

军考英语·每天一练

英语是一门语言，语言的学习，是一个日积月累的过程；另外，语言是学会的，不是教会的，自己的恒心和毅力十分重要。因此，使用合适的资料，配合合适的学习方法，战士可以通过自学掌握英语。有了这本资料战士在基础复习阶段不用再找其他资料，只需要每天抽出一点时间，按照资料中的内容安排，认真地完成，反复地记忆，即可收到事半功倍的效果。

英语考试侧重对语言能力的考查，这些能力主要包括：阅读能力和写作能力。对于军队院校招生文化科目统考英语（高中学历）而言，考查阅读能力的题型有阅读理解（含新增七选五）和完形填空，占 55 分；考查写作能力的题型是翻译句子和作文，占 25 分，对这两种能力的考查占到全卷的 80%，其重要性不言而喻。当然，这两种能力的培养和训练是以词汇和语法知识作为基础的，这些也正是单项填空考查的内容，占 20 分。

语言能力的培养需要每天坚持、持之以恒；词汇的记忆和语法的学习需要日积月累、滴水成渊。语言的学习不能一蹴而就，更不是简单地学习一些语法知识，而是需要我们踏踏实实、脚踏实地，真正培养我们的语言应用能力。针对英语学习的这一特点，结合军队院校招生文化统考英语的题型和最新的考试大纲，我们编写了这本《军考英语每天一练》。

该资料打破了传统章节的编排体例，按天编排，共分 30 天，从阅读（含七选五）、完形、词汇、语法、翻译、写作等多角度、全方位培养战士的英语语言能力，提高备考应试技能，让无从下手的英语学习更有计划性、针对性和方案性。内容包含：

一、阅读理解 30 篇。编排由易到难，体裁涉及记叙、说明、议论和应用文，话题广泛（涉及自然科学、社会科学和人文科学。包括日常生活、人物、社会、文化、军事、科技、政治、环保和经济等），兼具趣味性、知识性和思想性，读后大有裨益。阅读试题配有详细解析，文章中英文对照，能帮助基础不好的战士理解文章，突破语言障碍。同时，阅读文章中的生词在“词汇拓展”部分有详细的注音、释义和例句，有助于战士对词汇的理解、记忆和使用。同时背诵例句有助于翻译能力的提高。

二、七选五阅读 9 篇。编排由易到难，选材和设题与统考真题无缝对接，同时试题配有详细解析，通过训练，能逐步提高阅读考生的阅读理解、分析推理能力。

三、完形填空 23 篇。编排由易到难，体裁涉及记叙、说明，话题广泛，兼具趣味性和思想性，给人以思考和启发。完形填空配有详细解析，帮助考生理解和熟悉解答过程。

四、词汇部分，除了“词汇拓展”外，还针对常考的**名词、动词和动词短语、形容词、副词、介词短语**等进行了专题训练。海量逼真试题让战士对常考词汇的理解更加准确、记忆更加深刻、应用更加自如。

五、语法专练部分，针对军队院校招生文化统考英语最新考纲，涵盖全部语法项目，考点覆盖全面、难易适中，题目也多选自统考题库，涵盖了军考教材上的大部分题目。

六、翻译是考生失分最多的题型，也是战士反映最难的题型。究其原因，主要还是战士训练少，不知道如何下手翻译。因此，在“翻译练习”部分，选取阅读中和词汇拓展的句子，供战士进行翻译训练，英汉互译，相得益彰。另外，**根据新考纲规定，增加了军事话题的翻译训练。**

七、写作部分为战士提供了常用的写作模板和大量写作范文，供战士诵读记忆和写作模仿。

此外，本资料还针对单选部分的“交际”考点，提供了**“情景对话”专题训练**；并对新考纲规定的**语音知识进行了讲练**。

本册资料适用于正在准备生长军官院校招生统考的士兵考生；本资料分成了 30 天，学完后建议用《崔爱功军考模拟卷》和《崔爱功军考冲刺卷》来做综合测评以及查漏补缺。该套资料检验综合能力，锻炼应试技能，确保颗粒归仓。

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第 1 天

【阅读训练】

The armed forces of China are made up of Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), PLA's Reserve Force and Chinese People's Armed Police Force and the Militia. Among them, the PLA is made up of five services: the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Strategic Support Force and the Rocket Force.

The Army is a service mainly fighting on the land. It is composed of such arms as infantry, armor, artillery, air defense, aviation, engineering, signals, chemical defense and electronic countermeasures, and many specialized service units. The Navy carries out mission on the sea mainly. Its major aim is to defend the shores. It consists of submarine, surface ship, aviation, Marine Corps and coastal defense wings.

The Air Force defends China's mainland and air space. It provides air support for the ground and naval troops in joint operation. It also helps in other non-combat missions, such as disaster relief and rescue operations. It includes aviation, ground air defense, airborne, signal, radar, ECM, technical reconnaissance and chemical defense sections.

The Strategic Support Force (SSF) is a Military Theater-grade organization responsible for the space, cyber, and electronic warfare missions of the PLA and strategic-level information support for joint operations. As such, the SSF is more or less the information warfare branch of the PLA. It was introduced in December 2015 as part of the first wave of the People's Republic of China military reform.

The Rocket Force, formerly the Second Artillery Corps, is the pillar of the nation's strategic deterrent. It is probably the best in the world in terms of the variety of missiles it uses. It is mainly responsible for deterring other countries from using nuclear weapons against China, and conducting nuclear counterattacks and precision strikes with conventional missiles.

01. China's armed forces is composed of _____.

- A. Chinese People's Liberation Army
- B. PLA's Reserve Force
- C. Chinese People's Armed Police Force and the Militia
- D. all the above

02. The underlined word "service" in the first paragraph means _____.

- A. 军种
- B. 兵种
- C. 服役
- D. 服务

03. What's the major aim of the Navy?

- A. It mainly provides disaster relief and rescue operations.
- B. It provides fire support for the ground troops.
- C. It mainly aims to defend the shores of our country.
- D. It is mainly responsible for space and cyber safety of our country.

04. The responsibilities of The Strategic Support Force include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. providing strategic-level information support for joint operations
 - B. carrying out the space, cyber, and electronic warfare missions
 - C. carrying out missions in information warfare
 - D. fighting directly with the enemies on the land
05. What's the main responsibility of The Rocket Force?
- A. It is mainly responsible for the nation's strategic deterrent.
 - B. It is mainly responsible for intelligence collecting.
 - C. It is responsible for education and training of commanders.
 - D. It is responsible for non-combat missions in war areas.

【阅读分析】

The armed forces of China are made up of Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), PLA's Reserve Force and Chinese People's Armed Police Force and the Militia. Among them, the PLA is made up of five **services**: the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Strategic Support Force and the Rocket Force.

中国的武装力量由中国人民解放军、解放军的预备役部队以及中国人民武装警察部队和民兵组成。其中，解放军由五种军种组成：陆军、海军、空军、战略支援部队和火箭部队。

The Army is a service mainly **fighting** on the land. It is composed of such arms as infantry, armor, artillery, air **defense**, aviation, engineering, **signals**, chemical defense and electronic countermeasures, and many specialized service units. The Navy **carries out** mission on the sea mainly. Its major aim is to defend the shores. It consists of submarine, surface ship, aviation, Marine Corps and coastal defense wings.

陆军是主要在陆地上作战的部队。它由步兵、装甲兵、炮兵、防空、航空、工程、信号、化学防御和电子对抗等部门组成，并设有许多专业服务单位。海军主要在海上执行任务。其主要目的是保卫海岸。它由潜艇、水面舰艇、航空、海军陆战队和沿海防御联队组成。

The Air Force defends China's mainland and air space. It provides air support for the ground and naval **troops** in joint operation. It also helps in other non-combat **missions**, such as disaster relief and rescue operations. It includes aviation, ground air defense, airborne, signal, radar, ECM, technical reconnaissance and chemical defense sections.

空军捍卫中国大陆和领空。它为联合作战中的地面和海军部队提供空中支援。它还有助于其他非战斗任务，例如灾害疏散和救援行动。它包括航空、地面防空、机载、信号、雷达、ECM、技术侦察和化学防御部门。

The Strategic Support Force (SSF) is a Military Theater-grade organization **responsible** for the space, cyber, and electronic warfare missions of the PLA and strategic-level information support for joint operations. As such, the SSF is more or less the information warfare branch of the PLA. It was introduced in December 2015 as part of the first wave of the People's Republic of China military reform.

战略支援部队是军事战区组织，负责解放军的太空、网络和电子战任务，并为联合作战提供战略级信息支持。这样，战支或多或少是解放军的信息战分支。它于 2015 年 12 月成立，是中华人民共和国第一波军事改革的一部分。

The Rocket Force, formerly the Second Artillery Corps, is the pillar of the nation's strategic deterrent. It is probably the best in the world **in terms of** the variety of **missiles** it uses. It is mainly responsible for deterring other countries from using nuclear **weapons** against China, and conducting nuclear counterattacks and precision strikes with conventional missiles.

火箭军曾是第二炮兵，是国家战略威慑力量的支柱。就使用的导弹种类而言，它可能是世界上最好的。它主要负责阻止其他国家对中国使用核武器，并使用常规导弹进行核反击和精确打击。

01. China's armed forces is composed of _____.

- A. Chinese People's Liberation Army
- B. PLA's Reserve Force
- C. Chinese People's Armed Police Force and the Militia
- D. all the above

【答案】D

【详解】根据第一段 The armed forces of China are made up of Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), PLA's Reserve Force and Chinese People's Armed Police Force and the Militia, 可知中国的武装力量由中国人民解放军、解放军的预备役部队以及中国人民武装警察部队和民兵组成。

02. The underlined word "service" in the first paragraph means _____.

- A. 军种
- B. 兵种
- D. 服役
- C. 服务

【答案】A

【详解】根据第一段该词后面的解释 the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Strategic Support Force and the Rocket Force, 可知解放军由五种军种组成：陆军、海军、空军、战略支援部队和火箭部队。

03. What's the major aim of the Navy?

- A. It mainly provides disaster relief and rescue operations.
- B. It provides fire support for the ground troops.
- C. It mainly aims to defend the shores of our country.
- D. It is mainly responsible for space and cyber safety of our country.

【答案】C

【详解】根据第二段 The Navy carries out mission on the sea mainly. Its major aim is to defend the shores, 可知海军主要目的是保卫我国海岸。

04. The responsibilities of The Strategic Support Force include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. providing strategic-level information support for joint operations
- B. carrying out the space, cyber, and electronic warfare missions
- C. carrying out missions in information warfare
- D. fighting directly with the enemies on the land

【答案】D

【详解】根据第四段 The Strategic Support Force (SSF) is a Military Theater-grade organization responsible for the space, cyber, and electronic warfare missions of the PLA and strategic-level information support for joint operations, 可知战略支援部队负责解放军的太空、网络和电子战任务，并为联合作战提供战略级信息支持，不包括直接与地面敌人作战。

05. What's the main responsibility of The Rocket Force?

- A. It is mainly responsible for the nation's strategic deterrent.
- B. It is mainly responsible for intelligence collecting.
- C. It is responsible for education and training of commanders.
- D. It is responsible for non-combat missions in war areas.

【答案】A

【详解】根据最后一段 It is mainly responsible for deterring other countries from using nuclear weapons against China, and conducting nuclear counterattacks and precision strikes with conventional missiles, 可知火箭军主要负责阻止其他国家对中国使用核武器, 并使用常规导弹进行核反击和精确打击。

【词汇拓展】

fight [fart] v. 与...作斗争; 打仗; (和...)打架/吵架; n. 斗争; 打架; 战斗

Although the two countries were officially at peace, fighting continued.

尽管两国公开表示和平共处, 但战斗还在继续。

Realizing the situation I was determined to fight to the last.

认清了形势, 我决心战斗到底。

After starting a fight, he was bounced from the pub.

在打架闹事后, 他被酒廊逐出来。

signal ['signəl] n. 信号; 红绿灯 v. 发信号; 示意

Experts regarded it as a warning signal of an economic smashup.

专家们把它看作是一场经济灾难的警告信号。

She was signaling wildly, waving her arms.

她发狂地挥动手臂发信号。

carry out 执行; 进行; 完成

I myself will firmly carry out this plan.

我本人将坚决执行这个计划。

Make sure the firm is competent to carry out the work.

要确保这家公司有能力完成这项工作。

troop [tru:p] n. 军队 vi. 成群结队地走; 结队 vt. 把(骑兵)编成骑兵连

Troops were being sent off to the front.

军队正被派往前线。

They have strengthened their hold on the troops.

他们已加强对军队的控制。

We all trooped into the hall to attend the meeting.

我们成群结队地走进大厅参加会议。

mission ['mɪʃn] n. 代表团; 使命 v. 给...交代任务; 派遣; 把任务交给

He was charged with an important mission.

他受委托承担一项重要使命。

We guarantee to fulfill our mission.

我们保证完成任务。

responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl] adj. 有责任的；可靠的；责任重大的

Alexander was responsible for rehousing them.

亚历山大负责给他们安排新的住所。

He is not directly responsible.

他没有直接责任。

Who will be responsible for the expedition's supplies?

谁将负责探险队的物资供应？

in terms of 根据；就…而言

In terms of his professional abilities, he's just no match for you.

论工作能力，他根本不是你的对手。

It is difficult to express it in terms of science.

用科学术语来表达它是很困难的。

missile ['mɪsaɪl] n. 导弹；投射物

The missile warhead hit the target, effecting a nuclear explosion.

导弹头命中目标，完成了一次核爆炸。

weapon ['wepən] n. 武器；手段

The soldiers have been thoroughly instructed in the care of their weapons.

士兵们都系统地接受过保护武器的训练。

China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.

中国绝不首先使用核武器。

【翻译训练】

1. 军队正被派往前线。

2. 尽管两国公开表示和平共处，但战斗还在继续。

3. 美国人很看重自立，甚至当他们年迈已老也一样。

4. 我觉得我没有勇气告诉他这个坏消息。

5. 论工作能力，他根本不是你的对手。

6. The soldiers have been thoroughly instructed in the care of their weapons.

7. The missile warhead hit the target, effecting a nuclear explosion.

8. Games like soccer and swimming seemed to be silly at that time but they improved my ability of leading and cooperating.

9. You'll spend the best three months of your life learning what it means to be a soldier in the army.

10. After the training, you'll discover some amazing things. You'll have a sharper mind, and a lean and hard body, and you'll be more confident than you've ever been before.

Keys:

1. Troops were being sent off to the front.
2. Although the two countries were officially at peace, fighting continued.
3. Americans value independence, even when they're getting older.
4. I don't think I have the courage to tell him the bad news.
5. In terms of his professional abilities, he's just no match for you.
6. 士兵们都系统地接受过保护武器的训练。
7. 导弹头命中目标，完成了一次核爆炸。
8. 像足球和游泳那样的运动那时候看起来很傻，但是它们提高了我的领导和合作能力。
9. 三个月后，你就会知道作为战士意味着什么。
10. 军训结束后你会发现一些令人惊奇的变化——你会比以前更加精明强干，更有信心。

【完形训练】

Friends are very important in our everyday life. Everyone 1 friends. We all like to feel close to someone. 2 is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh, and do things with. 3, sometimes we need to be alone. We don't always want people 4. But we would feel lonely if we 5 had a friend.

No two people are 6. Friends 7 don't get on well. That doesn't mean that they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will make up (言归于好) and become 8 again.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very 9. We miss them very much, but we can 10 them and write to them. And we can 11 new friends. It is encouraging to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them.

There's more good news for people who have friends. They live 12 than people who don't. Why? Friends can make us feel happy. 13 happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just done that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you take 14 care of 15.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. loves | B. hates | C. needs | D. becomes |
| 2. A. It | B. He | C. There | D. Someone |
| 3. A. Hardly | B. Nearly | C. Suddenly | D. Certainly |
| 4. A. alone | B. away | C. all over | D. around |
| 5. A. ever | B. never | C. just | D. really |
| 6. A. friendly | B. kind | C. just the same | D. quite different |
| 7. A. always | B. sometimes | C. often | D. usually |
| 8. A. friendly | B. good | C. pleased | D. friends |
| 9. A. angry | B. sad | C. happy | D. alone |
| 10. A. call | B. ask | C. tell | D. talk with |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11. A. look for | B. find | C. make | D. know |
| 12. A. longer | B. shorter | C. slower | D. faster |
| 13. A. Smelling | B. Being | C. Sounding | D. Making |
| 14. A. less | B. better | C. little | D. no |
| 15. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. yourself |

Keys: 1-5 CADDB 6-10 CBDBA 11-15 CABBD

1. 【答案】C

【详解】根据前文，可知每个人都 need “需要” 朋友。

2. 【答案】A

【详解】真正的主语是不定式 to have a friend do talk ..., 所以用 it 作形式主语。

3. 【答案】D

【详解】当然，有时候我们需要独处。

4. 【答案】D

【详解】根据 to be alone, 可知不想让朋友在周围 around。

5. 【答案】B

【详解】如果我们一个朋友也没有，我们会感到寂寞。

6. 【答案】C

【详解】没有两个人是完全一样的。

7. 【答案】B

【详解】朋友有时候也会相处不好。

8. 【答案】D

【详解】根据前文 they will make up, 可知他们会再次成为朋友。

9. 【答案】B

【详解】朋友搬走了，我们会感到很伤心。

10. 【答案】A

【详解】和 write to them 并列的，应该是打电话。

11. 【答案】C

【详解】make new friends “交新朋友”。

12. 【答案】A

【详解】根据下文，可知他们会比没有朋友的人活得时间更长。

13. 【答案】B

【详解】作主语不能直接用形容词，所以用动名词 being。

14. 【答案】B

【详解】你会更好地照顾你自己。

15. 【答案】D

【详解】作主语的是 you, 所以用 yourself 作宾语。

【七选五专练】

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选

项。

Forgiveness

To forgive is a virtue, but no one has ever said it is easy. When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hate. However, forgiveness is possible, and it can be surprisingly beneficial to your physical and mental health. People who forgive show less sadness, anger and stress and more hopefulness, according to a recent research.

____ 1 ____ Try the following steps:

Calm yourself. ____ 2 ____ You can take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, or someone you love.

Don't wait for an apology. Many times the person who hurt you does not intend to apologize. They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. ____ 3 ____ Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean becoming friends again with the person who upset you.

Take the control away from your offender (冒犯者). Rethinking about your hurt gives power to the person who caused you pain. Instead of focusing on your wounded feelings, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you.

____ 4 ____ If you understand your offender, you may realize that he or she was acting out of unawareness, fear, and even love. You may want to write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view.

Don't forget to forgive yourself. ____ 5 ____ But it can rob you of your self-confidence if you don't do it.

- A. Why should you forgive?
- B. How should you start to forgive?
- C. Recognize the benefits of forgiveness.
- D. Try to see things from your offender's angle.
- E. For some people, forgiving themselves is the biggest challenge.
- F. To make your anger die away, try a simple stress-management technique.
- G. If you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting an awfully long time.

答案与详解

【文章大意】本文为说明文，主要向读者介绍了如何开始宽恕别人或自己的方法。

1. 【答案】B。

【详解】第一段说明了宽恕的意义，该空格后的各段说明了宽恕的具体方法，由此可推断该空格处应为一承上启下的过渡句，故选 B 项。

2. 【答案】F。

【详解】根据段落中心句 Calm yourself.和下文的关键信息 think of something that gives you pleasure 可确定答案。

3. 【答案】G。

【详解】根据关键词 apology 可迅速确定答案。

4. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据关键信息 write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view 可确定答案。

5. 【答案】E。

【详解】根据段落标题 Don't forget to forgive yourself. 中的关键信息 forgive yourself 可确定答案。

【语法拾贝】

时态、语态专题（一）

- Driving after drinking wine _____ in China.
A. allows B. doesn't allow C. is allowed D. isn't allowed
- Every process in production _____.
A. is closely monitored B. closely monitors
C. has closely monitored D. closely monitored
- If there _____ no buying and selling of animals, there _____ no killing in nature.
A. is; will be B. will be; will be C. is; is D. will be; is
- Please turn down the radio; my grandfather _____.
A. slept B. is sleeping C. has slept D. sleeps
- The world's supplies of coal _____ gradually _____ up with the development of modern technology.
A. is; used B. are being; used C. has; used D. have been; using
- We _____ 1,000 English words *since* we _____ to this school.
A. learn; come B. have learning; came
C. have been learning; come D. have learned; came
- How about going to the cinema to watch the new movie this weekend?
— I _____ it *twice*.
A. will see B. saw C. see D. have seen
- The plane was missing in 2014, and _____ ever *since*.
A. had not been found B. has not been found C. had not found D. has not found
- We shall not start the project *until* it _____ by the committee.
A. will be approved B. approves C. has been approved D. is to approve
- People know little about the accident because not much _____ about it *up to now*.
A. has said B. has been said C. had said D. had been said
- What's the reason why you didn't take part in Dona's birthday party?
— I _____ about it.
A. didn't tell B. am not told C. wasn't told D. wasn't telling
- I would have gone to America with my friends, but I _____ by my mother.
A. was stopped B. stopped C. stop D. would stop
- The person we talked about _____ our school last week.

- A. visiting B. will visit C. visited D. has visited
14. — An ant has two stomachs.
— Really? Quite interesting. I _____ anything about it.
A. don't know B. have known C. haven't known D. didn't know
15. — What did he just say?
— Nothing. He _____ to himself.
A. was just talking B. is just talking C. has just talked D. had just talked
16. The cars made by our factory sell best, but 10 years ago no one could have guessed the place in the market that they _____.
A. were to have B. were having C. have had D. will have had
17. — When did the computer crash?
— This morning, while I _____ the reading materials downloaded from some websites.
A. have sorted B. was sorting C. am sorting D. had sorted
18. The first time I _____ Jack, he _____ to some students at the English Corner.
A. had seen; was talked B. saw; talked C. had seen; talked D. saw; was talking
19. They _____ on the program for almost one week before I joined them, and now we _____ on it as no good result have come out so far.
A. had been working; are still working B. had worked; were still working
C. have been working; have worked D. have worked; are still working
20. — Have you completed the project?
— I'm sorry to tell you that we _____ it when we found how much it _____.
A. have abandoned; costs B. abandoned; cost
C. had abandoned; cost D. abandoned; would cost

Keys: 1-5 DAABB 6-10 DDBCB 11-15 CACDA 16-20 ABDAD

1. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据语境，可知“酒驾不被允许”，所以用否定的被动语态。

【句意】在中国，不允许酒驾。

2. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据语境，可知 process “程序”和 monitor “监督”之间是被动关系，所以用被动语态。

【句意】生产过程中的每一道程序都严密监督。

3. 【答案】A。

【详解】主句中用一般将来时，时间或条件状语从句中用一般现在时表将来，即“主将从现”。

【句意】没有买卖就没有杀戮。

4. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据语境，可知祖父正在睡觉，所以用现在进行时。

【句意】请把收音机关小点，祖父正在睡觉。

5. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据 gradually “逐渐地”，可知用现在进行时的被动语态表示现阶段正逐步……

【句意】世界煤的供应随着现代技术的发展正逐步枯竭。

6. 【答案】D。

【详解】since 从句中要用一般过去时，排除 A、C；since 引导的从句作状语时，主句用现在完成时。

【句意】自从我来到这个学校我已经学会了 1000 个单词了。

7. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据 twice 的提示，可知“已经看过两次了”，所以用现在完成时。

【句意】——这周末去电影院看电影怎么样？——我已经看过两次了。

8. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据 ever since 的提示，可知用现在完成时；飞机是被发现，所以用现在完成时的被动语态。

【句意】飞机 2014 年失联，自从那时起就一直没有找到。

9. 【答案】C。

【详解】until 引导的状语从句中不能使用一般将来时，排除 A、D；it 指的是 project “项目”和 approve “批准”之间是被动关系，所以用被动语态。

【句意】直到这个项目被委员会批准我会才会开始。

10. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据时间状语 up to now “直到现在”，可知用现在完成时；much 和 say 之间为被动关系，所以用被动语态。

【句意】人们对这起事故了解不多，因为到现在关于它人们说的不多。

11. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据语境，可知过去没有被告告诉，所以用一般过去时的被动语态。

【句意】——你为什么没有参加 Dona 的生日聚会？——没有人告诉我。

12. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据 by my mother，可知是被妈妈阻止了，所以用被动语态。

【句意】我本来要和朋友一起去美国，但是妈妈阻止了我。

13. 【答案】C。

【详解】we talked about 是定语从句，修饰 the person，关系代词 whom 省略了；根据时间状语 last week 的提示，可知用一般过去时。

【句意】我们谈论的那个人上周来我们学校参观了。

14. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据语境，可知“不知道”是刚刚、刚才的事情，所以用一般过去时。

【句意】——蚂蚁有两个胃。——真的吗？非常有趣，以前我都不知。

15. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据问句，可知他们谈论过去的事情，要表达“他刚才正在自言自语”，所以用过去进行时。

【句意】——他刚才说什么？——没什么，他只是在自言自语。

16. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据语境，可知是相对于过去，将来取得的市场地位，所以 were to be 表示过去将来。

【句意】我们厂生产的汽车卖得很好，但 10 年前没有人能够猜到它们将来的市场地位。

17. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据问句和 This morning，可知谈论的是过去的事情；while 引导的时间状语从句中多用进行时。

【句意】——电脑是什么时候瘫痪的？——今天早上，当我把网上下载的阅读材料进行分类的时候。

18. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据 The first time，可知讲述的是过去的事实，所以第一空用一般过去时；第二空表达他正在做某事，所以用过去进行时。

【句意】我第一次看到杰克的时候，他正在英语角和一些学生聊天。

19. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据 before I joined，可知第一空表示“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成进行时；根据第二空前的 now，可知用现在进行时。

【句意】在我加入他们之前，他们已经在这个项目上工作了一周，现在我们依然努力工作，因为迄今为止还没有取得好的结果。

20. 【答案】D。

【详解】第二空是 found 后的宾语从句，所以要用过去的相应时态，排除 A；我们放弃了，所以还没有花费，所以用过去将来时。

【句意】——你们完成那个项目了吗？——很遗憾的告诉你，当我们发现它会花多少钱的时候我们就放弃了。

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第2天

【阅读训练】

Every year on my birthday since I was 11, a white gardenia (梔子花) was sent to my house. No card ever came with it. Calls to the flower shop were not helpful at all. After some time I stopped trying to find out the sender's name and was just pleased with the beautiful flower, in soft pink paper.

I couldn't stop imagining who the giver might be. Some of my happiest moments were spent daydreaming (幻想) about the sender. My mother encouraged these daydreams. She'd ask me if I had been especially kind to someone. Perhaps it was one of my classmates. Perhaps it was the old man who I once helped. As a girl, I had more fun, imagining that it might be a boy that I had met.

A month before my high school graduation (毕业), my father died. I was so sad that I became completely uninterested in my coming graduation dance, and I didn't care whether I had a new dress or not. My mother, in her own sadness, would not let me miss any of those things. She wanted her children to feel loved. In fact, my mother wanted her children to see themselves much like the gardenia: lovely, strong and perfect.

My mother died ten years after I was married. That was the year the gardenia stopped coming.

01. The writer received _____ on her birthday since she was 11.
A. a white gardenia B. a card
C. a card and soft pink paper D. a gardenia and a card
02. The writer was very _____ when she was imagining who sent the flower.
A. happy B. sad C. worried D. nervous
03. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. the writer didn't get a new dress for the dance
B. the writer probably joined in the graduation dance
C. the writer's father died ten years earlier than her mother
D. the writer's father received a gardenia on each of his birthdays
04. The writer got the gardenias from _____ on her birthdays.
A. her classmate B. the old man C. the boy D. her mother
05. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. what a gardenia meant B. what a girl dreamed about
C. how a mother loved her children D. how a daughter missed her father

【阅读分析】

Every year on my birthday since I was 11, a white gardenia (梔子花) was sent to my house. No card ever came with it. Calls to the flower shop were not helpful at all. After some time I stopped trying to find out the sender's name and was just pleased with the beautiful flower, in soft pink paper.

自从我 11 岁，每年我的生日我都会收到一束白色的梔子花，上面没有卡片，给花店打电话也根本没有帮助。一段时间之后，我不再费力的找出送花的人是谁，仅仅享受用柔软粉色纸包

着的漂亮的鲜花。

I couldn't stop **imagining** who the giver might be. Some of my happiest moments were spent daydreaming (幻想) about the sender. My mother **encouraged** these daydreams. She'd ask me if I had been **especially** kind to someone. Perhaps it was one of my classmates. Perhaps it was the old man who I once helped. As a girl, I had more fun, imagining that it might be a boy that I had met.

我禁不住猜想一下是谁送的花，幻想送花者的时刻成了我最幸福的一些时刻。妈妈鼓励我这些幻想：她问我是否对某人特别好过，也许是我的一个同学，也许是一位我曾经帮助过的老人。作为一个女孩，我还做过最有趣的事情，想象着可能是我遇到过的一个男孩。

A month before my high school graduation (毕业), my father died. I was so sad that I became **completely** uninterested in my coming graduation dance, and I didn't care whether I had a new dress or not. My mother, in her own sadness, would not let me miss any of those things. She wanted her children to feel loved. In fact, my mother wanted her children to see themselves much like the gardenia: lovely, strong and **perfect**.

在我高中毕业前的一个月，我父亲去世了。我太伤心了以至于我完全对即将到来的毕业舞会失去了兴趣，我也不介意我是否有新裙子。我妈妈，自己也很伤心，却不让我错过这些事情。她要让孩子感受到被爱。事实上，我妈妈想让孩子自己像梔子花一样：可爱、坚强、完美。

My mother died ten years after I was married. That was the year the gardenia stopped coming.

我结婚十年后母亲去世了，那一年没有再收到栀子花。

01. The writer received _____ on her birthday since she was 11.

- A. a white gardenia
B. a card
C. a card and soft pink paper
D. a gardenia and a card

【答案】 A

【详解】根据第一段 Every year on my birthday since I was 11, a white gardenia was sent to my house 可知作者在生日的时候收到一束白色的栀子花。

02. The writer was very _____ when she was imagining who sent the flower.

- A. happy B. sad C. worried D. nervous

【答案】 A

【详解】根据第二段 Some of my happiest moments were spent daydreaming about the sender 可知作者在幻想谁寄送的梔子花时感到很幸福。

03. It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. the writer didn't get a new dress for the dance
B. the writer probably joined in the graduation dance
C. the writer's father died ten years earlier than her mother
D. the writer's father received a gardenia on each of his birthdays

【答案】B

【详解】根据第三段 My mother, in her own sadness, would not let me miss any of those things. She wanted her children to feel loved, 可以推断出作者参加了毕业舞会。

04. The writer got the gardenias from _____ on her birthdays.

- A. her classmate B. the old man C. the boy D. her mother

-
4. 噪音令人讨厌，尤其当你想睡觉的时候。
-
5. 没人指望你完美无缺，但是我们盼望你永远尽最大的努力。
-
6. After some time I stopped trying to find out the sender's name and was just pleased with the beautiful flower, in soft pink paper.
-
7. Some of my happiest moments were spent daydreaming about the sender.
-
8. I was so sad that I became completely uninterested in my coming graduation dance, and I didn't care whether I had a new dress or not.
-
9. You will be capable of meeting any challenge either in the army or after the army.
-
10. To learn more about basic combat training, you should talk with someone who's been through it himself.
-

Keys:

1. You can imagine how surprised I was.
2. Her parents encouraged her in her studies.
3. The army made a completely successful attack on the enemy capital.
4. Noise is unpleasant, especially when you are trying to sleep.
5. No one expects you to be perfect, but we do expect you to do your best always.
6. 一段时间之后，我不再费力的找出送花的人是谁，仅仅享受用柔软粉色纸包着的漂亮的鲜花。
7. 幻想送花者的时刻成了我最幸福的一些时刻。
8. 我太伤心了以至于我完全对即将到来的毕业舞会失去了兴趣，我也不介意我是否有新裙子。
9. 你将敢于接受任何挑战——不管是在服役期间还是在退伍之后。
10. 为更多了解战斗基本训练的基本知识，你应该多向经历过训练的人讨教。

【完形训练】

When I was in primary school, I had a big argument with a boy in my class. I can't 1 what it was about, but I have never forgotten the 2 I learned that day.

I was sure that I was right and he was wrong. 3, he strongly believed that I was wrong and he was right. The teacher decided to 4 us a lesson. She came up with a good idea. She brought both of us to the front of the class and placed him on one side of her grey desk and me on 5. In the middle of the desk was a large, round object. It was 6 for me to see that it was black. She asked the boy what color the object was. "7," he answered in a loud voice.

I couldn't 8 that the object was white, considering that it was certainly black! One more argument started between the boy and me, this time 9 the color of the object.

The teacher told me to go stand where the boy was standing and told him to come stand where I

had been. We changed 10, and then she asked me what the color of the object was. I 11 answer, "White." It was then that I knew what was wrong. It was an object with two 12 colored sides, and from his side it was white. 13 from my side was it black.

My teacher taught me a very important lesson that day: You must 14 in other person's position and look at the 15 through their eyes in order to truly understand their ideas.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. understand | B. remember | C. explain | D. learn |
| 2. A. class | B. subject | C. lesson | D. idea |
| 3. A. Actually | B. Also | C. However | D. So |
| 4. A. teach | B. make | C. get | D. send |
| 5. A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. the others |
| 6. A. hard | B. clear | C. lucky | D. unlucky |
| 7. A. Black | B. White | C. Grey | D. Blue |
| 8. A. realize | B. describe | C. believe | D. see |
| 9. A. like | B. against | C. about | D. at |
| 10. A. places | B. objects | C. opinions | D. desks |
| 11. A. could | B. should | C. had to | D. would |
| 12. A. similarly | B. differently | C. brightly | D. hardly |
| 13. A. But | B. Still | C. Only | D. And |
| 14. A. appear | B. hide | C. sit | D. stand |
| 15. A. discussion | B. decision | C. solution | D. situation |

Keys: 1-5 BCCAC 6-10 BBCCA 11-15 CBCDD

1. 【答案】B

【详解】根据下文 never forgotten, 可知是不记得, 所以用 remember。

2. 【答案】C

【详解】根据下文 My teacher taught me a very important lesson that day, 可知是得到的教训 (lesson)。

3. 【答案】C

【详解】前后是转折关系, 所以用 however “然而”。

4. 【答案】A

【详解】根据下文 taught me a very important lesson, 可知用 teach。

5. 【答案】C

【详解】桌子的另一面, 所以用两者中的另一个 (the other)。

6. 【答案】B

【详解】很显然, 那个物体是黑色的。

7. 【答案】B

【详解】根据下文 the object was white, 可知男孩说是 “白色的”。

8. 【答案】C

【详解】根据下文 considering that it was certainly black, 可知自己不能想象 (believe)。

9. 【答案】C

【详解】argument about “关于……的争论”。

10. 【答案】A

【详解】根据前文的讲述，可知是交换了地点（place）。

11. 【答案】C

【详解】我不得不说是白色的。

12. 【答案】B

【详解】根据前文的讲述，可知是一个有两种不同颜色的物体。

13. 【答案】C

【详解】句子 was it black 使用了倒装，所以 only 要放在句首。

14. 【答案】D

【详解】你必须站在别人的位置上。

15. 【答案】D

【详解】通过别人的眼光来看形势（situation）。

【语法拾贝】

时态、语态专题（二）

1. The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more.
A. hasn't lived B. didn't live C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live
2. Look at the timetable. Hurry up! Flight 4026 _____ off at 18:20.
A. takes B. took C. will be taken D. has taken
3. Little Tony is generally healthy, but now and then he _____ a cold.
A. has caught B. is catching C. will catch D. catches
4. This machine _____. It hasn't worked for years.
A. didn't work B. wasn't working C. doesn't work D. isn't working
5. It's a custom in China to have some tea or other drinks before the meal _____.
A. serves B. served C. is served D. to be served
6. I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I _____ there several years ago.
A. are going B. had been C. went D. have been
7. I _____ in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China.
A. lived B. was living C. have lived D. had lived
8. — Did you tidy your room?
— No, I was going to tidy my room but I _____ visitors.
A. had B. have C. have had D. will have
9. As the years passed, many occasions — birthdays, awards, graduations — _____ with Dad's flowers.
A. are marked B. were marked C. have marked D. had marked
10. It is said that the early European playing-cards _____ for entertainment and education.
A. were being designed B. have designed C. have been designed D. were designed

11. The moment the 28th Olympic Games _____ open, the whole world cheered.
A. declared B. have been declared C. have declared D. were declared
12. — You look very tired. _____ well last night?
— No, not really. I'm tired out now.
A. Do you sleep B. Were you sleeping C. Did you sleep D. Had you slept
13. Julia became quite cross when Mike _____ up, for she had stood in the rain for half an hour waiting for him.
A. turned B. would turn C. was turning D. had turned
14. I _____ in a foreign company for five years. Still, I don't regret having given up the well-paid post.
A. worked B. have worked C. was working D. had worked
15. They met one day in college while she was reading a book in the library and he _____ down beside her.
A. was sitting B. sat C. had sit D. sits
16. — Where did you put the keys of car?
— Oh, I _____ I put them on the chair because the phone rang as I _____ in.
A. remembered; come B. remembered; was coming
C. remember; come D. remember; was coming
17. — Sorry for being late, Cathy. I was held up in the traffic. Never _____ the traffic would be so heavy.
— It's all right, Joe. I _____ the newspaper, anyway.
A. have I expected; am reading B. did I expect; have been reading
C. would I expect; read D. had I expected; have read
18. — How can I apply for an online course?
— Just fill out this form and we _____ what we can do for you.
A. see B. are seeing C. have seen D. will see
19. — _____ leave at the end of this month.
— I don't think you should do that until _____ another job.
A. I'm going to; you'd found B. I'm going to; you've found
C. I'll; you'll find D. I'll; you'd find
20. I think it is necessary for my 19-year-old son to have his own mobile phone, for I sometimes want to make sure if he _____ home for dinner.
A. come B. comes C. has come D. will come
21. — Your job _____ open for your return.
— Thanks.
A. will be kept B. will keep C. had kept D. had been kept
22. When you arrive, I _____ in reception for you.
A. wait B. am waiting C. am going to wait D. will be waiting
23. Cold winters in Europe _____ almost entirely by 2080 because of the continuously global warming nowadays.

- 20 -

- A. has been working B. will have worked
C. will have been working D. had worked
38. — I have got a headache.
— No wonder. You _____ in front of that computer too long.
A. work B. are working C. have been working D. worked
39. Cathy is taking notes of the grammatical rules in class at Sunshine School, where she _____ English for a year.
A. studies B. studied C. is studying D. has been studying
40. — Hurry, Kitty!
— Oh, damn! Both my legs are nearly to give out. I _____ for hours like a dog.
A. have walked B. walked C. have been walking D. am walking
41. She ought to stop working. She has a headache because she _____ all day long.
A. has been reading B. had read C. is reading D. read
42. — I saw Jane and her boyfriend in the park at eight yesterday evening.
— Impossible. She _____ TV with me in my home then.
A. watched B. had watched C. would watch D. was watching
43. — Ouch! You hurt me!
— I am sorry. But I _____ any harm. I _____ to drive a rat out.
A. didn't mean; tried B. don't mean; am trying
C. haven't meant; tried D. didn't mean; was trying
44. — It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.
— Oh, don't mention it. I _____ past your house anyway.
A. was coming B. will come C. had come D. have come
45. — Is there anything wrong, Bob? You look sad.
— Oh, nothing much. In fact, I _____ of my friends back home.
A. have just thought B. was just thinking C. would just think D. will just be thinking
46. — Did you see a man in black pass by just now?
— No, sir. I _____ a newspaper.
A. read B. was reading C. would read D. am reading
47. — Sorry to have interrupted you. Please go on.
— Then, where was I?
— You _____ you didn't adapt to the way that the people lived there.
A. had said B. said C. were saying D. had been saying
48. World War II _____ when Anthony started school in 1942.
A. had been fought B. was fighting C. was being fought D. was fought
49. In a room above the store, where a party _____, some workers were busily setting the table.
A. was to be held B. has been held C. will be held D. is being held
50. — Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?
— I _____, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do.
A. had to B. didn't C. was going to D. wouldn't

51. Mr Alcott told me that four fifths of the houses _____.
A. have been sold out B. had been sold out C. were sold out D. was sold out
52. The policeman's attention was suddenly caught by a small black box which _____ placed under the minister's car.
A. has been B. was being C. had been D. would be
53. The young girl sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. She _____ before.
A. hasn't flown B. didn't fly C. hadn't flown D. wasn't flying
54. I was giving a talk to a large group of people, the same talk I _____ to half a dozen other groups.
A. was giving B. am giving C. had given D. have given
55. They became friends again that day. Until then, they _____ to each other for nearly two years.
A. didn't speak B. hadn't spoken
C. haven't spoken D. haven't been speaking
56. I _____ there little more than a week when I set to work with the scientist.
A. would be B. have been C. had been D. will be
57. — Did Alan enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?
— Yes, he did. He _____ his old friends for a long time.
A. didn't see B. wouldn't see C. hasn't seen D. hadn't seen
58. At the end of the meeting, it was announced that an agreement _____.
A. has been reached B. had been reached C. has reached D. had reached
59. John, a friend of mine, who got married only last week, spent \$3,000 more than he _____ for the wedding.
A. will plan B. has planned C. would plan D. had planned
60. The People's Republic of China _____ on October 1, 1949.
A. found B. was founded C. is founded D. was found
61. It _____ whether she will get her work in the hospital.
A. hasn't been decided B. isn't deciding C. doesn't decide D. hasn't decided
62. — What happened to the priceless works of art?
— _____.
A. They were destroyed in the earthquake B. The earthquake was destroying them
C. They destroyed in the earthquake D. The earthquake destroyed them
63. Rainforests _____ and burned at such a speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future.
A. cut B. are cut C. are being cut D. had been cut
64. I _____ ten minutes to decide whether I should reject the offer.
A. gave B. was given C. was giving D. had given
65. If you go there alone after dark you might get _____.
A. attacked and robbed B. attacking and robbing
C. to attack and rob D. to be attacked and robbed

Keys: 1-5 DADCC 6-10 CAABD 11-15 DCAAB 16-20 DBDBD 21-25 ADCAB
 26-30 BCCBA 31-35 ADCDD 36-40 CACDC 41-45 ADDAB 46-50 BCCAC
 51-55 BCCCB 56-60 CDBDB 61-65 AACBA

1. 【答案】D。

【详解】but 连接转折关系的并列句，前一分句用一般现在时，后一分句也要用一般现在时。

【句意】房子是我姑姑的，但她现在不在这儿住了。

2. 【答案】A。

【详解】按照时刻表发生的动作作用一般现在时。

【句意】看时刻表。快点！4026 航班 18:20 起飞。

3. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据时间状语 now and then（时不时地），可知用一般现在时。

【句意】小托尼通常很健康，但时不时地也会感冒。

4. 【答案】C。

【详解】一般现在时可以表示现在的事实，一般的状态。

【句意】这台机器不工作有几年了。

5. 【答案】C。

【详解】meal 和 serve “服务，上菜”之间为被动关系，所以用被动语态；before 引导的时间状语从句中要使用一般现在时。

【句意】在中国，在上正餐之前先喝一些茶或其他饮料是一个习俗。

6. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据时间状语 several years ago（几年前）的提示，可知用一般过去时。

【句意】我知道一点意大利语，因为我妻子和我几年前去过那儿。

7. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据后半句 but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China，可知在伦敦住是在过去，现在已经回到中国了，所以用一般过去时。

【句意】我在伦敦住了很多年，但是我不后悔最终决定回到了中国。

8. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据问句和答语，可知讲述过去的事情，所以用一般过去时。

【句意】——你整理房间了吗？——没有，我刚要去打算房间，但突然来了访客。

9. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据时间状语从句 As the years passed, many occasions，可知讲述的是过去的事情，所以用一般过去时。

【句意】随着时间的过去，很多场合——生日、获奖、毕业——都由父亲的鲜花来庆祝。

10. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据 early 的提示，可知讲述的过去的事实，所以用一般过去时。

【句意】据说早期欧洲的纸牌是设计来娱乐和教育的。

11. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据主句中的时态 the whole world cheered，可知从句中用一般过去时；Olympic Games 和 declare “宣布”是被动关系，所以用被动语态。

【句意】第 28 届奥林匹克运动会一宣布开幕，整个世界就沸腾了。

12. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据时间状语 last night, 可知用一般过去时。

【句意】——你看起来很累, 昨晚睡好了吗? ——没有, 现在我困坏了。

13. 【答案】A。

【详解】主句中用一般过去时 became, 讲述的是过去的事实, 所以从句中也用一般过去时。

【句意】当迈克出现的时候茉莉亚非常生气, 因为她已经在雨中等了他半小时了。

14. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据 I don't regret having given up, 可知在外国公司工作是过去的事情, 所以用一般过去时。

【句意】我是一家外国公司工作了五年, 我仍然不后悔放弃那份高薪的工作。

15. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据 and 的提示, 可知这里是与 met 并列的谓语动词, 所以用一般过去时。

【句意】有一天当她在图书馆读书的时候, 他们在大学里见了面, 他坐到了她的旁边。

16. 【答案】D。

【详解】第一空表示“现在仍然记得”, 所以用一般现在时, 排除 A、B; 第二空是时间状语从句中, 主句用了一般过去时 rang, 所以从句中用相应的过去时。

【句意】——你把车钥匙放在哪里了? ——哦, 我记得放在椅子上了, 因为我进来的时候电话铃响了。

17. 【答案】B。

【详解】第一空表示过去没有想到, 所以可以用过去完成时或一般过去时; 第二空表示一直在读报纸, 所以用现在完成进行时。

【句意】——凯西, 对不起我来晚了。堵车了, 我没有想到交通会这么堵。——没关系, 乔, 我一直在读报纸。

18. 【答案】D。

【详解】“祈使句+and / or +陈述句 (多用将来时或情态动词)”, 为固定句式。

【句意】——我怎么申请网上课程? ——先填这个表, 我们看看能为你做什么。

19. 【答案】B。

【详解】until 引导的时间状语从句中, 不能使用将来时, 排除 C、D; A 项中 you'd found 是 you had found, 没有一般过去时, 不能使用过去完成时。

【句意】——这个月底我打算辞职了。——我认为你先要找到一份工作再那样做。

20. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据语境, 可知要表达“想确认他 (将来) 是否会来吃饭”, 所以用一般将来时。

【句意】我认为我 19 岁的儿子很有必要有自己的手机, 因为有时候我想确认他是否回来吃饭。

21. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据语境, 可知工作将为你保留, 所以用一般将来时的被动语态。

【句意】——你的工作将为你保留到你回来。——谢谢。

22. 【答案】D。

【详解】when 引导的时间状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来, 且 arrive 是短暂动词, 表示到达的那一时刻正在做, 所以用将来进行时。

【句意】当你到的时候, 我将在接待室等你。

23. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据时间状语 by 2080（到 2080 年之前），可知用将来完成时。

【句意】欧洲的寒冬到 2080 年前几乎全部消失，由于现在全球持续变暖。

24. 【答案】A。

【详解】by then = by three o'clock tomorrow afternoon，所以用将来完成时。

【句意】——明天下午三点钟，我可以跟你们经理聊聊吗？——对不起，到那时他将飞往上海。

25. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据 it won't take long，可知工作已经开始，马上要结束，所以用短暂动词的进行时表示将来。

【句意】——你还忙吗？——是的，我就要完成工作了，不会太长。

26. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据语境，可知飞机即将起飞，所以用进行时表示将来。

【句意】女士们，先生们，请系好安全带，飞机即将起飞。

27. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据语境，可知车正在修理厂维修，所以用进行时的被动语态。

【句意】我得打车去上班，因为我的车正在修理厂维修。

28. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据语境，可知电视剧正在播出，所以用进行时的被动语态。

【句意】一部二战时期中国抗日题材的电视剧正在平壤热播，吸引了很多观众。

29. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据语境，可知医药学已经控制了多种危险疾病，所以用现在完成时。

【句意】尽管医药学已经控制了多种危险疾病，令我们担心的是有些会复发。

30. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据 since 的提示，可知用完成形式，且用延续动词 been missing。

【句意】自从上周五洪水袭击这个地区，警察现在在寻找那个失踪的女士。

31. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据 yet 的提示，可知用现在完成时。

【句意】——你带他到博物馆转了转吗？——是的，我们在那儿玩得很开心。

32. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据时间状语 in the past years（在过去的几年），可知用现在完成时；“物质”和“发现”是被动关系，所以用被动语态。

【句意】在高科技的帮助下，在过去的几年发现了越来越多的新物质。

33. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据 now he is popular，可知他已经努力工作了很长时间，所以用现在完成时。

【句意】丹妮努力工作了很长时间实现了自己的梦想，他现在很受欢迎。

34. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据语境，可知他已经在奥组委工作了一生，所以用现在完成时。

【句意】我的朋友，在奥组委工作了一生，下个月就要退休了。

35. 【答案】D。

- 【详解】根据 Late again, 可知强调对现在的影响, 所以用现在完成时; 第二空是过去的事实, 所以用一般过去时。
- 【句意】——又迟到了, 你去了哪? ——对不起, 堵车了, 否则我会早点到这儿的。
36. 【答案】C。
- 【详解】根据 so far 的提示, 可知用现在完成时。
- 【句意】科比·布莱恩特希望为芝加哥公牛队打球, 但迄今为止两队并没有达成协议。
37. 【答案】A。
- 【详解】until 引导的时间状语从句中不能使用将来时, 排除 B、C; 题干中没有一般过去时, 不能使用过去完成时, 排除 D。
- 【句意】直到学生们在这道数学题上花上一个多小时的时间, 我才会告诉他们答案。
38. 【答案】C。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知一直在电脑前工作, 所以用现在完成进行时。
- 【句意】——我有点头疼。——难怪, 你在电脑前工作的时间太长了。
39. 【答案】D。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知凯西已经学了一年, 还可能继续学, 所以用现在完成进行时。
- 【句意】凯西在阳光学校课上记语法笔记, 在那里她已经学习了一年。
40. 【答案】C。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知一直走了很长时间, 所以用现在完成进行时。
- 【句意】——快点, Kitty。——哦, 老天呀。我的双腿都走不动了。我像狗一样走了好长时间了。
41. 【答案】A。
- 【详解】根据 all day long, 可知一整天都在做, 所以用现在完成进行时。
- 【句意】她应该停下来, 她头很疼因为她一整天都在读。
42. 【答案】D。
- 【详解】then = at eight yesterday evening 表示过去的某一时刻, 所以用过去进行时。
- 【句意】——昨天晚上我在公园看到珍和她男朋友了。——不可能, 那时候她正在我家和我看电视。
43. 【答案】D。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知当时无意伤害, 所以用一般过去时; 第二空表示那时候正在驱赶老鼠, 所以用过去进行时。
- 【句意】——哦, 你伤到我了。——对不起, 我无意的, 我在驱赶老鼠。
44. 【答案】A。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知那时候我刚好路过你家, 所以用过去进行时。
- 【句意】——很感谢你让我搭便车回家。——不客气, 我刚好路过你家。
45. 【答案】B。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知那时候我只是在想念我家乡的朋友, 所以用过去进行时。
- 【句意】——出了什么问题吗, 鲍勃? 你看起来很伤心。——哦, 没什么。事实上, 我只是在想我家乡的朋友。
46. 【答案】B。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知表达那时候我正在读报纸, 所以用过去进行时。

【句意】——你刚才看到有一个穿黑衣服的人过去吗？——没有，警官。我刚才在读报纸。

47. **【答案】**C。

【详解】根据问句 **where was I**，可知要表达你刚才正在说，所以用过去进行时。

【句意】——对不起，打断你。请继续。——那我刚才说到哪里了？——刚才你正说到你不适应那里居民的生活方式。

48. **【答案】**C。

【详解】根据常识，可知 1942 年时，二战正在进行，所以用过去进行时的被动语态。

【句意】1942 年 Anthony 开始上学的时候，二战正在发生。

49. **【答案】**A。

【详解】根据主句 **were busily setting the table**，可知讲述的是过去的事情，所以用过去将来时。

【句意】在商店上面的一个房间里，那里将举行一个聚会，一些工人在忙碌地铺桌子。

50. **【答案】**C。

【详解】根据语境，可知表达过去打算要来，所以用过去将来时。

【句意】——汤姆，昨天晚上你为什么没有来参加聚会？——我打算来，但是我突然记得我有作业要做。

51. **【答案】**B。

【详解】根据语境，可知“卖完”是在“告诉”之前发生的，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】Alcott 先生告诉我五分之四的房子已经卖完。

52. **【答案】**C。

【详解】根据语境，可知“安放”是在“发现”之前，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】警察的注意力突然被一个安放在部长车下的小盒子吸引了。

53. **【答案】**C。

【详解】根据 **before** 的提示，可知是在 **was very nervous** 之前没有坐过飞机，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】飞机上坐在我旁边的那个女孩很紧张，她之前没有坐过飞机。

54. **【答案】**C。

【详解】根据语境，可知“给别人演讲”是在 **I was giving a talk** 之前，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】我在给很大一群人做演讲，相同的演讲我给六个其他团队做过。

55. **【答案】**B。

【详解】**Until then = Until that day**（在那天之前），属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】那天他们又成为了朋友。直到那时他们几乎两年没有彼此说过话。

56. **【答案】**C。

【详解】根据语境，可知“开始工作之前在那已经待了一周多”，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】我在那儿待了一周多点就和科学家们一起工作了。

57. **【答案】**D。

【详解】根据语境，可知到昨天之前好长时间没有见老朋友了，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】——Alan 昨天见到自己的老朋友开心吗？——是的，他很开心。他好长时间没有见到他的老朋友了。

58. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据语境，可知“达成协议”是在“宣布”之前，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】在会议结束时，宣布达成了一项协议。

59. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据语境，可知“预算”是在“花费”之前发生，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】约翰，我的一位朋友，他上周才结婚，婚礼花费得比预算多三千多美元。

60. 【答案】B。

【详解】found 动词原形是“成立”的意思，根据 1949，可知用一般过去时的被动语态。

【句意】中华人民共和国是在 1949 年 10 月 1 日成立的。

61. 【答案】A。

【详解】It 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的从句，和 decide “决定”之间是被动关系，所以用被动语态。

【句意】她是否会得到医院的工作还没有定呢。

62. 【答案】A。

【详解】问句问的是艺术作品怎么样，为了保持句子的连贯性，要用 they 作主语，they 和破坏之间是被动关系，所以用被动语态。

【句意】——那些无价物价的艺术品怎么了？——它们在地震中被毁了。

63. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据 at such a speed，可知雨林正在被砍伐、烧毁，所以用现在进行时的被动语态。

【句意】雨林正在以如此快的速度被砍伐、烧毁，以至于它们在不久的将来将会在地球上消失。

64. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据语境，可知“我”和 give 之间是被动关系，所以用被动语态。

【句意】给了我 10 分钟来决定我是否应该拒绝这项提议。

65. 【答案】A。

【详解】get done = be done 表示被动。

【句意】如果你在天黑之后单独去那，你可能会被攻击和抢劫。

第3天

【阅读训练】

“The Chinese Dream” is a hot topic of this year. Many Chinese young people are inspired by the Chinese Dream. Everyone has their own dreams. They give us courage and confidence to keep us going through difficulties. Here is some advice on how to realize our beautiful dreams.

Never giving up is the key to make our dreams come true. We may fail from time to time, but we can learn from failure, correct our mistakes and try again until we achieve our goals. Our life is like a long journey which is not all roses. It sometimes has wind and rain. We believe rainbows will appear after storms.

Cooperation is also necessary. Everyone likes a person who is good at cooperating with others. Besides, in our society most problems can't be solved by one person alone. Cooperation is becoming one of the most important ways for people living in the developing society.

At the same time, we should learn to examine our abilities because it helps us know our advantages and disadvantages as well as get a full control of ourselves. Then we may be confident enough to face challenges.

Follow the suggestions above, and our dreams are sure to come true.

01. How many suggestions of making dreams come true are mentioned in this passage?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

02. The underlined word “It” in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. never giving up our dreams B. our life
C. a long journey D. learning from failure

03. The underlined word “Cooperation” means “_____”.

- A. confidence B. operation C. collaboration D. courage

04. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Confidence is the key to make our dreams come true.
B. Hard work isn't necessary to achieve our goals.
C. We can solve all the problems by ourselves.
D. We should be brave to face challenges.

05. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A. The Chinese Dream.
B. Cooperation Is Necessary.
C. Examine Our Abilities.
D. Advice on How to Realize Our Beautiful Dreams.

【阅读分析】

“The Chinese Dream” is a **hot topic** of this year. Many Chinese young people are **inspired** by the Chinese Dream. Everyone has their own dreams. They give us **courage and confidence** to keep us

going through difficulties. Here is some advice on how to **realize** our beautiful dreams.

“中国梦”是今年的一个热门话题，很多中国年轻人都受到了中国梦的鼓舞。每个人都有自己的梦想，它们给我们勇气和信心使我们度过困难。关于如何实现我们美丽的梦想，这里有一些建议。

Never giving up is the **key** to make our dreams **come true**. We may fail from time to time, but we can learn from failure, **correct** our mistakes and try again until we **achieve** our **goals**. Our life is like a long journey which is not all roses. **It** **sometimes** has wind and rain. We believe rainbows will appear after storms.

决不放弃是使我们梦想成真的关键。我们可能时常失败，但我们能从失败中学习，改正我们的错误并继续努力直到我们实现我们的目标。我们的生活像一次长途旅行，它并不都是玫瑰，有时候它也有风雨。我们相信风雨之后会见彩虹。

Cooperation is also **necessary**. Everyone likes a person who is good at cooperating with others. Besides, in our **society** most problems can't be **solved** by one person alone. Cooperation is becoming one of the most important ways for people living in the **developing** society.

合作也是有必要的。每个人都喜欢善于和其他人合作的人。此外，在我们社会中大部分问题都不能单独由一个人解决。合作正成为人们在发展社会中生活的重要方式之一。

At the same time, we should learn to examine our abilities because it helps us know our **advantages and disadvantages** as well as get a full **control** of ourselves. Then we may be confident enough to face **challenges**.

同时，我们应该检查我们的能力，因为这帮助我们知道我们的优势和劣势，并能完全控制自己。然后我们可能足够自信面对挑战。

Follow the suggestions above, and our dreams are sure to come true.

遵循上面的建议，我们的梦想一定能够实现。

01. How many suggestions of making dreams come true are mentioned in this passage?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

【答案】C

【详解】第二、三、四段分别提到了不放弃、合作和了解自己三方面的建议。

02. The underlined word “It” in the second paragraph refers to ____.

- A. never giving up our dreams B. our life
C. a long journey D. learning from failure

【答案】B

【详解】根据前一句 Our life is like a long journey 可知 it 指代我们的生活。

03. The underlined word “**Cooperation**” means “_____”.

- A. confidence B. operation C. collaboration D. courage

【答案】C

【详解】根据后文 in our society most problems can't be solved by one person alone 可以猜出 Cooperation 是合作的意思。

04. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Confidence is the key to make our dreams come true.
B. Hard work isn't necessary to achieve our goals.

C. We can solve all the problems by ourselves.

D. We should be brave to face challenges.

【答案】D

【详解】根据第四段 Then we may be confident enough to face challenges 可知我们应该勇敢地面对挑战。

05. Which is the best title for this passage?

A. The Chinese Dream.

B. Cooperation Is Necessary.

C. Examine Our Abilities.

D. Advice on How to Realize Our Beautiful Dreams.

【答案】D

【详解】根据第一段的主题句 Here is some advice on how to realize our beautiful dreams 可知本文主要讲述了实现我们美丽梦想的一些建议。

【词汇拓展】

topic ['tɒpɪk] n. 题目；话题；标题

The essay isn't even remotely relevant to the topic. 这篇文章毫不切题。

The topic seemed to have a fascination for her. 这个题目似乎对她很有吸引力。

They discussed the weather and other topics. 他们讨论了天气和其他的话题。

inspire [ɪn'spaɪə(r)] vt. 鼓舞；激发

We're trying to inspire him with confidence. 我们在努力鼓舞他的自信心。

The failure inspired him to greater efforts. 失败激发他作更大的努力。

His best music was inspired by the memory of his mother. 他最好的乐曲创作灵感来自怀念他的母亲。

realize ['ri:əlaɪz] vt. 实现；意识到

My wishes have been realized. 我的愿望实现了。

Only after you lose your health, will you realize the importance of health.

唯有在失去健康之后,我们才能意识到健康的重要。

They didn't realize their fault till we pointed it out to them.

直到我们向他们指出了他们的错误, 他们才意识到。

come true (梦想等) 实现; (预言等) 成真

Her wish to become a doctor has come true. 她想当医生的愿望实现了。

All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them.

只要有勇气去追求, 一切梦想皆可成真。

correct [kə'rekt] adj. 正确的; 得体的 v. 改正; 纠正

Your answer to the question is correct. 你对这个问题的回答是正确的。

So far no correct conclusion has arrived at. 到目前为止, 还没有得出任何正确的结论。

Such casual dress would not be correct for a formal occasion. 这样的便服不宜在正式的场合穿。

Correct the errors in the following sentences, if any. 如果下列句子中有错,请改正。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] v. 完成; 达到; 实现

I've achieved only half of what I'd hoped to do. 我希望做到的, 我仅完成了一半。

Work hard, and you will achieve your goal. 好好干, 你就会达到自己的目标。

You will achieve your ambition if you work hard. 如果你努力, 你的抱负是可以实现的。

necessary ['nesəsəri] adj. 必要的; 必然的

She will make necessary arrangements. 她会作好必要的准备。

The necessary outcome of a war is a fall in production. 战争带来的必然结果就是生产力下降。

challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] n. 挑战; 质疑

He accepted his friend's challenge to swim across the river. 他接受朋友提出的挑战, 游过这条河。

We accepted their challenge to a baseball game. 我们接受了他们棒球邀请的挑战。

develop [dɪ'veləp] v. 发展; 开发; 冲洗(照片)

Modern music was first developed in Italy. 现代音乐最初是在意大利发展起来的。

China can't develop in isolation from the rest of the world. 中国的发展离不开世界。

How long will it take to develop these pictures? 冲印这些照片要花多长时间?

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] n. 优势; 有利条件

Rich has an advantage over you since he can speak German. 理奇比你占优势, 因为他会讲德语。

It is an advantage if you know how to type. 如果你会打字, 对你将有利。

We should take advantage of all educational opportunities. 我们应该利用一切教育的机会。

solve [sɒlv] v. 解决; 解答

This problem is too difficult for me to solve. 这个问题太难, 我解决不了。

It is so clever of you to have solved the puzzle. 你能解答那个难题真是聪明。

【翻译训练】

1. 他们讨论了天气和其他的话题。

2. 冲印这些照片要花多长时间?

3. 到目前为止, 还没有得出任何正确的结论。

4. 好好干, 你就会达到自己的目标。

5. 直到我们向他们指出了他们的错误, 他们才意识到。

6. Many Chinese young people are inspired by the Chinese Dream.

7. Never giving up is the key to make our dreams come true.

8. Cooperation is becoming one of the most important ways for people living in the developing society.

9. At the same time, we should learn to examine our abilities because it helps us know our advantages and disadvantages as well as get a full control of ourselves.

10. Follow the suggestions above, and our dreams are sure to come true.

Keys:

1. They discussed the weather and other topics.
2. How long will it take to develop these pictures?
3. So far no correct conclusion has arrived at.
4. Work hard, and you will achieve your goal.
5. They didn't realize their fault till we pointed it out to them.
6. 很多中国年轻人都受到了中国梦的鼓舞。
7. 决不放弃是使我们梦想成真的关键。
8. 合作正成为人们在发展社会中生活的重要方式之一。
9. 同时,我们应该检查我们的能力因为这帮助我们知道我们的优势和劣势,并能完全控制自己。
10. 遵循上面的建议, 我们的梦想一定能够实现。

【完形训练】

A group of adults, highly succeeded in their jobs, went to visit their old professor. Soon they began to 1 the stress in work and life.

The professor went to the kitchen and returned 2 a pot of coffee and all kinds of cups - crystal (水晶的), glass, plastic; some nice looking, some plain looking; some 3, some cheap. And he told them to help 4 to the coffee.

When all the students had a cup of coffee in hand, the professor said, "I've noticed that all the nice looking expensive cups were 5, leaving behind the plain and cheap ones. While it is 6 for you to take only the best for yourselves, that is the root of your 7 and stress.

You know that the cup itself adds no quality to the coffee. 8 you really wanted was coffee, not the cup, 9 you consciously went for the best cups.

Now consider this: Life is the coffee. The jobs, money and 10 in society are the cups. They are just 11 to hold life, and the type of cup does not change the quality of our life. Sometimes, by 12 only on the cup, we fail to enjoy the coffee that God has 13 us. God offers us the coffee, not the cups. Please enjoy your coffee!"

The happiest people don't have the best of everything. They just make 14 of everything.

Live simply. Love generously. Care deeply. Speak 15. And leave the rest to God.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. think of | B. thank for | C. complain about | D. drop out |
| 2. A. for | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 3. A. expensive | B. ordinary | C. strong | D. serious |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 4. A. them | B. themselves | C. him | D. everyone |
| 5. A. mixed up | B. left | C. taken up | D. refused |
| 6. A. normal | B. important | C. impossible | D. necessary |
| 7. A. thoughts | B. failure | C. questions | D. problems |
| 8. A. Who | B. How much | C. What | D. That |
| 9. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| 10. A. position | B. age | C. health | D. purpose |
| 11. A. cups | B. tools | C. bags | D. bowls |
| 12. A. putting | B. getting | C. turning | D. concentrating |
| 13. A. taught | B. provided | C. returned | D. bought |
| 14. A. fun | B. use | C. the best | D. the worst |
| 15. A. kindly | B. sadly | C. rudely | D. seriously |

Keys: 1-5 CDABC 6-10 ADCBA 11-15 ADBCA

1. 【答案】C

【详解】根据下文的讲述，可知他们开始 complain about “抱怨”工作和生活中的压力。

2. 【答案】D

【详解】教授出的时候带了一壶咖啡和各种杯子。with “带着”符合语境。

3. 【答案】A

【详解】根据下文 some cheap，可知有些 expensive “昂贵”。

4. 【答案】B

【详解】help oneself to “随意吃或喝些什么”。

5. 【答案】C

【详解】我注意到，所以贵的杯子都被 taken up “拿起”。

6. 【答案】A

【详解】你们为自己挑选最好的这很正常（normal）。

7. 【答案】D

【详解】根据并列的 stress，可知 problem “问题”符合语境。

8. 【答案】C

【详解】从句中 want 缺少宾语，所以用 what 引导。

9. 【答案】B

【详解】前后是转折关系，但是你们却总是拿最好的杯子。

10. 【答案】A

【详解】和前面 The jobs, money 并列的应该是社会地位（position）。

11. 【答案】A

【详解】根据下文 the type of cup，可知它们只是装着生活的杯子。

12. 【答案】D

【详解】根据 on 的提示，可知是 concentrate on “集中于”。

13. 【答案】B

【详解】未能享受上帝给我们提供（provide）的咖啡。

14. 【答案】C

【详解】make the best of “充分利用”。

15. 【答案】A

【详解】根据上文 Live simply. Love generously. Care deeply, 可知要说话善良 (kindly)。

【语法拾贝】

时态、语态专题 (三)

- In the last few years, China _____ great achievements in environmental protection.
A. has made B. had made C. was making D. is making
- Despite the previous rounds of talks, no agreement _____ so far by the two sides.
A. has been reached B. was reached C. will reach D. will have reached
- In my hometown, there is always a harvest supper for the farmers after all the wheat _____ cut.
A. will have been B. will be C. was D. has been
- Where is Peter? I can't find him anywhere.
— He went to the library after breakfast and _____ his essay there ever since.
A. wrote B. had written C. has been writing D. is writing
- Mary _____ really hard on her book and thinks she'll have finished it by Friday.
A. worked B. has been working C. had worked D. has worked
- Did you enjoy the party?
— Yes. We _____ well by our hosts.
A. were treated B. would be treated C. treated D. had treated
- Is Peter coming?
— No, he _____ his mind after a phone call at the last minute.
A. changes B. changed C. was changing D. had changed
- To my delight, I _____ from hundreds of applicants to attend the opening ceremony.
A. was chosen B. was being chosen C. would choose D. had chosen
- I wasn't able to hide my eagerness when I _____, “What do you wish me to do now?”
A. ask B. have asked C. am asking D. asked
- The reason why prices _____ and still are too high is complex, and no short discussion can satisfactorily explain this problem.
A. were B. will be C. have been D. had been
- At college, Barack Obama didn't know that he _____ the first black president of the United States of America.
A. was to become B. becomes C. is to become D. became
- Did you have difficulty finding Ann's house?
— Not really. She _____ us clear directions and we were able to find it easily.
A. was to give B. had given C. was giving D. would give

13. Just as I got to the school gate, I realized I _____ my book in the cafe.
A. have left B. had left C. would leave D. was leaving
14. — Jackson is not in his office at the moment.
— All right. I _____ him later.
A. will call B. have called C. call D. am calling
15. Jane can't attend the meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon because she _____ a class at that time.
A. will teach B. would teach C. has taught D. will be teaching
16. It is reported that a space station _____ on the moon in years to come.
A. will be building B. will be built C. has been building D. has been built
17. As you go through this book, you _____ that each of the millions of people who lived through World War II had a different experience.
A. will find B. found C. had found D. have found
18. More expressways _____ in Sichuan soon to promote the local economy.
A. are being built B. will be built C. have been built D. had been built
19. Unless extra money _____, the theatre will close.
A. was found B. finds C. is found D. found
20. Whenever you _____ a present, you should think about it from the receiver's point of view.
A. bought B. have bought C. will buy D. buy
21. — Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?
— I went to Ningxia and _____ there for one year, teaching as a volunteer.
A. stayed B. stay C. had stayed D. am staying
22. — What time is it?
— I have no idea. But just a minute, I _____ it for you.
A. check B. checked C. will check D. would check
23. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he _____ until yesterday.
A. will come B. was coming C. had come D. came
24. She _____ someone, so I nodded to her and went away.
A. phoned B. had phoned C. was phoning D. has phoned
25. We won't start the work until all the preparations _____.
A. are being made B. will be made C. have been made D. had been made
26. — Tony, why are your eyes red?
— I _____ up peppers for the last five minutes.
A. cut B. was cutting C. had cut D. have been cutting
27. Since the time humankind started gardening, we _____ to make our environment more beautiful.
A. try B. have been trying C. are trying D. will try
28. I found the lecture hard to follow because it _____ when I arrived.
A. started B. was starting C. would start D. had started
29. The twins, who _____ their homework, were allowed to play badminton on the playground.

- A. will finish B. finish C. have finished D. had finished
30. Sofia looked around at all the faces: she had the impression that she _____ most of the guests before.
- A. has seen B. had seen C. saw D. would see
31. If we _____ now to protect the environment, we'll live to regret it.
- A. hadn't acted B. haven't acted C. don't act D. won't act
32. Around two o'clock every night, Sue will start talking in her dream. It somewhat _____ us.
- A. bothers B. had bothered C. would bother D. bothered
33. — So what is the procedure?
— All the applicants _____ before a final decision is made by the authority.
- A. interview B. are interviewing
C. are interviewed D. are being interviewed
34. I felt very tired when I got home, and I _____ straight to bed.
- A. go B. went C. had gone D. have gone
35. — What about your self-drive trip yesterday?
— Tiring! The road is being widened, and we _____ a rough ride.
- A. had B. have C. would have D. have had
36. I'm calling about the apartment you _____ the other day. Could you tell me more about it?
- A. advertised B. had advertised C. are advertising D. will advertise
37. The water supply has been cut off temporarily because the workers _____ one of the main pipes.
- A. had repaired B. have repaired C. repaired D. are repairing
38. — I don't understand why you didn't go to the lecture yesterday afternoon.
— I'm so sorry. But I _____ my homework.
- A. had done B. was doing C. would do D. am doing
39. When I first met Bryan I didn't like him, but I _____ my mind.
- A. have changed B. change C. had changed D. would change
40. Shakespeare's play *Hamlet* _____ into at least ten different films over the past years.
- A. had been made B. was made C. has been made D. would be made
41. — Have you heard about the recent election?
— Sure, it _____ the only thing on the news for the last three days.
- A. would be B. is C. has been D. will be
42. — Oh no! We're too late. The train _____.
— That's OK. We'll catch the next train to London.
- A. was leaving B. had left C. has left D. has been leaving
43. The girl has a great interest in sport and _____ badminton classes twice a week over the last three years.
- A. took B. is taking C. takes D. has been taking
44. He was unhappy when he sold his guitar. After all, he _____ it for a very long time.
- A. has had B. had had C. has D. had

45. We are confident that the environment _____ by our further efforts to reduce pollution.
A. had been improved B. will be improved C. is improved D. was improved
46. — Could I use your car tomorrow morning?
— Sure. I _____ a report at home.
A. will be writing B. will have written C. have written D. have been writing
47. By the time you have finished this book, your meal _____ cold.
A. gets B. has got C. will get D. is getting
48. — Have you heard about that fire in the market?
— Yes, fortunately no one _____.
A. hurt B. was hurt C. has hurt D. had been hurt
49. The letters for the boss _____ on his desk but he didn't read them until three later.
A. were put B. had been put C. were putting D. have put
50. — Kevin, you look worried. Anything wrong?
— Well, I _____ a test and I'm waiting for the result.
A. will take B. took C. had taken D. take

Keys: 1-5 AADCB 6-10 ABADA 11-15 ABBAD 16-20 BABCD 21-25 ACCCC
26-30 DBDDDB 31-35 CACBA 36-40 ADBAC 41-45 CCDBB 46-50 ACBAB

1. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据时间状语 In the last few years (在过去的几年中), 可知用现在完成时。

【句意】在过去的几年中, 中国在环境保护方面取得了巨大成绩。

2. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据时间状语 so far (迄今为止), 可知用现在完成时。

【句意】尽管经历了先前几轮谈判, 迄今为止双方未能达成任何协议。

3. 【答案】D。

【详解】时间状语从句中不能使用一般将来时, 排除 A、B; 主句中使用一般现在时, 所以从句使用现在完成时。

【句意】在我们家乡, 在所有的小麦收割之后, 农民们总会举办一次丰收聚餐。

4. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据时间状语 ever since (自从那时), 可知用现在完成进行时。

【句意】——彼特在哪儿? 我哪儿都找不到他。——早饭之后他去了图书馆, 自从那时起他一直在那儿写文章。

5. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据后一句 she'll have finished it by Friday (在周五前她将完成), 可知用现在完成进行时, 表示一直在做。

【句意】玛丽一直很努力地写自己的书, 她认为周五之前就能完成。

6. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据问句 Did you enjoy, 可知用一般过去时; 根据 by our hosts, 可知用被动语态。

【句意】——聚会上你玩得开心吗? ——是的, 主人招待得我们很好。

7. 【答案】B。

- 【详解】根据时间状语 **after a phone call at the last minute**, 可知“改变主意”是过去发生的, 所以用一般过去时。
- 【句意】——彼特来吗? ——不来了, 在接完电话最后一分钟, 他改变了主意。
8. 【答案】A。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知是“被选出来”, 且是过去的事情, 所以用一般过去时的被动语态。
- 【句意】令我高兴的是, 我是从成千上百的申请者中挑选出来参加开幕式。
9. 【答案】D。
- 【详解】根据主句中使用的一般过去时 **I wasn't able**, 可知说的是过去的事情, 所以从句中也使用一般过去时。
- 【句意】当我问“你希望我现在做什么”的时候, 我没有能掩饰住我的急切。
10. 【答案】A。
- 【详解】根据 **still are too high**, 可知“价格过去很高, 现在仍然很高”, 所以用一般过去时。
- 【句意】价格过去很高, 现在依然很高的原因很复杂, 简短的讨论不能满意地解释这个问题。
11. 【答案】A。
- 【详解】主句中使用一般过去时, 宾语从句中要使用相应的过去时, 排除 B、C; 根据语境, 可知“他不知道将来会成为美国第一位黑人总统”, 所以用 **be to do** 表将来。
- 【句意】在大学时, 奥巴马并不知道他会成为美国第一位黑人总统。
12. 【答案】B。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知“给我们清楚的说明”是在“找到”之前发生的, 属于“过去的过去”, 所以用过去完成时。
- 【句意】——你找到安的住所有困难吗? ——没有, 她给了我们清楚的说明, 我们很容易就找到了。
13. 【答案】B。
- 【详解】根据语境, 可知“把书忘在咖啡店”是在“到学校门口”之前发生的, 属于“过去的过去”, 所以用过去完成时。
- 【句意】我刚到学校门口, 我就意识到我把书落在咖啡店里了。
14. 【答案】A。
- 【详解】根据 **later** 的提示, 可知“我过一会儿给他打电话”, 所以用一般将来时。
- 【句意】——杰克森现在不在办公室里。——好的, 我过一会儿给他打电话。
15. 【答案】D。
- 【详解】根据时间状语 **at 3 o'clock this afternoon**, 可知用将来进行时。
- 【句意】珍今天下午3点不能参加会议, 因为那时她正在上课。
16. 【答案】B。
- 【详解】根据时间状语 **in years to come** “在未来几年”, 可知用一般将来时; “空间站”和“建造”是被动关系, 所以用被动语态。
- 【句意】据报道在未来几年在月球上将一座空间站。
17. 【答案】A。
- 【详解】**as** 引导的时间状语从句中使用一般现在时表示将来, 所以主句中用一般将来时。
- 【句意】随着你读这本书, 你会发现成千上万的经历二战的人都有不同的经历。
18. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据时间状语 soon 的提示,可知使用一般将来时。

【句意】不久在四川将建设更多的高速公路来促进当地经济的发展。

19. 【答案】C。

【详解】主句中使用一般将来时,unless 引导的条件状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来;“钱”和“找到”是被动关系,所以用被动语态。

【句意】除非能找到额外的资金,否则剧院将关门。

20. 【答案】D。

【详解】主句中使用情态动词 should think,相当于一般将来时,所以 whenever 引导的时间状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来。

【句意】无论你什么时候买礼物,你都应该从接收礼物的一方考虑考虑。

21. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据并列的谓语动词 went,可知用一般过去时。

【句意】——好几年没见了,你去哪儿了?——我去宁夏了,在那儿待了一年,作为志愿者教书。

22. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据语境,可知表达“我要给你看看”,所以用一般将来时。

【句意】——几点了?——我不知道。等一下,我给你看看。

23. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据语境,可知“在昨天前不知道他已经来了”,属于“过去的过去”,所以用过去完成时。

【句意】詹姆斯已经来了,但是我直到昨天才知道他已经来了。

24. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据语境,可知“她那时正在给别人打电话”,所以用过去进行时。

【句意】她那时正在给别人打电话,因此我跟她点头,走了过去。

25. 【答案】C。

【详解】时间或条件状语状从中要用一般现在时或现在完成时表示将来。

【句意】直到所有的准备做好了我们才会开始工作。

26. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据时间状语 for the last five minutes “在过去的5分钟里”,可知用现在完成进行时,表示一直做。

【句意】——托尼,你的眼睛怎么红了?——在过去的5分钟里我一直在切辣椒。

27. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据 since 的提示,可知用现在完成进行时,表示一直做。

【句意】自从人类开始园艺,我们就一直尽力使我们的环境变得更美。

28. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据语境,可知“我到的时候它已经开始了”,属于“过去的过去”,所以用过去完成时。

【句意】我发现很难听懂这个讲座,因为我到的时候它已经开始了。

29. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据语境,可知“完成作业”是在“被允许打羽毛球”之前发生,属于“过去的过

去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】完成作业的那对双胞胎被允许在操场上打羽毛球了。

30. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据语境，可知“见过”是在“向周围看”之前发生的，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】索菲亚向周围看了看所有的面孔，她有印象，她以前见过大多数客人。

31. 【答案】C。

【详解】主句中用一般将来时，条件状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来，即“主将从现”。

【句意】如果我们不现在行动起来保护环境，我们会后悔的。

32. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据时间状语 Around two o'clock every night，可知用一般现在时。

【句意】每晚大约两点钟左右，苏都会梦中说话，这有些打搅我们。

33. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据问句，可知这里讲的是一般的程序，所以用一般现在时的被动语态。

【句意】——什么程序？——在权威部门做最后决定前，所有的申请者都要面试。

34. 【答案】B

【详解】根据并列的谓语 felt，可知用一般过去时。

【句意】当我到家的时候我感到非常累，直接上床睡觉了。

35. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据问句 What about your self-drive trip yesterday，可知讲述的是过去的事情，所以用一般过去时。

【句意】——昨天的自驾游怎么样？——很累，路在拓宽，我们一路上很颠簸。

36. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据时间状语 the other day “前些天”可知用一般过去时。

【句意】我打电话是问问你前些天登报的公寓，你能告诉我一下详细情况吗？

37. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据语境，可知表达“工人正在抢修一条主管道”，所以用现在进行时。

【句意】供水暂时切断了，因为工人们正在抢修一条主管道。

38. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据时间状语 yesterday afternoon，可知用过去进行时表示过去某一时刻正在做的事情。

【句意】——我不明白昨天下午你为什么没有去听演讲。——对不起，(那时)我正在做作业。

39. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据语境，可知表达“现在已经改变了主意”，所以用现在完成时。

【句意】我第一次见到 Bryan 的时候，我不喜欢他，但是现在我改变了主意。

40. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据时间状语 over the past years (在过去几年里)，可知用现在完成时。

【句意】莎士比亚的戏剧《汉姆雷特》在过去的几年里至少被拍成十种不同的电影。

41. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据时间状语 for the last three days (在过去的三天里)，可知用现在完成时。

【句意】——你听说最近的选举了吗？——当然，这是过去三天里唯一的新闻了。

42. 【答案】C。

【详解】根据 We're too late, 可知火车已经离开了，所以用现在完成时。

【句意】——哦，太迟了，火车已经开了。——没关系，我们可以乘下一趟去伦敦的火车。

43. 【答案】D。

【详解】根据时间状语 over the last three years (在过去的三年里)，可以用现在完成进行时，表示一直做。

【句意】那个女孩对运动很感兴趣，在过去的三年里她一直每周上两次羽毛球课。

44. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据语境，可知“在卖之前已经拥有了很长时间”，属于“过去的过去”，所以用过去完成时。

【句意】当他卖掉吉他时，他有些不开心，毕竟他拥有它已经很长时间了。

45. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据 further efforts (进一步的努力)，可知用一般将来时。

【句意】我们有信心，通过我们进一步的努力来减少污染，我们的环境会得到改善。

46. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据时间状语 tomorrow morning, 可知表示将来的某一时刻正在做，所以用将来进行时。

【句意】——我明天早上能用你的车吗？——当然可以，我会在家里写报道。

47. 【答案】C。

【详解】时间状语从句中用现在完成时表示将来，所以主句中用一般将来时。

【句意】到你读完这本书的时候，你的饭就凉了。

48. 【答案】B。

【详解】大火已经发生，“没有人受伤”是过去的事情，所以一般过去时。

【句意】——你听说市场里的大火了吗？——是的，幸好没有人受伤。

49. 【答案】A。

【详解】根据并列的谓语 didn't read, 可知用一般过去时；信是被放到老板桌子上的，所以用被动语态。

【句意】老板的信放在了桌子上，但稍后直到三点他才读。

50. 【答案】B。

【详解】根据 I'm waiting for the result, 可知“考试”是过去的事情，所以用一般过去时。

【句意】——Kevin, 你看起来很忧虑，出了什么事情？——哦，我考试了，正在等结果。