

成人学位外语考试复习资料--Vocabulary and Structure (101-200)

101. The policemen went into action___they heard the alarm.
A. promptly B. quickly C. presently D. directly
102. We booked rooms at the hotel___we should find no vacancies on our arrival.
A. whenever B. if C. since D. lest
103. ___the calculation is right, scientists can never be sure that they have included all variables and modeled them accurately.
A. Even if B. As far as C. If only D. So long as
104. Don't let the child play with scissors___he cuts himself.
A. in case B. so that C. now that D. only if
105. ___the danger from enemy action, people had to cope with a severe shortage of food, clothing, fuel, and almost everything.
A. As far as B. As long as C. As well as D. As soon as
106. The fire was finally brought under control, but not__extensive damage had been caused.
A. after B. before C. since D. as
107. Rod is determined to get a seat for the concert__it means standing in a queue all night.
A. provided B. whatever C. even if D. as if
108. We hadn't met for 20 years, but I recognized her___I saw her .
A. for the moment B. the moment when.
B. C. at the moment when D. the moment
109. Everywhere man has cut down forests in order to grow crops, or to use

- wood as fuel or as building material.
 A. a B. an C. the D. that
110. 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
111. The sun_____in the east.
 A. rises B. raises C. risen D. rises
112. Look at the timetable. Hurry up! Flight 3832_off at 10:30.
 A. took B. takes C. will be taken D. has taken
113. Such crimes may be so complex that months or years go by before anyone____
 them.
 A. discovers B. discovered
 B. C. will discover D. would have discovered
114. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I
 _____fully occupied the whole of last week.
 A. were B. had been C. have been D. was
- 115.I got the job because I_____a good driver.
 A. am B. was C. were D. been
- 116.The last half of the nineteenth century___the steady improvement in the means
 of travel.
 A. has witnessed B. was witnessed C. witnessed D. is witnessed
- 117.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
- 118.I had just started back for the house to change my clothes___I heard voices.

- A. as B. when C. after D. while
119. While people may refer to television for up-to-minute news, it is unlikely that television_____the newspaper completely.
A. replaced B. have replaced C. replace D. will replace
120. If you smoke in a no-smoking section, people___.
A. have objected B. objected
C. must object D. will object
121. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage___avoided.
A. is to be B. can be C. will be D. has been
122. Our manager is_____an important customer now and he will be back this afternoon.
A. calling on B. calling in C. calling up D. calling for
123. I'm_____five courses this semester.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. taked
124. Two weeks ago I_____in Beijing.
A. was staying B. am staying C. staying D. stay
125. She_____, but when I came in she stopped.
A. is talking B. was talking C. will talk D. talking
126. Perhaps nobody_____in forty years.
A. will be smoke B. will be smoking
C. have smoking D. have smoke
127. What will you_____this time tomorrow?
A. doing B. are do C. are doing D. be doing

128. When I arrive at the railway station, my friends ___ for me there.
 A. will be waiting B. be waiting C. were waiting D. are waiting
129. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas ___ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.
 A. are to challenge B. may be challenged
 C. have been challenged D. are challenging
130. Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.
 A. didn't hear B. hasn't been hearing
 C. hasn't heard D. hadn't heard
131. My train arrives in New York at eight o'clock tonight. The plane I would like to take from there _____ by then.
 A. would leave B. will have left C. has left D. had left
132. –“May I speak to your manager Mr. Williams at five o'clock tonight?”
 –“I'm sorry. M. Williams _____ to a conference long before then.”
 A. will have gone B. had gone C. would have gone D. has gone
133. By the time he arrives in Beijing, we ___ here for two days.
 A. have been staying B. have stayed C. shall stay D. will have stayed
134. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
 A. must have lasted B. will have lasted
 C. would last D. has lasted
135. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she ___ too long.
 A. has been reading B. had read C. is reading D. read

136. Without proper lessons, you could ___ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano.
A. keep up B. pick up C. draw up D. catch up
137. Our manager is _____ an important customer now and he will be back this afternoon.
A. calling up B. calling on C. calling in D. calling for
138. She _____ her trip to New York because she was ill.
A. called off B. closed down C. put up D. went off
139. I waited for him half an hour, but he never _____.
A. turned in B. turned down C. turned off D. turned up
140. Whenever a big company ___ a small one, the product almost always gets worse.
A. gets on with B. cuts down C. takes over D. puts up with
141. This article _____ more attention to the problem of cultural interference in foreign language teaching and learning.
A. calls for B. applies for C. cares for D. allows for
142. The careless man received a ticket for speeding. He ___ have driven so fast.
A. can't B. mustn't C. wouldn't D. shouldn't
143. With the development in science and technology man can make various flowers before their time.
A. be bloomed B. bloom C. bloomed D. blooming
144. The pressure _____ causes Americans to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.
A. to compete B. competing C. to be competed D. having competed
145. So many directors _____, the board meeting had to be put off.

- A. were absent B. being absent
B. C. been absent D. had been absent
146. _____ she realized it was too late to go home.
A. No sooner it grew dark than B. Hardly did it grow dark that
C. Scarcely had it grown dark than D. It was not until dark that
147. This crop has similar qualities to the previous one, ___ both wind-resistant and adapted to the same type of soil.
A. being B) been C. to be D. having been.
148. All the tasks _____ ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week.
A. had been fulfilled B. were fulfilled
C. having been fulfilled D. been fulfilled
149. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely ___ to the outside world.
A. losing B. lost C. to be lost D. having been lost
150. All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off.
A. considered B. be considered C. considering D. having considered
151. 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
152. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it _____ in Cuba.
A. being cultivated B. been cultivated C. having cultivated D. cultivating
153. _____ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.

- A. To be free B. To free C. Freeing D. Freed
154. _____ in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$21,000.
- A. Judged the best B. Judging the best
C. To be judged the best D. Having judged the best
155. I'll never forget _____ you for the first time.
- A. to meet B. meeting C. to have met D. having to be meeting
156. _____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.
- A. The girl was educated B. The girl educated
C. The girl's being educated D. The girl to be educated
157. I have heard both teachers and students _____ well of him.
- A. to speak B. spoken C. to have spoken D. speak
158. As a public relations officer, he is said _____ some very influential people.
- A. to have been knowing B. to be knowing
C. to have known D. to know
159. It is important that the hotel receptionist _____ that guests are registered correctly.
- A. has made sure B. made sure
B. C. must make sure D. make sure
160. _____ the help of their group, we would not have succeeded in the investigation.
- A. But for B. Besides C. Despite D. Regardless of
161. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than _____ in New York.
- A. to stay B. staying C. stayed D. having stayed

162. The manager would rather his daughter ___ in the same office.
A. had not worked B. not to work
B. C. does not work D. did not work
163. 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
164. "You are very selfish. It's high time you ___ that you are not the most important person in the world," Edgar said to his boss angrily.
A. realized B. have realized C. realize D. should realize
165. 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
166. 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
167. Wouldn't you rather your child ___ to bed early?
A. go B. went C. would go D. goes
168. He said that the driver must have had an accident; otherwise he _by then_.
A. would arrive B. must have arrived C. should arrive D. would have arrived
169. It is high time that such practices _____.
A. be ended B. were ended C. are ended D. must be ended

170. It is essential that these application forms ___ back as early as possible.
 A. must be sent B. will be sent C. are sent D. be sent
171. Sometimes I wish I ___ in a different time and a different place .
 A. be living B. were living C. would live D. would have lived
172. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, ___ all practical value by the time they were finished.
 A. had lost B. would lose C. would have lost D. should have lost
173. Jack wishes that he ___ business instead of history when he was in university.
 A. had studied B. study C. studied D. had been studying
174. The suggestion that the mayor ___ they prizes was accepted by everyone.
 A. would present B. present C. presents D. ought to present
175. If I ___ harder at school, I would be sitting in a comfortable office now.
 A. had worked B. worked C. were to work D. were working
176. 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
177. ___ 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
178. It has been proved ___ eating vegetables in childhood helps to protect you against serious illness in later life.
 A. if B. because C. when D. that
179. ___ men have learned much from the behavior of animals is hardly new.
 A. What B. Those C. That D. Whether

180. _____ is the center of our planetary system was a difficult concept to grasp in the Middle Age.

- A. It is the sun and not the earth B. Being the sun and not the earth
C. The sun and not the earth D. That the sun and not the earth

181. You will see this product _____ wherever you go.

- A. to be advertised B. advertised C. advertise D. advertising

182. A word processor is much better than a typewriter in_ it enables you to enter and edit your text more easily

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

183. The reason why he didn't come to school was ___ ill.

- A. due to B. that he fell C. because he fell D. because of falling

184. His first question was _____ Tom had arrived yet.

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

185. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to its burning temperature.

- A. is heated B. will be heated C. be heated. D. would be heated

186. Output is now six times _____ it was before 1990.

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

187. I've come from the government with a message _____ the meeting won't be held tomorrow.

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

188. The nurses are trying their best to reduce the patient's fear _____ he would die of the disease.

- A. that B. as C. of which D. which

189. He often asked me the question ____ the work was worth doing.
A. whether B. where C. that D. when
190. These people once had fame and fortune; now ____ is left to them is utter poverty.
A. all that B. all which C. all what D. that all
191. Living in the western part of the country has its problems, ____ obtaining fresh water is not the least.
A. with which B. for which C. of which D. which
192. Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, ____ overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.
A. whose B. which C. that D. what
193. The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, ____ is often the case in other countries.
A. as B. what C. so D. that
194. We need a chairman ____.
A. for whom everyone has confidence B. in whom everyone has confidence
C. who everyone has confidence of D. whom everyone has confidence on.
195. The hours _____ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.
A. in which B. on which C. when D. that
196. In India more than one hundred languages are spoken, ____ which only fourteen are recognized as official.
A. of B. which C. whose D. what
197. 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

198. _____, 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
199. I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____.
- A. finish what I did B. finished what I did
C. would finish what I was doing D. finished what I was doing
200. _____ the calculation is right, scientists can never be sure that they have included all variables and modeled them accurately.
- A. Even if B. As far as C. If only D. So long as

考点与答案 101-200

101. [考点] 连词的用法 选项 A、B、C、三个选项均为副词，不能作连词，不能连接两个句子。只有选项 D. *directly* 不仅可以作副词，还可以作连词。

[答案] D. 警方一听到警报便立即投入行动。

102. [考点] 连词的用法 英语中的任何两个句子都不能没有连词而直接衔接，本句空格前后是两个完整的句子，根据本句的逻辑关系，空格处需要用连词引导状语从句。选项 A. *whenever* “无论如何”，B. *if* “如果”，C. *since* “自从”虽都能引导状语从句但与本句的逻辑关系不符。D. *lest* “以免，唯恐”符合题意。

[答案] D. 我们预定了这个宾馆的房价，以免等我们到达时没有空房。

103. [考点] 连词的区分 A. *even if* “即使；即便，哪怕”；B. *as far as* (表示程度，范围) “就...；至于...”；C. *if only* “只要；要是...多好”；D. *so long as* “只要”。根据主句句意“科学家也永远不能确定.....”，空格处应选用 *even if*，构成让步状语从句，意思是“即便计算是正确的，也永远不能.....”。C、D 项构成条件从句。

[答案] A. 即便计算无误，科学家也永远无法确保他们已经考虑到了所有的变量并且模型的设立准确。

104. [考点] 连接词辨析 A. *in case* 表示“以防，万一”符合句意的逻辑关系。B. *so that* “为了...”表示目的。C. *now that* “既然”。D. *only if* “决不...，除非...”

[答案] A. 别让孩子玩剪刀，以防孩子伤了自己。

105. [考点] 连接词辨析 4 个选项中，只有 *As well as* 可以连接名词词组，表示“除了...，还有”，其他三项后都须连接从句，A. *As far as* “对于.....而言”，B. *As long as* “只要.....”，D. *As soon as* “一...就...”。

[答案] C. 除了要应对敌人行动所带来的危险外，人们还得应对严重的食物、衣物、燃料等几乎所有东西的短缺。

106. [考点] 连词辨析。B. *before* 引导时间状语从句，表示“在...之前”。根据本题中从句动词的过去完成式 *had been caused* 可知，从句的动作发生在主句谓语 *was brought under control* 之前，所以答案选 *before*。A. *after* “在...之后”，表示从句动作发生在主句动作之后；C. *since* 表示“自从...”，其从句一般用过去时，

主句用现在完成时；D. as“当...时”，表示主从句的动作同时发生。从句中的 but 一词可推断出该句表达了一丝遗憾，虽然火总算扑灭了，可是大面积的损失已不可挽回了。连词 not before 表示“在...之后才”。

【答案】B. 火势最终得到控制，但是在此之前已经造成了巨大破坏。

107. 【考点】连词辨析。A. provided (that) “假如，如果”引导条件从句。B. whatever “无论什么”虽然可以引导让步状语从句，但是要在从句中充当主语、宾语等成分，而本题中的从句不缺少成分，故 whatever 不能用于此处。D. as if 引导方式状语从句，表示“好像”常用虚拟形式。C. even if 引导让步状语从句，表示“即使”符合本题的逻辑关系。

【答案】C. 罗德下定决心要搞到音乐会的票，即使这意味着他得排一整夜的队。

108. 【考点】连词辨析。名词短语 the moment / minute / instant 用作连词，表示“一...就...”。在 the moment 的这个用法中 the moment 前后都不加介词或连词，所以排除其他三个选项。

【答案】D. 我们 20 年没见面了，但我一看见她就认出了她。

109. 【考点】冠词的用法。wood 指被砍伐的森林里的木材应用定冠词 the。

【答案】C. 人类到处砍伐森林来种植庄稼或用其木材作燃料或建筑材料。

110. 【考点】定冠词的用法：表示自然界事物的名词，即使是泛指，也要加定冠词 the。

【答案】A. 闪电一发生你就看得见，但过一会儿才听到雷声。

111. 【考点】一般现在时：表示普遍真理、客观事实，也用在格言中。如：Spring follows winter. 冬天过后就是春天。

【答案】D. 太阳从东方升起。

112. 【考点】一般现在时：起飞的时刻是时间表上事先定好的，这种不会轻易改变的将来计划用一般现在时。

【答案】B. 看看时间表，赶快！3832 航班 10:30 起飞。

113. 【考点】一般现在时：题干意思为一般情况的论述，在时间状语从句中用一般

现在时表示对一般状况的论述。

【答案】这种犯罪行为非常复杂，几个月、几年过去后才会有人觉察。

114. 【考点】动词的过去时：表示过去某个特定时间或某一段时间发生的动作或情况。这种用法的过去时间可以是指明的，也可以是不指明的。

【答案】D. 要是有可能，我本来是会去医院看望他的，可是上周我整周一一直在忙。

115. 【考点】动词的过去时：谈论过去事，提及当时的情况，哪怕这种情况现在还存在。

【答案】B. 我得到了这个工作，因为我车开的好。

116. 【考点】动词的过去式：根据主语 *The last half of the nineteenth century* 应选择过去式。

【答案】C. 19 世纪后半叶交通手段不断改进。

117. 【考点】过去式 *would rather* 后的从句中用过去式

【答案】C. 我倒希望你暂时先别就此事发表意见。

118. 【考点】过去时：本题主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时，说明主句的动作发生在从句的动作之前。选项 B. *when*“正在这时”，主、从句的两个动作紧密连接。

【答案】B. 我刚动身回屋换衣服，就听到有人说话。

119. 【考点】一般将来时：一般将来时表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态。

“*will/shall+动词原形*”常用来表示一般将来时，常含有“预见、意图”之义。这是一个让步状语从句，从上下文的语意（电视将不可能完全替代报纸）来推断，主句应用将来时。

【答案】D. 虽然人们可能通过看电视来了解最新的新闻，但是电视完全取代报纸是不可能的。

120. 【考点】一般将来时：这是一个表示条件的状语从句，从上下文来推断，主从句都表示的是将来时间，在时间或条件状语从句中，从句中不能用将来时，要用一般现在时代替将来时，但主句要用将来时态的形式表示。

[答案] D.如果你在禁止吸烟的地方吸烟，别人会反对的。

121. [考点] be+不定式，这种结构或表示计划、安排，或用来征求意见。(一般是表示按计划进行或征求对方意见)

[答案] A. 假如想避免食品短缺，那就必须作出更大的努力来增加农业产量。

122. [考点] 现在进行时：表示现在正在进行的动作或发生的事。

[答案] A. 我们经理现在去拜访一位重要的客户，今天下午回来。

123. [考点] 现在进行时：虽然说话时并没有真正在做，但现阶段正在从事、到现在还没有结束的事。

[答案] C. 这学期我修 5 门课。

124. [考点] 过去进行时

[答案] A. 两星期前我逗留在北京。

125. [考点] 过去进行时

[答案] B. 她正在说话，但我近来时她不说了。

126. [考点] 将来进行时 将来进行时的谓语构成是 shall/will be+现在分词

[答案] B. 也许 40 年后没有人吸烟了。

127. [考点] 将来进行时

[答案] D. 明天这个时候你将在干什么？

128. [考点] 将来进行时

[答案] A. 当我到达火车站的时候，我的朋友们将正在那里等我。

129. [考点] 现在完成时 many of his ideas 与 challenge 是被动关系，challenge 在本句中应当是被动语态；其动作延续到今天，所以要用现在完成时态。

[答案] C. 虽然牛顿是个伟大人物，但他的许多见解今天收到了挑战，并且被现代科学家的工作所修正。

130. [考点] 过去完成时: 题干有明确的过去时间点 then, 而 hadn't heard 发生在 then 之前, 所以本句应用过去完成时。

[答案] D. 到那时为止, 他家里已经有六个月没得到他的消息了。

131. [考点] 将来完成时: 根据空格后的 by then, then 指的是“eight o'clock tonight”本句应选用将来完成时。

[答案] B. 我乘坐的火车要到今晚 8 点钟到达纽约, 到那时我要转乘的飞机已经飞走了。

132. [考点] 将来完成时: 本题的关键词是“before then”。故项正确。

[答案] A. —“今晚 5 点我能和你的经理威廉斯先生谈谈吗?”

—“很抱歉。威廉斯先生 5 点前就已经去开会了。”

133. [考点] 将来完成时: by (the time)后接一个表示将来时间的词或短语(如 the year of 2021, the next month 等)或是一个表示将来动作的从句(如本题)时, 主句要用将来完成时

[答案] D. 等到他到北京的时候, 我们已经在这里呆了两天了。

134. [考点] 谓语动词时态: 句中 by the time it ends.表示动作要延续到将来某一时刻, 因此要用将来完成时。

[答案] B. 会议从开始到结束将持续整整一个星期。

135. [考点] 时态: 根据主句时态是一般现在时, 再根据时间状语 too long.应该选择现在完成时或现在完成 进行时。

[答案] A. 她应该停止工作; 因为看书时间太长, 她头都疼了。

136. [考点] 动词短语辨析: A. keep up“保持, 维持” B. pick up“获得, 学会” C. draw up“起草, 拟定” D. catch up“赶上, 追上”

[答案] B. 如果没有接受过严格意义上的钢琴课程, 你在弹钢琴时可能会染上许多坏习惯。

137. [考点] 动词短语辨析: 词组 call on 表示拜访(某人), 合乎题意。call up 表示打电话, call in (多指医生), call for 表示要求, 均与题意不符。

[答案] B. 我们经理去拜访一位重要客户了, 今天下午能回来。

138. [考点] 动词短语辨析 A. call off 表示“取消”; B. close down 表示“关闭, 倒闭”. C. put up“表示”举起, 建造, 提名等” D. go off 表示“离开, 消失, 爆炸, 发射等”。只有 B 符合题意

[答案] A. 因为生病, 她取消了纽约之行.

139. [考点] 短语辨析 A. turn in 表“上交”; B. turn down 为“拒绝”; C. turn off 表“关掉(电器)” D. turn up 意为“到场, 出现”。

[答案] D. 我等了他半小时, 但他根本没来。

140. [考点] 动词短语辨析 take over 意为“吞并, 兼并, 接管; cut down 表“削减, 胜过, 删节”; put up with sth 表示“容忍”; get on with 表示“继续做.....”

[答案] C. 每当一家大公司兼并一家小公司时, 其产品几乎总是更糟糕。

141. [考点] 词组辨析 A. calls for “要求” B. applies for “请求, 申请” C. cares for 关怀, 照顾”D. allows for“考虑到”

[答案] A. 这篇文章要求更多地关注外语教学中的文化干扰问题。

142. [考点] 该题考查对过去不该做而实际已做了的事情的表达方式, 此时我们用 shouldn't, 若过去该做而 没做则用 should。

[答案] D. 那位粗心的人因超速而收到了罚单。他不该开车那么快。

143. [考点] Make 的用法 make 后用不定式作符合宾语时不定式不带 to. (如果当句子变成被动语态时, 原来的宾语补变成了主补, to 则不可省略。)

[答案] B. 随着科学技术的发展, 人类能使各种花卉提前绽放。

144. [考点] 不定式在句中作定语

[答案] A. 竞争的压力让美国人充满活力, 也让他们不断地处于心理压力之下。

145. [考点] 分词独立结构: 本句逗号前后没有连接词, 所以逗号前面的内容不是从句, 要用非谓语形式。 many directors 是非谓语形式的逻辑主语, 与全句主语 the board meeting 不同, 所以要用 be 的分词形式, 构成独立结构。Be 是 many directors 主动发出的动作, 故用 being 现在分词形式。

[答案] B. 因为有许多董事缺席，所以董事会议不得不推迟。

146. [考点] 句型的用法。A. No sooner it grew dark than 使用的句型是：No sooner... than，表示“一...就...”，根据语法规则，no sooner 放在句首，主谓语要倒装，故 A 项错。B. Hardly did it grow dark that 和 C. Scarcely had it grown dark than 虽然使用了倒装结构，但是连词却用错了。正确的句型是：Hardly / Scarcely...when 也表示“一...就...”。D 项是 “It was ... that...” 强调句型，强调的部分是时间状语 not until dark。

[答案] D. 直到天黑，他才意识到已经太晚，不能回家了。

147. [考点] 独立结构 现在分词独立主格，具有一种解释性的功能。

[答案] A. 这种农作物与之前的品种有相似的品质，都可以抗风和适应同一种土壤。

148. [考点] 分词独立主格 本句的谓语是 decided to，所以空格处应该用非谓语形式。由于逻辑主语 All the tasks 是 fulfill 的受动者，而且 fulfil 的动作发生在主句动词 decided 之前，所以由逻辑主语 All the tasks+分词的完成被动式。

[答案] C. 他们已提前完成了所有任务，于是决定休假一周。

149. [考点] 过去分词： 试题中用过去分词短语做状语，修饰主句的主语即 Anna。

[答案] B. 安娜正在读一篇科幻作品，完全忘却了外界的情况。

150. [考点] 分词的独立结构： 因为 All things 后没有宾语，consider 是及物动词，可先排除选项 C 和 D。B 项是动词原形，只能用在虚拟句中。A 项过去分词，构成独立结构，正确。

[答案] A. 考虑到各种情况，计划好的这次旅行只好取消了。

151. [考点] 分词独立结构： 逻辑主语 All flights + doing 构成分词独立结构，表示原因。

[答案] D. 因为暴风雪，所有的航班都被取消了，许多乘客别无他法只能乘火车。

152. [考点] “find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”的用法，宾语补足语可以是形容词，

过去分词或现在分词。由于该题宾语 it 指的是 corn, 是被种植, 宾补要用被动。A 项是现在分词的被动语态, 符合题意。

【答案】A. 玉米原产于(起源于)新大陆, 因此, 直到哥伦布发现它在古巴被种植, 欧洲人才认识了它。

153. 【考点】分词短语: 根据句子结构可以看出, 该处应使用分词短语, 表示原因, 因此 A 和 B 应予以排除。又因为 free 和 balloon 具有逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以 C 也可以排除。此处使用过去分词表示动作的被动和完成。

【答案】D. 摆脱了冰的束缚, 气球越升越高, 飘到了南方。

154. 【考点】分词短语作原因状语, 该分词短语与其逻辑主语是被动关系故用过去分词。

【答案】A. 因为在最近的科学竞赛中被评为最佳, 这三个同学获得了总额达 21,000 美元的奖学金。

155. 【考点】动名词作宾语: 动词“forget doing sth.”意指忘记了做过的事。“forget to do sth.”意指忘记了去做某事。

【答案】B. 我永远难忘我们的初次见面。

156. 【考点】动名词的用法: 从句子成分判断, 空格处应是句子的主语, 所以 C 项分词短语可作主语, The girl 作逻辑主语。

【答案】C. 让这个女孩在朴素的生活氛围中接受教育, 是她父母所希望的。

157. 【考点】动词不定式在感官动词后面作宾语补足语时, to 应省略。感官动词包括: feel, hear, listen to, look at, notice, observe, see, watch 等等。

【答案】D. 我听到老师和同学都称赞他。

158. 【考点】动词不定式。本句中 know 是一个瞬间动词, 不用于进行时, 故排除 A 项和 B 项; C 项是不定时的完成式表示其动作发生在谓语动词之前, 而本句中 know 的动作和 say 是同时发生的, 故用 to+动词原形, 不用不定式的完成式。

【答案】D. 作为一名公共关系官员, 据说, 他认识一些极有影响的人。

159. 【考点】虚拟语气在“It is important that...”结构中 that 表语从句中谓语动词应用 should+动词原形的形式, 但 should 可省略。

[答案] D. 宾馆接待员必须确保旅客登记正确，这一点很重要。

160. [考点] but for 用来引导名词词组表示“要不是...”，常隐含虚拟语气。也可换成 If it were not/hadn't been for。

[答案] A. 要不是他们组的帮助，我们的调查不会成功

161. [考点] 本题是虚拟语气的用法表明对过去事情的看法。

[答案] C. 事实上，皮特宁愿当时就去了旧金山，而不是留在纽约。

162. [考点] 在 would rather, had rather 引导的从句中，从句谓语用过去式。

[答案] D. 经理宁愿自己的女儿不和他在同一个办公室工作。

163. [考点] 虚拟语气。insist 表示坚持（要求）时，宾语从句的动词用虚拟语气，即 should+动词原形，（should 可省略）类似的动词有：suggest, ask, order, demand, tell, recommend, direct 等等。

[答案] D. 麦克的叔叔坚持要求他不应该住在这个宾馆里。

164. [考点] 在 It is (high / about) time (that)句型中，从句要用虚拟语气。这种句型的虚拟语气要求用动词 的一般过去时。

[答案] A. 埃德加愤怒地对老板说到：“你非常自私。现在该认识到，你并不是世界上最重要的人。”

165. [考点] 混合虚拟语气:条件从句和主句发生在不同的时间，必须使用不同的时态。该句前半句发生在 过去，后半句发生在现在。

[答案] A. 如果你摔下来时我没有站在梯子下接住你，那么你现在就不会在这儿笑了。

166. [考点] 表示与过去事实相反的虚拟句，从句中用 had+过去分词

[答案] C. 整个工作如果没有事先计划好，大量的时间和金钱将会损失。

167. [考点] 该题考查 would rather (that)...结构的用法。动词短语 would rather 后跟宾语从句时，从句的动 词要用过去时。属固定用法。

[答案] B. 你难道不愿意让孩子早点上床？

168. [考点] 对过去某个时间的虚拟, otherwise 一词隐含了一个虚拟条件句, 主句中用 would have done。

[答案] D. 他说司机肯定是遇上了车祸, 否则他那时该到了。

169. [考点] 虚拟语气结构: It is high time that..., 在 that 从句中, 谓语动词用过去时表对现在的虚拟, 即 B, 而且 end 与主语 such practices 构成被动关系。

[答案] A. 现在该是终止这种作法的时候了。

170. [考点] 虚拟语气的用法。在 “It + be + 某些形容词或过去分词+主语从句” 的句型中, 主语从句的动词形式通常用 should+动词原形 (should 可省略)。本句型中常用的形容词有: necessary, important, vital, urgent, essential, imperative, strange, natural 等;常用的过去分词通常是表示建议,要求 或命令等动词的过去分词。

[答案] D. 这些申请表必须尽快送回。

171. [考点] 虚拟语气的用法。本句表示的是一个不现实的愿望, 并且是与现在相反, 因此 be 的形式用 were。

[答案] B. 有时候我真希望生活在一个不同的时代, 一个不同的地方。

172. [考点] 虚拟语气: had they been done by hand 是一个因省略了 if 并倒装的虚拟条件句, 该从句用的是 过去完成时, 表示与过去情况相反的假设, 所以主句也应表示与过去情况相反的事实, 用 + have + 过去分词的形式。

[答案] C. 数以百万计的计算如果是手工完成的话, 到计算完成时早已失去其实际价值。

173. [考点] 虚拟语气。Wish 引导的从句中谓语动词常用虚拟形式, 表示一种与事实相反的愿望, 如果是 与现在相反的愿望, 就用动词的一般过去式, 如果表示与过去事实相反的愿望, 就用动词 的过去完成式。本题说的是大学时候的事, 显然要用过去完成时, 因此选 A。

[答案] A. 杰克希望他在大学期间学的是商务, 而不是历史。

174. [考点] 同位语从句中的谓语形式应根据 suggestion 的要求, 应为 “should+动词原形”, should 可省略。

[答案] B. 由市长颁奖这一建议为大家所接受。

175. [考点] 混合虚拟式, 从句是对过去的虚拟, 应用过去完成时, 主句是对现在的虚拟。

[答案] A. 要是我当年上学更努力的话, 现在我就坐在舒舒服服的办公室里了。

176. [考点] 一般过去时: Arrive 的动作发生在 begin 之后 arrive 用一般过去时。在他到达运动场前比赛已经开始, 所以空格处应选用过去时。另外 Not until 放在句首, 后面的主句需倒装。

[答案] C. 直到比赛开始时, 他才赶到运动场。

177. [考点] 语态与非谓语动词。句中 look 与它的逻辑主语 situation 为被动关系, 排除 A, B 两项。D 项表示目的, 也不对。而句子主语 the situation 是动词 looking at 的动作对象, 所以应该用过去分词。该动词短语在句中作方式状语,

[答案] C. 以这种方式看, 情况似乎并不是太让人失望。

178. [考点] 主语从句此句中, it 为句子的形式主语, 而 proved 后面的从句才是该句的真正主语。

[答案] D. 已经证实, 儿童时期吃蔬菜有助于晚年抵抗严重疾病。

179. [考点] 主语从句 That 引导主语从句

[答案] C. 人类从动物的行为中学到了许多东西, 这不是什么新发现。

180. [考点] 主语从句:在 was 前面是一个主语从句, 而主语从句必须有引导词。但 A, B 和 C 中都没有引导词, 因此三个均错。D 中 that 引导主语从句, 在句中不做任何成分, 只起引导词的作用。

[答案] D. 我们所在的行星系的中心是太阳而不是地球, 这在中世纪是一个难以理解的概念。

181. [考点] see 后面所跟的宾语补足语可以是动词原形, 现在分词或过去分词, 产品被做广告; 因此用过去分词。

[答案] B. 无论你走到哪里, 都会看到这个产品的广告。

182. [考点] 介词辨析 短语 in that 为习惯搭配, 意为“在于, 因为”, 通常引导从句, 表示原因

[答案] D. 文字处理机比打字机好得多,因为它能让你更容易地打开和编辑文档。

183. [考点] 表语从句: 主句主语是 **reason** 时, 后面所接的表语从句要用 **that** 引出, 而不能用 **because**。 **reason** 和 A 项中的 **due to** 不能搭配。

[答案] B. 他没来学校是因为他生病了。

184. [考点] 表语从句从属连词 **if** 和 **that** 都可表示是否, 但是 **if** 一般不用来引导表语从句。

[答案] C. 他的首要问题是汤姆是否已经到了。

185. [考点] 表语从句由 **that** 引导的表语从句跟在表示命令、要求的名词后边时, 从句中要用虚拟语气, “**should+动词原形**” **should** 可以省略。本题主语是 **requirement** “要求”, 所以表语从句中使用虚拟结构。

[答案] C. 燃烧的要求之一是材料被加热到燃点温度。

186. [考点] 连接代词 **what** 引导的表语从句。

[答案] B. 现在的产量是 1990 年以前的六倍。

187. [考点] 同位语从句: 先行词是抽象名词 **message**, 连接词 **that** 没有具体意义, 只是一个标志, 不在从句中担任成分, 但在正式语体中 **that** 不能省略。

[答案] B. 我从政府回来得到消息, 会议明天不开了。

188. [考点] 同位语从句 **that** 引导同位语从句, 先行词是抽象名词 **fear** “恐惧”

[答案] A. 护士们正在尽力减少病人认为自己快要因病死去的恐惧。

189. [考点] 同位语从句: **wh-**疑问词引导同位语从句。先行词是抽象名词 **question**, 从句句意不是对先行词的解释, 所以不用 **that**; 根据题意, 本句在谈论是否的问题, 所以用 **whether**。

[答案] A. 他们总是问我这个问题: 这个工作是否值得做。

190. [考点] 定语从句 **all** 为先行词时, 后接的定语从句必须用关系代词 **that**。全句为一个用分号连接的并列句。后一分句的主语部分内含一个定语从句。

[答案] A. 这些人曾经有过名望和财富, 而如今 (所留下的一切) 却是一贫

如洗。

191. [考点] 非限制性定语从句中介词+ **which**，获取淡水是问题之一，所以用 **of** 表示所属关系。**Which** 替代 **problems**。

[答案] C. 生活在这个国家的西部有许多问题，其中获取淡水就是一个不小的问题。另外原句也可以分解成以下两个简单句：

Living in the western part of the country
has its problems.

Obtaining fresh water is not the least of
the problems.

192. [考点] 定语从句的关系代词。空格处应填入的词是引导一个非限制性定语从句，并且作 **overall consumption** 的定语。故答案应选 **A** 项。

[答案] A. 啤酒是男性最喜欢的饮料，他们的消费总量远远高于女性。

193. [考点] **as** 引导的定语从句。本题后半部分属关系代词 **as** 连接引出定语从句结构，可置于句首，也可放在句尾。**That** 不能用于非限制性定语从句

[答案] A. 英国人对与其不同的文化和行为方式不太熟悉，这种情况再其他国家也存在。

194. [考点] 定语从句。根据“**have confidence in**”搭配，答案应选 **B** 项。

[答案] B. 我们需要一位每个人都对他抱有信心的主席。

195. [考点] 定语从句的关系代词 **that** 指物，作 **spend** 的宾语。

[答案] D. 孩子们把许多时间花在与电视中人物的单项关系中时，无疑他们与现实生活中人的关系 会受到影响。

196. [考点] “介词+**which** 引导定语从句，**which** 指代前面的 100 多种语言，介词表示限制范围，即其中的 14 个。

[答案] A. 印度有一百多种语言，但其中只有 14 种被承认是官方语言。

197. [考点] 时间，条件状语从句中一般时代替将来时。一些时间状语从句和条件状语从句中，若主句用将来时，则从句用一般现在时表示将来。本题主句为一般将来时，**until** 从句中应使用现在时替代将来时。

【答案】 A. 如果她现在不说出真相，他会不停地追问直到她告诉他为止。

198. **【考点】** 让步状语从句: 形容词、副词+as+主语，构成让步状语从句，意为“虽然，尽管”。**Much as he likes her** 等于 **Although he likes her much**。

【答案】 D. 尽管他很喜欢她，但还是有时候被她惹恼。

199. **【考点】** 时态 **as soon as** (一.....就) 引出的时间状语从句中谓语动词的时态。从句中的动作“完成手头的工作”是预计将要发生的动作，而主句的谓语动词用的是过去时 **decided**。在这种场合，从句中通常用一般过去时，而不用过去将来时。所以排除选项 **A** 和 **C**。此外，“完成手头的工作”指“完成正在做的工作”，**do** 要用进行式。

【答案】 D. 我决定一做完手头的工作就去图书馆。

200. **【考点】** 连词的分 A. **even if**“即使；即便，哪怕”； B. **as far as** (表示程度，范围)“就...；至于...”； C. **if only** “只要；要是...多好”； D. **so long as** “只要”。根据主句句意“科学家也永远不能确定.....”，空格处应选用 **even if**，构成让步状语从句，意思是“即便计算是正确的，科学家也永远不能.....”。C、D 项构成条件从句。

【答案】 A. 即便计算无误，科学家也永远无法确保他们已经考虑到了所有的变量并且模型的设立准确。