



JUNDUI ZHICHENG JINSHENG YINGYU KAOSHI TIJIE

军队职称晋升 英语考试题解

JUNDUI
ZHICHENG JINSHENG
YINGYU KAOSHI TIJIE

主 编 / 张文举

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JUNDUI ZHICHENG JINSHENG YINGYU KAOSHI TIJIE

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内 容 提 要

本书是为了满足军队干部晋升职务(称)英语考试的需求,根据2003年中国人民解放军专业技术干部《英语考试指南》大纲编写的题解。内容包括第一部分词汇与语法、第二部分阅读理解、第三部分翻译。全书对考试大纲命题特点、历年考试题型进行了总结分析,并对出题方式、英译汉技巧做了剖析,对其中每道题的答案都进行了详细的解析。同时,本书还配有1张CD-ROM光盘,便于读者利用电脑做题,解题过程中通过软件交互形式,能迅速反馈“正确”与“错误”答案。本书适合军队英语应考人员阅读参考。

责任编辑 马 莉 缪其宏

前 言

全军专业技术干部晋升专业技术职务实行外语考试已经走过了6个年头。为了配合军队专业技术干部参加职务(称)考试,我们依据军队专业技术干部考试用书《英语考试指南》(2003年版),在总结和实施职称英语教学培训的基础上,汇总分析了历年考试试题,总结编写了《军队职称晋升英语考试题解》一书。本书旨在帮助广大专业技术干部有针对性地练习语法结构和词汇,提高阅读理解和翻译水平,强化应试能力。

本书共分三部分:词汇与语法,阅读理解,翻译(英译汉)。编写小组注意到,全军英语考试出题的准则越来越侧重于测试考生综合运用语言的能力。技术性较强的第一部分“语法与词汇”虽然只占总分的20%,但与其他测试专项技能的题型相比,此部分综合性强,测试面广,既考查考生对语句的理解能力,又考查考生对词汇、语法的掌握以及对英语习惯用法的熟悉程度。因此,本书第一部分收集了从1999年至2004年有代表性的英语考试试题,并进行了精辟透彻的分析和讲解,为考生了解此项考试的形式、内容、要求、题型和难度提供了有益的帮助。同时,对综合练习中的每一题答案进行了详细的解释,以便考生能够进一步理解和掌握要点,从而在考试中取胜。本书第二部分“阅读理解”详细分析了历年阅读理解题型的基本思路和试题的类型,具体说明了解题思路。对这部分中的全部篇目设计出了可能出现的考试试题,并附有答案。在提供答案的同时,我们对多数题进行了详细的解释,指出了该题的考点并对解题进行指导,以便考生能够进一步了解、总结这一题的命题规律和答题技巧,真正提高应试能力。考生不妨在限定时间内,作一些“实战演练”。对第三部分“翻译”(英译汉)中的全部篇目给出了参考译文。本书的重点在于第二部分,是编者长期从事教学工作和阅读理解应试的经验总结。

本书将答题过程及习题答案制成光盘附后,以增强本书的实用性,满足应试者个性化学习的需要。

本书供参加全军职称晋升英语考试的人员及辅导教师参考,也可和《英语考试指南》配套使用,作为培训教材。

囿于编者的水平,本书如有失误与疏漏,望广大读者和同行给予批评指正,以便将来更好地改进和提高。

编 者

2004年12月

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第一部分 词汇与语法

第1章 大纲分析

1.1 命题特点

在 A、B、C 类试卷中,此部分由 20 题组成,每题 1 分,总分 20 分,时间要求为 30 分钟。在 D、E 类试卷中,此部分由 20 题组成,每题 1.5 分,总分 30 分,时间要求为 30 分钟。

词汇题涉及到词义辨义、短语、固定搭配等项目,其命题趋势是对词汇量的要求越来越高,并侧重于引申、含蓄意。

语法题的命题趋势是句子长度加大,有时单纯的语法规则不能完全解决问题,并且语法的测试重点已从较简单的时态、语态项目转移到从句和非谓语动词等项目。

1.2 历年题型总结分析

A、B、C 类词汇分布表(1999~2004 年)

年 份	单词辨义	短语	搭配	近义词	近形词	合 计
1999	6	4	1	2	—	13
2000	7	1	3	3	3	17
2001	7	2	6	4	2	21
2002	4	4	4	4	2	18
2003	9	4	3	3	1	20
2004	6	7	6	4	1	24
合计	39	22	23	20	9	113
比例	10.8%	6.1%	6.4%	5.6%	2.5%	31.4%

D、E 类词汇分布表(1999~2004 年)

年 份	单词辨义	短语	搭配	近义词	近形词	合 计
1999	10	2	—	2	1	15
2000	3	2	3	—	—	8
2001	6	10	5	—	—	21
2002	2	4	2	2	—	10
2003	3	2	4	—	1	10
2004	2	4	2	3	—	11
合计	26	24	16	7	2	75
比例	13%	12%	8%	3.5%	1%	37.5%

A、B、C 类语法分布表(1999~2004 年)

年 份	时态/语态	非谓语动词	虚拟语气	句型	从句	情态动词	主谓一致
1999	12	11	4	9	9	2	—
2000	16	8	7	6	2	3	1
2001	4	10	9	5	8	3	—
2002	1	14	5	6	10	2	4
2003	8	11	5	9	7	—	—
2004	6	6	5	2	13	3	1
合计	47	60	35	37	49	13	6
比例	13.1%	16.7%	9.7%	10.3%	13.6%	3.6%	1.7%

D、E 类语法分布表(1999~2004 年)

年 份	时态/语态	非谓语动词	虚拟语气	句型	从句	情态动词	主谓一致
1999	11	6	6	1	1	—	—
2000	9	12	—	3	3	3	2
2001	2	10	—	3	2	—	2
2002	5	10	4	7	3	—	1
2003	2	—	—	2	5	1	—
2004	2	2	—	—	3	1	1
合计	31	40	10	16	17	5	6
比例	15.5%	20%	5%	8%	8.5%	2.5	3%

分析结果表明,词汇部分测试重点依次为词义辨析、固定搭配、短语、近义词及近形词;语法部分测试重点依次为非谓语动词、从句、时态/语态、特殊句型、虚拟语气、情态动词及主谓一致。

第 2 章 词汇题的 5 种题型

2.1 词义辨析

该题型在词汇题中所占比重最大,超过 1/3,因此熟悉该类题型是做好词汇题的关键,下面我们就从历年试题中认识并进而掌握这类词汇题型。

1. _____ has been tied out but without satisfactory result. (1999—A)

A. Every mean B. Every means
C. By all means D. All means

答案 B. means(名词)的意思是“方法,手段”,其单复数同形,此处因谓语动词为单数,所以选 B。而动词 mean 的意思是“意味着”。短语“by all means”的意思是“当然,必定”,与它相反的短语是 by no means(决不)。

2. I was _____ of having done such a foolish thing, and everyone around laughed at me. (1999-B)

A. shocked B. ashamed C. miserable D. regretful

答案 B. 观察题干中的两个单词 foolish 和 laugh at(嘲笑), 可看出 B. ashamed(羞耻)与题干中的这两个单词构成一合乎逻辑的语义场, 故选择 B。

3. The butcher _____ me ten dollars for the beef. (1999-B)

A. charged B. demanded C. asked D. owed

答案 A. 本题考察的是动词 charge 的用法。动词 charge 的意思是“索要, 收费”。

4. They promised that no matter what might happen they would not _____ to violence. (1999-C)

A. resolve B. exert C. respond D. resort

答案 D. resort to 的意思是“寻求于, 借助于”。

5. The garden has been _____; there are weeds growing everywhere. (1999-C)

A. unnoticed B. miscared C. neglected D. miscarried

答案 C. 由后一分句“杂草丛生”推出花园一定是无人料理, 故可判断选项 C. neglected(忽视)符合题意。

6. Only a little boy _____ the accident; everyone else was killed. (1999-C)

A. witnessed B. underwent C. saw D. survived

答案 D. survive 的意思是“存活”。后面直接跟灾难之类的词。

7. Giant pandas are facing starvation _____ the destruction of their bamboo diet. (2000-A)

A. in spite of B. since C. because of D. despite

答案 C. because of 的意思是“因为”; in spite of 的意思是“尽管”; since 的意思是“自从”; despite 的意思是“尽管”。

8. It is important that people from different cultures come to understand each other and develop _____ trust. (2000-B)

A. identical B. mutual C. relevant D. relative

答案 B. mutual 的意思是“相互的”; identical 的意思是“同一的”; relevant 的意思是“相关的”; relative 的意思是“相对的”。

9. There is very little rain in this region of the country, _____, we often have crop failures. (2000-B)

A. accordingly B. simultaneously C. relatively D. necessarily

答案 A. accordingly 的意思是“因此, 从而”; simultaneously 的意思是“同时的”, relatively 的意思是“相对的”; necessarily 的意思是“必要的”。

10. The study of the mysterious "black holes in space" is a new _____ of research in astrophysics. (2000-B)

A. doctrine B. area C. factor D. proficiency

答案 B. area 除了有“地区”的意思, 还有“范围, 领域”的意思, 相当于 field; doctrine 的意思是“教条”; factor 的意思是“因素”; proficiency 的意思是“精通”。

11. Oxford and Cambridge are _____ of the British universities. (2000—B)

A. the older B. the oldest C. older D. oldest

答案 B. 本题考察形容词的最高级形式。

12. Along the northern border of Italy is seen the Alps, mighty in _____ splendor. (2000—C)

A. his B. her C. its D. their

答案 C. 这里 its 指代的是 the Alps(阿尔卑斯山脉), 作单数看待。

13. He failed once and again in his experiments, hut he didn't feel _____. (2000—C)

A. frustrated B. encouraged C. puzzled D. endangered

答案 A. frustrated 的意思是“受挫折, 使沮丧”。

14. The increase in student numbers _____ many problems for the universities. (2001—A)

A. forces B. presses C. provides D. poses

答案 D. pose 的意思是“造成, 引起”; 而 provide sth for sb 的意思是“供应”, 不合题意。

15. The cold drink _____ him after his long hot journey. (2001—B)

A. reduced B. refreshed C. released D. recovered

答案 B. refresh 的意思是“使精神焕发, 使重新振作”。

16. For years she suffered from the _____ that her husband might come back to her. (2001—B)

A. vision B. idea C. imagination D. illusion

答案 D. illusion 的意思是“幻觉”。

17. This automobile plant has a monthly _____ of 500 cars. (2001—C)

A. proficiency B. capability C. strength D. capacity

答案 D. capability 指能力、才能、性能; 而 capacity 尤指工厂的生产能力。

18. I don't think Alan will get the job. He hasn't got _____. (2001—C)(2004—C)

A. any experiences B. many experiences
C. more experience D. enough experience

答案 D. experience 表示“经验”时, 是不可数名词; 表示经历时, 是可数名词。显然, 此处应用不可数形式。

19. At present there is a _____ of iron and more must be produced. (2001—C)

A. limit B. loss C. poverty D. scarcity

答案 D. scarcity 的意思是“缺少”。因为缺少, 才需要更多的生产。

20. He was _____ admittance to the concert hall for not being properly dressed. (2001—C)

A. rejected B. denied C. withheld D. deprived

答案 B. deny 的意思是“否认, 拒绝不给”, reject 的意思是“抛弃, 拒绝(要求), 不接受”, withhold 的意思是“抑制, 隐瞒”, deprive 的意思是“剥夺”, 一般与介词 of 连用。

21. Many people think of deserts as _____ regions. (2002—A)

A. void B. barren C. virgin D. wretched

答案 B. barren 的意思是“贫瘠的, 不结果实的”; void 的意思是“空的, 缺乏的”; virgin 的意思是“未经开发的, 未经使用的”; wretched 的意思是“不幸的, 恶劣的”。

22. He will probably be awarded a Nobel Prize for his _____ achievements in chemistry. (2002-A)
A. outstanding B. distinguished C. impressive D. substantial
答案 A. outstanding 的意思是“突出的,杰出的”;distinguished 的意思是“著名的,卓越的”;impressive 的意思是“给人深刻印象的,感人的”;substantial 的意思是“真实的,结实的,富裕的”。本题表示“因突出的成就”,所以选择 A。
23. Nobody has been able to explain the _____ of this commonly-used expression. (2002-A)
A. reason B. beginning C. starting-point D. origin
答案 D. 本题意为这种用法的起源,所以选 D。
24. World War I _____ the beginning of this general disastrous crisis of capitalism. (2002-C)
A. expressed B. marked C. draw away D. put over
答案 B. express 的意思是“表示,表达”;mark 的意思是“标志着”;predict 的意思是“预言”;direct 的意思是“指引,命令”。
25. They had discussed the problem for a long time, but came to no _____. (2003-A)
A. end B. result C. opinion D. conclusion
答案 D. 本句的意思为“他们讨论这个问题很长时间,但是没有结果。”因此 D 是最佳选项。
26. There is so much I enjoy about the changing seasons, but my favorite time is the _____ from fall to winter. (2003-A)
A. transmission B. transformation C. transition D. transfer
答案 C. transmission(n.)意为“传送”;transformation(n.)意为“变化”;transition(n.)意为“变迁(指气候)”;transfer(v./n.)意为“转移”。
27. The prospect of increased prices has already _____ worries. (2003-A)
A. provoked B. raised C. irritated D. motivated
答案 A. 本句的意思为“未来物价的上涨已经引起了人们的担忧。”因此 A 是最佳选项。
28. The market was filled with salted fish, _____ the worst smell that you can imagine. (2003-B)
A. giving off B. sending out C. giving up D. sending off
答案 A. give off 意为“发出气、光等”;give up 意为“放弃”;send out 意为“发送、派遣”;send off 意为“寄出;解雇;给送行”。
29. Mary's parents died when she was a child, so she was _____ by her relatives. (2003-B)
A. grown up B. fed up C. raised up D. brought up
答案 D. bring up 意为“抚养长大”,因此应选 D。
30. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to _____. (2003-B)
A. any other B. the other C. other D. another
答案 B. 两者中特指应该用 the other。
31. Such things are rare; they cannot be found _____. (2003-B)

A. nowhere B. somewhere C. anywhere D. everywhere

答案 D. 本句的意思为“这样的东西十分稀少,不是随处可见的。”根据句意,应选 D。

32. He came all the way to China for promoting friendship _____ for making money.
(2003—C)

A. more than B. rather than C. better than D. other than

答案 B. 根据句意,应选择“rather than(而不是)”。

33. He will be punished _____ he finishes his work on time. (2003—C)

A. unless B. if C. for D. because

答案 A. 根据句意,应选择“unless(除非)”。

34. The Prime Minister was followed by five or six _____ when he got off the plane.
(2004—A)

A. servants B. directors C. attendants D. laymen

答案 C. attendant 有“随从”的意思,符合题意。

35. You should not be _____ by his offensive remarks since he is merely trying to attract attention. (2004—A)

A. distracted B. disregarded C. irritated D. intervened

答案 C. irritated 意为“被激怒”,符合题意。

36. Her husband died years ago, but she is still living under the _____ that he might come back to her. (2004—B)

A. imagination B. idea C. illusion D. vision

答案 C. illusion 意为“幻想”,符合题意。

37. Both parties promised to _____ the contract they had already signed. (2004—B)

A. devote to B. tangle with C. adhere to D. keep with

答案 C. adhere to 意为“遵守”,符合题意。

38. Last Sunday _____ had a picnic near the lake. (2004—C)

A. I; John and Mary B. John; Mary and me

C. John; I and Mary D. John; Mary and I

答案 D. 按照英语的表达习惯,当几个人并列作主语时, I 应放在最后。

2.2 短语

1. I wonder who is _____ of this luxurious car. (1999—A)

A. in possession

B. with possession

C. in the possession

D. with the possession

答案 A. 本题考察的是名词 possession 的用法。possession 的单数形式的意思是“持有,所有权”,而复数形式 possessions 的意思是“所有物,财产”。并且,要掌握的是,表示“拥有对某物的所有权”时用短语 in possession of。

2. Our limited budget makes it difficult for us to keep _____ with their luxurious way of living. (1999—C)

A. control

B. pace

C. touch

D. hold

答案 B. keep pace with 的意思是“与……保持一致的步调”。

3. She felt quite disappointed when she found out that her friends had gone to the concert _____ her. (1999—C)

A. except B. except for C. but D. without

答案 D. without sb./sth. 的意思是“没有某人/某物也行”。

4. The population of this small country has _____ doubled in the last three years. (1999—C)

A. more than B. as great as C. as many as D. larger than

答案 A. more than 的意思是“多于”。

5. It was a dry summer, and superstitious farmers burnt incense and prayed _____ rain. (2000—C)

A. in B. with C. at D. for

答案 D. pray for 的意思是“为……而祈祷，为……而祈求”。

6. For the success of the project, the company should _____ the most of the opportunities at hand. (2001—A)

A. obtain B. grasp C. catch D. make

答案 D. make the most of 的意思是“充分利用”。

7. As the drug took _____ the patient became quieter. (2001—B)

A. force B. effect C. action D. influence

答案 B. take effect 的意思是“生效，有效果”。

8. If there was one thing Johnson couldn't do _____, it was coffee. (2002—A)

A. without B. with C. with cut it D. with it

答案 A. do without 的意思是“没有……也行”，本文题意为“只有一件东西约翰逊不能没有，那就是咖啡”。所以只有 A 符合题意。

9. When they stole into the post, they found the enemy sentry _____ asleep. (2002—B)

A. deep B. fast C. sound D. wide

答案 B. fast asleep 为固定短语，意为“睡得很沉”。

10. The Chinese people are working hard in order to _____ poverty and backwardness. (2002—C)

A. get rid of B. break out C. draw away D. put over

答案 A. get rid of 的意思是“摆脱”；break out 的意思是爆发；draw away 的意思是“拉走”；put over 的意思是“成功”。故本题应选择 A。

11. Internet can help us _____ the new development of modern scientific research. (2002—C)

A. keep with B. keep pace with
C. keep our pace with D. keep on with

答案 B. keep pace with 的意思是“与……保持一致的步调”。

12. Regardless _____ his appearance, he is a learned person. (2003—B)

A. in B. for C. of D. to

答案 C. 副词短语 regardless of，意为“不管，不考虑”。

13. This morning our water supply was _____ because of the cold weather. (2003-B)
A. taken up B. brought away C. cut off D. let down
答案 C. cut off 意为“中断,切断”。
14. The name of the novel is on the _____ of my tongue. (2003-C)
A. top B. tip C. bottom D. edge
答案 B. on(或 at)the tip of one's tongue 意为“某事就在嘴边”,故选 B。
15. The brain is _____ ignoring pain message if allowed to concentrate on other activities. (2003-C)
A. capable of B. afraid of C. possible to D. able for
答案 A. capable of 意为“能够”,符合题意,故选 A。
16. The little girl caught her _____ as she saw the man fall from the tree. (2004-A)
A. breath B. heart C. tongue D. stomach
答案 A. catch one's breath 意为“屏息”。
17. Martin _____ in a crowd because of his very red hair. (2004-A)
A. makes out B. stands out C. shows off D. breaks out
答案 B. stand out 意为“突出,醒目”,符合题意。
18. The book, _____ rule, pay little attention to that problem. (2004-B)
A. on the B. to the C. as a D. by
答案 D. by rule 意为“按照规则的,墨守成规的”,符合题意。
19. A poor man has to _____ many things which a rich man regards as almost necessities in life. (2004-B)
A. go on with B. go back on C. go through D. go without
答案 D. go without 意为“没有……也行”。
20. His name is on the _____ of my tongue, but I just can't remember it. (2004-C)
A. tip B. point C. edge D. top
答案 A. on(或 at)the tip of one's tongue 意为“某事就在嘴边”,故选 A。
21. The Mexicans are said to be accustomed to _____ their emotions. (2004-C)
A. holding out B. holding onto C. holding up D. holding back
答案 D. hold back 意为“阻止;抑制”;hold out 意为“提出,提供”;hold onto 意为“坚持”;hold up 意为“展示;支持下去”。故此处选择 D,意为“抑制情绪”。
22. If you don't _____ smoking you will never get recovered. (2004-C)
A. give off B. give in C. give up D. give out
答案 C. “戒烟”应为 give up smoking。

2.3 搭配

考生在做词汇题中的搭配选择题时,若不能确定所有词组的意思,可根据动词后介词、副词进行推导。

1. Astronauts can be affected by loneliness. They may have to sit in the spaceship for weeks with very little to do and no human beings _____. (1999-B)

A. talking to B. to talk about C. to talk D. to talk to

答案 D. talk to sb. 的意思是“与某人交谈”;而 about 的意思是“关于”,故可判断 D 是正确选项。

2. My wife bought me _____ at a _____ shop. (2000—A)

A. a piece of clothes, tailors B. a new clothing, tailor
C. an article of clothing, tailor's D. a piece of clothing, tailor's

答案 C. a tailor's shop 的意思是“裁缝店”;article 在这里的意思是“物品”,比如 articles of clothing.

3. There is still _____ between the top and the bottom income groups in this country. (2000—B)

A. too much big a gap B. a too much big gap
C. much too big a gap D. a much too big gap

答案 C. much too 后面接形容词;too much 后面接名词。

4. Numerous efforts have been _____ to improve the laws hut none have been as successful as those devised by State of Oregon. (2000—C)

A. taken B. made C. done D. had

答案 B. efforts 与 make 搭配,make efforts 的意思是“努力”。

5. We need a lot of money to buy this;how _____ have you got? (2001—A)(2001—B)

A. much B. few C. many D. little

答案 A. money 是不可数名词,问其多少时应与 how much 搭配。

6. A friend _____ came to see me yesterday. (2001—B)

A. of me B. for mine C. of mine D. for me

答案 C. 我的一个朋友,正确的搭配形式应该是 a friend of mine.

7. After the World War II, Americans began to move _____ great numbers to the suburbs. (2001—B)

A. on B. for C. with D. in

答案 D. number 一般与介词 in 搭配。

8. Though badly damaged by fire, the place was eventually _____ to its original splendor. (2001—B)

A. recovered B. renewed C. restored D. replaced

答案 C. restore 的意思是“修复,重建”,与介词 to 搭配。

9. One can _____ even from one's unpleasant experiences. (2001—C)

A. obtain B. improve C. continue D. benefit

答案 D. benefit 与介词 from 搭配,意思是“从中获益”。

10. Bankrupted in the financial crisis, they were reduced _____ as taxi drivers. (2002—A)

A. to making a living B. for making a living
C. to make a living D. making a living

答案 A. reduce 与介词 to 搭配,意思是“降到……”。

11. It is difficult for an average person to distinguish _____ artificial and natural pearls.