

全国各类成人高等教育专升本应试专家指导丛书

英 语

英语专升本考试命题研究组 编

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出版前言

为了帮助参加全国各类成人高等教育专科段的广大考生顺利通过全国各类成人高等学校专科起点升本科(即专升本)入学考试,我们特组织专家、教授按新大纲编写了复习考试系列配套辅导教材——《全国各类成人高等教育专升本应试专家指导丛书》。本套辅导教材包括《政治》、《英语》、《大学语文》、《高等数学(一)》、《高等数学(二)》、《民法》、《教育理论》和《艺术概论》共8册。

应邀参加系列辅导教材编写工作的专家、教授,来自北京大学、中国人民大学、北京师范大学、首都师范大学等重点大学。他们长期从事专升本考前班辅导,有丰富的教学经验,深知考生的疑难与困惑。作者把他们的教学经验结合考生的考试实际加以细化、归纳和总结,整理成书奉献给广大考生,旨在提高考生的考试合格率;他们中有曾多年参加过教育部考试中心命题工作,熟悉命题要求和命题规律;他们中许多人熟悉制定和修订复习考试大纲的出发点和目的,对考核内容和考核要点有深入的研究和透彻的理解。因此,本套辅导教材的作者对各学科的专升本考试命题研究有权威性。

本套复习考试辅导教材是依据2002年7月教育部高校学生司和教育部考试中心重新修订颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》编写的。辅导教材根据《复习考试大纲》的要求、命题难易比例和考试题型比例,设计了“应试指导”、“应试辅导”和“应试演练”三部分内容。

应试指导——对最新考试大纲中所列的知识点和要求进行详细的阐述,起到大纲内容的延伸、细化的作用。同时精选了典型例题,力求突出考试内容的要求、考试题型地了解以及解题技巧的训练。为了让考生了解试卷命题的特点和趋势,本套辅导教材附有各学科2003年专升本考试的试卷和解答,以供考生参考。

应试辅导——设计了考点测试题。测试题难易搭配,涵盖了考试大纲所要求的全部考点(包括考核的基本知识点、重点、难点和综合运用点)。

应试演练——提供两套演练试卷并附有详细解答,旨在帮助考生掌握试卷结构、熟悉考试题型。

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2004年2月

编 者 的 话

为了帮助广大考生全面复习,更好地把握考试要求,明确考试的重点和难点,提高应试技巧,我们根据国家教育部 2002 年修订的专升本英语复习考试大纲的要求,结合我们长期从事成人英语教学、专升本辅导及阅卷的经验,编写了这本应试辅导。

本书取材可靠广泛,内容精练,文笔简洁。全书由以下三部分组成:

第一部分:应试指导。该部分根据复习考试大纲总要求,举例分析说明了各种题型的考核要求及解题技巧。

第二部分:应试辅导。该部分具体说明了复习考试大纲中各种题型的要求,全面系统地讲述了有关考核点的知识,并附有各种题型的试题供考生自测。

第三部分:应试演练。该部分提供了两套模拟试卷,考核点及难度与历年真题相仿。

新的复习考试大纲对考生的听、说、读、写能力提出了明确的要求,这在我们这本书中也得到了明确的体现。由于专升本英语考试中没有听力的内容,所以要测试考生的听说能力只能以考日常对话的形式来进行。在这本书的“考点测验”、“模拟试卷”等部分,我们放进了大量的日常对话的内容。针对新大纲中增添的“短文写作”题型,我们在“考核要求”、“解题技巧”、“考点测验”、“模拟试卷”等部分简明扼要地讲述了写作的技巧、注意事项,并提供了多篇与大纲要求一致的各种形式的范文。

本应试辅导可以作为专升本英语复习考试的教材,将对考生应试提供直接实际的帮助。

本书第一部分“应试指导”由汪一文同志编写,第二部分“应试辅导”由张永、戴红、王美丽三位同志编写,第三部分“应试演练”由汪一文和方圆同志编写。全书由汪一文同志统稿审定。

编 者
2004 年 2 月

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第一部分 应试指导

一、复习考试大纲总要求

考生应具备一定的听、说、读、写等综合运用英语语言的能力。

要求考生掌握英语的基本语音知识;掌握英语的基础词汇;掌握英语的基本语法规则;具有一定的阅读理解能力;具有一定的口语交际能力;具有初步的写作能力。

二、解题指导

(一) 各种题型考核要求

专科起点升本科英语考试题型共分五种: 语音、词汇与语法结构、完型填空、阅读理解和短文写作。现将各种题型考核要求举例说明。

1. 语音

语音部分共 10 个小题, 每小题 1 分, 要求考生从所给的四个单词的划线部分中选出一个与其他三个读音不同的选项。该部分考核的主要是元音字母在单词中的读音、辅音字母在单词中的读音、常见字母组合的读音以及 r 音节的读音。如:

- ① A. communist

B. observe

C. occupy

D. October (B)
- ② A. example

B. exit

C. exact

D. exam (B)
- ③ A. cough

B. though

C. laugh

D. enough (B)
- ④ A. forget

B. born

C. north

D. storm (A)

2. 词汇与语法结构

词汇与语法结构部分共40个小题, 每小题1分, 每小题留有空白处, 要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案填入空白处, 使句子意思完整。

词汇部分考核的内容一般有四个方面:

1) 根据上下文选择意思合适的词。如:

- ① The thief _____ to shoot me if I didn't give him my money.

A. promised

B. refused

C. begged

D. threatened (D)
- ② Have you finished the paper? Time is _____.

A. passing on

B. running out

C. going on

D. coming out (B)
- ③ The dress doesn't fit, I'll have to have it _____.

A. sold

B. charged

C. changed

D. adopted (C)

2) 词性相同、意义相近的词或词组辨析。如:

- ① Scientists had never met this problem before; it was _____.

- A. unique B. single C. alone D. only (A)
- ② I wanted to go there by plane, but I hadn't enough money to pay for the _____.
A. journey B. distance C. road D. way (A)
- ③ Her feeling was seriously _____ by her husband.
A. hurt B. hit C. wounded D. destroyed (A)

3) 词语的搭配。如:

- ① Your new flat _____ me very much of the one we had in Beijing.
A. remembers B. receives C. recalls D. reminds (D)
- ② I have finished typing all _____ the last page.
A. until B. but C. to D. for (B)
- ③ They differ _____ each other in many ways.
A. to B. with C. on D. from (D)

4) 区别拼写相近的词。如:

While I was skiing, I _____ and broke my wrist.

- A. fell B. felt C. feel D. fallen (A)

语法部分考核的内容主要是词法与句法, 要求考生掌握基本语法规则。

其中的名词部分主要考查可数名词与不可数名词、名词复数、名词作主语时主谓一致等方面。如:

- ① Let me give you _____.
A. some advice B. some advices
C. an advice D. such an advice (A)
- ② “Have you heard the news about Tom?”
“No, what _____?”
A. was it B. were they C. are they D. is it (D)
- ③ It was difficult for him to buy good shoes because he had such a big pair of _____.
A. foot B. foots C. feet D. feets (C)
- ④ Twenty miles _____ a long way to cover.
A. have been B. is C. are D. were (B)
- ⑤ Now that the stress of examination _____ over, we can all relax a while.
A. is B. are C. was D. were (A)

冠词部分主要考查定冠词与不定冠词的基本用法、不加冠词的基本规则、a 与 an 使用的不同场合等。如:

- ① As we know, _____ most dangerous enemies are those who pretend to be _____ friends.
A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the (C)
- ② What's _____ matter _____ David today?
A. a; with B. a; to C. the; with D. the; to (C)
- ③ It was suggested that _____ honest man be sent there to take over the work.
A. a B. the C. an D. / (C)

代词部分主要考查以下几个方面:

1) 人称代词主格与宾格的区别。如:

Mary has just called and asked _____ to have lunch with her tomorrow.

- A. you and I B. you and me C. I and you D. me and you (B)

2) 名词型物主代词与形容词型物主代词的区别。如:

You have a good suggestion, I should say. But it's not as practical as _____.

- A. my B. mine C. me D. I (B)

3) 反身代词的用法。如:

When she had bought _____ a new bicycle, she sold her old one.

- A. sheself B. herself C. himself D. hisself (B)

4) 疑问代词的用法。如:

① _____ do you think of my new idea?

- A. How B. Which C. Who D. What (D)

② Historians can't tell us when or where or _____ the first food was cooked.

- A. who B. which C. how D. what (C)

5) 关系代词的用法。如:

① He often tells stories _____.

- A. that people laugh at B. what people laugh at
C. which people laugh D. at what people laugh (A)

② Mount Blanc, _____ we visited last summer, is the highest mountain in Europe.

- A. where B. that C. what D. which (D)

6) 不定代词的用法。如:

① I've got some new records. If you like, you can take _____ of them for the weekend.

- A. none B. both C. either D. any (D)

② She always buys _____ my birthday.

- A. anything nice to B. anything nice for
C. something nice to D. something nice for (D)

③ "Do you like these shoes, Madam?"

"No, show me _____."

- A. another one B. some ones C. some others D. the other (C)

7) it 的用法

① It is often easier to select a particular tool than to use _____ correctly.

- A. it B. them C. that D. those (A)

② _____ doesn't matter what you do at this point.

- A. That B. This C. It D. What (C)

③ I don't think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.

- A. that B. this C. it D. what (C)

数词部分考查的主要是基数词与序数词的用法、分数词的构成、数词与名词构成合成形容词等。如:

① The United States of America has a population of over _____.

- A. two hundred million B. two hundred millions
C. two hundreds millions D. two hundred millions people (A)
- ② It is reported that _____ people have entered for the competition.
A. hundreds B. hundred
C. hundreds of D. several hundreds (C)
- ③ They estimated that the world population would pass seven billion by the end of _____ century.
A. twenty-one B. the twenty-first
C. twentieth-one D. twentieth-first (B)
- ④ About _____ of the energy is absorbed by the atmosphere of the earth.
A. nine-ten B. nine-tenth C. nine-tenths D. ninth-ten (C)
- ⑤ We can go there on foot. It is only _____ walk.
A. twenty minute B. twenty minutes
C. a twenty-minute D. twenty minutes of (C)

介词部分考查的主要是常见介词及介词短语的用法、介词与某些动词、名词、形容词的固定搭配等。如:

动词部分考查的主要内容有:

1) 及物动词与不及物动词的区别。如:

When his name was mentioned, I saw him _____ from his seat.

- A. rise B. rose C. raise D. raised (A)

2) 动词主要时态的构成及其用法。如:

① The teacher said that the earth _____ around the sun.

- A. run B. ran C. runs D. was running (C)

② Mr. Smith _____ here for two weeks.

- A. has already come B. is already being
C. has already been D. has already being (C)

③ We _____ a walk when it started to rain.

- A. take B. took C. are taking D. were taking (D)

3) 情态动词及其基本用法。如:

① She earns a good salary, so she _____ be deep in debt.

- A. can't B. must C. needn't D. should (A)

② They will get well soon. You _____ worry.

- A. can't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. needn't (D)

③ The streets are all wet. It _____ during the night.

- A. must be raining B. must have rain
C. must have rained D. had to rain (C)

4) 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的主要用法。如:

① Mrs. Black warned her son _____ after drinking.

- A. never drive B. never to drive
C. never driving D. to never drive (B)

② Mrs. Wang made me _____ the work again.

- A. do B. to do C. doing D. that I did (A)

③ I'll never forget _____ you for the first time.

- A. to meet B. meeting C. being met D. to have met (B)

④ Please stop _____. Let's listen to the radio.

- A. argue B. arguing C. to argue D. be arguing (B)

⑤ All those _____ to go to the football match please raise your hands.

- A. wish B. wished C. will wish D. wishing (D)

⑥ The program was so _____ that they were too _____ to fall asleep.

- A. exciting; exciting B. excited; excited
C. exciting; excited D. excited; exciting (C)

⑦ _____ what the situation would be like, they decided to keep silent.

- A. Not know B. Not knowing
C. Knowing not D. Having not known (B)

5) 被动语态的构成及其基本用法。如:

① Last week a rare stamp _____ at a price of 6,000 dollars.

- A. sold B. was sold C. had sold D. has been sold (B)

② A lot of buildings _____ since we moved here.

A. were built

B. are built

C. have been built

D. had been built (C)

6) 虚拟语气的常见形式及其基本用法。如:

① Jim suggested that they _____ their supper.

A. had

B. would have

C. should have

D. should have eaten (C)

② The company recommended that a new railway station _____ here.

A. build

B. built

C. should build

D. be built (D)

③ I wish I _____ busy yesterday; I could have helped you with the problem.

A. was not

B. were not

C. have not been

D. had not been (D)

④ If I had known all this before, I _____ to him that way.

A. would not speak

B. would not have spoken

C. had not spoken

D. have not spoken (B)

连词部分主要考查常见并列连词及从属连词的用法。如:

① I don't know her address, _____ I can't write to her.

A. but

B. or

C. so

D. since (C)

② Try your best _____ you'll certainly succeed this time.

A. so

B. and

C. or

D. for (B)

③ Is it all right _____ I go with you to the exhibition on Friday, Pam?

A. because

B. whether

C. when

D. if (D)

④ _____ it is very late now, these managers are still working in their office.

A. As

B. Although

C. When

D. If (B)

句子按用途分类可分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句,考核的重点在于这四类句子的构成。如:

① About one-fifth of all the energy in the United States _____ changed into electric power.

A. it is

B. it was

C. is

D. it has (C)

② In what country _____ you that he had lived before he came to China?

A. he told

B. did he tell

C. he had told

D. had he told (B)

③ You saw Jane at the evening party, _____?

A. were you

B. was she

C. didn't you

D. did she (C)

④ _____ an exciting city Shanghai is !

A. So

B. Very

C. How

D. What (D)

句子按结构分类可分为简单句、并列句和复合句,考核的重点在于复合句的构成及其常用关联词。如:

① _____ she will be given this job is still under discussion.

A. Although

B. Whether

C. If

D. What (B)

② The old man asked me _____.

A. where was the post office

B. where the post office was

- C. where to get to the post office D. where to the post office (B)
- ③ You'll miss the plane _____ you hurry up.
A. until B. unless C. as D. if (B)
- ④ _____ hard he tried, he could not lift it.
A. Whichever B. No matter C. However D. Although (C)
- ⑤ She keeps her keys and money in the handbag _____ she takes with her everywhere.
A. which B. so C. therefore D. when (A)
- ⑥ Mr. White took us to a small town, _____ he set up his first factory.
A. where B. here C. which D. that (A)

句法部分的考核点还有强调句、倒装句和省略句。如:

- ① It was in 1998 _____ I met John.
A. when B. that C. which D. at that time (B)
- ② It _____ John and Kate who helped me the other day.
A. is B. was C. are D. were (B)
- ③ Not until the early years of the 19th century _____ what heat is.
A. man knew B. didn't man know
C. man did know D. did man know (D)
- ④ Only in this way _____ your English.
A. you can improve B. you will improve
C. will you improve D. can you improve (D)
- ⑤ "I usually go to work by bus. "
"Why not _____ by bike for a change? "
A. trying to go B. try going C. to try going D. try go (B)
- ⑥ "Will another fifty be enough? "
"Just twenty will _____. "
A. do B. work C. suit D. fit (A)

3. 完型填空

完型填空部分给出一篇短文, 文中有10处空白, 每个空白为一小题, 每小题2分, 要求考生从每小题的四个选项选择一个最佳答案, 使短文的意思和结构合理完整。该题型考查考生综合运用语言的能力, 包括对文章内容的理解、语法规则的掌握、词汇及句式的运用等。如:

Smoking is considered dangerous to the health. Our tobacco-seller, Mr. Johnson, therefore, always asks his customers, if they are very young, whom the cigarettes are bought 1.

One day, a little girl whom he had never seen before walked straight into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the large amount of money in her hand and seemed very 2 of herself. Mr. Johnson was so 3 by her confident manner that he 4 to ask his usual question. Anyway, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied and handed him the money. While he was giving her the 5, Mr. Johnson said laughingly that as she was so young she should hide the packet in her pocket in 6 a

policeman saw it. Nevertheless, the girl did not seem to find this very funny. Without even smiling she took the 7 and walked towards the door. Suddenly she stopped, turned round, and looked steadily at Mr. Johnson. 8 was a moment of silence and the tobacco-seller wondered what she was going to say. All at once, in a clear, 9 voice, the girl declared, “ 10 dad is a policeman ”, and with that she walked quickly out of the shop.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. by |
| 2. A. ashamed | B. sure | C. fond | D. glad |
| 3. A. worried | B. annoyed | C. surprised | D. pleased |
| 4. A. forgot | B. came | C. feared | D. remembered |
| 5. A. change and cigarettes | B. warning | | |
| C. cheque | D. cigarettes | | |
| 6. A. time | B. case | C. fear | D. consequence |
| 7. A. packet | B. money | C. advice | D. bill |
| 8. A. It | B. There | C. She | D. Here |
| 9. A. weak | B. firm | C. joking | D. humble |
| 10. A. The | B. For | C. My | D. As |

答案:

- 1. C. 考查对文章内容的理解及 buy ... for... 的搭配。
- 2. B. 考查对文章内容的理解及 sure of 的搭配。
- 3. C. 考查对文章内容的理解。
- 4. A. 考查对文章内容的理解。
- 5. A. 考查对文章内容的理解(联系上文 the large amount of money 和下文 the packet)。
- 6. B. 考查对文章内容的理解及 in case 句式的含义。
- 7. A. 考查对文章内容的理解。
- 8. B. 考查对文章内容的理解及 there be 句式的含义。
- 9. B. 考查对文章内容的理解。
- 10. C. 考查对文章内容的理解。

4. 阅读理解

阅读理解部分有四篇文章, 每篇文章后有5个问题, 每小题3分, 要求考生从每题后给出的四个选项中选出一个最合适的答案。该部分考查考生在有限的时间内准确捕捉信息的能力。如, 是否理解了所读文章的大意, 掌握了主要事实或具体细节, 把握了作者的基本态度或观点, 能根据有关信息进行正确的推理、判断、引申等。以下列节选的片段及问题为例:

Passage One

You remember from history books that when the United States was formed there were only thirteen states. These were thirteen colonies which in 1776 had declared their independence from Great Britain and fought a seven-year War of Independence.

Question:

The War of Independence ended in _____.

A. 1783 B. 1776 C. 1769 D. 1959

答案: A. 考查对具体细节的掌握。

Passage Two

Then in the 1830s came the invention of the telegraph.

The telegraphist (电报员) could send messages from lands hundreds of miles away more quickly than a horseman could deliver a letter from the next village. Of course mistakes were made, some of them very funny. Sending a telegram to London from the other end of the world was at first very costly. So telegraphists used as few words as possible. Sometimes words were misspelt and the telegrams were difficult to understand. Here is a famous example. When the very first railway line was started in Queensland, Australia, the Governor himself dug the first piece of earth. This was an important event. So a telegram was sent to London. It read, “Governor Queensland turns (digs) first sod (piece of earth).” But when the telegram arrived, it read, “Governor Queensland twins’ first son.” The newspaper then printed the exciting news that the Governor’s wife had had twins, the first one being a boy! This came as a great surprise to everybody, because the Governor was not married!

Question:

- This passage mainly tells about _____.
A. the expensive telegram
B. the telegraphists used as few words as possible
C. a funny mistake in a telegram
D. an example of the mistakes in the news

答案: C. 考查对文章大意的理解。

Passage Three

We arrived in Spain for the first time a few weeks ago and I decided to buy a car because we had sold the one we had in England before leaving. Yesterday the sales office rang us to say the car was ready. I had tried out a model like it before, but as I was not yet used to driving in this city my wife did not want me to collect it on my own. So we went together to fetch it. We paid for the car. They told us that there was enough petrol to take us to a garage, where we could fill up. The nearest garage to the office was about 100 yards away and we got there safely. But when I turned into the main road I suddenly saw a lot of cars facing towards me. I got out of their way as fast as I could by backing into the garage once more and the man behind me shouted at me. “It’s such a problem to remember to drive on the right, isn’t it?” my wife said.

Question:

- From the passage we may infer that in England, people drive _____.
A. on the right B. in the middle

C. on the left D. none of the above

答案: C. 考查推断能力。因为在段落的开头作者提到了 arrived in Spain, had sold the one we had in England, 中间提到了 not used to driving in this city, 结尾又提到了 It's such a problem to remember to drive on the right, 综合这些信息, 不难推断出答案 C。

5. 短文写作

短文写作部分共 1 题, 20 分, 要求考生根据作文题目, 或所给的情景, 或所给的段落首句写出一篇 80 字左右的短文。短文的体裁以记叙文为主, 内容涉及日常生活、一般常识和私人信件。该题型测试的是学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力, 要求考生能够写出正确表达思想、意义连贯、无重大语言错误的短文。以下列短文为例:

范文 1

My Neighbour

My new neighbor seems to be a hot-tempered man.
He kept shouting when the workers moved his furniture in yesterday. All the time I heard him complaining “ You are too slow! ”“ How clumsy! ”“ You are too careless! ”. This morning, a stranger knocked at his door. My neighbor opened it only to find that she was looking for somebody else. He slammed the door right behind her.
I think I will have a hard time getting along with such a hot-tempered neighbour.

范文 2

写一封李刚给朋友 Bob 的感谢信。告诉他自己已平安到达, 感谢他对自己在美国期间的热情帮助。

May 30, 2002

Dear Bob,
I safely arrived in Beijing on May 28. Thank you very much for seeing me off at the airport and for the great help you offered when I was in America.
Fall is the best season here. I'll be very happy if you could come and see me then.
Say hello to your family.
Yours truly,
Li Gang

(二) 各种题型解题技巧

1. 语音
英语单词中辅音字母、r 音节及大部分字母组合的读音比较简单, 大都只有两种读音, 但元音字母和少数字母组合的读音较为复杂。建议考生在了解读音规则的同时, 还应熟读复习考试大纲附录一词汇表中的单词, 特别注意不规则、较少见的发音情况。如, 字母 c 通常发 / s/ 或 / k/, 但在 ocean, official 等词中发 / /; 字母组合 ai 通常发 / ei/ 或 / /, 但在 again, said 等词中发 / e/; 字母 h 在大多数情况下发 / h/, 但在 honest, exhibition 等词中不发音。

2. 词汇与语法结构

1) 词汇
考生在平时学习中除了应扩大词汇量外, 还应注意词语的搭配、近义词的区别以及由同一

个词构成的不同词组之间意义的区别。如:

① The news is _____ good to be true.

- A. so B. much C. too D. very

(答案为 C, 因为只有 too 才能与后面的 to 搭配。)

② Don't hesitate to _____ me if you are in trouble.

- A. turn out B. turn in C. turn to D. turn up

(答案为 C, 表示“向某人求助”。)

近义词之间的区别有的在于词的内涵不同。如, 汉语中的“错误”对应着英语中的 mistake 和 fault, 但两个词的内涵不一样, mistake 单纯指犯的错误, 而 fault 则侧重于追究责任。下面两个句子为例:

There must be some mistakes in this bill; please add up the figures again. 这账单一定有错误, 请把数目再加一遍。

Whose fault is it that we're late? 我们迟到是谁的错(责任在谁)?

有的近义词之间的区别在于词性不同或在句子中的用法不同。如:

① He likes _____ questions in English classes.

- A. to rise B. rising C. to raise D. to arise

(答案为 C, 因为 rise, arise 都是不及物动词, 后面不能直接跟宾语。)

② I _____ have coffee than tea.

- A. like more B. prefer C. had better D. would rather

(答案为 D, 因为句子中 have 的前面应该用助动词, 所以答案只能是 C 或 D, 而能和后面的 than 搭配的只有 D。)

③ Mary and Jane are twin sisters. They look exactly _____.

- A. like B. same C. alike D. same ones

(答案为 C, 因为句子中的 look 是连系动词, 后面应该接表语。选项 A 表示“像”的意思时是介词, 后面应该接宾语, 选项 B 在使用时前面常加 the, 只有 C 才是可以作表语的形容词。)

2) 语法结构

名词部分考核点之一是可数名词与不可数名词的区别。有的考题直接考查这两类名词的辨别, 有的则间接地考查相应的代词或修饰词, 须特别注意。如:

① The nurse added _____ to the medicine to make it easy for the child to take.

- A. some sugar B. some sugars C. a sugar D. sugars (A)

② “I like your furniture very much.”

“Thank you. We bought _____ in Beijing.”

- A. the most of them B. the most of it
C. most of them D. most of it

(答案为 D, 因为 furniture 是不可数名词, 需用 it 替代。)

③ Jim was upset last night because he had to do too _____.

- A. many homeworks B. a few homeworks
C. few homeworks D. much homework

(答案为 D, 因为 homework 是不可数名词, 需用 much 修饰。)