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硕士研究生入学考试  
英语答卷典型错误  
精析·精解·精练

九八考研

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# 硕士研究生入学考试 英语答卷典型错误精析·精解·精练

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# 内容提要

硕士研究生入学考试是一种有较高难度的选拔性考试。为了帮助考生用较少的时间和精力熟练掌握英语语言知识的重点和难点,并能根据考试的要求把理论和实践结合起来,从而使其阅读、翻译和应试能力得到显著的提高,我们从考试学研究的角度,精心收集了硕士研究生入学考试英语答卷中常犯的典型错误编写成本书。

全本书针对 1991—1997 年研究生入学考试英语答卷中出现的典型错误分门别类地进行分析,并在解题思路、如何避免错误、应掌握的主要知识点等方面给考生以指导。考生可以从大量的前车之鉴中吸取经验教训,以良好的心理素质战胜失误,提高审题能力和辨析能力。书中的例句全部选自 1991 至 1997 年的全国统一考试试卷。在每一个类别的讲解分析之后,都配有一定量的同步强化练习题,考生可以趁热打铁地将学会的知识加以运用、巩固。全部练习不仅配有答案,还配有讲解。这些练习在难易程度上做了认真的筛选,完全可以起到考前“练兵”的作用。

参加本书编写的工作人员,都是在高校任教的一线工作者。他们来自十个院校,集多方经验,发挥群体智慧,认真研究了《考试大纲》和近几年的考试试卷。本书是对近几年考研英语命题研究的最新成果,是考生应考的必备参考书。

由于时间仓促,作者水平有限,谬误之处,诚望读者不吝指正。来信请寄:北京 8134 信箱编委会  
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# 第一章 语法结构与词汇

## 第一节 语法选择填空

### I. 动词的时态

例题 1. By the time you arrive in London, we \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe for two weeks.

- A. shall stay                      B. have stayed  
C. will have stayed              D. have been staying

【正确答案】 C

【错误分析】 此题的最强干扰项为 D, 选 D 是由于混淆了将来完成时态和完成进行时态各自所表示的含义。

#### 【解题思路与避错指导】

- ① 根据状语从句中 by the time 这一短语断定状语从句所表示的动作在将来某一时间发生。
- ② 主句所表示的动作则在从句所表示的未来的动作发生之前业已完成, 因此应选将来完成时态作主句的谓语。
- ③ 要注意将来完成时与完成进行时所表示的意义各有侧重, 将来完成时强调在将来某一时刻的结果或将来完成的事情, 而完成进行时强调在某一时刻已持续很久, 并可能将继续下去的动作与状况。

本句强调在到达伦敦之时, 将会完成的事情, 因此只能选 C, 该句句意为: 到你抵达伦敦之时, 我已经在欧洲住了两年了。

#### 【解题应具备的知识点】

- ① by the time 常常用来引起完成时态。
- ② 将来完成时与将来完成进行时所表示意义的区别, 前者强调结果, 后者强调持续, 并有可能继续下去。

例题 2. Our burglar alarm \_\_\_\_\_ for no reason.

- A. is forever going off              B. is forever gone off  
C. forever goes off                  D. will forever go off

【正确答案】 A

【错误分析】 此题的最强干扰项为 C, 选 C 是忽视了副词 forever 在该句子中所起的重要作用, 这样的副词与进行时态连用可表示不断重复的动作。

#### 【解题思路与避错指导】

- ① 根据状语 for no reason 可以推断出说话者带有一种情绪, 即“抱怨”。
- ② forever 一词用于该句则表明其谓语所表示的动作或状况重复多次, 应该是现在或者是过去的情

形。

③现在进行时或过去进行时均可用于表达此类句子结构。

④本句具有强烈的感情色彩。该句句意为：我们的防盗警铃不知怎的常常失灵。

### 【解题应具备的知识点】

①副词 forever, always, constantly, repeatedly, continually, perpetually 等与进行时态连用可表示发生次数多的动作,并含有“抱怨”、“厌烦”、“不满”或“赞赏”的意义,有时也可强调情况的暂时性。

②上述这种用法与一般时态表示经常性或习惯性动作时在意义上及感情上有所差异,前者强调所发生动作的“不断重复”,并体现了说话者的某种态度,后者仅仅叙述了一个动作,说明事实,而没有强烈的反映出讲话者的情绪,没有鲜明的感情色彩。

例题3. Her eyes were red. It was obvious she \_\_\_\_\_.

A. was crying

B. had been crying

C. cried

D. has been crying

【正确答案】 B

【错误分析】 此题较强干扰项为 A/C。选 A/C 是混淆了完成进行时与一般时、进行时各自所表示意义的差别。

### 【解题思路与避错指导】

①根据前面句子的谓语动词 were 及后句的主句中的谓语动词 was 完全可以断定从句所表示的动作是在过去某一时间开始发生的。

②“Her eyes were red.”是 cry 的结果,也就是说 cry 这一动作在 eyes were red 以前发生,因此从句的谓语动词的时态应选完成时态。单纯的过去时或进行时表现不出两句间紧密的联系,即其因果关系。

③过去完成进行时在此表示某点以前的一段时间里一直在进行或可能刚停止了一会儿的动作(cry)。该句句意为：她的眼睛红了,她准是哭过了。

### 【解题应具备的知识点】

①用现在(过去)完成进行时可以表示根据直接或间接的证据而得出的结论。

②将过去时与过去完成进行时加以比较,其意义差别为：前者主要表示过去某时发生的动作或情况(包括习惯性动作),后者则主要表示过去某时以前进行的一个动作,用下图表示为：(过去完成进行时)



③注意区别过去进行时与过去完成进行时所表示意义的不同,前者表示过去某个时刻正在进行的动作,有时在缺少表示过去时间状语的情况下,需要通过上下文才能看出动作是过去某时正在发



生的;后者着眼点在于过去某时以前一直进行的一个动作。

例题4. Einstein was still a young man. His discoveries had not yet been published, but they \_\_\_\_\_ our whole view of the universe.

- A. are going to change      B. had to change  
C. are to change      D. were to change

【正确答案】 D

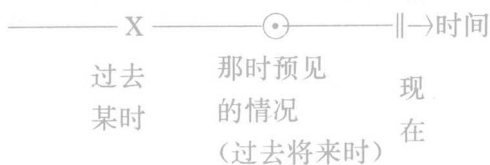
【错误分析】 此题最强干扰项为B。选B是因为忽视了“were to do”用在过去将来时可以表示“曾在过去预计发生并且发生了的事”,即注定要发生的事。

【解题思路与避错指导】

- ① 在本例题的前一部分的内容中,我们可能发现它是在叙述过去的事情,必须从过去着眼,而 but 后的内容是将要发生的,所以只能选D。
- ② were to change 与 had to change 是有区别的,前者为过去将来时的表现形式,表示某种预计或计划要发生的事情,后者则为 have to(不得不)的一般过去时。
- ③ 本句强调从过去某时看将来要发生的事,而不是从现在的角度来看将来。该句句意为:爱因斯坦当时还是个年轻人。他的发现还没有公之于世,但这些发现后来却改变了我们的整个宇宙观。

【解题应具备的知识点】

- ① 过去将来时是一个相对的时态,立足于过去某时,从过去的观点看未来,请参看下图:



- ② 过去将来时可由 was/were to, was/were about to, was/were on the point of, was/were due to (仅用于一定的上下文)来表示。这种形式或表示“曾在过去预计发生并且发生了的事”,或表示“注定发生的事”,或表示“过去被阻止,受到妨碍的动作以及过去无法预见的结果”。

例题5. We \_\_\_\_\_ that you'd be able to visit us, but you did not.

- A. had hoped      B. would hope  
C. are hoping      D. hope

【正确答案】 A

【错误分析】 此题最强干扰项为B。选B是因为混淆了过去完成时与过去将来时表示过去动作的立足点和移动方向。

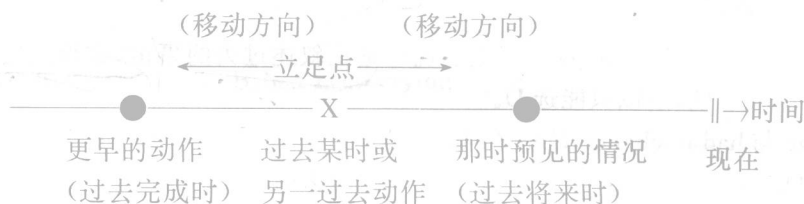
【解题思路与避错指导】

- ① 根据宾语从句(that you'd be able to visit us),我们可以断定 hope 这个动作是发生在从句谓语动作之前或同时发生的。它可能是过去的过去的行为。

- ②过去将来时表示从过去某时看将要发生的事情,立足于过去。在此句里,这个立足点不可能从 be able to visit 开始的,而是相反, hope 可作为过去某个立足点去看将要发生的 visit 这个动作。
- ③but 引导的转折句也说明了过去的希望没能实现,所以选 A。该句句意为:我们本希望你能来看我们,可是你没来。

### 【解题应具备的知识点】

- ①一般过去将来时是个相对的时态,立足于过去某时,从过去的观点看将来。
- ②过去完成时也是个相对的时态,表示的是过去的过去,只有在和过去某时或某个动作相比较时才用到它。
- ③上述两种时态的差别如下图:



- ④过去完成时可表示未能实现的希望或愿望,如 expect, hope, intend, plan, mean, suppose, want 等动词的过去完成时形式表达人们想做而未做的事。

例题6. It \_\_\_\_\_ here that the police expect more trouble in the city.

- A. is saying                      B. says  
C. is to say                      D. was saying

【正确答案】 B

【错误分析】 此题最强干扰项为 A。选 A 是因为没有注意状态、感觉或表述动词该选的时态的问题。

### 【解题思路与避错指导】

- ①根据 that 引导的从句中的谓语 expect 可以认为该句所表示的动作是现在的,故应确定选与现在时有关的项目。
- ②主句动词 say 在进行一种表述,并不强调是“正在说”,而 it 也没有确定的具体的人,选 A 则显得不自然,故选 B 最为恰当。该句句意为:这有人说,警察预料城里还会出事。

### 【解题应具备的知识点】

- ①非动态意义的动词,即那些表示状态、感觉、智力活动或所属关系的动词,如 be, love, hate, hope, assume, suppose, promise, belong, think, contain, guess, doubt, envy, sound, taste, desire, matter, seem, look 等等,常用一般时态表示。
- ②有些表示现刻动作的动词,由于动作持续的时间极短,用进行时显得不自然,也常用一般时态表示。
- ③在谈话时,动词表示表述或声明时,常常用一般时态。

例题7. I'll let you have the book when I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. am through                      B. was through  
C. will be through                D. have been through

【正确答案】 A

【错误分析】 此题的最强干扰项为C,选C是忽视了这样一个概念:在时间状语从句中,一般不用将来时态而用现在时态表示将来发生的事。

【解题思路与避错指导】

- ①根据主句动词时态 will let 可断定 when 引导的时间状语从句中的谓语动作不可能发生在过去,只可能是现在或是将来。  
②根据一般时态的表示方法,它可以代替将来时态的使用来表示将要发生的动作或情况。  
③when 所引导的是时间状语从句,其谓语动词可由一般时态代替。该句句意为:书看完了就给你。

【解题应具备的知识点】

- ①一般时态表示将来的用法常常用于谈论时间表或节目单或日程上所安排好的事情。  
②表示将来时间或条件状语从句中的时态“时间词或条件词后不用将来时”,时间连词如 after, as soon as, before, by the time, directly, the moment, till (until), when 等,条件连词如 if, so long as, unless 等后面通常用一般现在时。

例题8. Newton proved that it's by the force of gravity that the moon \_\_\_\_\_ out of a straight path and kept in orbit.

- A. is pulling                      B. was pulled  
C. pulled                         D. is pulled

【正确答案】 D

【错误分析】 此题最强干扰项为B,选B是因为没有注意到 that 从句内容反映了一种永恒的、普遍的真理。

【解题思路与避错指导】

- ①尽管主句谓语动词 proved 体现的是过去的形式(Newton 是已故的科学家,他的行为发生在过去的时间里),但从句的句意告诉人们牛顿所证实的是一条客观真理,而真理是永恒的。  
②该句句意为:牛顿早已证明是地球引力的作用导致月球环行。

【解题应具备的知识点】

- ①在时态选择的时候,不仅要从语法角度来考虑,也要注意句子的含意。  
②一般现在时可用来陈述永恒的真理。

例题9. To understand this, we must know that in the past times the earth \_\_\_\_\_ through great changes.

- A. were to go                      B. had gone  
C. has gone                        D. is going

【正确答案】 C

【错误分析】 此题最强干扰项为 B。选 B 是混淆了过去副词分别与现在完成时态和过去完成时态连用时所表示时间概念上的差异。

【解题思路与避错指导】

- ①从句中的状语 in the past times 虽然表示的是过去,但未确定是某一日子或某一时刻,它是一段比较笼统的时间,故可用现在完成时态表示动作一直持续到现在。
- ②从句子的意思看,它体现了一种回顾到过去的现在,与现在相关,不能选 B。
- ③该句句意为:理解这一点,我们必须了解地球在过去经历了巨大的变化。

【解题应具备的知识点】

- ①现在完成时态的时间概念有时是不明确的,我们所关心的是现存的结果或者过去发生的事对现在的影响,所以现在完成时态可以看作是回顾到过去的现在时。过去完成时态表示的是过去的过去,只有在和过去某时或某个动作相比较时使用。
- ②表示肯定过去的副词如 yesterday, last year, in 1996 等诚然是不可以与现在完成时态连用的。但笼统的表示过去,而不局限于过去某一时刻或某一日,如副词 formerly, previously, before, in the past, in former times 等体现出过去和现在的联系,就可以使用现在完成时态。

例题10. While crossing the street, the old man fell down and \_\_\_\_\_ until he was helped to his feet by the policeman.

- A. hasn't got up                      B. couldn't get up  
C. has got up                         D. could get up

【正确答案】 B

【错误分析】 此题最强干扰项为 A。选 A 是忽视了瞬间动词和延续动词所表含义的区别及时态的选择。

【解题思路与避错指导】

- ①该句中的两个谓语动词 fall down 和 get up 为前后发生的行为,在时态的应用上是一致的,即均为过去时态。
- ②get up 是短暂的行为,不能表示一个延续的状态。本句含有 until(直到...的时候),只有选 B 最贴切。该句句意为:过马路的时候,这位老人摔倒了,直至警察来把他扶起。

【解题应具备的知识点】

- ①在单纯谈一个过去的动作,不涉及它对现在的影响时,经常用一般过去时态;如果谈一件已经发生的事情,不考虑它是什么时候发生的,而只注意它对现在的影响,多用现在完成时态。
- ②瞬间动词如 become, join, get up 等只表示一个极短的动作,不能代表一个延续的状态,多用一般过去时态表示。若需用现在完成时态的时候,则可采用 be 来代替表示延续的状态。

例题11. She \_\_\_\_\_ nice manners, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a quick temper.

- A. is having, has                      B. has, has  
C. has, is having                      D. is having, is having

【正确答案】 B

【错误分析】 该题最强干扰项为 D。选 D 是没有认清 have 所表示的含义与其所选用时态的关系。

【解题思路与避错指导】

①此句为并列句,两个分句中的谓语是平行的。

②has(=possess)在句中的意思是“具有”,此处属状态动词,不能用于进行时态。该句句意为:她彬彬有礼,但性情急躁。

【解题应具备的知识点】

belong to, hold, own, possess

①have 为状态动词时,可以用所有时态,却不能用于进行时态。具有 have 含义的这种状态动词还有 belong to, hold, own, possess 等。

②have 表示“具有”以外的其他意义时,如表 eat, experience, enjoy, drink, take 等,have 已经转变为行为动词,可以用各种时态(包括各种进行时态)。

例题 12. Between 1897 and 1919 at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial-beings were portrayed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. had produced                      B. have been produced  
C. would have produced            D. had been produced

【正确答案】 D

【错误分析】 此题最强干扰项为 B。选 B 是忽视了过去完成时态的含义及其使用。

【解题思路与避错指导】

①从时间 1897, 1919 及从句谓语动词 were 可以断定主语行为发生在过去的时间里。

②时间状语 between 1897 and 1919 划定出 produce 完成的范围,故选用过去完成时态。

③该句句意为:在 1897 到 1919 年间,产生了至少有 29 部描写杜撰人物的电影。

【解题应具备的知识点】

①过去完成时态主要表示过去某时前业已发生的动作和情况(详细说明见例题 5)。

②表示过去的时间副词及结构,如 by/before + 过去时间, by the time...did..., up till then 等常引起过去完成时态。

③要特别注意,如果说明一个动作在另一个过去动作之前发生,而不是谈一般的过去情况,就应选用过去完成时态。

例题 13. Carey didn't go to the party last night because she \_\_\_\_\_ the baby for her sister until 9:30 p. m. .

- A. must have looked after            B. would have to look after  
C. had to look after                      D. should have looked after

【正确答案】 C

【错误分析】 此题最强干扰项为 A/D。选 A/D 是因对情态动词后的动词时态及其所反映的意义含糊不清。

### 【解题思路与避错指导】

- ① must + have done 的结构表示从眼下对过去情况进行推测。should + have done 的结构表示过去应该做的实际上没做,过去不应该做的却又都做了,对行为有一种批评的含义。该两种形式均不符合句意。
- ② would have to... 为过去将来时态。此句是从现在看过去而不是从过去看将来,故应选用一般过去时态。该句句意为:凯丽昨晚没有参加晚会,因为她得帮她的姐姐照看小孩直到晚上9:30。

### 【解题应具备的知识点】

- ① have/has/had + to do 的结构不是完成时态的表现形式,它的含义为“不得不”,有时可与 must 互换使用。
- ② 情态动词 + have done 的结构,不一定相当于现在完成时态,其含义及使用要根据上下文而定。

**例题14.** The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted sea travel, that man \_\_\_\_\_ Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. has                      D. had

**【正确答案】** A

**【错误分析】** 此题最强干扰项为 B。选 B 是忽视了时态的前后一致。

### 【解题思路与避错指导】

- ① 这一语段是由两个分句组成,即 The Portuguese...sea travel 和 that man...the 15th century。前句中的谓语动词 give 是一般现在时态,后句的谓语动词也应是一般现在时态,因为这是现在的 Portuguese 目前所认为的。
- ② who lived in the 15th century 在后句中作非限定性定语从句修饰 Prince Henry the navigator, 其中的 lived 只能说明该人物生活的年代(受 in the 15th century 的限制),并不能制约 Portuguese 对 Prince Henry 的这种认识只会发生在过去。
- ③ 该句句意为:葡萄牙人非常赞赏一个人,因为他促进了航海旅行,这个人就是生活在15世纪的航海家普林斯·亨利。

### 【解题应具备的知识点】

- ① 如果开始叙述或描写时着眼于“现在”(“过去某时”),则通常以“现在”(“过去某时”)为基点,从而出现:一般现在(过去)时态/现在(过去)进行时态和现在(过去)完成时态/(过去)将来时态一致。
- ② 关于时态一致的特殊情况见:间接引语、条件句、时间或目的从句及虚拟语气。
- ③ 是否需要调整时态主要服从于表达思想的需要,要依具体情况来定。

### 【同步强化练习】

1. My niece has been to Sumatra and Iran as well as all of Europe. By the time she's twenty, she \_\_\_\_\_ almost everywhere.  
A. will be                      B. would have been  
C. will have been              D. would be
2. On her next anniversary she \_\_\_\_\_ married for 40 years.  
A. will be                      B. will have been

D. is being

~~A. will have retired~~

B. will retire

D. am retiring

B. have always heard

D. always heard

A. constantly make

B. were constantly making

D. are constantly making

B. was being forever complaining

D. forever complains

A. has been phoning

B. phoned

D. was phoning

B<sub>1</sub> had been demonstrating

D. have demonstrated

A. had been typing

B. was typing

D. has typed

~~I am going to go~~

D. am to go

A. have been reunited

~~B.~~ were to be reunited

D. will be reunited

B. had to see

D. have to see

~~do~~ have hoped

B. am hoping

D. would hope

\B. had intended

D. am intended

✓ A. had hoped

B. have hoped

#### D. hope

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ you were nervous just before your driving test.

- ☒ A. betted                      B. am betting  
☒ C. bet                         D. will bet

17. "What do you think of the soup?"

"It \_\_\_\_\_ too much salt."

- A. has been contained       ☒ B. contains  
C. was containing           D. is containing

18. I \_\_\_\_\_ everything will be all right when you come back.

- ☒ A. have promised           B. am promising  
C. have been promising     D. had promised

19. The Blacks will move to a new flat when their baby \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. been born                      B. will be born  
☒ C. is born                         D. was born

20. If I \_\_\_\_\_ till May, I'll have been working for 30 years.

- A. am staying                   ☒ B. stay  
C. will stay                       D. have been stayed

21. They'll fight till they \_\_\_\_\_ complete victory.

- ☒ A. win                              B. won  
C. will win                        D. had won

22. It was not until then that I came to know that knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ only from practice.

- ☒ A. had come                      B. has come  
☒ C. comes                         D. came

23. That it's the sun and not the earth \_\_\_\_\_ the centre of our planetary system was a difficult concept to grasp in the Middle Ages.

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

24. Hot metal \_\_\_\_\_ as it grows cooler.

- ☒ A. contracts                       B. is contracted  
C. will contract                  D. contracted

25. It \_\_\_\_\_ long ago that the only liberty worth anything is the liberty to do right.

- A. had been decided           B. is decided  
☒ C. has been decided           D. was to be decided

26. An anabaptist (再洗礼派教徒) is one who baptizes over again, whether frequently as a point of ritual, or once a due performance of what ineffectually \_\_\_\_\_ previously.

- A. is performed                ☒ B. has been performed  
C. were performed              D. had been performed

27. The changes that \_\_\_\_\_ in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.

- ☒ A. have taken place            B. took place  
C. take place                    D. would take place



28. It is announced that Uncle Fei \_\_\_\_\_ on Dec. 30, 1995, at his house in his native city.  
 A. has died B. is dead  
~~C. died~~ D. was died
29. He \_\_\_\_\_ with entreaties and ended with threats.  
 A. had begun ~~B. began~~  
 C. has begun D. begins
30. He \_\_\_\_\_ in medicine from an American university before he has been working here.  
~~A. graduated~~ B. has graduated  
 C. had been graduating D. will graduate
31. You should see our baby. He \_\_\_\_\_ big brown eyes.  
 A. had had B. is having  
~~C. has~~ D. has had
32. I \_\_\_\_\_ a bath when the telephone rang.  
 A. would have had ~~B. was having~~  
 C. am having X D. will have X
33. They promise she will \_\_\_\_\_ treatment all her life.  
~~A. have been having~~ B. have been had  
~~C. be having had~~ D. have to be having
34. He also conceived that the solar system and the universe \_\_\_\_\_ C into existence by a natural process and would disappear one day.  
~~A. would come~~ B. has come  
~~C. had come~~ D. was coming
35. He decided to go back to the front now that he \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
 A. has got X ~~B. had got~~  
 C. is getting X D. was got found
36. He \_\_\_\_\_ the button before we could stop him.  
~~A. had pressed~~ ~~B. has pressed~~  
~~C. had been pressed~~ D. has been pressed
37. He \_\_\_\_\_ all his aims. But his effort is a good one.  
 A. may not have to achieve B. has to achieve  
~~C. may not have achieved~~ D. must have to achieve
38. I \_\_\_\_\_ that I was the agency whereby he fell out of sin.  
 A. should rather have been thought ~~B. should rather have thought~~  
 C. rather have to be thought D. must rather have thought
39. Someone must have opened the cage—the tiger A on its own.  
 A. couldn't have escaped B. needn't have escaped X  
 C. hadn't had to escaped ~~D. shouldn't have escaped~~
40. When I lived in London the postman usually delivered our mail at 7:00 every morning. Usually no one in our household \_\_\_\_\_ when the mail arrived.  
~~A. was got up~~ B. has got up