

ENGLISH

# 英语标准化 测试题释

黄循盛 徐霖贤 梁启福 编著

科学普及出版社广州分社

# 英语标准化测试题释

黄循盛 徐霖贤 梁启福 编

科学普及出版社广州分社

# **英语标准化测试题释**

**黄循盛 徐霖贤 梁启福**

**科学普及出版社广州分社出版**

**(广州市应元路大华街兴平里3号)**

**广东省新华书店发行**

**信宜人民印刷厂印刷**

**787×1092毫米 32开本 9.5印张 185千字**

**1986年3月第一版 1986年3月第一次印刷**

**印数：40,000册 统一书号：9051·60476**

**定价：1.95元**

## 编写说明

《英语标准化测试题释》是根据英语语言基础知识的要求和参考国内外英语标准化测试的形式编写而成的。本书具有标准性和客观性的特点，适用于测试具有一定英语基础知识的读者的实际水平，也可供高中学生、大专院校非英语专业学生以及英语专业低年级学生进行语言训练和自我测试之用。

本书分两大部分。第一部分包括五套标准化测试题，每套试题又由包括语法、词汇、虚构语言、阅读理解等方面内容的100个小题组成。每小题1分，满分为100分。前两套题的每一小题（阅读理解部分除外）后都附有题释以及与作答有关的语言材料，使读者仔细做完这两套题并认真领会了其中的语言要点后，能顺利完成后续三套题的自我测试。第二部分包括三个内容：（1）英语释词（供准备词汇测试之用）；（2）常用的短语动词；（3）供训练阅读理解的材料。书后附有答案，以备读者查对。

本书由华南师范大学外语系黄循盛、徐霖贤、梁启福三位老师编写。

# 目 录

## 第一部分

测试题释(一) .....	( 1 )
测试题释(二) .....	( 77 )
TEST ONE .....	( 152 )
TEST TWO .....	( 172 )
TEST THREE .....	( 191 )
测试题答案 .....	( 210 )

## 第二部分

一、释词 .....	( 213 )
二、常用短语 动词 .....	( 236 )
三、阅读材料 .....	( 268 )

## 测试题释 (一)

### I. 语法

选择正确答案。把正确答案之前的英语字母填入句子左边的括号内。句子原文不得改动。

例: (D) I \_\_\_ a worker.

A. are B. were C. be D. am

( ) 1. He will certainly be given a new house if more new houses \_\_\_ next year.

A. will be built B. will build

C. are built D. be built

选 C。在条件状语和时间状语从句中, 应用一般现在时表示一般将来时。如:

(1) I'll go to see you if I have time tomorrow.

(2) He'll ring you up as soon as you arrive here.

误: We shall play football when school will be over.

正: We shall play football when school is over

此外, 在条件状语和时间状语从句中, 也可用现在完成时表示将来的行为或动作。常用于这种结构的动词不多, 它们中大部分都具有“完成”、

“从事”这一意义的动词，如 do, finish, complete, fulfil...等。如：

- (1) They will come here if they have finished their work before four o'clock.
- (2) I'll go swimming with you if the job has been done in time.
- ( ) 2. "How did you receive the film?"

"I got very \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. excite                      B. excited  
C. excitedly                  D. excitng

选 B。英语的系动词有两大类。一为原生系动词，如 be, become, 另为由行为动词派生而来的派生系动词。原生系动词之后可接名词或形容词作表语，而派生系动词只要求形容词（不能用名词或副词）作表语。如：

(1) He became a doctor.

(2) She became very angry when she heard this.

(3) We often went hungry in the old days.

(4) The flower smells sweet.

误：The music sounds very beautifully.

正：The music sounds very beautiful.

误：The meat went badly.

正：The meat went bad.

常见的派生系动词有 get, turn, fall,

go, smell, sound, remain, look, seem, taste...等。

- ( ) 3. "Was the job difficult?"  
"Not at all. I found \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. it very easy for doing  
B. very easy to do it  
C. it very easy to do  
D. it very easy to do it

选C。I found it very easy to do是一个带有宾语it (即the job) 和宾语补足语very easy to do的句子。其句型结构是：主语 + 谓语 (通常用具有主观评价色彩的动词表示) + 宾语 + 形容词。

如：主语 +  $\begin{cases} \text{believe} & + \text{宾语} + \text{形容词(easy,} \\ & \text{difficult, possible} \\ \text{think} & \\ \text{find} & \text{impossible...等作} \\ \text{consider} & \text{宾补)} \end{cases}$

例：(1) I believe the task very easy.

(2) They found the text very difficult.

值得注意的是，上述句型还可派生出如下一种更为有用的句型：

主语 +  $\begin{cases} \text{believe} \\ \text{think} \\ \text{find} \\ \text{consider} \end{cases} + \begin{cases} \text{it (先行宾语)} + \text{形容词} \\ \text{(宾补)} + \text{to do sth.} \\ \text{(真正宾语)} \end{cases}$

如：(1) I think it impossible to finish the job in three days.



(2) They found it very easy to  
translate the text into Chinese.

( ) 4. "Have you ever been to New York?"

"No, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_."

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

选A。wish 引出的宾语从句, 谓语要使用虚拟语气, 其句型结构为: 主语 + wish (相应人称或时态形式) + (that) +

主语 + { 一般过去时 (对现在的虚拟) 如:  
过去完成时 (对过去的虚拟)

(1) I wish I were a bird and could fly.

(2) He wished he had been able to finish the job in time.

(3) She wishes she could go to the cinema with Mary.

注: 在上述句子结构中, be的一般过去时通常用were, 此外连词that可省略。

误: I wish I can speak English.

正: I wish I could speak English.

( ) 5. "Is this Jane's pencil-box?"

"Yes, I think it's \_\_\_\_\_."

A. Jane B. her C. of Jane D. hers

选D。英语中的物主代词分名词性和形容词性两种。名词性物主代词可作主语、宾语、表语和宾补, 但不能作定语, 而形容词性物主代词则只能作定语。如:

(1) Ours is a great Army. (作主语)

(2) I think this book is yours. (作表语)

(3) I saw Mary's brother, but I didn't see yours. (作宾语)

(4) We should make what we read ours. (作宾补)

(5) China is our great motherland.

误: This is my book. Your is on the desk.

正: This is my book. Yours is on the desk.

注: of + 名词性物主代词或名词所有格这一结构可置于名词之后, 作定语。这是名词性物主代词的另一种用法。如:

I happened to meet a friend of mine  
in the park yesterday afternoon.

( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ we know, Jane is very good at singing.

A. That B. As C. Which D. This

选B。在这一复合句中, as引出的是定语从句。as引出定语从句时, 有如下几个主要特征:

(1) as引出的是非限制性定语从句, 这类从句位于主句之前或主句之后均可。如:

a. As we know, the earth is round.

b. The earth is round, as we know.

(2) as引出的定语从句不是修饰主句中的先行词,

而是揭示整个主句的内容，其意思相当于“this”。

试对比：

a. I want the book you are reading.

划线部分为定语从句，修饰主句中的先行词the book。

b. The line AB is as long as the line CD, as is shown in the figure. (如图所示，AB线和CD线一样长。)

划线部分为定语从句，揭示整个主句的内容。

(3) as在从句中可作主语、宾语或表语。作主语时，谓语要用单数第三人称。如：

a. As we know, water is made up of H and O. (as作宾语，为know要求)

b. As is known to all, water is made up of H and O. (as作主语，谓语用is，不能用are)

(4) 这种定语从句可译作“正如……”

(5) 这种定语从句常见的句型有：

As we know (正如我们所知)

As is known to all (众所周知)

As we found (正如我们所判明的那样)

As is shown in the figure (如图所示)

As Chairman Mao pointed out (正如毛主席指出的那样)

- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ happened in those countries will happen in ours.  
A. That B. Which C. What  
D. Whether

选C。英语中有一种由 what 引出的从句，称之为 what-clause (what 从句)。what 从句在句中可充当主语、宾语或表语。作主语时，谓语一般用单数第三人称。what 从句中的 what 相当于 the things that 的意思，译作“……的东西”，“……的事情”，“……的话”等等。如：

- (1) This is what he needs. (作表语)  
(2) What he needs is only a cup of tea. (作主语)  
(3) I don't know what he needs. (作宾语)

请比较下列意思相同，但结构不同的句子：

- (1) What I saw in China deeply impressed me. 划线部分为 what 从句，作主语。  
(2) The thing (s) that I saw in China deeply impressed me. 划线部分是定语从句。

- ( ) 8. "Jack wasn't able to catch the first bus."

"He \_\_\_\_\_ have got up five minutes

earlier this morning. ”

- A. would B. could C. might  
D. should

选D 主语 + should + have done (不定式的完成式) 这一句型表示 “该做……，但由于某种原因而没有做”，译作 “本应……”，“原应……的”。如：

(1) I should have gone to see you, but  
I had no time.

(2) Mary should have been back before  
lunch.

而主语 + shouldn't + have done (不定式的完成式) 这一句型则表示 “不应该做……，但却做了”，译作 “本不应……”，“原不应……”。如：

(1) We shouldn't have come so early.  
(我们本不应该这么早来的。)

(2) You shouldn't have written to him.  
(你本不应该给他写信的。)

( ) 9. So you have done your homework, \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

- A. haven't you B. have you  
C. you have D. do you

选B。按常规来说，反意疑问句的结构是：前面部分的谓语用否定，则第二部分谓语用肯定，且主谓倒装；而前面部分的谓语用肯定，则第二部分的谓语用否定。如：

(1) You can speak English, can't you?

(2) You can't speak English, can you?

但若第一部分开头有语气词 “So” (那么说), “Ah” (啊) 时, 则第二部分的谓语与第一部分的谓语用相同结构。如:

(1) So you are a student, are you?

(2) So you aren't a student, aren't you?

误: Ah he hasn't come yet, has he?

正: Ah he hasn't come yet, hasn't he?

误: So they went to the cinema yesterday, didn't they?

正: So they went to the cinema yesterday, did they?

( ) 10. “Will you go swimming this afternoon?”

“No, and \_\_\_\_\_.”

A. neither John will

B. John won't too

C. neither will John

D. so won't John

选C。副词 **neither** (也不) 可引出句子, 表示与前面句子所阐述的意思相同。如:

He isn't a student, and neither am I.

(他不是学生, 我也不是。)

使用副词 **neither** 引出句子时必须注意:

(1) 句子的主谓必须倒装, 且通常为不完全

句(省掉表语、宾语或其他句子成分)。如:

Jack hasn't got up. Neither has John.

(2)neither 之前的句子,其谓语一定是否定结构,但 neither 之后的谓语无须再行否定,且时态应与前面句子的时态相同。如:

误: Mike isn't reading, and neither  
isn't Tom.

正: Mike isn't reading, and neither  
is Tom.

(3)neither 可用 nor 代替,意思不变。

与 neither 相反的是 so(也),它的用法如下:

(1)so 之前的句子,其谓语一定是肯定结构。如:

Mary is a nurse. So is my sister.

(2)so 引出的句子主谓倒装,且为省略句,谓语时态与前面句子的时态一致。如:

He could ride a horse at that time,  
and so could his sister.

必须指出:so 引出的句子,有时谓语不能倒装。此时,第一和第二个句子的主语为相同的人或事物。此时“so”译作“确是”,“的确”而不译作“也”。如:

(1)Water is made up of H and O. So  
it is.

(水是由氢气和氧气组成,它的确如此。)

(2)He came at six. So he did.

(他六点钟来, 他的确是六点钟来。)

- ( ) 11. On my way home I saw a \_\_\_\_\_ girl crying under a tree.

A. six-years-old    B. six years old  
C. six years-old    D. six-year-old

选D. six-year-old 是复合形容词。英语中的复合形容词, 其常见的结构有如下几种:

- (1) 数词 - 名词 (永远用单数)。如 six-year (六年的) five-hour (五小时的)。
- (2) 数词 - 名词 (永远用单数) - 形容词。如 six-year-old (六岁的); 50-metre-wide (50公尺宽的)
- (3) 副词 - 过去分词。如 newly-published (新出版的); well-known (著名的)
- (4) 形容词 - 现在分词。如 good-looking (样子好看的)
- (5) 名词 - 现在分词。如 grass-eating (吃草的)

应该记住, 英语中的复合形容词通常只能作定语。如:

- (1) 误: The boy is five-year-old.  
正: The boy is five years old.
- (2) 误: I wrote a 2000 words composition this morning.  
正: I wrote a 2000-word composition this morning.



( ) 12. The sentence was very difficult, so we had our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ it once again.

A. explain                      B. to explain

C. to explaining                D. explaining

选A。英语中某些表示“感觉”，“视觉”，“听觉”，“迫使”意义的动词，如 see, hear, feel, make, have, let 等，它们用于主动态时，只能要求不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。如：

(1) 误：I saw him to come into a room.

正：I saw him come into a room.

(2) 误：We heard Mary to sing a song.

正：We heard Mary sing a song.

(3) 误：The boss made the workers to work for him 12 hours a day.

正：The boss made the workers

work for him 12 hours a day.

但是，当上述动词用于被动态时，原来主动态结构中的宾补变成了主补，而且其前面须加to。试比较：

(1) We saw a boy fall down from a tree.

(2) A boy was seen to fall down from a tree.

应该注意，上述动词既可要求不带 to 的不定式作宾补，也可要求现在分词作宾补。前者表示“行为已经结束”，后者则表示“正在进行的行为”。试比较：