

英语统考语法指南

——成人高校专科升本科
英语统考试题详解

马秋武 主编

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——成人高校专科升本科英语统考试题详解

主 编：马秋武

副主编：刘升华 姜宝珩 柴学茹

编 委：苏会来 郭润清 李永华

丁玉红 马贯强 郭凤岐

主 审：勒梅琳

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前言

近年来,成人高校招生考试受到了社会上越来越多的人的重视,每年报考成人高校入学考试的人越来越多。从1993年起,成人高校专科升本科招生考试改为全国统一命题,这使其更加系统化、科学化、规范化。

如何提高成人的外语应试能力和考试成绩呢?当然,让他们全面、系统地学习一遍语言某一方面的知识固然很好,但一般来说,大多数成年人都是在工作之余进行外语学习的,所以他们没有很多的时间和精力那样去做。怎样在短的时间内有效地提高他们的外语应试水平?这便是本书的编写初衷。

就语法而言,各方面的问题浩如烟海。如果从头到尾一点点讲、一点点练显然是极不妥当的。基于这一点,本书将全国几大统考(如英语专业四级和大学英语四、六级以及研究生入学考试)中近几年来所涉及到的语法方面的问题分门别类加以总结、归纳,结合成人高等学校专科升本科招生全国统一考试英语专业语法考试的试题加以分析、说明,指出统考语法通常测试的方面和问题。

因此,本书在第一部分选编了1993~1996年成人高等学校专科升本科招生全国统一考试英语专业语法考试的四套试卷,采取逐题分析、指出难点、详尽讲解,使考生弄清楚英语的一些语言现象和问题,掌握一般语法考试解题的思路。之后,在第二部分结合近几年来英语专业四级和大学英语四、六级以及研究生入学考试中的测试要点,从而使考生把握英语统考语法的规律,在尽可能短的时间内提高其语言的分析能力、理解能力和实际运用水平。最后,在第三部分针对学生学习英语中常遇见的一些问题和困难编辑了四套模拟试题供考生考前训练使用。

本书的特点在于：它克服了语法学习中只讲不练或练而不讲的弊端，讲练结合，层层深深入。对语法问题既有总的概括，又有具体的分析、说明，这样可使学生对英语语言结构有较为深刻的认识，在实际语言运用中能够做到举一反三、触类旁通，收到事半功倍的效果。

本书具有很强的针对性和适应性，不仅适合准备参加成人高等学校英语专业专科升本科考试的考生，而且还可供大学生、研究生，特别是准备参加大学语言四、六级统考的学生考前学习、复习英语语法使用。

编者

一九九六年十二月

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112)	同升	二
113)	同露同同露	三
114)	同同	四
115)	同同态同	五
116)	同同同同	六
117)	同同同同非	七
118)	同同同同容同	八
119)	同同	九
120)	同同	十
121)	同同同同	十一
122)	同同同同	十二
123)	同同同同	十三
124)	同同同同	十四
125)	同同同同	十五
126)	同同同同	十六
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第一部分

成人高校专科升本科语法考试

试题及详解

【1993 语法试题】

1. After each sentence, four options are given. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and write the letter of your choice in the brackets after the options. (30%) (30 minutes)

1. I don't know what price the owners are asking.
You could give them a ring and make them _____.
A. the offer B. a offer C. an offer D. offer
2. Number _____ and two, the house next door to us, is for sale.
A. hundred B. the hundred
C. an hundred D. a hundred
3. That house is built of _____.
A. the bricks B. bricks C. brick D. some brick
4. She is that _____ roommate.
A. actress' B. actress's C. actresses D. actresses'
5. We have no classes _____ Saturday afternoon.
A. on B. in C. at D. by
6. When you have lunch in a restaurant, who pays _____ it?

- A. with B. for C. to D. by
7. In recent years, especially _____ the end of the Second World War, the impression has been created that the social services are no longer directed at the particular needs of individuals.
- A. by B. at C. since D. from
8. He is _____ of the two students.
- A. taller B. the taller C. the tallest D. the tall
9. It is a pity that _____ of her two brothers has been capable of really understanding her.
- A. either B. any C. both D. neither
10. _____ drunken fool started abusing me on the train.
- A. Neither B. Either C. Any D. Some
11. Hurry up! You haven't got _____ time left.
- A. many B. much C. a little D. little
12. She is rich, and _____ is better still, very beautiful.
- A. that B. who C. what D. which
13. I will give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.
- A. whoever B. whomever C. whatever D. who
14. This is the friend to _____ I owe a great deal.
- A. whom B. what C. which D. who
15. The question is _____ we must ask now.
- A. that B. one C. which D. whom
16. He _____ be working late tonight, for there is still a light in his windows.
- A. must B. can C. shall D. ought
17. We believed the output _____ be further increased.
- A. can B. could C. may D. might
18. He came home alone yesterday. You shouldn't have let him

do that; he _____ lost.

A. may get

B. might get

C. may have got

D. might have got

19. He didn't come to the party last night because he _____
do the homework.

A. must

B. should

C. had to

D. would

20. He _____ come to the phone right now because he is in the
bath.

A. cannot

B. may not

C. must not

D. has not to

21. You _____ such a long essay. The teacher only asked for
300 words and you have written 1000.

A. needn't

B. needn't to have written

C. needn't have written

D. didn't need to write

22. How can I ever concentrate if you _____ me with idiotic
questions?

A. are continually interrupting

B. continually interrupt

C. should continually interrupt

D. continually interrupted

23. When you _____ with that book, just pop it in my pi-
geon-hole, will you?

A. had finished

B. have finished

C. finished

D. will finish

24. I am not sure whom that house belongs to now but I do
know that a few years ago it _____ in by a strange old man.

A. had been lived

B. was lived

C. was being lived

D. has been lived

25. Come and look what is happening in the street; a woman

_____ of her handbag and is pointing to a man who is being chased along the street by a policeman.

A. has been robbed B. is being robbed

C. was robbed D. was being robbed

26. If I catch _____ again, I shall make you stay in after school to do some extra work.

A. you to cheat B. you cheated

C. you cheating D. you cheat

27. It's no use _____ him really. You know he had no choice at all.

A. blame B. to blame C. blamed D. blaming

28. She can't bear being left alone in the dark, _____ as a child to having a light on all night.

A. accustoming B. to accustom

C. be accustomed D. having been accustomed

29. He does nothing but _____ when he is asked to do anything that means putting him out.

A. complain B. to complain

C. complaining D. complains

30. Would you mind _____ me across this main road?

A. help B. to help C. helping D. helped

I. Each of the following sentences has four words or phrases underlined. They are marked A, B, C and D. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that is inappropriate and write the letter of your choice in the brackets after the sentence.

(10%) (10 minutes)

31. One day Mary happened^A to meet a friend of her in the street,^B
whom^C she hadnot seen for quite a long time since they
graduated^D from college.
32. Tom didn't work so hard as Mary, but his examination re-
sults were a great deal^B good^C, to the surprise of all the teach-
ers, than^D hers.
33. Large quantities of^A corn^B and tomato^C are grown^D in Indiana.
34. Two hours a day is^A not enough for^B practice; you have to
spend more time practising^C piano^D.
35. Standing on^A earth, you can see the beautiful scene of the sky
at night, with^B satellites moving^C in the sea of stars and moon^D.
36. Neither the engineer nor^A his assistants was^B able to solve the
problem that had^C caused^D a great loss to the factory.
37. It was suggested that she hold^A the party at the Peter's house^B
as it was situated^C in the centre^D of the city.
38. Emily pretended^A not to understand^B what we said^C, that^D made
us very angry.
39. Many the^A worker^B has wished^C that he or^D she had had a better
education.
40. Nobody^A of them knows^B how to run^C the machine imported

from abroad.

D

II. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in proper tenses.
(10%) (10 minutes)

41. How delicious the soup _____ (taste)!
42. I _____ (have) a bath when the phone rang.
43. Please come another time. The Dean _____ (go) to the post office.
44. Try again and you _____ (pass) the test, I'm sure.
45. I _____ (wait) for you at the cinema at six tomorrow evening.
46. So far the workers _____ (build) 12 bridges.
47. She left the office when she _____ (type) the documents.
48. He said he _____ (be) here as soon as he was wanted.
49. — You look tired!
— Yes, I _____ (write) letters since breakfast.
50. They _____ (cross) the river by lunch time if they can find a ferry boat.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper non-finite forms. (10%) (10 minutes)

51. I can't understand you _____ (laugh) at the poor child.
52. I advise him _____ (leave) next week.
53. The boy was _____ (annoy) with the noises from the street.
54. He gave me a magazine _____ (read) while I was waiting.

55. You are going to attend the meeting _____ (hold) tomorrow morning, aren't you?

56. I prefer taking a taxi to _____ (drive) a car.

57. When will you have your letter _____ (post)?

58. The old man was seen _____ (seat) at the end of the table.

59. I am not used to _____ (speak) to in such a way.

60. _____ (not, do) his homework, he decided to stay at home.

V. Complete each of the unfinished sentences in such a way that it means the same as the given sentence before it. (10%) (15 minutes)

61. Maybe he was reading from 2 to 4 yesterday.

He might _____.

62. You are too young to join the army.

You are not _____.

63. I prefer that you leave it until next month.

I would rather you _____.

64. He said that we should not touch anything here until the police arrived. He left orders that nothing _____.

65. The government has taken steps to improve the living conditions in this district.

Steps _____.

66. My favourite dish is apple pie and custard.

Apple pie and custard _____.

67. The fire took place in this building last year.

It was in this building _____.

68. He asked whether there was little oil in the tank.

He asked, " There _____, _____?"

69. He is to revise the manuscripts.

The manuscripts _____.

70. He should make a real effort to settle down right now.

It is high time he _____.

VI. Rewrite the underlined parts in the following sentences without changing the original meanings, using the structures suggested in the brackets and making other necessary changes. (16%) (24 minutes)

71. As today is Sunday, the library does not open. (Absolute construction)

72. She watched the troops while they were marching by. (Present participle)

73. That he came back so early was quite unexpected. (Gerund)

74. It is said that the earth was originally part of the sun. (Infinitive)

75. The bridge was not completed because they were short of manpower. (Subjunctive mood)

76. Mr. Jones was very fond of climbing mountains. (Emphatic structure; it be.....)

77. The teacher makes the pupil do a lot of homework. (Passive voice)

78. "Will you help me or shall I ask someone else?" he said. (Indirect speech)

VII. Combine the following pairs of simple sentences into com-

plex sentences without changing the original meanings, each containing the kind of subordinate clause in the brackets. (14%)

(21 minutes)

79. Practice makes perfect. This has long been proved. (Subject clause)

80. Is he going to spend the summer holidays in the countryside?

I want to know this. (Object clause)

81. This is my opinion. You should have more practice. (Predictive clause)

82. This is a newspaper. Its readers run into millions. (Attributive clause)

83. He should pay his friend a visit. This thought came to him yesterday. (Appositive clause)

84. It takes a lot of time to study English. However it is worth doing. (Adverbial clause of concession)

85. The bus is so crowded. We'd better go there on foot. (Adverbial clause of cause)

【1993 试题详解】

I.

1. 选 C: an offer.

词组 make sb. an offer 表示“给某人出(开)个价”, offer 这里用作名词。offer 只有用作及物动词时才有表示“出价”的意思,但此时 offer 后边必须带宾语(即: make sb. offer sth.), 故不能选 D。offer 此处不是特指,故 A 应排除。以元音字母开始的词前边要用不定冠词 an, 故 B 也应排除。

【译文】我不知道物主要什么价。你可以给他们打电话,给他们出个价。

2. 选 D: a hundred.

表示多少号时, number 后边直接加数字, 数字前不应有冠词, 故应排除 B。不定冠词 an 只能用在以元音开头的词前, 故排除 C。表示“一百”这个数字时, 要用 a hundred, 这时 a 表示“一”这个数量, 不能省去, 故排除 A。

【译文】我们隔壁的那所房子正在出售, 门牌号是 102。

3. 选 C: brick.

表示某种材料的物质名词一般是不可数的, 没有复数形式, 故排除 A 和 B, 况且 brick 这里不是特指, 前边不应有定冠词 the (如 A)。在下列句型: be made (built) of... 等) 中, 物质名词前一般没有限定词, 故排除 D。

【译文】那房子是砖造的。

4. 选 B: actress's.

名词变所有格时, 如果原词已有复数词尾 s, 则仅仅加一个 " ' " 即可。但如果原词是单数, 不管它是否以 s 结尾, 变成所有格时都加 " ' s ", 故应排除 A。从指示代词 that 得知, actress 要用单数形式, 故 C 和 D 均应排除。

【译文】她和那个女演员住同屋。