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主编 陈霜鳳

2007 新高考 考点强化练 天天10分钟

英语

- 最新考纲——与高考同步
- 最新考点——与教学同步
- 最新练习——与名校同步

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2007 新高考

考点强化练
天天10分钟

英语

主编：陈霜赢（华南师范大学附属中学）

编者：罗江久（湖南省郴州第二中学）

楼星亮（广东省广州第五中学）

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前 言

寒来暑往,转眼 2007 年的高考又向我们走近了。这是使用新课程标准教材后的首次高考,其考试方法和考试内容都是一次全新的变革。为了使广大考生提前进入状态,我们组织了广州执信中学、华南师范大学附属中学、广东省实验中学、广雅中学、培正中学等名校的特、高级教师,根据广东省 2007 年考试大纲和说明编写了本书,并根据新高考样卷在书末附模拟试题一套,是广大考生备考的理想用书。

《红楼梦》第八十六回有一句俗语:“三日不弹,手生荆棘。”这也形象地反映了高考复习的一个共识:考点要靠强化才能烂熟于心,得以妙用。当学生复习到一定阶段,特别是进入到第二轮复习时,有不少同学感到进展不大,又苦无良策,遭遇复习中所谓的瓶颈。这时候,如果在按计划复习的同时,每天利用课堂上或课外的一点时间进行限时的强化训练,应当是一种巩固基础知识、加深题型印象、熟悉做题方法、提高答题速度的有效措施。根据不同学科的特点,可以有不同的时间安排,5 分钟、10 分钟、20 分钟、30 分钟不等;学生自觉限时做题,自对答案;老师挑选一些重点、难点在下一节课用几分钟讲一讲,以督促学生完成。在某个时间段内每天坚持,日有所得,必日有所进。如汉代徐幹在《中论·治学》中说的:“日习则学不忘,自勉则身不堕。”

有好的训练方法,还要有好的训练材料。这套丛书的宗旨是:①选题注意强调基础,带动能力,以此作为课堂复习的延续和提升;②题目是编选老师做过、用过的,难度适中,信度要高,具有可靠的训练效果;③不选高考题,避免与考题分类解析之类的书籍重复,保证练习的有效性、实用性;④鼓励自创题,但要求通过试验、论证、修改,避免学生走弯路而事倍功半;⑤答案要有详解,重要的、复杂的题目要有答题的提示,有思路、技巧的指导。总之,真正做到省时省力、高质高效。

本套丛书编写体例采用两种方式,按备学科学习规律,依考点或单元顺序排列,有利于同学们复习的进程安排;每个练习都有用时指导,每个练习答案都紧跟在练习之后,方便同学们限时做题,及时检查。最后附有最新的高考模拟题,是按照 2007 年新课程高考大纲要求命制的,对同学们的复习有很强的指导意义。

这套丛书中有许多学科习题已在全国多所重点中学和非重点中学使用过,取得了很好的效果。今年我们又组织了华南师范大学附属中学、广州执信中学、广东省实验中学、广雅中学、培正中学等重点学校的特、高级教师合力编写、修订此书,进一步提升了丛书的品质,更好地服务于拼搏在高三一线的广大师生。

此书还可以作为高一、高二年级夯实基础、培养能力的训练材料。在高三复习备考中,学生中有基础不够扎实、知识多有缺漏的现象,老师要花很多时间补课,任务重,压力大。因此,从高一、高二起就应对应考点,逐项落实,只有一步一个脚印,才有可能在新课程高考的变化中立于不败之地。

希望同学们认真使用这本练习,慎思明辨,日增其智;若发现书中纰漏,也请与我们联系。这套丛书所追求的是,让同学们在训练过程中,有效地检测复习所学的效果,查漏补缺,并获得良好的应试技巧和能力,在高考中取得优异的成绩。

编 者

2006年8月

目

录

第一部分 语法强化训练	1
基础检测(一) 冠词 15minutes	1
基础检测(二) 名词 15minutes	4
基础检测(三) 代词 15minutes	6
基础检测(四) 形容词与副词 15minutes	8
基础检测(五) 情态动词 15minutes	10
基础检测(六) 动词时态与语态 15minutes	12
基础检测(七) 非谓语动词 15minutes	15
基础检测(八) 主谓保持一致 15minutes	18
基础检测(九) 单句与复合句 15minutes	20
基础检测(十) 倒装、省略和强调的用法 15minutes	23
语法综合检测(一) 10minutes	26
语法综合检测(二) 10minutes	27
语法综合检测(三) 10minutes	28
语法综合检测(四) 10minutes	29
语法综合检测(五) 10minutes	30
第二部分 综合能力训练	31
能力检测(一) 15minutes	33
能力检测(二) 15minutes	37
能力检测(三) 15minutes	41
能力检测(四) 15minutes	46
能力检测(五) 15minutes	51
能力检测(六) 15minutes	56
能力检测(七) 15minutes	60
能力检测(八) 15minutes	64
能力检测(九) 15minutes	68
能力检测(十) 15minutes	72
能力检测(十一) 15minutes	76

能力检测(十二)	15minutes	79
能力检测(十三)	15minutes	83
能力检测(十四)	15minutes	87
能力检测(十五)	15minutes	91
第三部分 写作能力训练		95
写作训练(一)	35minutes	98
写作训练(二)	35minutes	99
写作训练(三)	35minutes	100
写作训练(四)	35minutes	101
写作训练(五)	35minutes	102
写作训练(六)	35minutes	103
写作训练(七)	35minutes	104
写作训练(八)	35minutes	105
写作训练(九)	35minutes	106
写作训练(十)	35minutes	107
写作训练(十一)	35minutes	109
写作训练(十二)	35minutes	110
写作训练(十三)	35minutes	111
写作训练(十四)	35minutes	112
写作训练(十五)	35minutes	113
第四部分 英语高考模拟试题		114
英语高考模拟试题(一)		114
英语高考模拟试题(二)		125
2006年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)		136
第五部分 参考答案		148
一、语法强化训练		148
二、综合能力训练		160
三、写作能力训练		171
四、英语高考模拟试题		177
五、2006年英语高考试题答案及分析		183
2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东省英语科考说明)		190



第一部分 语法强化训练

1. 高考要求

高考主要考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和较为简单表达方式的掌握情况。

2. 高考定位

高考主要从以下几个方面检查考生的英语水平:

- ①基础语法知识;
- ②语法知识的运用能力;
- ③词组的搭配和习惯用法;
- ④对词义的正确理解。

3. 考试趋势

作为“语言交际能力测试”的定性与定位,语法所要考查的是考生在不同水平与层次上的语言运用能力。既注意语言形式,注意语义内容,还注重语言的运用,也就是在特定语言环境中运用语言的能力。

基础检测(一) —— 冠词

(限时: 15minutes)

1. English is _____ foreign language in China, but it is _____ important tool.
A. a, an B. a, a C. the, an D. a, /
2. China is _____ Asian country. Britain is _____ European country.
A. a, an B. a, a C. an, a D. an, an
3. He likes _____ music. He is listening to _____ music of _____ film "Gone with the wind".
A. /, the, the B. the, The, / C. /, /, a D. /, /, the
4. The policemen caught the thief by _____ arm.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
5. The boat was sailing _____ south.
A. a B. the C. / D. an
6. _____ Elephant/elephant is bigger than _____ horse.
A. /, / B. A, an C. An, a D. /, the
7. _____ Mr. Smith left a message this morning. But I don't know him.
A. The B. An C. A D. /
8. He is _____ good fellow.
A. quite a B. a quite C. so D. such
9. The boss made me work _____ day and _____ night.
A. the, the B. a, a C. an, an D. /, /
10. _____ as he was, he could do a lot of work.
A. Boy B. A boy C. The boy D. Boys



11. He was _____ singer and _____ writer.
A. the, the B. a, / C. the, a D. a, the
12. What about _____ dress?
Oh, it's so beautiful. She must be happy to get that dress as _____ birthday present.
A. a, a B. the, a C. a, the D. the, the
13. After he left _____ university, he turned _____ doctor.
A. an, a B. a, a C. the, / D. /, /
14. Are you sure to help me find _____ bed for my new house?
Of course, but not now. I'm heading for _____ bed and a good sleep.
A. a, a B. a, / C. the, a D. a, the
15. Alice is fond of playing _____ piano while Hendry is interested in listening to _____ music.
A. /, the B. /, / C. the, / D. the, the
16. Beyond _____ stars, the astronauts saw nothing, but _____ space.
A. the, / B. /, the C. /, / D. the, the
17. After watching _____ TV, she played _____ violin for an hour.
A. /, / B. the, the C. the, / D. /, the
18. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876.
A. / B. a C. the D. one
19. — Where's Jack?
— I think he's still in _____ bad, but he might just be in _____ bathroom.
A. /, / B. the, the C. the, / D. /, the
20. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing things in _____ public places.
A. the, the B. /, / C. the, / D. /, the
21. She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry, but she has already made some important discoveries.
A. the, the B. the, / C. a, / D. a, the
22. Wouldn't it be _____ wonderful world if all nations live in _____ peace with one another?
A. a, / B. the, / C. a, the D. the, the
23. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.
A. a, / B. the, an C. the, the D. /, the
24. — Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
— Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.
A. a, the B. the, the C. the, a D. a, a



单元得失记录簿

(1) 易错问题:

- ① China is **an** Asian country. Britain is **a** European country.
- ② The policemen caught the thief by **the** arm.
- ③ He was **a** singer and writer.

(2) 方法点滴:

- ① European 的第一个音素是 [j], 它是辅音音素, 所以第二个空应填 a。
- ② 在 catch / hit / touch sb. + 介词 + 定冠词 + 人体部位, 这是英语的一种习惯用法, 人体部位前的定冠词不可换为形容词性的物主代词。
- ③ He was a singer and writer. 应译为: 他是一个歌唱家兼作家。而 They were a singer and a writer. (他们俩一个是歌唱家, 一个是作家)。

原则上讲两个或两个以上的名词并列时, 若指不同的人或物, 每个名词前都应有冠词, 若指同一人或物, 则只有第一个名词需要冠词。



基础检测(二)——名词

(限时·15minutes)

1. My little brother doesn't know how many _____ there _____ in a year.
A. month, is B. monthes, are C. months, are D. month, will be
2. There are thought to be at least 12 _____ and 15 _____ in this zoo.
A. wolves, deers B. wolfs, deer C. wolf, deers D. wolves, deer
3. Many _____ watched the two cats fighting fiercely.
A. looker-ons B. lookers-ons C. lookers-on D. looker-on
4. — Where shall we meet?
— At _____ .
A. Mr. Brown's B. Browns C. the Mr. Browns D. the Mr. Brown's
5. There's a very beautiful _____ nearby. Let's go and have a look.
A. rose's garden B. rose garden C. roses garden D. garden of rose
6. Last year we hired two _____ in our office.
A. girls workers B. women workers C. sales girls D. man servants
7. — Can I help you?
I'm looking for a pair of _____ .
A. sport shoes B. sports shoes C. shoes sport D. sports' shoes
8. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.
A. bicycle's shop B. bicycles' shop C. bicycle shop D. bicycles shop
9. She broke a _____ while washing up.
A. glass wine B. wine glass C. glass of wine D. glass for wine
10. He gave his son _____ .
A. a good advice B. the good advices C. some good advices D. a good piece of advice
11. John said that he didn't do _____ paper work.
A. a number of B. many of C. many a D. a great deal of
12. She likes to have _____ and _____ butter sold in that shop is very well made.
A. a butter, / B. butter, the C. the butter, / D. butter, a
13. She always wears beautiful _____.
A. clothes B. cloth C. dress D. clothing
14. I found my mother had _____.
A. some white hairs B. a white hairs C. many white hair D. a few white hair
15. He has two _____.
A. brothers-in-law B. brother-in-laws C. brothers-in-laws D. brother-in law's
16. The postcard is sent by _____.
A. a friend of my father B. a friend of my father's C. my father friend D. my father's friend



17. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.
A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed
18. We've miss the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.
A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection
19. He dropped the _____ and broke it.
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
20. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.
A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
21. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.
A. wealthy, work B. wealths, works C. wealth, work D. wealth, works
22. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
23. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

单元得失记录簿

(1) 易错问题:

- ① Many **lookers-on** watched the two cats fighting fiercely.
- ② Where shall we meet? At Mr. Brown's.
- ③ I'm looking for a pair of **sports shoes**.

(2) 方法点滴:

① 合成名词要注意其单复数:

A. 在合成词中有可数名词作中心词时其复数的 *s* 加在其中心词上。如:

father-in-law (岳父, 公公) *fathers-in-law*

looker-on (旁观者) *lookers-on*

B. 其主要字在合成词之后的复数, *s* 加在主要字上。如:

shoe-maker *shoe-makers*

step-mother (继母) *step-mothers*

要注意的是下面词变复数时, 两者都要变:

man-servant *men-servants* *woman-singer* *women-singers*

C. 如合成词中无中心可数名词时, 则把 *s* 加于句尾

forget-me-not (勿忘我, 草名) *forget-me-nots*

go-between (中间人) *go-betweens*

grown-up (成年人) *grown-ups*

② 表示“在某人家时”, 在姓氏前不使用冠词, 后面的 *home* 要省略。

③ 常用的复数名词作定语时, 也必须使用复数形式。Sports shoes 意为“运动鞋”。再例如: a clothes shop, a savings bank.



基础检测(三) — 代词

(限时: 15minutes)

1. — Susan, go and join your sister cleaning the yard.
— Why _____? John is sitting there doing nothing.
A. him B. he C. I D. me
2. — Would you like tea or coffee?
— _____. I prefer some water.
A. Neither B. Either C. Both D. None
3. — Is there anyone who is going to the Great Wall?
— _____.
A. Neither B. No one C. Not D. Not any
4. — Your tea looks nice.
— It's Longjing from Hangzhou. Would you like _____?
A. any B. little C. it D. some
5. Shopping online can provide _____ convenience and choice, but not _____ websites are safe enough for shopping.
A. either, both B. neither, any C. both, both D. both, all
6. Because the first pair of trousers did not fit properly, he asked for _____.
A. another trousers B. other trousers C. the other ones D. another pair
7. He is one of those students who, I am sure, always do _____ best.
A. his B. their C. my D. one's
8. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party.
A. The few B. Few C. Few of D. A few
9. After _____ seemed half an hour, he came at last.
A. it B. which C. that D. what
10. — Who told you the news?
— _____. I read it from the newspaper.
A. No one B. None C. Anyone D. Any one
11. — Do you think all the exercises in the book are good?
— _____ of them are very good. But some could have been better.
A. None B. Few C. Most D. Rest
12. — We were talking about the new play _____, remember?
— Yes, I enjoyed it very much.
A. the other day B. another day C. some day D. other day
13. The machines we use today are much better than _____ we used years ago.
A. those B. ones C. which D. them
14. — The exam wasn't difficult, was it?
— No, but I don't think _____ could pass it.
A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody
15. _____ leaves the room last ought to turn off the light.
A. Anyone B. The person C. Whoever D. Who
16. — Have you seen Tom and Mary?



- I haven't seen _____ of them.
A. neither B. any C. either D. all
17. These plants are watered _____.
A. each other day B. every other day
C. each of two days D. every of two days
18. Mr. Zhang gave the text books to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
A. the ones B. ones C. some D. the others
19. There're so many kinds of MP3 on sale that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy.
A. what B. which C. how D. where
20. Although he's wealthy, he spends _____ on clothes.
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
21. — Is your camera like Bill's and Ann's?
— No, but it's almost the same as _____.
A. her B. yours C. them D. their
22. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
A. it B. those C. them D. one
23. — When shall we meet again?
— Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
A. one B. any C. another D. some

单元得失记录簿

(1) 易错问题:

- ① It's Longjing tea from Hangzhou. Would you like **some**?
② Because the first pair of trousers did not fit properly, he asked for **another pair**.
③ The **few** friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party.

(2) 方法点滴:

- ① **some** 和 **any** 均可单独作代词用,也可与 **one, thing, where** 等构成其他不定代词,如 **something, anything** 等,其基本用法是一致的,即: **some** 类不定代词用于肯定句, **any** 类不定代词用于否定句或疑问句。此题如果凭印象,很容易错选 A。但当说话人希望或有理由相信会得到对方的肯定回答时,在疑问句或否定句当中,特别是在一些形式上为疑问句,实际上是提出请求或建议的句子中,要用 **some** 或 **some** 类的不定代词。
- ② 不定代词 **another** 可修饰或替代可数名词单数,表示不定范围中的“另一个,类似的一个”。要特别注意的是 **another** 后不可单独接复数名词,故选项 A 错误;但如果该复数名词前有数词时则可以,如 **another ten minutes**,这时把后面被数词修饰的名词看成一个整体。**others** 和 **the others** 分别表示确定数目中其余的一部分或全部,可单独使用。
- ③ **few** (少) 修饰或替代可数名词复数,有否定的含义; **a few** (一些,有几个) 修饰或替代可数名词复数,有肯定的含义。**few of** (没几个) 与句中的 **all** 相矛盾。根据句意“贝蒂那里仅有的几个朋友全都被邀请参加她的生日聚会”可知是指仅有的几个朋友。**few** 与 **the** 连用表示“少数”。



基础检测(四)——形容词与副词

(限时: 15 minutes)

1. John has three sisters. Mary is the _____ of the three.
A. most cleverest B. more clever C. cleverest D. clever
2. The students are _____ young people between the age of sixteen and twenty.
A. most B. almost C. mostly D. at most
3. She told us _____ story that we all forget about the time.
A. such an interesting B. such interesting a
C. so an interesting D. a so interesting
4. It is impossible for so _____ workers to do so _____ work in a single day.
A. few, much B. few, many C. little, much D. little, many
5. The horse is getting old and can't run _____ it did.
A. as faster as B. so fast than C. so faster as D. as fast as
6. The story sounds _____.
A. to be true B. as true
C. being true D. true
7. I'd been expecting _____ letters the whole morning, but there weren't _____ for me.
A. some, any B. many, a few C. some, one D. a few, none
8. This year they have produced _____ grain _____ they did last year.
A. as less, as B. as few, as C. less, than D. fewer, than
9. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ tractors in 2005 as the year before.
A. as twice many B. as many twice
C. twice as many D. twice many as
10. The piano in the other shop will be _____, but _____.
A. cheaper, not as better B. more cheaper, not as better
C. cheaper, not as good D. more cheap, not as good
11. — Can I help you?
— Well, I'm afraid the box is _____ heavy for you, but thank you all the same.
A. so B. much C. very D. too
12. — Excuse me, is this Mr. Brown's office?
— I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown _____ works here. He left about 3 weeks ago.
A. not now B. no more
C. not still D. no longer
13. If we had followed his plan, we would have done the job better with _____ money and _____ people.
A. less, less B. fewer, fewer
C. less, fewer D. fewer, less
14. Oh, John. _____ you gave me!
A. How a pleasant surprise B. How pleasant surprise
C. What a pleasant surprise D. What pleasant surprise



15. — How did you find your visit to museum?
— I thoroughly enjoyed it. It was _____ than I expected.
A. far more interesting B. even much interesting
C. so more interesting D. a lot much interesting
16. Canada is larger than _____ country in Asia.
A. any B. any other C. other D. another
17. How _____ can you finish the drawing?
A. often B. soon C. long D. rapid
18. — Mum, I think I'm _____ to get back to school.
— Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another day or two.
A. so well B. so good C. well enough D. good enough
19. We decided not to climb the mountains because it was raining _____.
A. badly B. hardly C. strongly D. heavily
20. — How was your recent visit to Qingdao?
— It was great. We visited some friends, and spent the _____ days at the seaside.
A. few last sunny B. last few sunny C. last sunny few D. few sunny last
21. Listen, I have _____ to tell you.
A. something importance B. something important
C. important something D. nothing important
22. The visitors like _____ paintings.
A. those beautiful little Chinese B. those little beautiful Chinese
C. those beautiful Chinese little D. those Chinese little beautiful
23. No sooner had he gone to bed than he fell _____.
A. sleepy B. slept C. asleep D. sleeping

单元得失记录簿

(1) 易错问题:

- ① The students are **mostly** young people between the age of sixteen and twenty.
- ② After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced **twice as many tractors in 2005 as the year before.**
- ③ The visitors like those beautiful little Chinese paintings.

(2) 方法点滴:

- ① **mostly** 是表达成分中大多数, 而用 **most** 时应用 **most of the students**, 而用 **almost** 时应用 **almost all students** 这一结构。
- ② 表示倍数的方法: (1) 倍数 + **the + length/size + of** (2) 倍数 + 形容词比较级 + **than** (3) 倍数 + **as + 形容词原级 + as**。注意: 倍数永远放在前面。
- ③ 形容词语序: 1) 前置形容词, 如 **all, ...**; 2) 冠词指示代词; 3) 序数词; 4) 基数词; 5) 形态; 6) 大小长短; 7) 新旧; 8) 颜色; 9) 国籍; 10) 材料; 11) 名词或动名词。



基础检测(五)——情态动词

(限时: 15 minutes)

1. — Are you coming to Jeff's party?
— I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
2. — I promise that his daughter _____ get a nice present on her birthday.
— Will it be a big surprise to her?
A. should B. must C. would D. shall
3. — How much shall I pay for the phone call?
— You _____. It's free of charge.
A. shouldn't B. can't C. don't have to D. mustn't
4. — When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.
— They _____ be ready by 12:00.
A. can B. should C. might D. need
5. Miss Wang started out at 8 o'clock, and she _____ be there now.
A. must B. can C. can't D. dare
6. — It must be Li Ping who did it.
— No, it _____ be Li Ping.
A. mustn't B. wouldn't C. can't D. may
7. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.
A. must B. may C. can D. will
8. On Sundays when I was a child, Father and I _____ get up early and go fishing.
A. could B. would C. might D. should
9. You _____ return the book now. You can keep it till next week if you like.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not
10. Where is my pen? I _____ it.
A. might lose B. would have lost C. should have lost D. must have lost
11. I didn't hear the phone. I _____ asleep.
A. must be B. must have been C. should be D. should have been
12. He _____ you more help, even though he was very busy.
A. might have given B. might give C. may have given D. may give
13. A computer _____ think for itself, it must be told what to do.
A. can't B. couldn't C. may not D. might not
14. Jane _____ have kept her word, I wonder why she changed her mind.
A. must B. should C. need D. would
15. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.
A. must have studied B. might study C. should have studied D. would study
16. — Could I borrow your dictionary?
— Yes, of course you _____.