrating                      B. demonstrate  
C. had been demonstrating                      D. have demonstrated
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ Jerry Brown until recently, you'll think the photograph on the right was strange. (1993 年试题)  
A. shouldn't contact                      B. didn't contact                      C. weren't contact                      D. hadn't contacted
8. Most electronic devices of this kind, \_\_\_\_\_ manufactured for such purposes, are tightly packed. (1993 年试题)  
A. that are                      B. as are                      C. which is                      D. it is
9. Cary didn't go to the party last night because she \_\_\_\_\_ the baby for her sister until 9:30. (1992 年试题)  
A. must have looked after                      B. would have to look after  
C. had to look after                      D. should have looked after
10. The bank is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in broad daylight yesterday. (1992 年试题)  
A. to be robbed                      B. robbed  
C. to have been robbed                      D. having been robbed
11. By the year 2000, scientists probably \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for cancer. (1991 年试题)  
A. will be discovering                      B. are discovering  
C. will have discovered                      D. have discovered
12. Those people \_\_\_\_\_ a general understanding of the present situation. (1990 年试题)  
A. lack of                      B. are lacking of                      C. lack                      D. are in lack

Keys: 1c 2a 3c 4a 5c 6c 7d 8d 9c 10c 11c 12c

13. \_\_\_\_\_ to speak when the audience interrupted him. (1994 年试题)  
 A. Hardly had he begun                      B. No sooner had he begun  
 C. Not until he began                      D. Scarcely did he begin

### B. 针对性练习

14. \_\_\_\_\_ are found in virtually every country in the world.  
 A. Swamps and marshes which                      B. When swamps and marshes  
 C. Swamps and marshes                      D. Now that swamps and marshes
15. The skyscraper, \_\_\_\_\_, is an architectural form that originated in the United States.  
 A. is a tall commercial structure                      B. a tall commercial structure  
 C. a tall commercial structure which                      D. of which a tall commercial structure
16. \_\_\_\_\_ were stones piled at intervals.  
 A. The earliest road markers                      B. The earliest road markers, which  
 C. Road markers were the earliest                      D. Until the earliest road markers
17. In 1938, when Benny Goodman's orchestra presented a concert at the prestigious Carnegie Hall, \_\_\_\_\_ was clear that jazz had at last been fully accepted.  
 A. there                      B. which                      C. and                      D. it
18. \_\_\_\_\_ a continuous mass of water on the Earth's surface, all continents are islands in the strictest sense of the word.  
 A. The form of the oceans                      B. Since the oceans form  
 C. To form the oceans                      D. That the oceans form
19. The spiral threads of a spider's web have a sticky substance on them \_\_\_\_\_ insects.  
 A. traps                      B. trap its                      C. which traps                      D. which it traps
20. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first fully successful transatlantic cable finally laid.  
 A. Not until 1866                      B. Until 1866, just                      C. Until 1866                      D. In 1866, not until
21. \_\_\_\_\_ principal types of acceleration: linear and angular.  
 A. There are two                      B. Two of them                      C. The two                      D. Two
22. Magnesium has a specific gravity of 1.74, which means that \_\_\_\_\_ 1.74 times as much as an equal volume of water.  
 A. it is weighed                      B. weighing it                      C. its weight                      D. it weighs
23. Before Geraldine Fettato was selected as the Democratic Party's vice presidential candidate in 1984, no woman \_\_\_\_\_ run for national office in the United States on a major party ticket.  
 A. ever has                      B. never had                      C. had ever                      D. having never
24. \_\_\_\_\_ that as both birds and mammals become larger, their metabolic rates per unit of tissue decrease, and they generally live longer.  
 A. The truth                      B. If true                      C. It is true                      D. To be true
25. \_\_\_\_\_ has won consistent praise for her novels about Black children.  
 A. Virginia Hamilton who                      B. Because Virginia Hamilton  
 C. Virginia Hamilton                      D. The fact that Virginia Hamilton
26. A vaccine \_\_\_\_\_ to manufacture substances called antibodies that fight bacteria, toxins, and viruses.  
 A. causes the body                      B. of the body causing                      C. caused by the body                      D. the body causes

Keys: 13a 14c 15b 16a 17d 18b 19c 20a 21a 22d 23c 24c 25c 26a



40. Over a very large number of trials, the probability of an event's \_\_\_\_\_ is equal to the probability that it will not occur.  
A. occurs                      B. will occur                      C. can occur                      D. occurring
41. \_\_\_\_\_ millions of galaxies exist in the vast space outside the Milky Way.  
A. It is estimated that    B. An estimate that    C. That is estimated    D. That the estimate
42. The operetta first \_\_\_\_\_ as a popular form of musical theater in the nineteenth-century.  
A. to emerge                      B. which in                      C. has emerged                      D. emerged
43. \_\_\_\_\_, the constitution of the Cherokee Nation provided for a chief executive a senate, and a house of representatives.  
A. In 1827 they drafted                      B. The draft in 1827  
C. In 1827 was drafted                      D. Drafted in 1827
44. Resin is a substance that \_\_\_\_\_ in water.  
A. does not dissolve    B. do not dissolve    C. not dissolving    D. not dissolved
45. A panda's primary activity is sleep, \_\_\_\_\_ its waking hours looking for food.  
A. that it spends    B. for spending    C. and it spends    D. will spend
46. A majority of people in the United States can get all the calcium their bodies \_\_\_\_\_ for the food they eat.  
A. require                      B. requires                      C. requiring                      D. to require
47. \_\_\_\_\_ a bicameral, or two-chamber, parliament.  
A. Canada has                      B. Having Canada  
C. Because Canada has                      D. That Canada is having
48. Social reformer Jane Smith \_\_\_\_\_ a prominent role in the foundation of the National Progressive Party. (1989 年试题)  
A. playing                      B. who played                      C. played                      D. to play
49. I hope her health \_\_\_\_\_ greatly by the time we come back next year. (1987 年试题)  
A. improves                      B. will improve  
C. will be improving                      D. will have improved
50. \_\_\_\_\_ four years since John left school. (1983 年试题)  
A. They have been    B. It is                      C. It was                      D. Those are
51. Hurry up, or the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ out by the time we get there. (1982 年试题)  
A. will have been sold    B. will sell                      C. have sold                      D. have been sold
52. You never told us why you were late for the last meeting. \_\_\_\_\_? (1982 年试题)  
A. weren't you                      B. didn't you                      C. had you                      D. did you
53. The electric shaver \_\_\_\_\_ before it can be used. (1981 年试题)  
A. needs repairing                      B. should be in repair  
C. has to be repairable                      D. must repair
54. No decision has been made about that matter yet. We \_\_\_\_\_ it. (1981 年试题)  
A. still consider                      B. are still considered  
C. still considered                      D. are still considering
55. Those who'd like to visit the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ your names here. (1980 年试题)  
A. are signing                      B. to sign                      C. sign                      D. are signed

Keys: 40d 41a 42d 43d 44c 45c 46a 47a 48c 49d 50b 51a 52d 53a 54d 55c

56. The recent discovery of a novel by Harriet Wilson, published in 1859, \_\_\_\_\_ a landmark in Black American literature.  
A. has brought to light B. brought to light has C. light to brought has D. has light to brought
57. When Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ America in 1492, the continents may have been peopled by as many as twenty-five to fifty million Indians.  
A. who discovered B. discovering C. discovered D. has discovered
58. Many issues \_\_\_\_\_ by the committee, but they were unable to arrive at any conclusions.  
A. were discussing B. were being discussed  
C. had discussed D. were discussed
59. The windmill, which has been used for hundreds of years to pump water and grind grains, \_\_\_\_\_ redesigned to produce electricity.  
A. it is now being B. it now can C. is now being D. were once being
60. By far the most famous member of the Harlem Renaissance movement of the 1920s \_\_\_\_\_ Langston Hughes.  
A. has been B. was C. was being D. had been
61. The operetta first \_\_\_\_\_ as a popular form of musical theatre in the nineteenth century.  
A. to emerge B. emerging C. has emerged D. emerged
62. After synthetics \_\_\_\_\_, engineers had a better choice of materials.  
A. created B. has created C. has been created D. had been created
63. When he \_\_\_\_\_ this data, he summed it up and drew conclusions as follows.  
A. obtains B. had obtained  
C. has obtained D. would have obtained
64. Many new types of transistors \_\_\_\_\_ and will soon be produced.  
A. are being experimented on B. are experimenting on  
C. have been experimenting on D. will have been experimenting on
65. I should very much like to have gone to the party but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. am not invited B. shall not be invited C. are not being invited D. was not invited
66. How long do you think \_\_\_\_\_ take to get the laser device ready?  
A. does it B. will it C. it will D. it is
67. Man, in his search for metals suitable for his purposes, soon \_\_\_\_\_ that metals in the pure state were seldom the best.  
A. finds B. has been found C. found D. have found
68. I won't go out now as it is raining and I \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella.  
A. am not having B. haven't had C. have to D. don't have
69. We meant to \_\_\_\_\_ on you, but was prevented from doing so.  
A. call B. having called C. had calling D. have called
70. I \_\_\_\_\_ for a minute supposed that I could get the first prize.  
A. haven't been B. hadn't C. to have been D. who didn't
71. The stationer has not yet delivered the yellow paper, but when \_\_\_\_\_ I will give you some.  
A. they do B. they will C. he does D. he will
72. I think I'll wait until the mail \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. should come B. is coming C. comes D. will come

Keys: 56a 57c 58d 59c 60b 61c 62d 63b 64a 65a 66b 67c 68d 69d 70b 71c 72c



73. I am reading an article which \_\_\_\_\_ hunting.  
A.concerns to            B.is concerning            C.it concerns            D.concerns
74. Powder when mixed with water \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.dissolving            B.dissolves            C.it dissolve            D.dissolved
75. If \_\_\_\_\_ enough interest, the proposed flexible work schedule will be implemented.  
A.there be            B.there will be            C.there are            D.there is
76. Thurgood Marshall \_\_\_\_\_ practicing law in 1933.  
A.began            B.was begun            C.beginning            D.he began
77. "It is good to see you again, Agnes." "This has been our first chance to visit since \_\_\_\_\_ from Iran."  
A.you return            B.you returned            C.you have returned            D.returning
78. The song had a melody that \_\_\_\_\_ like this.  
A.was gone            B.went            C.is to go            D.had went
79. Mary Lyon, who \_\_\_\_\_ from 1797 to 1849, founded Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts.  
A.she lived            B.living            C.did she live            D.lived
80. David Bushnell, of Yale, \_\_\_\_\_ a submarine in 1775.  
A.has built            B.built            C.he built            D.was built
81. By the time you get to San Francisco tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ for Southeast Asia.  
A.shall have left            B.will leave            C.am leaving            D.have already left
82. "Is this the last exam we have to take?" "Yes, but there \_\_\_\_\_ another test three months from now."  
A.will have been            B.will be            C.is            D.was
83. Science must be supplemented by philosophy if the means that science gives us \_\_\_\_\_ for worthwhile ends.  
A.are to use            B.is used            C.are to be used            D.is being used
84. "Exams will start in a week." "I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ all next weekend."  
A.will be studying            B.study            C.studied            D.have been studying
85. "Are you going to the movies tonight?" "Yes. By then I \_\_\_\_\_ my work."  
A.finished            B.will finish            C.finish            D.will have finished
86. "Have you ever been anywhere even for a trip?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ to Long Island."  
A.went            B.have gone            C.have never been            D.have been
87. "Is there anything wrong?" "No. So far I \_\_\_\_\_ no trouble."  
A.have            B.had            C.have had            D.had had
88. To achieve independence \_\_\_\_\_ the goal of many nations since the end of the Second World War.  
A.it has been            B.which has been            C.has been            D.is
89. "I don't like to travel." "Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ in an airplane?"  
A.flying            B.flew            C.flowed            D.flown
90. "John got an A in chemistry." "I \_\_\_\_\_ that he is very bright."  
A.have heard            B.will have heard            C.was heard            D.am hearing

Keys: 73d 74b 75d 76a 77b 78b 79d 80b 81a 82b 83c 84a 85d 86d 87c 88c 89d 90a