



# 学位英语强化班 讲义



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## 第一部分 语法结构

### 第一节 倒装

#### 一、要点

全部倒装（广东学位英语考试不考）：全部谓语放在主语前

部分倒装（广东学位英语考试的考点）：部分谓语（助动词、情态动词、系动词）放在主语前

助动词：did、do、does、have、has、had、are、were、will、

情态动词：can、could、should、ought to、may

系动词：is、was

解题步骤：

1、识别标志性结构

2、选出部分倒装的选项

（1）先排除没有倒装的选项

（2）其他可能的干扰项

① 不同的时态

② 主被动的选择

③ 双重否定的干扰

#### 二、否定词或否定短语置于句首

##### （一）标志结构

##### 1、否定词

never、hardly...when、scarcely、no sooner...than、rarely、nowhere、little、seldom、not + 副词

##### 2、否定短语

by no means、in no case、in no way、at no time、in no sense、on no account、under no circumstances

##### （二）广东学位英语考试真题汇编

1、**No sooner** \_\_\_\_\_ got to the station than it began to rain heavily.

- A. had I                      B. have I                      C. I had                      D. I have

2、**No sooner** had we sat down \_\_\_\_\_ we found it was time to go.

- A. than                      B. when                      C. as                      D. while

3、**No sooner** had they got off the train \_\_\_\_\_ it started moving.

- A. when                      B. than                      C. then                      D. after

4、**No sooner** had they got the good covered up \_\_\_\_\_ it started raining hard.

- A. When                      B. than                      C. then                      D. after

5、No sooner had she entered the house \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang.

- A. when                      B. than                      C. as                      D. while

6、**Not until** I came to China \_\_\_\_\_ what kind of a country she is.

- A. I knew                      B. I didn't know                      C. I did know                      D. did I know

7、**Not until** I reminded him for the third time \_\_\_\_\_ working and looked up.

- A. that he stopped                      B. does he stopped  
C. did he stop                      D. that he stopped



- 8、 **Not until** most of the people had left the airport \_\_\_\_\_ his sister was there.  
A. that he saw      B. had he seen      C. did he see      D. that he had seen
- 9、 **Not until** Columbus discovered America \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe.  
A. bananas were brought      B. bananas brought  
C. are bananas brought      D. were bananas brought
- 10、 \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of wearing seat belts while driving.  
A. Little they realize      B. They little do realize  
C. Little realize do they      D. Little do they realize
- 11、 **So little** \_\_\_\_\_ about stock exchange that the lecture was completely beyond me.  
A. did I know      B. I had known      C. I knew      D. was I known
- 12、 **Not once** \_\_\_\_\_ your sentence correctly.  
A. You have copied      B. did you have copied  
C. have you copied      D. have you been copied
- 13、 **Nowhere** else in the world \_\_\_\_\_ more attractive scenery than in Switzerland.  
A. you can find      B. is found      C. can you find      D. has been found
- 14、 **Not always** \_\_\_\_\_ they want to.  
A. people can do what      B. People cannot do what  
C. can people do what      D. can't people do what
- 15、 **By no means** \_\_\_\_\_ our mistakes.  
A. we ought ignore      B. we ought to ignore  
C. ought we ignore      D. ought we to ignore
- 16、 **In no case** \_\_\_\_\_ the students from exploring new ideas.  
A. we should prevent      B. we could prevent  
C. should we prevent      D. shouldn't prevent
- 17、 \_\_\_\_\_ the first to use nuclear weapons.  
A. At no time China will be      B. Never China will be  
C. Will China never be      D. **At no time** will China be
- 18、 **By no means** \_\_\_\_\_ to move to a new place far away from her workplace, because it isn't convenient for her family and herself.  
A. Jane will agree      **B. will Jane agree**  
C. Jane will disagree      D. will Jane disagree
- 19、 **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

(三) 其他考试真题选编

- 1、 Not until the game had begun \_\_\_\_\_ at the sports ground.  
A had he arrived      B would he have arrived  
C did he arrive      D should he have arrived
- 2、 Not until the early years of the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_ what heat is.  
A. man did know      B. man knew  
C. didn't man know      D. did man know
- 3、 Not until I began to work \_\_\_\_\_ how much time I had wasted.  
A. didn't I realize      B. did I realize      C. I didn't realize      D. I realized



- 4、Not until all the fish died in the river \_\_\_\_\_ how serious the pollution was .  
A. did the villagers realize                      B. the villagers realized  
C. the villagers did realize                      D. didn't the villagers realize
- 5、I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in all my life \_\_\_\_\_ so happy!  
A. did I feel                      B. I felt                      C. I had felt                      D. had I felt
- 6、The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
A. they had quarreled                      B. they have quarreled  
C. have they quarreled                      D. had they quarreled
- 7、Never in my wildest dreams \_\_\_\_\_ these people are living in such poor conditions.  
A. I could imagine                      B. could I imagine  
C. I couldn't imagine                      D. couldn't I imagine
- 8、\_\_\_\_\_ got into the room, \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang.  
A. He hardly had, then                      B. Hardly had he, when  
C. He had not, than                      D. Not had he, when 在
- 9、—Did Linda see the traffic accident?  
—No, no sooner \_\_\_\_\_ than it happened.  
A. had she gone                      B. she had gone                      C. has she gone                      D. she has gone
- 10、Maybe you have been to many countries , but nowhere else \_\_\_\_\_ such a beautiful palace .  
A. can you find                      B. you could find                      C. you can find                      D. could you find
- 11、Little \_\_\_\_\_ that we were watching his every move, so he seemed to be going his own way in this business.  
A. he realized                      B. he didn't realize                      C. didn't he realize                      D. did he realize
- 12、I have been living in the United States for twenty years, but seldom \_\_\_\_\_ so lonely as now.  
A. have I felt                      B. I had felt                      C. I have felt                      D. Had I felt
- 13、Not a single song \_\_\_\_\_ at yesterday's party.  
A. she sang                      B. sang she                      C. did she sing                      D. she did sing
- 14、Never before \_\_\_\_\_ in greater need of modern public transport than it is today.  
A. has this city been                      B. this city has been  
C. was this city                      D. this city was
- 15、—How was the televised debate last night?  
—Super! Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ so much media attention.  
A. a debate attracted                      B. did a debate attract  
C. a debate did attract                      D. attracted a debate
- 16、We have been told that under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.  
A. may we use                      B. we may use                      C. we could use                      D. did we use

### 三、only+状语置于句首

#### (一) 标志结构

only+副词: then、once、recently

only+介词短语: in this way、by doing、at that time

only+状语从句: because、when

#### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、**Only recently** \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with the environmental problems.



- A. something has done  
C. has something been done

- B. has something done  
D. something has been done

(三) 其他真题选编

- 1、I failed in the final examination last term and only then \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of studies.  
A. I realized      B. I had realized      C. had I realized      D. did I realize
- 2、Only then \_\_\_\_\_ how much damage had been caused.  
A. she realized      B. she had realized  
C. had she realized      D. did she realize
- 3、Only in this way \_\_\_\_\_ progress in your English.  
A. you make      B. can you make  
C. you be able to make      D. will you able to make
- 4、Only under special circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ to take make-up tests.  
A. permitted are freshmen      B. freshmen are permitted  
C. are freshmen permitted      D. are permitted freshmen
- 5、Only when the war was over \_\_\_\_\_ to his hometown?  
A. did the young soldier return      B. the young soldier did return  
C. returned the young soldier      D. the young soldier returned
- 6、Only when your identity has been checked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you are allowed in      B. you will be allowed in  
C. will you allow in      D. will you be allowed in

四、so、neither、nor 置于句首

(一) 标志结构

so (也)      用于肯定语境

neither、nor (也不)      用于否定语境

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Our society has changed and \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. so the people have      B. the people have so  
C. so have the people      D. have the people so
- 2、Parking is a big problem \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the traffic is so      B. is so the traffic  
C. so the traffic is      D. so is the traffic
- 3、I couldn't find peter, \_\_\_\_\_ did I know where he had gone.  
A. never      B. either      C. nor      D. as
- 4、If you go to the movie tonight, so \_\_\_\_\_ I.  
A. will      B. do      C. am      D. can
- 5、James doesn't like pop music, \_\_\_\_\_ does his sister.  
A. so      B. also      C. either      D. neither

(三) 其他真题选编

- 1、—Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother?  
—I don't know, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nor don't I care      B. nor do I care  
C. I don't care neither      D. I don't care also



2、Of the making of good books there is no end; neither \_\_\_\_\_ any end to their influence on man's lives.

- A. there is                      B. there are                      C. is there                      D. are there

3、—I would never ever come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible!  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Nor am I                      B. Neither would I                      C. Same with me                      D. So do I

4、If Joe's wife won't go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he will either                      B. neither will he                      C. he neither will                      D. either he will

5、Mary never does any reading in the evening, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. so does John                      B. John does too  
C. John doesn't too                      D. nor does John

6、She never laughed, \_\_\_\_\_ lose her tempt.

- A. or she ever did                      B. nor did she ever                      C. with which                      D. nor she ever did

7、The engineer is not happy with the project, and \_\_\_\_\_ is her boss.

- A. neither                      B. so                      C. either                      D. as

### 五、as 引导的让步状语从句

#### (一) 标志结构

名词 (无冠词)	}	+as+主语+动词
形容词		
副词		
分词		

#### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

1、Young \_\_\_\_\_ he is, he knows what is the right thing to do.

- A. that                      B. as                      C. although                      D. however

2、\_\_\_\_\_ at Harvard, he began again to write his essay.

- A. Busy was as he                      B. Busy as was he  
C. Busy as he was                      D. As was he busy

3、\_\_\_\_\_, he felt tired out after the long journey for eight hours.

- A. Strong as he is                      B. The stronger he is  
C. Strong man that he is                      D. For he is strong

#### (三) 其他真题选编

1、\_\_\_\_\_ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.

- A. Being published                      B. Published  
C. Publishing                      D. To be published

2、\_\_\_\_\_, he does get annoyed with her sometimes.

- A. Although much he likes her                      B. Much although he likes her  
C. As he likes her much                      D. Much as he likes her

3、\_\_\_\_\_ I admire David as a poet, I do not like him as a man.

- A. Much as                      B. Only if                      C. If only                      D. As much

4、\_\_\_\_\_, I have never seen anyone who is as capable as John.

- A. As long as I have traveled                      B. Now that I have traveled so much  
C. Much as I have traveled                      D. As I have traveled so much







## 第二节 强调句

### 一、要点

It is (was)+**被强调部分**+ **that** + 句子其余部分

解题步骤:

(1) 确定被强调部分 (被强调部分在学位英语的单选题中只考过状语)

状语的表现形式:

副词: then、once、recently

介词短语: in this way、by doing、at that time

状语从句: because、when

(2) 选项落在 **that** 上

### 二、学位英语考试真题汇编

- It was **in that small room** \_\_\_\_\_ they worked hard and dreamed of better days to come.  
A. where                      B. in which                      C. which                      D. that
- It was **not** \_\_\_\_\_ **midnight** that they discovered the children were not in their beds.  
A. before                      B. at                      C. after                      D. until
- It was **not until dawn** \_\_\_\_\_ their way out of the forest.  
A. when they found                      B. that they found  
C. did they find                      D. that they didn't find
- It is **from my grandparents** \_\_\_\_\_ I learned a lot.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. that                      D. which
- Was it **in 1969** \_\_\_\_\_ the American astronaut succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ landing on the moon?  
A. when; on                      B. that; on                      C. which; in                      D. that; in
- It was **not until it got dark** \_\_\_\_\_ working.  
A. that they stopped                      B. when they stopped  
C. did they stop                      D. that they didn't stop
- It is **because she is very devoted to her students** \_\_\_\_\_ she is respected by them.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. what                      D. who
- It is **because he is kind and modest** \_\_\_\_\_ he wins the respect of others.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. why                      D. that
- It was **while she was sleeping in her bedroom** \_\_\_\_\_ a thief broke into the house.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. than
- Was it **because he was ill** \_\_\_\_\_ he asked for leave?  
A. so                      B. when                      C. why                      D. that
- It was **in 2005** \_\_\_\_\_ we began to introduce this new technique into our company.  
A. which                      B. then                      C. when                      D. that

### 三、其他真题选编

- It was not until 1920 \_\_\_\_\_ regular radio broadcasts began.  
A. while                      B. which                      C. that                      D. since
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ back home after the experiment .  
A. not until midnight did he go                      B. until midnight that he didn't go  
C. not until midnight that he went                      D. until midnight when he didn't go
- It wasn't until nearly a month later \_\_\_\_\_ I received the manager's reply .



- A. since                      B. when                      C. as                      D. that
- 4、 It was about 600 years ago \_\_\_\_\_ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.  
A. that                      B. until                      C. before                      D. when
- 5、 \_\_\_\_\_ was in 1979 \_\_\_\_\_ I graduated from the university.  
A. That ... that                      B. It...that  
C. That ... when                      D. It ... when
- 6、 It was for this reason \_\_\_\_\_ her uncle moved out of New York and settled down in a small village.  
A. which                      B. why                      C. that                      D. how
- 7、 It was only with the help of the local guide \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was the mountain climber rescued  
B. that the mountain climber was rescued  
C. when the mountain climber was rescued  
D. then the mountain climber was rescued
- 8、 It was not \_\_\_\_\_ she took off her dark glasses \_\_\_\_\_ I realized she was a famous film star.  
A. when; that                      B. until; that                      C. until; when                      D. when; then
- 9、 It was not until she got home \_\_\_\_\_ Jennifer realized she had lost her keys.  
A. when                      B. that                      C. where                      D. before
- 10、 It \_\_\_\_\_ we had stayed together for a couple of weeks \_\_\_\_\_ I found we had a lot in common.  
A. was until; when                      B. was until; that  
C. wasn't until; when                      D. wasn't until; that
- 11、 It was only when I reread his poems recently \_\_\_\_\_ I began to appreciate their beauty.  
A. until                      B. that                      C. then                      D. so
- 12、 It was after he got what he had desired \_\_\_\_\_ he realized it was not so important.  
A. that                      B. when                      C. since                      D. as



### 第三节 反意疑问句

#### 一、基本结构

##### (一) 前肯后否

have 用法总结:

- ① 助动词: have、has、had
- ② 情态用法: have to
- ③ 实意动词

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、We had to wait a long time to get our passports, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. won't we      B. don't we      C. didn't we      D. shouldn't you
- 2、His wife had the front door painted green yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
A. did      B. didn't      C. had      D. hadn't

其他真题选编

- 1、Sarah had her washing machine repaired the day before yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
A. had      B. did      C. hadn't      D. didn't
- 2、You had one of your teeth pulled out yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. had you      B. hadn't you      C. did you      D. didn't you

##### (二) 前否后肯 (注意否定词, 在倒装中曾经提过)

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、She scarcely cares for anything, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. doesn't she      B. does she      C. is she      D. isn't she
- 2、You never told me you have seen the film, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. had you      B. didn't you      C. did you      D. weren't you

#### 二、祈使句的反意

##### (一) 标志结构

Do 请求 will you?  
邀请 won't you?  
Don't, will you?  
Let's, shall we?  
Let us, will you?

##### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Don't forget to post the letter for me, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do you      B. will you      C. are you      D. can you
- 2、Don't forget to write to me, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. will you      B. didn't you      C. are you      D. don't you
- 3、Let's start working on the project, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shall we      B. will we      C. don't we      D. aren't we
- 4、Please let us have more time, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shall we      B. will you      C. won't you      D. don't you

##### (三) 其他真题选编

- 1、Be sure to write to us, \_\_\_\_\_?



- A. will you      B. aren't you      C. can you      D. mustn't you
- 2、Don't smoke in the meeting-room, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. do you      B. will you      C. can you      D. could you
- 3、When you've finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the shelf, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. do you      B. don't you      C. will you      D. won't you
- 4、It's a fine day. Let's go fishing, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. won't we      B. will we      C. don't we      D. shall we
- 5、We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. do you      B. can we      C. will you      D. shall we

### 三、含有从句的反意

#### (一) 解题要点:

- 1、主句都是个人的主观判断，因此真正的反意对象是从句
- 2、如果主句中有否定，要将其放在从句中

#### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、I suppose you're not serious, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. don't I      B. do I      C. are you      D. aren't you
- 2、I suppose you are not serious, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. do I      B. don't I      C. are you      D. aren't you
- 3、Your mother told me that you overslept this morning, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. didn't she      B. didn't you      C. did she      D. did you
- 4、I don't think you've heard of him before, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. don't I      B. do I      C. have you      D. haven't you
- 5、I don't think Mary understood what you said, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. do I      B. didn't she      C. did you      D. did she

#### (三) 其他真题选编

- 1、I'm sure you'd rather she went to school by bus, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. hadn't you      B. wouldn't you      C. aren't I      D. didn't she
- 2、I don't suppose anyone will volunteer, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. do I      B. don't I      C. will they      D. won't they



#### 第四节 主谓一致

一、

- not only A but also B
- not A but B
- either A or B
- neither A nor B
- A or B

当这些结构做主语的时候，根据 B 来判断谓语的数

(一) 学位英语真题

- 1、Neither John nor I \_\_\_\_\_ able to persuade Richard's grandfather to attend the wedding.  
A. am                      B. are                      C. are to be                      D. is

(二) 其他真题

- 1、Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ tired of having one examination after another.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. am                      D. be

二、

A 和 B (with、together with、along with、as well as)

A 除了 B (but、except)

当这些结构做主语的时候，根据 A 来判断谓语的数

(一) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Mr. Smith, together with his wife and children, \_\_\_\_\_ going to the party this weekend.  
A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. will
- 2、The teacher, as well as all his students, \_\_\_\_\_ by the dancer's performance.  
A. was impressed                      B. had impressed  
C. impressed                      D. were impressed
- 3、Professor Smith, along with his assistants, \_\_\_\_\_ on the project day and night to meet the deadline.  
A. work                      B. working                      C. is working                      D. are working
- 4、A library with five thousand books \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation as a gift.  
A. is offered                      B. has offered                      C. are offered                      D. have offered

(二) 其他真题选编

- 1、A library with five thousand books \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation as a gift.  
A. is offered                      B. has offered                      C. are offered                      D. have offered
- 2、The father as well as his three children \_\_\_\_\_ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.  
A. is going                      B. go                      C. goes                      D. are going
- 3、E-mail, as well as telephones, \_\_\_\_\_ an important part in daily communication.  
A. is playing                      B. have played                      C. are playing                      D. play
- 4、No one in the department but Tom and I \_\_\_\_\_ that the director is going to resign.  
A. knows                      B. know                      C. have known                      D. am to know
- 5、All the employees except the manager \_\_\_\_\_ to work online at home.  
A. encourages                      B. encourage                      C. is encouraged                      D. are encouraged



三、不定式、动名词、主语从句、名词短语作主语时谓语动词用单数。

(一) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、When and where the new hospital will be built \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery.  
A. to remain      B. remains      C. remain      D. is remaining
- 2、How the fire in the dancing hall started \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery.  
A. to remain      B. remains      C. remain      D. is remaining
- 3、How close parents are to their children \_\_\_\_\_ a strong influence on the development of the children's character.  
A. have      B. has      C. having      D. had

(二) 其他真题选编

- 1、How close parents are to their children \_\_\_\_\_ a strong influence on the character of the children.  
A. have      B. has      C. having      D. to have
- 2、When and where to build the new factory \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A. is not decided      B. are not decided  
C. has not decided      D. have not decided
- 3、Professor James will give us a lecture on the Western culture, but when and where \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A. hasn't been decided      B. haven't decided  
C. isn't being decided      D. aren't decided

四、其他

(一) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、One of the guards \_\_\_\_\_ when the general came in, which made him very angry.  
A. has slept      B. were sleeping  
C. slept      D. was sleeping
- 2、Many a person in this circumstance \_\_\_\_\_ for a long break.  
A. have hoped      B. has hoped  
C. are hoping      D. has been hoped
- 3、Many a man \_\_\_\_\_ life is meaningless without a purpose.  
A. thinks      B. thinking      C. have thought      D. think

(二) 其他真题选编

- 1、Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has been accepted      B. have been accepted  
C. was accepted      D. were accepted
- 2、Most of what has been said about the Smiths \_\_\_\_\_ also true of the Johnsons.  
A. are      B. is      C. being      D. to be
- 3、Every possible means \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear.  
A. is used      B. are used      C. has been used      D. have been used
- 4、He is the only one of the students who \_\_\_\_\_ a winner of scholarship in three years.  
A. is      B. are      C. have been      D. has been
- 5、The number of people invited \_\_\_\_\_ fifty, but a number of them \_\_\_\_\_ absent for different reasons.  
A. were; was      B. was; was      C. was; were      D. were; were



- 6、The owner and editor of the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ the conference.  
A. were attending    B. were to attend    C. is to attend    D. are to attend
- 7、A poet and artist \_\_\_\_\_ coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon.  
A. is    B. are    C. was    D. were
- 8、As a result of the serious flood, two-thirds of the buildings in the area \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. need repairing    B. needs to repair  
C. needs repairing    D. need to repair
- 9、\_\_\_\_\_ of the land in that district \_\_\_\_\_ covered with trees and grass.  
A. Two fifth ... is    B. Two fifth ... are  
C. Two fifths ... is    D. Two fifths ... are



## 第五节 时态

### 一、现在时态代替将来时态

#### (一) 解题要点:

- 1、时间状语从句和条件状语从句中(注意标志结构)
- 2、从句中选择一般现在时或现在完成时

#### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Smith is to study medicine **as soon as** he \_\_\_\_\_ military service.  
A. will finish      B. has finished      C. finish      D. would finish
- 2、They will go home for winter vacation **as soon as** they \_\_\_\_\_ their exams.  
A. have finished      B. finish  
C. will finish      D. will have finished
- 3、“When are you going to visit your uncle in Chicago?”  
“**As soon as** \_\_\_\_\_ our work for tomorrow.”  
A. we're complete      B. we'd complete      C. we'll complete      D. we complete
- 4、Return the book immediately to the library **as soon as** you \_\_\_\_\_ with it.  
A. finish      B. are finished  
C. have finished      D. are finishing
- 5、**When the mixture** \_\_\_\_\_, it will give off a powerful force.  
A. will heat      B. will be heated      C. is heated      D. has heated
- 6、**When you** \_\_\_\_\_ this over with her, you should not see her any more.  
A. talk      B. talked      C. will talk      D. talking
- 7、Please be sure to telephone me **the next time** you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will come      B. would come      C. shall come      D. come
- 8、No one can be sure if the car on display fits him or her **until** he or she \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. tries      B. will try      C. are trying      D. have tried
- 9、**If it** \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we will stay indoors to have our training class.  
A. rains      B. rain      C. will rain      D. rained

#### (三) 其他真题选编

- 1、If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A does      B has done      C will do      D would do
- 2、Send my regards to your lovely wife when you \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
A. wrote      B. will write      C. have written      D. write

### 二、一般过去时

#### (一) 单独使用

- 1、You've already missed too many classes this term. You \_\_\_\_\_ two classes just **last week**.  
A. missed      B. would miss      C. had missed      D. have missed
- 2、No one can possibly recall any detail about the meeting. It is at least five years **since** it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had taken place      B. was taken place  
C. took place      D. was taking place

#### (二) 参照时态





过去完成时

- The chemistry class \_\_\_\_\_ for five minutes **when** we **hurried** there.  
A. had been on      B. was on      C. has been on      D. would be on
- About the sixth century A.D. **when** few Europeans **could read**, the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ paper.  
A. invented      B. had invented  
C. have invented      D. had been invented
- When I went to visit Mrs. Smith last week, I **was told** she \_\_\_\_\_ two days before.  
A. has left      B. was leaving      C. would leave      D. had left

过去进行时

- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden **when** it **began** to rain.  
A. was walking      B. walked      C. walking      D. had walked
- When** I **got** to the top of the mountain, the sun \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shone      B. shines      C. has shone      D. was shining
- I fell and hurt myself **while** I \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.  
A. was playing      B. am playing      C. play      D. played
- The goods \_\_\_\_\_ **when** we **arrived** at the airport.  
A. were just unloading      B. were just been unloading  
C. had just unloaded      D. were just being unloaded
- When** Bob and his friends **came**, we \_\_\_\_\_ our supper then.  
A. had      B. were having      C. have      D. are having

三、将来完成时和将来完成进行时

(一) 解题要点:

- by+将来时间
- 选择 will(shall) have done (been doing)

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

- We're late. I expect the film \_\_\_\_\_ **by the time we get to the cinema**.  
A. had already started      B. have already started  
C. will already have started      D. have already been started
- By the time Juan gets home**, his aunt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will leave      B. leaves      C. will have left      D. is leaving
- I \_\_\_\_\_ writing the article **by the time you get back**.  
A. shall finish      B. must have finished  
C. have finished      D. shall have finished
- All the machines \_\_\_\_\_ **by the end of the following week**.  
A. were repaired      B. will be repaired  
C. have been repaired      D. will have been repaired
- By next year** he \_\_\_\_\_ in New York for five years.  
A. has worked      B. has been working  
C. works      D. will have worked
- By the time you arrive this evening**, \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours.  
A. I will study      B. I will have been studied  
C. I had studied      D. I will have been studying
- Mrs. White became a teacher in 1985. She \_\_\_\_\_ for twenty years **by next summer**.



- A. will teach  
C. has been teaching  
B. would have taught  
D. will have been teaching

8、By the time you finish your homework, all of us \_\_\_\_\_ ours at hand, I'm sure.

- A. will finish  
C. have finished  
B. will have finished  
D. have been finishing

(三) 其他真题选编

1、By the end of this month, we surely \_\_\_\_\_ a satisfactory solution to the problem.

- A. have found  
B. will be finding  
C. will have found  
D. are finding

2、It's reported that by the end of this month the output of cement in the factory \_\_\_\_\_ by about 10%.

- A. will have risen  
B. has risen  
C. will be rising  
D. has been rising

3、The conference \_\_\_\_\_ a full week by the time it ends.

- A. must have lasted  
C. would last  
B. will have lasted  
D. has lasted

4、My train arrives in New York at five o'clock tonight. The plane I would like to take from there \_\_\_\_\_ by then.

- A. would  
B. will have left  
C. has left  
D. had left

5、By the time he arrives in Beijing, we \_\_\_\_\_ here for two days.

- A. will have stayed  
C. shall stay  
B. have been staying  
D. have stayed

6、By the time you get to New York, I \_\_\_\_\_ for London.

- A. would be leaving  
C. have already left  
B. am leaving  
D. shall have left

四、现在完成时和现在完成进行时

1、English \_\_\_\_\_ in a new way at my college **in the past few years**.

- A. has been teaching  
C. has been taught  
B. was being taught  
D. had been taught

2、I \_\_\_\_\_ on the door **for ten minutes now** without an answer.

- A. was knocking  
C. knocking  
B. am knocking  
D. have been knocking

3、**Since** he left the university, he \_\_\_\_\_ in an accounting company.

- A. has been working  
C. had been working  
B. had worked  
D. was working

4、**In recent years** many football clubs \_\_\_\_\_ as business to make a profit. (2008 上海)

- A. have run  
B. have been run  
C. had been run  
D. will run

5、**Over the past decades**, sea ice \_\_\_\_\_ in the Arctic(北极) as a result of global warming.

- A. had decreased  
C. has been decreasing  
B. will decrease  
D. is decreasing



## 第六节 虚拟语气

### 一、非真实条件句

#### (一) 三个基本形态

##### 1、要点

表示虚拟的时间	从句谓语的形式	主句谓语的形式
现在	did/were	would(should, might, could)+do
过去	had done	would(should, might, could)+have done
将来	were to(should)do	would(should, might, could)+do

##### 2、学位英语真题汇编

- (1) If a better material \_\_\_\_\_, the strength of the part **would have been** increased.  
A. had been used B. had been using  
C. being used D. using
- (2) If you \_\_\_\_\_ that night, you **might have been** too late to get your ticket.  
A. didn't hurry B. hadn't hurried  
C. wouldn't hurry D. hadn't to hurry
- (3) I **would ask** George to lend us the money if I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. had known B. have known C. knew D. to have knew
- (4) Do you think there **would be** less conflict in the world if all people \_\_\_\_\_ the same language?  
A. spoke B. speak C. had spoken D. will speak
- (5) He \_\_\_\_\_ the maths examination if he **had worked** hard enough, but he didn't.  
A. would pass B. has passed C. would have passed D. passed

##### 3、其他真题选编

- (1) If the whole operation \_\_\_\_\_ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.  
A. was not planned B. has not been planned  
C. had not been planned D. were not planned
- (2) Things might have been much worse if the mother \_\_\_\_\_ on her right to keep the baby.  
A. has been insisting B. had insisted  
C. would insist D. insisted
- (3) I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she \_\_\_\_\_, she would have met my brother.  
A. has come B. did come C. came D. had come
- (4) You didn't let me drive. If we \_\_\_\_\_ in turn, you \_\_\_\_\_ so tired.  
A. drove, didn't get B. drove; wouldn't get  
C. were driving; wouldn't get D. had driven; wouldn't have got

#### (二) 四种特殊的结构

##### 1、倒装

当条件句中有助动词 should、had、were，可以省去 if，而将助动词置于句首

##### 学位英语真题汇编

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you were busy, I wouldn't have bothered you with my questions.  
A. If I realized B. Had I realized  
C. Did I have realized that D. As I realized



- (2) \_\_\_\_\_, I should ask them some questions.  
A. Should they come to us                      B. If they come to us  
C. Were they come to us                      D. Had they come to us
- (3) Had the weather been good, the children \_\_\_\_\_ out for a walk.  
A. had gone              B. could have gone              C. would go              D. went
- (4) Mary said to me, "Had I seen your bag, I \_\_\_\_\_ it to you."  
A. will return                      B. must return  
C. could return                      D. would have returned
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the advice of his friends, he would not have suffered such a heavy loss in his business.  
A. If he took                      B. If he should take  
C. Were he to take                      D. Had he taken
- (6) I would have told him about the change of time for the class, \_\_\_\_\_ to class last 'tune.  
A. did he come              B. he came              C. had he come              D. he had come

#### 其他真题选编

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.  
A. Had they arrived                      B. Would they arrive  
C. Were they arriving                      D. Were they to arrive
- (2) Had he worked harder, he \_\_\_\_\_ the exams.  
A. must have got though                      B. could get though  
C. would get though                      D. would have got though

#### 2、含蓄虚拟句

without

#### 学位英语真题汇编

- (1) Without your help, we \_\_\_\_\_ so much.  
A. didn't achieve                      B. would not have achieved  
C. will not achieve                      D. don't achieve
- (2) Without heat and sunlight, plants on the earth \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A. would not grow                      B. will not grow  
C. had not grown                      D. would not be grown

#### 其他真题选编

- (1) Without the air to hold some of the sun's heat, the earth at night \_\_\_\_\_, too cold for us to live.  
A. would be freezing cold                      B. will be freezing coldly  
C. would be frozen cold                      D. can freeze coldly
- (2) Without electricity human life \_\_\_\_\_ quite different today.  
A. is                      B. will be                      C. would have been                      D. would be

but for

#### 学位英语真题汇编

- (1) But for the rain, we \_\_\_\_\_ a nice holiday.  
A. should have              B. would have had              C. would have                      D. will have had
- (2) But for my classmates' help, I \_\_\_\_\_ the work in time.  
A. did not finish                      B. could not finish



C. will not finish

D. would not have finished

其他真题选编

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ the storm, the ship would have reached its destination on time. (2003.6)

A. In spite of

B. In case of

C. But for

D. Because of

3、跳层虚拟句

学位英语真题汇编

(1) He was very busy yesterday; otherwise he \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting.

A. would have come

B. would come

C. could come

D. had come

(2) I would have told him the answer had it been possible, but I \_\_\_\_\_ so busy then.

A. am

B. were

C. was

D. would be

(3) I would have joined him in a picnic, but I \_\_\_\_\_ his company.

A. will not like

B. don't like

C. had not liked

D. might not like

其他真题选编

(1) We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ him.

A. had telephoned

B. must have telephoned

C. would telephone

D. would have telephoned

4、混合时间虚拟句

学位英语真题汇编

(1) If you \_\_\_\_\_ that late movie last night, you wouldn't be so sleepy.

A. hadn't watched

B. haven't watched

C. wouldn't have watched

D. didn't watch

其他真题选编

(1) If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you \_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. wouldn't be smiling

B. couldn't have smiled

C. won't smile

D. didn't smile

二、从句中的虚拟

(一) 宾语从句

标志词 (动词) + that + (should) + do

标志词: ask、advise、beg、command、decide、demand、deserve、desire、determine、direct、insist、order、prefer、propose、request、require、recommend、suggest、urge

解题步骤:

1、找到标志词

2、选出动词 do

学位英语真题汇编

1、The doctor **advised** that Mr. Malan \_\_\_\_\_ an operation right away so as to save his life.

A. had

B. would have

C. have

D. was going to have

2、His mother **insisted** that he \_\_\_\_\_ the coat when going out.

A. put on

B. puts on

C. to put

D. putting on

3、The doctor **advised** her that she \_\_\_\_\_ enough rest before going back to work.

A. to get

B. get

C. gets

D. got

4、I don't think it **advisable** that Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to the job since he has no experience.



- A. be assigned                      B. is assigned  
C. will be assigned                D. has been assigned

## 其他真题选编

- 1、 We desire that the tour leader \_\_\_\_\_ us immediately of any change in plans.  
A. inform                      B. informs                      C. informed                      D. has informed
- 2、 As Commander-in-chief of the armed forces , I have directed that all measures \_\_\_\_\_ for our defense.  
A. had been taken                      B. would be taken  
C. be taken                      D. to be taken
- 3、 Mike's uncle insists \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel.  
A. staying not                      B. not to stay  
C. that he would not stay                      D. that he not stay

## （二）主语从句

It is + 标志词 (形容词或动词的过去分词) + that + (should) + do

标志词: appropriate、desirable、essential、important、impossible、necessary、natural、normal、urgent、vital

### 解题步骤:

- 1、找到标志词
- 2、选出动词 do

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、 It is **necessary** that we \_\_\_\_\_ have a good command of English at college.  
A. must                      B. have to                      C. should                      D. ought to
- 2、 It is highly **desirable** that a new president \_\_\_\_\_ for this university.  
A. is appointed                      B. will be appointed  
C. be appointed                      D. has been appointed
- 3、 It's **urgent** that a meeting \_\_\_\_\_ before the final decision is made.  
A. will be arranged                      B. must be arranged  
C. be arranged                      D. would be arranged
- 4、 It is **desirable** that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gives up trying                      B. give up trying  
C. would give up trying                      D. is going to give up trying
- 5、 It's **vital** that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ collected to get the project started.  
A. is                      B. be                      C. must be                      D. can be
- 6、 It's **desired** that she \_\_\_\_\_ to teach us at least twice a week.  
A. comes                      B. will come                      C. come                      D. may come

其他真题选编

- 1、 It was essential that the application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back before the deadline.  
A. must be sent      B. would be sent      C. be sent      D. were sent
- 2、 It is recommended that the project \_\_\_\_\_ until all the preparations have been made.  
A. not be started      B. will not be started      C. is not started      D. is not to be started
- 3、 It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios \_\_\_\_\_ after 11 o'clock at night.  
A. were not played      B. not to play      C. not be played      D. did not play
- 4、 It is important that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to fund the project.



- A. be collected      B. must be collected      C. was collected      D. can be collected
- 5、I don't think it advisable that Tim \_\_\_\_\_ to the job since he has no experience.  
A. is assigned      B. will be assigned      C. be assigned      D. has been assigned
- 6、It is important that the hotel receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ that guests are registered correctly.  
A. has made sure      B. made sure      C. must make sure      D. make sure.

### (三) 同位语从句

标志词 (名词) + that + (should) + do

标志词: advice、decision、demand、desire、order、preference、proposal、requirement、recommendation、suggestion

解题步骤:

1、找到标志词

2、选出动词 do

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Her **suggestion** that everybody \_\_\_\_\_ was not appreciated.  
A. sing a song      B. sang a song      C. sung a song      D. singing a song

其他真题选编

- 1、We are all for your proposal that the discussion \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be put off      B. was put off      C. should put off      D. is to put off
- 2、The suggestion that mayor \_\_\_\_\_ the prize was accepted by everyone.  
A. would present      B. present      C. presents      D. ought to present
- 3、Many a delegate was in favor of his proposal that a special committee \_\_\_\_\_ to investigate the incident.  
A. were set up      B. was set up      C. be set up      D. set up

### (四) 表语从句

标志词 (名词) + is + that + (should) + do

标志词: advice、command、decision、demand、desire、order、preference、proposal、requirement、recommendation、suggestion

解题步骤:

1、找到标志词

2、选出动词 do

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、The general's **command** was that the soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ their fort and carry out more important tasks.  
A. would leave      B. leave      C. left      D. have left
- 2、The doctor's **advice** was that the patient \_\_\_\_\_ at once.  
A. to be operated      B. being operated      C. be operated      D. operated
- 3、My **suggestion** yesterday was that a meeting \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the matter.  
A. should hold      B. must be held      C. would be held      D. be held

### (五) 目的状语从句

in case + (should) + do

lest + (should) + do



学位英语真题汇编

- 1、I wrote it down \_\_\_\_\_ I should forget it.  
A. in case                      B. in case of                      C. in order that                      D. for fear of
- 2、Written applications should be sent to us in case \_\_\_\_\_ some problems with the electric version.  
A. there will be                      B. there is                      C. there be                      D. there was

其他真题选编

- 1、The mad man was put in the padded cell lest he \_\_\_\_\_ himself.  
A. injure                      B. had injured                      C. injured                      D. would injure
- 2、He was punished \_\_\_\_\_ he should make the same mistake again.  
A. unless                      B. provided                      C. if                      D. lest
- 3、We booked rooms at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we should find no vacancies on our arrival.  
A. whenever                      B. if                      C. since                      D. lest

三、其他结构

(一) wish 后的宾语从句

对现状表示的愿望：过去时

**对过去发生的事情表示遗憾、后悔：过去完成时**

对将来发生的事情表示祝愿：过去将来时

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ to me before you went and bought that car.  
A. spoke                      B. will speak  
C. was going to speak                      D. had spoken
- 2、Peter wishes that he \_\_\_\_\_ law instead of literature when he was in college.  
A. could study                      B. studied                      C. had studied                      D. would study
- 3、I didn't go to the party, but I do wish I \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. were                      B. would be                      C. had been                      D. will be
- 4、—Did you see her off the day before yesterday?  
—No, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. were                      B. did                      C. had                      D. would

其他真题选编

- 1、Jack wishes that he \_\_\_\_\_ business instead of history when he was in university.  
A. studied                      B. study                      C. had been studying                      D. had studied

(二) as if

as though

似乎、好象的意思

引导方式状语从句

从句中要虚拟

主句      从句

现在      过去时

过去      过去完成时

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、He talks as if he \_\_\_\_\_ everything in the world.





A. knows                      B. knew                      C. had known                      D. would have known  
其他真题选编

- 1、When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. breaks                      B. has broken                      C. were broken                      D. had been broken

(三) It's (high) time (that) did  
学位英语真题汇编

- 1、It's high time we \_\_\_\_\_ something to stop traffic accident.  
A. do                      B. will do                      C. did                      D. must do  
2、Don't you think it is time you \_\_\_\_\_ smoking?  
A. give up                      B. gave up                      C. would give up                      D. should give up  
3、Let's finish our homework in a few seconds; it's time we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. played football                      B. will play football  
C. play football                      D. are playing football  
4、You have stayed at home for two days. It's time you \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk.  
A. go out                      B. went out                      C. will go out                      D. would go out

(四) would rather that did  
学位英语真题汇编

- 1、I'd \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't touch that, if you don't mind.  
A. rather                      B. better                      C. happier                      D. further  
2、I am too busy these days. I would rather all of you \_\_\_\_\_ next month for a dinner.  
A. come                      B. would come                      C. came                      D. have come  
3、She says she'd rather he \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow instead of today.  
A. leaves                      B. left                      C. leave                      D. would leave

其他真题选编

- 1、You don't have to be in such a hurry, I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ on business first.  
A. would go                      B. will go                      C. went                      D. have gone  
2、I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ make any comment on the issue for the time being.  
A. don't                      B. wouldn't                      C. didn't                      D. shouldn't  
3、Wouldn't you rather your child \_\_\_\_\_ to be early?  
A. go                      B. went                      C. would go                      D. goes  
4、The manager would rather his daughter \_\_\_\_\_ in the same office.  
A. had not worked                      B. not to work                      C. dose not work                      D. did not work  
5、Who would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ with you, George or me?  
A. going                      B. to go                      C. have gone                      D. went



## 第七节 情态动词

### 一、推测

#### (一) 要点

must	肯定	}	+	do(be)	现在或将来
may	可能				
might	小			have done	过去
may not	可能不				
might not					
can't	不可能				
couldn't					

#### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- The house is dark; the Browns \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
A. may go B. should go  
C. should have gone D. must have gone
- That car must have cost a lot of money.  
—Oh, no, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it mustn't B. it hasn't C. it doesn't D. it didn't
- I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep in the corner, for I remember nothing of what happened during the night.  
A. might fall B. must fall  
C. must have fallen D. can have fallen
- My wallet is nowhere to be found. I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was on the bus.  
A. must have dropped it B. must drop it  
C. should have dropped it D. ought to have dropped it
- "She must be in the dormitory now." "No, she \_\_\_\_\_ be there. I saw her in the classroom a minute ago. "  
A. mustn't B. couldn't C. can't have D. wouldn't
- I can't find the recorder in the room. It \_\_\_\_\_ by somebody.  
A. must have taken B. may have taken  
C. may have been taken D. should have been taken
- Since this road is wet and slippery this morning, it \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
A. must rain B. was raining C. must have rained D. may rain
- She \_\_\_\_\_ be ill because I saw her playing tennis just now.  
A. can't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. may not
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet when I was shopping in the store.  
A. must have dropped B. should have dropped  
C. could drop D. ought to have dropped
- You \_\_\_\_\_ not have seen her yesterday for she was abroad.  
A. must B. should C. could D. would
- You could have done much better yesterday. Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. didn't you B. couldn't you C. hadn't you D. shouldn't you
- "That latest car must have cost you a pretty penny." "Oh, no, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. it didn't B. it mustn't C. it hasn't D. it must haven't
- John left home twenty minutes ago. It is usually half an hour's drive from his home to the



office here. So he \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

- A. should have arrived  
C. must have arrived

- B. need arrive  
D. may arrive

### (三) 其他真题选编

- You \_\_\_\_\_ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.  
A. needn't have seen                      B. must have seen  
C. might have seen                      D. can't have seen
- My sister met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he \_\_\_\_\_ your lecture.  
A. couldn't have attended                      B. needn't have attended  
C. mustn't have attended                      D. shouldn't have attended
- There's no light on-they \_\_\_\_\_ be at home.  
A. can't                      B. mustn't                      C. needn't                      D. shouldn't
- You \_\_\_\_\_ be tired - you've only been working for an hour.  
A. must not                      B. won't                      C. can't                      D. may not
- Sorry I'm late. I \_\_\_\_\_ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.  
A. might                      B. should                      C. can                      D. will

## 二、六个结构

### (一) 要点

should have done  
ought to have done  
shouldn't have done  
ought not to have done  
needn't have done  
could have done

### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- I'm feeling sick. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much chocolate.  
A. needn't have eaten                      B. couldn't have eaten  
C. mustn't have eaten                      D. shouldn't have eaten
- They have done things they ought \_\_\_\_\_  
A. not to do                      B. not to be done                      C. not to have done                      D. not having done
- I'm sorry I couldn't get in touch with him before he left, I \_\_\_\_\_ him earlier.  
A. had a telephone                      B. have phoned  
C. should have phoned                      D. should be phoned
- He abandoned a career that \_\_\_\_\_ to his becoming one of the most influential people in the world.  
A. could have led                      B. will lead                      C. should have led                      D. must lead
- You ought \_\_\_\_\_ the matter to the manager the day before yesterday.  
A. to report                      B. to have reported                      C. to reporting                      D. have reported
- Sorry, officer. I \_\_\_\_\_ at 80 miles but I didn't see any sign in the area telling people how fast they can drive.  
A. should not drive                      B. shouldn't have driven  
C. mustn't drive                      D. can't drive

7、 With all this work on hand, she \_\_\_\_\_ to the dance party last night.

- A. oughtn't to go  
B. hadn't gone  
C. shouldn't have gone  
D. mustn't have gone

### （三）其他真题选编

1、 There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You \_\_\_\_\_ come, but why didn't you?

- A. must have      B. should      C. need have      D. ought to have

2、 Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much fried chicken just now.

- A. shouldn't eat                      B. mustn't have eaten  
C. shouldn't have eaten            D. mustn't eat

3、 I told your friend how to get to the hotel, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ have driven her there.

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

4、 This cake is very sweet. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of sugar in it.

- A. should put      B. could have put      C. might put      D. must have put

5、 Mr. White \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up.

- A. should have arrived      B. should arrive  
C. should have had arrived      D. should be arriving

6、 I was really anxious about you. You                      home without a word.

- A. mustn't leave                      B. shouldn't have left  
C. couldn't have left                D. needn't leave

7、 I told Sally how to get here. but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ for her.

- A. had to write it out                      B. must have written it out  
C. should have written it out            D. ought to write it out

8、Tom ought not to                    me your secret , but he meant no harm .

- A. have told      B. tell      C. be telling      D. having told

9、 You \_\_\_\_\_ all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.

- A. needn't have done                      B. must not have done  
C. shouldn't have done                  D. can not have done

10、 The weather turned out to be fine yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ the trouble to carry my umbrella with me.

- A. should have taken      B. could have taken  
C. needn't have taken      D. mustn't have taken

### 三、虚拟语气和情态动词

### （一）要点

真实 , otherwise(or) +would have done.

must have done , or (otherwise)+ would have done

## （二）学位英语真题选编

1、 Mr. Green                      my letter, otherwise he would have replied before now.

- A. must have received      B. must have failed to receive  
C. must receive      D. must fail to receive

2、I believe he \_\_\_\_\_ an accident, otherwise he would have arrived on time.

- A. would have had                      B. could have had  
C. should have had                      D. must have had

3、Something must have happened on their way here. Or they \_\_\_\_\_ by now.



A. should have arrived

B. should arrive

C. would have arrived

D. would arrive

4、He \_\_\_\_\_ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.

A. should

B. must

C. wouldn't

D. can't

(三) 其他真题选编

1、Jack \_\_\_\_\_ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me.

A. mustn't have arrived

B. shouldn't have arrived

C. can't have arrived

D. need not have arrived

2、The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ have thought Johnson was worth it or she wouldn't have wasted time on him, I suppose.

A. should

B. can

C. would

D. must

3、He \_\_\_\_\_ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.

A. should

B. must

C. wouldn't

D. can't

4、Yesterday, Jane walked away from discussion. Otherwise she \_\_\_\_\_ something she would regret later.

A. had said

B. said

C. might say

D. might have said

5、He must have had an accident, or he \_\_\_\_\_ then.

A. would have been here

B. had to be here

C. should be here

D. would be here



## 第八节 名词性从句

### 一、要点

宾语从句

主语从句

同位语从句

表语从句

连接词	词义	在从句中充当的成分	可否省略
that	无	不充当成分	只有在宾语从句中可以省略
if/whether (if 只能引导动词的宾语从句)	是否	不充当成分	不可省略
连接代词 who whom <b>what</b> which whose	疑问 谁 谁 什么 哪一个 谁的	主、宾、表 宾、表 主、宾、表、定 定语 定语	不可省略
连接副词 when where why how	疑问 何时 何地 何原因 何方式	状语	不可省略

根据划线位置来判断从句类型：

宾语从句 及物动词 \_\_\_\_\_

介词 \_\_\_\_\_

主语从句 句首 \_\_\_\_\_

同位语从句 标志词（名词） \_\_\_\_\_

表语从句 系动词 \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、选项多个单词

（一）解题步骤：

1、排除没有陈述的选项（名词性从句要用陈述语序）

2、看从句是否缺少成分

（二）学位英语真题汇编

1、How long do you think \_\_\_\_\_ to finish this urgent task?

A. did it take you

B. it will take you

C. will it take you

D. it to take you

2、Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ about the city that makes people love it so much?

A. it is what

B. what it is

C. what is it

D. is it what

3、\_\_\_\_\_ was not the way the event happened.

A. Which the press reported

B. That the press reported

C. What did the press report

D. What the press reported

4、We were not surprised at \_\_\_\_\_, for he had worked so hard.



- A. what has he achieved  
C. what he had achieved
- 5、Anne asked Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the key.  
A. when he left  
C. how had he left
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ was unimportant.  
A. Whether he enjoyed our dinner or not  
C. If he enjoyed our dinner
- 7、I must tell you how \_\_\_\_\_ a letter from you.  
A. pleased I was to receive  
C. was I pleased to receive
- B. that what he had achieved  
D. that he had achieved
- B. where he had left  
D. why did he leave
- B. No matter how he enjoyed our dinner  
D. What he enjoyed our dinner
- B. pleased I was to receiving  
D. pleased I was to have received

(三) 其他真题选编

- 1、Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. who is he      B. who he is      C. who is it      D. who it is
- 2、These shoes look very good. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how much cost they are      B. how much do they cost  
C. how much they cost      D. how much are they cost
- 3、These photographs will show you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what does our villages look like      B. what our villages looks like  
C. how does our villages look like      D. how our villages looks like
- 4、Can you make sure \_\_\_\_\_ the gold ring?  
A. where Alice had put      B. where had Alice put  
C. where Alice has put      D. where has A lice put

三、选项一个单词

(一) 从句缺少主要成分

主语从句 (横线划在句首)

学位英语真题汇编

从句缺主语

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ seems easy in theory seems difficult in practice.  
A. That      B. With      C. What      D. It
- 2、\_\_\_\_\_ makes men different from the other animals is that they can think and speak.  
A. That      B. The thing      C. All      D. What
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ was once regarded as impossible has now become a reality.  
A. What      B. That      C. Which      D. As
- 4、Air, or \_\_\_\_\_ is called atmosphere, surrounds the whole earth.  
A. it      B. that      C. which      D. what
- 5、After the fire, \_\_\_\_\_ would otherwise be a cultural center is now reduced to a pile of ashes.  
A. that      B. it      C. which      D. what
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all is that the 2012 Olympic Games will be held in London.  
A. It      B. What      C. As      D. Which

从句缺宾语

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ I saw was two men crossing the street.



- A. What                      B. Whom                      C. Who                      D. That
- 2、\_\_\_\_\_ he says or does won't make me change my mind at all.
- A. Whatever                      B. However                      C. Which                      D. How

其他真题选编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ caused the accident is still a complete mystery.
- A. What                      B. That                      C. How                      D. where
- 2、\_\_\_\_\_ has helped to save the drowning girl is worth praising.
- A. Who                      B. The one                      C. Anyone                      D. Whoever
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ matters most in learning English is enough practice.
- A. What                      B. Why                      C. Where                      D. Which
- 4、\_\_\_\_\_ makes this shop different is that it offers more personal services.
- A. What                      B. Who                      C. Whatever                      D. Whoever
- 5、In some countries, \_\_\_\_\_ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
- A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. one
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ parents say and do has a life-long effect on their children.
- A. That                      B. Which                      C. What                      D. As
- 7、\_\_\_\_\_ he referred to in his article was unknown to the general reader.
- A. That                      B. What                      C. Whether                      D. Where
- 8、\_\_\_\_\_ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present
- A. What                      B. That                      C. The fact                      D. The matter

宾语从句

学位英语真题汇编

从句缺主语

- 1、The old gentleman never fails to help \_\_\_\_\_ is in need of his help.
- A. whom                      B. who                      C. whoever                      D. whomever
- 2、History is the story of \_\_\_\_\_ happened to the people before today.
- A. whichever                      B. whomever                      C. whatever                      D. wherever
- 3、Give the books to \_\_\_\_\_ needs them for the English class and the writing class.
- A. whomever                      B. whom                      C. who                      D. whoever
- 4、A modern city has been set up in \_\_\_\_\_ was a wasteland ten years ago .
- A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. where
- 5、He failed to live up to \_\_\_\_\_ had been expected of him.
- A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. all

从句缺宾语

- 1、Thinking that you know \_\_\_\_\_ in fact you don't is not a good idea.
- A. what                      B. that                      C. when                      D. which
- 2、In fact he had done \_\_\_\_\_ he could do to help the poor.
- A. what                      B. which                      C. as                      D. all which
- 3、These wild flowers are so special that I would do \_\_\_\_\_ I can to save them.
- A. whatever                      B. that                      C. which                      D. whichever

其他真题选编

- 1、It was a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ would take the position.





- A. who                      B. Whoever                      C. Whom                      D. Whomever
- 2、 Could I speak to \_\_\_\_\_ is in charge of International Sales, please?  
A. anyone                      B. someone                      C. whoever                      D. no matter who
- 3、 We agreed to accept \_\_\_\_\_ they thought was the best tourist guide.  
A. whatever                      B. whomever                      C. whichever                      D. whoever
- 4、 The shopkeeper did not want to sell for \_\_\_\_\_ he thought was not enough.  
A. where                      B. how                      C. what                      D. which
- 5、 He spoke proudly of his part in the game, without mentioning \_\_\_\_\_ his teammates had done.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. why                      D. while
- 6、 Little Tommy was reluctant to tell the schoolmaster \_\_\_\_\_ he had done the day before.  
A. that                      B. how                      C. where                      D. what
- 7、 A computer can only do \_\_\_\_\_ you have instructed it to do.  
A. how                      B. after                      C. what                      D. when
- 8、 These wild flowers are so special I would do \_\_\_\_\_ I can to save them.  
A. whatever                      B. that                      C. which                      D. whichever
- 9、 It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.  
A. however                      B. whatever                      C. whichever                      D. whenever
- 10、 Choosing the right dictionary depends on \_\_\_\_\_ you want to use it for.  
A. what                      B. why                      C. how                      D. whether
- 11、 I think Father would like to know \_\_\_\_\_ I've been up to so far, so I decide to send him a quick note.  
A. which                      B. why                      C. what                      D. how
- 12、 The seaside here draws a lot of tourists every summer. Warm sunshine and soft sands make \_\_\_\_\_ it is.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. how                      D. where

表语从句

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、 Isn't that \_\_\_\_\_ they call peace and friendship?  
A. which                      B. this                      C. what                      D. where
- 其他真题汇编
- 2、 See the flags on top of the building? That was \_\_\_\_\_ we did this morning.  
A. when                      B. which                      C. where                      D. what

(二) 从句不缺少主要成分

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、 \_\_\_\_\_ you don't know the rule won't be a sufficient excuse for your failure.  
A. It is                      B. That                      C. Because                      D. What
- 2、 They did not discover until later \_\_\_\_\_ the car had been destroyed.  
A. as                      B. than                      C. which                      D. that
- 3、 No one doubts \_\_\_\_\_ it is true.  
A. whether                      B. if                      C. that                      D. what
- 4、 There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ you will pass the exam this time. You have worked so hard in the past months.



- A. whether                      B. that                      C. if                      D. what
- 5、I know Jonathan quite well and never doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he can do a good job of it.
- A. whether                      B. that                      C. when                      D. what

其他真题选编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ fashion differs from country to country may reflect the cultural differences from one aspect.
- A. What                      B. That                      C. This                      D. Which
- 2、With his work completed, the businessman stepped back to his seat, feeling pleased \_\_\_\_\_ he was a man of action.
- A. which                      B. that                      C. what                      D. whether
- 3、One advantage of playing the guitar is \_\_\_\_\_ it can give you a great deal of pleasure.
- A. how                      B. why                      C. that                      D. when
- 4、What the doctors really doubt is \_\_\_\_\_ my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.
- A. when                      B. how                      C. whether                      D. why

#### 四、同位语从句

(一) 解题要点:

1、找到标志词 (抽象名词 belief、doubt、evidence、fact、feeling、hope、idea、information、news、possibility、principle、problem、promise、proof、question、remark、reply、report、sign、story、thought)

2、选出 **that**

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、She believes in the **principle** \_\_\_\_\_ to love is to give, not to take.
- A. how                      B. which                      C. that                      D. what
- 2、The **fact** \_\_\_\_\_ he does so in so short period of time challenges explanation.
- A. why                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which
- 3、**Evidence** came up \_\_\_\_\_ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
- A. where                      B. that                      C. which                      D. what
- 3、Would the **news** \_\_\_\_\_ he failed to pass the exam bother you?
- A. which                      B. that                      C. of which                      D. on which
- 4、The **news** quickly spread through the village \_\_\_\_\_ the war had ended.
- A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. where
- 5、The **fact** came up \_\_\_\_\_ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
- A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. whose

(三) 其他真题选编

- 1、Information has been put forward \_\_\_\_\_ more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities.
- A. while                      B. that                      C. when                      D. as
- 2、There's a feeling in me \_\_\_\_\_ we'll never know what a UFO is — not ever.
- A. that                      B. which                      C. of which                      D. what
- 3、There is a new problem involved in the popularity of private cars \_\_\_\_\_ road conditions need



---

- A. that..., to be improved  
B. which..., to be improved  
C. where..., improving  
D. when..., improving

4、A story goes \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth I of England liked nothing more than being surrounded by clever and qualified noblemen at court.

- A. when                      B. where                      C. what                      D. that

5、 Along with the letter was his promise \_\_\_\_\_ he would visit me this coming Christmas.

- A. which      B. that      C. what      D. whether

6、Doris' success lies in the fact \_\_\_\_\_ she is co-operative and eager to learn from others.

- A. which                  B. that                  C. when                  D. why

7、The mere fact \_\_\_\_\_ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.

- A. that                      B. which                      C. what                      D. why

8、 There are signs \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.

- A. that                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. whose

9、 A warm thought suddenly came to me \_\_\_\_\_ I might use the pocket money to buy some flowers for my mother's birthday.

- A. if      B. when      C. that      D. which



## 第九节 定语从句

### 一、要点

先行词

关系词

关系代词

先行词指人		先行词指物	先行词指人指物均可		
who	whom	which	that	whose	as
主、宾、表	宾、表	主、宾	主、宾	定	主、宾、表
之前不可用介词		非限制性定语从句中先行词可是短语、分句、句子	①不用在非限制性定语从句中 ②之前不用介词 ③适用于特殊的先行词	后面必须接名词连用	①限制性只用固定结构中 such...as the same...as ②非限制可位于句首

注意：①关系代词充当从句中的宾语时，可省略

②**what** 只引导名词性从句；不引导定语从句

关系副词

①**when**

②**where**

③**why** 只引导限制性定语从句，先行词是 **reason** 等表原因的词

### 二、可识别题型

(一) **as** 引导的定语从句

限制性的

解题要点：

1、有标志词 (**such**、**the same**)

2、从句中缺少主语、宾语或表语

学位英语真题汇编

1、Do not trust **such** men \_\_\_\_\_ often like to praise you to your face.

A. who

B. that

C. as

D. they

2、John isn't **the same** man \_\_\_\_\_ before.

A. what he was

B. that he was

C. who he was

D. as he was

其他真题选编

1、These houses are sold at such a low price \_\_\_\_\_ people expected.

A. like

B. as

C. that

D. which

2、It wasn't such a good dinner \_\_\_\_\_ she had promised us.

A. that

B. which

C. as

D. what

非限制性的（放在句首的）

解题要点：

(1) 横线划在句首

(2) 句中有逗号



(3) 从句缺少主语 (偶尔可能缺宾语)

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ is well known, light, like heat, is a form of energy.  
A. It                      B. what                      C. Just as                      D. As
- 2、\_\_\_\_\_ is known to all, too much smoking will cause lung cancer.  
A. That                      B. It                      C. As                      D. What
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all, the earth moves around the sun.  
A. Because                      B. For                      C. So                      D. As
- 4、\_\_\_\_\_ is well known, the key to success lies in hard work.  
A. As                      B. That                      C. Which                      D. What
- 5、\_\_\_\_\_ is well-known, the environment in China is badly in need of improvement.  
A. It                      B. That                      C. As                      D. What
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ was pointed above, this substance can be used as a substitute.  
A. It                      B. That                      C. What                      D. As
- 7、\_\_\_\_\_ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.  
A. Which                      B. When                      C. What                      D. As

其他真题选编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.  
A. That                      B. Which                      C. As                      D. it
- 2、\_\_\_\_\_ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.  
A. It                      B. As                      C. That                      D. What
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high schools is increasing.  
A. Which                      B. As                      C. That                      D. It
- 4、\_\_\_\_\_ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting.  
A. When                      B. After                      C. As                      D. Since
- 5、\_\_\_\_\_ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.  
A. It                      B. As                      C. That                      D. What
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.  
A. Which                      B. When                      C. What                      D. As

(二) 介词+关系代词

解题要点:

从句的谓语动词+介词+先行词

介词是用来介绍关系的, 要选择一个介词, 使得从句 (多数情况是谓语动词) 能和先行词相连接。

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Before her marriage, she spent a considerable time in that very part of Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ she belonged.  
A. which                      B. to where                      C. to which                      D. at which
- 2、Before joining the army, he spent a lot of time in the village \_\_\_\_\_ he belonged.  
A. to which                      B. which                      C. to where                      D. at which
- 3、The grass \_\_\_\_\_ many animals live is abundant here.  
A. by which                      B. with which                      C. on which                      D. of which
- 4、This is the dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ I depend a lot whenever I have problems with new words.



A. with which      B. in which      C. on which      D. for which  
 5、The tsunami (海啸) \_\_\_\_\_ over 160, 000 people **were killed** was a terrible disaster for human beings.

A. of that      B. among which      C. during that      D. in which  
 其他真题选编

1、American women usually identify their best friend as someone \_\_\_\_\_ they can talk frequently.

A. who      B. as      C. about which      D. with whom  
 2、The gentleman \_\_\_\_\_ you told me yesterday proved to be a thief.

A. who      B. about whom      C. whom      D. with whom  
 3、The schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the jobs \_\_\_\_\_ they are being trained.

A. in that      B. for that      C. in which      D. for which  
 4、The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, \_\_\_\_\_ the sailing time was 226 days.

A. of which      B. during which      C. from which      D. for which  
 5、In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help.

A. that      B. who      C. from whom      D. to whom  
 6、The English play \_\_\_\_\_ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.  
 A. for which      B. at which      C. in which      D. on which

### (三) 关系副词

解题要点：

- 1、从句不缺少主要成分
- 2、看先行词是表示什么的名词  
 表时间的选 **when**  
 表地点的选 **where**  
 表原因的选 **why**

学位英语真题汇编

1、We live in a **time** \_\_\_\_\_, more than ever before in history, people are moving  
 A. what      B. when      C. which      D. where

2、The **time** will come \_\_\_\_\_ man can fly to outer space freely.  
 A. that      B. when      C. in that      D. which

3、I know a number of **occasions** \_\_\_\_\_ people died from water pollution.  
 A. how      B. as      C. when      D. where

4、My vacation begins **next Tuesday**, \_\_\_\_\_ I will leave for Florida.  
 A. which      B. that      C. while      D. when

5、There were dirty marks on her **trousers** \_\_\_\_\_ she had wiped her hands.  
 A. where      B. when      C. that      D. what

6、That's the **reason** \_\_\_\_\_ Ann could not do her part of the job.  
 A. that      B. of      C. because      D. why

7、He's got himself into a dangerous **situation** \_\_\_\_\_ he is likely to lose control over the plane.  
 A. where      B. which      C. while      D. why

其他真题选编



- 1、We are living in an age \_\_\_\_\_ many things are done on computer.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. whose                      D. when
- 2、After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town \_\_\_\_\_ he grew up as a child.  
A. which                      B. where                      C. that                      D. when
- 3、If a shop has chairs \_\_\_\_\_ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. when                      D. where
- 4、A fast food restaurant is the place \_\_\_\_\_, just as the name suggests, eating is performed quickly.  
A. which                      B. where                      C. there                      D. what
- 5、Some pre-school children go to a day care center, \_\_\_\_\_ they learn simple games and songs.  
A. then                      B. there                      C. while                      D. where
- 6、The village has developed a lot \_\_\_\_\_ we learned farming two years ago.  
A. when                      B. which                      C. that                      D. where
- 7、Today, we'll discuss a number of cases \_\_\_\_\_ beginners of English fail to use the language properly.  
A. which                      B. as                      C. why                      D. where
- 8、Those successful deaf dancers think that dancing is an activity \_\_\_\_\_ sight matters more than hearing.  
A. when                      B. whose                      C. which                      D. where
- 9、We're just trying to reach a point \_\_\_\_\_ both sides will sit down together and talk.  
A. where                      B. that                      C. when                      D. which
- 10、I work in a business \_\_\_\_\_ almost everyone is waiting for a great chance.  
A. how                      B. which                      C. where                      D. that
- 11、He's got himself into a serious situation \_\_\_\_\_ he is likely to lose control over the plane.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. while                      D. why

#### (四) 数词或代词+of 结构

解题要点：

1、这种题型都是非限制性定语从句，所以首先排除 what（不引导定语从句）和 that（不引导非限制性定语从句）

2、先行词是人还是物

3、代词要注意它所指代的对象的数量

both 两者都

either 两者中的一个

neither 两者都不

all 三者或以上都

none 三者或以上都不

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、The United States is composed of fifty states, two of \_\_\_\_\_ are separated from the others by land or water.  
A. them                      B. that                      C. which                      D. those
- 2、We've tested three hundred types of boot, \_\_\_\_\_ completely waterproof.  
A. no of which                      B. none of which                      C. some of that                      D. neither of which



- 3、The writer has published many books, \_\_\_\_\_ are well received by the readers.  
A. none of whom    B. all of which    C. neither of who    D. one of which
- 4、There are two rooms in the house, \_\_\_\_\_ serves as a kitchen.  
A. the smaller of which    B. the smaller of that  
C. the smallest of which    D. the smallest of that
- 5、It was hard for him to learn English in a family, in which \_\_\_\_\_ of the parents spoke the language.  
A. none    B. neither    C. both    D. each

#### 其他真题选编

- 1、We shouldn't spent our money testing so many people, most of \_\_\_\_\_ are healthy.  
A. that    B. which    C. what    D. whom
- 2、He paid the boy \$ 10 for washing ten windows ,most of \_\_\_\_\_ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.  
A. these    B. those    C. that    D. which
- 3、Last week, only two people came to look at the house, \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to buy it.  
A. none of them    B. both of them    C. none of whom    D. neither of whom
- 4、It is reported that two schools, \_\_\_\_\_ are being built in my hometown, will open next year.  
A. they both    B. which both    C. both of them    D. both of which
- 5、I was given three books on cooking, the first \_\_\_\_\_ I really enjoyed.  
A. of that    B. of which    C. that    D. which
- 6、There are two buildings , \_\_\_\_\_ stands nearly a hundred feet high .  
A. the larger    B. the larger of them  
C. the larger one that    D. the larger of which
- 7、The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year , 80% \_\_\_\_\_ are sold abroad.  
A. of which    B. which of    C. of them    D. of that
- 8、There are altogether eleven books on the shelf, \_\_\_\_\_ five are mine.  
A. on which    B. in which    C. of which    D. from which

#### (五) 复合定语从句

##### 解题要点:

识别出插入成分, 视其不存在, 按一般题型选择

##### 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、He has made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to science.  
A. which **I think** it is    B. of which **I think** it is  
C. **I think** which is    D. which **I think** is
- 2、The company official \_\_\_\_\_ **I thought** would be fired received a raise.  
A. whom    B. whoever    C. who    D. of whom

#### (六) whose 的用法

##### 解题要点:

当 whose 和其他关系代词一起出现在选项的时候, 它被考查的几率很大。

##### 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、The investigation, \_\_\_\_\_ will soon be published, was made by John.  
A. at which the results    B. the results on which





- C. whose results D. at whose results
- 2、The experiment, \_\_\_\_\_ will soon be announced, was done by my colleagues.  
A. whose results B. the results on which  
C. at which the results D. of whose results
- 3、In 1990 he caught a serious illness from \_\_\_\_\_ effects he still suffers.  
A. that B. which C. what D. whose
- 4、There was a teapot fashioned like a China duck, out of \_\_\_\_\_ open mouth the tea was supposed to come  
A. which B. its C. that D. whose
- 5、Many children, \_\_\_\_\_ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.  
A. their B. whose C. of them D. with whom

#### 其他真题选编

- 1、Recently I bought an ancient vase, \_\_\_\_\_ was very reasonable.  
A. which price B. the price of which C. its price D. the price of those
- 2、Have you seen the film "Titanic", \_\_\_\_\_ leading actor is world famous?  
A. its B. it's C. whose D. which
- 3、Look out! Don't get too close to the house \_\_\_\_\_ roof is under repair  
A. whose B. which C. of which D. what
- 4、Last month, part of Southeast Asia was struck by floods, from \_\_\_\_\_ effects the people are still suffering.  
A. that B. whose C. those D. what

#### 三、一般题型

##### (一) 解题要点:

- 1、无可识别题型的标志
- 2、从句中不是缺少主语就是缺少宾语 (很偶然会碰到缺少表语的情况)

##### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others jealous.  
A. who B. what C. that D. which
- 2、He was very rude to the Customs officer, \_\_\_\_\_ of course made things even worse.  
A. who B. whom C. what D. which
- 3、They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan ten days ahead of schedule, \_\_\_\_\_ was something we had not expected.  
A. that B. this C. it D. which
- 4、I will never forget the ten years \_\_\_\_\_ we both spent in the little village.  
A. when B. during which C. which D. in which
- 5、The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected was well over one thousand.  
A. whom B. who C. as D. that
- 6、An old friend from abroad, \_\_\_\_\_ I was expecting to stay with, telephoned me from the airport.  
A. that B. whom C. who D. which



- 7、His brother had become a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to be.  
A. who                      B. what                      C. which                      D. that
- 8、No one here believes the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he gave for his lateness.  
A. that                      B. why                      C. for which                      D. what

(三) 其他真题选编

- 1、The famous basketball star, \_\_\_\_\_ tried to make a comeback, attracted a lot of attention.  
A. where                      B. when                      C. which                      D. who
- 2、In an hour, we can travel to places \_\_\_\_\_ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.  
A. where                      B. when                      C. which                      D. what
- 3、His movie won several awards at the film festival, \_\_\_\_\_ was beyond his wildest dream.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. it
- 4、The weather turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. it
- 5、You can find whatever you need at the shopping centre, \_\_\_\_\_ is always busy at the weekend.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. what                      D. which
- 6、By serving others, a person focuses on someone other than himself or herself, \_\_\_\_\_ can be very eye-opening and rewarding.  
A. who                      B. which                      C. what                      D. that
- 7、Chan's restaurant on Baker Street, \_\_\_\_\_ used to be poorly run, is now a successful business.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. who                      D. where
- 8、Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others envy him.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which
- 9、Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others unhappy.  
A. who                      B. which                      C. this                      D. what
- 10、The Beatles, \_\_\_\_\_ many of you are old enough to remember, came from Liverpool.  
A. what                      B. that                      C. how                      D. as

四、特殊题型

- 1、The moon is a world that is completely still and \_\_\_\_\_ utter silence prevails.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. whenever
- 2、A curve is a line \_\_\_\_\_ no part is straight and which has no angle.  
A. that                      B. whose                      C. in which                      D. of which
- 3、It turned out that the man was an excellent policeman working in New York, \_\_\_\_\_ had contributed a lot to the case.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. who                      D. where
- 4、I decided to buy a car because we had sold \_\_\_\_\_ we had in England before leaving.  
A. that                      B. the other                      C. which                      D. the one
- 5、The people at the party were worried about Janet because no one was aware \_\_\_\_\_ she had gone.  
A. where that                      B. of where                      C. of the place                      D. the place
- 6、This is one of the best books \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.



- A. that have ever been written      B. which have ever been written  
C. that has ever been written      D. whatever have been written
- 7、Of those \_\_\_\_\_ had applied for the jobs, only two were accepted.  
A. persons      B. that      C. who      D. which



## 第十节 状语从句

### 一、让步状语从句

#### (一) 要点

- 1、though  
although
- 2、even if  
even though
- 3、no matter+疑问词=疑问词+ever
- 4、while 位于句首, “尽管”

#### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ you disagree with her, her idea is still worth considering.  
A. Even if                      B. If only                      C. Instead of                      D. Despite of
- 2、Do what you think is right \_\_\_\_\_ they say.  
A. however                      B. whatever                      C. whichever                      D. if only
- 3、We can hardly avoid making any mistakes in our work \_\_\_\_\_ hard we try.  
A. whatever                      B. how                      C. no matter                      D. however
- 4、In short, \_\_\_\_\_ he lives, a man belongs to some society.  
A. whatever                      B. whenever                      C. whichever                      D. wherever
- 5、\_\_\_\_\_, you must show your ticket to go into the cinema.  
A. No matter whoever you are                      B. Whomever you are  
C. Whoever you are                      D. No matter who are you
- 6、It is very important for the strong man to know that \_\_\_\_\_ strong he is, he cannot be the strongest.  
A. whatever                      B. whenever                      C. whichever                      D. however
- 7、\_\_\_\_\_ the price is, they are prepared to pay.  
A. However                      B. Whichever                      C. Whatever                      D. Wherever
- 8、No matter \_\_\_\_\_ he is able to come to the party or not, we will invite him.  
A. when                      B. whether                      C. how                      D. why
- 9、\_\_\_\_\_ I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week.  
A. However the story is amusing  
B. No matter amusing the story is  
C. However amusing the story is  
D. No matter how the story is amusing
- 10、\_\_\_\_\_ many people prefer coffee, he drinks tea as usual.  
A. While                      B. besides of                      C. because of                      D. Except
- 11、\_\_\_\_\_ I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.  
A. When                      B. As                      C. While                      D. Since
- 12、\_\_\_\_\_ I accept that the plan is not perfect, I do actually 'like it.  
A. When                      B. Since                      C. While                      D. Unless
- 13、\_\_\_\_\_ their country has plenty of oil, ours has none.  
A. While                      B. Where                      C. When                      D. Unless
- 14、Rabbits are quiet animals, \_\_\_\_\_ they are able to make 20 different sounds.



- A. how                      B. in spite of                      C. because of                      D. even though

(三) 其他真题选编

- 1、I'll talk to him, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't think it will do any good.  
A. although                      B. which                      C. if                      D. unless
- 2、\_\_\_\_\_ most of the earth's surface is covered by water, fresh water is very rare and precious.  
A. As                      B. Once                      C. If                      D. Although
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ he has limited technical knowledge, the old worker has a lot of experience.  
A. Since                      B. Unless                      C. As                      D. Although
- 4、We had to wait half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ we had already booked a table.  
A. since                      B. although                      C. until                      D. before
- 5、Although he is considered a great writer, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his works are not widely read  
B. but his works are not widely read  
C. however his works are not widely read  
D. still his works are not widely read
- 5、\_\_\_\_\_ journalism seems like a good profession, I would prefer to be a teacher.  
A. Although                      B. Even                      C. No matter                      D. Now that
- 6、My parents were quarrelling about me \_\_\_\_\_ I could not quite tell why.  
A. since                      B. though                      C. if                      D. until
- 7、Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, \_\_\_\_\_ they knew it to be valuable.  
A. as if                      B. now that                      C. even though                      D. so that
- 8、Allow children the space to voice their opinions, \_\_\_\_\_ they are different from your own.  
A. until                      B. even if                      C. unless                      D. as though
- 9、There was never any time for Kate to feel lonely, \_\_\_\_\_ she was an only child.  
A. ever since                      B. now that                      C. even though                      D. even as
- 10、Rod is determined to get a seat for the concert \_\_\_\_\_ it means standing in a queue all night.  
A. as if                      B. even if                      C. provided                      D. whatever
- 11、Many patients insist on having watches with them in hospital, \_\_\_\_\_ they have no schedules to keep.  
A. even though                      B. for                      C. as if                      D. since
- 12、\_\_\_\_\_, I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week.  
A. However the story is amusing                      B. No matter amusing the story is  
C. However amusing the story is                      D. No matter how the story is amusing
- 13、This is a very interesting book. I'll buy it, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how much may it cost                      B. no matter how it may cost  
C. however much it may cost                      D. how may it cost
- 14、The old tower must be saved, \_\_\_\_\_ the cost is.  
A. however                      B. whatever                      C. whichever                      D. wherever
- 15、You should try to get a good night's sleep \_\_\_\_\_ much work you have to do.  
A. however                      B. no matter                      C. although                      D. whatever
- 16、\_\_\_\_\_ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.  
A. While                      B. Since                      C. Before                      D. Unless
- 17、He tried his best to solve the problem, \_\_\_\_\_ difficult it was.



- A. however      B. no matter      C. whatever      D. although
- 18、We'll have to finish the job, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. long it takes however      B. it takes however long  
C. long however it takes      D. however long it takes
- 19、\_\_\_\_\_, Mother will wait for him to have dinner together.
- A. However late is he      B. However he is late  
C. However is he late      D. However late he is
- 20、If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ great it is
- A. what      B. how      C. however      D. whatever
- 21、No matter how hard he worked, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he could not do any better      B. and he could not do any better  
C. so he could not do any better      D. but he could not do any better
- 22、\_\_\_\_\_ I really don't like art, I find his works impressive.
- A. As      B. Since      C. If      D. While

## 二、条件状语从句

### (一) 要点

if

unless = if not

as (so) long as

provided (that) 只要, 假如

### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、The man said he would hit me \_\_\_\_\_ I told him where the money was.
- A. until      B. unless      C. soon after      D. as
- 2、You can't hear what I'm saying \_\_\_\_\_ you stop talking.
- A. only if      B. unless      C. lest      D. except that
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.
- A. Until      B. Unless      C. If      D. Provided
- 4、\_\_\_\_\_ I'm mistaken, I've seen that man before.
- A. Unless      B. If      C. Because      D. Provided
- 5、The doctor will not perform the operation \_\_\_\_\_ it is absolutely necessary.
- A. so      B. if      C. for      D. unless
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ you feel too ill to go out. I would rather not stay at home tonight.
- A. Because      B. Although      C. Unless      D. If
- 7、\_\_\_\_\_ you're early you can't be sure of getting a seat.
- A. If      B. Unless      C. When      D. Because
- 8、We'll be only too glad to attend your party \_\_\_\_\_ we can get a baby-sitter.
- A. so far as      B. provided that      C. unless      D. except that
- 9、\_\_\_\_\_ she finds out that you've lost her books.
- A. As if      B. Even if      C. What if      D. Suppose that

### (三) 其他真题选编

- 1、Small sailboats can easily turn over in the water \_\_\_\_\_ they are not managed carefully.
- A. though      B. before      C. until      D. if
- 2、You will succeed in the end \_\_\_\_\_ you give up halfway.



- A. even if                      B. as though                      C. as long as                      D. unless
- 3、I won't call you, \_\_\_\_\_ something unexpected happens.  
A. unless                      B. whether                      C. because                      D. while
- 4、\_\_\_\_\_ you call me to say you' re not coming, I'll see you at the theatre.  
A. Though                      B. Whether                      C. Until                      D. Unless
- 5、The men will have to wait all day \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor works faster.  
A. if                      B. unless                      C. whether                      D. that
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ you have tried it, you can't imagine how pleasant it is.  
A. Unless                      B. Because                      C. Although                      D. When
- 7、We don't keep winning games \_\_\_\_\_ we keep playing well.  
A. because                      B. unless                      C. when                      D. while
- 8、You must keep on working in the evening, \_\_\_\_\_ you are sure you can finish the task in time  
A. as                      B. if                      C. when                      D. unless
- 9、We'll visit Europe next year \_\_\_\_\_ we have enough money.  
A. lest                      B. until                      C. unless                      D. provided
- 10、He will surely finish the job on time \_\_\_\_\_ he's left to do it in his own way.  
A. in that                      B. so long as                      C. in case                      D. as far as

### 三、时间状语从句

#### (一) 要点

- 1、when  
while
- 2、as soon as  
hardly...when、no sooner...than  
the moment、the instant、the minute、the first time
- 3、before

#### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、I recognized John \_\_\_\_\_ he entered the room.  
A. hardly                      B. the minute                      C. no sooner                      D. at once
- 2、They decided to chase the cow away \_\_\_\_\_ it did more damage.  
A. unless                      B. until                      C. before                      D. although
- 3、How many more decades will have to pass \_\_\_\_\_ scientists succeed in providing a cure for cancer?  
A. when                      B. before                      C. since                      D. until
- 4、You can, \_\_\_\_\_ the sky is clear, see as far as the old temple on top of the mountain, but not today.  
A. when                      B. where                      C. though                      D. because

#### (三) 其他真题选编

- 1、You see the lightning \_\_\_\_\_ it happens , but you hear the thunder later.  
A. the instant                      B. for an instant                      C. on the instant                      D. in an instant
- 2、We hadn't met for 20 years, but I recognized her \_\_\_\_\_ I saw her .  
A. the moment                      C. the moment when  
B. for the moment                      D. at the moment when
- 3、Just after putting away the dishes, \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. the doorbell rang loud                      B. Nancy heard the doorbell ring  
C. someone knocked at the door              D. the doorbell was rung
- 4、I thought her nice and honest \_\_\_\_\_ I met her.  
A. first time              B. for the first time              C. the first time              D. by the first time
- 5、He \_\_\_\_\_ to the lab than he set out to do the experiment.  
A. has no sooner got                      B. no sooner got  
C. will no sooner get                      D. had no sooner got
- 6、It is difficult for us to learn a lesson in life \_\_\_\_\_ we've actually had that lesson.  
A. until                      B. after                      C. since                      D. when
- 7、That was really a splendid evening. It's years \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoyed myself so much.  
A. when                      B. that                      C. before                      D. since

#### 四、目的状语从句

##### (一) 要点

so that  
in order that  
in case

##### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、You should turn off all the water tonight \_\_\_\_\_ freezes and the pipes burst.  
A. in some cases it    B. in case it                      C. in that case it                      D. in any case it

##### (三) 其他真题选编

- 1、I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early \_\_\_\_\_ I can have time for a cup of tea.  
A. as soon as              B. as a result                      C. in case                      D. so that
- 2、Roses need special care \_\_\_\_\_ they can live through winter.  
A. because                      B. so that                      C. even if                      D. as
- 3、John shut everybody out of the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.  
A. which                      B. when                      C. so that                      D. as if
- 4、You'd better take something to read when you go to see the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ you have to wait.  
A. even if                      B. as if                      C. in case                      D. in order that
- 5、I always take something to read when I go to the doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ I have to wait.  
A. in case                      B. so that                      C. in order                      D. as if
- 6、I was advised to arrange for insurance \_\_\_\_\_ I needed medical treatment.  
A. nevertheless                      B. although                      C. in case                      D. so that
- 7、I shall stay in the hotel all day \_\_\_\_\_ there is news of the missing child.  
A. in case                      B. no matter                      C. in any case                      D. ever since
- 8、Leave your key with a neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ you lock yourself out one day.  
A. ever since                      B. even if                      C. soon after                      D. in case
- 9、My parents live in a small village. They always keep candles in the house \_\_\_\_\_ there is a power out.  
A. if                      B. unless                      C. in case                      D. so that
- 10、John may phone tonight. I don't want to go out \_\_\_\_\_ he phones.  
A. as long as                      B. in order that                      C. in case                      D. so that





## 五、结果状语从句

### (一) 要点

so...that

such...that

### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、The snow fell \_\_\_\_\_ fast **that** our footsteps were covered up in a few minutes.  
A. so                      B. much                      C. little                      D. very
- 2、They are \_\_\_\_\_ students **that** they all performed well in the nationwide examinations.  
A. so diligent              B. such diligent              C. so much diligent              D. such very diligent

### (三) 其他真题选编

- 1、There was such a long line at the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ we had to wait for half a hour.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. so                      D. hence
- 2、It is \_\_\_\_\_ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.  
A. so unusual              B. such unusual              C. such an unusual              D. so an unusual
- 3、We were in \_\_\_\_\_ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets.  
A. a rush so anxious                      B. a such anxious rush  
C. so an anxious rush                      D. such an anxious rush
- 4、Pop music is such an important part of society \_\_\_\_\_ it has even influenced our language.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. which                      D. where
- 5、His plan was such a good one \_\_\_\_\_ we all agreed to accept it.  
A. so                      B. and                      C. that                      D. as

## 六、地点状语从句

### 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、After the war , a new school building was put up \_\_\_\_\_ there had once been a theatre.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. when

### 其他真题选编

- 1、She found her calculator \_\_\_\_\_ she lost it.  
A. where                      B. when                      C. in which                      D. that
- 2、The famous scientist grew up \_\_\_\_\_ he was born and in 1930 he came to Shanghai.  
A. when                      B. whenever                      C. where                      D. wherever
- 3、If you are traveling \_\_\_\_\_ the customs are really foreign to your own, please do as the Romans do.  
A. in which                      B. what                      C. when                      D. where
- 4、You should make it a rule to leave things \_\_\_\_\_ you can find them again  
A. when                      B. where                      C. then                      D. there
- 5、When you read the book, you'd better make a mark \_\_\_\_\_ you have any questions.  
A. at which                      B. at where                      C. the place where                      D. where

## 七、状语从句的省略

### (一) 要点

### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ the book again, she discovered that she had missed a lot in her first reading.  
A. While reading              B. When read                      C. As reading                      D. In reading



- 2、It shames me to say it, but I told a lie when \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting by my boss.  
A. questioning      B. having questioned      C. questioned      D. to be questioned
- 3、Once \_\_\_\_\_ of the necessity of a move, he worked hard to find a new home.  
A. convinced      B. be convinced      C. convincing      D. having convinced

(三) 其他真题选编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ the poem a second time, the meaning will become clearer to you.  
A. Our having read      B. While reading      C. If reading      D. When you read
- 2、If \_\_\_\_\_ the same treatment again, he is sure to get well.  
A. giving      B. give      C. given      D. being given
- 3、While building a tunnel through the mountain, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an underground lake was discovered  
B. there was an underground lake discovered  
C. a lake was discovered underground  
D. the workers discovered an underground lake
- 4、When \_\_\_\_\_, the museum will be open to the public next year.  
A. completed      B. completing      C. being completed      D. to be completed
- 5、The research is so designed that once \_\_\_\_\_ nothing can be done to change it.  
A. begins      B. having begun      C. beginning      D. begun
- 6、Generally speaking, \_\_\_\_\_ according to the directions, the drug has no side effect.  
A. when taking      B. when taken      C. when to take      D. when to be taken
- 7、It shames me to say it, but I told a lie when \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting by my boss.  
A. questioning      B. having questioned      C. questioned      D. to be questioned
- 8、\_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all.  
A. Compare      B. When comparing      C. Comparing      D. When compared
- 9、When \_\_\_\_\_ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities.  
A. compared      B. being compared      C. comparing      D. having compared
- 10、We all know that, \_\_\_\_\_, the situation will get worse.  
A. not if dealt carefully with      B. if not carefully dealt with  
C. if dealt not carefully with      D. not if carefully dealt with
- 11、The flowers his friend gave him will die unless \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. watered      B. watering      C. water      D. to water



## 第十一节 非谓语动词

## 一、不定式

### （一）基本结构

to do

to be doing

to have done

to be done

to have been done

## 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、 Judging from his manners at the party, he doesn't seem \_\_\_\_\_ much education.  
A. to receive  
B. to be receiving  
C. to have received  
D. to have been received
- 2、 The magnificent museum is said \_\_\_\_\_ about a hundred years ago.  
A. to be built  
B. to have been built  
C. to have built  
D. to have being built
- 3、 The famous novel is said \_\_\_\_\_ into Chinese.  
A. to have translated  
B. to be translate  
C. to have been translated  
D. to translate
- 4、 "Good-bye, Miss Liu. I'm very pleased \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. to meet you  
B. to have met you  
C. meeting you  
D. having met you
- 5、 The ability \_\_\_\_\_ is very important for any speaker.  
A. to hear clearly  
B. to be clearly heard  
C. to hearing clearly  
D. to being clearly heard
- 6、 The question \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting tomorrow is very important.  
A. to discuss  
B. being discussed  
C. to be discussed  
D. will be discussed
- 7、 Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple. But it remains \_\_\_\_\_ whether they will enjoy it.  
A. to see  
B. to be seen  
C. Seeing  
D. seen

## 其他真题选编

- 1、 Mrs Brown is supposed \_\_\_\_\_ for Italy last week.  
A. to have left      B. to be leaving      C. to leave      D. to have been left
- 2、 The bank is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in broad daylight yesterday.  
A. being robbed      B. having been robbed  
C. to have been robbed      D. robbed
- 3、 As a public relations officer, he is said \_\_\_\_\_ some very influential people.  
A. to know      B. to be knowing  
C. to have been knowing      D. to have known
- 4、 AIDS is said \_\_\_\_\_ the biggest health challenge to both men and women in that area over the past few years.  
A. that it is      B. to be      C. that is has been      D. to have been
- 5、 Robert is said \_\_\_\_\_ abroad ,but I don't know what country he studied in.



- A. to have studied                      B. to study  
C. to be studying                      D. to have been studying
- 6、Energy drinks are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia but are brought in from New Zealand.  
A. to make              B. to be made              C. to have been made              D. to be making
- 7、I'd rather read than watch television ; the programs seem \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.  
A to get worse                      B to be getting worse  
C to have got worse                      D getting worse
- 8、Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears \_\_\_\_\_ everything.  
A. to tell              B. to be told              C. to be telling              D. to have been told
- 9、I don't know whether you happen \_\_\_\_\_ , but I'm going to study in the U.S.A. this September.  
A. to be heard              B. to be hearing              C. to hear              D. to have heard
- 10、As the twentieth century came to a close , the raw materials for a great national literature were at hand, waiting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to use              B. to be used              C. to have used              D. to be using
- 11、All these gifts must be mailed immediately \_\_\_\_\_ in time for Christmas.  
A. in order to have received              B. in order to receive  
C. so as to be received              D. so as to be receiving

## (二) 作宾补

有些动词加省略 to 的不定式作宾补

使役动词: make、have、let

感官动词: see、hear、watch、notice、find

被动的时候还原

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Mr. and Mrs. Smith didn't expect the house \_\_\_\_\_ so well.  
A. to be decorated    B. to decorate              C. be decorated              D. decorating
- 2、Encouragement through praise is the most effective method of getting people \_\_\_\_\_ their best.  
A. do              B. to do              C. doing              D. done
- 3、Some cities have passed laws that allow coal and oil \_\_\_\_\_ only if their sulfur content is low.  
A. burning              B. to burn              C. being burned              D. to be burned
- 4、The team really looks good tonight , because the coach had them \_\_\_\_\_ every night this week.  
A. practice              B. to practice              C. practiced              D. practicing
- 5、The teacher has his students \_\_\_\_\_ a composition every other week.  
A. to write              B. written              C. writing              D. write
- 6、The manager has his employees \_\_\_\_\_ a business report every week.  
A. to write              B. written              C. writing              D. write
- 7、I'll \_\_\_\_\_ that I'm a qualified engineer.  
A. have you know              B. have known you  
C. have you knowing              D. have you known
- 8、Who would you rather have \_\_\_\_\_ the computer, Mr. Lin or Mr. Chen?  
A. repaired              B. repair              C. repairing              D. to repair



- 9、If anyone happens to drop in while I am out, \_\_\_\_\_ him or her leave a message.  
A. have                      B. get                      C. ask                      D. tell
- 10、Did you notice the little boy \_\_\_\_\_ away?  
A. took the candy and run                      B. taking the candy and run  
C. take the candy and run                      D. who taking the candy and running
- 11、The middle-aged man was seen \_\_\_\_\_ out of the house on the afternoon of the murder.  
A. came                      B. come                      C. to come                      D. have come
- 12、Because of many mistakes, she was made \_\_\_\_\_ these letters again.  
A. type                      B. to typing                      C. typed                      D. to type
- 13、The director had her assistant \_\_\_\_\_ some hot dogs for the staff members.  
A. picked up                      B. picks up                      C. pick up                      D. picking up

其他真题选编

- 1、They are going to have the technician \_\_\_\_\_ an electric fan in the office tomorrow.  
A. install                      B. to install                      C. to be installed                      D. installed
- 2、I have heard both teachers and students \_\_\_\_\_ well of him.  
A. to speak                      B. spoken                      C. to have spoken                      D. speak
- 3、The mother felt herself \_\_\_\_\_ cold and her hands trembled as she read the letter from the battlefield.  
A. grow                      B. grown                      C. to grow                      D. to have grown
- 4、A cook will be immediately fired if he is found \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
A. smoke                      B. smoking                      C. to smoke                      D. smoked
- 5、Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.  
A. learn                      B. to learn                      C. learned                      D. learning
- 6、John was made \_\_\_\_\_ the truck for a week as a punishment.  
A. to wash                      B. washing                      C. wash                      D. to be washing

(三) 目的状语

强调形式: in order to

so as to

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Mr. Baker sent his son to the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ a check.  
A. gives                      B. to give                      C. being given                      D. to be given
- 2、To succeed in a scientific experiment, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one needs being patient person                      B. patience is to need  
C. one needs to be patient                      D. patience is what needed
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ a teacher, one must first be a pupil.  
A. Being                      B. Having been                      C. To be                      D. To have been
- 4、The way I thought of \_\_\_\_\_ the animal was of great value.  
A. protecting                      B. protect                      C. being protected                      D. to protect
- 5、We should do as much as we can \_\_\_\_\_ our country better and more beautiful.  
A. make                      B. to make                      C. makes                      D. making

其他真题选编

- 1、It was unbelievable that the fans waited outside the gym for three hours just \_\_\_\_\_ a look at



the sports stars.

- A. had                      B. having                      C. to have                      D. have
- 2、In order to make our city green, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is necessary to have planted more trees.    B. many more trees need to plant  
C. our city needs more trees                      D. we must plant more trees
- 3、In order to improve English, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jenny's father bought her a lot of tapes  
B. Jenny bought a lot of tapes for herself  
C. a lot of tapes were bought by Jenny  
D. a lot of tapes were bought by Jenny's father
- 4、\_\_\_\_\_ the employees' working efficiency, the supervisor will allow them to have a coffee break.  
A. Improving              B. To improve              C. Having improved              D. Improved
- 5、\_\_\_\_\_ this cake, you'll need 2 eggs, 175 g sugar and 175 g flour.  
A. Having made              B. Make              C. To make              D. Making
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ more about university courses, call (920) 746-3789.  
A. To find out              B. Finding out              C. Find out              D. Having found out
- 7、Helen had to shout \_\_\_\_\_ above the sound of the music.  
A. making herself hear                      B. to make herself hear  
C. making herself heard                      D. to make herself heard
- 8、\_\_\_\_\_ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm.  
A. To sleep              B. Sleeping              C. Sleep              D. Having sleep

#### (四) 结果状语

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、We hurried to the station \_\_\_\_\_ find ourselves three hours earlier for the train.  
A. only to              B. in order to              C. so as to              D. such as to
- 2、The news reporters hurried to the airport, only \_\_\_\_\_ the film stars had left.  
A. to tell              B. to be told              C. telling              D. told

其他真题选编

- 1、He hurried to the booking office only \_\_\_\_\_ that all the tickets had been sold out.  
A. to tell              B. to be told              C. telling              D. told
- 2、He hurried to the station only \_\_\_\_\_ that the train had left.  
A. to find              B. finding              C. found              D. to have found

#### (五) 疑问词 + to do

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、What \_\_\_\_\_ next will be discussed at today's meeting.  
A. will do              B. to do              C. shall we do              D. to be done
- 2、The mother didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.  
A. who              B. when              C. how              D. what

其他真题选编

- 1、There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. where to choose                      B. which to choose  
C. to choose what                      D. to choose which
- 2、He doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to stay or not.  
A. whether                      B. if                      C. either                      D. if he will
- 3、Last summer I took a course on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to make dresses                      B. how dresses be made  
C. how to be made dresses                      D. how dresses to be made
- 4、There're so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind \_\_\_\_\_ to buy.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. how                      D. where

## 二、动名词

### (一) 作主语

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ is one of good properties of this metal.  
A. Light in weight                      B. Having been light in weight  
C. Be light in weight                      D. Being light in weight
- 2、“What makes her so unhappy?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ one of her favorite books.”  
A. Because she lost                      B. Because of her losing  
C. She lost                      D. Her losing
- 3、He has already made up his mind. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. try to persuade                      B. trying to persuade  
C. to try to persuade                      D. to try persuading
- 4、I don't think it is any use \_\_\_\_\_ this matter any further.  
A. discussing                      B. to discuss                      C. to discussing                      D. to be discussed
- 5、It is no \_\_\_\_\_ talking to him, because he will never change his mind.  
A. help                      B. use                      C. time                      D. way

其他真题选编

- 1、Eugene's never willing to alter any of his opinions. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
A. to argue                      B. arguing                      C. argued                      D. having argued
- 2、It is no \_\_\_\_\_ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind.  
A. use                      B. help                      C. time                      D. way

### (二) 作宾语

one's doing 动名词复合结构

doing/having done

动宾

常接动名词作宾语的动词

admit、advise、allow、anticipate、appreciate、avoid、consider、delay、deny、discuss、dislike、encourage、endure、enjoy、escape、excuse、favor、finish、forbid、forgive、imagine、involve、keep、mention、mind、miss、overlook、permit、postpone、practice、prohibit、resist、risk、suggest、understand

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、The scientist didn't **mind** \_\_\_\_\_ and went on with his investigation.  
A. laughing at                      B. to be laughed at  
C. being laughed at                D. laughed at
- 2、Tom said that he wouldn't **mind** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to wait for us                  B. waiting for us  
C. wait for us                     D. for waiting us
- 3、I hope you don't **mind** me \_\_\_\_\_ you sir, but is there much money involved in the will?  
A. asking                  B. to ask                  C. ask                  D. that I ask
- 4、Would you **mind** \_\_\_\_\_ the computer game in your room?  
A. him playing            B. his playing            C. him to play            D. him play
- 5、He gave no opinion about the matter because he didn't want to **risk** \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. to involve                B. being involved  
C. to be involved             D. involving
- 6、Don't **risk** \_\_\_\_\_ the job which so many people want.  
A. losing                  B. to lose                  C. lost                  D. your life to lose
- 7、He **suggested** \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture given by Professor White on English language learning.  
A. me to attend            B. my attending            C. my attention            D. me attending
- 8、John **suggested** \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it until they found out more facts.  
A. not to say                B. saying not                C. to say not                D. not saying
- 9、We shall **appreciate** \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.  
A. being heard                B. hearing  
C. to hear                     D. having been heard
- 10、People **appreciate** \_\_\_\_\_ with him because he has a good sense of humor.  
A. to work                  B. working                  C. to have worked            D. have working
- 11、You don't **object** \_\_\_\_\_ you by your first name, do you?  
A. for me to call            B. me to call                C. my calling                D. me calling
- 12、If Mary **catches** \_\_\_\_\_ her diary, she'll be angry.  
A. you reading              B. yours reading              C. you read                D. you to read

其他真题选编

- 1、The teacher doesn't permit \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
A. smoke                      B. to smoke                      C. smoking                      D. to have a smoke
- 2、I appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ to your home.  
A. to be invited                      B. to have invited                      C. having invited                      D. being invited
- 3、I really appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ to talk with you on this nice island.  
A. to have had time                      B. having time                      C. to have time                      D. to having time
- 4、I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ back this afternoon.  
A. you to call                      B. you call                      C. your calling                      D. you're calling
- 5、Mark often attempts to escape \_\_\_\_\_ whenever he breaks traffic regulations.  
A. having been fined                      B. to have been fined  
C. being fined                      D. to be fined
- 6、His remarks left me \_\_\_\_\_ about his real purpose.  
A. wondered                      B. wonder                      C. to wonder                      D. wondering
- 7、I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ the decision as long as it is not too long.  
A. you to delay making                      B. your delaying making



- C. your delaying to state                      D. you delay to make
- 8、 Peter , who had been driving all day , suggested \_\_\_\_\_ at the next town.  
A. to stop                      B. stopping                      C. stop                      D. having stopped
- 9、 The parents suggested \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel room but their kids were anxious to camp out during the trip.  
A. sleep                      B. to sleep                      C. sleeping                      D. having slept
- 10、 It is difficult to imagine his \_\_\_\_\_ the decision without any consideration.  
A. accept                      B. accepting                      C. to accept                      D. accepted
- 11、 I can hardly imagine Peter \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days  
A. sail                      B. to sail                      C. sailing                      D. to have sailed
- 12、 That young man still denies \_\_\_\_\_ the fire behind the store.  
A. start                      B. to start                      C. having started                      D. to have started
- 13、 Although a teenager , Fred could resist \_\_\_\_\_ what to do and what not to do.  
A. being told                      B. telling                      C. to be told                      D. to tell
- 14、 He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk \_\_\_\_\_ the good opportunity.  
A. to lose                      B. losing                      C. to be lost                      D. being lost
- 15、 I really can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ her like that.  
A. you treat                      B. you to treat                      C. why treat                      D. you treating
- 16、 The squirrel was lucky that it just missed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. catching                      B. to be caught                      C. being caught                      D. to catch

## 介宾

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Helen apologized **for** \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the party.  
A. her not being able  
B. her being not able  
C. her to be not able  
D. her not to be able
- 2、She apologized **for** \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the meeting.  
A. her being not able  
B. her to be not able  
C. her not to be able  
D. her not being able to
- 3、I am very sorry **for** \_\_\_\_\_ for so long.  
A. keep you waiting  
B. having kept you waiting  
C. waiting for you  
D. keep you wait
- 4、We all feel sorry **for** \_\_\_\_\_ for so long after your arrival.  
A. keep you waiting  
B. having kept you waiting  
C. waiting for you  
D. keep you wait
- 5、He forgot **about** \_\_\_\_\_ him to attend my wife's birthday party.  
A. I asking  
B. my asking  
C. me to ask  
D. mine to ask
- 6、Your experiment reports must be checked with care **before** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. handed them in  
B. them handing in  
C. being handed in  
D. handing them in

其他真题选编

- 1、 Tony was very unhappy for \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.
- A. having not been invited                      B. not having invited
- C. having not invited                             D. not having been invited

- 2、 Victor apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to inform me of the change in the plan.  
A. his being not able B. him not to be able  
C. his not being able D. him to be not able
- 3、 Isn't it time you got down to \_\_\_\_\_ the papers?  
A. mark B. be marked C. being marked D. marking
- 4、 The discovery of new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the thief having caught B. catch the thief  
C. the thief being caught D. the thief to be caught
- 5、 Mr. Reed made up his mind to devote all he had to \_\_\_\_\_ some schools for poor children.  
A. set up B. setting up C. have set up D. having set up
- 6、 How about the two of us \_\_\_\_\_ a walk down the garden?  
A. to take B. take C. taking D. to be taking

### 三、不定式和动名词

(一) forget、remember、regret

to do

doing

regret to do

doing

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、He remembered \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo by his father when he was little.  
A. being taken      B. taking      C. have been taken      D. to have taken
- 2、Mary regretted \_\_\_\_\_ to John's birthday party last Sunday.  
A. not going      B. not to go  
C. not having been going      D. not to be going
- 3、Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the window before leaving the room.  
A. to have closed      B. to close      C. having closed      D. closing

其他真题选编

- John regretted \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting last week.  
A. not going  
B. not to go  
C. not having been going  
D. not to be going
- I don't regret \_\_\_\_\_ even if it might have upset her.  
A. to tell her what I thought  
B. to have told her that I thought  
C. telling what I thought  
D. telling her what I thought
- If I had remembered \_\_\_\_\_ the window, the thief would not have got in.  
A. to close  
B. closing  
C. to have closed  
D. having closed
- After he became conscious, he remembered \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the head with a rod.  
A. to attack ; hit  
B. to be attacked; to be hit  
C. attacking; be hit  
D. having been attacked; hit
- I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ you for the first time.  
A. to meet  
B. meeting  
C. to have met  
D. having to be meeting

(二) mean



to do

doing

学位英语真题汇编

1、I meant \_\_\_\_\_ you , but I'm afraid I forgot.

- A. ringing      B. being ringing      C. to ringing      D. to ring

其他真题选编

1、 There is a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.

- A. making      B. to make      C. to have made      D. having made

2、 In some parts of London, missing a bus means \_\_\_\_\_ for another hour.

- A. waiting      B. to wait      C. to be waiting      D. wait

3、 If you think that treating a woman well means always \_\_\_\_\_ her permission for things, think again.

- A. gets      B. got      C. to get      D. getting

(三) stop、go on

to do

doing

学位英语真题汇编

1、 The old man walked slowly, stopping frequently \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. on rest      B. at rest      C. resting      D. to rest

2、 It is time to \_\_\_\_\_ fields in which they are just as capable as men.

- A. keep women's      B. stop to keep women out  
C. keep women away      D. stop keeping women out of

3、 He began by showing us where the country was and went on \_\_\_\_\_ us about its climate.

- A. telling      B. to tell      C. to telling      D. to be told

4、 Go on \_\_\_\_\_ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

- A. to do      B. doing      C. with      D. to be doing

其他真题选编

1、 She reached the top of the hill and stopped \_\_\_\_\_ on a big rock by the side of the path.

- A. to have rested      B. resting      C. to rest      D. rest

(四) consider

to do

doing

1、 I am considering \_\_\_\_\_ my job as I'm not getting on well with my boss.

- A. changing      B. to change      C. changed      D. to be changed

2、 Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_ the first computers.

- A. to invent      B. inventing      C. to have invented      D. having invented

四、分词

(一) 补语

have sth done

get sth done



watch sth being done

make sb done

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、There was so much noise that the speaker couldn't **make** himself \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hearing                  B. being heard                  C. to hear                  D. heard
- 2、Pierre often **makes** himself \_\_\_\_\_ by gesturing with his hands.  
A. to understand                  B. understanding  
C. to be understood                  D. understood
- 3、Television **makes** us better \_\_\_\_\_ than ever before.  
A. inform                  B. informing                  C. informed                  D. to be informed
- 4、With tears on her face, the old lady **watched** the little boy \_\_\_\_\_ to a hospital.  
A. send                  B. to do sent                  C. being sent                  D. sending
- 5、Standing on the bank, the children **watched** the ship \_\_\_\_\_ with all of goods.  
A. loading                  B. being loaded  
C. to be loaded                  D. having loaded
- 6、Today the police can **watch** cars \_\_\_\_\_ on roads by radar.  
A. run                  B. to run                  C. running                  D. to be run
- 7、We are going to **have** our office \_\_\_\_\_ to make room for a new engineer.  
A. to rearrange                  B. rearrange                  C. rearranged                  D. rearranging
- 8、Excuse me, but it is time to **have** your temperature \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taking                  B. taken                  C. took                  D. take
- 9、While he was climbing the high mountain, he **had** his leg \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. broke                  B. break                  C. broken                  D. breaking
- 10、I have taken many photos. I'm going to **get** the film \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. being developed                  B. developing  
C. developed                  D. to be developed
- 11、Before the guests come, I must **get** the glasses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. washed                  B. to be washed                  C. being washed                  D. to wash
- 12、We were delighted to **find** the trees planted a year before \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.  
A. growing                  B. being grown  
C. having been growing                  D. grown
- 13、We **kept** our \_\_\_\_\_ all night to frighten the wolves.  
A. burning fire                  B. burnt fire                  C. fire burning                  D. fire burnt

其他真题选编

- 1、Jenny hopes that Mr. Smith will suggest a good way to have her written English \_\_\_\_\_ in a short period.  
A. improved                  B. improving                  C. to improve                  D. improve
- 2、You should understand the traffic rule by now. You've had it \_\_\_\_\_ often enough.  
A. explaining                  B. to explain                  C. explain                  D. explained
- 3、The children went there to watch the iron tower \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to erect                  B. be erected                  C. erecting                  D. being erected
- 4、Don't get your schedule \_\_\_\_\_; stay with us in this class.  
A. to change                  B. changing                  C. changed                  D. change
- 5、You will see this product \_\_\_\_\_ wherever you go.



- A. to be advertised    B. advertised    C. advertise    D. advertising
- 6、In the dream Peter saw himself \_\_\_\_\_ by a fierce wolf, and he woke suddenly with a start.  
A. chased    B. to be chased    C. be chased    D. having been chased
- 7、The president promised to keep all the board members \_\_\_\_\_ of how the negotiation were going on.  
A. inform    B. informing    C. be informed    D. informed
- 8、The manager promised to keep me \_\_\_\_\_ of how our business was going on.  
A. to be informed    B. on informing    C. informed    D. informing
- 9、After a knock at the door, the child heard his mother's voice \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. calling    B. called    C. being called    D. to call
- 10、Don't leave the water \_\_\_\_\_ while you brush your teeth .  
A. run    B. running    C. being run    D. to run
- 11、He was disappointed to find his suggestions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. been turned down    B. turned down  
C. to be turned down    D. to turn down
- 12、Because of my poor English I'm afraid I can't make myself \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understand    B. to understand    C. understanding    D. understood

## (二) 作状语

主语一致

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ in the air, fuels give off heat.  
A. To burn    B. Burned    C. To be burned    D. Being burned
- 2、\_\_\_\_\_ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears as a "blue planet".  
A. Seen    B. Seeing    C. To be seen    D. Having seen
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ under a microscope, a fresh snowflake has a delicate six-pointed shape.  
A. Seeing    B. Seen    C. To see    D. To be seen
- 4、\_\_\_\_\_ tired after a hard work, she fell into bed and went straight to sleep.  
A. Felt    B. Feeling    C. Being felt    D. To feel
- 5、\_\_\_\_\_ mostly in small town, I'd only recently fallen in love with cities.  
A. Grown up    B. Being grown up    C. Growing up    D. Having grown up
- 6、\_\_\_\_\_ by the look on her face, she didn't catch what I meant.  
A. Judging    B. Judged    C. Judge    D. To judge
- 7、Arriving at the bus stop, \_\_\_\_\_ waiting there.  
A. he found a lot of people    B. a lot of people were  
C. he found a lot of people's    D. people were found
- 8、They sent us their statement, \_\_\_\_\_ to get our support.  
A. hoped    B. to hope  
C. hoping    D. having hoped
- 9、She could have done just as well as you, \_\_\_\_\_ the chance.  
A. given    B. to give    C. giving    D. give
- 10、\_\_\_\_\_, he'll make a first-class tennis player.  
A. Giving time    B. To give Time    C. Given time    D. Being given time



- 11、 Suddenly, a tall man driving a golden carriage \_\_\_\_\_ the girl and took her away, \_\_\_\_\_ into the woods.  
A. seizing; disappeared                      B. seized; disappeared  
C. seizing; disappearing                      D. seized; disappearing
- 12、 I walked out of the cinema, \_\_\_\_\_ to return to see the wonderful film the next Sunday.  
A. determine              B. being determined              C. determined              D. to be determined
- 13、 She was sitting in an armchair \_\_\_\_\_ a book.  
A. reading              B. to read              C. to be reading              D. to have read
- 14、 They all returned to the village \_\_\_\_\_ that the danger was over.  
A. convincing              B. convinced              C. to convince              D. having convinced
- 15、 John, \_\_\_\_\_ the bet, had to pay for the dinner.  
A. lost              B. having lost              C. losing              D. having loss
- 16、 He changed his name, \_\_\_\_\_ that nobody would find out what he had done before.  
A. having thought              B. to think              C. thinks              D. thinking
- 17、 Having taken our seats, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. the professor began the lecture  
B. the lecture began in no time  
C. we were attracted by the lecturer immediately  
D. the bell announced the beginning of the lecture
- 18、 \_\_\_\_\_ twice, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog.  
A. Being bitten                      B. Bitten  
C. Having bitten                      D. To be bitten
- 19、 \_\_\_\_\_ their hats into the air, the fans of the winning team let out loud shouts of victory.  
A. To throw                      B. Thrown                      C. Throwing                      D. Being thrown

其他真题选编

- 1、 \_\_\_\_\_ in this way , the situation doesn't seem so disappointing.  
A. To look at              B. Looking at              C. Looked at              D. To be looked at
- 2、 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1636, Harvard is one of the most famous universities in the United States.  
A. Being founded              B. It was founded              C. Founded              D. Founding
- 3、 \_\_\_\_\_ into use in April 2000, the hotline was meant for residents reporting water and heating supply breakdowns.  
A. Put                      B. Putting                      C. Having put                      D. Being put
- 4、 \_\_\_\_\_ automatically the e-mail will be received by all the club members.  
A. Mailed out              B. Mailing out              C. To be mailed out              D. Having mailed out
- 5、 \_\_\_\_\_ from heart trouble for years, Professor White has to take some medicine with him wherever he goes.  
A. Suffered                      B. Suffering                      C. Having suffered                      D. Being suffered
- 6、 \_\_\_\_\_ by a greater demand of vegetables, farmers have built more green houses.  
A. Driven                      B. Being driven                      C. To drive                      D. Having driven
- 7、 \_\_\_\_\_ for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.  
A. Blaming                      B. Blamed                      C. To blame                      D. To be blamed
- 8、 \_\_\_\_\_ in a white uniform, he looks more like a cook than a doctor.  
A. Dressed                      B. To dress                      C. Dressing                      D. Having dressed



- 9、\_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains for a week, the two students were finally saved by the local police  
A. Having lost      B. Lost      C. Being lost      D. Losing
- 10、\_\_\_\_\_ by the beauty of nature , the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm .  
A. Attracting      B. Attracted      C. To be attracted      D. Having attracted
- 11、\_\_\_\_\_ time, he'll make a first-class tennis player.  
A. Having given      B. To give      C. Giving      D. Given
- 12、\_\_\_\_\_ in thought ,he almost ran into the car in front of him.  
A. Losing      B. Having lost      C. Lost      D. To lose
- 13、\_\_\_\_\_ more attention, the trees could have grown better.  
A. Given      B. To give      C. Giving      D. Having given
- 14、Feeling the car stolen, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a policeman was asked to help      B. the area was searched thoroughly  
C. it was looked for everywhere      D. she hurried to a policeman for help
- 15、She asked me to help her, \_\_\_\_\_ that she couldn't move the heavy suitcase alone.  
A. only to realize      B. realizing      C. having been realized      D. realized
- 16、He sent me an e-mail, \_\_\_\_\_ to get further information.  
A. hoped      B. hoping      C. to hope      D. hope
- 17、More and more people are signing up for Yoga classes nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_ advantage of the health and relaxation benefits.  
A. taking      B. taken      C. having taken      D. having been taken
- 18、My cousin came to see me from the country, \_\_\_\_\_ me a full basket of fresh fruits.  
A. brought      B. bringing      C. to bring      D. had brought
- 19、We often provide our children with toys, footballs or basketballs, \_\_\_\_\_ that all children like these things.  
A. thinking      B. think      C. to think      D. thought
- 20、He glanced over at her, \_\_\_\_\_ that though she was tiny, she seemed very well put together.  
A. noting      B. noted      C. to note      D. having noted
- 21、The storm left , \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of damage to this area .  
A. caused      B. to have caused      C. to cause      D. having caused
- 22、Alice returned from the manager's office, \_\_\_\_\_ me that the boss wanted to see me at once.  
A. having told      B. tells      C. to tell      D. telling
- 23、The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks , \_\_\_\_\_ that he had enjoyed his stay here.  
A. having added      B. to add      C. adding      D. added
- 24、The secretary worked late into the night, \_\_\_\_\_ a long speech for the president.  
A. to prepare      B. preparing      C. prepared      D. was preparing
- 25、The disc, digitally \_\_\_\_\_ in the studio, sounded fantastic at the party that night.  
A. recorded      B. recording      C. to be recorded      D. having recorded

独立主格

学位英语真题汇编

- 1、All things \_\_\_\_\_, the planned trip had to be called off.  
A. considered      B. be considered      C. considering      D. having considered



- 2、 So many representatives \_\_\_\_\_ , the conference had to be put off.  
A. were absent      B. to be absent      C. being absent      D. had been absent
- 3、 Classes \_\_\_\_\_ , the students left for home without delay.  
A. were over      B. being over      C. are over      D. over
- 4、 \_\_\_\_\_ , we decided to leave at once, as we didn't want to risk missing the bus.  
A. As it being pretty late      B. It being pretty late  
C. It was being pretty late      D. Being pretty late
- 5、 With the old man \_\_\_\_\_ way, we had no trouble in finding that the mysterious cave.  
A. leading      B. led      C. lead      D. to be led
- 6、 With the flowers \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere, the park looks beautiful.  
A. to bloom      B. blooming      C. be blooming      D. to be blooming
- 7、 With the bridge \_\_\_\_\_ , there was nothing for it but to swim  
A. was destroyed      B. destroying      C. being destroyed      D. destroyed
- 8、 The plane crashed, its bombs \_\_\_\_\_ as it hit the ground.  
A. exploded      B. were exploded      C. exploding      D. were exploding
- 9、 There are many kinds of metals, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. each having its special properties      B. having its special properties  
C. one has its special properties      D. each has its special properties
- 10、 She walked across the meeting room \_\_\_\_\_ every one looking at her.  
A. with      B. as      C. while      D. when
- 11、 With everything she needed \_\_\_\_\_ , she went out of the shop, with her hands full of shopping bags.  
A. bought      B. to buy      C. buying      D. buy

其他真题选编

- 1、 All things \_\_\_\_\_ , the planned trip will have to be called off.  
A. considered      B. be considered      C. considering      D. having considered
- 2、 All flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the snowstorm , many passengers could do nothing but take the train.  
A. had been canceled      B. have been canceled  
C. were canceled      D. having been canceled
- 3、 The sale usually takes place outside the house , with the audience \_\_\_\_\_ on benches , chairs or boxes.  
A. having seated      B. seating      C. seated      D. having been seated
- 4、 So many directors \_\_\_\_\_ , the board meeting had to be put off.  
A. were absent      B. been absent      C. had been absent      D. being absent
- 5、 \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature falling so rapidly , we couldn't go on with the experiment.  
A. Since      B. For      C. As      D. With
- 6、 All the tasks \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of time they decided to go on holiday for a week.  
A. been fulfilled      B. having been fulfilled  
C. were fulfilled      D. had been fulfilled
- 7、 All flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the terrible weather , they had to go there by train.  
A. having been canceled      B. had been canceled  
C. having canceled      D. were canceled
- 8、 We left the meeting , there obviously \_\_\_\_\_ no point in staying.





- A. were                      B. being                      C. to be                      D. having
- 9、The country has already sent up three unmanned spacecraft, the most recent \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of last March.
- A. has been launched                      B. having been launched  
C. being launched                      D. to be launched
- 10、The children went home from the grammar school, their lessons \_\_\_\_\_ for the day.
- A. finishing                      B. finished                      C. had finished                      D. were finished
- 11、John received an invitation to dinner, and with his work \_\_\_\_\_, he gladly accepted it.
- A. finished                      B. finishing                      C. having finished                      D. was finished
- 12、I couldn't do my homework with all that noise \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. going on                      B. goes on                      C. went on                      D. to go on
- 13、The murderer was brought in, with his hands \_\_\_\_\_ behind his back.
- A. being tied                      B. having tied                      C. to be tied                      D. tied

### (三) 作定语

#### 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Nobody can be set in motion without a force \_\_\_\_\_ on it.
- A. act                      B. to act                      C. acting                      D. acted
- 2、If a metal bar is heated, the greater the heat \_\_\_\_\_, the larger the expansion.
- A. applied                      B. being applied                      C. applying                      D. is applied
- 3、There may be, somewhere outside the solar system, intelligent life \_\_\_\_\_ messages to us.
- A. sends                      B. sent                      C. sending                      D. has sent
- 4、The interviewer should take down notes at the moment the person \_\_\_\_\_ answers the questions.
- A. to be interviewed                      B. interviewing  
C. being interviewed                      D. interviewed
- 5、The fisherman \_\_\_\_\_ poor, could not buy another boat.
- A. is                      B. was                      C. being                      D. been
- 6、Three people, \_\_\_\_\_, were injured in the accident.
- A. including a child                      B. include a child  
C. included a child                      D. includes a child
- 7、There is a great deal of evidence \_\_\_\_\_ that music activities engage different parts of the brain.
- A. indicate                      B. indicating                      C. indicated                      D. to be indicating

#### 其他真题选编

- 1、The Town Hall \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time.
- A. to be completed                      B. having been completed  
C. completed                      D. being completed
- 2、There are hundreds of visitors \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the Art Gallery to have a look at Van Gogh's paintings.
- A. waited                      B. to wait                      C. waiting                      D. wait
- 3、The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket \_\_\_\_\_ the desert.
- A. covering                      B. covered                      C. cover                      D. to cover



## 五、非谓语动词的否定

### (一) 学位英语真题汇编

- 1、John suggested \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it until they found out more facts.  
A. not to say      B. saying not      C. to say not      D. not saying
- 2、Helen apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the party.  
A. her not being able      B. her being not able  
C. her to be not able      D. her not to be able
- 3、She apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the meeting.  
A. her being not able      B. her to be not able  
C. her not to be able      D. her not being able to
- 4、He opened the door and let himself in quietly \_\_\_\_\_ not to bother the family.  
A. because      B. so as      C. so that      D. despite
- 5、\_\_\_\_\_ anything about the accident, he went to work as well.  
A. Not know      B. Know not      C. Knowing not      D. Not knowing

### (二) 其他真题选编

- 1、\_\_\_\_\_ the programme, they have to stay there for another two weeks.  
A. Not completing      B. Not completed  
C. Not having completed      D. Having not completed
- 2、\_\_\_\_\_ a reply, he decided to write again.  
A. Not receiving      B. Receiving not  
C. Not having received      D. Having not received
- 3、Tony was very unhappy for \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.  
A. having not been invited      B. not having invited  
C. having not invited      D. not having been invited
- 4、Victor apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to inform me of the change in the plan.  
A. his being not able      B. him not to be able  
C. his not being able      D. him to be not able
- 5、The patient was warned \_\_\_\_\_ oily food after the operation.  
A. to eat not      B. eating not      C. not to eat      D. not eating
- 6、Tom kept quiet about the accident \_\_\_\_\_ lose his job.  
A. so not as to      B. so as not to      C. so as to not      D. not so as to
- 7、She pretended \_\_\_\_\_ me when I passed by.  
A. not to see      B. not seeing      C. to not see      D. having not seen



## 第十二节 代词

### 一、学位英语真题汇编

- 1、A lot of people have tried, but \_\_\_\_\_ have succeeded.  
A. the few                  B. a few                  C. some                  D. few
- 2、I have two friends but \_\_\_\_\_ of them likes to go fishing with me  
A. none                  B. neither                  C. both                  D. either
- 3、He knows little of English to say \_\_\_\_\_ of English culture.  
A. something                  B. everything                  C. nothing                  D. anything
- 4、Not until then, had I heard \_\_\_\_\_ of what happened.  
A. something                  B. anything                  C. nothing                  D. everything
- 5、The weather in China is different from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. America                  B. in America                  C. that in America                  D. one in America
- 6、“Which do you want, the red one or the black one?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ . How about showing me another?”  
A. Either                  B. Both                  C. Neither                  D. None
- 7、We wanted a new table for dinner, so my father bought \_\_\_\_\_ from a furniture store yesterday.  
A. itself                  B. one                  C. himself                  D. another
- 8、\_\_\_\_\_ gives people more knowledge of the society than literature.  
A. Anything                  B. Nothing                  C. Something                  D. Everything
- 9、The man has a special talent for art and is \_\_\_\_\_ of a musician.  
A. anybody                  B. anything                  C. somebody                  D. something
- 10、The two girls are getting on very well and share \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
A. little                  B. much                  C. some                  D. none
- 11、Some of the meat came from Canada. How about \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. another                  B. the other                  C. others                  D. the rest
- 12、I made a call to my parents yesterday. To my disappointment, \_\_\_\_\_ of them answered it.  
A. either                  B. none                  C. neither                  D. nobody
- 13、She always buys \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday.  
A. something awful to                  B. anything awful to  
C. something nice for                  D. anything nice for



### 第十三节 比较

#### 一、学位英语真题汇编

- 1、She always felt inferior \_\_\_\_\_ her older sister.  
A. with                      B. from                      C. to                      D. on
- 2、They spent all their spare time, \_\_\_\_\_ their spare money, on their experiments.  
A. as much as              B. as well as              C. as long as              D. as soon as
- 3、My new glasses cost me \_\_\_\_\_ the last pair that I bought.  
A. three times                      B. three times as much as  
C. three times as much              D. three times much as
- 4、The director, who was recently promoted, did \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work more than anyone else              B. more than anyone else work  
C. more work than anyone else              D. work more than anyone
- 5、This new instrument is far superior \_\_\_\_\_ the old one we bought three years ago.  
A. than                      B. to                      C. over                      D. of
- 6、They have developed techniques which are \_\_\_\_\_ to those used in most factories.  
A. more                      B. better                      C. greater                      D. superior
- 7、After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced \_\_\_\_\_ cars in 2002 as the year before.  
A. as many twice              B. as twice many              C. twice many as              D. twice as many
- 8、This new coat cost me \_\_\_\_\_ the last one I bought two years ago.  
A. three times                      B. three times as much as  
C. three times as much              D. three times much as
- 9、He would have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the house if the salesgirl had insisted because he really wanted it.  
A. twice as much              B. much as twice              C. as much twice              D. twice much as
- 10、This is much \_\_\_\_\_ to the one I bought last week.  
A. worse                      B. lower                      C. inferior                      D. equal
- 11、Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.  
A. more than twice                      B. as twice as many  
C. twice as many                      D. more than twice as many
- 12、My uncle's house in the downtown area is much smaller than ours, but it is twice \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.  
A. as                      B. so                      C. too                      D. very
- 13、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



## 第十四节 平行结构

### 一、学位英语真题汇编

- 1、Mr. Smith promised me a good position and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to pay me a fair salary                      B. a fair salary  
C. paying me a fair salary                      D. pay the a fair salary
- 2、I enjoy playing basketball and then \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taking a bath      B. to take a bath      C. take a bath      D. took a bath
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ for a long time, but he tried his best to catch up with his classmates.  
A. Having been ill    B. Being ill                      C. Though he was ill    D. He was ill
- 4、Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people \_\_\_\_\_ harm them.  
A. fewer than      B. other than                      C. rather than                      D. better than
- 5、Having no money but \_\_\_\_\_ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.  
A. not to want anyone                      B. wanted no one  
C. not wanting anyone                      D. to want no one
- 6、In fact, I would rather have left for the countryside \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. by staying      B. than staying                      C. than to stay                      D. than have stayed
- 7、Dr. Robert went to New York, bought some books and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. visiting his daughter                      B. to visit his daughter  
C. visit his daughter                      D. visited his daughter



## 第十五节 限定词和数量词

### 一、学位英语真题汇编

- 1、It is reported that a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ of accidents has occurred at that crossroads.  
A. series                      B. lot                      C. number                      D. amount
- 2、Let's buy our tickets while I still have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a little money to leave                      B. little money left  
C. a few dollars left                      D. few dollars to leave
- 3、The \_\_\_\_\_ flowers were all that remained.  
A. two yellow little    B. little two yellow    C. yellow two little    D. two little yellow
- 4、He spent \_\_\_\_\_ collecting materials for his article.  
A. a half year              B. half year              C. half a year              D. half of a year
- 5、English is used by more people than is \_\_\_\_\_ language except Chinese.  
A. any                      B. any other                      C. other                      D. all other
- 6、—How did you pay the workers?  
—As a rule, they were paid by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the hour              B. an hour                      C. hour                      D. the time
- 7、The taxi driver was put in \_\_\_\_\_ prison because his car had knocked down a child. His wife went to \_\_\_\_\_ prison to see him twice a month.  
A. /; /                      B. the; the                      C. /; the                      D. the; /
- 8、Last year \_\_\_\_\_ of new books were published on environmental protection.  
A. the hundred              B. hundreds                      C. a hundred                      D. one hundred
- 9、\_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class are from the north.  
A. Two ninth              B. Second ninth                      C. Second nines                      D. Two ninths
- 10、The driver was at \_\_\_\_\_ loss when \_\_\_\_\_ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.  
A. a; /                      B. a; the                      C. the; the                      D. /; /
- 11、I can only stay here for a while, but I'll come again in \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
A. a few                      B. few                      C. a little                      D. little
- 12、\_\_\_\_\_ Hongkong, is often regarded as \_\_\_\_\_ international Centre for business, finance and tourism.  
A. /; an                      B. An; /                      C. The; /                      D. /; the



## 词汇与结构各语法点参考答案

### 第一部分 倒装

#### 二、否定词或否定短语置于句首

(二) 学位英语考试真题汇编

答案: AABBB DCCDD ACCCD CDBC

(三) 其他考试真题选编

答案: CDBAD CBBA DACAB A

#### 三、only+状语置于句首

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: DDBCA D

#### 四、so、neither、nor 置于句首

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: CDCAD

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: BCBBD BA

#### 五、as 引导的让步状语从句

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: BCA

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: BDAC

#### 六、挑错

答案: DBBBC B

### 第二部分 强调句

#### 二、学位英语考试真题汇编

答案: DDBCD AADBD D

#### 三、其他真题选编

答案: CCDAB CBBBD BA

#### 四、挑错(连接词划线)

答案: CCCCC

### 第三部分 反意疑问句

#### 一、基本结构

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CB



其他真题选编

答案: DD

(二) 前否后肯(注意否定词, 在倒装中曾经提过)

学位英语真题汇编

答案: BC

二、祈使句的反意

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: BAAB

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: ABCDC

三、含有从句的反意

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: CCBCD

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: BC

四、挑错

答案: DDDDA D

#### 第四部分 主谓一致

一、

(一) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: A

(二) 其他真题选编

答案: B

二、

(一) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: BACA

(二) 其他真题选编

答案: ACAAD

三、不定式、动名词、主语从句、名词短语作主语时谓语动词用单数。

(一) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: BBB

(二) 其他真题选编

答案: BAA

四、其他

(一) 学位英语真题汇编





答案: DB

(二) 其他真题选编

答案: CBCDC CAAC

五、挑错

答案: BCCCC BBCCA

## 第五部分 时态

一、现在时态代替将来时态

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: BBDAC ADAA

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: AD

三、一般过去时

(一) 单独使用

答案: AC

(二) 参照时态

过去完成时

答案: ABA

过去进行时

答案: ADAD

三、将来完成时和将来完成进行时

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: CCDDD DDB

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: CABBA D

四、现在完成时和现在完成进行时

答案: CDABC

五、挑错

答案: DCBDD BCDA

## 第六部分 虚拟语气

一、非真实条件句

(一) 三个基本形态

2、学位英语真题汇编

答案: ABCAC

3、其他真题选编

答案: CBDD

(二) 四种特殊的结构



### 1、倒装

学位英语真题汇编

答案：BABDD C

其他真题选编

答案：DD

### 2、含蓄虚拟句

without

学位英语真题汇编

答案：BA

其他真题选编

答案：AD

but for

学位英语真题汇编

答案：BD

其他真题选编

答案：C

### 3、跳层虚拟句

学位英语真题汇编

答案：ACB

其他真题选编

答案：D

### 4、混合时间虚拟句

学位英语真题汇编

答案：A

其他真题选编

答案：A

## 二、从句中的虚拟

### （一）宾语从句

学位英语真题汇编

答案：CABA

其他真题选编

答案：ACD

### （二）主语从句

学位英语真题汇编

答案：CCBBB C

其他真题选编

答案：CACAC D

### （三）同位语从句

学位英语真题汇编

答案：A

其他真题选编

答案：ABC

### （四）表语从句



学位英语真题汇编

答案: BCD

(五) 目的状语从句

学位英语真题汇编

答案: AC

其他真题选编

答案: ADD

三、其他结构

(一) wish 后的宾语从句

学位英语真题汇编

答案: DCCC

其他真题选编

答案: D

(二) as if

学位英语真题汇编

答案: B

其他真题选编

答案: C

(三) It's (high) time (that) did

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CBAB

(四) would rather that did

学位英语真题汇编

答案: ACB

其他真题选编

答案: CCBDD

四、挑错

答案: DBDBB BCACD CC

## 第七部分 情态动词

一、推测

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: DDCAB CCAAC AAD

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: DAACA

二、六个结构

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: DCCAB BC

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: DCDDC BCAAC



### 三、虚拟语气和情态动词

#### (二) 学位英语真题选编

答案: BDCB

#### (三) 其他真题选编

答案: ADBDA

## 第八部分 名词性从句

### 二、选项多个单词

#### (二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: BBDCB AA

#### (三) 其他真题选编

答案: DCBA

### 三、选项一个单词

#### (一) 从句缺少主要成分

主语从句(横线划在句首)

学位英语真题汇编

从句缺主语

答案: CDADD B

从句缺宾语

答案: AA

其他真题选编

答案: ADAAB CBA

宾语从句

学位英语真题汇编

从句缺主语

答案: CCDAA

从句缺宾语

答案: AAA

其他真题选编

答案: ACDCA DCABA CA

表语从句

学位英语真题汇编

答案: C

其他真题汇编

答案: D

#### (二) 从句不缺少主要成分

学位英语真题汇编

答案: BDCBB

其他真题选编

答案: BBCC



#### 四、同位语从句

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: CBBBC

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: BAADB BAAC

### 第九部分 定语从句

#### 二、可识别题型

(一) as 引导的定语从句

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CD

其他真题选编

答案: BC

非限制性的(放在句首的)

学位英语真题汇编

答案: DCDAC DD

其他真题选编

答案: CBBCB D

(二) 介词+关系代词

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CACCD

其他真题选编

答案: DBDAD C

(三) 关系副词

学位英语真题汇编

答案: BBCDA DA

其他真题选编

答案: DBDDD DDDAC A

(四) 数词或代词+of 结构

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CBBAB

其他真题选编

DDDDB DAC

(五) 复合定语从句

学位英语真题汇编

答案: DC

(六) whose 的用法

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CADDB

其他真题选编

答案: BCAB

#### 三、一般题型



(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: DDDCC BCA

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: DCABD BBDDD

四、特殊题型

答案: BDCDB AC

五、挑错

答案: DBBAA BCBA CDBBD

#### 第十部分 状语从句

一、让步状语从句

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: ABDDC DCBCA CCAD

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: ADDBA ABCBC B ACCB AAADD CAD

二、条件状语从句

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: BBBAD CBBC

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: DDADB ABDDDB

三、时间状语从句

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: BCBA

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: AABCD AD

四、目的状语从句

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: B

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: DBCCC CADCC

五、结果状语从句

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: AB

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: BCDBC

六、地点状语从句



(一) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: B

(二) 其他真题选编

答案: ACDBD

七、状语从句的省略

(二) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: ACA

(三) 其他真题选编

答案: DCDAD BCDCA A

八、挑错

答案: ACBAB ABD

## 第十一部分 非谓语动词

一、不定式

(一) 基本结构

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CBCBB CB

其他真题选编

答案: ACDDA BBDDA C

(二) 作宾补

学位英语真题汇编

答案: ABDAD DABAC CDC

其他真题选编

答案: ADABB A

(三) 目的状语

学位英语真题汇编

答案: DCCDB

其他真题选编

答案: CDBBC ADA

(四) 结果状语

学位英语真题汇编

答案: AB

其他真题选编

答案: BA

(五) 疑问词 + to do

学位英语真题汇编

答案: BA

其他真题选编

答案: BAAB

二、动名词



(一) 作主语

学位英语真题汇编

答案: DDBAB

其他真题选编

答案: BA

(二) 作宾语

动宾

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CBABD ABDBB CA

其他真题选编

答案: CDBCC DBBCB CCABD C

介宾

学位英语真题汇编

答案: ADBBB D

其他真题选编

答案: DCDCB C

三、不定式和动名词

(一) forget、remember、regret

学位英语真题汇编

答案: AAB

其他真题选编

答案: ADADB

(二) mean

学位英语真题汇编

答案: D

其他真题选编

答案: BAD

(三) stop、go on

学位英语真题汇编

答案: DDBA

其他真题选编

答案: C

(四) consider

答案: AC

五、分词

(一) 补语

学位英语真题汇编

答案: DDCCB CCBCC AAC

其他真题选编

答案: A DDCB ADCAB BD

(二) 作状语

主语一致





学位英语真题汇编

答案: BABBA BACAA DCABB ACBC

其他真题选编

答案: CCAAC ABABB DCADB BABAA DDCBA

独立主格

学位英语真题汇编

答案: ACBBA BDCAA A

其他真题选编

答案: ADCDD BABBB AAD

(三) 作定语

学位英语真题汇编

答案: CACCC AB

其他真题选编

答案: CCA

五、非谓语动词的否定

(一) 学位英语真题汇编

答案: DADBD

(二) 其他真题选编

答案: CCDCC BA

六、挑错

答案: CAACB DBCBC CBCBA AADDC BADAA ADADB CB

## 第十二部分 代词

一、学位英语真题汇编

答案: BBCBC CBBDB DCC

二、挑错

答案: DDACB CCDD

## 第十三部分 比较

一、学位英语真题汇编

答案: CBBCB DDBAC CAC

二、挑错

答案: CBDDC C

## 第十四部分 平行结构

一、学位英语真题汇编



答案: BADCC DD

二、挑错

答案: CCCDC DBCC

#### 第十五部分 限定词和数量词

一、学位英语真题汇编

答案: ACDCB ACBDA AA

二、挑错

答案: AAADB ACA



## 第二部分 阅读理解

### 1, 成人学位考试阅读理解概况

#### 1) 内容量——篇幅词汇量和难度

任何考试中试题总是分四种情况, 第一, 分值高难度小。第二, 分值高难度大。第三, 分值低难度大。第四, 分值与难度相均衡。阅读理解就是属于分值高难度大。策略上: 认真对待, 不能放弃。

#### 2) 三篇阅读理解的排列结构分析

三篇文章的难度相似, 没有明显的区别, 不同于统考英语 B, 一篇简单, 一篇难。学位考试的 A 卷与 B 卷阅读的顺序只是变一变。

#### 3)

考试所安排的时间和分值**阅读理解 (Part I Reading Comprehension)**, 共 15 题, 考试时间 40 分钟。要求考生阅读三篇短文, 总阅读量不超过 900 个词。每篇文章后有五个问题, 考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。短文选材的原则是:

1. 题材广泛。包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、热门话题及科普常识等。但所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解。

2. 体裁多样。包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

3. 文章的语言为中等难度。无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词, 如超出全日制文理科教学大纲中词汇表一至学位英语的范围, 则用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试考生的下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;

2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;

3. 既理解字面的意思, 又能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;

4. 既理解个别句子的意义, 又能在一定程度上理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分主要考核学生通过阅读获取信息的能力, 既要求准确, 也要求有一定的速度。

### 2, 阅读理解的特点及应对策略

1) 不破不立——改变对阅读理解题型的理解, 以题目为核心着眼点, 有效选取文中相关内容 Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

2) 解剖阅读理解的构成——文章, 题目, 选项

3) 文章的特点——题材, 体裁和写作特点

体裁 (记叙文, 说明文, 议论文)

题材 (历史, 科技, 教育, 励志故事)

写作特点

4) 题目的特点——细节题, 主旨题, 词汇题, 判断题

5) 选项的特点——正确选项特点及错误选项特点

It may be concluded that testing C.

A. should test only opinions



- B. Should always be written
- C. has changed since the Middle Ages
- D. is given only in factories

### 3, 阅读理解技巧例析

#### 1) 同义必同错

Which of the following is true according to the passage ?

- A. City people are less likely to smoke.
- B. People in rural areas are more likely to smoke.
- C. Men with higher income tend to smoke.
- D. Well-educated men with high incomes are generally less likely to smoke.

#### 2) 反义组选项产生答案

Television, as a source of entertainment, is D.

- A. not very convenient
- B. very expensive
- C. quite dangerous
- D. relatively cheap

Which of the following is true according to the passage ?

- A. City people are less likely to smoke.
- B. People in rural areas are more likely to smoke.
- C. Men with higher income tend to smoke.
- D. Well-educated men with high incomes are generally less likely to smoke.

#### 3) 着重关注的一些词

时间以及时间的换算

But, however, instead.

And, or, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor, both...and

Than, different, the best

#### 4) 推断题的把握原则

小明喜欢打篮球，不过最近他爱上了上网。根据这句话，我们可以推断出\_\_\_\_\_

- A. 小明不喜欢其他运动
- B. 小明已经不喜欢打篮球了
- C. 现在越来越多的人喜欢上网
- D. 小明最近有了新爱好

It can be inferred from the text that A

- A. Lincoln prepared his speech very carefully before he went to Gettysburg
- B. Lincoln was very busy at the time and didn't have much time to prepare his speech
- C. Lincoln's speech was full of rich words
- D. Lincoln's speech was very long

### 4, 阅读理解真题选讲 (9 篇)



### Passage 1

这篇文章是 02 年成三的考题距离现在已经有 8 年的时间了，那么古老的考题为何还要讲，原因何在，经典。它概括了成三考试的基本出题思路，也暴露了题目的基本破绽。这篇文章不仅被我们奉为经典，很多其他类型的考试，比如公共英语 2 级考试都作为课程讲解的重点。

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same question, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination, timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Generally, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines.

One type of test is sometimes called an "objective" test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like correct answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

1. In the Middle Ages students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. took objective tests  
B. specialized in one subject  
C. were timed by electric clocks  
D. never wrote exams
2. The main idea of paragraph 3 is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. workers now take examinations  
B. the population has grown  
C. there are only written exams  
D. examinations are now written and timed
3. The kind of exams where students must select answers are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. personal  
B. spoken  
C. objective  
D. written
4. Modern industry must have developed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before the Middle Ages  
B. around the 19th century  
C. in Greece or Rome  
D. machines to take tests
5. It may be concluded that testing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. should test only opinions  
B. Should always be written  
C. has changed since the Middle Ages  
D. is given only in factories

参考答案：1.D 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.C

### Passage 2

如果说第一篇文章把大家带进成三考试阅读理解的大门，那么我们进了门之后呢，要一步一步的学会做阅读，从读文章开始。很多同学不会读文章，不是说你真的读不懂，读文章的时候呢，把握不了重点，看完题目回到文章当中找不清楚重点，或者找到了也有遗漏。为什么，不会读文章。



People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused **either** by man's release of completely new and often artificial (人造) substances into the environment, **or** by releasing greatly increased amounts of a natural substance (物质), such as oil from oil tankers into the sea.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled **if only** companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts. In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Food comes wrapped up there or four times in packages that all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This **not only** causes a litter problem, **but also** is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metal and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us **not only** to buy things we **neither** want **nor** need, **but also** to throw away much of what we do buy. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless disposal (处理) of the products we use in our daily lives.

1. The main cause of pollution is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment
  - B. the production of new industrial goods
  - C. increased amounts of a natural substance
  - D. our ever-increasing population
2. Much of the pollution could be controlled if only \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people would pay more attention to the problem
  - B. governments would take effective measures
  - C. all sides concerned would make more efforts
  - D. farmers would use less artificial fertilizers
3. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. air and water pollution
  - B. both a litter problem and a waste of resources
  - C. to pay for the service
  - D. to produce the receipt
4. Which of the following can not help solving the problem of pollution?
  - A. Cutting out unnecessary buying.
  - B. Eating less.
  - C. Reduce excess use.
  - D. Carefully dispose our daily products.
5. What does the underlined word "litter" mean in paragraph 2 ?
  - A. not many.
  - B. serious problem.
  - C. bits of waste things.
  - D. industrial pollution.

参考答案: ACBBC

### Passage 3

这是一篇议论文。议论文常常会问你论点，也就是文章的中心思想。考察分论点，也就是下面两段的段意。考察论据，问你为什么或者让你寻找论据细节。有时候会问你文章作



文议论文所独有的文章表达的作用，某一段的作用。

Obviously television has both advantages and disadvantages.

(3) In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one. With a TV set in the family people don't have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre, the cinema, or the opera. All they have to do is to push a button or turn a knob, and they can see plays, films, operas and shows of every kind. Some people, however, think that this is where the danger lies. The television viewers need do nothing. He does not even have to use his legs if he has a remote control. He makes no choice, does no exercises, and makes no judgment. He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.

Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events and the latest developments in science and politics. The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into one's sitting room. It could be argued that the radio performs this service as well; but on television everything is much more living, much more real. Yet here again there is a danger. The television screen itself has a terrible, almost physical charm for us. (4) We get so used to looking at the movements on it, so dependent on its pictures, that it begins to control our lives. People are often heard to say that their television sets have broken down and that they have suddenly found that they have far more time to do things and that they have actually begun to talk to each other again. It makes one think, doesn't it?

There are many other arguments for and against television. We must realize that television itself is neither good nor bad. It is the uses that it is put to that determine its value to society.

1. What is the major function of paragraph 1?
  - A. To arouse the reader's concern.
  - B. To introduce the theme of the whole passage.
  - C. To summarize the whole passage.
  - D. To state the primary uses of TV.
2. Television, as a source of entertainment, is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. not very convenient
  - B. very expensive
  - C. quite dangerous
  - D. relatively cheap
3. Why are some people against TV?
  - A. Because TV programs are not interesting.
  - B. Because TV viewers are totally passive.
  - C. Because TV prices are very high.
  - D. Because TV has both advantages and disadvantages.
4. One of the most obvious advantages of TV is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it keeps us informed
  - B. it is very cheap
  - C. it enables us to have a rest
  - D. it controls our lives
5. According to the passage, whether TV is good or not depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. its quality
  - B. people's attitude towards it
  - C. how we use it
  - D. when we use it

参考答案: BDBAC

#### Passage 4

When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get good scores on certain



kinds of tests or even the ability to do well in school. By intelligence we mean a way of living and behaving, especially in a new or upsetting situation. If we want to test intelligence, we need to find out how a person acts instead of how much he knows what to do.

(18) For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or what might happen to him. He tries to find out all he can, and then he acts immediately and tries to do something about it. He probably isn't sure how it will all work out, but at least he tries. And, if he can't make things work out right, he doesn't feel ashamed that he failed; he just tries to learn from his mistakes. An intelligent person, even if he is very young, has a special outlook on life, a special feeling about life, and knows how he fits into it.

If you look at children, you'll see great difference between what we call "bright" children and "not-bright" children. They are actually two different kinds of people, not just the same kind with different amount of intelligence. For example, the bright child really wants to find out about life --- he tries to get in touch with everything around him. (19) But, the unintelligent child keeps more to himself and his own dream-world; he seems to have a wall between him and life in general.

1. According to this passage, intelligence is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the ability to study well
  - B. the ability to do well in school
  - C. the ability to deal with life
  - D. the ability to get high scores on some tests
2. In a new situation, an intelligent person \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. knows more about what might happen to him
  - B. is sure of the result he will get
  - C. concentrates on what to do about the situation
  - D. cares more about himself
3. If an intelligent person failed, he would \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. try not to feel ashamed
  - B. learn from his experiences
  - C. try to regret as much as possible
  - D. make sure what result he would get
4. Bright children and not-bright children \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are two different types of children
  - B. are different mainly in their degree of cleverness
  - C. have difference only in their way of thinking
  - D. have different knowledge about the world
5. The author of this passage will probably continue to talk about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how to determine what intelligence is
  - B. how education should be found
  - C. how to solve practical problems
  - D. how an unintelligent person should be taught

参考答案: CCBAD

### Passage 5

Today, cigarette smoking is a common habit. About forty-three percent of the adult men and thirty-one percent of the adult women in the United States smoke cigarettes regularly. It is encouraging to see that millions of people have given up smoking.





It is a fact that men as a group smoke more than women. Among both men and women the age group with the highest proportion of smokers is 24-44.

Income, education, and occupation all play a part in determining a person's smoking habit. City people smoke more than people living on farms. Well-educated men with high incomes are less likely to smoke cigarettes than men with fewer years of schooling and lower incomes. On the other hand, if a well-educated man with a higher income smoked at all, he is likely to smoke more packs of cigarettes per day.

The situation is somewhat different for women. (40) There are slightly more smokers among women with higher family income and higher education than among the lower income and lower educational groups. These more highly educated women tend to smoke more heavily.

Among teenagers the picture is similar. There are fewer teenaged smokers from upper-income, well-educated families, and fewer from families living in farm areas. Children are most likely to start smoking if one or both of their parents smoke.

1. What do we know from the first paragraph ?
  - A. More and more people take up the habit of smoking.
  - B. There are more smoking women than smoking men in USA.
  - C. It is good news that more people have given up smoking.
  - D. The U.S. has more smoking people than any other country.
2. What factors determine a person's smoking habits ?
  - A. Age, income and education.
  - B. Age, sex and income.
  - C. Occupation, income and sex.
  - D. Occupation, income and education.
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage ?
  - A. City people are less likely to smoke.
  - B. People in rural areas are more likely to smoke.
  - C. Men with higher income tend to smoke.
  - D. Well-educated men with high incomes are generally less likely to smoke.
4. What is the smoking situation for women ?
  - A. The situation is quite the same for women as for men.
  - B. Better-educated women are likely to smoke heavily.
  - C. There are more women smokers with low incomes.
  - D. Women with higher incomes and higher education do not tend to smoke.
5. What can we say about teenaged smokers ?
  - A. The picture about the teenage smokers is similar to that of women smokers.
  - B. The situation among teenagers is quite the same with men.
  - C. High school students are more likely to smoke than college students.
  - D. Farmers' children tend to smoke more.

参考答案: CDDBB

### Passage 6

I hear many parents complain that their teenage children are rebelling. I wish it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on



your own feet. But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teenagers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are holding one another's hands for reassurance (放心).

They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But they all end up listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in such a way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoon (茧) into a larger cocoon.

(56) It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a market for teenagers. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. This is a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come—with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

206. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to tell \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. readers how to be popular with people around
- B. teenagers how to learn to make a decision for themselves
- C. parents how to control and guide their children
- D. people how to understand and respect each other

207. According to the author, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but in fact most of them \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have much difficulty understanding each other
- B. lack confidence
- C. dare not cope with any problems alone
- D. are very much afraid of getting lost

208. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. There is no popularity that really counts.
- B. Many parents think that their children are challenging their authority.
- C. It is not necessarily bad for a teenager to disagree with his or her classmates.
- D. Most teenagers are actually doing the same.

209. The author thinks of advertisements as \_\_\_\_\_ to teenagers.

- A. inevitable    B. influential    C. instructive    D. attractive

210. The main idea of the last paragraph is that a teenager should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. differ from others in as many ways as possible
- B. become popular with others
- C. find his real self
- D. rebel against his parents and the popularity wave

参考答案: BCABC

#### Passage 7

According to a recent survey, employees in many companies today work longer hours



than employees did in 1979. They also take shorter vacations than employees in 1979. It seems that Americans are working harder today than ever before. Or are they? A management consultant, Bill Meyer, decided to find out. For three days, he observed an investment banker hard at work. Meyer wrote down everything the banker did during his long workday. At the end of the three-day period, Meyer reviewed the banker's activities with him. What did they find out? They discovered that the man spent 80 percent of his time doing unnecessary work. For example, he attended unnecessary meetings, made redundant (多余的) telephone calls, and spent time packing and unpacking his two big briefcases.

(76) Apparently many people believe that the more time a person spends at work, the more he or she accomplishes. When employers evaluate employees, they often consider the amount of time on the job in addition to job performance. Employees know this. Although many working people can do their job effectively during a regular 40-hour work week, they feel they have to spend more time on the job after normal working hours so that the people who can promote them see them.

A group of headhunters (猎头) were asked their opinion about a situation. They had a choice of two candidates for an executive position with an important company. The candidates had similar qualifications for the job. For example, they were both reliable. One could do the job well in a 40-hour work week. The other would do the same job in an 80-hour work week just as well. According to a headhunting expert, the 80-hour-a-week candidate would get the job. The time this candidate spends on the job may encourage other employees to spend more time at work, too. Employers believe that if the employees stay at work later, they may actually do more work.

However, the connection between time and productivity (生产率) is not always positive. (77) In fact, many studies indicate that after a certain point, anyone's productivity and creativity begin to decrease. Some employees are not willing to spend so much extra, unproductive time at the office. Once they finish their work satisfactorily, they want to relax and enjoy themselves. For these people, the solution is to find a company that encourages people to do both.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - A. Many people work long hours but do not always do a lot of work.
  - B. Most people can get more work done by working longer hours.
  - C. Most Americans work 80 hours a week, and some work even longer.
  - D. People can make more money by working longer hours.
2. The management consultant wanted to find out
  - A. how hard the investment banker worked during his work hours
  - B. when people spent time doing unnecessary work in their office
  - C. if people needed vacation after working hard for a certain period of time
  - D. whether Americans were really working harder than they had done before
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A. The more time a person spends at work, the more he or she accomplishes.
  - B. Employers do not judge their employees' job performance according to the amount of working time.
  - C. Some people work more than 40 hours a week in the hope of getting promotion.
  - D. All employees are willing to spend extra time at work.
4. The 80-hour-a-week candidate would get the job because employers believe \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. that he is more reliable
  - B. his example would lead other employees to work longer hours



- C. he has better qualifications
- D. he could encourage other employees to do a better job
- 5. The expression "to do both" in the last paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to finish their work satisfactorily and relax and enjoy themselves
  - B. to pay attention to both performance and productivity
  - C. to work long hours and have short vacations
  - D. to relax and enjoy themselves quite frequently

参考答案: ADCBA

#### Passage 8

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Many private institutions of higher education around the country are in danger. Not all will be saved, and perhaps not all deserve to be saved. There are low-quality schools just as there are low-quality businesses. We have no obligation to save them simply because they exist. But many thriving institutions that deserve to continue are threatened. They are doing a fine job educationally, but they are caught in a financial difficulty, with no way to reduce rising costs or increase revenues (收入) significantly. Raising fees doesn't bring in more revenue, for each time fees go up, the enrollment (注册人数) goes down, or the amount that must be given away in student aid goes up. (78) Schools are bad businesses, whether public or private, not usually because of bad management but because of the nature of the business. They lose money on every customer, and they can go bankrupt either from too few students or too many students. Even a very good college is a very bad business.

It is such colleges, thriving but threatened, that I worry about. Low enrollment is not their chief problem. Even with full enrollments, they may go under. Efforts to save them, and preferably to keep them private, are a national necessity. (79) There is no basis for arguing that private schools are bound to be better than public schools. There are plentiful examples to the contrary. Anyone can name state universities and colleges that rank as the finest in the nation and the world. It is now inevitable that public institutions will be dominant, and therefore diversity (多样性) is a national necessity. Diversity in the way we support schools tends to give us a healthy diversity in the forms of education. In an imperfect society such as ours, uniformity of education throughout the nation could be dangerous, but in an imperfect society, diversity is a positive good. Eager supporters of public higher education know the importance of keeping private higher education healthy.

- 6. In the passage, the author asks the public to support \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. private higher education in general
  - B. public higher education in general
  - C. high-quality private universities and colleges
  - D. high-quality state universities and colleges
- 7. According to the passage, schools are bad businesses because of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the nature of school B. poor teachers
  - C. bad management D. too few students.
- 8. The phrase "go under" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have low fees B. get into difficulties
  - C. do a bad job educationally D. have low teaching standards



9. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. There are many cases indicating that private schools are superior to public schools.
- B. The author thinks diversity of education is preferable to uniformity of education.
- C. A high-quality university is always a good business.
- D. Each time fees are raised, the enrollment goes up.

10. In the author's opinion, the way that can save private schools lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. full enrollment B. raising fees
- C. reducing student aid D. national support

参考答案: CABBD

#### Passage 9

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The fourth-graders at Chicago's McCormick Elementary School don't know Chinese is supposed to be hard to learn. For most, who speak Spanish at home, it's becoming their third language. They've been hearing and using Chinese words since nursery, and it's natural to give a "ni hao" when strangers enter the classroom. "It's really fun!" says Miranda Lucas, taking a break from a lesson that includes a Chinese interview with Jackie Chan. "I'm teaching my mom to speak Chinese."

The classroom scene at McCormick is unusual, but it may soon be a common phenomenon in American schools, where Chinese is rapidly becoming the hot new language. Government officials have long wanted more focus on useful languages like Chinese, and pressure from them -- as well as from business leaders, politicians, and parents -- has produced a quick growth in the number of programs.

Chicago city officials make their best effort to include Chinese in their public schools. Their program has grown to include 3,000 students in 20 schools, with more schools on a waiting list. Programs have also spread to places like Los Angeles, New York City, and North Carolina. Supporters see knowledge of the Chinese language and culture as an advantage in a global economy where China is growing in importance. "This is an interesting way to begin to engage with the world's next superpower," says Michael Levine, director of education at the Asia Society, which has started five new public high schools that offer Chinese. "Globalization has already changed the arrangements in terms of how children today are going to think about their careers. The question is when, not whether, the schools are going to adjust."

(80) The number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study Spanish or French. But one report shows that before-college enrollment (报名人数) nearly quadrupled between 1992 and 2002, from 6,000 to 24,000. Despite the demand, though, developing programs isn't easy. And the No. one difficulty, everyone agrees, is having enough teachers. Finding teacher "is the challenge," says Scott McGinnis, an academic adviser for a language institute and a Chinese teacher for 15 years at the college level. "Materials are easy comparison. Or getting schools funded."

11. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Next Hot Language to Study: Chinese
- B. Next Hot Language to Study: Spanish
- C. Next Hot Language to Study: French
- D. Chicago Is the Place to Learn Chinese



12. The most difficult thing to do is finding \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. enough textbooks for the Chinese programs  
B. enough money for the Chinese programs  
C. enough teachers for the Chinese programs  
D. enough students for the Chinese programs
13. We learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Scott McGinnis has been a Chinese teacher for 15 years  
B. Jackie Chan is a Chinese teacher at McCormick Elementary School  
C. Chicago officials are required to learn Chinese  
D. Scott McGinnis is good at giving his opinions on everything
14. According to the passage, all the following statements are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the number of students learning Chinese is small  
B. Chinese programs have found their way in several major cities in the U.S.  
C. government officials don't like the pressure from business leaders and parents to start Chinese programs  
D. China is becoming more and more influential in the world
15. The word "quadrupled" in the last paragraph is close in meaning to 'multiplied by\_\_\_\_\_'.  
A. three times B. four times  
C. five times D. six times

参考答案: ACACB



### 第三部分 完形填空

#### 1, 完形填空题型特点

综合性——语法, 词汇, 文章

选项特点——对等性和干扰选项

#### 2, 做完形填空的基本步骤

快速浏览, 重视首句

寻找重复, 逻辑分析

虚词决定结构, 实词决定内容

认真复查, 回顾推敲

#### 3, 完形填空真题选讲 (4 篇)

##### Passage 12 (08年4月)

A young woman was driving through the 1 countryside. It was dark and raining. Suddenly she saw an old woman 2 the side of the road, 3 her hand out as if she wanted 4. "I can't 5 her out in this weather," the woman said to herself, so she stopped the car and opened the door.

"Do you want a lift?" she asked. The old woman 6 and climbed into the car. After a 7 she said to the old woman, "Have you been waiting for a long time?" The old woman shook her head. "8," thought the young woman. She 9 again. "Bad weather for the time of the year." She said. The old woman nodded. No matter 10 the young woman said the hitchhiker(搭便车的人) gave no answer 11 a nod of the head.

Then the young woman 12 the hitchhiker's hands, which were large and hairy. Suddenly she 13 that the hitchhiker was 14 a man! She stopped the car. "I can't see out of the rear screen," she said, "Would you mind 15 it for me?" The hitchhiker nodded and opened the door. 16 the hitchhiker was out of the car, the frightened young woman 17. When she got to the next village she 18 to a stop. She noticed that the hitchhiker had 19 his handbag 20. She picked it up and opened it. She gave a gasp(喘气); inside the bag was a gun!

1. A. lovely

B. lonely

C. noisy

D. crowded

2. A. at

B. beside

C. by

D. near

3. A. holding

B. to hold

C. to be holding

D. to be held

4. A. an aid

B. a taxi

C. a car

D. a lift

5. A. permit

B. leave

C. allow

D. order

6. A. answering

B. shook

C. nodded

D. smiles

7. A. while

B. moment

C. time

D. period

8. A. Curious

B. Interesting

C. Strange

D. Wonderful

9. A. told

B. did

C. made

D. tried

10. A. when

B. which

C. how

D. what

11. A. except for

B. apart from

C. other than

D. more than

12. A. saw

B. noticed

C. watched

D. observed





- |                         |                    |                      |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 13. A. recognized       | <b>B. realized</b> | C. recovered         | D. remembered      |
| 14. A. practically      | B. basically       | <b>C. actually</b>   | D. probably        |
| 15. A. clear            | B. cleared         | C. to clear          | <b>D. clearing</b> |
| 16. A. As long as       | B. As far as       | <b>C. As soon as</b> | D. As well as      |
| 17. <b>A. raced off</b> | B. ran away        | C. fell down         | D. moved on        |
| 18. A. pulled           | B. picked          | C. pushed            | <b>D. paused</b>   |
| 19. A. lift             | B. lost            | C. laid              | <b>D. left</b>     |
| 20. A. beneath          | <b>B. behind</b>   | C. backwards         | D. afterwards      |

### Passage 13

Scientists say that something very serious is happening to the earth. It will begin to get   1   in the following years. There will be major changes in   2   in the new century. Coastal waters will have a   3   temperature. This will have a   4   effect on agriculture. In northern areas, the   5   season will be ten days longer by the year 2010. However, in warmer areas, it will be too dry. The   6   of water could   7   by eighty percent. This would   8   a large decrease in agriculture production.

World temperature could   9   two degrees centigrade by the year 2040. However, the increase could be three times as great in the Arctic and Antarctic area. This could cause the   10   sheets to melt and raise the   11   of the oceans   12   one to two meters. Many coastal cities would be   13   water.

Why is this happening? There is too   14   carbon dioxide in the air.   15   oil, gas and coal burn, they create large amounts of carbon dioxide. This carbon dioxide lets   16   enter the earth's atmosphere and   17   the earth. However, it doesn't let as much heat   18   the atmosphere and enter space. It's like a blanket. The heat   19   the sun can pass through the blanket to warm the earth. The heat   20   there and can't escape through the blanket again.

Scientists call this the green-house effect.

- |                       |                   |                  |                  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <b>A warmer</b>    | B colder          | C better         | D worse          |
| 2. A land             | B agriculture     | <b>C climate</b> | D weather        |
| 3. A lower            | <b>B higher</b>   | C normal         | D proper         |
| 4. A good             | B general         | <b>C serious</b> | D useful         |
| 5. A getting          | B playing         | C taking         | <b>D growing</b> |
| 6. A much             | B many            | <b>C amount</b>  | D number         |
| 7. A fall             | <b>B decrease</b> | C refuse         | D rise           |
| 8. A lead             | B keep            | C make           | <b>D cause</b>   |
| 9. <b>A increase</b>  | B drop            | C lift           | D realize        |
| 10. A water           | B rain            | C stone          | <b>D ice</b>     |
| 11. A degree          | <b>B level</b>    | C coast          | D area           |
| 12. <b>A by</b>       | B to              | C of             | D with           |
| 13. A above           | B under           | <b>C below</b>   | D over           |
| 14. A little          | B many            | C few            | <b>D much</b>    |
| 15. A If              | <b>B Because</b>  | C When           | D Why            |
| 16. <b>A sunlight</b> | B air             | C rain           | D gas            |





- |               |           |                |                |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 17. A cold    | B protect | C hurt         | <b>D heat</b>  |
| 18. A enter   | B get     | <b>C leave</b> | D reach        |
| 19. A through | B by      | <b>C from</b>  | D on           |
| 20. A stores  | B arrives | C stands       | <b>D stays</b> |

#### Passage 14

Conversation begins almost the moment we come into contact with another and continues throughout the day 1 the aid of cell phones and computers. However, we are so often absorbed in conversation that we 2 sight of its true purpose and value.

One important 3 of a good conversation is that the words are 4 used to express thoughts and feelings. We are 5 deep thoughts and strong emotions, yet our vocabularies are not 6 for this expression, and many 7 little effort to expand that. Perhaps you see a movie that 8 you deeply, yet you have the following conversation: "So, what did you think of the film?" "Oh, my God, it was so sad, I swear. I went through 9 a box of tissues(面巾纸). I was in tears." This dialogue is 10 an effective way of expressing feelings. It gives no 11 of how or why the movie truly 12 you. Such commonly-used phrases are certainly not enough to describe a deeply moving experience. However, not only 13 try to avoid overused words, you must 14 be careful in your selection. The purpose of expanding vocabulary is not to use the 15 or most impressive words, but to find those best suited.

What is lacking in many conversations is the ability to talk to another rather than just talking with that person. A 16 person will find that even in the most ordinary conversations. There are a thousand questions 17 to be asked if you have courage and a desire for exchange. Good conversations should not be 18 nonsense, but of a meeting of two 19 the human condition. It should bring a better understanding of others and offer a release of emotions more than drive away 20 thoughts or kill time.

- |                       |                    |                      |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. for             | B. at              | C. under             | <b>D. with</b>     |
| 2. <b>A. lose</b>     | B. have            | C. win               | D. miss            |
| 3. A. issue           | B. problem         | <b>C. aspect</b>     | D. question        |
| 4. A. funny           | B. careful         | C. only              | <b>D. properly</b> |
| 5. A. lack of         | B. short of        | C. fond of           | <b>D. full of</b>  |
| 6. A. short           | <b>B. enough</b>   | C. much              | D. bad             |
| 7. A. take            | <b>B. make</b>     | C. get               | D. try             |
| 8. A. teaches         | B. pushes          | <b>C. touches</b>    | D. directs         |
| 9. <b>A. using up</b> | B. to use          | C. used up           | D. using off       |
| 10. A. partly         | B. actually        | <b>C. hardly</b>     | D. truly           |
| 11. A. sign           | B. model           | C. pattern           | <b>D. fact</b>     |
| 12. A. infected       | B. infects         | <b>C. affects</b>    | D. affected        |
| 13. A. you will       | <b>B. must you</b> | C. you must          | D. will you        |
| 14. A. too            | B. never           | <b>C. also</b>       | D. yet             |
| 15. A. bigger         | <b>B. biggest</b>  | C. big               | D. important       |
| 16. A. careless       | B. efficient       | <b>C. thoughtful</b> | D. able            |
| 17. <b>A. waiting</b> | B. wait            | C. waited            | D. waits           |



18. A. make up for      B. made up of      C. make up of      D. made up for  
19. A. are sharing      B. shared      C. sharing      D. shares  
20. A. clever      B. pleasant      C. unpleasant      D. happy

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (09 年 11 月)

There 56 a king who had twelve beautiful daughters. They 57 in twelve beds all in one room and when they went to bed, the 58 were shut and locked up. 59, every morning 60 shoes were found to be quite worn through as if they had been danced in all night. Nobody could 61 how it happened, or 62 the princesses had been.

So the king made it 63 to all that if any person could discover the 64 and find out where it was that the princesses danced in the 65, he would have the 66 he liked best to take as his wife, and would be king 67 his death. But whoever tried and did not succeed, after three days and nights, would be 68 to death.

A prince from a nearby country soon came. He was well entertained, and in the evening was taken to the chamber (大房间) next 69 the one where the princesses lay in their twelve 70. There he was to sit and 71 where they went to dance; and, in order 72 nothing could happen without him hearing it, the door of his 73 was left open. But the prince soon went to sleep; and when, he 74 in the morning he found that the princesses had all been dancing, 75 the soles of their shoes were full of holes.

56. A. was B. were C. is D. are  
57. A. did B. slept C. washed D. kicked  
58. A. chairs B. desks C. doors D. roofs  
59. A. So B. Therefore C. Then D. However  
60. A. their B. your C. our D. her  
61. A. make out B. take out C. find out D. speak out  
62. A. when B. what C. why D. where  
63. A. know B. knowing C. knows D. known  
64. A. story B. secret C. news D. idea  
65. A. night B. day C. afternoon D. morning



66. A. one B. it C. some D. that

67. A. before B. after C. of D. below

68. A. made B. passed C. put D. handed

69. A. by B. to C. at D. on

70. A. boxes B. buckets C. sofas D. beds

71. A. notice B. keep C. watch D. hit

72. A. that B. which C. who D. whose

73. A. kitchen B. classroom C. chamber D. restaurant

74. A. ate B. awoke C. slept D. ran

75. A. for B. so C. but D. though

ABCDA CDDBA ABCBD CACBA



## 第四部分 翻译

### 英译汉

#### ◇ 完成时

(9). Burning garbage is not a new idea. Some cities in Europe and the United States have been burning garbage for years. 垃圾的燃烧不是新的主意。美国和欧洲的一些城市已经做了很多年了。

(15). By 1860, most of the machinery in use today had been designed in an early form. 到 1860 年, 今天运用的大多数工具已经出现了雏形。

(33). The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists (经济学家). 人口众多的好处和缺点一直以来是经济学家们谈论的话题。

(39). By the year 2050, experts believe that the problems to explore the food, minerals and energy resources of the sea will have been largely solved. 到 2050 年, 专家认为人们开发海底食物, 矿产和能源的问题会基本解决。

(45). Experiments have shown that colors, partly because of their psychological associations, also have a direct psychological effect. 经验表明, 可能部分由于心理的关联性, 颜色有着直接的心理作用。

(52). So far the research has suggested that only the emotional effects of memories may be reduced, not that the memories are erased. 到目前为止, 研究表明只有具有情感作用的记忆会减淡, 不是所有记忆都被磨出。

(54). Indian energy officials have been seeking ways to use less imported oil to provide energy. 印度能源部门已经采取措施减少进口来提供能源。

(57). Much unfriendly feeling towards computers has been based on the fear of widespread unemployment resulting from their introduction. 由电脑的介入而导致的随之而来的失业率令人们对电脑有些反感。

#### ◇ 时间状语从句

(16). When a hungry man gets a meal, he begins to think about an overcoat, when a manager gets a new sports car, a big house and pleasure boats dance into view. 一个饥饿的人饱餐之后就会开始考虑一件外套; 一个经理人买了一辆跑车之后, 就开始想着一套大房子和游艇了。

(18). For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or what might happen to him. 举例来说, 聪明的人来到一个新环境里, 所关注的是周围环境而不会注意到自己会发生什么。



(34). When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened.当人口在住房方面带来的压力有所消减，房价也会随之降低，房地产业也会受损。

(35). It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made in a variety of colors.直到 20 世纪女用雨伞才出现多种色彩。

(53). When the issue of smoking at the workplace is discussed, perhaps the most important problem is the health risk that smoking causes to both smokers and never-smokers.若谈起工作场所吸烟的问题，最重要的就是吸烟对吸烟者本人和不吸烟的同事同时带来的健康危害。

(58). After the new system has settled down, people in non-computer jobs are not always replaced when they leave, resulting in a decrease in the number of employees.新的系统建立起来以后，没有电脑的工作岗位上的职员离开后常常是无人接替导致了雇员的流失。

#### ✧ 并列结构

(3). In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one.

首先，电视不仅是方便的娱乐资源，也是相对便宜的一种。

(13). The parents in the experimental group were also instructed in how to help children find answers, how to suggest alternative possibilities and how to praise correct answers.

在实验组的家长也同样接受培训，学习如何帮助孩子找到答案，如何给出其他可能的答案以及对于孩子的回答正确如何奖励。

(14). The agriculture revolution in the nineteenth century involved two things: the invention of labor-saving machinery and the development of scientific agriculture. (Passage 3)

19 世纪的农业革命包括两个方面：节省劳力的机器的发明以及科学种植的发展。

(20). In Chinese and in English literature, a phrase like "he went pale and began to tremble" suggests that the man is either very afraid or he has just got a very big shock. (Passage 3)

在中文和英文中的表达“他脸色苍白浑身发抖”表明这个人要么非常害怕，要么是非常震惊。

(26). Children do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world; that TV advertisements lie to sell products that are sometimes bad or useless.

孩子没有足够的经验意识到电视剧展现的不是真实世界，也不清楚电视广告吹嘘的商品有时候其实是不好的或者没用的。

(27). Used to TV shows, where everything is quick and interesting, they do not have the patience to read an article without pictures; to read a book that requires thinking; to listen to a teacher who doesn't do funny things like the people on children's programs.

习惯了情节发展迅速而且妙趣横生的电视节目，他们就没有耐心去读没有图片的文章和需要思考的书籍了，也不想听老师讲课，因为老师没有儿童节目里的人那么风趣。

(44). Manufacturers(生产商) have discovered by experience that sugar sells. Badly in green wrappings, that blue foods are considered unpleasant, and that cosmetics(化妆品) should never be packaged in brown. 生产商通过经验发现绿色包装的糖卖的很糟糕，而蓝色的食物不受欢迎，化妆品不应当用褐色的包装。

#### ✧ 转折关系



(22). Even though a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade the villagers to see this. 即便政府意识到充足的树木供给量的重要性，却很难说服村民意识到这点。

(23). So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear. 于是，除非政府有一个系统来控制，或者教育人们，否则这些森林很快会消失。

(36). I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. 我总是鼓励这些人，但我也向他们解释当一个作家和写作的区别。

(37). I would keep putting my dream to the test even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. 我一直将梦想付诸实践，即使那意味着不确定性和随之而来的失败的恐惧。

(49). Unfortunately, they also promote fast food which fits easily into busy lifestyles. 不幸的是，他们也同样支持快餐，因为快餐可以很容易融入快节奏的生活。

✧ 名词性从句

(12). How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the children's language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase. 父母如何跟孩子说话对孩子的语言发展影响很大。如果父母鼓励孩子积极的回应父母读的东西，孩子的语言技巧就会相应提高。

(28). The scientists say that those gestures, movements and so on have meaning which words do not carry. 科学家认为那些手势动作能够传达语言所不能表达的东西。

(30). The atmosphere is usually very friendly, and the teachers have now accepted the idea that the important thing is to make the children happy and interested. 气氛通常很友好，老师已经认同让孩子快乐兴趣广泛最重要。

(31). But brief replies do not mean Americans are impolite or unfriendly to some extent. 但是简单的回答并不意味着美国人在某种意义上缺乏礼貌或者不太友好。

(42). From the above we can come to the conclusion that the more you work the happier and healthier you will be. 从以上我们可以得出结论你越工作你就会越健康快乐。

✧ If 条件句

(2). If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend breathing very slowly and very deeply. 如果你入睡有困难，那么推荐你做几个深呼吸。

(6). If they try hard to do something and fail, they may conclude that they will never be able to accomplish a task. 如果他们很努力的去做然后失败了，他们会给自己下定论：自己一件事也做不成。



(12). How parents talk to their children makes a big difference in the children's language development. If a parent encourages the child to actively respond to what the parent is reading, the child's language skills increase. 父母如何跟孩子说话对孩子的语言发展影响很大。如果父母鼓励孩子积极的回应父母读的东西，孩子的语言技巧就会相应提高。

(24). But if all of them had worked separately and independently without division of labor, they certainly could not have made twenty pins in a day and not even one. 如果他们没有分工，自己独立去做的话，他们根本连 20 个都做不成，甚至一个都不一定能完成。

(32). If people praise them or thank them in an especially polite way, they may become uncomfortable and not know what to say in reply. 如果人们用特别礼貌的方式感谢他们，他们反倒是觉得不舒服，也不知道如何回答。

✧ Used to 和 be used to

(4). We get so used to looking at the movements on it, so dependent on its pictures, that it begins to control our lives. 我们如此习惯于看电视上的剧情，如此依赖那些画面，电视几乎控制了我们的生活。

(27). Used to TV shows, where everything is quick and interesting, they do not have the patience to read an article without pictures; to read a book that requires thinking; to listen to a teacher who doesn't do funny things like the people on children's programs. 习惯了情节节奏快的电视节目，他们就没有耐心读没有图片或者需要思考的书，也就不愿听老师讲课，因为老师不会像儿童节目里的人那么搞笑。

(60). It used to distress large numbers of Eastern peoples who lived mainly on rice. 那在过去常常困扰靠大米为生的东方人。

✧ So...that

(4). We get so used to looking at the movements on it, so dependent on its pictures, that it begins to control our lives. 我们如此习惯于看电视上的剧情，如此依赖那些画面，电视几乎控制了我们的生活。

(5). Our school leavers face so much competition that they seldom care what they do as long as they can earn a living. 我们学校的应届毕业生面临严峻的竞争，以至于只要可以营生的工作他们都做。

(7). Water is so low in the canals of northern France that waterway traffic is forbidden except on weekends. 法国北部的运河的水面如此之地，以至于水路交通只在周末开放。

✧ 定语从句

(1). The rest that you get while sleeping enables your body to prepare itself for the next day. 休息时获得的休息能够让你为明天做好准备。





(10). Our fossil fuel supplies are limited. Burning garbage might be one kind of energy source that we can use to help meet our energy needs. 我们的化石能源是有限的。燃烧垃圾或许能帮助我们解决能源问题。

(50). Environments where passive smoking is unavoidable make it difficult to lead a healthy life. 那种吸烟不可避免的环境，想过健康的生活就非常困难了。

77. In fact, many studies indicate that after a certain point, anyone's productivity and creativity begin to decrease.

78. Schools are bad businesses, whether public or private, not usually because of bad management but because of the nature of the business.

79. There is no basis for arguing that private schools are bound to be better than public schools.

80. The number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study Spanish or French.

76 显然，很多人认为一个人花在工作上的时间越多，他完成的工作就越多。

77 事实上，许多研究结果表明在工作到一定程度后，任何人的生产力和创造力都会开始下降。

78 学校经营不善，无论是公立学校还是私立学校，原因并不在于管理糟糕，而在于学校经营本身。

79 私立学校一定好于公立学校这一说法并无依据。

80 与学习西班牙语和法语的学生数量相比，学习中文的学生还很少。