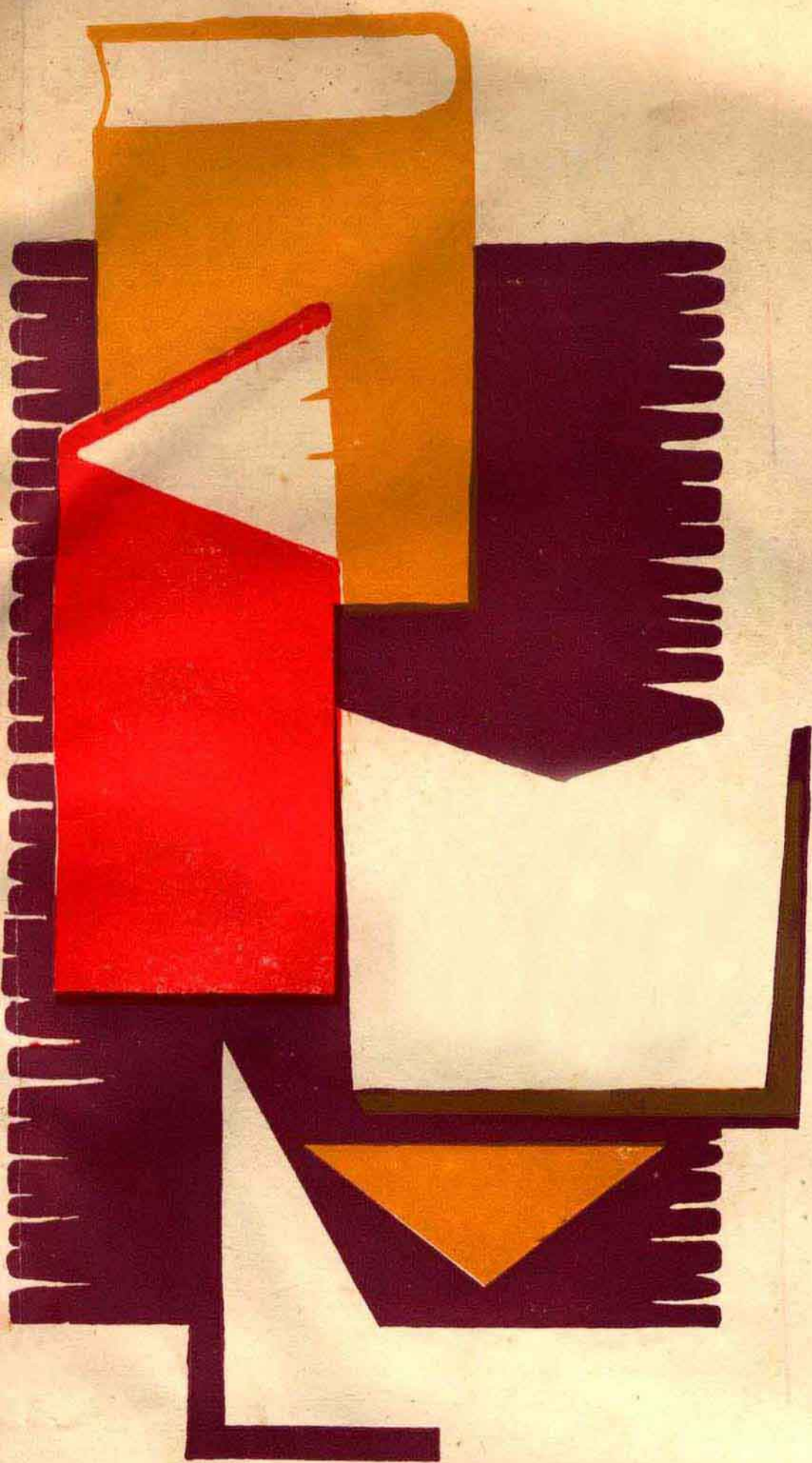


青年学习辅导系列丛书

高中英语自测之友



李宝忱 尹玉成 等编

科学技术文献出版社重庆分社

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前 言

当前,在全国范围内,具有初中程度的青年希望升入高一级中学去学习,具有高中程度的青年要到高等院校去深造,广大青年对自己的文化修养不断提出更高的要求,这是我们国家兴旺发达的具体体现。

为了帮助广大青年在临考前系统地检查一下自己对英语学习复习的情况,我们编写了《高中英语自测之友》供读者阅读参考。

本书特点是紧扣大纲、概括全面、重点突出、开拓思路、培养能力、训练技巧。读者通过对这本书的演练,可以对自己的复习工作查漏补缺,开扩视野,从而起到巩固、充实、提高的作用。

本书共选入十份练习,既有历届采用的传统试题题型,又有即将在全国普遍推广的标准化题型,从而适应全国各省市、自治区的各类青年使用;在校学生也可作为课外读物参考使用。另配有答案选择300例,是在全面复习后,作为自我检查的一把标尺。

为了方便读者,书中全部练习,均有参考答案。

参加本书编写工作的有北京、天津、浙江、江苏、山东、陕西等省市富有经验,多年从事高考复习、辅导工作的优秀中学英语教师:孟国凯、万晋卿、叶元凯、赵连蕙、尹玉成、周延义、龚协和、李占瑞、付大明、聂家明、周迪裔、孙一茹、张永莉、徐红和李宝忱。全书由李宝忱审校。

诚恳欢迎广大读者对本书提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者

1987年7月于北京

综合练习(一)

一、单词辨音 从下列15个单词中选出10个词，按划线部分字母的读音，分别写在相应的音标后面。(本题共5分，每词0.5分)

例: [ei] say [tʃ] Chian

advance bury boot encourage expose

stomach cheer south southern mean

war stare train portrait practised

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. [ð] _____ | 2. [æ] _____ | 3. [u:] _____ |
| 4. [k] _____ | 5. [ɑ:] _____ | 6. [i:] _____ |
| 7. [i] _____ | 8. [e] _____ | 9. [t] _____ |
| 10. [z] _____ | | |

二、词语释义 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个意思与划线部分相同或相近的答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得改动。(本题共5分，每小题0.5分)

例: (C) The cat pulled the chestnuts from the fire.

(A) out (B) to (C) out of (D) on

() 1. The boy tried to climb the wall.

(A) get up (B) get over (C) go through (D) jump

() 2. When did you get into this football team?

(A) join (B) take to (C) watch (D) see

() 3. The earth gets less heat from the sun.

(A) accepts (B) gives (C) receives (D) sends

() 4. The gas gave off an unpleasant smell.

(A) made (B) happened (C) seemed (D) sent out

() 5. When they were surrounded, the enemy had to give up.

(A) die (B) surrender (C) run away (D) move on

() 6. The sun has gone down.

(A) set (B) fallen (C) set up (D) appeared

() 7. He could not come on account of his illness.

(A) because (B) because of (C) for (D) since

() 8. Winter and summer, the sun itself is the same.

(A) No matter whether it is winter or summer

(B) It is winter and summer

(C) Because it is winter and summer

(D) Being winter and summer

() 9. They had a good time at the ball.

(A) have an wonderful time

(B) enjoyed themselves

(C) had a lot of time

(D) had some time

() 10. Now that you've come, you'd better have a talk with him.

(A) Now (B) At present (C) When (D) Since

三、选择答案 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中, 选出一个正确答案, 把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共25分, 每小题1分)

例: (C) You'd better your coat.

(A) puts on (B) to put on (C) put on (D) putting on

() 1. I thought he had lost his wallet in my house on his way home.

(A) both...and (B) not only...but also

(C) whether...or (D) either...or

() 2. Write more carefully so that you make mistakes in your homework.

(A) a little (B) a few (C) fewer (D) less

() 3. His father be at home because I saw him in the office just now.

(A) mustn't (B) shouldn't (C) can't (D) may not

() 4. Liu Hulan die give in.

(A) would...than (B) had better...than

(C) would rather...than (D) wouldn't...than

() 5. Comrade Lei Feng set a good example us all.

(A) of (B) on (C) at (D) to

() 6. I'm sure she will come to see me before she to Shanghai.

(A) went (B) goes (C) is going (D) will go

() 7. His daughter has written a composition.

(A) two-thousand-words (B) two-thousand-word

(C) two-thousands-word (D) two-thousands-words

() 8. Here is a picture of Comrade Zhang Haidi good deeds are known all over the country.

(A) whose (B) of whom (C) of which (D) who's

() 9. Nobody but Mary and John in the classroom yesterday evening.

(A) are (B) had been (C) were (D) was

() 10. It was that a hundred people looked lost in it.

(A) so a large room (B) a so large room

(A) such a large room (D) such large a room

() 11. Looking at my determined face, the big boy pick up the fight.

(A) dares not (B) dare not (C) doesn't dare

(D) dares not to

() 12. It was not until then that I came to know that knowledge only from practice.

- (A) had come (B) has come (C) came (D) comes
- () 13. You _____ her again in a few days.
 (A) will see (B) have been seen (C) had seen
 (D) have seen
- () 14. It _____ ten years since his father died.
 (A) is (B) was (C) had been (D) will be
- () 15. It's the third time you _____ late this week.
 (A) had arrived (B) arrived (C) have arrived
 (D) arrive
- () 16. The work _____ by the time you get there.
 (A) will have been done (B) was done
 (C) had been done (D) has done
- () 17. He suggested that the work _____ at once.
 (A) would started (B) would be started
 (C) should started (D) should be started
- () 18. If the doctor had come earlier, the poor child _____.
 (A) would not have been lied there for two hours
 (B) would not have laid there for two hours
 (C) would not have lied there for two hours
 (D) would not have lain there for two hours
- () 19. Many things _____ impossible in the past are common today.
 (A) considered (B) to consider (C) considering
 (D) being consider
- () 20. That is really kind _____.
 (A) of you to say so (B) for you to say so
 (C) of you saying so (D) for you saying so
- () 21. This is an excellent film. I like it better _____ I have seen.
 (A) than any other (B) than any (C) the best
 (D) the best of all
- () 22. There was so much noise the speaker couldn't make himself _____.
 (A) hearing (B) to hear (C) heard
 (D) being heard
- () 23. The nurse said that she was not feeling well, _____?
 (A) didn't she (B) wasn't she (C) was she
 (D) is she
- () 24. _____, the compass was first made in China.
 (A) It is known to all (B) We all know
 (C) It is known that (D) As is known to all
- () 25. _____, he knows a lot of things.
 (A) Child as he is (B) A child as he is

(C) As he is a child (D) Child as is he

四、动词填空

A. 选择下表中所给的动词，并用其适当形式填空，每个词只能用一次。(本题共10分，每小题1分)

run	live	rise	see	meet
do	scold	discuss	wash	elect

- After the meeting, they parted company, never _____ each other again.
- _____ in Shanghai since childhood, he knew the place extremely well.
- _____ in hurry, the exercises were full of mistakes.
- The girl _____ very fast round the track used to be weak when she was a child.
- Do they wish to have the problem _____?
- The very thought of my _____ with the matter the day before made me uncomfortable.
- We congratulated him on being _____ Chairman of the Students' Union.
- On top of the hill, he could see smoke _____ from the chimneys in the village.
- He stayed at home and did everything except _____ his own clothes.
- The children ran home to avoid _____ by mother.

B. 根据下面一封信的内容，用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空。(本题共8分，每小题0.5分)

A Letter to a Friend

Zhejiang Normal University

Jinhua, Zhejiang

Oct, 30, 1986

Dear Liu Ying,

I (1) (see) you for a long time. How are you (2) (get) on?

I (3) (study) in the Foreign Language Department of Zhejiang Normal University now. There (4) (be) 150 first-year students in our department. We (5) (be) from different parts of the country. We study politics, Chinese, mathematics, English and other subjects.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four", our university (6) (take) on a new look. All the teachers and students (7) (work) very hard. The reading-room (8) always (8) (crowd). Even at night, the classrooms and the reading-rooms are as bright as in the daytime. We (9) all (9) (strive) (10) (realize) the four modernizations of our country.

English is of great importance. I must do my best (11) (learn) it well.

Last Saturday I was glad (12) (attend) the meeting to award prizes to the winners in the English contest, because I (13) (win) the first prize. Although I (14) (make) some progress, I should not be proud. I should study even harder

than before, I am determined (15) (make) more progress in the future.

It's time for class. So I have to stop here. I (16) (tell) you more about my life and work in my next.

Yours,

Xiao Hong

五、句型转换 根据每一小题的句子意思, 在改写的句子中填入适当的英语单词, 使与原句的意思一致, 每个空只能填一个词, 句子的其它部分不得作任何更动。(本题共6分, 每小题0.5分)

1. I watched a boy. The boy came down the street.

I watched a boy _____ the street.

2. He was very tired. He fell sound asleep.

He was very tired; _____ he fell sound asleep.

3. She was in bad health, so she could not work.

_____ in bad health, she could not work.

4. My grandfather insisted on my staying at his home longer.

My grandfather insisted _____ should stay at his home longer.

5. I like tea better than coffee at breakfast.

I _____ tea to coffee at breakfast.

6. Our teachers teach us how we should read and write.

Our teachers teach us how _____ and write.

7. Somebody has stolen his wallet.

He has _____ his wallet _____.

8. No matter how hard he worked, he always failed.

_____ he worked, he always failed.

9. They not only told me the truth but also suggested the way to solve the problem.

_____ they tell me the truth but they also suggested the way to solve the problem.

10. The man had no sooner seen the policeman than he ran away.

_____ the man saw the policeman, he ran away.

11. Run as you may, you cannot catch the train.

_____ how quick you may run, you cannot catch the train.

12. He is as interested as you are in the matter.

He is _____ interested _____ you are in the matter.

六、综合填空 根据短文的意思, 从下面括号中选择适当的词, 用正确的形式填入空格。每个词只准用一次。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共10分, 每个空格0.5分)

(come wave make reach send travel

know from music bring tower happen

that sing turn use sound change

hear loudspeaker)

You (1) on the radio and a programme (2) to you (3) a broadcasting station miles and miles away. You know that words and (4) themselves haven't travelled all the distance through space, but something certainly (5) the programme from the station. What is the silent carrier (运输工具)?

The answer is radio (6). You can't see radio waves or feel them or ever (7) them. In fact, nobody (8) exactly what they are. But we do know that they are (9) by electricity, and we have learned how (10) them.

At the broadcasting station people talk or (11), instruments play, doors slam(砰[关门声]), and all of these make (12) waves, the sound waves (13) the microphone, and here they (14) into electricity. Then from a tall (15) called the broadcasting aerial (天线), electricity (16) out radio waves. The waves (17) in every direction, and some of them reach your radio aerial. Now a wonderful thing (18). The radio waves start an electric current in your aerial like the one (19) was first made in the broadcasting station. Finally, the (20) in your set (接收机) changes electricity into sound, and you hear the programme.

七、补全对话 (根据附表内容) (本题共4分, 每小题0.5分)

A: How do you do?

B: (1)

A: What time do you get up every day?

B: I (2)

A: What do you do after getting up?

B: I (3)

A: (4) ?

B: We usually have politics, Chinese, English and maths.

A: How many classes do you have in the afternoon?

B: We (5) . They are (6) ,
or .

A: What do you do in the evening?

B: I (7)

A: What time do you go to bed?

B: I (8)

起 床	6:00
起 床 后	做 早 操
上 午	上 四 节 课
下 午	上 两 节 课: 物 理、化 学 或 生 物
晚 上	复 习 功 课、做 作 业
就 寝	9:00

八、完成句子 把每句后括号内的中文译成英语填在空格处。(本题共16分, 每小题2分)

1. Uncle Li is _____ (我父亲的一个朋友).
2. The exam paper _____ (必须在两小时内交上来).
3. _____ (你就不会着凉) if you hadn't slept with the window open.
4. _____ (深受感动), I thanked him again and again.
5. _____ (下次见面的时间和地点) has not been decided yet.
6. Do you know _____ (他们在搜寻什么)?
7. He is the very worker _____ (我们昨天在报纸上见到照片的).
8. He spoke _____ (好象以前曾经到过这里似的).

九、阅读理解

- I. 根据短文内容, 辨别正误, 正确的划“√”, 错误的划“×”(本题共3分, 每小题0.5分)

Charles Dickens was one of the greatest writers of England. He was born on the 7th of February, 1812. His father was a clerk (办事员) in the city of Portsmouth. There Charles first went to school.

In 1821 the family moved to London, where his father ran into debt and was put in prison. The whole family went to live there. For many years the dark building of the prison was the family's home. When Charles was only ten years old, he had to leave school and began a long and hard struggle with poverty. In order to help the family he went to work at a factory. He worked from early morning till late at night. He was so unhappy there that years later he could never speak of the time spent at the factory without pain.

Many years passed before Charles returned to school. When he graduated, he became a reporter of a newspaper in London. The work of a reporter led him to story-writing. In 1863, when only twenty-four years of age, Charles Dickens wrote his first book, which made him known both in England and in some other countries. From that time on Charles Dickens devoted himself to literature. Among his best-known books are "Hard Times", "David Copperfield" and "Dombey and Son", all reflecting and criticizing his age. Having a deep sympathy (同情) for the labouring people of his time, he wrote about them in many of his books, about their misfortunes (不幸, 灾祸) and their longings (热望) for a better life. He also gave us a true picture of the unhappy life of the children in the work-houses (救贫院). It is this criticism of the vices (罪恶) of the capitalist system that makes his books so important: although he did not call for active struggle against the ruling classes.

- () 1. Charles Dickens was one of the greatest English novelists in the 18th century.

- () 2. Failing into debt his father was cast into prison in Portsmouth.
- () 3. He had to work at a factory so as to help support the family.
- () 4. Because of poverty Charles had only a few years' schooling.
- () 5. Charles Dickens saw the causes of all these evil(邪恶的) things.
- () 6. So he supported revolutionary struggle against the ruling class.

II. 阅读下列短文, 然后根据短文内容, 回答问题。(本题共 8 分, 每小题 2 分)

We students are the future masters of China, so the first thing we ought to do is to learn what is the best way to serve our country. In other words, we are bound to do our duty, not for ourselves, but for the benefit of the people.

First, we students must take a great care of the teacher's lectures. Our teacher's knowledge and experience are higher than ours. They always talk to us of useful things. We ought to obey our teachers and pay close attention to their lectures.

Secondly, our knowledge is obtained from books. Books are the good friends of students and the mother of knowledge. If we study books diligently and attentively without interruption, we are on the road to success. Do you know that an iron bar (棒) can be made into a pin (针) if you sharpen it without stopping!

Thirdly, it is unfortunate that there are some who can only speak but can not put their ideas into practice. There are many students who have got much knowledge in school, but don't know how to apply it when they leave school. It is useful to acquire (获得) practical knowledge in school, and enrich (使丰富) our experience at the same time.

Fourthly, time is limited but knowledge is unlimited. The time flies away as fast as an arrow, and we cannot get back the time which has been lost. The value of time is as precious as that of gold. When the day's lesson is over we should spare a little time for reading the newspapers and magazines, so that we may know the affairs of our country and the world.

Lastly, we can get knowledge not only from books but also from observation. Even the lovely grass and trees are a source from which we can get a good deal of knowledge if we only observe.

1. What are the good friends of students and the mother of knowledge?

2. What does away fly as fast as an arrow?

3. Why does every student must take a great care of the teacher's lectures?

4. How can you know the affairs of our country and the world?

附加题 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中, 选出一个与句子划线部分的意思

思相符的，将其字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得改动。

例：(B) Which book did you pick out to send to your brother?

(A) 拿出 (B) 挑出 (C) 摘录 (D) 带去

() 1. He was still driving away at his dictionary.

(A) 丢开 (B) 孜孜不倦 (C) 拿走 (D) 遗失

() 2. I was carried away with the music of the opera.

(A) 入迷 (B) 带走 (C) 注意听 (D) 喜欢

() 3. He is better looking than his brother, any day.

(A) 某一天 (B) 总有一天 (C) 无论如何 (D) 毕竟

() 4. The two cheats did the Emperor out of a lot of money.

(A) 拿出 (B) 拿进 (C) 收到 (D) 骗取

() 5. He is quite well able to take care of himself; he has seen the elephant.

(A) 饱经世故 (B) 看见大象 (C) 经受考验 (D) 无人照料

() 6. Every one ought to live up to what he knows to be right.

(A) 活下去 (B) 居住着 (C) 在生活中实践 (D) 谋生

() 7. They have pasted up a notice on the wall.

(A) 贴在 (B) 挂在 (C) 经过 (D) 揭下

() 8. Things have to come to a pretty pass.

(A) 很好 (B) 很糟糕 (C) 不象过去那样 (D) 越来越好

() 9. You'd better read the subject up.

(A) 研究 (B) 看清 (C) 懂得 (D) 讨论

() 10. He settle down to read a new novel.

(A) 躺下来 (B) 坐着 (C) 决心 (D) 安下心来

综合练习(二)

一、语音 (5%)

I. 单词辨音 下列各组单词中, 其划线部份的读音有一个与另外三个不同。要求找出这个单词, 并将其字母标号填入该组单词前的括号内。

- () 1. A. double B. loud C. outside D. found
() 2. A. coffee B. knee C. flee D. screen
() 3. A. muscle B. Prussian C. crush D. refuse
() 4. A. bench B. chance C. character D. Chinese

II. 默读所给四个单词划线部分的发音, 选出发音与所给单词划线部分相同的, 并将其字母标号填入该组单词前的括号内。

- () 1. A. sew B. owe C. no D. few/ news
() 2. A. master B. fatherland C. dash D. basket / passen-
ger
() 3. A. ear B. here C. severe D. there / care
() 4. A. China B. ocean C. machine D. ship/clench

III. 从A、B、C、D四个答案中选择一个符合句中划线单词读音的音标, 并将其字母标号填入该组词的括号内。

- () 1. These words frightened me.
A. wə:dz B. wɒdz C. wə:z D. wɔ:ds
() 2. We decide to have a picnic at a nearby lake next Sunday.
A. 'disaid B. di'said C. 'desid D. 'dekaid

二、词汇 (16%)

I. 在下面每小题后A、B、C、D四个答案中选择一个在意思上和形式上都可以代替小题句子中划线部分的词语, 要求将其字母标号填入该小题前的括号内。

- () 1. Tom looked out the window from time to time.
A. all the time B. at the same time
C. sometimes D. at all time
() 2. There is a great deal of water in the reservoir.
A. a large number of B. many
C. a great many D. a lot of
() 3. Mary got 2,000 dollars each month then.
A. cost B. paid C. was paid D. spent
() 4. It is ten o'clock. The class is over.
A. up B. down C. dismissed D. closed
() 5. Today she is wearing a red jacket.
A. on B. put on C. into D. in
() 6. After writing, we had a history lesson. Next, the little ones recited

with one voice.

- A. in concert B. in the same time C. loudly
D. also
- () 7. The film being over, the young people rose from the seats and left the cinema.
A. lift B. got up C. raised D. stood up
- () 8. She felt sorry for what she had told.
A. regret B. worried C. apologized D. is sorry
- () 9. What astonished me was the news that his mother died three weeks ago.
A. surprised me B. surprising me C. worried me greatly
D. surprised me greatly
- () 10. The boy tried to climb the wall.
A. get over B. get up C. go through D. jump

II. 找出一个与其它三个不属于同一范畴的词,并将其字母标号填入该组单词前的括号内。

- () 11. A. John B. Tom C. Mary D. Tokyo
- () 12. A. well B. hardly C. lovely D. attentively
- () 13. A. pigeon B. bird C. hen D. squirrel
- () 14. A. Prussian B. Washington C. Chinese D. Russian
- () 15. A. honour B. value C. success D. healthy
- () 16. A. mayor B. monitor C. visitor D. master

三、选择题 (30%)

I) 在A、B、C、D四个答案中选择正确者,将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

- () 1. No one but didn't hand in homework on time.
A. Only he didn't hand in his homework on time.
B. Not one but he didn't hand in his homework on time.
C. Not only but he didn't hand in his homework on time.
D. Not only he but also she didn't hand in his homework on time.
- () 2. Mr Green suggested _____ a meeting to discuss the problems.
A. hold B. should be held C. be held D. holding
- () 3. Don't get that ink on your skirt, for it _____.
A. won't wash out B. won't washing out
C. won't be washed out D. hasn't washed out
- () 4. He found his ruler this morning, but now he _____ his rubber.
A. loses B. has lost C. lost D. had lost
- () 5. There is nothing _____.
A. missed B. has missed C. missing D. had missed
- () 6. Books _____ from the library should _____ in time.
A. borrowing, return B. borrowed, be returned

- C. borrowing, be returned D. borrowed, returned
- () 7. I wonder if you have forgotten _____ the novel from me last week. Will you please remember _____ it tomorrow
- A. borrowed, to bring B. to borrow, bringing
- C. to bring, borrowed D. borrowing, to bring
- () 8. _____ May 25th, 1961, it was announced that the United States would start a plan to land men _____ the surface of the moon.
- A. In, in B. On, in C. On, at D. On, on
- () 9. Young people should go where they are most _____.
A. need B. needed C. to need D. must
- () 10. _____, Einstein didn't attend the public celebration.
A. To be a shy man B. Because being a shy man
C. Being a shy man D. A shy man
- () 11. Is there any ink in the bottle?
Yes, there is _____ left.
A. a few B. little C. few D. a little
- () 12. The door doesn't work. You will have to _____.
A. get it repaired B. have it repair
C. repaired it D. get it repair
- () 13. Mr. Mike promised _____ but he started again after a month.
A. to give up to smoke B. giving up to smoke
C. gave up smoking D. to give up smoking
- () 14. That lady insisted on _____ her hair before she went _____.
A. to do up, shopping B. doing up, shopping
C. doing up, to shop D. to do away with, shop
- () 15. Is this novel worth _____?
A. to read B. to be read C. reading D. being read
- () 16. Little Franz was afraid of _____.
A. scolding B. scolded C. having scolded
D. being scolded
- () 17. No one can prevent the study plans _____.
A. from carrying out B. from being carried out
C. to be carried D. to carry out
- () 18. If _____ a flood, what should we do?
A. should there be B. should there is
C. there should be D. should be
- () 19. If I had known your telephone number yesterday afternoon _____.
A. I called you B. I would have called you
C. I was calling you D. I have called you
- () 20. Little _____ for _____ I said.

- A. does he care, that B. cares he, that
C. does he care, what D. he does care, those
- () 21. _____ to do this test, she might do it in another way.
A. If she is B. If she C. Was she D. Were she
- () 22. John says he studies hard. So _____.
A. do I B. I do C. am I D. I am
- () 23. _____ a stranger of about sixty.
A. To come B. Coming C. In came D. In coming
- () 24. Is your brother at home? No. He has gone _____.
A. to fish B. to fishing C. fishing D. and fish
- () 25. Do you know Mr. Smith? Yes. He's a strange man.
We find _____ difficult to work with him.
A. us B. it C. him D. you
- () 26. Della and Jim had two possessions _____ which the both felt fond.
A. of B. for C. in D. by
- () 27. Snow doesn't like coffee. He says that he never _____ it at home.
A. use to drinking B. used to drink
C. used to drinking D. use to drink
- () 28. I won't go unless she _____.
A. coming B. came C. will come D. comes
- () 29. Abraham Lincoln was murdered on April 14, 1885 at a theatre in Washington D. C. _____ is described in the text.
A. whom B. which C. whose D. as
- () 30. We talked about those girls and their new skirts _____ we saw yesterday.
A. who B. whom C. that D. which

四、动词填空 从所给动词中选择合适者，并以其适当形式填空。每个动词只许用一次。(10%)

(be, judge, prepare, dare, wear, regret, dot, solve, fall, keep)

- Jack and I _____ in touch with each other by telephone three times a week.
- I don't think this problem is difficult _____.
- She _____ never _____ to touch a hibernating snake.
- The boy's shoes _____ out. They need to be mended.
- She _____ well _____ to overcome the difficulties.
- Xiao Wang _____ to inform us that Xiao Li had been severely injured.
- They seemed like so many flowers and red flags _____ about.
- These dictionaries and reference books _____ of great use.
- _____ from what you said, you ought to be praised.