



中学英语新题型系列

2014

高中英语 语法填空 专项训练

★ 最新题型解疑 ★ 考点精准透析
★ 原汁原味材料 ★ 迅速提高捷径

(全国卷)

适用于 ● 高三一轮、二轮复习 ● 高一、高二专题复习
适用省份 ● 豫 冀 晋 甘 青 宁 新 藏 黔 滇 琼 蒙 黑 吉 辽

高考英语命题与研究中心 编著



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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内 容 提 要

本书为 2014 年课标全国卷的高考英语新题型系列之一,针对《考试说明》最新样题编写。本书共分为四章,第一章为语法填空简介,第二章为考点突破,从十三个方面对必考点进行精准透析,第三章和第四章分别为对话式和语篇式实战演练,均从基础篇、能力篇再到培优篇,分层去培养学生的语篇语法能力。本书供高中教师和学生专项训练使用。

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前言 Preface

随着 2014 年全国新一轮英语改革拉开序幕,课标全国卷的一个主要的变化就是语法测试形式的改变:将过去的以句子为核心的语法单项选择变成以语篇为核心的语法填空。这一变化体现了新课改由语法知识到语法技能的语法教学观念的转变以及当今高考英语改革的趋势:突出语篇,强调在语篇中测试学生的英语语言的知识和技能。

虽然在高考英语测试中,语法测试的整体分值没有变化,但是客观题型到主观题型的转变对学生的英语基本知识和能力的要求变得越来越高。其考查形式变成了一篇主观的语篇填空(即语法填空),每一个空 1.5 分,10 个空,共计 15 分。其测试内容(动词的时态、语态、语气,情态动词,非谓语的否定式、动名词、分词,形容词或副词,名词性从句,形容词性从句,副词性从句以及冠词,介词,代词,词形转换等)没有太大变化,但是由于教育部考试中心通知得比较晚以及高三备考时间紧,特别是由客观的选择变成主观的填空,直接给参加 2014 届的高考的学生带来很大的挑战。因此,我们邀请了参加过高考英语命题的专家、阅卷组教师以及名校学科骨干教师,在详细研究 2014 年课标全国卷的样题基础上编写本书,希望给广大师生带来些许帮助。

本书包含四大部分

- 简介** 语法填空又称之为开放式填空,这一题型的设计是根据德国心理学家的格式塔心理学原理,从词汇的近义、反义以及前后缀的变化和语法的结构测试学生的整体语言能力。
- 考点突破** 根据 2014 年课标全国卷考试大纲的语法填空的样题要求,深度剖析语法填空的考点,帮助教师和学生找到相应的备考策略。
- 实战演练** 精选英、美等国的原版英语报刊,严格按照高考英语的最新考查要求设置题目,为学生针对性的强化演练提供实战素材,进行高考仿真演练。
- 参考答案** 每篇文章都提供在线解析,供学生和教师参考使用。

本书的三大特点

- 题型标准** 严格按照 2014 年课标全国卷考试大纲对语法填空的要求设置试题。
- 预测性准** 命题专家、阅卷老师以及名校名师的亲手制作,预测精准。
- 针对性强** 所有篇章来源于权威的国外原版英语报刊,原汁原味,语言地道。

编者

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第一章 语法填空简介

第一节 命题规律

高考英语完形填空是一种综合英语语言能力的测评方式,因为在完成语篇英语完形测试文章时,考生必须读懂文章的内容,同时猜测缺失部分的单词的意义,这样在重新构建语篇的过程中,考生必须运用英语语言知识、语篇分析、学习策略等各方面的能力来完成这一任务。显然,完形填空考查的重点是考生分析、综合、信息转换等超出语言知识以外的语言应用能力。

英语完形填空的形式很多,比较常见的有固定比率删词填空、可变比率删词填空、选择式完形填空。

(1) 固定比率删词填空

这种方法又称为第 n 个词删词填空。 n 一般取系数 5 到 10。如果系数取 5,就是将第 5, 10, 15, 20 一字删去。系数越小题目越难。如果 n 大于 10,难度极小,测试的意义不大。在实际测试中,每隔 5, 6, 7 个字删去一词的做法是目前完形填空比较流行的一种做法。

(2) 变化比率删词填空

这种方法又称为合理删词填空,是指根据考试目的,在需要的地方删词。删词的位置不固定,既可测试语言知识,也可测试学生的阅读能力,这类完形填空的质量在很大程度上取决于空格的选择。完形填空测试的是学生在语篇层面上的语言加工能力,因此在空格选择上必须注意这一点。高质量的完形填空在设计空格时就应该选择受长段上下文制约的词,这样才能测出学生的阅读理解能力和总体语言水平。否则,完形测试只能是形式上像完形填空,实际上是单句填空。

(3) 选择式完形填空

这种方法是多项选择题和合理删词完形填空题相结合的一种方法。

在目前我国的高考英语测试中,用得较多的有集库式完形填空(即选词填空)和分题选择式填空(即选择式完形填空),该类题型是在 1953 年被泰勒发明的。这种考试题型旨在对学生考试阅读能力的考查,而完形填空的文章一般具有结构较为严谨、内容较为生动的特点。在高考英语的考试之中,完形填空的文章形式通常是记叙文或者带有议论部分的记叙文。至于故事的内容往往是讲述一个故事,通过故事反映出一个教人做事的道理。一般来说,完形填空文章的难度略低于阅读理解题型中文章的难度,该题型在高考英语试卷中占有 20 分左右的分值,文章中大约有 300 词左右。该类题目集中相似单词的辨析、单词的用法以及固定搭配、英语语法以及对文章主旨整体的把握、联系文章上下文对所填内容进行推测等方面的考查,因此,其难度相对较大,考生在此失分也相对较多。

高考英语考试中语法填空是根据变化比率删词填空改编而来的新题型,这种主观型语法填空,在语篇的情况下测试学生的英语语法知识点(动词的时态、动词的语态、情态动词、非谓语的否定式、非谓语的动名词、非谓语的动名词、形容词或副词、名词从句、形容词性从句、副词性从句以及冠词、介词、代词等)。该类题目主要考查学生对英语基础英语语法点的综合应用能力。

语法填空编写有如下特点:

- ◇文章的首尾一、二句一般不留空格,至少应该保证第一句的完整,以帮助学生进入文章内容,了解作者的写作风格,便于后面的填空。
- ◇文章中的人名、地名等专有名词,以及日期、数字等不能作为空格。因为这类信息如果只在文章中出现一次,学生无法根据语言线索或其他线索填出这些空格。
- ◇语法填空不应以学生常犯的语法错误作为干扰项。因为语法填空主要测试学生的语篇应用能力,而将语法中的“偏”、“难”、“怪”等编成干扰项与文章理解没有直接关系,偏离了测试目标。

根据笔者自身的实际经验,结合语法填空的题目特点,提出以下解题思路。

- ◇在对题目进行作答之前,要先对题干进行详细阅读,检查题目中是否有提示词语存在,而后判断出所填词语在句子中所充当的句子成分,例如,主语、谓语等,最后根据其所充当的句子成分,加之其所处句子的语态等,选择词语的正确形式。例如,动词的现在分词或者过去分词,或者形容词的比较级或者最高级的使用等。
- ◇在句子中没有提示词或者标志词存在时,则要根据句子中所填词语的位置,判断所填词语的词性,例如,连接词、定冠词或者不定冠词、代词或者介词等。定冠词以及不定冠词的位置通常在名词之前,起到对名词进行限制的作用。而代词分成形容词性代词以及名词性代词、指示代词或者不定代词等。在运用介词的时候,往往考查固定搭配,其中包括动词、形容词等与介词的搭配。

语法填空的题目虽然难度相对较大,考查范围相对较广,考生失分现象较为严重,但是只要考生能够清楚地了解这类题目语法的命题特点和命题规律,掌握答题的技巧,在备考的过程中有针对性地多加练习,熟练语法的运用,及时对经验进行总结,加强在语篇情境下应用能力,在考试中就能提高对语法填空的准确率,取得较为理想的成绩。

第二节 大纲解析

根据 2014 课标全国卷《考试大纲》的样题,结合语篇分析理论,针对高考的语言考点给学生针对性的学习方法和学习策略。

一、阅读下列材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(不多于 3 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

Mum: (putting on her coat) I'm going to have to go down to the shop for more bread.

Alan: Why?

Mum: I'm not sure what 61 (happen). I made some sandwiches earlier and left them on the table 62 I went to answer the phone. But someone must have taken them because they're 63 (go).

Alan: Oh, it must have been Dad. I'm sure he was in the kitchen 64 (early).

Mum: No, he went off to his tennis match before I finished 65 them, so he couldn't have done it. 66, he couldn't carry a plate of sandwiches as well as all his tennis stuff, so I'm sure 67 wasn't him.

Alan: (opening the fridge door) Well, it wasn't me. But Mum, look! Are these your sandwiches here on the bottom shelf of 68 fridge?

Mum: Are they here? Oh, my goodness. I 69 (put) them in there when the phone rang. Oh, dear, I really must be losing my 70. Now, why did I put on my coat?

(174 words)

Keys:

61. happened 62. when 63. gone 64. Earlier 65. making 66. Anyway 67. it 68. the
69. must have put 70. mind/memory

二、样题解析**1. 样题分析**

我们知道,语法填空的考点或考查内容是:

考点	动词(含非谓语)	形容词	连词	介词	代词	冠词
知识点分布	7	1	4	2	1	1

(1)就命题形式而言,纯空格题设 8 个左右;用括号中所给词的适当形式填空设 8 个左右。

(2)“**纯空格题**”只考了冠词、介词、代词和连接词以等四类词;有“**提示词填空**”用括号中所给词的适当形式填空考了谓语动词的时态和语态、非谓语动词、形容词或副词的比较等级等。

(3)**动词**: 时态重点考查一般过去时和一般现在时,也要留意一般将来时、现在完成时、过去完成时等各种时态。语态只考查了一般过去时的被动语态,一般现在时和一般将来时的被动语态值得重视。非谓语动词重复考的是不定式作状语,过去分词、动词-ing 形式。

(4)**连接词**: 考查了引导宾语从句的连接词 whether、引导定语从句的关系代词 who、引导时间状语从句的 when 以及引导目的状语从句的 so that;这些仍是备考的重点;备考中,要训练名词性从句:主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句;状语从句、定语从句的连接词。

(5)**冠词、介词、代词等**: 在样题中考查定冠词的最基本的用法,表示特指,这无疑是备考点,但也要关注不定冠词的其他用法,同时注意定冠词的基本用法。

说明:

各类从句的“引导词”,如引导名词性从句的连接代词、连接副词、连词(whether, if, that),引导定语从句的关系代词和关系副词,引导状语从句的从属连词,以及连接并列句的并列连词,都被称为“连接词”。这是因为:

◇从功能上讲,都有连接句子与句子的作用;

◇从这类试题的解题方法上看,判断的方式也是相同的。

答案特点:

◇纯空格题:试题要求中已明文规定“在空格处填入一个适当的词”。

◇用括号中所给词的适当形式填空:试题中要求“使用括号中词语的正确形式填空”,这个词的“正确形式”,不可以出现所给词以外的其他词。

◇求填的词(即答案)都是一些拼写简单的单词,平均每词约 4-6 个字母。

◇有一小题所填词位于句首,此时第一个字母要注意大写。

特别提醒:

尽管近高考样题中,“用括号中词语的正确形式填空”答案只填一个或两个单词,但是我们在平时的训练中应当不局限于此,要训练填一个、两个或多个单词的情况。非谓语动词中,带 to 的不定式、现在分词的完成式都可能填两个单词;谓语动词的将来时、进行时和完成时等也都可能填两个单词,而现在完成进行时等就可能填三个单词,被动语态至少都要填两个单词。

2. 解题揭秘:三个解题步骤



(1)通读全文,了解大意。

步骤:概读理解——填空——检查。既然是利用语篇在语境中考语法,那么,我们在解题前,应快速浏览短文,了解全文大意,这一步非常重要。

(2)分析思路。

词法——句法——篇章——惯用法

(3)试填空格,后难先易。

读懂短文之后,要结合短文所提供的特定的语境(也就是上下文),从句子结构的完整性去分析思考空格所缺单词的词性,再根据句子的意义,以及句子之间的逻辑关系来确定具体要填的单词和所给词的正确形式。具体方法,请看以下“解题思路大全”。

(4)重读全文,解决难题。

在解题过程中要先易后难,难题在大部分空格填好后,再经过仔细推敲,难题也就不会再难了。所有空格填好后,把整篇文章从头至尾复读一遍。

(5)通读全文,理解大意;检查搭配,前后连贯;根据篇章,确定语义;分析句子,确定词性;语法填空的答题过程归根到底其实就是寻找依据。每一个语法填空的空格里所需的单词或短语其实都可以在所在的句子中或者上下文中找到它的依据。

第二章 考点突破

第一节 非谓语动词之不定式

第一部分 热身练习

Exercise

Directions: Read the following sentences, for the blanks, there is a word given in the brackets. Fill in each of these blanks with the proper form of the given word.

1. Sandy could do nothing but _____ (admit) to his teacher that he was wrong.
2. With a lot of difficult problems _____ (settle), the newly-elected president is having a hard time.
3. She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role _____ (play) in making the earth a better place to live.
4. I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon. Do you have anything _____ (buy)?
5. The purpose of new technology is to make life easier, not _____ (make) it more difficult.
6. _____ (improve) the employees' working efficiency, the supervisor will allow them to have a coffee break.
7. China has promised to revise its existing regulations and _____ (form) new policies according to WTO requirements.
8. _____ (ensure) the safety of gas, the government has checked the city's gas supply system thoroughly.
9. Due to the heavy rain and flooding, ten million people have been forced _____ (leave) their homes.
10. Edison was the first scientist _____ (build) a modern research and development centre.
11. _____ (accept) as an Olympic event, a sport must be played in at least 75 countries on at least 4 continents.
12. Harrison Ford is thought to be one of the few movie stars _____ (work) as a carpenter before.
13. People have learnt the importance of keeping a balanced diet _____ (satisfy) their nutritional needs.
14. Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ (tell) everything.
15. I feel it is your husband who is _____ (blame) for the spoiled child.
16. In order to gain a bigger share in the international market, many state-run companies are striving _____ (make) their products more competitive.
17. Quite a few people used to believe that disaster was sure _____ (strike) if a mirror was broken.
18. An army spokesman stressed that all the soldiers had been ordered _____ (issue) clear warnings before firing any shots.
19. The flu is believed _____ (cause) by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.
20. It was unbelievable that the fans waited outside the gym for three hours just _____ (have) a look at the

sports stars.

21. The mother felt herself _____ (grow) cold and her hands trembled as she read the letter from the battlefield.
22. Energy drinks are not allowed _____ (make) in Australia but are brought in from New Zealand.
23. There is nothing more I can try _____ (persuade) you to stay, so I wish you good luck.
24. If there's a lot of work _____ (do), I'm happy to just keep on until it is finished.
25. David threatened _____ (report) his neighbor to the police if the damages were not paid.

第二部分 考点透析

一、概述

动词不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式,在句中不能单独作谓语。动词不定式具有动词的性质,它可以有自己的宾语和状语,从而构成动词不定式短语。它还可以有形式的变化,即一般式、进行式、完成式和完成进行式,主动式和被动式。同时,动词不定式也具有非动词的性质,相当于一个名词、形容词或副词,可以在句中担任主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、定语和状语。

二、动词不定式的构成

动词不定式是由不定式符号 to+动词原形构成,在某些情况下 to 也可省略。

	主动形式	被动形式	否定式
一般式	to do	to be done	not to do/not to be done
进行式	to be doing		not to be doing
完成式	to have done	to have been done	not to have (been) done
完成进行式	to have been doing		not to have been doing

1. 不定式的一般式

不定式的一般式表示的动作通常与主要谓语的动作同时或几乎同时发生,或是在它之后发生。

He appears to be very happy. 他看起来好像很高兴。(同时发生)

To catch the train, we'd better hurry to the station by taxi. 为了赶上火车,我们最好赶紧乘出租车去车站。(赶火车发生在到站之后)

2. 不定式的进行式

不定式的进行式表示正在进行的或与谓语动词同时发生的动作。

It happened to be raining when I got there. 我到达那里的时候,天碰巧在下雨。

I'm glad to be traveling with you. 我很高兴和你一起旅游。

有时表示即将发生的动作。

The old man seems to be dying. 那老人家似乎快要死了。

3. 不定式的完成式

(1) 不定式的完成式表示的动作在谓语表示的动作之前发生。

I'm sorry to have lost your key. 我很抱歉把你的钥匙弄丢了。

I meant to have finished my work last night, but I didn't feel very well. 我本来想昨晚完成工作的,但是我感觉身体不舒服。

It has been an honor for me to have been invited to your country. 对我来说,被邀请来你们国家是一件很

荣幸的事情。

(2) 不定式的完成式可以表示未实现的愿望。

下列动词的过去式加不定式完成式,或他们的过去完成时加不定式的一般式,可表示过去未曾实现的愿望、计划等,可译为“本打算,原希望”。

expect, intend, hope, mean, plan, promise, suppose, think, want, wish, would like to
I expected to have met him here last night. 我以为昨天晚上能在这里见到他。(但没做到)

4. 不定式的完成进行式

不定式的完成进行式表示的动作在谓语之前发生并且一直进行着。

He was said to have been living in London for twenty years. 据说他在伦敦一直住了 20 年。

I'm sorry to have been interrupting you. 很抱歉,我一直打扰你。

比较:不定式的时态意义。

{	He is said to be studying abroad.
	据说他正在国外读书。(不定式的进行式表示动作正在进行)
	He is said to have studied abroad.
	据说他在国外学习过。(不定式的完成式表示动作已经结束)

5. 不定式的被动形式

当不定式逻辑上的主语是这个不定式表示的动作用的承受者时,不定式一般要用被动形式。不定式的被动形式根据其谓语动作发生的先后关系,有一般式和完成式两种。

(1) 一般式 to be done

These are the books to be given out to the students. 这些是要发给学生的书。

He asked to be sent to the place where he was most needed. 他要求被派往最需要他的地方。

(2) 完成式 to have been done

The novel is said to have been translated into many languages. 据说这部小说已被译成多种语言。

He appeared to have been questioned for many times. 看起来他已经被询问过很多次了。

6. 不定式的否定形式

不定式的否定形式由 not 或 never 加不定式构成。

Never to have made any mistake is impossible. 从不犯错是不可能的。

注意:谓语动词的否定和不定式的否定不同的意义。

{	I did not promise to wake him up. 我没有答应叫醒他。
	I promised not to wake him up. 我答应了不叫醒他。

[注] 动词不定式的详细解说,请用手机扫描右边的二维码。



第三部分 强化练习

Exercise 1

Directions: Read the following sentences, for the blanks, there is a word given in the brackets. Fill in each of these blanks with the proper form of the given word.

- _____ (stay) warm at night, I would fill the wood stove, then set my alarm clock for midnight so I could refill it.
- I stopped the car _____ (take) a short break as I was feeling tired.

3. Let those in need _____ (understand) that we will go all out to help them.
4. The airport _____ (complete) next year will help promote tourism in this area.
5. They might just have a place _____ (leave) on the writing course—why don't you give it a try?
6. The engine just won't start. Something seems _____ (go) wrong with it.
7. The old man sat in front of the television every evening, happy _____ (watch) anything that happened to be on.
8. I remembered _____ (lock) the door before I left the office, but forgot to turn off the lights.
9. We're having a meeting in half an hour. The decision _____ (make) at the meeting will influence the future of our company.
10. If he takes on this work, he will have no choice but _____ (meet) an even greater challenge.
11. George returned after the war, only _____ (tell) that his wife had left him.
12. We've had a good start, but next, more work needs _____ (do) to achieve the final success.
13. Having finished her project, she was invited by the school _____ (speak) to the new students.
14. This machine is very easy _____ (operate). Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes.
15. Tom took a taxi to the airport, only _____ (find) his plane high up in the sky.
16. No matter how bright a talker you are, there are times when it's better _____ (remain) silent.
17. I think Tom, as the head of a big department, should either study regularly or _____ (quit) his job.
18. Passengers are permitted _____ (carry) only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.
19. It's important for the figures _____ (update) regularly.
20. Simon made a big bamboo box _____ (keep) the little sick bird till it could fly.
21. More TV programs, according to government officials, will be produced _____ (raise) people's concern over food safety.
22. If they win the final tonight, the team are going to tour around the city _____ (cheer) by their enthusiastic supporters.
23. The ability _____ (express) an idea is as important as the idea itself.
24. Tom asked the candy makers if they could make the chocolate easier _____ (break) into small pieces.
25. The difference in thickness and weight from the earlier version makes the iPad 2 more comfortable _____ (hold).
26. With Father's Day around the corner, I have taken some money out of the bank _____ (buy) presents for my dad.
27. There were many talented actors out there just waiting _____ (discover).
28. We were astonished _____ (find) the temple still in its original condition.
29. I have a lot of readings _____ (complete) before the end of this term.
30. His first book _____ (publish) next month is based on a true story.
31. In many people's opinion, that company, though relatively small, is pleasant _____ (deal) with.
32. Many buildings in the city need repairing, but the one _____ (repair) first is the library.
33. The play _____ (produce) next month aims mainly to reflect the local culture.
34. All of them try to use the power of the workstation _____ (present) information in a more effective way.
35. Nowadays people sometimes separate their waste to make it easier for it _____ (reuse).
36. The children all turned _____ (look) at the famous actress as she entered the classroom.
37. We are invited to a party _____ (hold) in our club next Friday.
38. David threatened _____ (report) his neighbour to the police if the damages were not paid.

39. _____ (compete) the project in time, the staff were working at weekends.
40. With the world changing fast, we have something new _____ (deal) with all by ourselves every day.
41. Schools across China are expected to hire 50,000 college graduates this year as short-term teachers, almost three times the number hired last year, _____ (help) reduce unemployment pressures.
42. I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good _____ (breathe).
43. — Did the book give the information you needed?
— Yes. But _____ (find) it, I had to read the entire book.
44. I feel greatly honored _____ (welcome) into their society.
45. If there's a lot of work _____ (do), I'm happy to just keep on until it is finished.
46. _____ (complete) the project as planned, we'll have to work two more hours a day.
47. My English teacher's humor was such as _____ (make) every student burst into laughter.
48. I hear they've promoted Tom, but he didn't mention _____ (promote) when we talked on the phone.
49. I got to the office early that day _____ (catch) the 7:30 train from Paddington.
50. The message is very important, so it is supposed _____ (send) as soon as possible.
51. I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good _____ (breathe).
52. — It's a long time since I saw my sister.
— Why _____ (visit) her this weekend?
53. — The last one _____ (arrive) pays the meal.
— Agreed!
54. — Excuse me sir, where is Room 301?
— Just a minute. I'll have Bob _____ (show) you to your room.
55. My parents have always made me _____ (feel) well about myself, even when I was twelve.
56. When asked why he went there, he said he was sent there _____ (train) for a space flight.
57. _____ (ensure) the safety of gas, the government has checked the city's gas supply system thoroughly.
58. The children talked so loudly at dinner table that I had to struggle _____ (hear).
59. The crowd cheered wildly at the sight of Liu Xiang, who was reported _____ (break) the world record in the 110-meter hurdle race.
60. _____ (improve) the employees' working efficiency, the supervisor will allow them to have a coffee break.
61. The Chinese are proud of the 29th Olympic Games _____ (hold) in Beijing in 2008.
62. It took a long time for the connection between body temperature and illness _____ (make).
63. _____ (blame) for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.
64. AIDS is said _____ (be) the biggest health challenge to both men and women in that area over the past few years.
65. As the twentieth century came to a close, the raw materials for a great national literature were at hand, waiting _____ (use).
66. _____ (make) this cake, you'll need 2 eggs, 175 g sugar and 175 g flour.
67. It remains _____ (see) whether Jim'll be fit enough to play in the finals.
68. Mr. Green stood up in defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one _____ (blame).
69. He hurried to the station only _____ (find) that the train had left.
70. I send you 100 dollars today, the rest _____ (follow) in a year.
71. — Is Bob still performing?

- I'm afraid not. He is said _____ (leave) the stage already as he has become an official.
72. I think you'll grow _____ (like) him when you know him better.
73. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ (see) whether they will enjoy it.
74. It was unbelievable that the fans waited outside the gym for three hours just _____ (have) a look at the sports stars.
75. _____ (find) out more about university courses, call (920) 746—3789.
76. I don't want _____ (sound) like I'm speaking of anybody, but the manager's plan is unfair.
77. All these gifts must be mailed immediately so as _____ (receive) in time for Christmas.
78. Helen had to shout _____ (make) herself heard above the sound of the music.
79. You were silly not _____ (lock) your car.
80. I don't know whether you happen _____ (hear), but I'm going to study in the USA this September.
81. The news reporters hurried to the airport, only _____ (tell) the film stars had left.
82. I'm hungry. Get me something _____ (eat).
83. There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know which _____ (choose).
84. The teacher told them _____ (make) so much noise.
85. The workers want us _____ (work) together with them.
86. Our headmaster often told us _____ (take) things for granted.
87. — “Have you decided when _____ (leave)?”
— “Yes, tomorrow morning.”
88. Tell him not _____ (shut) the window.
89. Though he had often made his little sister cry, today he was made _____ (cry) by his little sister.
90. They knew her very well. They had seen her _____ (grow) up from childhood.
91. Go on _____ (do) the other exercise after you have finished this one.
92. She pretended _____ (see) me when I passed by.
93. She reached the top of the hill and stopped _____ (rest) on a big rock by the side of the path.
94. John was made _____ (wash) the truck for a week as a punishment.
95. Little Jim should love _____ (take) to the theatre this evening.
96. Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ (invent) the first computer.
97. Paul doesn't have to be made _____ (learn). He always works hard.
98. We agreed _____ (meet) here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
99. The patient was warned _____ (eat) oily food after the operation.
100. I would love _____ (go) to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

Exercise 2

Directions: Read the following sentences, for the blanks, there is a word given in the brackets. Fill in each of these blanks with the proper form of the given word.

1. Some organizations work with government agencies to save and _____ (decrease) the numbers of threatened or endangered species.
2. After a careful discussion, the two parties have made a rough plan but the details are _____ (work) out

later.

3. In his attempt _____ (climb) the mountain, John fell and injured his backbone, which cost him the use of his legs.
4. Independent learning give you the freedom _____ (tailor) your learning to your demanding lifestyle.
5. At an Expo-themed forum in Shanghai's Yangpu District, Governments were also urged _____ (do) a good job in protecting local old buildings and culture while pursuing social and economic development.
6. It is generally accepted that Chinese were the earliest _____ (play) football while the Europeans established the modern rules for football.
7. If water becomes increasingly scarce in decades _____ (come), water shortage will become a hot issue all over the world.
8. I will be surprised if you can get Calvin, who is a close-fisted man, _____ (buy) these donation draw tickets from you.
9. _____ (calm) customers, the Hong Kong company said the amount of the chemical in the shampoo products wouldn't harm people's health.
10. You will know what it is like _____ (spend) most of your time listening to dull reports in a meeting room.
11. The children in Sichuan look forward with hope _____ (get) a chance to receive further education in their rebuilt hometown.
12. We need to find out all possible ways _____ (reduce) the growth of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
13. _____ (continue) next time! In the meantime, e-mail your particular application questions to our college e-mail address.
14. I felt very happy _____ (admit) into the Bird's Nest to watch the performances that Jackie Chan hosted.
15. Schools across China are expected to hire 50,000 college graduates this year as short-term teachers, almost three times the number hired last year, _____ (help) reduce unemployment pressures.
16. _____ (extinguish) different kinds of fires, several types of fire extinguisher have been invented.
17. Around 15,000 officials gathered in Copenhagen, trying to map out an effective strategy _____ (win) the battle against climate change.
18. For the last two mornings, thousands of campaigners have queued for hours _____ (gain) access to the conference venue (地点)—many unsuccessfully.
19. Emily had the florist _____ (deliver) the bouquet directly to the church where the wedding would be held.
20. The witness claimed _____ (see) a man outside the house, but he was not sure whether this was the man.
21. Is this the best way you thought of _____ (stop) people getting into the dangerous areas?
22. Mr. Green is said _____ (do) the experiment which led to the new discovery in medicine.
23. I have heard both teachers and students _____ (speak) well of him.
24. Spread of 2009 H1N1 virus is thought _____ (occur) in the same way that seasonal flu spreads.
25. Hearing Shen Xue and Zhao Hongbo eventually won a gold medal after over ten years' hard work, I cannot but _____ (admire) their courage and perseverance.
26. The customers objected _____ (treat) unfairly in the course of shopping.
27. At least 200,000 people were reported _____ (kill) in the ever recorded worst earthquake that struck Haiti last winter.