

解析：答案是 D。比较：“could+have+过去分词”的意思是“本来可以”“本来应该”“本来能够”；“must+have+过去分词”的意思是“一定已经”；“might+have+过去分词”的意思是“本来可以”“本来可能”；“should+have+过去分词”的意思是“本来应该”。根据句意，显然只有 D 最佳。

9. He was about halfway through his meal _____ a familiar voice came to his ears.

A. why B. where C. when D. while

解析：答案是 C 考查 when 引导的时间状语从句，when 可以表示“当...时候”，也可以表示“这时”，相当于 at that time，句意：他刚吃完一半的饭这时听到一个熟悉的声音。选 C。

10. _____ he has limited technical knowledge, the old worker has a lot of experience.

A. Since B. Unless C. As D. Although

解析：答案是 D A 自从；B 除非；C 随着，因为；D 尽管；结合句意可知 D 正确。句意：尽管她的专业知识有限，但是这位老工人经验丰富。

11. _____ that she didn't do a good job, I don't think I am abler than her.

A. To have said B. Having said C. To say D. Saying

解析：答案是 B。表示已经发生的情况，要用现在分词的完成式。句意为：虽然我曾说过她的工作没做好，但我想我的能力也不比她强。

12. — Bill, if it doesn't rain, we can go straight on and spend more time in Vienna.

— _____ I just want to hear Mozart.

A. Well done! B. No problem. C. That's great! D. That's it.

解析：答案是 C。That's great 表示高兴或兴奋，其意为“太棒了”。注意其后语境中的 just，后面句子的意思是：我就是想听莫扎特的曲子。

13. The women carrying babies, come in first, ?

A. will you B. will they C. do you D. don't you

解析：答案是 A 这是祈使句。有时为了指明向谁请求或命令，祈使句中也可以说出主语。祈使句的反意疑问句用 will you，表示征询对方的意见。又如：—Alice, you feed the bird today; will you? —But I fed it yesterday.

14. _____ he met with the difficulty did he realize the importance of our help.

A. Even though B. Never until C. Only before D. Ever since

解析：答案是 B 由句式结构可知题干用的是倒装结构，可以排除 A.D 两项，句意为：直到他遇到困难，他才知道我们帮助的重要性，应用 not/never...until 结构。

15. The practice of hanging clothes across the street is a common _____ in many parts of the city.

A. look B. sign C. sight D. appearance

解析：答案是 C。比较四个选项的意思：look 意为“看”，sign 意为“叹气”，sight 意为“视野”“景象”，appearance 意为“出现”“露面”。句意为：在这个城市的许多地方到处可见人们把衣服晒在街道上。

16. He is working hard for fear that he _____ to pass the exam.

A. fails B. may fail C. should fail D. would fail

解析：答案是 C for fear that 从句一般采用虚拟语气，即从句谓语常由“should + 动词原形”构成。其中的 should 可以翻译为“万一”，当然如果从时态上来说，for fear that 的确表示将来的一种虚拟/假设的情况。

17. Why don't you just _____ your own business and leave me alone?

A. make B. open C. consider D. mind

解析：答案是 D。mind one's own business 是惯用表达，其意为“不多管闲事”。

18. Of the two coats, I'd choose the _____ one to spare some money for a book.

A. cheapest B. cheaper
C. more expensive D. most expensive

解析：答案是 B。因是两者比较，故用比较级，可将答案锁定在 B 和 C 之间；再根据句意，排除 C。

19. You can't work out this problem _____ in this way.

A. rather than B. other than C. more than D. less than

解析：答案是 B other than 意为“若非，若不是”。

20. — Would it bother you if I talked to you for a minute?

— _____
A. Yes, please B. No, I don't C. Yes, please don't D. Not at all

解析：答案是 D Not at all 一点也不

21. Little joy can equal _____ of a surprising ending when you read stories.

A. that B. those
C. any D. some

解析：答案是 A。that 在此用作替代词，替代 the joy。

22. —Could you tell me the way to _____ Johnsons, please?

—Sorry, we don't have _____ Johnson here in the village.

A. the; the B. the; a C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

解析：答案是 B。第一空填定冠词，the Johnsons 指约翰逊一家人；第二空填不定冠词，a Johnson 指“一个叫约翰逊的人”。

23. Small cars are _____ of fuel, so they have more appeal for consumers.

A. free B. short C. typical D. economical

解析：答案是 D 小车很省燃料，也就说很经济。所以选择 D。

24. The old man went to office on foot, but he _____ by bus.

A. might have gone B. ought have gone
C. could have gone D. should be gone

解析：答案是 C 考查虚拟语气，意为“本来能够”。

25. The performer was waving his stick in the street and it ___ missed the child standing nearby.

A. narrowly B. nearly C. hardly D. closely

解析：答案是 A miss 本身是没打中的意思。既然是没打中，那么就不能选择 c 和 d。因为 c 就成了双重否定了，d 是打中了才能用。那么看 b，意思是几乎的意思，本题并不是说几乎没打中而是说差点打中了。所以选择 A，表示差点，险些的意思。

26. —Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?

—I _____, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do.

A. had to B. didn't C. was going to D. wouldn't

解析：答案是 C。I was going to 为 I was going to come to the party 之省略。此处的 I was going to 表示过去未曾实现的想法或打算，其意为“我本来打算……”，又如：I was going to call on you yesterday. 我本打算昨天去看你来着。

27. —We must thank you for taking the trouble to cook us a meal.

—_____.

A. With pleasure B. It doesn't matter
C. It was no trouble at all D. By all means

解析：答案是 C 本题考查交际用语。当对方表示感谢时，常用的答语有：You're welcome./ It's nothing./ That's all right./ Don't mention it./ It's a pleasure./ It's my pleasure./ That's nothing./ It was no trouble at all. 等。A 项意思为“乐于效劳”；D 项表示同意等；B 项“不要紧，没关系”。

28. ___ the temperature might drop, coal was prepared for warming.

A. To consider B. Considered
C. Considering D. To be considered

解析：答案是 C 根据句意，该空须填一个连词。Considering 连词，“就……而论；照……来看”。

29. It was so dark in the cinema that I could hardly _____ my friend.

A. turn out B. bring out
C. call out D. pick out

解析：答案是 D。pick out 有两个主要用法：(1)选择，挑选：Pick out the books you like best. 把你最喜欢的书挑出来。I've picked out the bad potatoes from the basket. 我已从篮子里把烂土豆拣了出来。(2)找出，分辨出：Can you pick out my sister in this crowd? 你能在这群人找出我妹妹吗？

30. I lost my way in complete darkness and, ___ matters worse, it began to rain.

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

解析：答案是 B to make matters worse 更糟的是

31. — Would you like to go to the cinema with me this evening?

— I'd like to, but I won't be free tonight. Let's make ___ some other day.

A. it B. them C. you D. this

解析：答案是 A make it 表示“按时到达某处(目的地);成功”。又如：A: You have just 15 minutes to

get your train.(你只有 15 分钟时间去赶乘这班火车了。) B: All right, I guess I can make it.(没关系,我想我赶得上。)

32. —Dad! Tom's broken a glass!

— _____ . Accidents will happen.

A. No way

B. Doesn't matter

C. No trouble at all

D. Don't mention it

解析: 答案是 B。Doesn't matter 为 It doesn't matter 之省略, 其意为“没关系”。

33. 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

解析: 答案是 C。由于动作于去年的三月底就已经发生, 所以不能选表示未来动作的不定式, 即不能选 D; 又由于句子用了具体的过去时间状语(at the end of last March), 故不能选完成式, 即不能选 A 和 B。

34. He was impolite to the Custom Officer, _____, of course, made things even worse.

A. who B. that C. what D. which

解析: 答案是 D。which 引导非限制性定语从句, 指代主句的整个情况。

35. After living with his grandparents in the countryside for ten years, the boy returned to the big city _____ his parents worked.

A. which B. where C. that D. when

解析: 答案是 B。where 引导限制性定语从句。

36. In this seaside resort, you can _____ all the comfort and convenience of modern tourism.

A. enjoy

B. apply

C. receive

D. achieve

解析: 答案是 A。既然是在海边的度假胜地(seaside resort), 那自然是“享受”(enjoy)那儿的舒适和方便面(comfort and convenience)。

37. — There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow _____?

— No, I'd rather buy _____ in the bookstore.

A. it; one

B. one; one

C. one; it

D. it; it

解析: 答案是 A。第一空填 it, 其意相当于 the copy of the book; 第二空填 one, 表泛指, 其意相当于 such a book。

38. As you worked late yesterday, you _____ have come this morning.

A. mayn't

B. can't

C. mustn't

D. needn't

解析: 答案是 D needn't (不必) 意为: 由于你昨天工作到很晚, 你今天早晨不必来。

39. If it were not for the fact that she _____ sing, I would invite her to the party.

A. couldn't

B. shouldn't

C. can't

D. might not

解析: 答案是 C fact 后接 that 引导的同位语从句, 用于对其作进一步的解释。她不会唱歌是一

个事实，所以要用陈述语气。can't 意为“不会”，表示不具备某种能力。同时句子中的虚拟形式和句意表示句子表达的时间是现在，从时态角度来看，A、B、D 三项都不合适。

40. In _____ film Cast Away. Tom Hanks plays _____ man named Chuck Noland.

A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; a

解析：答案是 B。第一空填定冠词，表特指；第二空填不定冠词，表泛指。a man named Chuck Noland 的意思是“一个叫 Chuck Noland 的人”。

41. You can only be sure of _____ you have at present; you cannot be sure of something _____ you might get in the future.

A. that; what B. what; / C. which; that D. /; that

解析：答案是 B。第一空填 what，用以引导宾语从句，用作介词 of 的宾语，其中的 what 在从句中用作动词 have 的宾语；第二空填 that，用以引导定语从句，修饰先行词 something。

42. —“Why don't you explain it to her?”

—“I _____ it to her if I thought she would understand.”

A. would explain B. will explain C. explain D. would have explained

解析：答案是 A。从问句和答句中的条件句看，此为将来时态的虚拟语气。这是个与将来事实相反的虚拟语气。B 和 C 明显错误，因为主从复合句的时态明显不一致。D 也是错误，除非从句中的时态用过去完成时，即 had+done 结构，才能构成与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。

43. —“Your performance was very good.”

—“I could have done better if I _____ more time.”

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

解析：答案是 C。对过去的虚拟，所以用过去的过去。

44. 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

解析：答案是 D。由于前面提到的是两个人，故后面只能用表两者的 both 或 neither，据此可排除 A 和 C。由于空格前用的是逗号，且没有连词，故只能选 B，而要选 D，因为 neither of whom 为非限制性定语从句，用以修饰 two people。

45. Fitness is important in sport, but of at least _____ importance are skills.

A. fair B. reasonable C. equal D. proper

解析：答案是 C。“体育运动中健康很重要，但至少同样重要的还有技巧。”后句正常语序为 skills are of importance. fair“公平的”；reasonable“合情合理的”；equal“同等的”；proper“恰当的”。

46. This _____ girl is Lind's cousin.

A. pretty little Spanish B. Spanish little pretty

C. Spanish pretty little D. little pretty Spanish

解析：答案是 A。形容词顺序口诀：限定描绘大长高，形状年龄和新老；颜色国籍跟材料，作用

解析：答案是 B 当先行词前有 the same.such.so.as 等修饰时，定语从句应用关系代词 as 来引导。
故选 B。

54. In some countries, _____ are called “public schools” are not owned by the public.

A. which B. that C. as D. what

解析：答案是 D what 引导主语从句，在从句中充当主语，相当于 the schools that…。 故选 D。

55. — Did Peter fix the computer himself?

— He _____, because he doesn't know much about computers.

A. has it fixed B. had fixed it C. had it fixed D. fixed it

解析：答案是 C。根据对话的最后一句话可知“他对电脑了解不多”，所以他需要请人修理，故用“have+宾语+过去分词”结构，即选 C。

56. 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

解析：答案是 D。where 在此引导定语从句，修饰先行词 cases，where 的意思相当于 in which。类例：There are cases where the word “mighty” is used as an adverb. 在一些情况下，mighty 一词可用作副词。

57. _____ much advice I gave him, he did exactly what he wanted to.

A. How B. Whatever C. No matter D. However

解析：答案是 D 表示无论、尽管我给了提了很多很多建议，但他还是我行我素，照他想做的做。However 尽管 选 A 的话是犯了中文直译的习惯错误，意思也是表示提了很多建议，但这个句子突出的是陈述一个事实，尽管我给了提了很多很多建议，但他还是我行我素，照他想做的做。而不是表疑问、感叹。如果表示疑问，我向他提了多少建议？则就是 How much advice did I give him?

58. It is not I but Mr. Green who _____ in charge of the company.

A. is B. am C. are D. was

解析：答案是 A 此句是强调句型。强调句子的主语(由并列连词 not...but 连接),谓语应遵循“就近一致”的原则,故用 is。

59. John promised his doctor he _____ not smoke, and he has smoked ever since.

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

解析：答案是 D。根据 promise 的句意可知，它后面的宾语从句通常要用将来时态(一般将来时或过去将来时)。

60. - Isn't that Ann's husband over there?

- No, it _____ be him -I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.

A. can't B. must not C. won't D. may not

解析：答案是 A 考察情态动词用法。Can't 不可能；must not 千万不能，禁止；won't 不会；may not 也许不；句意：—那边的那个是 Ann 的丈夫吗？—不，不可能是他。我确信他不带眼镜的。Can't

是有把握的否定推测。根据句意说明 A 正确。 英语中有不少情态动词都可以表示推测，其语气有强有弱，表示的可能性有大有小，现将它们的用法归纳如下：1. 接近 100%的可能，只有 must 才具有这么高的可能性，它的意思是“一定”“肯定”，所作出的推测几乎接近事实。如：He must be coming by bus. 他一定是乘公共汽车来。2. 很有可能，表示可能性较大的情态动词主要有 may, should, ought to，它们大致相当于汉语的“可能”“应该”“按理说”。3. 一般性的可能，在所有表示推测的情态动词中，might 和 could 所表示的可能性最小，由于它们的语气较委婉，较不确定，所以往往相当于汉语的“可能”“也许”“说不定”等。4. 理论上的可能性，表示理论上的可能通常是用 can，且可以用于肯定句中。

61. -- Excuse me, but I want to use your computer to type a report.

-- You _____ have my computer if you don't take care of it.

A. shan't B. might not C. needn't D. shouldn't

解析：答案是 A shall 用于第二三人成的陈述句，表示说话人给对方的命令、警告、允诺或威胁；此外，当颁布法律、规定时也用 shall。此处显然是表示对对方的警告 故选 A

62. —Have you read the book called Waiting for Anya?

—Who _____ it?

A. writes B. has written C. wrote D. had written

解析：答案是 C。书是过去写的，故用一般过去时。

63. He didn't make _____ clear when and where the meeting would be held.

A. this B. that C. it D. these

解析：答案是 C。it 为形式宾语，句子真正的宾语是 when and where the meeting would be held.

64. We're just trying to teach a point _____ both sides will sit down together and talk.

A. where B. that C. when D. which

解析：答案是 A where 引导定语从句，修饰名词 a point，相当于 in which。注意，在 point 后接 where 引导的定语从句，是近年来一个值得注意的考点。又如：There's one point where I'd like your advice. 有一点我想征求你的意见。We have reached a point where a change is needed. 我们到了必须改一改的地步。

65. How can you expect to learn anything _____ you never listen?

A. in case B. even if C. unless D. when

解析：答案是 D A 以免 以防 是目的状语 错 B 即使 即便 是让步状语从句 错 C 除非 如果不是条件状语从句 但 意思 反了 后面是肯定句 就对了 所以也错 答案是 D 引导时间状语从句 有条件状语的含义 符合题意 正确 你从未听说过 你怎么能期望学会任何东西呢？

66. — Could you turn the TV down a little bit?

— _____ . Is it disturbing you?

A. Take it easy. B. I'm sorry. C. Not a bit D. It depends

解析：答案是 B。根据上下文语境可知，空格处应填一个表示道歉的用语。

解析：答案是 C It is advisable that 主(should)+v.是明智的。 should 省略了。

83. —Did you return Fred's call?

—I didn't need to _____ I'll see him tomorrow.

A. though B. unless C. when D. because

解析：答案是 D。根据句意思，只有填 because 意思最通顺。

84. You have made a few spelling mistakes in your composition, but _____, it is fairly good.

A. on the whole B. generally speaking
C. above all D. on one hand

解析：答案是 A on the whole 意为“大体上,总体上”

85. The big earthquake is reported to have _____ more than 4,000 people homeless.

A. remained B. had C. brought D. left

解析：答案是 D 动词 leave 可用作使役动词,意为“使某人或某物处于某种状态”

86. _____ that she was going off to sleep, I asked if she'd like that little doll on her bed.

A. Seeing B. To see C. See D. Seen

解析：答案是 A。首先要排除 B 和 C，因为 B 为不定式，它用于句首时，通常是表示目的，在此不合句意；而 C 为动词原形，选它会构成祈使句，一是句意不通，二是这样会导致前后两句之间没有连词而出错。在剩下的 A 和 D 之间，只能选 seeing，不能选 seen，因为句子主语是 I 与 see 之间为主动关系，而非被动关系。

87. I wanted to catch _____ early train, but couldn't get _____ ride to the station.

A. an, the B. /, the C. an, / D. the, a

解析：答案是 D。第一空填定冠词，表特指；第二空填不定冠词，get [have] a ride 指搭车。

88. The students are talking about the strange people and stories _____ they met in the adventure.

A. that B. which C. what D. whom

解析：答案是 A 先行词既指人又指物,关系代词只能用 that 不能用 which。

89. The new stadium being built for the next Asian Games will be _____ the present one.

A. as three times big as B. three times as big as
C. as big as three times D. as big three times as

解析：答案是 B 考查倍数的表达用法。句意为“为下一届亚运会而修建的体育馆将会是目前的体育馆三倍大小。”表示倍数的词做修饰语时，放在 as 的前面。

90. _____ fire, all exits must be kept clear.

A. In place of B. Instead of C. In case of D. In spite of

解析：答案是 C。比较：in place of 意为“代替”，instead of 意为“取代”“而不是”，in case of 意为“万一”，in spite of 意为“尽管”。根据句意，选 C 最佳。句中的 clear 为形容词，意思是“无阻塞的”“无障碍的”，如：Wait until the road is clear (of traffic) before crossing. 等路上无车辆来往时，再穿过马路。题干

的意思是：为防止发生火灾，所有出口必须清空。

91. — You should apologize to her, Barry.

— _____, but it's not going to be easy.

A. I suppose so B. I feel so C. I prefer to D. I like to

解析：答案是 A。I suppose so 用于表示同意，意为“我想应该这样”。

92. “The interest ___ be divided into five parts, according to the agreement made by both sides,” declared the judge.

A. may B. should C. must D. shall

解析：答案是 D 考查情态动词辨析。本句中考查的是情态动词的特殊用法，shall 还可以用于二、三人称的肯定句中？表示说话人给对方的命令、警告、允诺、威胁等。也可以用于根据法律法规，必须做某事。如 According to law, you shall give all your money to your daughter。本句中考查的是也可以用于根据法律法规，必须做某事。句意：根据双方的协议，这些利润要被分成五份，法官宣布。故 A 正确。 法院的判决，法律条文，规定等一般用 shall,而不用 should,尽管从意思上讲是 should，但习惯用法如此。 在平时的学习中既要注意情态动词的基本含义，也要注意情态动词的特殊意义，如 must 偏偏，非得；should 竟然；mustn't 禁止，千万不能；等等。情态动词 Shall 用于所有人称，表示命令，警告，允诺；以及法律规定中要做的事情。

93. I _____ pay Tracy a visit, but I'm not sure whether I will have time this Sunday.

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

解析：答案是 A 考查情态动词。根据句子的意思：“我应该去看看 Tracy，但我拿不准是不是有时间。”可知答案为 should。从道理上讲，“我”该去，但实际上就不一定了。C 项是过去将来时，和后面时态不符合。B 项表示“可能会”，但和后半句意义相重复。D 项表示过去能做某事，和后面时态也不符合。

94. I like _____ color of your skirt. It is _____ good match for your blouse.

A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the

解析：答案是 C。第一空填定冠词，表特指；第二空填不定冠词，表泛指。

95. —Did Alan enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?

—Yes, he did. He _____ his old friends for a long time.

A. didn't see B. wouldn't see C. hasn't seen D. hadn't seen

解析：答案是 D。由于见朋友发生在过去(即昨天)，而很久没有见到朋友自然是昨天的见面之前，即属于过去的过去，故用过去完成时。

96. His plan was such a good one _____ we all agreed to accept it.

A. so B. and C. that D. as

解析：答案是 C 考查结果状语从句中的从属连词 that。“他的计划非常好，我们都同意接受。”

97. 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

解析：答案是 C 考查让步状语从句。句意：这是一本非常令人感兴趣的书籍，不管它可能花多少钱我将会买它。询问价格多少钱应用 how much，不管花多少钱，要用 however much

98. George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.

- A. /; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; a

解析：答案是 C。第一空填不定冠词，表泛指；第二空不填冠词，at church 为习语，其中不用冠词。

99. Fred entered without knocking and, very out of breath, sank _____ a chair.

- A. on B. off C. into D. to

解析：答案是 C。sink into a chair 意为“一下子坐到椅子上”，又如：I threw myself into a chair, exhausted. 我累得一下就坐在椅子上了。

100. I am afraid I am not fit for the job, because it is one requires a lot of patience.

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

解析：答案是 B。关系代词 that 在引导的限制性定语从句中充当主语，指代 one (the job)。故选 B。

