

总主审：孔庆炎
总主编：范凤祥

大学英语四、六级决胜丛书

大 学 英 语

语 法 结 构 精 选 详 解

主编 宫玉波
于静波
王 胜
主审 石洪林



大连海事大学出版社
Dalian Maritime University Press

大学英语语法结构精选详解

H314-44/49



大学出版社

大学英语四、六级考试决胜丛书

大学英语语法结构精选详解

宫玉波
主编 于静波
王 胜
主审 石洪林

副主编:车俊思 方 铁 沈葆春 孙丽香
参 编:戴立红 顾 靖 朱丽娟 张晓冬

大连海事大学出版社

Dalian Maritime University Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语语法结构精选详解/宫玉波主编. - 大连:大连海事大学出版社,1999.12
(大学英语四、六级考试决胜丛书)

ISBN 7-5632-1357-0

I. 四… II. 宫… III. 英语-语法-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 73433 号

大连海事大学出版社出版

(大连市凌水桥 邮政编码 116026 电话 4728394)

沈阳新华印刷厂印刷

大连海事大学出版社发行

1999 年 12 月第 1 版

1999 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:9.75

字数:243 千字 印数:0001~4000 册

责任编辑:姜建军 责任校对:吕 禾

封面设计:王 艳 版式设计:晓 江

定价:12.00 元

内容简介

本书精选了四、六级考试高频语法结构并配以试题加以测试。本书题型为多项选择和改错两种,共 15 个单元,每单元后附有每道题的详解,以供读者参考使用。认真研究并掌握本书内容对提高读者的英语语感、写作能力、综合改错能力、完型填空能力将起到不可估量的作用。本书不仅是四、六级考生的必备考试书籍,同时也是英语专业自考生、TOEFL 考试者及准备考研者不可多得的英语复习资料。

前 言

《大学英语四、六级决胜丛书》是根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲》、在严格遵循和研究四、六级考试规律的基础上,由近二十所高校中具有多年丰富的四、六级教学经验的教师,经过近三年的精心策划和潜心研究编写而成的。参加本丛书编写的高校有:大连海事大学、大连理工大学、吉林工业大学、吉林工学院、吉林大学、东北师范大学、大连国际商务学院、吉林省华侨外语专修学院、吉林省教育学院、吉林北华大学、东北财经大学、大连轻工学院、大连大学、北京轻工学院、辽宁师范大学、长春师范学院、长春光机学院、长春邮电学院、大连水产学院等。本丛书由前国家大学英语四级考试委员会委员、大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授担任总主审,大连海事大学外语系范凤祥教授任总主编,大连海事大学外语系宫玉波副教授担任本丛书总策划。本套丛书包括(1~6级)词汇测试、大学英语语法结构测试、大学英语语言点精华测试、大学英语阅读与完型填空、四、六级考试简答与改错、大学英语精典范文与点评、四级精典试题及六级精典试题模拟等共十部。本丛书有以下几个特点:

1. 所用全部语料为计算机精心筛选,内容丰富,题材新颖。
2. 重点突出,针对性强,对考试项目进行分解,做到各个击破,以不变应百变,触类旁通,稳中求胜。
3. 测试内容多样化,避免单一性。
4. 注解精练、言简意赅。
5. 丛书各部前后呼应,即相互独立又相互贯穿,各有侧重,浑然一体。

英语中有句谚语叫 Practice makes perfect.(熟能生巧),它告诉人们要想做好一件事,就要多实践。要想在四、六级考试中取得理想的成绩,考生除认真掌握教材内容的基础上还得进行大量的、系统的、具有针对性的测试不可。但是,我们不主张测试代替教学,也不主张“题海战术”,但恰到好处的测试与实践会促进教学,取得好成绩,换句话说,学要得法。《大学英语四、六级决胜丛书》就是基于这一思想应运而生的。它会使广大考生从令人眼花缭乱的四、六级考试的书籍中走出,心有所从,心有所适。我们可以肯定地说,如果能认真研读此丛书,考生定会有信心百倍、稳操胜券之感,定会领略“曾经沧海难为水,除却巫山不是云”的境界。本丛书不仅适合四、六级考生,也是英语自考生、入学研究生、在职研究生、TOEFL 考生不可多得的备考材料。

英语中还有一句谚语叫 To err is human(人非圣贤,孰能无过)。尽管我们已尽了全力,书中定有不妥之处,还望广大同仁及读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1999年7月1日于大连

Content 目 录

Unit 1	(1)
Unit 1 答案与解析	(5)
Unit 2	(11)
Unit 2 答案与解析	(15)
Unit 3	(20)
Unit 3 答案与解析	(24)
Unit 4	(29)
Unit 4 答案与解析	(33)
Unit 5	(39)
Unit 5 答案与解析	(43)
Unit 6	(49)
Unit 6 答案与解析	(53)
Unit 7	(59)
Unit 7 答案与解析	(63)
Unit 8	(69)
Unit 8 答案与解析	(73)
Unit 9	(79)
Unit 9 答案与解析	(83)
Unit 10	(89)
Unit 10 答案与解析	(93)
Unit 11	(99)
Unit 11 答案与解析	(103)
Unit 12	(109)
Unit 12 答案与解析	(113)
Unit 13	(120)
Unit 13 答案与解析	(124)
Unit 14	(130)
Unit 14 答案与解析	(134)
Unit 15	(140)
Unit 15 答案与解析	(144)

Unit 1

Part I. Directions: There are thirty incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son.
A) take B) hand C) think D) get
2. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
A) each B) some C) certain D) any
3. Look at the terrible situation I am in ! If only I _____ your advice.
A) follow ~~B) would follow~~
B) had followed D) have followed
4. He _____ when the bus came to a sudden stop.
A) was almost hurt C) would follow
B) was hurt himself D) was hurting himself
5. While in London, we paid a visit to the hospital founded _____ the nurse Florence Nightingale.
A) in line with C) in honor of
B) in favor of D) in place of
6. You can't be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A) very B) so C) too D) enough
7. These national parks are very important for preserving many animals; who would _____ run the risk of becoming extinct.
A) insteacl B) nevertheless C) therefore D) otherwise
8. They will get the job done in three _____ time.
A) quarter of an hour C) quarter of an hour's
B) quarters of an hour D) quarters of an hour's
9. The first bubbles to escape from a liquid _____ thought to be a mixture of air and hydrogen.
A) is B) are C) was D) were
10. A new technique _____, the yield as a whole increased by 20% .
A) working out C) having been worked out
B) having worked out D) to have been worked out
11. _____ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.
A) As for C) Except
B) Besides D) Despite
12. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.

- A)all their homes C)all of whose homes
B)all whose homes D)all of their homes
13. I walked too much yesterday and _____ are still aching now.
A)my leg's muscles C)my leg muscles
B)my muscles of leg D)my muscles of the leg
14. I _____ to him because he phoned me shortly afterwards
A)ought to have written B)couldn't have written
B)must have written D)needn't have written
15. Language belongs to each of us, to the flower-seller _____ to the professor.
A)as much as C)the same as
B)as far as D)as long as
16. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
A)get along with C)get hold of
B)go back on D)go in for
17. I'd rather you _____ those important documents with you.
A)don't take C)won't take
B)didn't take D)not take
18. The English detective Sherlock Holmes died _____ his creator, Arthur Conan Doyle in 1930.
A)for B)with C)by D)against
19. Jane ran back to the kitchen, eggs _____ carefully in her hands.
A)to be held C)held
B)were held D)holding
20. The blue whale is the only one of the endangered whales that _____ exhibited in this museum.
A)is B)are C)was D)were
21. He doesn't read novels; he reads magazines, _____.
A)he likes magazines C)though
B)he doesn't like novels D)indeed
22. I came across an old friend in the street _____.
A)some day C)these days
B)some other day D)the other day
23. Mrs. Brown is supposed _____ for Italy last week.
A)to have left C)to leave
B)to be leaving D)to have been left
24. John regretted _____ to the meeting last week.
A)not going C)not having been going
B)not to go D)not to be going
25. How close parents are to their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the

A) have B) has C) having D) to have

- Part II. Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C and D. One of them is incorrect. You are to identify the mistake and make the necessary correction.

- 3 -

8. The success of a cornea transplant depends on its placement in the recipient's eye so that cannot be oversupplied by the patient's blood vessels.
A B C D
9. Mr. Chen is one of those who appear to be friendly however he is difficult to be dealt with.
A B, C D
10. Nutritionists believe that diet affects however one feels physically and emotionally.
A B C D
11. Linguists have found that children learn foreign languages more quickly and less labourously than did adults.
A B C D
12. Inheritance laws to govern the distribution of property are complicated and differ greatly in the various states.
A B C D
13. Surrounded were as we we managed to surmount all the obstacles and we went on to march forward.
A, B C D
14. We didn't tell the old woman the bad news for fear that her mind should break down.
A B C D
15. She compared her spring's clothing with her friends' and decided that her own should be thrown.
A B C
16. We all think that the birthday party is a great success and she is the most gracious hostess we have ever seen.
A B C D
17. For a long time that country's economic development has been lagged behind it of almost every other industrial nation.
A B C D
18. The policeman neglected to investigate the circumstances on the scene of the accident and it is now too late to produce no evidence.
A B C D
19. There are two rooms in this apartment, the larger serves as a living room.
A B C D
20. The dwarf sees farther than the giant when he has got the giant's shoulders to mount.
A B C D

Unit 1 答案与解析

Key to Part I

1. [答案]B)

[解析]hand over 的意思为“移交”,“交给”;全文的意思为“琼斯先生年迈时,将把公司交给儿子经营。”

2. [答案]D)

[解析]any “任意一个的”,不受数量范围限制,即“任何一家药店都可买到。”each“每一个”,表示某一范围中的每一个,在此意义不符合,故不可取。

3. [答案]B)

[解析]If only 引出感叹句,意思是“要是……多好”,表示说话人的某种愿望,希望发生(事实上不可能发生)与过去事实相反的情况。本句的意思是:“看我现在的处境多糟糕!要是我听从你的劝告多好。”事实上,句中的“我”没有听从劝告,所以处境很糟糕。可见题中的空格中应当用虚拟语气。If only 引出的这类句子,谓语动词一般用过去式或过去完成式,所以答案为 had followed。

4. [答案]A)

[解析]全句的意思是:“公共汽车突然刹车时,他差一点受伤”,所以本句的空格处应为被动语态,而选项 A)即为被动语态。B)答案中的 himself 是多余的,因此答案选 A)。

5. [答案]C)

[解析]全句的意思是:“在伦敦,我们访问了为纪念南丁格尔护士而建立的医院。”因此选项 C)in honor of(纪念)为正确答案。

6. [答案]C)

[解析]too 与 can't 连用,为“无论怎样……也不过分”,因此,选项 C)为正确答案。全句意思是“当你开车时,无论怎样小心都不过分。”此句也可改为:You can't be careful enough when you drive a car. 选项 A),B),D)明显不合题意。

7. [答案]D)

[解析]句中 preserving many animals 与 becoming extinct 语意相反,从逻辑上看,句中需要一个转折连词,因而选项 D)otherwise(否则)应为正确答案。

8. [答案]D)

[解析]以表示一段时间的短语作定语修饰另一名词时,需要用所有格形式,所有格的's 应加在整个时间短语的末尾,而不管这个短语有多少词构成,或结构如何复杂。three quarters of an hour 是一个时间概念,表示一段时间,所有格's 应加在它的末尾。

9. [答案]A)

[解析]这里 first 指“指一批汽泡”,故而为单数。

10. [答案]C)

[解析]work out 的意思是“做出,推出”。全句的意思是:“新技术推出以后,总产量增

加了 20%。”从结构来看,逗号前应是一个分词独立结构,作句子的状语,表示原因。选项 D) 为不定式,不能作原因状语。work out 是及物动词,new technique(新技术)作主语,故而要用被动语态,因此选项 C) 为正确答案。分词的完成式表示 work out 这一动作发生在本句谓语动词前。

11. [答案]D)

[解析]本题要求考生选用合适的介词。这里,介词的选择取决于全句的意思。前半句说“科学发展”,后半句说“老年的病痛无疑总是伴随着我们。”两者之间是一种让步关系,即“尽管科学不断发展,老年的病痛无疑仍总是伴随着我们。”因此选项 D) 是正确答案。

12. [答案]C)

[解析]本题两个逗号之间显然是一个定语从句,修饰 the residents。选项 B) 和 C) 都有关系形容词 whose。我们可以说 all of their homes 或 all their homes,但作为定语从句,只能能说 all of whose homes,而不能说 all whose homes,故而本题答案是 C)。

13. [答案]C)

[解析]腿部肌肉在英语的表达法是 leg muscles,手臂肌肉为 arm muscles,名词所有格大多用于表示有生命意义的名词、或表示时间和距离的名词,而不能用于无生命名词。

14. [答案]D)

[解析]句中的原因状语从句是说:“因为他不久就给我打了电话。”显然选项 D) needn't have written(本来不必写信)是答案。needn't + 动词完成式,表示做了“本来没有必要做的事。”

15. [答案]A)

[解析]全句的意思是:“语言属于我们每一个人,属于卖花人,也属于教授。”空格中应填入一个并列连接成分。as much as(与……一样)能连接两个并列成分,可作复合并列连词,所以 A) 项为正确答案。

16. [答案]D)

[解析]全句的意思是:“戴维喜爱乡间生活,因此决定从事农业。”空格中应该是表示“从事”这一意思的短语。因此选项 D) 是正确答案。选项 B) 意为“背弃,不遵守(诺言)”。A) 项意为“相处;进展”。C) 项为“抓住;得到”。

17. [答案]D)

[解析]would rather 意为“宁可,最好。”当 would rather 后面是一个句子时,要用过去式表示现在或将来发生的动作。本题属于这种情况。全句的意思是“我宁愿你没把那些重要文件带在身上。”

18. [答案]B)

[解析]根据题意,要表示“随……而死”用 die with,全句的意思是“1930 年,英国侦探福尔摩斯随其作者柯南道尔的去世而死去。”

19. [答案]C)

[解析]本句逗号后面没有连词,说明后半句应为短语,而不是从句,应选非谓语动词,eggs held in her hands 称为“分词独立主格”,放在句末,附带介绍进一步详情。

20. [答案]A)

[解析]that 引导的定语从句不是修饰 whales,而是 the only one of the endangered whales.

21. [答案]C)

[解析]逗号只能分隔一个句子的各个成分,而不能分隔各个句子,故而排除 A),B)两项,再根据题意确定 C)项是正确答案。though 在此处作连接性状语,表示让步意义,意为“然而”。

22. [答案]D)

[解析]the other day 指“过去的某一天”。A)项表示“将来的某一天”。B)项表示“改日”。C)项表示“近期”。

23. [答案]A)

[解析]be supposed 之后应跟动词不定式,而 leave 这一动作应该是在上周发生的,所以动词不定式应该用完成式,因此选项 A)为正确答案。

24. [答案]A)

[解析]动词 regret 表示“因……而后悔”时,后接名词或动名词。选项 A)是正确的。动词 regret 后面如接不定式,表示为传达令人不快的消息或事件而感到抱歉或遗憾。regret 后面一般不能用完成进行时。

25. [答案]B)

[解析]“How...to their children”是一个主语从句,作整个句子的主语,空格处应当是主句的谓语动词,且从句作主语时,主句的谓语动词要用单数形式,故而 B)项是正确答案。

26. [答案]A)

[解析]一般说来,that 作连词或关系代词时,前面不可以放介词。但是这里的 in that 是复合连词,意为“因为”。从逻辑关系来看,后半句是说明液体为什么像固体,因而 A)项是正确答案。

27. [答案]C)

[解析]当一个名词有几个前位修饰语时,冠词一般放在最前面,数词放在形容词之前;most 放在所修饰的形容词之前,表示最基本特征的词往往离所修饰的名词最近,即 common,故 C)项为正确答案。

28. [答案]C)

[解析]首先,句中有引出比较对象的 than,空格中应当用比较级 more 而不是 much,其次,“某人像什么”用“be of...”,所以 C)项 more of 是正确答案。全句的意思是:“她比她兄弟更像一个音乐家。”

29. [答案]D)

[解析]题中空格应该填入的词一方面要有否定意义,另一方面要表示地点,才能与 in Europe 进行对比,显然选项 D)nowhere 是正确答案。其余三项放句首,均采用倒装结构,但都不能表示地点,故而不是正确答案。全句的意思是:“对计算机技术作出贡献已不再局限于个别国家,相比之下欧洲更是如此。”

30. [答案]B)

[解析]本句逗号前后两部分都没有连词,故而前半部分应当是一个分词独立结构,而

不是一个完整的句子。此外, flights 与 cancel 在逻辑上应是被动关系, 因此选项 B) 是正确答案。C), D) 两项为谓语形式, A) 项为主动式, 因而都不可取。

Key to Part II

1. [答案] D) → that of an Englishman.

[解析] 在比较句中, 只有同类事物才能比较, 本句中的 accent (口音) 不能与 Englishman (英国人) 相比较, 只能与英国口音相比。句中的主语是 “his accent”, 所以英国人的口音应为 “that of an Englishman”。全文意为: “安德森从未离开过美国, 然而他的口音与英国人的口音非常相似。”

2. [答案] B) → informed of

[解析] 本句中 inform 与其逻辑主语 them 是被动关系, “他们被告知”, 故改成过去分词, 作宾语补足语。在 have, set, keep, get, catch, leave, start 表示 “致使” 等义的动词后, 常用分词作宾语补足语。现在分词与过去分词之间的选择取决于分词与其逻辑主语的关系。本句意为: “我们应当让他们知道这儿所发生的情况。”

3. [答案] B) → like

[解析] 句中 B) 项后面是名词, 因此断定 B) 项是介词。as 用作介词时, 只有 “作为” / “如同” 之意, 而 like 用作介词时, 有 “像”、“跟……一样” 之意。故将 B) 项处改为 like。本句意为: “一些像猫和狗一样的热血动物不需要冬眠。”

4. [答案] D) → on

[解析] 介词常用来表示手段、方法、依赖等含义为 “用……”, “以……”, “靠……”。介词 at 常用来表示速度、温度、价格、成本、比率、程度等, 其基本词义为 “以……”。根据句意, 本题 D) 处应改为 on, 表示 “靠……”, “依靠” 的意思。全句意为: “他劝弟弟不要在薪金微薄的情况下结婚。”

5. [答案] B) → beyond

[解析] beyond 在表示范围、限度时, 含义为 “超出”。beyond cure 意为 “难以治愈”, 其本身已具有否定含义, 而 hardly 也是一个具有否定含义的副词, 故而 “hardly beyond cure” 意为 “能够治愈”, 根据本题上、下文推测, 这不符合本题逻辑。故 B) 处应去掉 hardly。全文意为: “医生说过她患有胃痛而且很难治愈。但令人吃惊的是那种肿瘤奇迹般地消失了。”

6. [答案] B) → he

[解析] 在 “as + 形容词或副词原级 + as” 的结构中, 第二个 as 是连词, 应该接一个省略的状语从句, 故而 B) 处的代词应该用主格, 作状语从句的主语。全句意为: “他的演讲比任何人都清晰, 但他书写的东西却常常难以辨认。”

7. [答案] C) → as

[解析] 通过分析句子结构可以看出, “in order to…” 是介词短语, 在句中作目的状语, “organisms must respond to…” 是句子主干。在名词 stimuli 之后应加介词, 引导后面三个并列名词, 表示举例, 这个介词还要能与 such 连用。全句意为: “为了适应周围环境, 生物体必须对像光、温度和压力这样的刺激作出反应。”

8. [答案] C) → that it cannot

[解析] 从本句结构来看, “so that” 引导的是结果状语从句。此处的 that 是连接词 “so

that”的一部分,不可以作从句的主语。所以要在“so that”之后加上 it 代替 cornea 作从句的主语。此外,在口语中可用 so 代替“so that”。但在书面语中应避免这种用法。全句意为:“眼角膜移植能否成功取决于角膜在接受者眼中的位置,能否避免血管对其供血过多。”

9. [答案]D)→to deal with

[解析]形容词 difficult, hard, easy, safe 等作表语,后跟的不定式的主动式含有被动意义,故而不需被动式。全句意为:“陈先生是一个显得很和气的人,然而他是很难对付的。”

10. [答案]B)→how

[解析]however 引导的是让步从句。本句中 affect 是及物动词,后面要求跟宾语(从句),因此本句 B)项处改成由 how 引导的从句,做谓语 affect 的宾语。全句意为:“营养学家认为,饮食影响人的生理上和情绪上的感觉。”

11. [答案]D)→do adults

[解析]在比较级中,than 引出的比较状语从句中的时态要求和主句中的谓语时态保持一致。因此本句中的 D)处应改用助动词 do。全句意为:“语言学家们发现,儿童学习外语比成人更快,更省力。”

12. [答案]A)→governing

[解析]动词不定式作定语表示一种“将来”的概念。如 at the meeting to come, at the meeting to follow(在下次会议上)。本句不表示“将来”概念,A)处应改用现在分词 governing 作定语,相当于一个定语从句。全句意为:“支配财产分配的继承法是很复杂的,而且各州之间也截然不同。”

13. [答案]A)→as we were

[解析]as 引起的让步状语从句,要部分倒装,即只让形容词、副词倒装,行为动词、系词不倒装。全句意为:“尽管被包围了,我们仍设法克服所有障碍,继续向前行军。”

14. [答案]C)→she

[解析]动词短语 break down = collapse,其本身已具有“精神垮了”的含义,故而 mind 在句中出现就错了,所以本句 C)处改用 she。全句意为:“我们不敢把这坏消息告诉老妇人,担心她的精神会垮掉。”

15. [答案]A)→spring clothing

[解析]spring(春天)是没有生命的名词,不能用所有格。

16. [答案]C)→and that

[解析]本题谓语动词 think 之后有两个 that 引导的宾语从句。一般地讲,在宾语从句中,that 引导词可以省略。但如果从句离谓语动词较远,或被其他成分分隔,连词 that 就不能省略,本题就属这种情况。全句意为:“我们都认为这次生日宴会是一次巨大成功,而她也是我们所见过的最温文尔雅的女主人。”

17. [答案]D)→that of

[解析]分析本题题意,我们会发现本句 D)处的代词 it 指代的是前面出现过的名词 economic development,目的是为避免重复。然而 it 只能代替单数可数名词,而且是指同一个,而本题进行的是同类比较,是不可数名词,也不是同一个,故 D)处的 it 应改用

that。全句意为：“长期以来，那个国家的经济发展一直落后于几乎所有其他工业国家。”

18. [答案]D)→any evidence

[解析]分析本题句子结构，发现第二个分词中的 too...to 结构已具有否定意义，所以为避免双重否定本句 D)处改用 any evidence。全句意为：“警察忽略了事故现场情况的调查，而现在要拿出证据已经太迟了。”

19. [答案]C)→the larger of which

[解析]本题是 n + of + which 结构，which 引导定语从句，代替前面的 two rooms。

20. [答案]D)→mount on

[解析]分析本题句子结构，发现时间状语从句中的宾语 the giant's shoulders 在逻辑上应该作不定式 to mount 的逻辑宾语，而表示“蹬在……上”的含义时，mount 应该与介词 on 搭配使用，故而 D)处应加上介词 on，on 的逻辑宾语是 shoulders。全句意为：“当站在巨人的肩膀上时，矮子看得比巨人还要远。”

Unit 2

Part I. Directions: There are thirty incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. You can _____ on Mary to take care of your baby while you are away on business.
A) act B) pride C) draw D) count
2. _____, they had to hunt for a job to support the family.
A) Having been spent all the money C) We had spent all the money
B) All the money was spent D) All the money having been spent
3. He often sat in a small bar drinking considerably more than _____.
A) he was in good health C) his good health was
B) his health was good D) was good for his health
4. _____ is the center of our planetary system was a difficult concept to grasp in the Middle Ages.
A) It is the sun and not the earth
B) Being the sun and not the earth
B) The sun and not the earth
D) That the sun and not the earth
5. Once they had fame, fortune, secure future; _____ is utter poverty.
A) now that all is left C) now all which is left
B) now all that is left D) now all what is left
6. I advised her that in the presence of the princess she should not say anything until _____.
A) being asked C) to be asked
B) asked D) having been asked
7. I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I am sure that I will be able to manage by myself.
A) you to offer C) that you offer
B) your offering D) that you are offering
8. _____ today, he would get there by Friday.
A) would he leave C) was he leaving
B) were he to leave D) if he leaves
9. Only after two years _____ a general manager of this company.
A) does he become C) did he become
B) he becomes D) he become
10. I have many intimate friends in the school, Tom _____ the best of all.
A) being B) is being C) was D) be