

成人学位外语考试复习资料 II --Vocabulary and Structure

(1-100)

1. The ATMs enable bank customers to access their money 24 hours a day _____ ATMs are located.
A. wherever B. whenever C. however D. whatever
2. The big fire lasted as long as 24 hours _____ it was brought under control.
A. after B. before C. since D. while
3. It's such a difficult problem _____ no one can work it out.
A. as B. that C. so D. thus
4. _____ I admit that she has shortcomings, I still like her.
A. When B. As C. While D. Once
5. The visitors felt greatly surprised at _____ they saw in the museum.
A. who B. whose C. how D. what
6. After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to go into the doctor's office.
A. this B. that C. which D. what
7. You have failed two tests. You'd better start working harder, _____ you won't pass the course.
A. and B. but C. thus D. while
8. How can you keep fit _____ you smoke so much every day?
A. but B. however C. if D. otherwise
9. If the work _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be heavily fined.
A. is completed B. to be completed
C. will have been completed D. will be completed

10. It's hard to remember a name when one doesn't have a face to go with _____ .
A. him B. it C. her D. one
11. In this workshop, the output of July was three times _____ of January.
A. that B. this C. one D. it
12. Scientists estimate that about 530.00 other objects, too small to detect with radar, _____ the Earth too.
A. being circled B. are circling
C. are to be circling D. are being circled
13. In _____ of speed, safety and price, the hi-railway system is perhaps the world's model railway.
A. terms B. case C. need D. are being circled
14. _____ is often the case with a new idea, more conditions should be considered.
A. It B. Which C. As D. That
15. You can't afford to let the situation get worse. You must take _____ to put it right.
A. decisions B. directions C. sides D. steps
16. Could you find someone _____ ?
A. for me to play tennis with B. play tennis with
C. for me to play tennis D. play tennis
17. Would you mind _____ a photo of you?
A. me take B. to take C. my taking D. me to take
18. To be honest, today's dinner was just so-so. It wasn't such a good one _____ promised by the boss.
A. That B. which C. as D. what

19. He didn't feel like _____ that day so he stayed indoors reading.
A. working B. Works C. to work D. worked
20. No sooner had we started on the road _____ it began to rain.
A. when B. than C. then D. whenever
21. He decide to go for a sailing holiday _____ the fact that he was usually seasick (晕船) .
A. because of B. in spite of C. in case of D. as a result of
22. The man denied _____ into the neighbor's garden and _____ his cow.
A. going, stealing B. going, stole
C. went, stealing D. went, stole
23. Never before _____ seen any lady who can play tennis as well as Maria.
A. had he B. he had C. has he D. he has
24. As a matter of fact, our life styles are changing and _____ our bodies.
A. as such B. so such C. such are D. so are
25. On no account _____ to deprive (剥夺) a student of his right to receive education.
A. anyone is allowed B. is anyone allowed
C. anyone allows D. allows anyone
26. On no account _____ held responsible for the accident.
A. the driver can be B. can the driver be
C. the driver does be D. does the driver be
27. We don't need air conditioning, _____.
A. nor can we afford it B. neither can afford it
C. nor we can afford it D. neither we can afford it
28. Not a single mistake _____ in the test.

- A. he made B. did he make C. he has made D. made he
29. _____ the room than the telephone rang once more.
A. Hardly when he entered B. Hardly he entered
C. No sooner he had entered D. No sooner had he entered
30. By no means _____ look down on those who are less lucky in life than we are.
A. we should B. should we C. we should not D. should we not
31. Visit our store. Nowhere else _____ such good bargains.
A. you find B. find you C. do you find D. you do find
32. By no means _____ to her parents.
A. this is the first time has she lied B. this is the first time does she tell a lie
C. is this the first time she has lied D. is this the first time she was lying
33. On no account _____ held responsible for the car accident, so he should not be put into prison.
A. the driver can be B. can the driver be.
C. the driver be D. be the driver
34. Young people are redefining for themselves _____ it means to be a man or a woman.
A. how B. that C. which D. what
35. There wild flowers are so special that I would do _____ I can to save them.
A. whatever B. that C. which D. whichever
36. Tom, more than anyone else, _____ anxious to go there again.
A. are B. were C. is D. being
37. Neither of the employees nor the boss _____ satisfied with the profits.
A. were B. was C. be D. been

38. If Professor Jones arrives tomorrow, either you or I _____ to meet him at the airport.
A. are B. is C. am D. were
39. A few hours ago, a small suitcase with some important papers _____ general manager's office.
A. Is B. are C. were D. was
40. It is more difficult _____ people who are naturally shy _____ become effective public speakers.
A. to; to B. of; to C. for; to D. with; to
41. Last year he learned _____ he had expected because he worked a lot harder.
A. twice as much as B. twice as many as
C. twice more D. twice as more as
42. You'd better go there by train. The train ticket is _____ the plane ticket.
A. as cheap three times as B. as three times cheap as
C. three times as cheap as D. cheaper three times than
43. My boss liked my idea _____ a branch office in Los Angeles and gave me the green light to go ahead.
A. opening B. to open C. to have opened D. will open
44. All the passengers _____ in the accident were sent to the nearby hospital in no time.
A. to find injured B. finding injured
C. to be found injured D. found injured
45. Seeing her father come back, _____.
A. tears ran down her cheeks B. her tears ran out
C. she burst into tears D. tears burst into her
46. _____ by his friend for his mistake, Jim felt very unhappy.

- A. Criticizing B. To criticize C. Criticized D. Having criticized
47. _____ by the teacher in class, John felt quite depressed and kept silent the whole evening.
A. Criticizing B. To criticize
C. Criticized D. Having criticized
48. Mr Tom will give a speech on the current situation at the meeting _____ next week in Beijing.
A. to hold B. held C. holding D. to be held
49. _____ by his grandparents, Jimmy wasn't used to living with his parents.
A. To bring up B. To be brought up
C. Brought up D. Being brought up
50. Please remain _____ until the plane has come to a complete stop.
A. to seat B. to be seated C. seating D. seated
51. While watching television, _____.
A. the doorbell rang B. the doorbell rings
C. we heard the doorbell ring D. we heard the doorbell rings
52. _____ by a large audience, he felt very nervous and didn't know what to say.
A. Watching B. Watch C. Watched D. Having watched
53. The computer, working very fast, _____ data at the speed of light.
A. handles B. handling C. handled D. has handled
54. I bought a new house last year, but I _____ my old house yet, so at the moment I have two houses.
A. didn't sell B. have not sold C. had not sold D. don't sell
55. When George was a little boy in primary school, he often _____ to school on foot.

- A. goes B. went C. go D. will go
56. By the end of this term, we _____ 3,000 English words in all.
A. will learn B. will have learned
C. Learned D. had learned
57. She sent her application to the university last week, but _____ any response up to now.
A. didn't receive B. weren't receiving
C. hadn't received D. hasn't received
58. After walking for half an hour, she realized that she _____ in the wrong direction.
A. had been walking B. has been walking
C. walked D. would have walked
59. The robber had escaped and was nowhere to be found when the police _____.
A. arrived B. had arrived C. arrive D. have arrived
60. Professor Wilson keeps telling his students that the future _____ to the well-educated.
A. is belonged B. is belonging
C. Belongs D. will be belonged
61. By the end of last week 611 people from 49 countries _____ to attend the meeting, with nearly half coming from the United States, Germany and Britain.
A. had registered B. have registered
C. registered D. were registered
62. Last week I wrote to the hotel to book a room, but they _____ yet.
A. didn't answer B. wasn't answering
C. hadn't answered D. haven't answered
63. I have never been to Beijing, but it's the place _____.
A. where I'd like to visit B. that I want to visit most

- C. that I want to visit it most D. in that I'd like to visit
64. Mr Tom will give a speech on the current situation at the meeting _____ next week in Beijing.
A. to hold B. held C. holding D. to be held
65. It was in a small village in the south _____ he spent his childhood and met his lifelong friend—the local school master.
A. Where B. when C. which D. that
66. Government reports, examination compositions, legal documents and most business letters are the main situations _____ formal language is used.
A. at what B. in that C. on which D. in which
67. The travelers are going to Taiwan, _____ they plan to stay for two or three days.
A. that B. which C. when D. where
68. _____ is known to all, the earth moves around the sun once a year.
A. That B. As C. What D. It
69. Linda, _____ has lived next door to me about 10 years, will move to another city soon.
A. who B. which C. that D. what
70. All the books, _____ had some pictures in them, were sent to the little girl.
A. which B. that C. who D. whose
71. The city _____ I was born is on the new railway line.
A. which B. that C. on which D. where
72. Have you ever visited the Summer Palace, _____ there are many beautiful halls, ridges and a huge lake?
A. which B. that C. where D. when

73. This is only one of the laundries in the district _____ modern equipment.
A. that have B. which have C. that has D. what has
74. It is important that the hotel receptionist _____ that guests are registered correctly.
A. make sure B. has made sure C. made sure D. must make sure
75. The lady treats the boy next door well as if he _____ her own son.
A. is B. was C. were D. would be
76. The young man speaks Japanese fluently as if he _____ a Japanese.
A. were B. would be C. is D. had been
77. I'd rather you _____ there next week.
A. went B. go C. should have gone D. had gone
78. "You are too self-centered. It's high time you _____ that you are not the most important person in the world," Edgar said to his boss angrily.
A. realized B. have realized C. realize D. should realize
79. I'd play football with you now if I _____ ten years younger.
A. Am B. be C. had been D. were
80. The teacher suggested that they _____ in the exercise at once.
A. had handed B. should have handed
C. handed D. hand
81. _____ five minutes earlier, you would not have missed the last train for Shanghai, but you were late.
A. Had you come B. Do you come
C. Did you come D. Should you come
82. _____ yesterday, you would have met Professor Jones. But now he has left for London.
A. Did you come B. Had you come

考点与答案 1-100

1. [考点]首先根据句意判断此处要填的部分是和后面 ATM 机的所在位置有关,所以应表地点。注意不要被前面的 1 天 24 小时迷惑,答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 在有取款机的地方,银行客户可以 24 小时从取款机上取出他们的钱。

2. [考点]从句连接词: before 在……之前, after 在……之后, since 自从……, while 当……时。这里结合句意, 答案为选项 B。

[答案] B. 大火在得到控制之前, 已经烧了 24 个小时。我会努力考试得 A, 因为不想让我父母失望。

3. [考点]从句连接词: such...that... 如此……以至于……。

[答案] B. 它是一个如此难的问题, 以至于没有人能够解决。

4. [考点]从句连接词: 由句意判断逻辑关系。while 尽管, when 当……时, as 当……时、由、于, once 一旦……就……

[答案] C. 尽管我承认她有缺点, 我还是喜欢她。

5. [考点]宾语从句连接词: 主句谓语动词后缺宾语, 后面宾语从句的谓语动词 saw 后面也缺少宾语, 所以用 what 引导。

[答案] D. 参观者对他们在博物馆里所看到的東西感到非常惊讶。

6. [考点]连词: after 在句中充当引导词, 引导的是时间状语从句。what 在从句中作主语。

[答案] D. 似乎经历了一个无止境的等待, 终于轮到他进入就诊室了。

7. [考点]连词: 根据句意可知答案为选项 C (否则)。

[答案] C. 你已经两次考试不及格了。你最好努力学习, 否则你将不能通过考试。

8. [考点]连词: 根据句意可知答案为选项 C。

[答案] C. 如果你每天抽很多烟, 你如何保持健康?

9. [考点] 不定式短语: 不定式短语 **to be completed** 作后置定语, 表被动未完成, 相当于 **which is to be completed**, 故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B. 如果这项预计在本月末完成的工作延误了, 那么这家建筑公司将面临巨额罚款。

10. [考点] 代词: 此处的代词是指代“名字”, 用无人称代词, 故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B. 如果没有见过面, 很难记住一个名字。

11. [考点] 代词用法: 代词指代前面已经讲到过的事物 **output**, 用 **that**。

[答案] A. 这个车间 7 月份的产量是 1 月份的 3 倍。

12. [考点] 现在分词: 本句用现在分词短语作伴随状态, 说明这些物体的状态, 故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B. 科学家预计有 53 万个小到雷达无法探测到的其他物体也在围绕着地球旋转。

13. [考点] 固定搭配: **in terms of** 表示“依照, 按照, 在……方面”, 其余选项不作为固定搭配, 故答案为选项 A

[答案] A. 说到速度、安全和价格, 高铁可能是世界上的标杆铁路系统。

14. [考点] 固定搭配: **as is often the case** 是固定搭配, 意为“情况常常如此; 这是常有的事; 通常就是这样”, 故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C. 有个新想法是很平常的事, 应该要考虑更多的条件。

15. [考点] 动词词组: **take steps** 采取措施, **take decisions** 作出决定, **take sides** 偏袒。

[答案] D. 你不能让情况变得更糟, 你必须采取措施纠正它。

16. [考点] 固定搭配: **Find sb.to do sth.** 找到某人去做某事, **play with** 同……一起玩, 结合来看, 答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 你能找个人和我一起打网球吗?

17. [考点] 固定用法: mind doing sth. 介意做某事。当-ing 形式的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致时, 要在-ing 形式之前加上物主代词或名词所有格, 构成-ing 形式的复合结构。在本题中, 句子的主语是 you, taking a photo 的逻辑主语是我, 因此要在 taking 前加上物主代词 my。

[答案] C. 你介意我给你照一张相片吗?

18. [考点] such...as 结构, as 为“正如, 像”的意思。

[答案] C. 老实地说, 今天的晚餐不过如此。并不像老板承诺的那样好。

19. [考点] feel like doing sth.: 喜欢做某事, 想做某事。

[答案] A. 他那天不想工作, 所以待在家里看书。

20. [考点] no sooner...than...: 一.....就....., 刚.....就.....

[答案] B. 我们刚上路, 天就开始下雨了。

21. [考点] 词组: because of 因为, 由于; in spite of 尽管, 虽然; in case of 以免, 以防; as a result of 作为.....的结果。

[答案] B. 他决定航海度假, 尽管事实情况他经常晕船。

22. [考点] 动词用法: deny+doing 表示否认做过某事。

[答案] A. 这个人否认潜入过邻居家的花园, 并且偷了他的牛。

23. [考点] 倒装句和时态: 倒装句中主谓要变位, 所以 have 要在 he 前面。且这里用现在完成时表示他之前从来没见过, 所以要写成 has seen, 故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C. 他之前从来没见过打网球打得和玛利亚一样好的女孩。

24. [考点] 倒装句: 如果前面所提到的事物也适合于后面的句子, 后面的句子常用 so (表示肯定), neither (表示否定) 引导的倒装形式。本句排除选项 A 和 C。题干中句子中的谓语动词是 be 动词, 主语是 bodies, 应该用 so are 表示, 故答案为选项 D。

[答案] D. 事实上, 我们的生活方式在发生变化, 我们的身体亦如此。

25. [考点] 倒装句: 否定副词提前, 句子用部分倒装。

[答案] B. 任何人都绝不允许剥夺一个学生接受教育的权利。

26. [考点] 倒装句: 否定副词 **on no account** 放在句首, 后面的主句需要部分倒装, 这里把情态动词 **can** 提前即可。

[答案] B. 司机决不应该对事故负责。

27. [考点] 否定连词的用法: (前句) 否定句 + (后句) **nor/neither** + 肯定式动词 + 主语……, 后句补充的是肯定, 因为以 **nor / neither** 开头, 要采用倒装句结构, 用部分倒装。故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 我们不需要空调, 也买不起。

28. [考点] 倒装句: 否定词 **not** 位于句首, 句子要用部分倒装。

[答案] B. 他在这次考试中一个错误都没有犯。

29. [考点] 倒装句: **No sooner... than** 与 **Hardly... when** 都表示“一……就……”后面都要倒装。

[答案] D. 他一进房间, 电话铃就再次响起来。

30. [考点] 倒装句: 否定词组 **by no means** 放在句首, 句子要倒装。把 **should** 提到主语的前面。

[答案] B. 我们绝不能看不起那些在生活中没有我们幸运的人。

31. [考点] 倒装句: 否定词 **nowhere** 置于句首, 故助动词 **do** 提前, 句子部分倒装。

[答案] C. 到我们商店看看, 在哪儿你都找不到这么便宜的价格。

32. [考点] 倒装句: **by no mean**“绝不”后面跟的主句需要倒装, 根据句意 **this is the first time** 要用现在完成时, 故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C. 这绝不是她第一次对父母撒谎。

33. [考点] 倒装句用法: 否定词 **on no account** 放在句首, 句子要倒装, 所以只能在 B 和 D 中选, 但 D 中谓语动词 **be** 原形不对。

[答案] B. 司机决不应该对这场车祸负责, 所以他不应该被关进监狱。

34. [考点] 名词性从句: what 引导的名词性从句。what 在这里相当于是 it 的宾语, 故答案为选项 D

[答案] D. 年轻人正在对做一个男人或女人进行自己的重新定义。

35. [考点] 名词从句: 连接词的用法。do 后面是宾语从句, whatever 表示任何事情, whichever 表示在前文中提到的任何事情, 有所指, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 这些野花非常的特殊, 以至于我不得不做我所有能做的一切去救它们。

36. [考点] 主谓一致: more than anyone else 是插入语, 主语是 Tom, 为单数, 所以谓语动词应用 is, 故答案选项 C。

[答案] C. 汤姆, 比其他人都焦急地又去了那儿。

37. [考点] 主谓一致: 如果主语由 neither...nor..., either...or... 等词引导, 则使用就近原则, 谓语动词的数要与它最近的名词保持一致。本句横线前的 boss 是单数, 故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B. 无论雇员还是老板都对这些利润不满意。

38. [考点] 主谓一致: 在 either ...or / neither ...nor 中谓语动词要和它前面的紧挨的主语保持一致, 要遵循就近原则。

[答案] C. 如果 Jones 教授明天到的话, 你或是我将会去机场接他。

39. [考点] 主谓一致: 由 with 引导的名词词组的谓语动词看 with 前面的名词, 即 a small suitcase, 所以谓语动词为单数, 再者因为是几小时以前, 故答案为选项 D。

[答案] D. 几小时前, 总经理办公室的一个装有主要文件的小整理箱被偷了。

40. [考点] 固定句型: It is + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth. 是固定句型, 意为“对于某人来说, 做某事是很.....”, 故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C. 让天生害羞的人成为高效的公共演说家更困难。

41. [考点] 倍数的用法: 英语中倍数的表示法为“倍数+ as + 形容词或副词的原级 + as”或“倍数+比较级 + than”, 该句中修饰动词 learn 要用 much, 故答案为

选项 A。

[答案] A.去年他学到了预期的两倍内容，因为他付出了更多的努力。

42. [考点] 形容词倍数的表达： 倍数+ as +形容词原级+ as。

[答案] C.你最好乘火车去。火车票的价格是飞机票的三分之一。

43. [考点] 非谓语动词：因为想法还没有实现，所以采用不定式 to do 表示将要发生的动作，动词不定式作后置定语，修饰 idea，故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B.老板赞同我提出在洛杉矶成立分公司的想法，批准我去做。

44. [考点] 非谓语动词：“被找到”肯定在“被送到医院”之前，所以用过去分词表被动。

[答案] D.所有被找到的在事故中受伤的乘客都被及时送到附近的医院去了。

45. [考点] 非谓语动词：由前面的现在分词 seeing 可知，这个动作肯定是由主句的主语发出的，并且主语肯定是“人”，即 C 选项的 she。

[答案] C.看到她爸爸回来了，她大哭起来。

46. [考点] 非谓语动词：非谓语动词的主语是 Jim，与动词 criticize 是被动关系，且后跟 by 意思是“被他的朋友批评”，因此选择过去分词形式的非谓语动词表示过去和被动。

[答案] C.吉姆因他的错误受到朋友的批评，感到很不高兴。

47. [考点] 非谓语动词：考查过去分词作原因状语，因为在课堂上被老师指责，John 感到很失落，整个晚上都很安静。动词过去分词形式可以表被动，动词现在分词形式表主动，主语 John 和动词 criticize（指责）之间存在被动关系，他是被人指责的 所以此处用过去分词。

[答案] C.在课堂上受到老师的批评，约翰感到很沮丧，整个晚上都保持沉默。

48. [考点] 非谓语动词：动词不定式表示将来，过去分词表示被动，作后置定语。

[答案] D.Tom 先生在下周于北京举办的会议上将会就当前局势做演讲。

49. [考点] 非谓语动词: 主语是 Jimmy, 与动词 bring up 之间是被动关系, 因此选择过去分词形式的非谓语, 表示过去和被动, 故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C.吉米是他祖父母带大的, 不习惯和他的父母住在一起。

50. [考点] 非谓语动词: remain 作系动词, 表示保持某种状态。根据 seat 的用法, be seated 意为"坐着", 被动形式表示主动意义。因此答案为选项 D。

[答案] D.请坐好, 直到飞机完全停下。

51. [考点] 非谓语动词: while 引导的非谓语 watching 的主语应为人, 因此排除 A、B。又因为 hear 为感官动词, hear sb. do sth, 因此 ring 应为原形, 因此答案为选项 C。

[答案] C.正看电视时, 我们听到门铃响了。

52. [考点] 过去分词: 过去分词作原因状语。这里 watch 的非谓语动词和 he 之间是被动的逻辑关系: 因为被一大群观众看着, 他才感到很紧张, 不知道说什么好。

[答案] C. 在一大群观众的注视下, 他感到非常紧张, 不知道说什么好。

53. [考点] 句子的时态: working very fast 是现在分词短语补充作插入语, 真正的谓语应该是 handle。整个句子是对计算机做一般性的描述, 所以要用一般现在时, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A.计算机运行速度很快, 能够以光速处理数据。

54. [考点] 时态: 根据后面所说的“所以我目前有两套房子”, 可知我的旧房子到现在还没卖, 所以应用现在完成时, 故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B.去年我买了套新房, 但老房子还没有卖, 因此我现在手头有两套房子。

55. [考点] 时态: 由前面的时间状语从句可知, 整个句子说的是过去的事情, 所以时态要保持一致, 主句谓语动词用 went。

[答案] B.当乔治还在上小学的时候, 他经常走路去上学。

56. [考点] by+将来时间, 主句用将来完成时。

[答案] B.到这个学期末, 我们总共将会学习 3,000 个英语单词。

57. [考点] 时态: 表示过去发生的事情对现在产生的影响用现在完成时。结合此题, 她在上周提出申请, 到现在还没有回复。所以用现在完成时。

[答案] D.她上周向大学递交了申请书, 但至今没有收到任何答复。

58. [考点] 时态: 过去完成进行时表示某个过去正在进行的动作或状态, 持续到过去某个时刻还未完成, 一直持续到当前才结束。结合此题, 在半个小时之前就开始走, 持续到半个小时之后, 她才意识到走错方向了。所以用过去完成进行时。B 项是现在完成进行时, C 项是一般过去时, D 项是过去将来完成时。

[答案] A.在步行半个小时后, 她意识到她在此之前走错方向了。

59. [考点] 动词时态: when 引导的是时间状语从句。主句是过去完成时, 从句用过去时, 答案为选项 A。

[答案] A.当警察赶到时, 抢匪已经逃离, 哪里都找不到了。

60. [考点] 动词时态: 连词是 that, 复合句中时态要一致, 主句用一般现在时从句也用一般现在时。belong 意为"属于"不用被动语态, 排除 A、D。本句中也不需要表示正在进行, 排除 B, 答案为选项 C。

[答案] C.Wilson 教授总是告诉学生, 未来是属于受过教育的人的。

61. [考点] 过去完成时: 因为前面出现了 By the end of last week, 说明谓语动词动作发生在过去, 所以用 had registered 已经注册。

[答案] A.截至上周末, 共有来自 49 个国家的 611 人登记参加了会议, 近一半的人来自美国、德国和英国。

62. [考点] 现在完成时: 完成时常和 yet 连用。D 是完成时态, 故答案为选项 D。表示从上周到现在一直没有得到答复, 符合题意。

[答案] D.上星期我写信给旅馆预订房间, 但他们还没有答复。

63. [考点] 强调句型: It is (was).... that...为固定搭配, 强调的部分是 the place, 原句应为 I want to visit the place most, 故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B.我从未去过北京, 但这是我最想参观的地方。

64. [考点] 非谓语动词: 动词不定式表示将来, 过去分词表示被动, 作后置定语。

[答案] D. Tom 先生在下周于北京举办的会议上将会就当前局势做演讲。

65. [考点] 强调句型: 强调句型 It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that (who) ...

[答案] D. 就是在南方的一个小村庄里, 他度过了童年, 并且遇到了他一生的好友, 也就是当地的校长。

66. [考点] 定语从句: 在定语从句中, 先行词后有介词, 关系代词只能用 which, in the situation 是固定搭配, 故答案为选项 D。

[答案] D. 政府报告、考试作文、法律文件和大多数商业信函都是使用正式语言的主要场合。

67. [考点] 非限制性定语从句: stay 是不及物动词, “待在台湾”表述为 stay in Taiwan, 如果没有介词 in, 前面要用连接副词 where, 故答案为选项 D。

[答案] D. 这些游客准备去台湾, 他们计划在那儿待两三天。

68. [考点] 定语从句: as 是准关系代词, 放在句首, 指代后面整个主句, 答案为选项 B。

[答案] B. 正如大家所知, 地球一年绕太阳一周。

69. [考点] 非限制性定语从句: 先行词 Linda 是人, 所以用 who 来引导定语从句, who 在定语从句中作主语, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 在我隔壁住了大约 10 年的琳达很快就要搬去另一个城市了。

70. [考点] 定语从句: 非限制性定语从句只能用 which 来引导 which 在从句中充当主语的成分, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 所有有图画的书都送给那个小女孩了。

71. [考点] 定语从句: where 在句子中不充当任何成分, 后面要接完整的一句话, which 在句子中充当主语或宾语的作用, the city where I was born = the city in which I was born, 故答案为选项 D。

[答案] D. 我出生的城市在新的铁路沿线上。

72. [考点] 定语从句: 定语从句中是一个 **there be** 句型, 是一个完整的句子, 先行词逻辑上作定语从句的地点状语, 所以用关系副词 **where** 表示地点, 故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C. 你有没有参观过颐和园? 那里有很多美丽的走廊、山梁和一个大湖。

73. [考点] 定语从句: 先行词是物, 通常用 **that** 或 **which** 引导, 但当前面有 **only** 修饰时, 只能用 **that** 引导, 在后面的定语从句中作主语。因为主语是 **one of the laundries** 单数, 所以从句的谓语动词也要用单数形式, 故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C. 这只是该地区拥有现代化设备的洗衣店之一。

74. [考点] 虚拟语气: 虚拟语气常用于 "It is important (necessary, desirable, imperative, advisable) that..." 等主语从句中, 从句谓语用 **should+动词原形** 或只用动词原形, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 宾馆招待员确保顾客正确登记是很重要的。

75. [考点] 虚拟语气: 在 **as if, as though** 引导的从句中, 如果谈论的是不可能或不真实的情况时, 它们所引用的状语从句要用虚拟语气, 动词形式和 **wish** 后面的变化相同, 答案为选项 C。

[答案] C. 这个女士对隔壁的小男孩很好, 就像他是她自己的儿子一样。

76. [考点] 虚拟语气: **as if** 引导的虚拟语气, 当表达与现在事实相反的情况时, **as if** 引导的从句中谓语动词应使用一般过去时, **be** 动词则用 **were**, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 这个年轻人日语说得很流利, 似乎他就是个日本人。

77. [考点] 虚拟语气: **would rather** 后用过去时表将来的意义, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 我宁愿你下周去那儿。

78. [考点] 虚拟语气: 定语从句中, 表示“早该做某事了”时, 谓语动词用虚拟语气。结构: **It is (high) time that+主语+动词过去式/should+do** (优先使用动词过去式), 即从句用虚拟过去式, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 埃德加生气地对老板说: “你太以自我为中心了。你早该意识到自己不是世界上最重要的人。”

79. [考点] 虚拟语气: 虚拟语气表示对现在的假设从句要用一般过去时, 而且要将 was 为 were。

[答案] D. 如果我年轻十岁的话, 我现在就会和你们一起踢足球。

80. [考点] 虚拟语气: suggest 表示“建议”, 其后的 that 从句谓语用“(should)+动词原形”, 的虚拟语气形式。B 项 should+完成时, 表示应该做的事情而没有做。

[答案] D. 老师建议他们立刻交作业本。

81. [考点] 虚拟语气: 虚拟条件从句中的谓语动词如果与 were 或 should, had 等词连用时, 可以省略连词 if, 将 were, should, had 移至句首形成倒装。从主句 would not have missed 可以看出是对过去的虚拟, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 要是你早来五分钟, 你就不会错过最后一班去上海的火车了, 但是你已经晚了。

82. [考点] 虚拟语气: 省略 if, 句子需要倒装, 原句为 “If you had come...”, 故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B. 要是你昨天来了, 你就能见到琼斯教授了。但他现在已经去伦敦了。

83. [考点] 虚拟语气: 分号后的句子是对过去事件的虚拟, otherwise 后面的句子用 would + 完成时的形式, 答案为选项 D。

[答案] D. 我不知道你的电话号码, 否则我一到华盛顿就会给你电话的。

84. [考点] 情态动词: 情态动词接完成时的用法。should have done sth. 意为“本应该做某事 (但却没有做)”, 故答案为选项 D。

[答案] D. 我没有赶上车。我本该提前 10 分钟起床的。

85. [考点] 情态动词: must have done 表示对过去发生的事情的肯定推测, 答案为选项 A。

[答案] A. 昨天肯定下雨了, 因为地面现在还是湿的。

86. [考点] 情态动词: A 项 must + 现在完成时, 表示对已发生的事情的一种

肯定的猜测。B项是过去将来时。D项 should+ 完成时，表示应该做的事情而没有做，答案为选项 C。

[答案] C.他昨天没去上学，因为他不得不照顾他生病的爸爸。

87. [考点]反义疑问句：遵守“前肯后否、前否后肯”的原则，这里前面是肯定，助动词提前加否定，再接主语即可，答案为选项 D。

[答案] D.爱丽丝英语说得好，是吗？

88. [考点]一般疑问句：一般疑问句回答，肯定用 Yes, I do; 否定用 No, I don't. move out 是“搬出”的意思，结合起来，不难判断用否定回答，因此答案为选项 D。

[答案] D.弗雷德：嗨，保罗，你住在这附近吗？保罗：不，不是。我搬到郊区去了。

89. [考点]反义疑问句，在否定的祈使句后面通常只用 will you, 答案为选项 B。

[答案] B.不要在教室里抽烟，行吗？

90. [考点]冠词用法：由谓语动词 is 可知，主语是单数。The singer and dancer 即“这个歌手兼舞者”，是一个人，表示单数，答案为选项 D。

[答案] D.这个歌手兼舞者也非常擅长绘画。

91. [考点]介词：特定的早上、下午、晚上前面用介词 on。因此这里的 Saturday morning 前用 on。

[答案] C.我们的运动会计划在星期六上午举行。

92. [考点]介词：介词 of + 名词=形容词，故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C.这些墓穴的发现对于研究中国历史的学者来说具有重大意义。

93. [考点]动词辨析：replace(用.....)替换，结合题干里的 with, replace sb.with sth.固定搭配，用某物替换某人。operate 运转，操作，经营；contribute 贡献出，捐赠；accomplish 完成。

[答案] B.为了提高效率，工厂用机器人取代大部分工人。

94. [考点]词性辨析：soft 柔软的；softly 温柔地，柔和地；softness 温柔，柔和；softy 多愁善感的人，傻子。Feel 为感官动词，其用法和 be 一样后接形

容词原形，答案为选项 A。

[答案] A.杭州生产的丝绸摸起来非常柔软。

95. **[考点]** 短语辨析: in detail 表示“详细地”, in all 表示“总共, 合计”, for short 表示“简称, 缩写”, 都不符合语境。in brief 表示“简单地说, 简而言之”, 答案为选项 B。

[答案] B.余下的时间不多了, 所以我会简单地说一下。

96. **[考点]** 祈使句: 时间从句的主语是祈使句时, 从句用一般现在时表示将来, 答案为选项 C。

[答案] C.当吉姆回来的时候, 请把明天会议的日程表给他。他将主持会议。

97. **[考点]** there be 句型: 除了 be 以外, 某些动词也可置于 there 之后, 如 happen, seem 等。它们的用法与 be 相同, 答案为选项 D。

[答案] D.他做出这个解决方案后, 他的脸上露出了笑容。

98. **[考点]** 独立主格: 从句子结构看, 逗号后的部分和前面的句子之间没有任何连接词, 所以前后两部分不是主从句的关系, 因此逗号后面的内容不是一个完整的句子, 该部分的谓语应该用非谓语形式, 同时该部分用了 there, 所以只能用独立主格结构作伴随状语, 即动词要用分词形式 being, 在本句中表示原因, 故答案为选项 C。

[答案] C.我们离开了会议场地, 显然没有必要留下来。

99. **[考点]** 独立主格: So many people being absent 为独立主格结构, so many people 与 be absent 是主动关系, 所以用-ing 形式, 故答案为选项 A。

[答案] A.这么多人缺席, 会议不得不推迟。

100. **[考点]** 同位语从句: 先行词是 news, 横线后的句子为 news 的内容, 为同位语从句, 且从句结构完整, 故答案为选项 B。

[答案] B.全国都知道了这条新闻, 宇宙飞船成功回到了地球。