

## 成人学位外语考试复习资料--Vocabulary and Structure ( 1-100 )

1. We would like to take this \_\_\_\_\_ to thank you for your interest in our products.  
A. career                      B. opportunity              C. goal                      D. gift
2. I'll try to get an A on the examination and don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ my parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put, down              B. turn, down              C. go, down              D. let, down
3. He explained the work \_\_\_\_\_ so that they could have a better understanding of it.  
A. one by one              B. one after another      C. in turns              D. step by step
4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the light before you leave the room  
A. work out              B. turn off              C. set about              D. watch over
5. The chairman was \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting when someone burst into laughter.  
A. conducting              B. managing              C. doing              D. running
6. Try to make friends with native speakers, as this is the fastest way to \_\_\_\_\_ the language.  
A. control              B. get              C. push              D. master
7. Our teachers have taught us how to guess the meaning of a new word from its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. text              B. article              C. context              D. writing
8. It's quite \_\_\_\_\_ for you to feel worried when times are hard.  
A. confused              B. normal              C. interested              D. general
9. It's surprising that she could speak English without a \_\_\_\_\_ foreign accent since she studied to learn it at such an old age.  
A. pronunciation      B. tone              C. accent              D. sound

10. In learning a foreign language, the biggest risk is not to any risk at all.  
 A. take                      B. attend                      C. receive                      D. get
11. He looked at the envelope and      Jenny's handwriting immediately.  
 A. recognized              B. argued                      C. dressed                      D. wrote
12.      all his efforts, the boy still didn't pass the English examination.  
 A. In general              B. Due to                      C. In spite of                      D. Learn from
13. How many countries      the last Olympic Games?  
 A. held down              B. showed up                      C. involved in                      D. took part in
14. It's a great pity that the girl      halfway and dropped out of the competition.  
 A. gave up                      B. gave away                      C. dressed up                      D. filled up
15. It's becoming      to wear long hair again.  
 A. smart                      B. fashionable                      C. likely                      D. present
16. We thank you for the job you have done and we really      your work.  
 A. greet                      B. expect                      C. appreciate                      D. design
17. Those who live near airports have to      the noise.  
 A. take off                      B. be familiar to                      C. attach to                      D. put up  
 with
18. You can't use this service if you      of money.  
 A. run into                      B. run across                      C. run after                      D. run out
19. The mother told her little boy that she      him      behave well in school.  
 A. thought                      B. wished                      C. expected                      D. believed
20. When people feel low or anxious, they sometimes      talking to other people.

- A. proceed            B. suppose            C. avoid            D. struggle
21. His\_\_\_\_\_in last night's game was so excellent that several newspapers referred to him as a new rising star.  
A. performance        B. proof            C. attendance        D. ability
22. Nowadays, a lot of English-learning materials are\_\_on the Internet.  
A. easier            B. available        C. perfect            D. reasonable
23. Do you know which country is going to\_\_the next World Cup?  
A. hold            B. take part        C. host            D. attend
24. There are always people out there looking for an opportunity to\_\_\_\_\_others\_\_\_\_.  
A. fall, down        B. tear, down        C. turn, down        D. pour, down
25. In 2010, the tennis player\_\_\_\_to study sports science at Leeds University.  
A. dropped out        B. set out            C. filled out        D. run out
26. The computer program is designed for the\_\_of easy online reading.  
A. purpose            B. decision        C. experience        D. invitation
27. It was so noisy that we found it hard to\_\_the conversation.  
A. go about            B. set for            C. turn on            D. carry on
28. Six theater companies have been\_\_\_\_to take part in this year's festival.  
A. elected            B. selected        C. celebrated        D. respected
29. The latest song by the popular singer\_\_quickly among the young people.  
A. drove away        B. took place        C. received as        D. caught on
30. I don't think that the two brothers have anything\_\_.  
A. in surprise        B. at a loss        C. in common        D. in debt

31. The practice of hanging up stockings at Christmas is believed to be\_\_\_with St. Nicholas.  
 A. included                      B. connected                      C. determined                      D. selected
32. \_\_\_\_\_the best way to feel the excitement on our campus is to come to see it for yourself.  
 A. In general                      B. By contrast                      C. No doubt                      D. Due to
33. The player was hardly given any opportunity to\_\_his talents.  
 A. show up                      B. show off                      C. turn off                      D. go off
34. If you need more regular practice to develop or maintain your skills, you can\_a new course.  
 A. sign in                      B. sign up for                      C. signal to                      D. sing up
35. In learning English, many students\_\_\_an e-dictionary\_\_\_\_a traditional paper one.  
 A. expect, to                      B. like, not                      C. choose, than                      D. prefer, to
36. She\_\_\_\_\_the young people, telling them to take an active part in extracurricular activities.  
 A. talked                      B. spoke                      C. addressed                      D. said
37. He went to the factory again last week to\_\_how the parts of the machine were put together.  
 A. horrify                      B. observe                      C. expect                      D. work
38. They'll be\_\_\_\_\_if you don't go to their wedding.  
 A. invited                      B. refused                      C. offended                      D. suggested
39. I couldn't\_\_\_\_\_what the word meant as it wasn't in my dictionary, but John told me, so now I know it.  
 A. find out                      B. put across                      C. communicate with D. pick out

40. In our company only the manager has the\_\_to sign checks.  
 A. control                      B. rule                      C. authority                      D. knowledge
41. Do you know that WHO\_\_\_\_the World Health Organization?  
 A. takes on                      B. serves as                      C. names after                      D. stands for
42. John had little knowledge of the country. Tom,\_, knew it quite well.  
 A. in contrast                      B. under control                      C. in turns                      D. by  
 competition
43. Our working hours are\_\_\_\_; we can go to work in the morning or in the afternoon.  
 A. effective                      B. negative                      C. personal                      D. flexible
44. He's never done this type of work before; I'm not sure how he'll\_\_\_\_the other people.  
 A. fit together                      B. get on with                      C. put up with                      D. fit in with
45. A trained dog can\_\_\_\_a guide to a blind person.  
 A. regard as                      B. act as                      C. become as                      D. pretend as
46. Young children will usually\_\_each other for their mother's attention.  
 A. deal with                      B. compete with                      C. do with                      D. charge with
47. I don't want to\_\_\_\_too much\_\_\_\_my parents.  
 A. depend, on                      B. feed, on                      C. get, on                      D. share, with
48. Going away to college has made me much more\_.  
 A. significant                      B. constant                      C. independent                      D. normal
49. The situation\_\_\_\_that he should be present at the meeting.  
 A. required                      B. directed                      C. limited                      D. commanded
50. It was once a difficult time, but in the end everything\_all right.

- A. turned out      B. put up      C. carried away      D. gave in
51. Tables are made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some woods      B. wood      C. wooden      D. woods
52. You should do more \_\_\_\_\_. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exercise; exercises      B. exercises; exercise  
C. exercises; exercises      D. exercise; exercise
53. The growth of part-time and flexible working patterns, and of training and retraining schemes, \_\_\_\_\_ more women to take advantage of employment opportunities.  
A. have allowed      B. allow      C. allowing      D. allows
54. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ a very important role in forming one's outlook.  
A. played      B. plays      C. play      D. will have played
55. —The Smiths have just moved into a large house.  
—Did they have to buy \_\_\_\_\_ for it?  
A. many new furniture.      B. much new furnitures.  
C. many new furnitures.      D. much new furniture.
56. These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you \_\_\_\_\_ you need.  
A. all the information      B. all the informations  
C. all of information      D. all of the informations
57. \_\_\_\_\_ turn green in spring.  
A. Leaf      B. Leafs      C. Leaves      D. Leaves
58. Mrs Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother's      B. Mary's mother

- C. mother's of Mary                      D. Mary mother's
59. Her English is as fluent as her mother's \_\_\_\_.
- A. her mother                              B. her mother's English  
C) her mother English                      D. her mother's
60. We can meet at \_\_\_\_.
- A. the Wu's                              B. Smiths'  
C. the Smiths                              D. the Smiths'
61. You shouldn't have written in the \_\_\_\_ since the book belongs to the library.
- A. interval                      B. border                      C. margin                      D. edge
62. According to the American federal government, residents of Hawaii have the longest life \_\_\_\_: 77.2 years.
- A. scope                      B. rank                      C. span                      D. scale
63. I don't mind \_\_\_\_ the decision as long as it is not too late.
- A. you to delay making                      B. you delaying making  
C. you delaying to make                      D. you delay to make
64. \_\_\_\_ all want to have a good rest on the weekend.
- A. You, he and I                      B. He, you and I                      C. I, you and he                      D. I, you and he
65. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half \_\_\_\_.
- A. of last year's                              B. those of last year's  
C. of those of last year                      D. that of last year's
66. By 1990, production in this area is expected to double \_\_\_\_ of 1980.
- A. that                      B. it                      C. one                      D. what
67. \_\_\_\_ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.

- A. Each            B. Any            C. Either            D. One
68. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. other            B. the other            C. any other            D. another
69. As I was just getting familiar with this job I had \_\_\_ to ask my boss.
- A. many            B. most            C. more            D. much
70. \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties we may come across, we'll help one another to overcome them.
- A. However            B. Whatever            C. Wherever            D. Whenever
71. Government reports, examination compositions, legal documents and most business letters are the main situations \_\_\_ formal language is used.
- A. in which            B. on which            C. in that            D. at what
72. \_\_\_\_\_ in the office had made a mistake, and the firm regretted causing the customer inconvenience.
- A. Some            B. Anyone            C. One            D. Someone
73. Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ as they actually need every day.
- A. twice as much protein            B. twice protein as much twice  
C. twice protein as much            D. protein as twice much
74. He came back late, \_\_\_\_\_ which time all the guests had already left.
- A. after            B. by            C. at            D. during
75. We gave out a cheer when the red room of the cottage came view.
- A. from            B. in            C. before            D. into
76. These two areas are similar \_\_\_\_\_ they both have a high rainfall during this season.



- A. to that      B. besides that      C. in that      D. except that
77. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. for a moment    B. in a moment    C. for the moment      D. at the moment
78. He came back late,\_\_\_\_\_which time all the guests had already left.
- A. after      B. by      C. at      D. during
79. Between 2015 and 2018, the number of overseas visitors expanded 27%.
- A. by      B. for      C. to      D. in
80. In the\_\_\_\_\_of the project not being a success, the investors stand to lose up to \$30 million.
- A. face      B. time      C. event      D. course
81. I was\_\_\_\_\_the point of telephoning him when his letter arrived.
- A. to      B. on      C. at      D. in
82. \_\_\_\_\_the storm, the ship would have reached its destination on time.
- A. But for      B. In case of      C. In spite of      D. Because of
83. The older New England villages have changed relatively little\_a gas station or two in recent decades.
- A. except      B. besides      C. in addition to      D. except for
84. A word processor is much better than a typewriter\_\_that it enables you to enter and edit your text more easily
- A. for      B. with      C. about      D. in
85. Tom doesn't believe in\_\_\_\_\_medicine; he has some remedies of his own.
- A. regular      B. standard      C. routine      D. conventional

86. In order to make things convenient for the people, the department is planning to set up some \_\_\_\_\_ shops in the residential area.
- A. flowing      B. drifting      C. mobile      D. unstable
87. He found the \_\_\_\_\_ media attention intolerable and decided to go abroad.
- A. sufficient      B. constant      C. steady      D. plenty
88. Beethoven is my favorite musician. I regard him as \_\_\_\_\_ other musicians.
- A. superior to      B. more superior than  
C. more superior to      D. superior than
89. You will not be \_\_\_\_\_ about your food in time of great hunger.
- A. special      B. particular      C. peculiar      D. specific
90. There are few electronic applications \_\_\_\_\_ to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than robots.
- A. likely      B. more likely      C. most likely      D. much likely
91. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness \_\_\_\_\_ by his lack of talent.
- A. than      B. more than      C. as      D. so much as
92. The little man was \_\_\_\_\_ one meter fifty high.
- A) almost more than      B) hardly more than  
C) nearly more than      D) as much as
93. Radio, television and press \_\_\_\_\_ of conveying news and information.
- A. are the most three common means      B. are the most common three means  
C. are the three most common means      D. are three the most common means
94. Fifty years ago, wealthy people liked hunting wild animals for fun \_\_\_\_\_ sightseeing.
- A. than to go      B. rather to go

C. more than going

D. other than going

95. I like watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.

- A. more than to go    B. than going    C. more than going    D. rather than to go

96. He is quite sure that it's \_\_\_\_\_ impossible for him to fulfill the task within two days.

- A. absolutely    B. exclusively    C. fully    D. roughly

97. The organization had broken no rules, but \_\_\_\_\_ had it acted responsibly.

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

98. The ability to store knowledge makes computers different from every other machine \_\_\_\_\_ invented.

- A. ever    B. thus    C. yet    D. as

99. Little \_\_\_\_\_ about his own safety, thought he was in great danger himself.

- A. does he care    B. did he care    C. he cares    D. he cared

100. 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

## 考点与答案 1-100

1. [考点] 词汇辨析。career 的意思是职业；opportunity 的意思是机会；goal 的意思是目标；gift 是礼物或天赋的意思。opportunity 可以搭配 take，其他几个词不搭配 take。

[答案] B. 我们想利用这次机会感谢你们对我们的产品感兴趣。

2. [考点] 词汇辨析。put sb. down 的意思是把某人放下；turn sb. down 的意思是拒绝；go down 不能直接加表示人的宾语；let sb. down 的意思是使某人失望。

[答案] D. 我会努力考试得 A，因为不想让我父母失望。

3. [考点] 词汇辨析。one by one 和 one after another 都是一个接一个的意思；in turns 是轮流的意思；step by step 是一步一步地、逐步的意思。

[答案] D. 他一步一步地解释这项工作，以便他们能更好地了解。

4. [考点] 词汇辨析。work out 有想出、算出、理解、使精疲力尽、锻炼等众多意思；turn off 有关、解雇的意思；set about 是开始、着手的意思；watch over 是看守、照管、监视的意思。

[答案] B. 你离开房间之前请关灯。

5. [考点] 词汇辨析。conduct 有进行、陪同、指挥、表现、传导等意思，这里取进行的意思；manage 是管理、经营、操控、设法做到等意；do 不会搭配 meeting；run 有跑、经营等意思，也不会搭配 meeting。

[答案] A. 主席正主持会议时有人大笑出声。

6. [考点] 词汇辨析。control 有控制、抑制、统治、管束的意思；get 有得到、收到、经历等意；push 是推、推进、逼迫等意；master 是掌握、精通，还有控制住的意思。

[答案] D. 尽量和以英语为母语的人交朋友，因为这是掌握英语的最快速方法。/ 尽量和母语使用者交朋友，因为这是掌握这种语言的最快速方法。

7. [考点] 词汇辨析。text 是课文、正文、原文的意思，但注意在时下也常有短信的意思；article 是文章、条款、一件物品、冠词的意思；context 是上下文

之意；writing 是笔迹、文章、著书等意。

[答案] C. 我们老师已经教过我们如何从上下文猜测生词的意思。

8. [考点] 词汇辨析。confused 有糊涂的、迷惑的、不清楚的、混乱的、难懂的等意；normal 有典型的、正常的、一般的等意；interested 是感兴趣的、关心的意思；general 有全体的、普遍的、总的、一般的、常规的、概括性的、大体的等意。

[答案] B. 在困难的时候你感到担心是很正常的。

9. [考点] 词汇辨析。pronunciation 是发音、读音的意思；tone 是语气、腔调、风格、音质等意；accent 是口音的意思；sound 是声音、响声的意思。

[答案] C. 她这么大年纪还学习英语，居然能讲的一口不带外国口音的英语，真令人吃惊。

10. [考点] 词汇辨析。此句中 risk 就是搭配 take，意思是冒险，其他几个不搭配 risk；attend 是出席、参加的意思；receive 是拿到、收到的意思。

[答案] A. 学习外语最大的风险是一点也不冒险。

11. [考点] 词汇辨析。recognize 是辨别出、承认、意识到的意思；argue 是争论、争辩、证明之意；dress 是穿衣服的意思；write 是写的意思。

[答案] A. 他看了看信封，立刻认出了珍妮的笔迹。

12. [考点] 词汇辨析。In general 是大体上、通常、总的来说之意；due to 是因为的意思；in spite of 是尽管、不管之意；learn from 是从……学到之意。

[答案] C. 尽管这个男孩尽了一切努力，他仍然没有通过英语考试。

13. [考点] 词汇辨析。hold down 是压制、限制的意思；show up 是出现、露面的意思；involved in 是使参与、陷入或牵扯到之意；take part in 是参加、参与的意思。

[答案] D. 有多少个国家参加了上一届奥运会？

14. [考点] 词汇辨析。give up 是放弃、认输、自首的意思；gave away 有赠送、丧失、泄露等意；dress up 是装扮、修饰之意；fill up 有装满、充满、度过、（使）吃饱等意。

[答案] A. 很遗憾, 那个女孩中途放弃了, 退出了比赛。

15. [考点] 词汇辨析。smart 常作聪明的、机敏的意思, 也有衣着讲究的、光鲜的之意; fashionable 是流行的、时髦的意思; likely 是可能的、预料的、有希望的意思; present 作形容词是现存的、当前的之意。

[答案] B. 现在又流行留长发了。

16. [考点] 词汇辨析。greet 是打招呼、欢迎、作出反应等意思; expect 是预料、等待等意; appreciate 是欣赏、感激的意思; design 有设计、安排、构思等意。

[答案] C. 我们感谢你所做的工作, 我们非常感谢你的工作。

17. [考点] 词汇辨析。take off 是起飞、出去、拿掉之意; be familiar to 是为……所熟悉的意思; attach to 是使贴(系, 粘)在……、使相关、使依附的意思; put up with 是忍受、容忍之意。

[答案] D. 住在机场附近的人必须忍受噪音。

18. [考点] 词汇辨析。run into 是遇到(问题、困难等)、偶遇之意; run across 是偶遇之意; run after 是追求的意思; run out 是用完、耗尽的意思。

[答案] D. 如果你没钱了就不能使用这项服务。

19. [考点] 词汇辨析。think 是认为、想的意思; wish 是希望、盼望之意; expect 有预期、预计、期待、指望等意; believe 是相信、认为之意。

[答案] C. 母亲告诉她的小男孩希望他在学校表现好。

20. [考点] 词汇辨析。proceed 是继续做(或从事、进行)、行进等意; suppose 有认为、推断、假定等意; avoid 是避免、回避的意思; struggle 是奋斗、争取、艰难地行进、抗争等意思。

[答案] C. 当人们感到情绪低落或焦虑时, 有时会避免与他人交谈。

21. [考点] 词汇辨析。performance 是表演、表现、性能的意思; proof 是证据的意思; attendance 是出席、到场、出席人数的意思; ability 是能力、本领的意思。

[答案] A. 他在昨晚比赛中的表现如此出色, 以至于几家报纸称他为冉冉

升起的新星。

22. [考点] 词汇辨析。easier 是更容易、更舒适的意思，是 easy 的比较级，这里不需要用比较级；available 是可获得的、可找到的、有空的等意；perfect 完美的、优秀的意思；reasonable 有公平的、有理由的、明智的意思。

[答案] B. 现在，网上有很多英语学习材料。

23. [考点] 词汇辨析。hold 有拿着、抓住、抱住、按住、使保持等众多意思；take part 后需要加 in 才能构成完整表达；host 是主办、主持的意思；attend 是出席、参加的意思。

[答案] C. 你知道哪个国家将主办下一届世界杯吗？

24. [考点] 词汇辨析。fall down 是掉下来的意思；tear sth./sb. down 是诋毁、拆毁的意思；turn down 是拒绝（某人或其请求、提议等）、关小、调低之意；pour down 是倾泻的意思。

[答案] B. 总有人在那儿找机会诋毁别人。

25. [考点] 词汇辨析。drop out 是退学、退出的意思；set out 有动身、出发、开始之意；fill out 是填写的意思；run out 是用完、耗尽的意思。

[答案] A. 2010 年，这位网球运动员退役到利兹大学学习体育科学。

26. [考点] 词汇辨析。purpose 是意图、目的、用途的意思；decision 是决定的意思；experience 是经验、经历之意；invitation 是邀请、请柬之意。

[答案] A. 计算机程序是为便于在线阅读而设计的。

27. [考点] 词汇辨析。go about 是着手干、处理、进行之意；set for 是为……而安排的意思；turn on 有打开（设备）、诱惑等意思；carry on 是继续、坚持、举行、开展等意。

[答案] D. 太吵了，我们觉得很难继续谈话。

28. [考点] 词汇辨析。elect 是选举的意思；select 是选择、选拔等意思；celebrate 是庆祝、赞美等意；respect 是尊敬、仰慕、谨慎从事、遵守等意。

[答案] B. 六家剧团被选中参加今年的电影节。

29. [考点] 词汇辨析。drive away 是驶离、使想离去的意思；take place 是发生之意；receive as 是接收为 的意思；catch on 是明白、认识到、流行等意。

[答案] D. 这位流行歌手的最新歌曲很快在年轻人中流行起来。

30. [考点] 词汇辨析。in surprise 是惊奇地的意思；at a loss 是茫然不知所措的意思；in common 是共同的、 相同的之意，have sth. in common 是固定搭配；in debt 是欠债之意。

[答案] C. 我认为这兄弟俩没有什么共同点。

31. [考点] 词汇辨析。include 是包括的意思；connect 是连接、接通的意思；determine 是决定的意思，be determined 之后一般接 by，表被动，接 to do 是决心做某事之意；select 是选择之意。

[答案] B. 圣诞节挂长筒袜的做法被认为与圣尼古拉斯有关。

32. [考点] 词汇辨析。in general 是大体上、通常之意；by contrast 的意思是相比之下；no doubt 是毫无疑问 的意思；due to 是因为的意思。

[答案] C. 毫无疑问，在我们的校园里，感受兴奋的最好方式就是亲自来  
看。

33. [考点] 词汇辨析。show up 是出现、露面、（使）变得明显等意；show off 是炫耀、卖弄之意；turn off 有驶离、关掉、切断（……的供应）等意；go off 有失去对……的兴趣、（爆炸装置）爆炸、 停止运转、进行、变质等意。

[答案] B. 这名运动员几乎没有机会炫耀他的才能。

34. [考点] 词汇辨析。sign in 是签到、登记的意思；sign up for 的意思是报名参加、注册、选课；signal to 是向……发出信号的意思；sing up 是唱起来之意。

[答案] B. 如果你需要更规律的练习来发展或保持你的技能，你可以报名参加一门新课程。

35. [考点] 词汇辨析。expect 是预期、期待之意，之后多接 sb. to do sth.；like 后若是 sth. not sth. 的话，意思是喜欢……而不是……；choose，选择，但后面不搭配 than；prefer sth./doing to sth./doing 是 喜欢……多于……。

[答案] D. 在学习英语时，许多学生喜欢电子词典而不是传统的纸质词典。



36. [考点] 词汇辨析。talk 指说话、谈话、谈论，若接宾语，需要加 with、to 等介词；speak 是谈话、说话、提起等意思，若接宾语，也需要加 to、of 等词；address 作及物动词有致函、演说、向……说话的意思；say 也有说、告诉、朗诵、表述等意，可以说 say sth.，但不能说 say sb.。

[答案] C. 她对年轻人讲话，告诉他们积极参加课外活动。

37. [考点] 词汇辨析。horrify 是惊吓、使厌恶的意思；observe 有观察、遵守等意；expect 是期望、期待之意；work 是工作等意。

[答案] B. 上周他又去工厂观察机器的零件是如何装配的。

38. [考点] 词汇辨析。invite 是邀请、请求之意；refuse 是拒绝的意思；offend 是得罪、冒犯之意；suggest 有建议、说明之意。

[答案] C. 如果你不去参加他们的婚礼他们会生气的。

39. [考点] 词汇辨析。find out 是发现、查明的意思；put across 是描述出、解释清楚的意思；communicate with 是与……联系、与……交往的意思；pick out 是分辨出、挑出的意思。

[答案] A. 我不知道这个词是什么意思，因为它不在我的字典里，但约翰告诉我，所以现在我知道了。

40. [考点] 词汇辨析。control 作名词的意思是控制权、控制(或操纵)能力、限制、管理等；rule 是规则、条例、常规等意思；authority 是权力、权威之意；knowledge 是知识、学问、了解的意思。

[答案] C. 在我们公司只有经理有权签支票。

41. [考点] 词汇辨析。take on 有承担、接受（尤指艰巨工作或重大责任）、呈现、（公共汽车、船舶等）上（客）、装（货）、补充（燃料）、雇用等多种意思；serve as 是用作、充当的意思；name after 是用……命名的意思；stand for 是代表、支持、主张等意。

[答案] D. 你知道 WHO 表示世界卫生组织吗？

42. [考点] 词汇辨析。in contrast 意思是相比之下，之后多接 to/with sth.，同义表达是 by contrast；under control 的意思是得到控制；in turns 是轮流之意；competition 不搭配 by。

[答案] A. 约翰对这个国家知之甚少。相比之下，汤姆却对此了如指掌。

43. [考点] 词汇辨析。effective 是产生预期结果的、有效的的意思；negative 有坏的、消极的、负面的、否定的等意思；personal 是个人的、私人的之意；flexible 是灵活的、柔韧的、有弹性的意思。

[答案] D. 我们的工作时间很灵活；我们可以在上午或下午上班。

44. [考点] 词汇辨析。fit together 是组合在一起的意思；get on with 的意思是继续（干某事）或与某人相处；put up with 是忍受的意思；fit in with 是适应、符合、与……一致的意思。

[答案] D. 他以前从未做过这种工作，我不知道他能不能和其他人合得来。

45. [考点] 词汇辨析。regard as 是视为的意思；act as 是担任……角色或作为……之意；become 作及物动词，不用加 as；pretend 是假装、装扮之意，可接 sth./to do/that 从句，但不接 as。

[答案] B. 受过训练的狗可以充当盲人的向导。

46. [考点] 词汇辨析。deal with 是处理、应付、与……打交道之意；compete with 是与……竞争的意思；do with 有忍受、处置、对待等意；charge with 是给……装(炸药)、给……充电的意思。

[答案] B. 年幼的孩子们通常会互相争夺母亲的注意力。

47. [考点] 词汇辨析。depend on 是依靠、取决于的意思；feed on 是以……为食之意；get on 不能直接接宾语，需加 with；share with 是与……分享的意思。

[答案] A. 我不想过于依赖我的父母。

48. [考点] 词汇辨析。significant 是有重大意义的、显著的意思；constant 的意思是不断的、不变的、恒定的；independent 是独立的意思；normal 是正常的、身心健康的。

[答案] C. 上大学使我更加独立。

49. [考点] 词汇析。require 是需要的意思；direct 作动词的意思是把……对准、指导、导演(戏剧或电影)、指挥(管弦乐队)；limit 是限制、限定之意；command 是命令、指挥等意。

[答案] A. 形势要求他需要出席会议。

50. [考点] 词汇辨析。turn out 有关掉、制造、撵走、翻出等意，这里是结果是……的意思；put up 是建造、设立、张贴等意思；carry away 有拿/搬/抢走、使忘形等意；give in 的意思是认输、让步。

[答案] A. 那是一段艰难的时期，但最后一切都好了。

51. [考点] 不可数名词。wood 是物质名词，不可数，不用复数形式，排除 A 和 D。C. wooden 是形容词，of 的后面应用名词。

[答案] B. 桌子是由木头做的。

52. [考点] (不)可数名词。有些名词即可用作可数名词、也可用作不可数名词，但意义有所不同。Exercise 作可数名词，意为“练习”；作不可数名词意为“运动、锻炼”

[答案] A. 你应该多做运动，不要老坐在桌旁忙着做练习。

53. [考点] 主、谓语一致。句子主语部分的中心词是 The growth 为单数，谓语动词应是第三人称单数。

[答案] D. 兼职，弹性工作制以及培训和再培训计划的推广使得更多的女性能够充分利用就业机会。

54. [考点] 主、谓语一致。Mathematics (数学) 学科名词，虽然词尾是 s，但谓语动词要用单数。

[答案] B. 数学对一个人观念的形成很重要。

55. [考点] 主、谓语一致。Furniture 是不可数名词。不可数名词是指物质名词和抽象名词，它们大多无法用数目来计算，一般也没有复数形式。

[答案] D. “史密斯一家搬进了新房子。”“它们给里面买新家具了吗？”

56. [考点] 不可数名词用法。Information 为不可数名词，先排除 B、D 两项。C 项中缺限定词。

[答案] A. 这些书将提供你所需要的全部信息，你可在任何一家书店里买到这些书。

57. [考点] 主、谓语一致。Leaves 是 Leaf 的复数形式。根据句意，谓语动词应用复数。

[答案] D. 春天树叶都变绿了。

58. [考点] 介词 of+名词的's 所有格根据题意，应用名词双重所有格表达“部分”概念，即“玛丽母亲的朋友中的一个朋友。”

[答案] A. 史密斯小姐是玛丽母亲的一位朋友。

59. [考点] 名词所有格的省略形式：指在所有格后面省略了前面出现的名词。

[答案] D. 她英语讲的和她母亲讲的一样流利。

60. [考点] 名词所有格 表示店铺，教堂，某人的家时可直接用名词所有格。

[答案] D. 我们可以在史密斯家见面。。

61. [考点] 名词辨析：A. interval “间隔，每隔一段时间”；B. border 指“边界，界线”或“边缘”；C. margin 特指页边空白；D. edge 指“刀刃”或“物体边缘”

[答案] C. 既然这本书属于图书馆，你就不应该在书的空白处写字。

62. [考点] 名词辨析 life span 是一固定搭配，意思是寿命。A. scope 表示“（活动、影响、书等涉及的）范围”。B. rank“级别，军衔”；D. scale“规模，比例”。

[答案] C. 据美国联邦政府资料，夏威夷的居民寿命最长：77.2 岁。

63. [考点] 人称代词

[答案] B. 我不介意你推迟作决定，只要不要太迟就可以。

64. [考点] 人称代词排列顺序：英语单数人称代词一般的顺序是 you, he/she and I

[答案] A. “我，你，他都想周末好好休息一下。”

65. [考点] 指示代词 that 可用于替代前面出现的名词。在本题中 that 指代前面的名词 The number。

[答案] D. 今年报名参加马拉松赛的人数是去年的一半。

66. [考点] 指示代词 that 可用于替代前面出现的名词。本题中，that 指代前

面的名词 production。

**[答案]** A. 到 1990 年，这个地区的产量预计是 1980 年的两倍。

67. **[考点]** 不定代词 any 表示“任何的，所有的，无例外的”，没有数目范围的限制。One 用于代替单数可数名词，泛指。

**[答案]** B. 任何一个有一点常识的学生都应该能回答这个问题。

68. **[考点]** 不定代词两者的另一个用 the other。

**[答案]** B. 讨论没有达成任何协议，因为双方都不肯向对方让步。

69. **[考点]** 不定代词 many, much 多用于否定句和疑问句，a lot (of) 多用于肯定句

**[答案]** D. 我刚刚熟悉这项工作，所以有许多东西要请教我的老板。

70. **[考点]** 疑问代词 what, which, who, whom 有其对应的带有-ever 的强调形式。

**[答案]** B. 无论我们遇到什么困难，都会相互帮助克服困难。

71. **[考点]** 关系代词的用法引导定语从句的关系代词 which, whom 不但可以在从句中作动词的宾语，还可以作介词的宾语，根据从句中的谓语动词 use 表示在某方面使用时和 in 搭配。

**[答案]** A. 政府报告，考试作文，法律文件及大多数商务函电是使用正式语言的主要场合。正式语言主要用于政府报告、考试作文、法律文献和大部分的商务信函中。

72. **[考点]** 不定代词。A. Some 表示“几个，一些”，修饰名词，一般不单独作主语；B. Anyone 表示“任何人”，多用于否定句或疑问句；C. One 泛指“人们，任何人”，用作此意时不能有修饰词语，所以不能与本句中 in the office 连用。D. Someone 表示“某人，有人”，本句中没有明确指出是谁，只表示该人的存在，所以用 D. Someone。

**[答案]** D. 办公室有人出了错，公司就此事给顾客带来的不便表示遗憾。

73. **[考点]** 比较级的倍数表示。Much 修饰名词，应放在 protein 之前，twice 表示倍数，修饰“as much protein as”，也应前置。

[答案] A. 美国人每天摄入的蛋白质是他们实际需要量的两倍。

74. [考点] 介词辨析

[答案] B. 他回来晚了，那时所有的客人都走了。

75. [考点] 介词辨析

[答案] D. 当那栋别墅的红色屋顶映入眼帘，我们都欢呼起来。

76. [考点] 符合介词：in+ 关系代词 that，也可把 in that 看成一个连词，作“因为”解

[答案] C. 这两个地区很相似：这个季节都有很大的降雨量。

77. [考点] 介词短语辨析。A. for a moment 一会儿；B. in a moment 立刻，马上，强调过一会儿之后；C. for the moment 暂时；D. at the moment 此时，此刻。

[答案] B. 对不起我不能马上见你；但是如果你坐下等我的话，我过会儿就可以。

78. [考点] 介词 在与表示时间的名词搭配时 after +表示一点时间的词，表示具体的某时、某日、某年后，after 后还可接某一具体事件。by 表示到某时为止，不迟于，和完成时连用；at 指具体时刻（表示某个时间点）；During 指不太确定的一段时间

[答案] B. 他回来晚了，那时所有的客人都走了。

79. [考点] 介词辨析：by 表示增加或减少的幅度。介词 for 表示延续的时间或距离。介词 to 表示（增加或减少）到。介词 in 和数字连用时只表示时间，比率等。

[答案] A. 2015 至 2018 年间，海外游客的数量增加了 27%。

80. [考点] 介词短语辨析：in the face of 意为在...面前，尽管，不顾；in the time of 意指“在...这段时间”，“在时期”in the event of 如果发生，万一 in the course of“在...期间”

[答案] C. 一旦工程不能成功，投资商就得面临 3 千万元的损失。

81. [考点] 固定搭配 on the point of doing sth. 是习惯用语表示“正要做某事”。

[答案] B. 我正准备给他打电话时，他的信来了。

82. [考点] 介词短语 四个选项中只有 A. But for 后接名词词组，表示假定意义“要不是...”，其功能相当于 if it were not (had not been)for...。主句相应用虚拟语气。本句说的是一种假设的情况。B. In case of 表示“万一，一旦”C. In spite of 表示“尽管”，D. Because of 表示“因为”

[答案] A. 要不是暴风雨，船就能按时到达目的地了。

83. [考点] 介词辨析 except 用于句子中前后两项属同类事物，而 except for 指前后属不同类事物。besides 和 in addition 意思相同。表示“除...以外，再有”。所以应将 B, C 都排除掉。本句的情况正好符合 except for 的用法。

[答案] D. 近几十年，除了一两个加油站外，这些古老的新英格兰村庄相对说来几乎没什么改变。

84. [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。

85. [考点] 形容词作定语 conventional 修饰 medicine，表示传统医学，standard 表示标准的，一般不修饰 medicine；routine 指例行的，regular 指正常的，经常的，有规律的。

[答案] D. 汤姆不太相信传统医学；他有自己的一套疗法。

86. [考点] 形容词作定语

[答案] C. 为了人们的便利，局里计划在住宅区建一些移动商店。

87. [考点] 形容词辨析 A. sufficient“充足的，足够的”；B. constant“持续不断的”，侧重于事件发生的稳定性和持续性以及经久不变的特点；C. steady “平稳的，稳固的”；D. plenty “充足的”

[答案] B. 他发现媒体的持续关注让他无法忍受，决定出国。

88. [考点] 形容词 superior “优秀的，优良的，优等的” superior to 是固定搭配，表示“比...更优越的，优良的，优秀的”。本身就含有比较的含义，所以

不在用其它比较词。

**【答案】**A. 我最喜欢的音乐家是贝多芬，我认为他比其他音乐家更优秀。

89. **【考点】**形容词辨异 A. special “特别的”； C. peculiar“特有的，独具的”， D. specific“特定的”； B. particular“特定的，特殊的，（过分）讲究的，挑剔的”。be particular about 为固定搭配，表示“对----挑剔”。

**【答案】**B. 当你饥饿难耐时就不会对食物那么挑剔了。

90. **【考点】**比较级 more... than 结构，这一结构的基本模式是：“（more +）形容词或副词比较级+than”，句子中涉及“few electronic applications”与 robots 之间的比较，根据句意，选项 B 符合句意和结构的要求。

**【答案】**B. 很少有其他电子设备比机器人更能引起人们对将来就业机会的担心。

91. **【考点】**比较级用法：not so much as 是固定搭配，意为“与其说是.....，不如说是.....”

**【答案】**D.这个号手演奏的声音很吵人，但是我更不能容忍的是他的演奏水平太差。

92. **【考点】**more than 结构，句中 little 的意思是 small in size。在 4 个选项中，只有 hardly more than 从否定角度表示小个子的身高，表示“仅仅”。

**【答案】**B. 这个小个子男人仅有 1.5 米高。

93. **【考点】**形容词比较级修饰语的位置。比较级修饰语须置于比较级之前。因为 most 修饰形容词 common，构成形容词最高级。所以，most 一定要放在所修饰的形容词 common 的前面。数字通常要放在形容词前面。另外，冠词一般要放在最前面。

**【答案】**C. 无线电、电视和报纸是传播新闻和消息的 3 种最常见的手段。

94. **【考点】**考查平行结构。根据句中 hunting 可排除 A、B 两项。D. other than “除了”意思不符也应排除。 C. more than“超过”，意义和结构都正确。

**【答案】**C. 五十年前，富人好打猎多为娱乐，而非观光。

95. **【考点】**ore A than B 结构。这一结构是比较对“看电视”和“去电影院”



这两件事喜欢的程度。选项 A. more than to go 与前半句的 watching 不一致。选项 B. than going 中只引出了比较对象的 than, 而没有比较级 more。选项 D. rather than to go 中的 rather than 是个习惯用于后接动词原型表示“宁愿……也不”。

**[答案]** C. 我喜欢看电视胜于看电影。

96. **[考点]** 副词词义辨析 A. **absolutely** “绝对地”这个词主观性很强。绝对不可 B. **exclusively** “专门地”一般不用再否定的情况下 C. **fully** “全面地, 彻底地”排除一切的。D. **roughly** “大体的”没有绝对的意思。

**[答案]** A. 他很清楚让他两天之内完成这项任务是绝对不可能的。

97. **[考点]** 副词的用法。连接词 **but** 连接两个并列分句, 表示意思的转折, 所以空格处应填入表示否定意义的副词。由 **neither** 引出的句子要用倒装结构。B. **so** 用于肯定句中, 不能用于否定句; C. **either** 可用于否定句, 但不能放在句首; D. **both** 只能用于肯定句中。

**[答案]** A. 这个组织虽没有违反规定, 但也不够尽责。

98. **[考点]** 副词的用法。A. **ever** 至今、曾经; B. **thus** 因此; C. **yet** 仍然、还, 用于否定句和疑问句; D. **as** 作副词用于修饰副词, 一般不能修饰动词。本题 **ever** 与 **invented** 一起修饰名词 **machine**。

**[答案]** A. 计算机存储知识的能力使得它有别于至今为止所发明的其他任何机器。as 引导定语从句, 如果要用 as 引导的从句修饰 **machine**, 句子应为: **every other machine as has been ever invented.**

99. **[考点]** 副词的用法。Little 和 never 等含有否定意义的副词位于句首时, 主语谓语须倒装。

**[答案]** B. 尽管他自己处境很危险, 但他很少顾及自己的安危。

100. **[考点]** 连词的用法 You see the lightning 与 it happens 之间缺少连词。英语中的任何两个句子都不能没有连词而直接衔接, 选项 B、C、D 中的短语无论含义如何, 只能作句子的状语, 而不能起连词作用, 不能连接前后两个句子。只有 A. **the instant** 可作连词用, 其含义和用法相当于 **as soon as**。

**[答案]** A. 闪电一发生你就可以看到电光, 而要过一会儿才会听到雷声。