

# BOBING

*Bobing  
English  
grammar*

主编\薄冰

NEW

依据教育部最新制订的《英语课程标准》编写

## 新版 薄冰

英 语 语 法

高中

2 年级

# 能力测试

顺利通过高中英语[九级]考试要求



开明出版社  
KAIMING PRESS





BOBING  
开明版

# 薄冰 英语语法

系列>>>>>>



## 薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授。著名英语语法专家。1921年生。山西应县人。1947年毕业于国立浙江大学外国语文系。毕业后即担任英语教学工作，迄今近60年。1950年开始在北京外国语学院（北京外国语大学的前身）任教。他长期从事英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有很深的造诣。近年来致力于英语咨询方面的工作。主要论著有《英语语法手册》（主编）《英语时态详解》《英语名词的数》《高级英语语法》（主编）等。

1998年，开明出版社出版了《薄冰英语语法》《薄冰英语语法练习册》，引发了图书市场上的“薄冰热”。而后开明出版社又陆续出版了《薄冰英语语法高阶系列》（三册），累计印数达数百万册，深受读者的欢迎。2005年，开明出版社响应广大中学生的希望和要求，聘请薄冰教授会同全国教学一线的英语特级教师，联手编写了《新版薄冰英语语法中学系列》，包括《新版薄冰初中英语语法》《新版薄冰高中英语语法》《新版薄冰初中英语语法考点例析》《新版薄冰高中英语语法考点例析》《新版薄冰中学英语短语考点例析》《新版薄冰英语语法能力测试》（六册）。相信这一套丛书将为广大中学生的英语学习带来更大的帮助。

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# 前言 Foreword

《新版薄冰英语语法能力测试》(初中高中各三册)是继《新版薄冰高中英语语法》《新版薄冰初中英语语法》之后,我们参照“新课标”和中学英语实际教学进度为广大中学生量身定制的一套语法强化训练。目的是通过循序渐进的科学训练,使学生更加系统、牢固地掌握英语语法知识,全面提高英语水平和学习效率。

本套书的主要特点是:

## 1. 依据传统英语语法体系,概念精准,体系完备

传统英语语法体系是目前国内英语语法教学和语法训练的主流体系,其特点是英语语法知识系统、阐述完整、概念严谨、结构清晰,具有很强的实用性,因此本套书在测试章节划分和语法概念表述上以传统英语语法为依据,并结合了中学英语教学的实际,便于中学生掌握。

## 2. 面向“新课标”和新考试要求,注重培养能力

本套书涵盖了“新课标”的全部语法项目和中考、高考考试要求,注重让学生在语境中学习语法,在实践中掌握语法,能够运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题。

## 3. 结合教学进度,训练循序渐进

本套书的编写考虑到了学习的规律性和学校的实际教学进度,采取了由浅入深分年级进行编排的方式,即便在同一个测试单元里,也体现了训练题由易到难的递增。让学生循序渐进地进行语法练习。另外,每个测试单元前,都列有“知识准备”一栏,主要提示本单元的语法测试重点,帮助学生完成每个测试单元的训练。在测试单元后面都附有测试答案,便于学生自学和自我检测。

## 4. 主客观题相结合,有利于形成性评价和终结性评价应用

在题型设置上,不仅有客观题,如单项选择、完形填空、改错等中考、高考常见题型;而且还有大量的主观题,如汉译英、英译汉、句型转换、完成句型等。因而使用本套书既可供学生在课堂上练习作为形成性评价使用,又可供班级在期中、期末为考查学生每阶段学习是否达标,作为终结性评价使用。

我们相信本套书会对中学生的英语学习有很大的帮助。

2006年5月于北外





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## 测试 1

## .....非谓语动词 (A) .. [动词不定式] .....

## 知识准备

不定式是动词的非谓语形式之一，其基本形式是“to + 动词原形”，有时可以不带 to。动词不定式（或动词不定式短语）没有人称和数的变化，但有时态和语态变化。一方面具有动词的特点，即可以有自己的宾语和状语；另一方面又可以在句中担任谓语动词之外的种种成分。其否定式是“not + 动词不定式”。

## 一、用动词不定式作表语将下列句子译成英语

1. 我们的计划是在两个月内完成这项工作。\_\_\_\_\_
2. 她的愿望是成为一名艺术家。\_\_\_\_\_
3. 他梦想成为一名老师。\_\_\_\_\_
4. 我的想法是去杭州度假。\_\_\_\_\_
5. 她好像很快乐。\_\_\_\_\_
6. 你的意见证明是正确的。\_\_\_\_\_
7. 困难是怎么过河。\_\_\_\_\_
8. 问题是到哪里去弄一辆车。\_\_\_\_\_
9. 这得由你决定。\_\_\_\_\_
10. 他希望她的太太和他分乘两架飞机旅行。\_\_\_\_\_

## 二、将下列含有动词不定式的句子译成汉语

1. He chose to talk about English names. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She wanted to stay and find the lost necklace. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We have decided to carry on experiments with a new method. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Once you start to smoke, you cannot easily give it up. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He showed me how to use a computer. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I did not expect to see you here. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I find it necessary for young people to sleep eight hours a day. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Internet also makes it easier for companies to keep in touch with customers and companies in other countries. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She can't decide which cell-phone to buy. \_\_\_\_\_
10. We don't know when and where to build a new lab. \_\_\_\_\_

## 三、指出下列句子作定语的动词不定式，并将句子译成汉语

1. This is the best way to learn English well. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There is a lot of work to do today. \_\_\_\_\_





3. I have something important to tell you. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My father is so busy that he has no time to think about rest. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mary has a sick mother to look after. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The building to be built next year will be the highest skyscraper in Singapore. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Shanghai is the first city in the world to build a high-speed maglev train, from the city to Pudong. \_\_\_\_\_
8. There is nothing to be afraid of. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The detective has a troublesome case to deal with. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Give me some paper to write on. \_\_\_\_\_

四、指出下列句子作宾语补足语的动词不定式，并将句子译成汉语

1. The Children asked Father Christmas to give them presents. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jim told them not to play football in the street. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Let me tell you the truth. \_\_\_\_\_
4. England expects everyone to do his duty. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Though he had often made his little sister cry, today he was made to cry by his little sister. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He didn't invite me to have dinner with him. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The patient was warned not to eat oily food after the operation. \_\_\_\_\_
8. As you've never been there before, I'll have someone show you the way. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I'll try to get her to see the doctor. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Charles Babbage is generally considered to have invented the first computer. \_\_\_\_\_

五、指出下列句子中作状语的动词不定式，并将句子译成汉语

1. Jack has come to live in China with his parents. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I read *China Daily* every day in order to improve my English. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The teacher raised his voice so as to make himself heard. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They are lucky enough to have such a good son. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I'm very sorry to hear your mother is seriously ill. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He hurried to the station only to find that the train had left. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The child is too young to tell right from wrong. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She seemed surprised to meet us here. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Lily's cellphone was left in the taxi accidentally, never to be found again. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It was unbelievable that the fans waited outside the gym for three hours just to have a look at the sports stars. \_\_\_\_\_





## 六、单项选择

- We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.  
A. having met      B. meeting      C. to meet      D. to have met
- It was unbelievable that the fans waited outside the gym for three hours just \_\_\_\_\_ a look at the sports stars.  
A. had      B. having      C. to have      D. have
- She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role \_\_\_\_\_ in making the earth a better place to live.  
A. to have played      B. to play      C. to be played      D. to be playing
- The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.  
A. don't make      B. not make      C. not making      D. not to make
- Little Tom should like \_\_\_\_\_ to the Disneyland this afternoon.  
A. to be taken      B. to take      C. being taken      D. taking
- There are five pairs \_\_\_\_\_ but I'm at a loss which to buy.  
A. to be chosen      B. to choose from      C. to choose      D. for choosing
- The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, \_\_\_\_\_ it more difficult.  
A. not make      B. not making      C. not to make      D. do not make
- Mum, why do you always make me eat two eggs every day?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ enough protein and nutrition as you are growing up.  
A. Get      B. Getting      C. To get      D. To be getting
- I would love \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.  
A. to go      B. to have gone      C. going      D. having gone
- Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains \_\_\_\_\_ whether they will enjoy it.  
A. to see      B. to be seen      C. seeing      D. seen

## 七、单句改错

- Don't forget buying me some hamburger on your way back. \_\_\_\_\_
- Let this poem to be remembered. \_\_\_\_\_
- Betty had never been heard speak ill of others. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am not sure which restaurant to eat. \_\_\_\_\_
- The woman had no time stop the car. \_\_\_\_\_

答案:



一、1. Our plan is to finish the work in two months.

2. Her wish is to become an artist.

3. His dream is to be a teacher.

4. My idea is to go to Hangzhou for our holidays.

5. She seems to be happy.





6. Your opinion proves to be correct.
7. The difficulty is how to cross the river.
8. The question is where to get a car.
9. This is for you to decide.
10. His hope is for his wife and him to travel in two different planes.

二、1. 他选择谈论英语名字。

2. 她要留下来找到那条丢失的项链。
3. 我们已决定用新方法进行实验。
4. 一旦你抽上了烟，你就不容易戒掉。
5. 他教我如何使用电脑。
6. 我没有想到会在这儿见到你。
7. 我觉得年轻人一天睡八个小时是必要的。
8. 互联网也方便了公司联络国外的客户和公司。
9. 她不能决定买哪一个手机。
10. 我们不知道在何时何地建造新的实验室。

三、1. to learn English well. 这是学好英语的最好方法。

2. to do. 今天有许多工作要做。
3. to tell you. 我有一些重要的事要告诉你。
4. to think about rest. 我父亲忙得没有时间考虑休息。
5. to look after. 玛丽有一个生病的母亲要照料。
6. to be built next year. 明年要盖的大楼将是新加坡最高的摩天大楼。
7. to build a high-speed maglev train, from the city to Pudong. 上海是世界上第一个修建高速磁悬浮铁路的城市，铁路从市区延伸到浦东。
8. to be afraid of. 没有什么好害怕的。
9. to deal with. 这个侦探有一件棘手的案件要处理。
10. to write on. 给我一些写字的纸。

四、1. to give them presents. 孩子们请求圣诞老人给他们礼物。

2. not to play football in the street. 吉姆叫他们不要在街上踢足球。
3. tell you the truth. 让我把实话告诉你吧。
4. to do his duty. 英国希望每个人忠于职守。
5. cry, to cry. 虽然他常常惹他的小妹妹哭，但今天他却被他的小妹妹弄哭了。
6. to have dinner with him. 他没有邀请我与他共进晚餐。
7. not to eat oily food after the operation. 病人被警告手术后不要吃油腻的食品。
8. show you the way. 因为你以前从来没有去过那里，我将叫人给你带路。
9. to see the doctor. 我将尽力让她去看医生。
10. to have invented the first computer. 查尔斯·巴巴奇普遍被认为发明了第一台计算机。

五、1. to live in China with his parents. 杰克来中国和他的父母住在一起。

2. in order to improve my English. 为了提高英语水平，我每天看《中国日



报》。

3. so as to make himself heard. 为了让大家听见, 老师提高了声音。
4. to have such a good son. 他们有这样一个好儿子, 是够幸运的。
5. to hear your mother is seriously ill. 听到你妈妈病得很重, 我很难过。
6. only to find that the train had left. 他急急忙忙赶到车站, 结果发现火车已经开走了。
7. to tell right from wrong. 这孩子太小, 不能辨别是非。
8. to meet us here. 在这里遇到我们, 她似乎有点惊讶。
9. never to be found again. 莉莉的手机偶然落在出租汽车上, 以后再也没有找到。
10. to have a look at the sports stars. 很难相信这些球迷在体育场外面等了三个小时只是想见到球星。

六、1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. B

七、1. buying→to buy

2. 去掉 to

3. 在 heard 和 speak 之间加 to

4. 在 eat 后加介词 at

5. 在 time 后加 to



## 测试 2

### .....非谓语动词 (B) ... [动名词] .....

#### 知识准备

动名词是高中英语教学和高考的重点之一，而有关动名词的试题往往是围绕着动名词的变式：动名词的否定式、动名词的完成式、动名词的被动式和动名词的复合结构展开的。动名词由动词原形加-ing 构成。动名词在句中可以作主语、表语、动词宾语、介词宾语、定语。动名词作主语，提出位于句首的主语位置上。有时，用先行词 it 作形式主语，把动名词放在句末以保持句子平衡。

#### 一、单项选择

- How about the two of us \_\_\_\_\_ a walk down the garden?  
A. to take                      B. take                      C. taking                      D. to be taking
- I must apologize for \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of time.  
—That's all right.  
A. letting you not know                      B. not letting you know  
C. letting you know not                      D. letting not you know
- You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.  
—Well, now I regret \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
A. to do                      B. to be doing  
C. to have done                      D. having done
- One learns a language by making mistakes and \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. correct                      B. correcting  
C. corrects                      D. to correct
- Victor apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to inform me of the change in the plan.  
A. his being not able                      B. him not to be able  
C. his not being able                      D. him to be not able
- It is necessary to be prepared for a job interview. \_\_\_\_\_ the answers ready will be of great help.  
A. To have said                      B. Having had  
C. Have                      D. Having
- When asked by the police, he said that he remembered \_\_\_\_\_ at the party, but not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to arrive; leaving                      B. to arrive; to leave  
C. arriving; leaving                      D. arriving; to leave
- He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk \_\_\_\_\_ the good opportunity.  
A. to lose                      B. losing  
C. to be lost                      D. being lost





9. I really can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ her like that.  
 A. you treat B. you to treat  
 C. why treat D. you treating
10. While shopping, people sometimes can't help \_\_\_\_\_ into buying something they don't really need.  
 A. being persuaded B. persuade  
 C. persuading D. be persuaded

二、根据括号中所给的中文意思完成下列句子，每空一词

1. I appreciate \_\_\_\_\_. (与这样的人说话)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (粗心大意) is not a good habit.
3. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_. (以前见过他)
4. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_. (给我们这么大的帮助)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (他不能通过考试) made the teacher unhappy.
6. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_. (在公共场合被别人嘲笑)
7. I forgot once \_\_\_\_\_. (被人带着去过颐和园)
8. She is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_. (被介绍给陌生人)
9. He prided himself on \_\_\_\_\_ (从未被人击败) in chess.
10. I bitterly regret \_\_\_\_\_ (告诉了老大爷) the bad news that his son was injured in the accident.

三、用括号中所给动词的动名词或不定式的适当形式填空

1. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) me a ten-cent coin? I would like \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a phone call.
2. He never thinks of \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out of your way; he expects you \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) round him.
3. She used \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) horses when she lived in England; but since \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here, she hasn't had a chance \_\_\_\_\_ (do) so.
4. They didn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ (work), and so they suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the day at the beach.
5. We got tired of \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (stop), and so we went \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out raincoats.
6. This book tells you how \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a chess game without \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) your practice.
7. The foreigners who come to this country are not used to \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) on the left. They find it very difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (adapt) themselves to our roads.
8. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ (try) \_\_\_\_\_ (interrupt) him. You will just have \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for him \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk).
9. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the bombs drop? No, I guess you were too young \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) what was going on.
10. I love \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) because I never really had a chance \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) my own childhood.



四、用括号中所给动词的非谓语形式填空

The President and the Thief

One night a thief entered the bedroom of the 30th president of the United States, who greeted him and helped him flee. This happened soon after Calvin Coolidge came to power. He and his family were living in the same third-floor suite at the Willard Hotel in Washington that they had moved to several years before. The former President's wife was still living in the White House.

Coolidge awoke 1 (see) a stranger 2 (go) through his clothes, 3 (remove) a wallet and a watch and chain.

Coolidge said, "I wish you wouldn't take that."

The thief, 4 (gain) his voice, said, "Why?"

"I don't mean the watch and chain, only the charm. Take it near the window and read what is written on the back," the President said.

The thief read, "Presented to Calvin Coolidge."

"Are you President Coolidge?" he asked.

The President answered, "Yes, and the House of Representatives gave me that charm. I'm very fond of it. It would do you no good. You want money. Let's talk it over."

5 (hold) up the wallet, the young man said in a low voice. "I'll take this and leave everything else."

Coolidge, 6 (know) there was \$80 in it, persuaded the young man 7 (sit) down and talk. He told the President he and his college roommate had overspent during their holiday and did not have enough money 8 (pay) their hotel bill.

Coolidge calculated the cost of the room and two rail tickets back to the college. Then he counted out \$32 and gave it to him, 9 (say) it was a loan.

He then told the young man, "There is a guard in the corridor." The young man nodded and left through the same window as he had entered.

五、改错

1. The weather is so fine that I like lying in the sun.
2. It is no use to learn the text by heart without understanding it.
3. It is useless to read without thinking.
4. Once your business becomes international, flight constantly will be part of your life.
5. She looks forward every spring to walk in the flower-lined garden.

答案:



一、1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A

二、1. talking with such people

2. Being careless

3. having met him before

4. giving us so much help

5. His not being able to pass the exam





6. being laughed at in public
7. being taken / having been taken to the Summer Palace.
8. being introduced to strangers
9. having never been beaten
10. telling / having told the old man

- 三、
- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. lending, to make                                | 2. getting, to walk             |
| 3. to ride, coming, to do                          | 4. working, spending            |
| 5. waiting, to stop, to get                        | 6. to win, losing               |
| 7. driving, to adapt                               |                                 |
| 8. trying, to interrupt, to wait, to stop, talking |                                 |
| 9. hearing, to realize                             | 10. to watch, playing, to enjoy |

- 四、
- |            |           |             |            |            |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. to see  | 2. going  | 3. removing | 4. gaining | 5. Holding |
| 6. knowing | 7. to sit | 8. to pay   | 9. saying  |            |

- 五、
- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. lying→to lie    | 2. to learn→learning |
| 3. to read→reading | 4. flight→flying     |
| 5. walk→walking    |                      |



# 测试 3

## 非谓动词 (C) ... [现在分词] .....

### 知识准备

现在分词由动词原形加词尾-ing 构成。它既有动词的性质，又有形容词的性质。在句中可用作定语、表语、状语和宾语补足语。

#### 一、单项选择

- According to a recent U. S. survey, children spend up 25 hours a week \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. to watch B. to watching  
C. watching D. watch
- Though \_\_\_\_\_ money, his parents managed to send him to university.  
A. lacked B. lacking of  
C. lacking D. lacked in
- \_\_\_\_\_ in the queue for half an hour, Tom suddenly realized that he had left his wallet at home.  
A. To wait B. Have waited  
C. Having waited D. To have waited
- The manager, \_\_\_\_\_ it clear to us that he didn't agree with us, left the meeting room.  
A. who has made B. having made  
C. made D. making
- After spending a \_\_\_\_\_ day, all the workers looked very \_\_\_\_\_ when they returned home.  
A. tiring; tiring B. tired; tiring  
C. tired; tired D. tiring; tired
- Seeing the sun \_\_\_\_\_ above the surface of the sea, we let out a shout of joy.  
A. to rise B. to raise  
C. rising D. raising
- A cook will be immediately fired if he is found \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
A. smoke B. smoking  
C. to smoke D. smoked
- The missing boys were last seen \_\_\_\_\_ near the river.  
A. playing B. to be playing  
C. play D. to play
- I woke up in the night and found we had water \_\_\_\_\_ through the ceiling.  
A. dripping B. to drip  
C. being dripped D. dripped
- \_\_\_\_\_ his telephone number, she had some difficulty getting in touch with Bill.  
A. Not knowing B. Knowing not

