

杨德启 编著

# 高考英语 NMET

## 常考问题 归类解析



海洋出版社

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1998年·北京

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

高考英语(NMET)常考问题归类解析/杨德启编著. —北京:海洋出版社,1997.12

ISBN 7-5027-4391-X

I. 高… II. 杨… III. 英语课-高中-升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆(CIP)数据核字(97)第 20175 号

**海洋出版社 出版发行**

(100081 北京市海淀区大慧寺路 8 号)

北京兰空印刷厂印刷 新华书店北京发行所经销

1998 年 1 月第 1 版 1998 年 1 月北京第 1 次印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 13

字数: 304 千字 印数 0—4000 册

定价: 16.00 元

海洋版图书印、装错误可随时退换

## 前言

在应考英语的过程中,基础知识的重要性已被考生高度重视。单项填空的20分,短文改错的15分,书面表达的30分基本上是直接考查基本语法和语言知识的。而基础知识的扎实与否,直接决定着阅读、完形填空的成败。因此,跨出这一步,你将会奔向成功,反之将会永久地遗憾。

如何在时间紧、学习负担重的应考过程中省时、省力而高效地掌握基础知识并转化成语言运用的能力,是每一个英语教育者和学习者面临的共同课题。实践经验证明,只讲不练不行,只练不讲也不行,讲练不统一更不行。有识之士得出共同结论:吃透高考题是最经济实惠的选择。编写此书,正是为满足英语教学的这一迫切需要。它的基本结构为:第一部分,汇集了1965—1996年全国高考英语(National Matriculation English Test)的全部单项选择题,并首次将其按用法进行归类编排。题后括号内的数字为考题年份。第二部分,在深入研究历年高考题的基础上,精选了常考且易出现错误的问题进行多角度、多侧面的分析论证,使考生知其然且知其所以然,达到举一反三、独立运用之目的。第三部分,为了达到认识过程的再认和重现之目的,使考生自觉地、积极地思考和回忆,设计了两套常用且能满足考试要求的练习——句型转换和词语转换,掌握这些内容,可以轻松自如地应考各类书面表达的文字内容且获得理想的高分。

本书的特点是:

**系统性:**首次将历年高考选择题按用法归类编排,使其自成体系,本身构成了一套难度适中,有必要的区分度、信度,效度高的练习。

**典型性:**考查的知识、题目的编排、问题的设置具有典型性,使学习轻松、省时、高效。

**针对性:**练习的内容、分析论证的问题都紧紧围绕着高考,避免了不必要的重复,可为备考赢得宝贵的时间。

**实用性:**高考题按用法归类,解析与之一一相对,顺序按年代排列,既可以直观地看出考题的发展,又是一套实用性很强的单项练习。

**培养能力与全面提高的完整性:**本书与其他书的不同处在于,不是简单地就练习问题进行分析,而是归纳了常考问题进行论证,考生可以同时看到正误的多种表达,而考题的疑问应尽在其中,有利于培养学习者勤于思考、擅长联系的良好习惯,提高语言的综合使用能力。

1996/6/15

# 目 录

## 第一部分 1965—1996 年全国高考英语选择题归类

一、动词 .....	(1)
(一)谓语句动词 .....	(1)
1. 动词时态、语态 .....	(1)
2. 虚拟语气 .....	(5)
3. 情态动词 .....	(6)
4. 主谓一致 .....	(8)
(二)非谓语句动词 .....	(8)
1. 不定式 .....	(8)
2. 动名词 .....	(10)
3. 分词 .....	(11)
二、惯用法 .....	(13)
三、其他词类 .....	(18)
(一)名词 .....	(18)
(二)代词 .....	(19)
(三)形容词、副词 .....	(21)
(四)介词 .....	(24)
(五)连词 .....	(25)
(六)数(量)词 .....	(26)
(七)冠词 .....	(27)
四、句法 .....	(28)
(一)句子结构 .....	(28)
(二)反意疑问句 .....	(31)
(三)定语从句 .....	(31)
(四)状语从句 .....	(32)
(五)名词性从句 .....	(33)
(六)交际英语 .....	(34)

## 第二部分 常考问题、常见错误例析

一、动词 .....	(36)
(一)谓语句动词 .....	(36)
1. 动词时态、语态 .....	(36)
2. 虚拟语气 .....	(39)
3. 情态动词 .....	(42)
4. 主谓一致 .....	(43)
(二)非谓语句动词 .....	(46)

1. 不定式 .....	(46)
2. 动名词 .....	(53)
3. 分词 .....	(58)
二、惯用法 .....	(61)
三、其他词类 .....	(85)
(一)名词 .....	(85)
(二)代词 .....	(93)
(三)形容词、副词 .....	(99)
(四)介词 .....	(112)
(五)连词 .....	(115)
(六)数(量)词 .....	(116)
(七)冠词 .....	(118)
四、句法 .....	(119)
(一)句子结构 .....	(119)
(二)反意疑问句 .....	(127)
(三)定语从句 .....	(128)
(四)状语从句 .....	(130)
(五)名词性从句 .....	(133)
(六)交际英语 .....	(136)

### 第三部分 常考句型、词语转换练习

一、句子理解与句型转换 .....	(144)
二、句子理解与词语替换 .....	(149)
<b>参考答案</b> .....	(156)

### 附 录

一、1995 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试卷 .....	(161)
二、1995 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试题答案及评分标准 .....	(172)
三、1996 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试卷 .....	(174)
四、1996 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试题答案及评分标准 .....	(186)
五、1997 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试卷 .....	(187)
六、1997 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试题答案及评分标准 .....	(200)

# 第一部分 1965—1996 年全国高考 英语选择题归类

## 一、动 词

### (一) 谓语动词

#### 1. 动词时态、语态

##### A. 时态

- (1) Our guest \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday morning. (1965)  
A. leaves B. left C. leaved D. are leaving E. has left
- (2) My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ to see us. She'll be here soon. (1978)  
A. comes B. is coming C. had come
- (3) When I got to the top of the mountain, the sun \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was shining B. shone C. has shone
- (4) I \_\_\_\_\_ Xiao Li since she was a little girl.  
A. knew B. know C. have known
- (5) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his parents last night. (1979)  
A. writes B. wrote C. write D. has written
- (6) I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework now.  
A. finish B. finished C. have finished D. had finished
- (7) I \_\_\_\_\_ you were here.  
A. don't know B. not knew C. didn't know D. wasn't known
- (8) He often \_\_\_\_\_ to see his grandfather. (1980)  
A. going B. to go C. has gone D. goes
- (9) Let's get in the wheat before the sun \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will set B. was set C. set D. sets
- (10) By eleven o'clock yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport.  
A. had arrived B. have arrived C. shall arrive D. arrive
- (11) I \_\_\_\_\_ from my mother for a long time. (1981)  
A. not have heard B. have not heard  
C. have heard not D. do not hear
- (12) We will start as soon as our team leader \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. comes B. will come C. come D. is coming
- (13) It \_\_\_\_\_ when they left the station.

- A. has rained    B. is raining    C. rains    D. was raining
- (14) You can see the house \_\_\_\_\_ for years.  
 A. isn't painted    B. hasn't painted  
 C. hasn't been painted    D. hadn't been painted
- (15) Some new oilfields \_\_\_\_\_ since 1976. (1982)  
 A. were opened up    B. has opened up  
 C. have been opened up    D. had been opened up
- (16) Don't get off the bus until it \_\_\_\_\_. (1984)  
 A. has stopped    B. stopped  
 C. will stop    D. shall stop
- (17) I'll begin the dictation when you \_\_\_\_\_ ready.  
 A. shall be    B. will be    C. are    D. have been
- (18) By the time he was twelve, Edison \_\_\_\_\_ to make a living by himself.  
 A. would begin    B. has begun    C. had begun    D. was begun
- (19) This is a photo of the power station that \_\_\_\_\_ in my home town. (1986)  
 A. has set up    B. has been set up    C. was set up    D. is set up
- (20) I'll go with you as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ my work. (1987)  
 A. will finish    B. shall finish    C. finish    D. finished
- (21) Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ in the city, and a lot of factories \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have been taken place, have been set up  
 B. have taken place, have been set up  
 C. have taken place, have set up  
 D. were taken place, were set up
- (22) —Where \_\_\_\_\_ the recorder? I can't see it anywhere. (1988)  
 —I \_\_\_\_\_ it right here. But now it's gone!  
 A. did you put; have put    B. have you put; put  
 C. had you put; was putting    D. were you putting; have put
- (23) Hello! I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in London. How long have you been here?  
 A. don't know, were    B. hadn't known, are  
 C. haven't known, are    D. didn't know, were
- (24) —When \_\_\_\_\_ again?  
 —When he \_\_\_\_\_, I'll let you know.  
 A. he comes, comes    B. will he come, will come  
 C. he comes, will come    D. will he come, comes
- (25) They asked me to have a drink with them. I said that it was at least ten years since I \_\_\_\_\_ a good drink.  
 A. had enjoyed    B. was enjoying  
 C. enjoyed    D. had been enjoying
- (26) My brother \_\_\_\_\_ while he \_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle and hurt himself. (1989)



- A. fell; was riding                      B. fell; were riding  
C. had fallen; rode                      D. had fallen; was riding
- (27) Tom was disappointed that most of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ when he \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.  
A. left; had arrived                      B. left; arrived  
C. had left; had arrived                      D. had left; arrived
- (28) The new secretary is supposed to report to the manager as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will arrive    B. arrives    C. is going to arrive    D. is arriving (1990)
- (29) When I was at college I \_\_\_\_\_ three foreign languages, but I \_\_\_\_\_ all except a few words of each.  
A. spoken; had forgotten                      B. spoke; have forgotten  
C. had spoken; had forgotten                      D. had spoken; have forgotten
- (30) The police found that the house \_\_\_\_\_ and a lot of things \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has broken into; has been stolen  
B. had broken into; had been stolen  
C. has been broken into; stolen  
D. had been broken into; stolen
- (31) —Have you moved into the new house? (1991)  
—Not yet. The rooms \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are being painted                      B. are painting  
C. are painted                      D. are being painting
- (32) The students \_\_\_\_\_ busily when Miss Brown went to get a book she \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.  
A. had written; left                      B. were writing; has left  
C. had written; had left                      D. were writing; had left
- (33) The volleyball match will be put off if it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will rain    B. rains    C. rained    D. is raining
- (34) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a dress when she cut her finger.  
A. made    B. is making    C. was making    D. makes
- (35) She's upstairs \_\_\_\_\_ letters.  
A. writes    B. is writing    C. write    D. writing
- (36) —Do you know our town at all?  
—No, this is the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ here. (1992)  
A. was    B. have been    C. am    D. am coming
- (37) —We could have walked to the station; it was so near.  
—Yes. A taxi \_\_\_\_\_ at all necessary.  
A. wasn't    B. hadn't been    C. wouldn't be    D. won't be
- (38) If city noises \_\_\_\_\_ from increasing, people \_\_\_\_\_ shout to be heard even

at the dinner table 20 years from now.

A. are not kept; will have to      B. are not kept; have to

C. do not keep; will have to      D. do not keep; have to

(39) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ into the house when no one \_\_\_\_\_.

A. slipped; was looking

B. had slipped; looked

C. slipped; had looked

D. was slipping; looked

(40) In some parts of the world, tea \_\_\_\_\_ with milk and sugar.

(1993)

A. is serving

B. is served

C. serves

D. served

(41) — How long \_\_\_\_\_ each other before they \_\_\_\_\_ married.

— For about a year.

A. have they known; get

B. did they know; were going to get

C. do they know; are going to get

D. had they known; got

(42) My dictionary \_\_\_\_\_. I have looked for it everywhere but still \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. has lost; don't find

B. is missing; don't find

C. has lost; haven't found

D. is missing; haven't found

(43) We were all surprised when he made it clear that he \_\_\_\_\_ office soon.

A. leaves

B. would leave

C. left

D. had left

(44) — Can I join your club, Dad?

— You can when you \_\_\_\_\_ a bit older.

(1994)

A. get

B. will get

C. are getting

D. will have got

(45) — I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

— Oh, not at all. I \_\_\_\_\_ here only a few minutes.

A. have been

B. had been

C. was

D. will be

(46) — Do you like the material?

— Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ very soft.

A. is feeling

B. felt

C. feels

D. is felt

(47) — Don't forget to come to my birthday party tomorrow.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I don't

B. I won't

C. I can't

D. I haven't

(48) I need one more stamp before my collection \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has completed

B. completes

C. has been completed

D. is completed

(49) — Your phone number again? I \_\_\_\_\_ quite catch it.

(1995)

— It's 9568442.

A. didn't

B. couldn't

C. don't

D. can't

(50) — \_\_\_\_\_ the sports meet might be put off.

— Yes, it all depends on the weather.

A. I've been told

B. I've told

C. I'm told

D. I told

(51) As she \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper, Granny \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.

- A. read; was falling                      B. was reading, fell  
C. was reading; was falling              D. read; fell
- (52) You don't need to describe her. I \_\_\_\_\_ her several times.  
A. had met      B. have met      C. met      D. meet
- (53) I don't think Jim saw me; he \_\_\_\_\_ into space.  
A. just stared                                  B. was just staring  
C. has just stared                              D. had just stared
- (54) — \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses?  
—Yes, I saw them on your bed a minute ago.  
A. Do you see                                  B. Had you seen  
C. Would you see                              D. Have you seen
- (55) Helen \_\_\_\_\_ her keys in the office so she had to wait until her husband \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
A. has left; comes                              B. left; had come  
C. had left; came                               D. had left; would come
- (56) —Can I help you, sir?  
—Yes, I bought this radio here yesterday, but it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't work                                  B. won't work  
C. can't work                                   D. doesn't work

## B. 被动语态

- (1) Two young tigers have just \_\_\_\_\_ for the zoo.  
A. buy    B. brought  
C. been buying                                  D. been bought                                  E. buyed (1965)
- (2) Coal can \_\_\_\_\_ to produce electricity for agriculture and industry.  
A. have used      B. be used      C. use      D. used
- (3) No permission has \_\_\_\_\_ for anybody to enter the building. (1988)  
A. been given      B. given      C. to give      D. be giving
- (4) I \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes to decide whether I should reject the officer. (1989)  
A. gave      B. was given      C. was giving      D. had given

## 2. 虚拟语气

- (1) If there were no subjunctive mood, English \_\_\_\_\_ much easier. (1984)  
A. will be    B. would have been  
C. could have been                              D. would be
- (2) The guard at the gate insisted that everybody \_\_\_\_\_ the rules. (1985)  
A. obeys    B. obey  
C. will obey    D. would obey
- (3) If she had worked harder, she \_\_\_\_\_. (1986)  
A. would succeed                                  B. had succeeded  
C. should succeed                                  D. would have succeeded

- (4) I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday. (1988)  
A. seen B. did see C. had seen D. were to see
- (5) If my lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ here last Saturday, he \_\_\_\_\_ me from going. (1989)  
A. had been; would have prevented B. had been; would prevent  
C. were; would prevent D. were; would have prevented
- (6) He \_\_\_\_\_ you more help, even though he was very busy. (1990)  
A. might have given B. might give  
C. may have given D. may give
- (7) — Come on in, Peter. I want to show you something  
— Oh, how nice of you! I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to bring me a gift.  
A. never think; are going B. never thought; were going  
C. didn't think; were going D. hadn't thought; were going
- (8) Without electricity human life \_\_\_\_\_ quite different today. (1991)  
A. is B. will be C. would have been D. would be
- (9) If it \_\_\_\_\_ for the snow, we \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain yesterday.  
A. were not; could have climbed B. were not; could climb  
C. had not been; could have climbed D. had not been; could climb
- (10) — If he \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ that food.  
— Luckily he was sent to the hospital immediately.  
A. was warned; would not take  
B. had been warned; would not have taken  
C. would be warned; had not taken  
D. would have been warned; had not taken
- (11) I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she \_\_\_\_\_, she would have met my brother. (1994)  
A. has come B. did come C. came D. had come
- (12) When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it \_\_\_\_\_. (1995)  
A. breaks B. has broken C. were broken D. had been broken
- (13) You didn't let me drive. If we \_\_\_\_\_ in turn, you \_\_\_\_\_ so tired. (1996)  
A. drove; didn't get B. drove; wouldn't get  
C. were driving; wouldn't get D. had driven; wouldn't have got

### 3. 情态动词

- (1) "Must we do it now?" "No, you \_\_\_\_\_. " (1979)  
A. won't B. needn't C. can't D. don't
- (2) You \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting this afternoon if you have something important to do. (1981)  
A. needn't to come B. don't need come  
C. don't need coming D. needn't come
- (3) I thought you \_\_\_\_\_ like something to read, so I have brought you some

- books. (1986)
- A. may    B. might    C. could    D. must
- (4) There was plenty of time. She \_\_\_\_\_. (1987)
- A. mustn't have hurried    B. couldn't have hurried  
C. must not hurry    D. needn't have hurried
- (5) The plant is dead. I \_\_\_\_\_ it more water.
- A. will give    B. would have given  
C. must give    D. should have given
- (6) You \_\_\_\_\_ return the book now. You can keep it till next Wednesday if you like. (1988)
- A. can't    B. mustn't    C. needn't    D. may not
- (7) Where is my pen? I \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. might loss    B. would have lost  
C. should have lost    D. must have lost
- (8) I didn't hear the phone. I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep. (1989)
- A. must be    B. must have been  
C. should be    D. should have been
- (9) Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her mind. (1991)
- A. must    B. should    C. need    D. would
- (10) Peter \_\_\_\_\_ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet. (1993)
- A. must    B. can    C. may    D. will
- (11) Tom ought not to \_\_\_\_\_ me your secret, but he meant no harm.
- A. have told    B. tell    C. be telling    D. having told
- (12) I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ for her. (1994)
- A. had to write it out    B. must have written it out  
C. should have written it out    D. ough to write it out
- (13)—Shall I tell John about it?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. I've told him already.
- A. needn't    B. wouldn't    C. mustn't    D. shouldn't
- (14)—There were already five people in a car but they managed to take me as well.  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ a comfortable journey. (1995)
- A. can't be    B. shouldn't be  
C. mustn't have been    D. couldn't have been
- (15) It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ be here at any moment.
- A. must    B. need    C. should    D. can
- (16) Johnny, you \_\_\_\_\_ play with the knife, you \_\_\_\_\_ hurt yourself. (1996)
- A. won't; can't    B. mustn't; may  
C. shouldn't; must    D. can't; shouldn't

#### 4. 主谓一致

- (1) His "Selected Poems" \_\_\_\_\_ first published in 1965. (1978)  
A. were B. was C. has been
- (2) Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ the language of science.  
A. is B. are going to be C. are
- (3) A good deal of money \_\_\_\_\_ spent on books. (1984)  
A. have B. has C. have been D. has been
- (4) Nobody but Jane \_\_\_\_\_ the secret. (1986)  
A. know B. knows C. have known D. is know
- (5) All but one \_\_\_\_\_ here just now. (1987)  
A. is B. was C. has been D. were
- (6) Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ tired of having one examination after another. (1989)  
A. is B. are C. am D. be
- (7) A library with five thousand books \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation as gift. (1990)  
A. is offered B. has offered  
C. are offered D. have offered
- (8) When and where to build the new factory \_\_\_\_\_ yet. (1991)  
A. is not decided B. are not decided  
C. has not decided D. have not decided
- (9) The number of people invited \_\_\_\_\_ fifty, but a number of them \_\_\_\_\_ absent for different reasons. (1996)  
A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were

#### (二)非谓语动词

##### 1. 不定式

- (1) I've heard him \_\_\_\_\_ about you often. (1978)  
A. spoke B. speaks C. speak
- (2) I'm hungry. Get me something \_\_\_\_\_. (1979)  
A. eat B. to eat C. eating D. for eating
- (3) There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where to choose B. which to choose  
C. to choose what D. to choose which
- (4) He said he would rather not \_\_\_\_\_ it right now.  
A. doing B. to do C. do D. to be doing
- (5) Because of my poor English I'm afraid I can't make myself \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understand B. to understand  
C. understanding D. understood
- (6) The workers want us \_\_\_\_\_ together with them. (1980)

A. work    B. working    C. to work    D. worked

(7) He was too excited \_\_\_\_\_.

A. speak    B. to speak    C. not to speak    D. speaking

(8) He doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to stay or not. (1981)

A. whether    B. if    C. either    D. if he will

(9) Tell him \_\_\_\_\_ the window. (1986)

A. to shut not    B. not to shut

C. to not shut    D. not shut

(10) The chair looks rather hard, but in fact it is very comfortable to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. sit    B. sit on

C. be sat    D. be sat on

(11) They knew her very well. They had seen her \_\_\_\_\_ up from childhood.

A. grow    B. grew    C. was growing    D. to grow

(12) She pretended \_\_\_\_\_ me when I passed by. (1989)

A. not to see    B. not seeing

C. to not see    D. having not seen

(13) Last summer I took a course on \_\_\_\_\_. (1990)

A. how to make dresses    B. how dresses be made

C. how to be made dresses    D. how dresses to be made

(14) Tom kept quiet about the accident \_\_\_\_\_ lose his job.

A. so not as to    B. so as not to

C. so as to not    D. not so as to

(15) She reached the top of the hill and stopped \_\_\_\_\_ on a big rock by the side of the path.

A. to have rested    B. resting    C. to rest    D. rest

(16) Mrs Smith warned her daughter \_\_\_\_\_ after drinking. (1991)

A. never to drive    B. to never drive

C. never driving    D. never drive

(17) —The light in the office is still on.

—Oh, I forgot \_\_\_\_\_.

A. turning it off    B. turn it off

C. to turn it off    D. having turned it off

(18) John was made \_\_\_\_\_ the truck for a week as a punishment.

A. to wash    B. washing

C. wash    D. to be washing

(19) Little Jim should love \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre this evening. (1992)

A. to be taken    B. to take

C. being taken    D. taking

(20) —I usually go there by train.

—Why not \_\_\_\_\_ by boat for a change?

- A. to try going                      B. trying to go  
C. to try and go                      D. try going

(21) Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_ the first computer. (1993)

- A. to have invented                      B. inventing  
C. to invent                      D. having invented

(22) Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus, he always prefer \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.

- A. ride; ride                      B. riding; ride  
C. ride; to ride                      D. to ride; riding

(23) The missing boys were last seen \_\_\_\_\_ near the river.

- A. playing                      B. to be playing  
C. play                      D. to play

(24) Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard. (1995)

- A. learn                      B. to learn  
C. learned                      D. learning

(25) We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.

- A. having met                      B. meeting  
C. to meet                      D. to have met

(26) The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not to                      B. not to do  
C. not do it                      D. do not to

(27) The patient was warned \_\_\_\_\_ oily food after the operation. (1996)

- A. to eat not                      B. eating not  
C. not to eat                      D. not eating

## 2. 动名词

(1) Don't you remember \_\_\_\_\_? (1981)

- A. seeing the man before                      B. to see the man before  
C. saw the man before                      D. to have seen the man before

(2) People couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ the foolish emperor in the procession. (1983)

- A. laugh at                      B. to laugh at  
C. laughing at                      D. laughing on

(3) Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ me at a party last year?

- A. meet      B. to meet      C. meeting      D. met

(4) This sentence needs \_\_\_\_\_. (1985)

- A. improvement      B. improve      C. improving      D. improved

(5) The squirrel was lucky that it just missed \_\_\_\_\_. (1987)

- A. catching      B. to be caught      C. being caught      D. to catch

(6) She didn't remember \_\_\_\_\_ him before. (1988)



- A. having met    B. have met    C. to meet    D. to having met
- (7) I can hardly imagine Peter \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days. (1991)
- A. sail    B. to sail    C. sailing    D. to have sailed
- (8) The library needs \_\_\_\_\_, but it'll have to wait until Sunday.
- A. cleaning    B. be cleaned    C. clean    D. being cleaned
- (9) I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ back this afternoon. (1992)
- A. you to call    B. you call    C. your calling    D. you're calling
- (10) —I must apologize for \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of time.  
—That's all right. (1994)
- A. letting you not know    B. not letting you know  
C. letting you know not    D. letting not you know
- (11) —You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.  
—Well, now I regret \_\_\_\_\_ that. (1995)
- A. to do    B. to be doing  
C. to have done    D. having done

### 3. 分词

- (1) What's the language \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany? (1983)
- A. speaking    B. spoken    C. be spoken    D. to speak
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ some officials, Napoleon inspected his army. (1984)
- A. Followed    B. Followed by  
C. Being followed    D. Having been followed by
- (3) The next morning she found the man \_\_\_\_\_ in bed, dead. (1986)
- A. lying    B. lie    C. lay    D. laying
- (4) Only one of these books is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worth to read    B. worth being read  
C. worth of reading    D. worth reading
- (5) Most of the people \_\_\_\_\_ to the party were famous scientists. (1987)
- A. invited    B. to invite  
C. being invited    D. inviting
- (6) Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ under the big tree? (1989)
- A. lay    B. lain    C. laying    D. lying
- (7) —What do you think of the book?  
—Oh, excellent. It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ a second time.
- A. to read    B. to be read  
C. reading    D. being read
- (8) —Good morning. Can I help you?  
—I'd like to have this package \_\_\_\_\_, madam.
- A. be weighed    B. to be weighed