专科考试英语复习资料

语音

1. 读音规则：末尾有不发音的 e 中间元音字母仍然读字母音。

例如： （ ）A. game B. made C. make D. mad

2. 求同法：两个确知项不相同，就确定其中有个答案，谁和第三个不同就选谁。

例如： （ ）A. face B. want C. gate D. grade

3. 求异法：两个确知项相同，就选剩下的两个中与前两个不同的那一个。

例如： （ ）A. face B. gate C. grade D. want 词汇

1 考查词汇的意义。

例如：

(20108) Peter was about to unlock the door____ he found someone had broken into t

he room. A. once B. before C. than D. when

2. 考查词汇的用法：短语；搭配。

(2010—6) What do you imagine the child uses this old tool _____? A. about B. by

C. for D. of

3.(2010-16) Hold on, please, I`ll put you _____ to the manager. A. across B. through

C. off D. over

4.考查句子结构用法：固定句型。

It is no use ___more people there. It is right of you ___the people here. A. to send,

to keep B. sending, keeping C. sending, to keep D. to send, keeping

5.考查语法（时态、语态、定语从句、名词性从句、非谓语动词、独立主格结构、with 的复合结构、倒装结构。）

(2010—13) It is recorded that in 1892 the weather became so cold that the river___ over.

A. freezes B. was freezing C. has frozen D. froze

6. 信号词（signal words）和关键词（key words）

例如：

(2018-13)____in the letter did the young man say anything about his mistake. A. Anywhere B. Everywhere C. Nowhere D. Somewhere

7. 排除法：分组排除；逐一排除；例如：

(2010—13) It is recorded that in 1892 the weather became so cold that the river___ over.

A. freezes B. was freezing C. has frozen D. froze

8. 类推法：如果 A 对，那么 B 也对，所以两者都不对。例如： — Who's the man at the door? — _____.

A. He is a friend of mine B. He is a doctor C. He is a famous singer D. He is twenty

9.前后照应法：例如：

— He isn't a teacher, is he? — ____. He works in a hospital. A. Yes, he is B. No, he isn't C. Yes, he isn't D. No, he is

第一节 名 词(null)

一、可数名词的复数形式

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。名词复数的构成如下：

1.一般情况下在名词后加-s。如：girls， books。 ★浊辅音、元音结尾，s 发[z]

2. 以 s，x，ch，sh 结尾的词在名词后加 -es。如：

glasses， boxes， matches， bushes。 ★以 s， x ， ch， sh 结尾，es 发[iz]

3.“辅音字母+y”结尾的词，变 y 为 i 再加-es。如：city-cities， country-countries。

4..以 o 结尾的词多数加-es。

如：heroes， tomatoes， potatoes。 radios， zoos， photos， pianos， kilos 例外。 5.f， fe 结尾的词，多数变 f，fe 为 v 再加-es。

如：thief-thieves， leaf-leaves， half-halves， life-lives， wife-wives， knife-knives。

二、少数名词有不规则的复数形式。

如：man-men， woman-women， foot-feet， tooth-teeth， child-children， mouse-mice。

★可数名词复数一般情况下考不规则复数形式。

个别名词的单数和复数的形式是一样的。如 Chineses， Japanese， sheep， deer。 二、名词的所有格

★名词所有格考试常见部分是

名词表示没有生命的东西时，不能直接在其后加 s。 时间名词所有格在其后加 s，或复数名词后直接加。

三、名词在句子中的作用

1.主语是可数名词单数时，谓语动词用单数形式；主语是复数时，谓语动词用复数形式。 All roads lead to Rome 。（条条大路通罗马。） His brother is an industrial engineer。

The number of the students attending the party is increasing。

★the number of 表示数量，无论后面名词是复数还是单数，谓语动词是单数形式。 Two-thirds of the shop belongs to me。 ★two-thirds 三分之二几分之几作主语，谓语是单数形式。 belong to 属于某人

Both of us are studying English。

★总结：在名词作主语时，the number of 谓语动词单数形式； 几分之几，谓语单数形式； both 谓语使用复数形式。

1.Ten days _____ long enough for Mr. Carter to finish his design. He doesnt need any more。 A. is B. has been C. was D. had been

2. Now， many people use the word Ms instead of Miss or Mrs， for example， before the names of _____ in business letters。

3. The number of students who failed the chemistry examination ____ to fifteen。 A. have increased B. has increased C. is increased D. are increasing

4. Neither John nor his father _____ able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train。 5. The room is eight _____ long。 A. foot B. foots C. feet D. feets

6. When autumn comes， the _____ of trees begin to fall。 A. leafs B. leafes C. leaves D. leaf

7. The flood has done ____ to this area。

A. damages B. many damages C. much damage D. damaging

8. Not only the students but also their teacher _____ at the meeting 。 A. was present B. were present C. have been presented D. has been presented

9. One of the things she wrote about _____ life on a small farm at the beginning of the century。

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

10. Only about one out of twelve of the young men and women of this country ____ college education。 A. receive B. receives C. have received D. have been received

11. Never before _____ so many people been engaged in producing goods just for the comfort of man。 A. has B. have C. will D. would

12. At the bus stop _____ a soldier and two young people on their way to North Carolina。 A. were B. was C. is D. sits and waits

13. There _____ the last piece of cake and the last spoonful of ice cream。 A. goes B. go C. gone D. was gone

14. Mr. Brown， and not I ， _____ chosen to be the representative of the class。 A. is B. am C. are D. have been

15. The teacher， as well as a number of students， _____ to attend the party。 A. ask B. asks C. was asked D. were asked

16. The hostess together with the guests of honor _____ comfortably in the living room。 A. was seated B. seated C. were seated D. were seating

17. The father， rather than the brothers， _____ responsible for the accident。 A. is B. are C. have been D. has

18. Either Carol or Grace _____ to the concert ， but one of them has to stay home。 A. is coming B. are coming C. will coming D. have come 19. The total amount of money _____ 100 dollars。 A. is B. are C. has D. have

第二节 冠 词

冠词考试重点 冠词所占比例不大，一般是 1 分或 2 分。

1、什么时候加定冠词。

2、可数名词单数出现，必须用 a 或 an 或定冠词修饰，不能单独出现。

3、什么情况下，不用加冠词。　冠词易考：

1、冠词修饰名词。

Please go ____ upstairs after you have finished the lunch。　upstairs 是副词，前面不需要加冠词。

2、可数名词单数泛指，前面加不定冠词。an 用于读音以元音开头的单词前。　Reading English story books is a good way of improving your English。　I have been waiting for him for half an hour。

3、名词特指时，前面加定冠词。

He is enjoying his stay in Denmark， but has some difficulty with the language。　Is the water from the tap fit for drink?

4、可数名词的复数和不可数名词泛指，前面不加冠词；大部分专有名词前也不加冠词。　As we know， the most dangerous enemies are those who pretend to be friends。　They left for work after supper。

The film includes some recently discovered newsreels of World War Ⅱ　　。(the Sencond World War)

5、冠词在固定词组中的特定用法。

Without any news from Tom for a long time ，　his father left for Shanghai to see him。　They will travel by air。

I will help you for the sake of your sister。

(for the sake of 因为)　I will go to school on foot。　My mother is in hospital。

He has been in prison for two years。

典型例题

1. _____ film includes some recently discovered newsreels of _____ World War Ⅱ。

A. The; the B. A; the C. The; / D. A; /

2. Can you play ____?

A. piano B. pianos C. a piano D. the piano

3. “Youve been very busy lately。”

“So busy I havent had time to clean my house. There is ____ wherever you look。”

A. dust B. a dust C. the dust D. dusts

4. The station? Take the second turning _____。

A. to left then go straight on B. on the left， then go straight on

C. to left， then go right forward D. to the left， then go right forward on the left

在左边

5. My mother usually has ____ bed。 A. the breakfast B. breakfast in

C. the breakfast in the D. breakfast in the

6. He stole the money and they put him _____。

A. at prison B. at the prison C. in prison D. in the prison

7. Even on Sundays， fewer people go to _____ church than before。 A. the B. a C. / D. that

8. _____ look much alike。

A. Smiths sisters B. Smith sisters C. Two Smith sisters D. The Smith sisters

第三节 代 词

人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、不定代词及其用法。 考试重点

that 和 those 有时分别用来代表前面提到的不可数名词和名词复数，以避免重复。而可数名词单数往往用 the one 或 that one 来代替。that 可以指上面提到的事情，this 指下面要谈的事情。

不定代词中，both 放在实意动词前，系动词 be 的后面。every 只能跟名词，each 可以跟名词也可以不跟名词。every 在代词部分要出现当每隔„„讲。

few， a few， many 修饰或指代可数名词，little， a little， much 修饰或指代不可数名词。few， little 表示否定。

one the other，some others，the others

it 用法重点就是强调句。it 作为形式宾语时不接 is。

代词部分的难点之一是名词型物主代词与形容词型物主代词的区别。顾名思义，形容词型物主代词起的是形容词的作用，在句子中只能作定语，名词型物主代词起的是名词的作用，代替上文出现的名词，在句子中一般作主语、宾语、表语等。

Lets clean their room first and _____ later。 A. our B. us C. we D. ours

代词部分的主要考核点是不定代词。

如

some， any， few， a few， little， a little， many， much， one， none， all， both， either， neither， each， every， other， another， 以及 some， any， no， every 与 body， one， thing 构成的合成代词。

(1) 泛指与特指。如：another， other， others 是泛指，the other， the others 是特指。

(2) 肯定与否定。如：a few， a little， either， some 及其合成代词表示肯定，few，little， none， neither， any 及其合成代词表示否定。

(3) 可数与不可数。如：few， a few， many， one 修饰或指代可数名词，little， a little， much 修饰或指代不可数名词。

代词部分的另一个考核点是 it。 it 可以代替上文出现的单数事物。

The picture was changed while drawn from memory as it passed through the class. (it 指代 the picture。)

it takes sb. some time to do sth. 花费某人多长时间做某事

It takes half an hour or so to walk to the bus stop。

He made it plain that he was annoyed with me。

it 还可以构成强调句型，即"It is / was +被强调的部分+ that „"。当强调的部分是人，并且是主语时，that 可以换成 who。强调句去掉 it is / was 与 that 即成为普通的句子。 It was last night that I saw you in the restaurant。

It was she who / that suggested that he go to New York in order to get a direct flight。 典型例题

1. "How often do you take the medicine ?" "_____ four hours。"

A. For B. Any C. Every D. Each

2. "Is this bike yours?" "No， its _____。"

A. Bob B. Bobs C. Bobs D. Bobs

3. "Is there _____ good on TV this evening?" "Sorry， nothing good. "

A. nothing B. something C. anything D. everything

4. You have a good suggestion， but its not as practical as _____。 A. he B. him

C. his D. her

5. A chemist prepares his experiments carefully before trying to carry ____ in his lab。 A. it out B. out it C. them out D. out them

6. Nowadays ____ seems to enjoy looking at fat girls. That is why many companies have developed special foods to help people to slim(苗条)。

A. everyone B. anybody C. somebody D. no one

7. You have to hurry up if you want to buy eggs because theres hardly ____ left。

A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything

8. He felt bad because he had drunk too ____ the night before。 A. many B. much C. few D. little

9. She promised her parents to write _____ while she was away。 A. other day B. another day C. every other day D. any other day

10. It was terrible. One passenger was killed， and ____ was badly hurt。 A. the others B. rest C. the rest D. the other

11. Some people hope to be more successful while ____ simply want to feel more comfortable。 A. the others B. others C. the other D. another

12. If anyone happens to call while I am out of the office， please have _____ leave a message for me 。

A. he B. him C. they D. them

13. The first thing that my brother and _____ did in the early morning was to go out to see the pony。 A. I B. me C. mine D. my

14. "Id like some more bananas。" "Im sorry， there is _____ left。" A. no B. so

me C. few D. none

15. There are two windows in this bedroom. _____ of them face south， overlookin g a beautiful park。 A. Both B. One C. The two D. Either

16. The jacket doesnt fit Terry， as he has _____ huge body and the jacket is ____ small。 A. such a; such B. such a; so C. so so D. so such a

17. “Why are you smiling?”

“Oh， Ive just thought of _____。” A. funny something B. something funny C. nothing funny D. funny anything

18. Young babies can use _____ hand equally well。 A. either B. each C. both D. every

19. _____ road out of town is good， but this one is better than the other。 A. B oth B. All C. None D. Neither

20. “I felt a bit hungry。”

“Why dont you have _____ bread?” A. any B. some C. little D. a piece

21. It was at the music hall _____ we met each other for the first time。 A. when B. where C. which D. that

22. Modern technology has made _____ possible for the whole world to be closer th an ever before。 A. this B. that C. it D its

23. It is during his spare time _____ John has been studying a course in French。 A. when B. that C. which D. what

24. “Have you heard the news about Tom?” “No， what _____ ?”

A. was it B. were they C. are they D. is it

25. I wonder why _____ possible for you to do the work by yourself。 A. you B. you are C. it isnt D. you were

26. "Did Amys parents leave her any money?" "No , she has to support _____ now 。"

A. herself B. by herself C. all alone D. on her own

27. In ____ own way , mathematics can be as creative and exciting as poetry。 A. it B. its C. their D. theirs

28. Neighbors ought to respect _____ 。

A. themselves B. one another C. each one D. to each other

29. This furniture is different from _____ 。 A. ones B. your C. that one D. that

30. For _____ interested in nature , the club offers hikes and overnight camping each week during the summer。

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

31. "May I help you with some shoes , sir?"

"Yes , Id like to try on those brown _____ 。" A. one B. ones C. two D. pair

32. "Do you like the book Sidney gave you?" "Very much. Its exactly _____ I wanted。" A. one which B. the one C. one that D. one what 33. "Shall I mail the letter for you?" "Yes , Id appreciate _____。"

A. that you do B. you to do it C. this D. it

34. The patient chiefly lived on milk and fruit because he had _____ to eat。 A. nothing else B. anything else C. something other D. nothing other

35. _____ doesnt matter what you do at this point。 A. They B. All C. He D. It

36. People have proved _____ to be true that the heat we get from coal and oil c omes from the sun。 A. that B. it C. this D. /

37. I dont think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memor y work。 A. it B. that C. this D. those

38. “Were all three people in the car injured in the accident?” “No , _____ only the t wo passengers who got hurt。” A. it was B. there is C. it were D. there was

39. _____ he realized it was too late to return home。 A. No sooner it grew dar k than B. Hardly it grew dark when C. It was not until dark that D. Scarcely it grew d ark when

40. It was not until she arrived in class _____ realized she had forgotten her book 。 A. and B. when she C. she D. that she

41. It was _____ who arrived there first , despite our detour(绕路)。 A. us B. we C. our D. ours

42. It was _____ the next morning that Kunta began to think about where he was going。 A. after B. before C. when D. not until

43. It was _____ he got a map that he started on his away。 A. until B. till C. not u ntil D. not till

第四节 数 词

基数词及其用法；序数词的构成及其用法；分数词的构成；小数的用法。

试重点

基数词可以和其他词一起构成合成形容词，在句子中作定语，名词不能加 s。

数词部分需特别注意 dozen， hundred， million， billion 等词。表示具体数字时，这

些词用单数形式，表示不具体的数字时，须用 dozens of， hundreds of 这类的结构。

I want three dozen of these。

He has been there dozens of times。

It is reported that ____ people in this area were saved in the storm。

A. hundred B. hundred of C. hundreds of D. some hundreds

当数词与名词及其他词构成合成形容词时，合成形容词中间若用连字符，则其中的名词须用单数形式。

The homework for the next period is to write a two-hundred-word composition about your hometown。 Mary is a eleven-year-old girl。 (Mary is eleven years old。)

典型例题

1. In _____ century computers will be used more widely。

A. twenty-one B. the twenty-one C. twenty-first D. the twenty-first

2. The meeting will be held in _____ 。

A. 112 Room B. Room 112 C. the 112 Room D. the Room 112

3. The Great Wall of China is about 6 700 _____。 A. kilometer long B. kilometers long C. kilometer longer D. kilometers longer

4. "How many presidents were there before Abraham Lincoln?" "Fifteen， so he was _____。"

A. the sixteen president B. the sixteenth president C. president sixteen D. president the sixteenth 5. "What did the professor tell you to do?" "I had to write a _____ re

port. ”

A. two thousand words B. two-thousands-word C. two-thousand-word D. two-thou sand words

6. “Did you buy anything at the clothing sale?”

“Yes， I bought three ____ ties for just twelve dollars。” A. five dollars B. five-dolla rs C. five-dollar D. fifth dollar

7. Eight minus three _____ five。 A. leave B. leaves C. left D. has left

8. What date is it ? Its _____。

A. July twentieth-first B. July the twenty-first C. the twenty-first of July D. Both B an d C

9. When he was in his _____ ， he got the chance to go abroad to study。 A. for ty B. fortys

C. fortys years old D. forties

10. “Rex told me you have moved。” “Yes， into a _____。”

A. two-storey house B. house of two story C. house of two stories D. two-stories h ouse

11. “I would like to register this letter。” “Please go to _____ on your left。” A. t hird window B. window third

C. the window three D. the third window

第五节 形容词与副词

重点掌握：

1、只能作表语的形容词。

2、特殊形容词、副词的比较级和最高级。

3、比较级多用 than，个别情况下用 of the two。比较时，前后成分一定一致。

4、the +比较级,, , the+比较级

5、as+原级+as ， not as / so +原级+as 6、"as+原级+as"可以用来表示倍数。

He is almost as tall as his brother。 My father isnt as old as he looks。

This word is used less frequently in British English than in American English。

Spanish people usually speak more quickly than English people。

Winter is drawing near. Its getting colder and colder。

The more you practise writing， the better you will do it。

The more work we give our brains， the more work it is able to do。

典型例题：

1. We are not _____ to afford a car yet。 A. enough money B. money enough C. rich enough D. enough rich

2、enough 作为代词。

Six bottles of wine will be enough。

I hope enough of you are prepared to help with the show。

3、enough 作为副词，放在动词、形容词和其他副词的后面。

You dont practice enough at the piano。

Is the river deep enough for swimming (to swim in) ?

She isnt good enough for the exam。

2. "Its six oclock and your father is still at the office。" "I know， who else would _____ he does?"

A. be as hard working as B. as working harder than C. do harder work than D. work as hard as 3. "Ralph seems to like this country。"

"Yes , he is _____ here as he was at home。" A. almost as happy B. as happy almost

C. as almost happy D. almost happy as

4. They say Mexico City is more populous than _____ in the world。 A. any city

B. any other city C. any else city D. any rest city

5. Most of the students have made _____ progress in their study of English than we first expected。 A. more great B. more greater

C. far greater D. far more greater

6. General George Brown was older than _____ in his regiment (军团)。 A. any officer B. any other officer

C. any others officer D. any officer else

7. The French seem far more interested in reading about Africa _____ about their nearest neighbors。 A. as B. than C. the same D. so

8. It usually takes much _____ time to fly from one country to another than to travel by train。 A. more B. less C. little D. least

9. Frank plays _____ Alex。

A. a lot more better than B. much more better than C. a lot better than D. much more well than

10. Have you finished your homework? This lesson is _____ than the last one。 A. more easier B. more easy C. very easier D. much easier

11. Young people regard Bob Dylan as _____ other musicians。 A. more better than B. more superior than C. superior to D. more perfect to

12. “Wont you have more meat?”

“No， thanks. Ive had _____ enough already。” A. beyond B. more than

C. greater than D. plenty of

13. Id like to leave my car near here. Wheres the _____ ， please? A. nearest parking B. next parking

C. nearest car parking D. next car park

14. The harder they worked， _____。

A. they seemed to do less B. the less they seemed to do C. they were doing less D. they did less 15. “Do you enjoy the new camera?”

“Yes， _____ ， the more skilled I become。”

A. as I take more pictures B. the more pictures I take C. as more pictures I take D. the pictures I take more

16. The more we looked at the abstract painting， _____。 A. the less we liked it B. we like it less C. better we liked it D. it looked better

17. The new large passenger jets have made the traffic problems at airports _____。 A. more bad than it was B. the worse than before C. worse than ever before D. more bad than they were

18. Of the two lectures， the first was by far the _____。 A. good B. better C. best D. worst

19. Kansas is _____ states in Americas mid-west。 A. one of the flattest B. the fl

attest C. as flatter as D. flattest of the

20. On the day he was to give his speech , Paul was suffering from one of _____ c olds he had ever had。

A. bad B. worse C. the worst D. bad of all

21. The steel output of this year will be bigger than ____ last year。 A. this of B. th e one C. that of D. those of

22. Japan has taken a more independent stand _____。 A. as it does before B. as it did before

C. than it does a few years ago D. than it did a few years ago

23. Her English is very good. She can speak English better than ____ in her grade。

A. any one B. the one C. anyone else D. other student

other 的用法：

1、other 常跟名词复数或单数不可数名词连用。

Moral beauty ought to be ranked above all other beauty。

2、前面有 the， this， that， some， any， each， every， no， none， one 以及形容词性物主代词时，other 可跟单数名词连用。

Every member must bring one other person。

There must be some other reason for him refusing to help。

another 的用法：another 表示单数概念，后面接单数名词或代词 one。 Dont say another word。

another 也可跟前面有数词的复数名词连用。

He went back to work too soon , and was laid up for another three months。 one„ the other„ 一个„另一个„ one„another„ (同组内的两个个体) 答案 C

24. The new model costs twice _____ last years 。 A. more than B. as much as C. as many as D. than 25. This one isnt good. That one is _____ worse。 A. more B. very C. quite D. even

第六节介 词

介词考试重点：

除了要掌握介词与动词、名词、形容词的固定搭配外，还需牢记一个基本点即，介词后面接的是宾语，因此跟在其后面的主要是代词、名词或动名词及其词组，间或是宾语从句。

①Im looking forward ___ you tomorrow。 A.to see B. to seeing C. seeing D. see

②

I always arrive at the office in time， but _____ the heavy rain， Im one hour late this morning。 A.because B. because of C. as D. since

③

This weekly schedule will make you more aware of how you spend your time。 aware of 意识到

④Ill speak to him about it。 speak to sb. 对某人谈话 典型例题：

1. When the taxi came I put out my head， but it just went _____ me without stopping。 A. off B. over C. through D. past

2. His ears are highly sensitive _____ any unusual sound in the machine。 A. of B. on C. to D. by

3. He might have been killed _____ the arrival of the police。 A. except for B. but

for C. with D. for

4. Japan is _____ the east of China。 A. at B in C. over D. to

5. Try some of this tobacco. Youll say its second _____ none。 A. of B. with C. to D. but

6. He sold his car _____ $2 , 000 。 A. for B. over C. in D. by

7. "Wasnt John supposed to be here by now?"

"Dont worry. Hell be here _____ twenty minutes。"

8. "Could you find an answer to your problem in the book I gave you?" "I looked at it , but it wasnt really _____。"

A. much used B. able to use C. of usefulness D. of much use

9. "Are you done with the book I gave you?"

"Not quite. Ive read all _____ the last chapter。" A. but B. until C. just D. yet

10. I agree with him _____ , but not entirely。 A. until a certain point B. to some point C. to some extent D. until a certain extent

11. My parents are not interested in modern music. They are _____ the times 。 A. before B. behind C. after D. against

12. Im rather anxious _____ her , for I havent heard from her for a long time 。 A. toward B. about C. in D. over

13. Who is responsible _____ the arrangements? A. for make B. to make C. to making D. for making

14. "Edward was terribly impolite to Miss Smith。" "Yes , he should be _____ himself。" A. sorry for B. sorry about C. ashamed with D. ashamed of

15. I am disappointed with the new officers elected in our club， but there is no point _____ about it。

A. complain B. in complaining C. for us complain D. with us to complain

16. To say that someones work is not good is to find fault _____ it 。 A. of B. with C. for D. on

17. The airport is five miles _____ 。 A. away from here B. far from here C. far away from here D. from here away

18. Tom has been _____ the telephone for two hours。 A. on B in C. at D. for be on the telephone 接电话

19. _____ fun and exercise， swimming is a very useful skill。 A. Beside B. Besides C. Except for D. But for

20. _____ the heavy snow last night， none of the classes have been cancelled at the university。 A. Despite of B. In spite of C. In spite D. Despite with

21. The movie we saw last night was very different _____ the novel。 A. of B. to C. from D. with

22. I prefer writing a term paper _____ taking an examination。 A. than B. to C. for D. rather than

23. The picture reminds me _____ the time we spent together in New York。 A. of B. in C. for D. to

第七节 连 词

典型例题：

1. “I thought he hated the TV。”

"You are right , _____ he still watches the program。" A. yet B. besides C. also D. then

2. "You should put the money in the bank。"

"Its my money , _____ I can do whatever I want with it. " A. but B. so C. yet D. or

3. We must leave the party at exactly 9 :00 , _____ well be late for work。 A. for else B. other C. else D. otherwise

4. Both Mary and Ellen , _____ Jane , are studying nursing at the University of Toledo。 A. as well as B. well C. as well D. and well as

5. You can fly to London this evening _____ you dont mind changing planes in Paris。 A. unless B. except C. so far as D. if

6. The patients will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster。 A. if B. whether C. unless D. that

7. She remained silent , _____ her heart was heavy and her spirit low。 A. so B. though C. for D. therefore

8. In the world no country has exactly the same folk music _____ that of any other countries。 A. with B. as C. to D. like

9. My brother likes country music , _____ I like pop music。 A. when B. where C. while D. because

10. _____ it is very late now , the students are still working in the lab。 A. As B. When C. If D. Although

考试重点

连词分为从属连词和并列连词，从属连词用来连接各类从句，并列连词用来表示并列句之间转折、因果、并列、选择、递进等关系。考生应了解常见连词的意思，根据句子上下文的需要进行恰当的选择。

1.The boy wanted to play football. ____， it was raining and he stayed at home。

A. And B. But C. So D. For

2.The couple have lived in China for five years， so they have got used to the life here。

3.I wonder if you have met my sister。(if 是否)

4.The research results show that the earth goes a little faster _____ it is closer to the sun。 A. as if B. so that C. than D. when

5._____ I havent seen the film， I know very little about it。 A. After B. Although C. As D. Before

完型填空

完形填空考查：词语意义、词汇辨析、词语搭配、固定短语、惯用法、句法功能、语法。

完形填空解题步骤：

三步走/三遍

第一步：粗读全文，了解大意。（1 分钟）

第二步：细读全文，逐一做题，初做答案。（13 分钟）

第三步：重读全文，修改答案。（4 分钟） 完形填空解题方法：

语境：看清上下文，找准定位词。 前后照应：有些答案能在原文中找到。 通顺逻辑，寻求搭配。

1、搭配判断法

根据对以往试题的分析，搭配型考题在完形填空题中占的比例最高。搭配型问题主要测试常见搭配的熟练程度，比如说哪些词要搭配不定式、动名词或某种从句。哪些词必须与某个介词搭配。我们在复习时要特别注意短语动词和介词的固定搭配。

2、结构判断法

结构型问题主要包括句型、句式、连接词的选择等，解题时要运用句法知识，把握关键词，从而做出迅速正确的判断。完形填空题中有很多是利用语法的正确性与逻辑的排斥性间的矛盾来设计的。因此考生应结合上下文的合理性及意义关系的逻辑性选择最佳答案。

完形填空中常考的逻辑关系主要有：

（1）转折、让步关系：这种关系表明后一种观点或事实与前一种观点或事实相比有些出乎意料。 常见的表示转折、让步的词或词组有：but，still，yet，however，though，although，no mattet，in spite of，anyway，even if 等。

（2）因果关系：

表示原因的连词或词组有：because （of），due to，owing to，thanks to，since，for，as 等。 表示结果的连词或词组有：so，therefore，then，as a result，in consequence，consequently，thus 等。

（3）递进、补充关系：这种关系表示对前一事实或观点做进一步阐述） 常用的词、词组有：moreover，likewise，besides，in addition，also，too，not only„but also，apart from，what's more 等。

（4）对比、比较关系：对比观点或事物间的差异性，比较观点或事物间的同一性。

表示对比的词或词组有：in contrast，by contrast，on the contrary，conversely，unlike，oppositely 等。

表示比较的词或词组有：like，in comparison，compare„with，as，just，as 等。

1. If you asked high school girls to name their favorite sports, most would probably say basketball or volleyball. I happen to be one of the few girls who would __1__: surfing（冲浪运动）. But isn't that a boy thing? Some people __2__. Most certainly not.

I started surfing about five years ago and__3__in love with the sport on the very first day. Riding that first __4__ was the best feeling I had ever experienced.

When I try to __5__ surfing with other things, I find it very difficult because, in my __6__,

there's nothing like it. It involves（牵涉到）

body, __7__, and soul. There's sand between my toes and cool, salt water all __8__ us. The feeling I get when I'm surfing across that __9__, becoming one with the__10__, is like I'm weightless. 1. A. tell B. answer C. give D. realize

2. A. wonder B. understand C. reply D. believe 3. A. stayed B. came C. dropped D. fell 4. A. wave B. storm C. sail D. boat 5. A. bring B. connect C. compare D. tie 6. A. work B. study C. holiday D. life 7. A. mind B. effort C. health D. time 8. A. along B. above C. around D. by 9. A. beach B. water C. board D. lake 10. A. sky B. world C. earth D. ocean

2. The one thing I can __1__ from surfing and not any other sport is endless challenge（挑战）. You can never be the "best suffer" because the ocean __2__ an uncountable variety of waves that nobody can ever master. The variations of surfing styles are wonderful. Some suffers are free and flowing; others are very aggressive（活跃有力的）

and __3__. All of these things attract me to surfing and make it __4__ from any other s port.

I've __5__ to tell every girl I know to do something that people don't think girls can do. It's part of being human to advance to new __6__, so shouldn't it be expected that girls should step up and start __7__ the limits of things boys and men used to domin ate（主宰）?

There're women __8__ side by side with the President of our country, so why not si de by side with the boys __9__ the football team or out in the water surfing? Give girl s a chance to __10__, and they will. 1. A. take B. get C. make D. keep

2. A. catches B. includes C. offers D. collects 3. A. sharp B. great C. hard D. calm

4. A. known B. right C. far D. different 5. A. chosen B. tried C. learned D. promise d 6. A. levels B. points C. steps D. parts

7. A. reaching B. accepting C. pushing D. setting 8. A. sitting B. walking C. fighti ng D. working 9. A. of B. from C. on D. with 10. A. think B. succeed C. perform D. feel

阅读理解

解题技巧

阅读理解解题步骤

1 先读问题。

2 后读文章

3 阅读文章时找出问题的答案。和问题无关联的词句段落可以略读。

阅读理解解题方法

1 证据：每个问题的答案都必须在文章找到问题的答案。

2 视而不见：见了生词不要害怕，如果和问题关系不大，可以视而不见。也可以猜测词义：从语境猜测；从构词法猜测。

3 避免选择绝对的答案。

4 尽量选择全面的答案。

1.语义题

如果在阅读中遇到了不熟悉的单词，或者尽管认识某单词却对某种特定语言环境下的意义或指代关系不理解，就需要运用一些语言知识和语法技能来猜测其含义。

语义题的主要目的不是考察学生的词汇量，而是考察学生通过上下文的意思、结构及指代关系等来分析词语或句子的能力。

题干中所考察的词语或句子有以下几种情况：

（1） 所考察的内容为学生熟悉的词语，只不过在此文中词义有所引申，或有所指代；（2）所考察的内容为学生的常用词，但往往考察的是该词比较生僻或容易被忽略的一项含义，需要充分理解上下文才可能找出正确答案；（3）测试的内容对应试者来说可能完全是一个生词，只有通过上下文所提供的信息或线索才可以找到正确答案；（4）题干中所要考察的是一个代词所指代的具体内容。这类题型是语义题中比较特殊的，关键是掌握好句与句之间的结构关系。 作语义题时要注意文章中出现的各种线索，只要方法得当，再难的问题也可以迎刃而解。

下面是几种语义题解题方法：

1. 定义

如果一个单词或词组比较生僻难懂，后面往往会给出它的定义，其形式往往是判断

句，同位语等。例如：

Ecology， the relation of plants and living crea？鄄

tures to each other and to their surroundings， at the tracts many experts.

2. 类比

阅读文章中有时会出现类比，利用熟悉的词通过类比关系来推测生词的含义，是解题的有效方法之一。如下例所示：

As economist Thomas Schelling explains， “Everybody ranks himself high in qualit ies he values：

careful drivers give weight to care， skilled drivers give weight to skill， and those who are polite give weight to courtesy，” This way everyone ranks high on his own sc ale.

3.同义词和反义词

在文章中经常在生词的同一句中或上下文会有同义词或反义词出现，只要知道其中一个词的含义，问题就迎刃而解了。例如：

The incipient stage of disease can be treated more easily than the later stages.

4.相关信息

有时，一个单词或词组的含义需要从上下文的相关信息来判断。上下文的相关信息越多越详细，就越容易准确地判断词义。例如：

Can we pay too much attention to detail？ Absolutely.Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger than they work toward.

“To keep from losing the forest for the trees”， says Charles Garfield， associate profe

ssor at the Universi ?

ty of California， San Francisco， “we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we’re working on fit into the larger picture.If they don’t，

we should drop them and move to something else.” 问题：

The word perfectionists（para.3，Line 1）

refers to those who _____.

A） demand others to get everything absolutely right

B）know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances

C）pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives D）

are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do

二、推断题

推断题要求学生具有根据已知信息进行推理和判断的能力。这类题从文章中找不到正确答案，需要读者从字里行间去体会作者的意图，因此难度较大。要正确解答此类题型，考生必须从作者明确叙述的观点和事实出发，推断作者的真正意图。

在生活中我们时时刻刻都会遇到推理和判断，无论是阅读还是交谈，我们都在不停地推理和判断。例如，你正要出门，你的同伴对你说：“好象要下雨！”从他的话中你可以推断出他是在提醒你带把伞，或是改个时间出去。

阅读文章进行的推理常常要比生活中的例子复杂得多，但也一定是建立在以下步骤的基础上：

1.对文章字面文字的正确理解。

2.根据上下文、常识和专业知识，对字面意思在具体环境中的含义做出正确理解。

3.掌握文章中心思想，体会作者的意图，在此基础上，进行合理推断。 阅读中常见问

题

一、读过文章后，感觉似乎看懂了，做题时却犹豫不决，无法选出正确答案。

这种情况通常是考生的单词量不够、词义掌握不够扎实，或者语法结构掌握不到位，觉得自己看懂了，但具体到细节时，却无法做出正确选择。

二、看到题目后感觉无从下手。

这就要求考生熟悉本文所阐述的四种题型，针对不同的题型，采取不同的解题技巧。

三、 阅读速度太慢。

学生在做阅读理解题时，常常会出现如下不良习惯 ，严重影响阅读速度：

1.指读。阅读者形成边读边用手指在所读内容下划过的不良习惯。

2.唇读。读者在阅读时低声读出声音，或不出声的伴有唇部动作的默读。

3.回读。阅读时遇到读不懂的地方反复回读，浪费了大量时间。在阅读过程中，有些难懂的词或词组可以在理解句子大意的情况下忽略过去。

4.译读。有些考生在阅读的同时，习惯性地将英语翻译成汉语，浪费了大量时间。 阅读理解的方法：

先不读文章、先去看问题，看一个问题、找相关的文章在什么地方。

Passage 1 Mountaineering is a sport and not a game. There are no man-made rule s, as there are for such games as golf and football. There are, however, rules of a diffe rent kind which it would be dangerous to ignore, but it is this freedom from man-ma de rules that makes

mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods. If we compare mountaineering and other more familiar sports

, we might think that one big difference is that mountaineering is not a "team game". We may well be mistaken in this. There are, it is true, no "matches" between "teams" of climbers, but when climbers are on a rock face, linked by a rope on which their live s may depend, there is obviously teamwork..

The mountain climber knows that he may have to fight forces that are stronger an d more powerful than man. He has to fight the nature. His sport requires high mental and physical qualities. It is not unusual for men of fifty or sixty to climb the highest mountains in the Alps. They may take more time than younger men, but they probabl y climb with more skill and less waste of effort and they certainly experience equal en joyment.

1. Which of the following is not a "team game"? A. Football. B. Volleyball. C. Tennis. D. Mountaineering. Mountaineering 爬山

2. To ignore the rules of mountaineering would _____. A. be dangerous B. not do a ny harm

C. help the climbers to climb faster

D. give the climbers more freedom in the course of climbing ignore 忽略，忽视 dangerous 危险的

3. According to the author, many people are attracted by mountain- eering because _____. A. it is both dangerous and exciting B. there is gold on some mountain peaks C. it is the best form of sport

D. it is a sport free from man-made rules

attracted 有兴趣的 freedom 自由

4. Only _____ can climb the highest mountains in the Alps. A. experienced old men

B. young people

C. those who have high mental and physical qualities D. strong sportsmen

Alps 阿尔卑斯山 mental 脑力的

5. Compared with young men, old climbers of sixty may climb a mountain with ____

__. A. more skill B. less time

C. less enjoyment

D. much more waste of effort

Memory is said t be stored in the brain as a "memory trace".what makes up this tra ce is not known. Some scientists believe that certain chemical substances may carry c ertain memories. For example, one substance, when given to rats, causes them to fear the dark.

Other research into memory has to do with how the train works. Psychologists use three means to find out how a person remembers, for example, give a person a groce ry list. Let the person memorize the list, and then put it away. The most natural way t o find out how much a person remembers of the grocery list is to ask what he or she remembers. This is called the method of recall, another method is called recognition, give the person another grocery list. Ask him or her to choose items on the first list fr om the items that are on only the second list, often a person will be able to recogniz e things that he or she cannot recall, a third method of finding how much a person p robably learn the list the send time faster than he did the first time. The difference in the time it takes to relearn the list is thought of as measure of how much a person ha

s remembered.

在反复记忆的过程所花的时间的差异是衡量记忆多少的标准。

One way of remembering something is to repeat it many times. Interest is very important. Boring lists of facts are much more difficult to remember than something that we understand and are interested in. motivation, or wanting to do something, is also important, motivation is linked with reward, for example, hungry animal quickly learns how to do something if the

action gets the animal food. In humans, wanting to learn is often motivation, the praise of a teacher or the knowledge that an answer is correct is rewarding.

1. We can learn from the 2nd paragraph that . A. bad memories may cause rats to fear the dark

B. it is hard to tell what a memory trace consists of C. chemical substances carry certain memories D. memory is stored in the brain as a substance

2. The way to pick out the items on the first list from the second is known as . A. Recognition B. Recall

C. Memorization D. Relearning

3. What is considered as a measure of how much one has remembered? A. The length of the list. B. The type of the items

C. The time difference of relearning

D. The time difference of brain working

4. A good way to rain an animal to do something quickly is to . A. make the action easy B. praise it in words C. reward it with food D. weaken its m

otivation

补全对话部分

1.Archer 与 Sam Bay 在一次晚会上初次见面。他们互相做了自我介绍。他们互相做了自我介绍，并互致问候。介绍中 Sam 没听轻清 Archer 的名字，Archer 重复一遍。问 Sam 喝什么，Archer 想喝茶加点牛奶，但 Sam 说没有牛奶。Archer 认为没关系，他们可以喝无奶茶。

Sam: Great party, isn't it? Archer: Yeah, really. Sam: By the way. 1

Archer: 2 .I'm Bev. Archer. Sam: Sorry, what's 3 ,please? Archer: Bevely, but please call me Bev. Sam: Would you like tea or coffee? Archer: 4

Sam: I am afraid 5 . I'm very sorry.

Archer: It doesn't matter. I often drink tea without milk.

2． Tom 和 jane 初次见面，聊天中 Tom 让 Jane 讲一讲有关她家庭的一些情况。Jane 有三个姐妹，没有兄弟。老大 25 岁，已婚并有两个孩子；老二 22 岁，在大学里学计算机；最小的 17 岁，念高中，父亲是律师，母亲是记者。

Tom: So, tell me about your family. Have you got any brothers or sisters? Jane: Yeah . 1 .

Tom: Three sisters. How old are they?

Jane: Well, 2 . The second oldest is twenty-two, and the youngest is Seventeen . Tom: And what do they do?

Jane: The oldest one-that's Ellen-is married and has two children, and they keep her pretty busy. Janice, 3 .She's studying computer science, And the other one , Cindy, is still in high school.

Tom: 4 .

Jane: Oh, he’s a lawyer.

Tom: Oh, really? And your mom? 1 ?

Jane: Yeah, she’s a journalist. She works for a travel magazine.

3.小明问他的同学 Sam 美国有多少个节日， Sam 说不准。 但他列举了一些节日。小明还从 Sam 那里了解到谁是美国之父。Sam 还告诉小明除了华盛顿，林肯也被认为是美国伟大的总统。 小明: M; Sam: S

M: How many holidays 1 in the U.S.? S: Er, 2 . I just know some. M: For e xample?

S: Mmm, Mother’s Day, National Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, New Year’s Day, and Valentine’s Day.

M: Not bad, 3 ? And the Valentine’s Day?

S: The National Day comes on july 4th and the latter on February 14.

M: Talking of the National Day, who is 4 Benjamin Franklin or George Washin gton? S: George Washingwon of course.

M: Besides Washington, who else is regarded as 1 ? S: Abraham Linoln, I ’ m one hundred percent sure. 4.Tony 刚搬到一个地方。一天他要去。。的诊所去看牙，事先打电话预约。护士给他约定下周四，并问他上午还是下午，他觉得上午为好，最后他预约下周四上午 10:30 去诊所。Tony 向护士表示了感谢。（生词:recommend 介绍）

Nurse: Dr. Brown’s office. 1 ?

Tony: Yes. I’d like to make an appointment for a tooth checkup. Nurse: Are you one of the doctor’s regular patients?

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