

1. 空格后有 to . 选项中有 access, 选 access 的可能性大, 【例】
The people living in these apartment have free___to that swimming pool. A. access B. excess C. excursion D. recreation
2. 空格前有 into, 选项中有 account, 选 account 的可能性大, 【例】
I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into account when judging my examination .
3. 句首是空格, 选项中有 given, 选 given 的可能性大, 【例 1】Given more time, the scientists will be able to work out a good solution to the problem . 【例 2】 Given their experience. they've done a good job , 【例 3】 Given that they are inexperienced . they've done a good job . (但是, Having been given such a good chance. he planned to learn more.)
4. 题干是”__.....” , 选 which 的可能性大 (但也不排除选 who, when, where, whose 甚至 as), 不选 that, 也不选 what, 【例 1】 He has made another wonderful discovery , which is of great importance to science, A .what B. which C. that D. all
【例 2】 I thought I had reached the point of my life . where I should make decisions of my own, A which B. when C. where D. what
5. 题干是”__.....” , 选项中有带-ing 的词语, 选他的可能性较大, 选 to 打头的选项的可能性小, 【例】 the child fell , striking his head against the door.

A. strikes B striking C. to strike D. struck

6. 遇到 It is.... 或者 It was.... 或者 It seems to be... 等, 选项里有 that, 选 that 的可能性大, 但有时选 when, since 或 before, 【例 1】 It was at ten o' clock that he came back, 【例 2】 It was ten o' clock when he came back, 【例 3】 It is ten years since Miss Green returned to Canada, 【例 4】 It was a long time before the guards discovered what had happened.
7. But 前面又实惠动词 do (包括各种形式), 后面就不带 to; 反之, 后面就带 to, 【例 1】。 All the flights having been canceled because of the snowstorm. many passengers could do nothing but take the train. 【例 2】 They had no choice but to take the train.
8. 选项中有 not to+一个单词的, 选他的肯可能性大。
9. Only 打头的句子, 选 did 打头的选项可能性大。 【例】 Only when the whole country had been liberated did he return to his hometown.
10. 题里有 such. 后面的空格往往选 that 或者 as. 如果句子的意思是“如此.... 以至于.....”, 就选 that, 如不是, 就选 as, 但是, 如果空格前面有介词, 则不选 that 和 as, 选 which 的可能性大, 另外, 如果 such 在句首, 往往选 that。 【例 1】 Titanic is such a fantastic movie that it can move every movie-goer to tears. 【例 2】 His honesty is such that all his classmates are ready

to make friends with him. 【例 3】 It wasn't such a good dinner as she had promised us. 【例 4】 Don't talk about such things of which you are not sure. 【例 5】 Such is his honesty that all his classmates are ready to make friends with him.

11. avoid. delay, enjoy. mind. prevent. spend

suggest. problem. difficulty. trouble. 后选带-ing 的（往往不选 having 打头的），不选带有 to 的，【例】 Not having been informed of his name. we felt a lot of trouble finding the patient,

12. Hardly/Scarcely/Rarely had +过去分词 when... +一般过去时态。

例如：【例】 Hardly had the old woman opened the door when her dog rushed outside. (=The old woman had hardly opened the door when her dog rushed outside)

13. No sooner had+过去分词+than... +一般过去时态。【例】 No sooner

had the old woman opened the door than her dog rushed outside(=The old woman had no sooner opened the door than her dog rushed outside)

14. would rather 或者'd rather 后面用过去时态。【例 1】 I'd rather

you arrived there late. 【例 2】 I'd rather the book were not returned to the library.

15. You'd better+(not)+动词原词。【例 1】 You'd better leave now.

【例 2】 You'd better not stay at home.

16. Why (not)+动态原形....? 【例1】Why keep this secret? 【例2】Why not come to our dinner tonight?
17. If 后用一般现在时, 逗号后面多用一般将来时(也就是“主将从现”)。【例1】If he studies hard, he will succeed sooner or later. 【例2】If it will be fine tomorrow, we'll go out for a picnic. (错)——> If it is fine tomorrow, we'll go out for a picnic(对)
18. 祈使句+and/or+一般将来时。【例1】Study hard and you' ll make progress every day. 【例2】Hurry up, or you' ll be late 对比: Ten minutes earlier (.) and you would have caught (=would not have missed) the bus.
19. It is (high/about/already) time (that) 后面用过去时态。【例1】It is high time that we took effective measures to tackle the problem. 【例2】It is high time that effective measures were taken to cope with the problem,
20. 题干中间有 that , that 前面有 important, significant, vital, necessary, essential, obligatory, compulsory, imperative, natural, strange, odd, surprising, incredible, impossible, a shame, a pity 或 no wonder, 那么 that 后面如果是主动, 选“(should)+动词原形”; 如果是被动, 选“(should)be+过去分词”。【例1】It is necessary that every student in our class learn this article by heart. 【例2】

It is obligatory that this article be learned by heart.

21. 带有-ever 的词，如空格后能判断出是个形容词或者副词，就选 however. 【例】However difficult the task is, we'll try our best to accomplish it.
22. 四个选项中既有 whoever，又有 whomever，选 whoever 的可能性大，【例】We agreed to accept whoever they thought was the best tourist guide.
23. 选项中既有带-ever 的词，又有不带-ever 的词，选带有-ever 的词的可能性大。【例】Whatever you decide to take up, you should make it a success. A. what B. whatever C. which D. whichever
24. No matter 不能引导主语从句，当选项里既有 whoever 又有 no matter who. 往往选 whoever. 【例】whoever comes back first will be awarded the medal. (这里不选 No matter who)
25. 选项中既有 whether，又有 if 如果要确定选“是否”的意思，那就选 whether，【例】It is not decided yet whether I should leave or not.
26. “have/get...+过去分词”. 【例】Finally he got his bad tooth pulled out.
27. 题干里有 by, 多数就用完成时，如 by 后的时间是过去，就用过去完成时，如是将来，就用将来完成时，如现在（比如 now），就用现在完成时。【例 1】By the time you get to Greenwich, you will have visited most tourist attractions of Britain. 【例

- 2】 By the end of this term we will have learned 3000 English words.
28. ", "不能分开两个主谓结构, 【例】 It is fine tomorrow. we' ll go out for a picnic. (错) ——> It being fine tomorrow. we' ll go out for a picnic. (对)
29. 两个常见结构: too...to... 和 so/such...that... can't too...: 【例】 You can't be too careful when you drive a car. 你开车是再小心也不为过。
30. twice/three times as+形容词或副词原形+as... 【例】 This year Tom has earned twice as much money as he did last year.
31. twice/three times the +(表示长宽高重等的)名词+of. 【例】 The new building is twice/three times the height of the old one.
32. 题干是 if 或 When 打头, 后面一半不选不定式。如果选项里有带 ed 的词, 选 ed 的可能性大。【例】 When asked why he had refused the invitation. Mr Smith did not say a word. 比较: On his stepping out of the taxi. the thief was seized by the police. A. to step B. when stepped C. in his stepping D. on his stepping
33. prefer tea to coffee/prefer singing to dancing/prefer to stay at home rather than go out. 【例】 Rather than go out today. I prefer to stay at home.
34. doubt 前面有 not. no. never. little 时, 后面空格填 that. 【例】 I didn't that he would turn up tune.

35. than 后面时常出现 that 或 those. 【例】than one (D 错, 改成 that)
36. the same/similar(to). 【例】He is always wearing the same glasses.
37. As long as/so long as 只要; not...until,,,直到..才...
unless=if..,not,除非, 例如: So long as you work hard, you'll succeed sooner or later.
38. need. want. require. worth. deserve. merit 后面通常选带-ing 但不是带 being 的那个选项, 也往往不选带有 having 的那个, 例如; The movie is worth. A. seeing B. being seen C. to see D. having been seeing
39. It's no use/good+空格+其他, 选带-ing 那个, 而且往往不选带 having 的那个。【例】It's no use doing what you like. you have got to like what you do.
40. 题干是“___from.....”, 选项中有 Seen/Viewed from the top of the mountain the city....
41. a three-day trip/an eight-year-old girl/two hours drive.
42. ...(.)only to... 例如: He hurried to the hospital only finding that his father had just died. (错)——>He hurried to the hospital only to find that his father had just died. (对)
43. one of..who.. the only one of ..who... 前一个的 who 后面谓语

动词用复数，后一个的 who 后面谓语动词用单数。

44. 选项中有 Had/Should... 打头的，选他的可能性大。【例】Should it rain tomorrow, we would put off our sports meet till next week.
45. fact. ides. news. evidence 后面的空格多填 that, Evidence 后面如果是空格，选项中有 indicating, 就选 indicating. 【例 1】Evidence came up that specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as six months old. 【例 2】There is a great deal of evidence indicating that.
46. superior to/inferior to; 【例】A is more superior than. B(错)
——>A, is superior to B(对)
47. 一个或多个词+of them... them 错，如前面是人，改为 who; 如前面是物，改为 which, 例如: I borrowed some books from the library. one of them I found very interesting(错) ——> I borrowed some books from the library. one of which I found very interesting(对)。
48. There is/are/was/were... + 直接加主谓结构 (既不是紧随 and. but. so. therefore 等连词); is/are/was/were 改成 being
【例】There is a heavy rain today. we won't go out for a picnic(错)
——>There being a heavy rain today. we won't go out for a picnic(对)
49. It is/are/was/were... + 直接加主谓结构 (既不是紧随

and. but. so. therefore 等连词) ; is/are/was/were 改成 being

【例】 It is fine today. we'll go out for a picnic (错) ——> It being fine today. we'll go out for a picnic (对)

50. 题干是 Not until 打头, 后面是一个或多个单词, 然后是空格, 选项有 did 开头的就选它, 例如 Not until midnight he came back yesterday. (错) ——> Not until midnight did he come back yesterday. (对)

51. 主语+谓语动词+it do sth 结构/that 引导的从句。【例 1】 We consider that important to take morning exercises every day. (错) ——> We consider it important to take morning exercises every day. (对) 【例 2】 Peter doesn't think it proper to assign Tom to the job.

52. more+...er 错, 可改为 much+...er. 【例】 This classroom is more larger than that one (错) ——> This classroom is much larger than that one (对)

53. 很多时候-ing 改为-ed, -ed 改为-ing, to v. 改为-ing, -ing 改为 to v.

54. although/thought 和 but 只能用一个, because 和 so 也是,

55. fair/fairly, free/freely, hard/hardly, high/highly, large/largely, late/lately, most/mostly 互改。

56. a few/a little, few/little, so/such, many/much, much/more 互改。【例】 Peter has few friends because he always stays

indoors.

57. a. an. the 的互改。例如：I'm a honest and reliable boy(错)

——>I'm an honest and reliable boy(对)

58. 题干里有 would (not) have... 选项中有 but for. 一般就选 but

for(==had it not been for=if it had not been for)

59. 空格前后都有 was 或 were 加上一个带 ing 的词, 那么空格处通常

选 while。

60. 选项有 lay off 的, 选他的可能性大。

61. 题里出现 reason 而且后面紧随着或隔两个以上的词是 is 或 was

的, 空格处选 that. 不选 why, 也不选 because。【例】The reason

he came to class late today is that he was caught in the heavy

traffic 比较; He came to class late today because he was

caught in the heavy rain.

62. 题干是“.... _____....”, 空格后面是个名词, 选项中有 whose

的, 往往选 whose。

63. 题干开头就是空格, 选项中 Now that 的, 选他的可能性大。

64. 选项中有 available 的, 选他的可能性大, 特别是空格后面紧跟

的就是 to 或 for 的时候。

65. 题目是 It was not until... _____, 空格里选 that。

66. 题目有 with.... ____... 往往不选选项中带 having 的, 【例】The

sale usually takes place outside the house. with the audience

seated on benches. chairs or boxes. A)having seated

B) seating C) seated D) having been seated (seat vt. 1. 容纳 2. 使... 作息, 此时常用被动语态 In front of us stand a large concert hall. seating 2000 people. He stead himself comfortably on a conch. =He was seated comfortably on a couch. The students were all seated before the class began)

67. 题目是 When it comes to____, 空格处选带有 ing 的那个, 而且这个带有 ing 的词一般不是 being 或 having 打头的。

68. 题干是: _____ the fact____. 第一个空格处选 Despite 或者 In spite of , 第二个空格选 that.

69. 题目开头就是空格, 选项中 Regardless of 的, 选它的可能性大。

70. 题目开头是一个单词后面就是空格的, 选项中如果有 as, 往往就选 as. 【例】Young as he is (=Child as he is), the boy can make his own living.

71. 题目是 It is/was... that... _____..., 选项有 (带有) should , 往往选 (带有) should, 【例】It's strange that he should do such a silly thing.

72. independent 后面空格选 of; 反之, of 前面选 independent depend/dependence/rely/reliance/trust 后面是 on. faith 后面是 in.

73. 题里出现 about to... _____....., 选项有 when 的, 往往选 when, 改错题也一样。

74. 题里出现 on the point of... ____... 选项有 when 的, 往往选 when,

改错题也一样。

75. 题里有 not. never 或 n' t, 他后面有逗号, 够好后面是空格, 空格后面还有若干单词 (即: ... n' t... _____), 如果选项里有 nor 或 neither 打头且倒装了的, 就选它, 不选 so 打头的。【例】
We don' t need a heating system. nor can we afford it.
76. 题为: “.... than _____.”, 选项中有 that 或 those 的, 往往选 that 或 those, 选项中 that 和 those 都有, 那就看位于句子开头处的那个名词是单数 (或不可数) 还是复数, 如果是单数 (或不可数) 就选 that, 如果是复数就选 those.
77. 题里有 all, all 后面紧跟着就是空格, 选项中有 what. which. whose 等打头的。不选, 一般选 that。【例】All that is needed is to stay indoors without doing anything 比较;
I' d like to do all I can to help you.
78. 选项里有 another 的, 选他的可能性较大, 如果选项还有 the other 的, 有时选 the other, 特别是前面有 one 的时候,
79. 选项里有 reach 或含 reach 的, 选他的可能性较大。
80. 改错题里有 boring 往往要改成 bored, 反之, bored 往往改成 boring。
81. 题里有 lest, 后面空格里往往选原形动词, 如果选项里有的原形动词的话; 如果选项里没有原形动词, 那就选 should 加上原形动词的那个。
82. regret 或 regretted 后面是空格, 如果选项里有 to say, to tell

或 to inform, 那么就选它; 如果没有这三个, 那么就先带-ing 的可能性大, 而且通常不选前面带 having 的那个, 如果是否定式, 就选前面带 not 的-ing 那个。

83. 选项有 in vain 的, 选他的可能性大。

84. 选项里有 come across, 选它的可能性大。

85. 题目是 "... busy _____ ", 空格处选项带-ing 的那个。

86. 选项里有既有 this, 又有 that, 还有 it, 选 it 的可能性大, 如果空格前有 than, 则很可能选 that。

87. 题目为 "... appreciate _____ if.... ", 选项中有 it, 就选 it

(1. I'll appreciate it if you... 2. I'll be much appreciate to you if you... 3. I'll be much obliged to you for... 4. I'll be grateful to... for...)

88. 题目为 "Why is it _____", 选项中有 that, 往往选它, 这里的

Why 还可以是 Who. What. When, Where 和 How, is 也可以 was.【例 1】

Why is it that the more connected we get, the more

disconnected I feel?【例 2】When I try to understand what

it is that prevents so many Americans from being so happy

as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two cause,

89. 选项里有 involve 这个词 (包括它的各种形式), 选它的可能性

大, 【例 1】A lot of workers have got involved in the strike.

【例 2】Most laboratory and field studies of human behavior

involve taking a situational photograph at a given time and

in given place. 【例 3】Putting in a new window will involve cutting away part of the roof. A) include B) involve C) contain D) comprise

90. 题目有 congratulate 这个词，后面的空格处选项有 on 的，往往选 on，【例】The workmates congratulated her on her promotion to the position of the general manager.

91. 题里有百分数，百分数前面是空格，选项有 by 的，往往选 by，【例 1】Between 2003 and 2015. the number of overseas visitors expanded by 55%.

92. To tell the truth/To be honest/To be frank(=Frankly=Frankly speaking)意思是“说实话”，常放在句子开头【例】To tell the truth. I really didn't know anything about yesterday's meeting

93. 选项中有 let alone/not to speak of/not to mention, 选它的可能性大。【例 1】We haven't enough time for study, let alone relaxation,【例 2】John cannot afford to go to university ,not to speak of going abroad.

94. 选项中有 on the spot, 选它的可能性大，【例 1】The news item about the air crash is followed by a detailed report made on the spot.【例 2】Under heavy gunfire, those cameramen risked their lives to give on-the-spot battlefield reports.

95. 题里有 no, 后面空格处选项有 other than 的，往往选它，【例】

In no country other than Britain can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day. (No other than=one other than. The stalwart fellow is none other than Tyson. the celebrated boxer in the world)

96. 空格后面有 of (of 前面允许还有词), 选项 remind/inform/rob/deprive (包括其各种形式) 的, 往往选它, 反之, 题目有 remind/inform/rob/deprive. 空格选项有 of, 则往往选 of.

97. Reading between the lines 意思是“从字里行间可知”, 注意使用介词 between. 【例】Reading between the lines. this letter is really a request for money.

98. find fault with 意思是“找茬, 对...吹毛求疵”, 可能考 fault 也可能考 with. 【例】His wife is constantly finding fault with him. which makes him very angry.

99. 题里空格前有 in, 选项有 that 的, 往往选 that.

【例 1】Rubber differs from plastics in that it is produced naturally and not in the lab. 【例 2】Although many people view conflict as bad. conflict is sometimes useful___it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behaviors . A by which B to which C in that D so that

【例 3】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

【例4】 Criticism and self-criticism is necessary it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.

A by that B at that C on that D in that

100. 选项里有 beyond 选它的可能性大。【例】 Why people are prepared to tolerate a four-hour journey each day for the dubious privilege of living the country is beyond me. (beyond my depth ,beyond my ability ,beyond his understanding ,beyond her reach)

101. 空格后面有 to, 选项有 occur 的, 选它的可能性大。【例】 I didn't know what to do, but then an occurred to me suddenly , 另外, It occurred to sb. that.../It dawned on sb. that... (It suddenly dawned on me that the train was not roaring down but chugging along at thirty-five miles per hour.)

102. It _____ is said/heard/known/believed/supposed. reported/estimated/concluded/summed up 后面往往是 that。

103. 题干是 “It follows_____.”, 空格填 that, 是 “所以....” 的意思。

104. 题干是 Not until_____, 选项中通常选 did 打头的那个。【例】 Not until the game had begun did he arrive at the sports ground. A)had he arrived B)would he have arrive

C) did he arrive D) should he have arrive

105. 题干里有 go, go 后面紧接着就是空格, 选项中有带有 ed 的词, 就选这个词, 【例 1】 These surveys indicate that many crimes go unrecorded by the police. mainly because not all victims report them. A) unrecorded B) to be unrecorded
C) unrecording D) to have been unrecorded. 【例 2】 Many crimes have gone unpunished because... 【例 3】 This thing would have gone unnoticed if it had not been reported by the newsman.

106. 题干里有 object 或 objection. 那么后面经常是 to 加上一个带 ing 的词, 【例】 I have no objection to hearing your story again. A) to hear B) to hearing C) to having heard D) to have heard

107. 题干开头就是空格, 空格后事一个带 ing 的词, 选项有 on/upon 的, 选它的可能性大。【例】 _____ seeing the damage he had done, the child felt ashamed. A) By B) On C) At D) For
(On/Upon his arrival of the airport .the thief was caught by the police.)

108. be supposed to do sth. 应该做某事. 【例 1】 The security of the babies is supposed to be seen to by the nurse. 【例 2】 Please see to it that all the doors and windows are closed before you leave the classroom.

109. “What...is.that..”句式，【例1】What is known to us all is that China has launched ShenZhou V spaceship successfully.

【例2】What all the inventions have in common is that they have succeeded.

110. Too+adj.+a+不可数名词单数/so+adj+a+可数名词单数【例1】

That's too difficult a question for me.【例2】Titanic is so touching a movie that it moves all the movie-goer to tears all the time.



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