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**大学**

**专升本英语备考精讲**

唐念芳 主编



甘肃科学技术出版社

# 大学专升本英语备考精讲

主编 唐念芳

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## 前 言

《大学专升本英语备考精讲》一书中的每一章节均按照《专升本英语考试大纲》并参照专升本英语考试题型的要求编写。同时根据近几年的考试动态和信息以及对考生在考试中存在的实际问题进行了细致的研究和分析,使之具有较强的代表性、针对性和实用性。该书指导明确,解析精详,选材周密,重点突出,使考生在大幅度提高英语应试能力的同时明显地提高英语水平。同时每一章节后都附有练习题,还收录了专升本英语考试真题,供考生练习和自测使用。本书不同于一般的试题集或者分类试题集,而是一本详细地、全面地介绍专升本英语考试大纲所规定范围的知识要点和各种题型解析方法的书。撰写的方式是,由浅入深的罗列各种知识点,然后给出具体的例句,加以分析说明。这样即简明扼要地讲解了语言难点,又点明了把这些原理运用于解答题题的方法。

全书共分为英语语法、词汇、阅读理解、英文写作、完形填空以及英译汉六个部分。其中语法部分分为时态、语态及强调结构;虚拟语气;倒装;定语从句;名词从句;状语从句;非谓语动词;形容词、副词及其比较级和最高级;主谓一致等九节。词汇部分则被分为名词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、形容词、副词、介词、连词、感叹词、英语构词法等十一节。每一章节除详细罗列了语言难点外,特别注重词汇的辨析与比较、英语习惯用法、英语常用表达方式等;对可能考到的其他一些难点,也加以

说明,以使读者有所准备。在阅读理解、完形填空和英译汉这方面,主要从解题方法入手,解决考生将要遇到的实际问题。同时对英语短文写作从段落的种类与写法、四种文体的写作方法简介、常见题型写作技巧三个方面进行讲解,使考生能够在较短的时间内掌握英语短文写作技巧和方法。此外,每一章节后都附有练习题,还收录了专升本英语考试真题,供考生练习和自测使用。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,书中定会有谬误与疏漏之处,诚望外语界同仁、专家不吝赐教,以便改进。

最后,全体编著者预祝每位考生取得满意的成绩。

编 者

2006 年 2 月

# 目 录

第一章 语法结构 .....	(1)
第一节 时态、语态及强调结构 .....	(1)
第二节 虚拟语气 .....	(5)
第三节 倒装 .....	(10)
第四节 定语从句 .....	(15)
第五节 名词从句 .....	(21)
第六节 状语从句 .....	(25)
第七节 非谓语动词 .....	(31)
第八节 形容词、副词及其比较级和最高级 .....	(38)
第九节 主谓一致 .....	(47)
第二章 词 汇 .....	(69)
第一节 名词 .....	(71)
第二节 动词 .....	(73)
第三节 代词 .....	(79)
第四节 冠词 .....	(82)
第五节 数词 .....	(85)
第六节 形容词 .....	(87)
第七节 副词 .....	(90)
第八节 介词 .....	(96)



第九节  连词 .....	(98)
第十节  感叹词 .....	(102)
第十一节  英语构词法 .....	(102)
第三章  阅读理解 .....	(117)
第四章  完形填空 .....	(144)
第五章  短文写作 .....	(161)
第一节  段落的种类与写法 .....	(161)
第二节  四种文体的写作方法简介 .....	(166)
第三节  常见题型写作技巧 .....	(180)
第六章  英译汉 .....	(192)
第七章  全真试题 .....	(209)
2003 年专升本招生考试英语试题 .....	(209)
2004 年专升本招生考试英语试题 .....	(217)
2005 年专升本招生考试英语试题 .....	(225)



# 第一章 语法结构

## 第一节 时态、语态及强调结构

### 一、时态

#### (一) 一般时态

##### 1. 一般现在时

(1) 表示现在存在的特征或状态。例: Do you speak English?

(2) 表示经常、习惯性的动作。例: It seldom snows here.

(3) 表示真理、实事、格言等。例: The sun rises in the east.

(4) 用于解说、介绍和戏剧性的描述。例: She sits down, shivers a little; clock outside strikes twelve.

(5) 代替一般将来时, 用于条件和时间状语从句中。例: Tell her about that when she comes.

【注意】begin, start, arrive, leave, come, go 等动词的一般现在时表示将来。

##### 2. 一般过去时

(1) 表示过去的动作、习惯、状态。如例句: I saw him yesterday.

(2) 表示过去的经验(亦可用现在完成时表示)。例: Did you ever see her before?

(3) 句中若有 after, until, before 等引导的从句, 可用过去时代替过去完成时。例: I had not studied English until I was ten years old. (= I didn't study English until I was ten years old)

##### 3. 一般将来时

表示将来发生的动作或状态。例: It will rain tomorrow.

其他结构: (1) be going to 表示计划要做事或估计要发生的事。例: It is going to snow this afternoon. (2) be about to 表示即将、正要做的事。例: School is about to start.

##### 4. 过去将来时

(1) 表示从过去某时来看将要发生的动作。例: They were sure that they would win the final victory.

(2) 表示过去习惯性的行为。例: She would sit there all day and do nothing at all.

#### (二) 进行时态

##### 1. 现在进行时

(1) 表示此时此刻或现阶段进行的动作。例: He is showing a foreign guest round the city.

(2) 进行时与频率副词连用, 表示说话人某种感情色彩(赞叹、厌烦等)。如例句: He is always boasting.

(3) 动词表示状态和感觉时不能用于进行时而用一般时态。例: I saw him come in. (不能

说 I was seeing him come in.)

(4) go, leave, die, come, arrive 等动词用进行时, 只表示将要发生而不表示正在进行。例:  
The train is arriving.

## 2. 过去进行时

(1) 表示过去某时正在做的动作。例: He was studying English then.

(2) 过去进行时富有描述性, 常用于描写故事发生的背景。例:

I was reading a very interesting novel when suddenly the telephone rang.

(3) 表示过去即将发生的事。例: He was dying.

**【注意】** was going to... (= was about to), 表示“本打算……”, 例: He was going to commit suicide, but I stopped him.

3. 将来进行时: 用以表示于将来某时进行的动作。

例: He will be studying English at this time tomorrow.

4. 过去将来进行时: 表示从过去某时看将来正在进行的动作或预计要发生的动作。

例: I thought you would be sleeping.

## (三) 完成时态

### 1. 现在完成时

(1) 表示过去发生的动作对现在产生的影响, 常与 already, yet 等连用。如例: I've seen the film Titanic.

(2) 表示过去开始一直延续到现在的状态, 常与 for, since 连用。如例: She's been back for three days.

2. 过去完成时: 表示过去某时前已发生的动作或情况, 即“过去之过去”。

如例句: She didn't go to bed until she had finished her work.

3. 将来完成时: 表示到将来某时为止已发生的事。

如例句: I will have written it tomorrow at noon.

**【注意】** 将来完成时也可表示对现在或将来可能已完成动作的推测。例: She will have arrived by now.

4. 过去将来完成时: 表示从过去某时来看将来某时会完成的动作。

如例句: She hoped that we would have got the plan ready before she came back.

## (四) 完成进行时态

1. 现在完成进行时: 表示一直继续到现在, 且仍将继续下去的动作。例: She has been working with this company for six years.

2. 过去完成进行时: 表示一直继续到过去某时, 而当时仍在继续进行的动作。

如例句: I had been sleeping when he came.

3. 将来完成进行时: 表示一直继续到将来某时, 而仍将继续进行的动作。

如例句: I will have been teaching English for ten years by the end of this year.

**【注意】** 将来完成进行时也可表示推测, 含有“我料想、大概”的意思。这种用法 will 应看做情态动词。例: It is early spring. Birds will have been flying back.

4. 过去将来完成进行时: 表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到过去将来某一时间, 是否延续下去, 视上下文而定。

例: She said that by the end of the year she would have been studying here for three years.

**【注意】** 过去将来完成进行时可以表示推测, 有“想必、大概”的含义, 这种用法的 would 应看做情态动词。如例句: “Have you found the necklace?” He asked her; he knew she would

have been worrying about it.

## 二、被动语态

### (一)被动语态的动词一定是及物动词

主动语态。例:I love him.

被动语态。例:He is loved by me.

不及物动词只有主动语态,而无被动语态。例:I lay on the desk. (lay 为不及物动词,不能说: on the desk was lain by me.)

### (二)接双宾语的动词有两种被动语态

例:I gave him a book. (= He was given a book by me.)(= A book was given (to) him by me.)

### (三)“动词+介词”亦可变为被动语态

动词+介词+宾语时,要把动词+介词视为及物动词,可变被动语态。例:I live in this house. (= This house is lived in by me.)

## 三、强调结构

### (一)强调句型

1. It is/was... that...

把被强调的成分置于 It is/was 和 that 之间,句子的其他成分置于 that 之后。此句型可以用来强调主语,状语,和宾语。被强调部分可以是一个单词、短语或一个句子。如:

【例 1】It is this novel that/which they talk about last week.

【例 2】It is I who/that love him.

【例 3】It was because he was lazy that he was failed.

【注意】如果被强调的主语或宾语是人,要用 It is/was... that/who/whom... 句型。如果被强调的主语或宾语是物要用 It is/was... that/which... 句型。如果强调状语从句、宾语从句、状语从句要用 It is/was + 从句 + that... 句型,该句型中的 that 不可被其他词替换;强调的原因状语从句只能用 because 引导,不能用 since, as 或 why 引导。如:

【例 1】It was in 1994 that I began to study English.

【例 2】It is because English is very useful that we study it hard.

强调时间状语还常用如下句型:It was not until that...; Not until... did/was...

【例 1】It was not until you have lost you health that you know its value.

【例 2】Not until you have lost your health do you know its value.

2. There be + ... + who/that/which... 如例句:

【例 1】There is nothing in the word that is all together good or all together bad.

【例 2】There are some countries that have been able to tackle problems successfully.

### (二)强调特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词 + is/was + that + 句子,表示“究竟……”、“到底是……”。

【例 1】How is it that you answer is differ from his?

【例 2】Why is it that you want to change your idea?

【注意】有时此类强调结构可用作宾语或表语。

【例 1】The question is who it is that we can trust?

**【例 2】** He asked which picture it is that we should send to the president as a present.

**【注意】**在肯定句中若强调动词,则在谓语动词前加 do/does/did. 如例句: They did annoy everyone that night.

### 练习题

1. The Government \_\_\_\_\_ employ wide surveillance but the Department of Justice objected to it.
- A. is about to                      B. was about to  
C. in order to                      D. ought to
2. The United States \_\_\_\_\_ to build a supersonic aircraft but there was no support for it in the Congress.
- A. has intended                      B. is intended  
C. had intended                      D. is intending
3. There's a police car in front of our neighbor's house. What do you suppose \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. is happened                      B. has happened  
C. would happen                      D. did happen
4. I came so early for lunch today because I thought the bell \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. had already rang                      B. has already rung  
C. already had rung                      D. had already rung
5. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he \_\_\_\_\_ untill yesterday.
- A. will come                      B. was coming  
C. had been coming                      D. comes
6. The streets are all wet. It \_\_\_\_\_ during the night.
- A. must be raining                      B. must have been rain  
C. had to rain                      D. must have rained
7. I will go home for vacation as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ my exams.
- A. will finish                      B. finish  
C. am finishing                      D. finished
8. Martin visited his aunt two days before he \_\_\_\_\_ town.
- A. left                      B. will leave  
C. had left                      D. is going to leave
9. As yet we nothing from my brother.
- A. did not hear                      B. had not heard  
C. has heard                      D. have heard
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Taipei before I entered this school.
- A. once gone                      B. have once gone  
C. had once gone                      D. had once bee
11. The commander-in-chief \_\_\_\_\_ the Pacific Ocean when the telegram reaches him.
- A. will cross                      B. will be crossing  
C. has crossed                      D. had crossed
12. The whole area was flooded because it \_\_\_\_\_ for weeks.
- A. rains                      B. has rained

- C. had been raining                      D. was raining
13. Our sales \_\_\_\_\_ for months, so we are now in great financial difficulty.  
A. have been dropping                      B. had been dropping  
C. have been dropped                      D. are dropping
14. I will lend you the book when I \_\_\_\_\_ with it.  
A. do                      B. have done                      C. am doing                      D. shall do
15. The moment I \_\_\_\_\_ the news, I turned pale.  
A. have heard    B. hear                      C. heard                      D. was hearing
16. While I \_\_\_\_\_ with my wife last night, an old friend of mine showed up.  
A. was talking    B. had talked                      C. talked                      D. would talk
17. We will wait right here until David \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
A. has got                      B. will have got                      C. gets                      D. get
18. We have been told the final outcome of the negotiations, but we shall never know what \_\_\_\_\_ on behind the scenes.  
A. goes                      B. went                      C. had gone                      D. will have been going
19. The dock has been working well since he \_\_\_\_\_ it for me.  
A. has fixed                      B. had fixed                      C. fixed                      D. would fix
20. Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ Hongkong by the end of this month.  
A. will have reached                      B. has reached  
C. reaches                      D. is reaching

### 参考答案

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. C  | 3. B  | 4. D  | 5. B  |
| 6. D  | 7. B  | 8. A  | 9. D  | 10. D |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. A | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. B | 19. C | 20. A |

## 第二节 虚拟语气

### 一、非真实条件句中的虚拟用法

#### (一)与现在事实相反的虚拟语气

使用虚拟语气时,if 从句的动词用过去时,主句的助动词则用过去时。句型如下:

If+主语+过去时动词,主语+would/could/might/should/ought to+动词原形。

如例句:If I were rich,I would help you.

**【注意】**本虚拟语气旨在表示与现在事实相反的情况。不论主语为第几人称,if 从句中的 be 动词,均使用 were。如例句:If you were in my shoes,what would you do?

主句中的助动词一定为过去时,will 变为 would,may 变为 might,can 变为 could,shall 变为 should 或 ought to,但 must(必须)只能表示现在或将来的状况,故只用于纯条件句中而绝不可用于表示与现在事实或过去事实相反的虚拟语气中。如例句:

**【例 1】**If you did it for me,I should be very happy.(对)

【例 2】If you had money, you must help the poor. (错)

【例 3】If you had money, you ought to help the poor. (对)

【例 4】If you had money, you should help the poor. (对)

### (二) 与过去事实相反的虚拟语气

本虚拟语气中 if 从句的动词要用过去完成时, 主句则是助动词的过去式, 再加 have + 过去分词。句型如下: If + 主语 + had + p. p, 主语 + would/could/might/should/ought to + have + p. p.

如例句: If he had had money, he might have bought a car.

### (三) 与将来状况相反的虚拟语气

使用本虚拟语气时, if 从句一定要加助动词 should。若虚拟语气的可能性很小, 则主句要用助动词过去式(和与现在事实相反的虚拟语气相同); 但若虚拟的可能性很大, 则主句要用现在时助动词(与纯条件句相同)。句型如下:

#### 1. 可能性小

If + 主语 + should + 原形动词, 主语 + would/could/might/should/ought to + 原形动词

如例句: If you should fall ill, the meeting would be put off. (万一你生病, 会议将延期。可理解为: 你不太可能生病, 会议不太可能延期)

#### 2. 可能性大

If + 主语 + should + 动词原形, 主语 + will/can/may/should/ought to + 原形动词, 如例句:

If you should fall ill, the meeting will be put off. (万一你生病, 会议将延期。可理解为: 你可能会生病, 而会议亦可能延期。)

【注意】表示强烈的与真理相反的虚拟语气, 习惯用下列句型:

If + 主语 + were to + 原形动词, 主语 + would/could/might/should/ought to + 原形动词

【例 1】If the cat were to smile, I would pass out. (事实上: The cat can't smile.)

【例 2】If the sun were to rise in the west, how surprised the sunflower would be. (事实上: The sun doesn't rise in the west.)

## 二、if 的省略

虚拟语气的 if 从句中, 若有表示过去完成时助动词 had 或表示“万一”的助动词 should 或是 were 出现时, 可将这些词类置于主语前, 而将 if 省略。

【例 1】If he had done it, he would have felt sorry. (= Had he done it, he would have felt sorry.)

【例 2】If he should tell lies, I would punish him. (= Should he tell lies, I would punish him.)

【例 3】If he were lazy, he might fail. (= Were he lazy, he might fail.)

## 三、时态不一致的虚拟

### 1. 从句与过去事实相反, 主句与现在事实相反

【例 1】If I had been rich, I could buy a car now.

【例 2】If I had met her five years ago, she might be my wife today.

### 2. 从句与将来事实相反, 主句与现在事实相反

【例 1】If Linda were to be a fashion model, she would try to lose weight from now on.

【例2】If John should start tomorrow morning, I would get everything ready now.

#### 四、虚拟语气在从句中的运用

1. 句型1: but for + 名词 = if it were / had been not for + 名词

句型2: but that 从句 = if it were / had been not that 从句

上述句型均表示“若非/要不是……”，此类句型仅限于与现在事实及过去事实相反的虚拟语气。如例句: If it were not that he works hard, I wouldn't like him. (= If it were not for his hard work, I wouldn't like him.) (= Were it not for his hard work, I wouldn't like him.) (= But for his hard work, I wouldn't like him.)

【注意】but for 也可用 without 代替, 之后仍接名词。如例句:

But for his help, I couldn't do it. (= Without his help, I couldn't do it.)

2. lest... should

lest 为连接副词, 引导副词从句。在该从句中, 助动词一律用 should。而 should 往往予以省略, 故该从句中的一般动词必定是原形动词。如例句: I got up early lest I (should) miss the train.

【注意】lest... should... (= for fear that... may) 表示现在或将来的状况, might 表示过去的状况。如例句: You must study hard lest you should fail the exam. (= You must study hard for fear that you may fail the exam.) (= You must study hard, for fear of failing the exam.)

3. as if (= as though) as if 或 as though 均为连接副词, 引导副词从句, 使用时有三种时态:

(1) 表示极大的可能时, 动词使用一般时态。例: It looks as if (as though) it is going to rain.

(2) 表示与现在事实相反时, 动词使用过去时。例: He loves me, as though (as if) I were his own child.

(3) 表示与过去事实相反时, 动词使用过去完成时。例: He looks as if (as though) nothing had happened.

【注意】as if 或 as though 之后也可接不定式短语, 表示即将发生的状况。如例句: She opened her lips as if (she were going) to speak. (她张开双唇好像有话要说。)

4. what if... should...?

本句型表示与将来状况相反的虚拟语气。if 从句要使用助动词 should。例: What if he should come? (= What might happen if he should come?) (= What could I (we) do if he should come?)

5. It is time + that 从句:

使用本句型时, that 从句的动词要用过去时。如例句: It is time (that) he went to bed. 本句暗示, 现在该是他睡觉的时候了, 但他没有睡觉。其动作与现在事实相反, 故用过去时。

6. If only... 句型

本句型只用于与现在事实或过去事实相反的虚拟语气中。如例句:

If only he were here. (= If he were here, it would be better.)

7. 意志动词 + that 从句:

意志动词有“建议”、“要求”、“命令”、“规定”等四大类。suggest, recommend, advise, urge, propose 等词语表示建议; ask, desire, demand, require, request, insist 等词表示要求; order,



command 等词表示命令; rule, regulate, maintain 等词语表示规定。当意志动词用 that 从句做宾语时, that 从句中要使用助动词 should。而 should 往往予以省略。如例句:

【例 1】They suggested that he (should) come home on time.

【例 2】Mary desired that Peter (should) treat her nicely.

8. It is + 形容词 + that 从句

句型中的形容词表示“有必要的”之意时, 该从句亦须使用助动词 should, 而 should 往往予以省略。此类形容词通常均可译成“有必要的”, 常用的有 necessary, important, essential, imperative, urgent, desirable, recommendable, advisable 等。如例句: It is desirable that he (should) not be lazy again. (他一定不能再懒惰了。)

9. that 从句做同位语

that 从句若置于意志动词变成的名词之后, 而与该名词形成同位语, that 从句中也要使用助动词 should, 而 should 往往予以省略。如例句:

【例 1】It's my suggestion that he (should) study abroad.

【例 2】They raised a proposal that the meeting (should) be postponed.

### 练 习 题

1. What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_ a million dollars?  
A. have                      B. have had                      C. had                      D. shall
2. Even if I \_\_\_\_\_, I wouldn't.  
A. can                      B. shall                      C. could                      D. will
3. If he were living, he \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years old now.  
A. will be                      B. would be                      C. would have been                      D. is
4. I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ me, even if I told you the truth.  
A. will believe                      B. would have believe  
C. would believe                      D. believed
5. If I had not called for a doctor, your friend \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had died                      B. will have died  
C. will die                      D. would have died
6. I should have married her if she \_\_\_\_\_ such an extravagant girl.  
A. were not                      B. wouldn't be  
C. would not have been                      D. hadn't been
7. If it \_\_\_\_\_ convenient, let's meet at nine o'clock.  
A. is                      B. being  
C. was                      D. were
8. If he \_\_\_\_\_ in a day or two, I would wait for him.  
A. will return                      B. returns  
C. were to return                      D. had returned
9. If he \_\_\_\_\_ late, give him the message.  
A. were coming                      B. would come  
C. should come                      D. were come
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor come a little sooner, the patient would have been saved.  
A. Had                      B. Should                      C. Were                      D. If
11. \_\_\_\_\_ his aid, I could not have succeeded.

- A. But                      B. Without                      C. Not                      D. Unless
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ abroad last year but for my illness.  
A. would go              B. would have gone              C. had gone              D. went
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ but that he grasped me.  
A. should have fallen      B. should fall              C. had fallen              D. fell
14. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ as tall as she.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. were                      D. be
15. Oh, if only I \_\_\_\_\_ your advice then.  
A. take                      B. took                      C. should take              D. had taken
16. She talks and acts as if she \_\_\_\_\_ abroad for a long time.  
A. would have lived      B. might live              C. lived                      D. had lived
17. Mr. Smith is, \_\_\_\_\_, a walking dictionary.  
A. as it is                      B. as though                      C. as it were                      D. as if
18. He would rather people \_\_\_\_\_ about his family.  
A. not talked                      B. hadn't talked  
C. didn't talk                      D. wouldn't have talked
19. What if I \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. failed                      B. should fail                      C. would fail                      D. had failed
20. If he \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany, what language would he probably speak now?  
A. were born                      B. have been born  
C. had been born                      D. would have been born
21. I asked him to take a test \_\_\_\_\_ he should feel nervous in the exam.  
A. in case of                      B. lest                      C. so that                      D. unless
22. The patient \_\_\_\_\_ have been kept alive if he had not been subjected to such an operation.  
A. should                      B. would                      C. were to                      D. might
23. \_\_\_\_\_ friction, people would neither walk nor even stand up.  
A. Except                      B. Because of                      C. If not for                      D. But for
24. The Frazers feel more comfortable on a plane than they \_\_\_\_\_ be if they travelled any other way.  
A. should                      B. could                      C. would                      D. might
25. I \_\_\_\_\_ my notes to the library and I have left them in the dormitory.  
A. take                      B. will take                      C. would take                      D. would have taken
26. Without the assistance of the soldiers, no tunnel \_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
A. could be dug                      B. should have been dug  
C. could have been dug                      D. must have been dug
27. It's about time he \_\_\_\_\_ to do the work.  
A. begins                      B. will begin                      C. begin                      D. began
28. Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all factors \_\_\_\_\_ into account before the project is started.  
A. be taken                      B. shall be taken                      C. will take                      D. should take
29. I would not care to face the responsibility of conducting a school \_\_\_\_\_ in it an enthusiastic love of football.