2023 年单招英语语法强化训练模拟试题

	1 mat	ters most in learning	English is enough pra	actice.
	A. What	B. Why	C. Where	D. Which
	解析: 答案是 A.	。what 在此引导主	语从句,相当于 the t	hing that。
	2. It isn't socially	for parer	nts to leave children ur	nattended at that age.
	A. accessible	B. adorable	C. adaptable	D. acceptable
	解析:答案是 D。	比较: accessible 意义	为"容易取得的""容易	接近的",adorable 意为"可爱的",adaptable
意力	可"能适应的""能适	用的",acceptal	意为"可接受的""受观	x迎的"。根据句意,选 D 最佳。
	3Is Jack on du			
	It	be him. It's his turn	tomorrow.	
	A. mustn't E	B. won't C. ca	nn't D. needn't	
	解析:答案是 C	考查情态动词	表示推测: 句意:	今天杰克值日吗?不可能是他。明天该轮
到他	也。Can't be 用于否	帝定推测"不可能是"	, must 表示推测的时	候,表示"肯定是",won't 不愿意,needn'
不必	公,选 C。			
	4. The weather turn	ned out to be fine ye	sterday. Ith	e trouble to carry my umbrella with me.
	A. should have t	taken B. could have	taken 17	以信搜一搜
	10 Total (5 mg	aken D, mustn't ha		
	山東の土地湾			做"; should have done 表示"本应该做而未
做"				必做而做了". 本题意为"昨天天气不错,
	x没必要带把伞的(no delle spesquist	
			Canada, otherwise the	ey'd never have been able to afford to go.
	A. had got	_	C. have got	•
	解析: 答案是 B。	句子前半句讲的是	过去的事实, 用一般	过去时; 后半句讲的是对过去情况的假设,
故月	了 would never ha	ave been 这样的形式	V °	
	6.She put on her g	glasses in order that s	he	
	A. can see B.	saw C. had seen	D. might see	
	解析: 答案是 D	她戴上眼镜	以便能看见	
	7.Whatever	_ we'll go ahead.		
	A. had happened	B. will happen	C. might happen	D. may be happened
	解析: 答案是 C	无论发生什么,我	的都要继续下去.wh	atever 引导的让步状语从句,如果从句的时
态是	是将来时,要用一般	现在时.		
	8. I told your frien	nd how to get to the h	notel, but perhaps I	have driven her there.
	A. could	B. must	C. might	D. should

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 meala 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。
10he 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/neveruntil 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"核								
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	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_{\circ}									
	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								
	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。第一空填空定冠词, 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.
— <u></u> .
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 く 高駅早指込入
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. rick out
C. call out D. pick out 超标。签案具 D. pick out 有两个主要用法。(1)选择、划选、Pick out the books you like best 把你
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. 把你是更深的某地出来。 Provided by 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. 我已人 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? L'd like to but I wan't be free tonicht. Let's make a same other day.
— 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
/// // 日本たれ

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。高职单招达人								
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								

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. To	om Hanks plays	man named Chuck N	loland.
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 na	amed Chuck Noland
的意思是"一个叫(Chuck Noland 的人"。			
41. You can	only be sure of	you h	ave at present; you ca	annot be sure of
something	you might get in th	e future.		
A. that; what	B. what; /	C. which; th	at 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	丰中的 what 在从句
中用作动词 have 的	的宾语;第二空填 tha	ut,用以引导定语从仓	可,修饰先行词 something	3.0
42.——"Why	don't you explain it to	her?"		
"I	it to her if I though	t she would understan	d."	
A. would expla	in B. will explain	C. explain D. v	would have explained	
			身来时态的虚拟语气.这是	
的虚拟语气。B和	C明显错误,因为主	E从复合句的时态明 。	是不一致。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。	又
43.——"Your	p <mark>erformance</mark> was very	good."		
"I coul	d have done better if I	more time."	职单招达人	
A. have had	B. had C. had had	D. will have had	₩ <u></u>	
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	e to look at the house,	wanted to buy	it.
A. none of ther	n B. both of the	em C. none of w	hom D. neither of wh	om
解析:答案是	D。由于前面提到的	J是两个人,故后面只	只能用表两者的 both 或 ne	either,据此可排除
A和 C。由于空格	前用的是逗号,且没	と有连词,故只不能说	选B,而要选D,因为ne	ither of whom 为非
限制性定语从句,	用以修饰 two people	0		
45. Fitness is in	nportant in sport, but	of at leastimpor	tance are skills.	
A. fair E	B. reasonable C.	equal D. prop	er	
解析:答案是(C "体育运动中位	建康很重要,但至少同	同样重要的还有技巧。"后位	可正常语序为 skills
are of importance.	fair"公平的"; reasor	nable"合情合理的";	equal"同等的"; proper"恰	à当的"。
46. This	girl is Lind's co	ousin.		
A. pretty littl	le Spanish B. Spani	sh little pretty		
C. Spanish p	retty little D. little I	pretty Spanish		
解析:答案是	A 形容词顺序口i	夬: 限定描绘大长高	形状年龄和新老;颜色	.国籍跟材料,作用

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

类别往后靠;你这个例子: pretty 属于"描绘"排第一, little 属于"大长高"次之, Spanish 属于"国籍"排						
最后。答案就是 This pretty little Spanish girl is Linda's cousin.						
47. The flowers his friend gave him will die unless every day.						
A. watered B. watering						
B. water D. to water						
解析:答案是 A。因"花"与"浇水"之间为被动关系,所以选过去分词。其实, unless watered 可视						
为 unless they are watered 之省略。类似的还有: Unless changed. this law will make life difficult for						
farmers. 这项法令除非进行修改,否则将给农民的生活造成困难。						
48. — when has the country been open to international trade?						
— 1978, I suppose.						
A. Since B. In C. From D. After						
解析:答案是 A。根据句中的现在完成时态可知,此题填 since 最佳。Since when 的意思是"从什						
么时候开始",又如: Since when have you lived here?你从什么时候起住在这里的?						
49. —Tom, you are caught late again.						
—Oh,						
A. not at all B. just my luck C. never mind D. that's all right						
解析: 答案是 B just my luck 是习语,意思为"真倒霉!"。not at all 和 that's all right 多用于对方感						
谢时的应答语,"不客气"。Never mind 用于对方道歉时的应答语,"没关系"。						
50.—What do you think of the concert?						
—I really enjoy it. I didn't expect it was wonderful.						
A. as B. more C. most D. very						
解析:答案是 A 这是一个省略句,承接上文,省略了 as I had thought。						
51. I there little more than a week when I set to work with the scientist.						
A. would be B. have been C. had been D. will be						
解析: 答案是 C。由于 set to work with the scientist 这一动作发生在过去,而 be there 与 set to work						
的先后关系是: be there 在先, set to work 在后。所以 be there 发生的时间属于"过去的过去",故用过去						
完成时。						
52. The book was written in 1946, the education system has witnessed great charges.						
A. when B. during which C. since then D. since when						
解析: 答案是 D。since when 中的 when 指 1946, since when 指的是 since 1946, 即指"自 1946 年						
起"。注意不要误选 C,如果将 C 改为 and since then,则可选 C。						
53. The man showed us so heavy a stone no man can lift.						
A. that B. as C. which D. and						

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								
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 notbut 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 人喜的可能性。它的音思是"一定""肯定"。所作出的推测几乎接近事实。如: He must be coming by bus. 他

公司的可能性,它的总心定一定一样化,所作由的推测几于按处事实。如: \mathbf{n} e must be coming by bus. \mathbf{n}
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""按理会"。 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?

C. Not a bit A. Take it easy. B. I'm sorry. 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。

67. — Jack bought a ne	ew mobile phone the	other day.								
—? That's	his third one in just o	ne month.								
A. Had he	B. Did he	C. Does he	D. Has he							
解析:答案是B。Did	l he 为 Did he buy a	new mobile phone the o	other day?之省略。							
68. Yesterday evening	68. Yesterday evening I came across the man you think is pleased to									
A. who, talk B.	whom, get along with	1								
C. who, work with	D. whom, be talke	ed with								
解析:答案是 C 关	系代词 who 在引导	的限制性定语从句中充	色当主语,不及物动词后若跟宾语,							
则需加介词。故选 C。										
69 Have you been	to New Zealand?									
No. I'd like to,	·									
A. too B. though C	C. yet D. either									
解析: 答案是 B 考	察 though 特殊用法。	Though 做为副词,方	故在句末,表示转折,意为:然而,							
可是。结合句意可知 B 正	确。句意:—你到过	过新西兰吗?——没有,	但是我很想去。							
70.Mr. Smith owns	collection of coi	ns than anyone else I ha	ave ever met.							
A. larger B. a larger	C. the larger D. a l	arge /,Ш /=								
解析: 答案是 B	本题考查 moretha	n 句型,因此排除 D. t	he large 表示两个中较大的那个。不							
合题意。a collection of sth	.(一批) 收集的东	西。因此此处应用 a la	arger.							
71. The small mountain	n villagewe spen	nt our holiday last montl	n lies inis now part of Hubei.							
A. Which, where	B. where, what C	. that, which / D. w	vhen, which							
解析:答案是 B 关	系副词 where 引导的	限制性定语从句,修饰	先行词 the small mountain village, 在							
从句中作状语,表语从句	中缺少主语,用 wh	at 引导。 what=the pla	ace that 故选 B。							
72. It is reported that the	ne floods have left ab	out people l	nomeless.							
A. two thousand	B. two-thousands									
C. two thousands	D. two thousands of									
解析: 答案是 A。按	英语习惯,hundred,	thousand, million 等在	与具体数字连用时,不用复数。							
73. Jim sold most of hi	s things. He has hard	ly left in the	e house.							
A. anything	B. everything	C. nothing	D. something							
解析: 答案是 A。因	hardly 含有否定意义	义,所以要用 anything	0							
74 that he	managed to get the in	nformation?								
Oh, a friend of his	helped him.									
A. Where was it B. W.	hat was it C. How wa	as it D. Why was it								
解析: 答案是 C	根据答语,通过他的	了一个朋友。可以推断	出应为强调他得到信息的方式							
75. John is very lazy. H	le falls behin	d in his studies.								
A. very B. far	C. more	D. still								

解析: 答案是 B fall behind 表示"落后于",表达程度时要用 far 修饰. 本题考查程度副词 far 的					
用法.					
76.My parents live in a small village. They always keep candles in the house there is a power cut.					
A. if B. unless C. in case D. so that					
解析: 答案是 Coin case 意为"以防万一", 又如: I bought the car at once in case he changed his mind. 我					
马上买下了那辆汽车,以免他变卦。I don't let him climb trees in case he tears his trousers. 我不让他爬树,					
以免撕破裤子。					
77. The two girls are getting on very well and share with each other.					
A. little B. much C. some D. none					
解析: 答案是 B 。根据前面的 get on very well 可知,这两个女孩相处很好。从逻辑上讲,既然相					
处很好,那么就很谈得来,故用 much。句中的 share 意为"把自己的想法、经历、感情等告诉某人",					
share much with 类似汉语的"谈得来"。					
78. The engineers made two big plans for the dam, was never put in force.					
A. one of them B. which					
C. one of which D. every one of which					
解析: 答案是 C 本题主要是对句子结构及关系是考查。根据逗号可知, 后面句子为非限制性定语					
从句,先行词是 plan; 再根据句子中的 was 及前面的 two 可知本题的正确答案为 C。					
79. I have no one me, for I am a new comer here.					
A. help B. helping C. to help D. to have helped 单扫认人					
解析:答案是 C 本题主要考查非谓语动词的用法。根据句意可知句子空白处的非谓语动词作定语,					
用 have sb. /sth. to do 的结构。					
80. —Did you watch the basketball match yesterday?					
—Yes, I did. You know, my brother in the match.					
A. is playing B. was playing C. has played D. had played					
解析:答案是 B。此处用过去进行时表示当时正在进行的情况。					
81.——"She wouldn't drink her medicine last night, would she?"					
A Nie best Levish also grownlands — D. Nie best Levish also had					
A. No, but I wish she wouldn't B. No, but I wish she had C. Yes, I wish she drank D. yes, I wish she could					
解析:答案是 B 先把问句转化为"吃了没吃"这个问题, A 项中, no 表示没吃, 后面"但我希					
望她没吃",不符合逻辑,错误。B项中,"没吃,但我希望她吃了",逻辑正确,是正确答案。C项中,"吃了",我会想被吃了。 深思想,是证确答案。C项中,					
"吃了,我希望她吃了",逻辑混乱,错误。D项中,"吃了,我希望她吃了",逻辑混乱,所以错误。					
82.I think it advisable that he for Tokyo soon.					
A. will leave B. may leave C. leave D. leaves					

解	Z析: 答案	是 C	It is advisa	ble that 主(s	should)+v	是明智	的。 should 往	省略了。		
83	3. —Did y	ou return	Fred's call?							
_	-I didn't ne	eed to	I'll see l	nim tomorro	ow.					
A	. though		B. unless		C. when		D. because			
解	肾析: 答案	是 D。根	是据句意思,	只有填 bec	ause 意思最	通顺。				
84	4. You hav	e made a	few spelling	mistakes in	your compos	sition, but _	, it is fairly	good.		
A	on the wl	nole B.	generally sp	eaking						
C.	C. above all D. on one hand									
解	军析: 答案	是 A	on the who	le 意为"大作	体上,总体上	,,				
85	5. The big	earthquak	te is reported	to have	_ more than	4,000 peop	le homeless.			
A	. remained	l E	3. had C. b	orought	D. left					
解	译析:答案	是 D	动词 leave	可用作使役	动词,意为"伯	吏某人或某	物处于某种状	:态"		
86	51	that she w	as going off	to sleep, I as	sked if she'd	like that lit	tle doll on her l	bed.		
A	. Seeing		B. To see		C. See		D. Seen			
解	好:答案	是A。首	f先要排除 B	和 C, 因为	为B 为不定式	式,它用于	句首时,通常	是表示目的,	在此	
								前后两句之间		
连词而	j出错。在	剩下的 4	A 和 D 之间	,只能选 se	eeing,不能	选 seen,因	因为句子主语是	是I与see之间	为主	
动关系	,而非被	动关系。	746							
87	7. I wanted	to catch	e				ride to the st	tation.		
A	. an, the	前其	B. /, the	C.	an,/	D. the				
解	军析: 答案	是 D。第	5一空填定冠	词,表特指	a; 第二空埠	真不定冠词,	, get [have] a	ride 指搭车。		
88	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	科:答案	是 A	先行词既指。	人又指物,关	系代词只能	用 that 不育	恺用 which。			
89	The new	stadium b	eing built fo	r the next A	sian Games v	will be	the present on	ie.		
A	as three ti	mes big a	s B. thr	ree times as	big as					
C.	. as big as	three time	es D. as	big three ti	mes as					
解	『析: 答案	是B 考	舍 查倍数的表	达用法。包	可意为"为门	下一届亚运	会而修建的体	育馆将会是目	前的	
体育馆	写三倍大小	。"表示	倍数的词做值	修饰语时,	放在 as 的前	面。				
90)	fire, a	ll exits must	be kept clea	r.					
A	. In place of	of	B. Instead of	E C	. In case of	D. It	n spite of			
解	科:答案	是 C。比	较: in place	of 意为"代	替",instead	l of 意为"取	双代""而不是",	in case of 意为	为"万	
一",in	n spite of	意为"尽管	管"。根据句法	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	Д: Wait ι	until the r	oad is clear (of traffic) be	efore crossing	g. 等路上无	E车辆来往时,	再穿过马路。	题干	

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 interestbe divided into five parts, according to the agreement made by both sides," decl	lared
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	以可
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。	
命令,警告,允诺;以及法律规定中要做的事情。 93. Ipay 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:	
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 onewe 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,	

的意思是: 为防止发生火灾, 所有出口必须清空。

B. no matter how it may cost A. how much may it 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,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 onerequires a lot of patience. A. who B. that C. what D. where 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。

Q 高职单招达人