

PRETCO 辅导系列丛书

PRETCO

语法实训练习册

主 审 许林麟 主 编 陈式侯



 复旦大学出版社

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PRETCO 语法实训大纲

一、PRETCO 语法的考核题型

“全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)”语法部分的词汇和结构分别体现在试卷第二大部分的 Vocabulary & Structure 中。共设 20 道题,前 10 道题为选择题,要求从所给句子后的 4 个选项中选出一个最佳答案填入空格处,分值为每小题 0.5 分,共 5 分。后 10 道题为词形变异题,要求用所给词汇根据题意改变词形(个别不改变),分值为每小题 1 分,共 10 分。两部分完成时间规定在 15 分钟内。测试内容主要有句法结构、词形变化、词类用法等,词类用法部分重点考查动词用法。

二、词法部分中的测试要点

从对近年来试卷的分析来看,词法部分主要测试考生对大学英语教学大纲中的词汇和短语的理解、短语动词的搭配以及句型的辨认。对于广大高职高专考生来讲,词法部分应着重训练以下 3 个方面:

- 1) 词类及用法;
- 2) 短语动词的搭配;
- 3) 词形在不同上下文中的变化和转换。

三、句法部分中的测试要点

句法部分主要考查考生对大学英语教学大纲中所列单词的词形变化和转换的掌握以及对句型的掌握。因此,考生在句法部分应当进行如下 4 个方面的训练:

- 1) 固定句型;
- 2) 各类从句;
- 3) 时态、语态、语气;
- 4) 主谓一致。

作为实训教程,本练习册根据近年 PRETCO 热考题型和高频词汇,按照语法规则加强辅导并集中练习,参考近年真题和模拟题语法部分训练学生的应考能力,以达到实战实训的效果。

根据试题语法侧重面分布,我们综合分析近年考试真题中词法和句法部分,集中练习词类及用法、短语动词的搭配、词形在不同上下文中的变化和转换以及固定句型、时态、语态、语气、主谓一致等语法结构中的测试要点。

广州华南商贸职业学院
应用外语系教材编写组

2013. 10. 31

前 言

按照教育部大学英语教学改革思路和全国大学外语教学指导委员会《大学英语课程教学要求》，结合试点院校大纲协作组制定的《大学英语教学大纲》以及相应的评估要求，在全国各类大专院校每年两次举办全国英语应用能力考试，以便在校大学生通过参加考试检验自己的学习效果。这种趋势已经成为大学英语学习的必需和动力，被许多大学纳入正常教学体制。本练习册以实训为方法，精讲多练，在练习中针对性地促进学生的英语学习。

本练习册分为词法和句法两大部分。每部分含若干语法要点组成的章节，各章结构一致，统一模板。针对实训目的，每章由两部分组成。第一部分为相关考点的典型例子及解析，此部分简洁明了，例子和解析的篇幅各章节大致均匀。第二部分为实训练习题，每节附相关练习100题，以体现实训特点。在练习册全部章节后的附录中收集了近年来全国英语应用能力考试A、B级试题的部分真题语法练习和模拟习题。

目前各校此类教材，一般答案都有详解，包括正确选项、译文、考点、解析。为了不影响教师课堂讲解，教师通常不发给学生答案，而只发给学生练习题，这样就浪费了答案。本书把详解编写在例句中，每题练习的参考答案只有简单的答案，可以发给学生而不造成浪费。至于课堂教学，教师可以充分发挥自己的教学水平，根据自己掌握的知识和对例句的理解，细心向学生讲解答案。

黄炜负责编写第一章“词类及用法”；主编陈式侯负责编写第二章“短语动词”；刘筱负责编写第三章“词形变化和转换”；张晓青负责编写第四章“固定句型”；廉莎莎负责编写第五章“名词性从句”；王雪珍负责编写第六章“时态、语态、语气”；隆婕负责编写第七章“主谓一致”，并收集整理附录1、附录2和附录3。

许林麟教授以他丰富的实践经验支持本练习册的框架设计，并对全稿进行了审阅修订，复旦大学出版社编辑郑梅侠在此书从编写到出版的三年里给予了全力支持，反复审核并提出了修改意见，给予了我们极大的鼓励和帮助。在此谨表感谢。

编者

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词法部分

第一章 词类用法

一、情态动词

情态动词(modal verb)是表示说话人的情绪、态度或语气的动词,和动词原形一起构成谓语,具有一定词义。情态动词表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度或主观设想,如需要、可能、意愿和怀疑等。

例题: You _____ obey the school rules.

A) can B) may C) must D) shall

答案: C

译文: 你必须遵守校规。

考点: 情态动词的基本用法

解析: can 表示能够, may 表示可以, must 表示必须, shall 表示将要。故 C 项符合题意。

二、代词

代词(pronoun)是代替名词及起名词作用的短语或句子的词,根据其意思和用法可分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、相互代词、疑问代词、连接代词、关系代词、不定代词等9类。

例题: This is the man _____ saved your son.

A) who B) whom C) which D) what

答案: A

译文: 这就是救了你儿子的那个人。

考点: 关系代词 who 引导定语从句

解析: who 在从句中做主语,先行词是 man, whom 在从句中做宾语; which 和 what 均指物, what 不引导定语从句。

三、形容词

形容词(adjective)表示人或事物的性质、状态和特征,在句中作定语、表语、宾语和补语。形容词分成性质形容词和叙述形容词两类,一般放在所修饰的名词之前;若修饰不定代词,则常常放在不定代词之后。

例题: Mary is a _____ girl and we all like her.

- A) poor B) nice C) greedy D) honest

答案: B

译文: 玛丽是个可爱的女孩,我们都喜欢她。

考点: 形容词做定语

解析: poor 穷的, greedy 贪婪的, 而 honest 诚实的, 需跟在 an 后面。

四、副 词

副词(adverb)副词主要修饰动词、形容词或其他副词,也可修饰短语、从句和句子。按意义来分,副词可分为情状副词、程度副词、地点副词、时间副词、方式副词、频率副词、肯定否定副词等。

例题: All the people _____ are learning English.

- A) early B) hard C) nearly D) here

答案: D

译文: 这儿所有的人都在学英语。

考点: 副词“here”修饰短语“all the people”

解析: early 早, hard 努力, nearly 几乎。只有 here 符合题意,作后置定语。

选择题

- You _____ all those clothes! We have a washing machine to do that sort of thing.
A) needn't have washed B) shouldn't have washed
C) must not have washed D) can not have washed
- John's score on the test is the highest in the class; he _____ last night.
A) should study B) should have studied
C) must have studied D) must not have studied
- The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned.
A) can't have been B) shouldn't have been
C) mustn't have been D) wouldn't have been
- Nobody knows how people first came to these islands. They _____ from South America on rafts.
A) must have sailed B) can sail
C) might have sailed D) should have sailed
- Mary was not in her bedroom yesterday afternoon. She _____ in the classroom.
A) should have been B) must have been
C) must be D) should be
- Bob said he was going to join our club but he didn't. He _____ his mind.
A) can't have changed B) wouldn't have changed
C) must have changed D) shouldn't have changed
- You _____ to town to see the film yesterday. It will be on TV tonight.
A) needn't go B) had better not go
C) should not go D) needn't have gone

8. We _____ the letter yesterday, but it didn't arrive.
A) must receive B) ought to receive
C) must have received D) ought to have received
9. With all the work on hand, he _____ to the cinema last night.
A) mustn't go B) shouldn't have gone
C) could not go D) couldn't have gone
10. Eve was late for class again. She _____ earlier.
A) should get up B) must get up
C) need to get up D) should have got up
11. I am feeling sick. I _____ so much chocolate.
A) needn't have eaten B) couldn't have eaten
C) mustn't have eaten D) shouldn't have eaten
12. I didn't send out my application form last week, but I _____.
A) had B) would do C) should have D) might have to
13. Walking alone in the deserted village, John was scared. He thought he _____ Tom to go with him.
A) might have asked B) should asked
C) must have asked D) should have asked
14. When I got to the cinema, the film had already started; I _____ there earlier.
A) ought to get B) ought to have got
C) must have got D) must get
15. The road was muddy. It _____ last night.
A) must rained B) must have rained
C) must be rained D) could have rained
16. She can speak quite fluent English. She _____.
A) must been in the U.S.A. for some time
B) must have been in the U.S.A. for some time
C) should have been in the U.S.A. for some time
D) may be in the U.S.A. for some time
17. You should bear in mind that he is not so strong as he _____.
A) was used to be B) used to be
C) was used to D) use to
18. — We didn't see him at the exhibition yesterday.
— He _____ it.
A) mustn't visit B) can't have visited
C) should have gone to see D) may see
19. Mary _____ my letter, otherwise she would have replied before now.
A) should have received B) has received
C) couldn't have received D) ought to have received
20. I _____ you a valuable present for your birthday, but I was short of money.

- A) would have liked to give B) liked to give
C) have liked to give D) would like to give
21. — Where _____ my umbrella?
— Somebody _____ it away by mistake.
A) is; must have taken B) is; must take
C) have been; must take D) is; takes
22. What _____ would happen if the director knew you felt that way?
A) will you suppose B) you suppose
C) do you suppose D) you would suppose
23. Two eyes _____ see more than one.
A) can B) may C) will D) should
24. _____ you continue in your efforts and achieve new and greater successes?
A) Would B) Will C) May D) Should
25. We ought to help each other in our work, _____?
A) oughtn't we B) should we C) shouldn't we D) ought to we
26. Tom _____ better than to ask Dick for help.
A) shall know B) shouldn't know
C) has known D) should have known
27. You _____ your tooth pulled out before it rot completely.
A) had better got B) had to get better
C) had better to get D) had better get
28. When we got to the cinema, the film hasn't started yet, so we _____.
A) needn't hurry B) didn't need hurry
C) needn't to hurry D) needn't have hurried
29. It was really very dangerous; you _____ him seriously.
A) might have injured B) could injure
C) should have injured D) must injure
30. As he had heart attack, he was told that he _____ continue the work.
A) needn't B) may not C) mustn't D) can't
31. An Englishman who _____ not speak Italian was once traveling in Italy.
A) must B) could C) may D) might
32. I _____ like to make a suggestion.
A) could B) would C) must D) might
33. I know things are hard with you, but you _____ try to get over the difficulties.
A) can B) may C) must D) ought
34. I can't find the recorder in the room. It _____ by somebody.
A) may have been taken away B) may leave
C) may take away D) must have taken away
35. He _____ the 9:20 train because he didn't leave home till 9:25.
A) can reach B) could catch

- C) may not catch D) couldn't have caught
36. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.
A) all their homes B) all whose homes
C) all of whose homes D) all of their homes
37. To be or not to be, _____ is the question.
A) what B) that C) which D) it
38. The chemical composition of man's blood is similar to _____ of sea water.
A) that B) there C) which D) here
39. I don't want to use Mary's ball pen because I don't like _____.
A) that ball pen of hers B) that her ball pen
C) her that ball pen D) that ball pen of her
40. Understanding the cultural habits of another nation, especially _____ containing as many different subcultures as the United States, is a complex task.
A) one B) the one C) that D) such
41. Today's young men are greatly different from _____.
A) those of the past B) that of the past
C) as the past D) those past
42. She can't seem to help _____. And no one else can help her either.
A) him B) himself C) her D) herself
43. Children can usually dress _____ by the age of five.
A) themselves B) them C) selves D) ones
44. _____ have known each other for ten years.
A) I, you and he B) He, you and I C) You, he and I D) You, he and me
45. England is justly proud of _____ great poets, especially _____ in the 18th century.
A) her; they B) his; them C) its; that D) its; those
46. Some of the stamps belong to me, while the rest are _____.
A) him and her B) his and hers C) his and her D) him and hers
47. John behaved so strangely today. I thought he wasn't acting like _____.
A) him B) himself C) he would D) he does
48. He has a bad cold and _____ is why he didn't come.
A) it B) this C) that D) there
49. One should take care of _____.
A) his health B) her health C) their health D) one's health
50. The speaker announced that there was a big fire and directed _____ nearest to the door to leave first.
A) that B) them C) those D) these
51. The first English novel _____ I read was *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens.
A) what B) that C) who D) which
52. Kate was beside _____ with excitement as her wedding-day approached.
A) herself B) her C) hers D) she

53. _____ way shall we go? By the stream or through the wood?
A) What B) Which C) Whose D) This
54. He took _____ look at my bike and asked me to buy _____ new _____.
A) a; a; one B) the; a; one C) a; the; one D) the; a; one
55. The primary responsibility in managing a dormitory rests with students _____.
A) by itself B) only itself C) themselves D) their only
56. Don't worry about that too much. It is _____ a quiz.
A) none but B) none other than C) nothing but D) no other than
57. The course normally attracts 20 students per year, _____ up to half will be from overseas.
A) in which B) for whom C) with which D) of whom
58. To be frank, he was _____ a fool.
A) anything but B) others than C) nothing but D) none but
59. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
A) being B) is C) to be D) been
60. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to _____.
A) the other B) any other C) another D) other
61. Language belongs to each member of society, to the cleaner _____ to the professor.
A) as far as B) the same as C) as much as D) as long as
62. Fat cannot change into muscle _____ muscle changes into fat.
A) any more than B) no more than C) no less than D) much more than
63. The patient's progress was very encouraging as he could _____ get out of the difficulties.
A) nearly B) hardly C) merely D) barely
64. He was _____ to tell the truth even to his closest friend.
A) too much of a coward B) too much the coward
C) a coward enough D) enough of a coward
65. — Does Alan like hamburgers?
— Yes. So much _____ that he eats them almost every day.
A) for B) as C) to D) so
66. That trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent.
A) so much as B) rather than C) as D) then
67. The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of a full-loaded truck, _____ to the truck.
A) the greater stress is B) greater is the stress
C) the stress is greater D) the greater the stress
68. I can't do it — for one thing, I have no money, and _____, I have too much work.
A) what's more B) as well C) for another D) in addition
69. His remarks were _____ annoy everybody at the meeting.
A) so as to B) such as to C) such to D) as much as to

70. Susan is very hardworking, but her pay is not _____ for her work.
A) enough good B) good enough C) as good enough D) good as enough
71. Land belongs to the city; there is _____ thing as private ownership of land.
A) no such a B) not such C) not such a D) no such
72. My daughter has walked eight miles today. We never guessed that she could walk _____ far.
A) / B) such C) that D) as
73. There are as good fish in the sea _____ ever came out of it.
A) than B) like C) as D) so
74. *All the President's Men*, one of the important books for historians _____ studies the Watergate Scandal.
A) which B) who C) what D) whom
75. It is not _____ much the language as the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A) that B) as C) so D) very
76. The plane is scheduled to arrive _____ because of bad weather.
A) lately B) late C) later D) latest
77. She can speak _____ in front of Mack, but she can't eat _____ in his restaurant.
A) free; free B) free; freely C) freely; free D) freely; freely
78. — When is Tom going to leave?
— He is going to leave _____ this week.
A) sometimes B) some time C) sometime D) some times
79. All too _____ it was time to go back to school after the winter vacation.
A) often B) soon C) fast D) quick
80. The students are _____ young people between the age of sixteen and twenty.
A) most B) almost C) mostly D) at most
81. Oh, John, _____ you gave me.
A) how a pleasant surprise B) how pleasant surprise
C) what a pleasant surprise D) what pleasant surprise
82. The old man lay in bed, _____.
A) coldly and hungrily B) cold and hungry
C) coldly and hungry D) cold and hungrily
83. John plays football _____, if not better than David.
A) as well B) as well as C) so well D) so well as
84. In the 27th Olympic Games, Liu Hongyu was supposed to win the gold medal in jogging; she failed to, _____.
A) yet B) though C) although D) anyway
85. I think this exhibition is _____ of the two. I have never seen _____ exhibition.
A) by far better; the better B) far better; a better
C) by far the better; a better D) far the better; a better

86. The little boy isn't getting on well in maths and worse still, he is even unwilling to go to school. With her son _____, she feels very _____.
A) disappointing; worrying B) disappointing; worried
C) disappointed; worried D) disappointed; worrying
87. Though he has studied _____ at Germany for ten months, he can still _____ speak German.
A) hard; hard B) hardly; hardly C) hard; hardly D) hardly; hard
88. — _____ will it take us to get there by bus?
— About two hours.
A) How soon B) How often C) How long D) How quick
89. You don't need to go any _____, for the post office is near there.
A) far B) farther C) furthest D) farthest
90. People speak _____ of the film *Not One Less*. It is really necessary for every child to go to school.
A) loud B) loudly C) high D) highly
91. We have a(n) _____ table.
A) small antique wooden B) small wooden antique
C) wooden antique small D) antique small wooden
92. It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science.
A) an art much as B) much an art as
C) as an art much as D) as much an art as
93. It is always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.
A) extremely B) naturally C) basically D) especially
94. Professor White has written some short stories, but he is _____ known for his plays.
A) the best B) more C) better D) the most
95. I saw a _____ film.
A) new British fantastic B) fantastic new British
C) new fantastic British D) British fantastic new
96. This hill is _____ that small one.
A) four times higher B) four times as higher as
C) four times higher of D) four times the height of
97. Then you _____ stay with us here.
A) as well B) might be C) might as well D) as well as
98. He is _____ Mr. Zhang in chemistry.
A) superior as B) superior to C) not superior than D) superior than
99. The population of China is larger than _____ in the world.
A) others B) any other's C) any other D) the others
100. Of all the boys he came _____.
A) earliest B) earlier C) the most early D) early

第二章 动词短语

动词短语是由动词(含非谓语动词)加介词、副词或其他词构成的短语或意义不同的习语,起及物动词或不及物动词的作用,例如: check with(核实), depend on(依靠,信赖), make out(辨认), make a (terrible) mess of(把…弄得一团糟), put up with(容忍)。以下为动词短语的一般分类以及典型考题。

1. 动词 + 介词(verb + preposition)

这类动词短语的宾语不论是名词还是人称代词,都要放在整个短语的后面,动词与介词有固定关系。这类动词一般有相应的被动态。

例题 1: The merchandise does not check _____ the invoice.

- A) with B) at C) in D) out

答案: A

译文: 这批货与发货单不符。

考点: 动词 + 介词短语作固定搭配

解析: 选项 A 与 check 搭配时意为“核实,与…相符”;选项 B 与 check 搭配意为“对…发火”;选项 C 与 check 搭配意为“登记入住”;D 与 check 搭配意为“结账离店”。

例题 2: Parents are depended _____ by children for food and clothing.

- A) in B) on C) of D) out

答案: B

译文: 小孩依赖父母供给衣食。

考点: 动词 + 介词构成的被动态词组

解析: “depend on”意为“依赖”,其他选项均无法与 depend 搭配,故选 B。

2. 动词 + 副词(verb + adverb)

这类动词短语相当于及物动词,也可作为不及物动词。宾语为名词的话,一般既可放在短语之后,也可放在动词和副词之间。若宾语为代词,则位于动词与副词之间。

例题 1: He _____ his children strictly.

- A) looked up B) thought about
C) brought up D) gone round

答案: C

译文: 他在孩子们的成长过程中予以严格要求。

考点: 及物动词 + 副词词组搭配

解析: A 项 look up 为“查找”,B 项 think about 为“考虑”,C 项 brought up 为“抚养成人”,D 项 go round 为“四处走走”。宾语 his children 也可放在词组中间。

例题 2: Something unexpected _____.

- A) is to turn up B) was turned up
C) should turn up D) has turned up

答案: D

译文: 出现了令人意外的情况。

考点: 动词 + 副词构成的词组做不及物动词用

解析: turn up = appear 出现。A 项表示动作在将来发生; B 项是被动语态, 该短语无被动式; C 项也是将来式; D 项是完成式, 符合题意。

例题 3: In spite of what we said, he refused to _____ to the police station.

A) give away

B) give off

C) give himself away

D) give himself up

答案: D

译文: 不管我们怎么说, 他都拒绝去警局自首。

考点: 动词短语的形似词义辨析

解析: give sb. up 意为“自首; 表示对…没有希望”。give away 意为“送掉; 分发; 放弃”。give off 表示“发出, 放出(蒸汽、气味等)”。根据题意, 选 D。

例题 4: If the news gets _____, there will be trouble.

A) on

B) out

C) over

D) off

答案: B

译文: 如果消息泄露出去, 就会有麻烦。

考点: 动词短语作不及物动词用

解析: get on 意为“进行, 与人相处, 上车”; get out 意为“(消息) 泄漏, 走漏风声”, 此处符合题意; get over 意为“克服, 从病中恢复”; get off 意为“下车”。

3. 动词 + 名词/代词 + 介词 (verb + noun/pronoun + preposition)

在这类结构中间的名词前有时可加冠词或形容词。

例题 1: No matter who he is, young or old, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid change of society.

A) contact

B) progress

C) touch

D) pace

答案: D

译文: 无论老少, 人们的心态往往与时俱进。

考点: 动词 + 名词 + 介词的短语搭配

解析: 选项 A 与 keep... with 搭配时应为 keep in contact with。选项 B 无法与 keep... with 搭配。选项 C, keep touch with 意为“与…保持联系”。只有 keep pace with 符合题意, 意为“与…并驾齐驱”。

例题 2: Keep _____ on the baby while I am out.

A) an eye

B) eyes

C) eye

D) the eye

答案: A

译文: 我出去后, 请照看好婴儿。

考点: 动词 + 名词 + 介词的短语搭配

解析: 选项 A 与 keep... on 搭配时应为 an eye, 表示“照看”, 其他搭配不成立。

例题 3: Help _____ to the cookies.

A) you

B) yourself

C) yourselves

D) yours

答案: B