

SUPER English Grammar

应考特训系列 · 高中英语 1

无敌® 高中英语语法

战力养成指标 Level 1 启动信心第一步

特训

用心总结最基础语法要领
每题详解并扩展语法要点

悉心精选基础性语法习题
帮助高中生奠定语法基础

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Level

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《无敌英语语法·高中版》
学习训练，效果卓著



外文出版社
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独门攻略三部曲

稳固基础

能力提升

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无敌®

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高中英语①

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1

现在完成时和现在完成进行时



PICK UP 1

现在完成时的形式

现在完成时描述的是过去发生而与现在情况有关的事情或状态，或是从过去某时到现在为止这一段时间中发生的情况。

现在完成时的肯定句

主语 + have/has + 过去分词

I have lived in Beijing for ten years.

我已经在北京住了10年。

现在完成时的否定句

主语 + have/has + not + 过去分词

I haven't seen you for a long time.

我好久没见你了。

现在完成时的一般疑问句

Have/Has + 主语 + 过去分词 +?

Have you spoken to me yet?

你和我谈过没有？

Exercise 1

用动词的适当形式填空

- ① In a great many cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York, some bike riders ① _____ (form) a group called Bike for a Better City. They claim that if more people rode bicycles to work there would be fewer automobiles in the downtown area of the city and therefore less dirty air from car engines. For several years this group ② _____ (try) to get the city government to help bicycle riders. For example, they want the city to paint special lanes for bicycles only. But the city government ③ _____ (not decide) yet what to do.
- ② The great ship, Titanic, ④ _____ (sail) for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She ⑤ _____ (carry) 2,207 people for her first voyage. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a huge ship. At that time, however, she was not only the largest ship that ⑥ _____ (build), but also ⑦ _____ (regard) as a ship that would not sink, for she had special designs to prevent the ship from sinking. The surprising sinking of this great ship ⑧ _____ (remember) always, for she went down on her first voyage with many people losing their lives.

● 战力提升日 ● 年 月 日 ● 我的备忘

● 考试命题率 → ★★★★★

现在完成时的特殊疑问句

疑问词 + have/has + 主语 + 过去分词 + ……?

How long have you had the camera?

这台相机你买了多久了?



现在完成进行时的形式

现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某时开始一直延续到现在,且会继续进行下去。

现在完成进行时的肯定句

主语 + have/has + been + 现在分词

The writer has been writing.

这位作家一直在写作。

现在完成进行时的否定句

主语 + have/has + been + not + 现在分词

He hasn't been sleeping for two days.

他两天没睡了。

现在完成进行时的一般疑问句

Have/Has + 主语 + been + 现在分词 + ……?

Have you been waiting long for Mr. Smith there?

你已经在那等史密斯先生很久了吗?

现在完成进行时的特殊疑问句

疑问词 + have/has + 主语 + been + 现在分词 + ……?

How long has it been raining?

雨一直下了多久?

答案与解说 I

① 答案 ① have formed ② has been trying ③ has not decided

● 题意 在许多城市,成百上千的人每天骑车去上班。在纽约,一些骑车人士成立了一个叫作“骑车,创建更好城市”的组织,他们认为假如更多的人骑车上班的话,市区汽车会减少,汽车引擎排出的废气也会因此减少。几年以来,这个组织一直督促政府帮助骑自行车的人士。比如,他们希望可以为骑车的人划出专用车道,但是市政府尚未就此做出决定。

② 答案 ① sailed ② was carrying ③ had been built ④ was regarded
⑤ will be remembered

● 题意 豪华游轮泰坦尼克号1912年4月10号从英国的南安普敦开往纽约。首次出航船上载有2,207名乘客。即使按照现代标准来衡量,46,000吨的泰坦尼克号仍是一艘巨轮。然而,在当时她不仅是最大的一艘船,而且被认为是永远不会沉没,因为船上有些特殊设计保护船只不下沉。人们会永远记得这艘伟大轮船的惊人沉没,因为她首次出航沉没时,还有众多乘客同时沉入海底。

Point

- 现在完成时表示过去发生而与现在情况相关的事情或状态,或是从过去某时到现在为止这一段时间中发生的情况。
- 现在完成进行时则表示动作从过去某时开始一直延续到现在,且会继续进行下去。

③ Today people ① _____ money in exchange for goods and services. People ② _____ money to buy food, furniture, books, bicycles and hundreds of other things they need or want. When they ③ _____, they usually get payment in money. Most of the money today ④ _____ of metal or paper. But people ⑤ _____ to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money ⑥ _____ shells. In China, people used cloth and knives. And also Chinese people ⑦ _____ the first metal coins. They were round and ⑧ _____ a square hole in the middle. Later, countries ⑨ _____ to make coins of gold and silver. But they were not convenient to carry from place to place; again, Chinese people began to use paper money. Money ⑩ _____ an interesting history from the days of shell to money until today.

④ It was already late when we set out for the next town, which according to the map ① _____ about fifteen miles away on the other side of the hill. After we ② _____ for about twenty miles, there was still no sign of the town which ③ _____ on the map. We ④ _____ to get worried. Then, without warning, the car stopped. A quick examination ⑤ _____ that we ⑥ _____ gas. Although we had little food with us, we ⑦ _____ to spend the night in the car.

⑤ The librarian _____ great efforts to find a book for you. You should say thank you to her.

⑥ Alice _____ the classroom. The classroom is still clean now.

⑦ We _____ each other for a long time.

⑧ She _____ here since 1980.

⑨ Mr. Black _____ in China since the summer of 1998.

⑩ Mary won't go to see the film because she _____ it twice.

⑪ I _____ my dictionary.

● 答案 ① accept ② use ③ work ④ is made ⑤ used ⑥ was ⑦ made ⑧ had

⑨ began ⑩ has had

● 题意 如今大家用钱交换各种物品和服务。人们用钱购买食物、家具、书籍、自行车及其他上百种他们需要或者想要的物品。他们工作获得的报酬通常也是钱。今天的钱币大多是用金属或纸制作而成。但是在以前各种物品都曾被当作金钱使用。贝壳就是最初的钱币之一。在中国，人们曾把布料和小刀作为钱币。而且，中国人也最早制作出了金属钱币。这些钱币是圆形的，当中有个方形孔。后来，很多国家开始使用金子和银子来制作钱币。但是，它们携带起来相当不便；这一次又是中国人首先发明了纸币。从最初的贝壳到今天的形式，钱币经历了一段很有趣的历史。

● 答案 ① was ② had traveled ③ was marked ④ were beginning ⑤ showed

⑥ had run out of ⑦ decided

● 题意 当我们出发去下一个小镇的时候，天已经很晚了。根据地图所示，小镇应该位于山的另一边，大约15英里远的地方。我们走了大约20英里之后，仍未发现任何有关地图上标示过的这个小镇的路标。我们开始担心起来。接着在没有任何征兆的情况下，车子又熄火了。我们

迅速地检查了一下之后发现汽油用完了。虽然所带的食物不多了，我们还是决定呆在车里过夜。

● Point ●

现在完成时表示“继续”的用法，常常和“for + 时间段”

“since + 过去某时”，recently, so far, up to now等时间状语连用(如题4第三空)。

● 答案 ① has made ② has cleaned ③ have known ④ has worked ⑤ has been

⑥ has seen ⑦ have lost

● 题意 ① 这位图书管理员费了很大劲儿才帮你找到一本书，你应该对她说声谢谢。

② 爱丽丝已经打扫过教室了。现在教室仍然很干净。

③ 我们彼此认识很长时间了。

④ 她自从1980年起就在这儿工作了。

⑤ 布莱克先生从1998年的夏天开始就一直在中国了。

⑥ 玛丽不会去看这部电影，因为她已经看过两遍了。

⑦ 我的字典丢了。

● Point ●

表示频率的词

- 一次 once
- 两次 twice
- 三次 three times
- 数次 several times
- 许多次 many times

- ⑫ I _____ (borrow) this book for a week. I have to return it now.
- ⑬ We _____ (learn) five lessons since the beginning of this term.
- ⑭ I told him that I wanted to go to Hangzhou for a visit as I _____ (never, be) that city before.
- ⑮ The place _____ (develop) from a fishing port into a thriving tourist center.
- ⑯ Li Ming _____ (wait) for Antony for the last twenty minutes, but he hasn't shown up yet.
- ⑰ The teachers and students of our school _____ (do) field work at a factory recently.
- ⑱ College costs _____ (rise) steadily relative to family income level for more than a decade.
- ⑲ I _____ (work) in an advertisement company in the last two years.
- ⑳ Scot and his email pen pal Mike _____ (write) each other for years, sharing every detail of their lives.
- ㉑ Scientists _____ (study) the moon through telescopes for many years and _____ (discover) many facts.
- ㉒ They _____ (make) a decision about which programs are to be networked.
- ㉓ In China only a limited number of films _____ (be able to) attract audiences beyond the national borders.
- ㉔ My watch _____ (break) by my little sister.
- ㉕ He _____ (finish) his homework and is now listening to music.
- ㉖ In recent years, women _____ (try) to liberate themselves from being regarded as second-class citizens.
- ㉗ The students are sorry to hear that famous singer _____ (die) for a year already.
- ㉘ The work _____ (begin) very well, and there is no reason to doubt of its further progress.
- ㉙ He _____ (make up) his mind to run every day, and so have I.

● 答案 ⑫ have borrowed ⑬ have learned ⑭ have never been to

⑮ has developed ⑯ have been waiting ⑰ have been doing

⑱ have been rising ⑲ have been working ⑳ have been writing

㉑ have studied; have discovered ㉒ have made ㉓ have been able to

㉔ has been broken ㉕ has finished ㉖ have been trying ㉗ has died

㉘ has begun ㉙ has made up

● 题意 ⑫ 这本书我已经借一星期了。我现在不得不还了。

⑬ 开学以来我们已经学了五篇课文了。

⑭ 我告诉我想去杭州旅游，因为我从未去过那座城市。

⑮ 这个地方从一个渔港发展成为了一个繁荣的旅游中心。

⑯ 在过去的二十分钟里李明一直在等安东尼，但是他没有出现。

⑰ 最近我们学校的老师和学生在一家工厂里做实地考察。

⑱ 十几年来，相对于家庭收入水平来说，上大学的费用一直在稳步增长。

⑲ 过去的两年里，我一直在一家广告公司上班。

㉑ 几年来斯科特和他的网友迈克一直通过电子邮件给对方写信，分享生活中的点点滴滴。

㉒ 多年以来，科学家(一直)通过望远镜研究月球，并且已经有了许多发现。

㉓ 他们已经决定哪些项目可以在网上公布。

㉔ 只有很少一部分中国电影能够吸引海外观众。

㉕ 我的手表被我妹妹摔坏了。

㉖ 他已经完成了家庭作业，正在听音乐。

㉗ 近些年来，女性一直在努力解放自己，摆脱二等公民的社会地位。

㉘ 听说那位著名歌手已经去世一年，学生们很难过。

㉙ 这项工作开展得很顺利，没有任何理由怀疑它的进一步的进展。

㉚ 他已经决定每天跑步，我也是。

● Point ●

have / has been to用于“经验”，表示“曾经(没)去过……”，常和often, never, once, twice等频度副词连用(如题14)。

● Point ●

有些动词，如live, learn, rain, wait既可以用于现在完成时，也可以用于现在完成进行时，但如果强调动作延续时间的长久或带有感情色彩时，用现在完成进行时更好一些(如题16)。

- 40 —What a nice bike! How long _____ you _____ have it?
—Just five weeks.
- 41 The output of steel this year _____ (increase) by 20% compared with that in last year.
- 42 The shop's sales _____ (reach) an all-time height in this very successful year.
- 43 This package _____ (damage). You'd better put in a claim to the post office.
- 44 Modern scientific inventions and technological advancement _____ (introduce) many new words into the language.
- 45 Oh, I'm sorry. I can't make it to your birthday party. I _____ (arrange) to visit some friends on Saturday.
- 46 In the past few years, China _____ (set up) health care networks for women and children all over the country.
- 47 The government _____ (promise) to create better working and living conditions for the people.
- 48 As a marketing manager, I presented some suggestions for product development, most of which _____ (prove) profitable.
- 49 They _____ (watch) the papers for news about their new improved product.
- 50 Michelle Branch _____ (sing) for as long as she can remember.
- 51 His heroic action _____ (leave) a deep impression on people's minds.
- 52 During the break, Edison _____ (discuss) his life in West London College.
- 53 Design for roads and other infrastructure (基础设施) _____ (complete) and works will start in early 2009.
- 54 —Have you ever seen snowmen ride bicycles?
—No, I've _____ (see) one.

- 答案 ① have; had ② has increased ③ have reached ④ has been damaged
 ⑤ have introduced ⑥ have arranged ⑦ has set up ⑧ has promised
 ⑨ have been proved ⑩ have been watching ⑪ has been singing
 ⑫ has left ⑬ has been discussing ⑭ has been completed ⑮ never seen

● 题意 ① —— 多漂亮的自行车啊！你买了多长时间了？

—— 刚刚五个星期。

- ② 今年的钢材产量与去年的相比增长了20%。
 ③ 今年店铺的销售总额，创造了历史最高纪录。
 ④ 这个包裹损坏了。你最好向邮局投诉。
 ⑤ 现代的科学发明和技术进步也为语言增添了很多新的词汇。
 ⑥ 哦，对不起。我不能参加你的生日晚会了。我已经安排好周六去探望朋友。
 ⑦ 过去几年中，中国已在全国建立起妇女儿童的医疗保健网络。
 ⑧ 政府允诺改善工作环境，提高人民生活水平。
 ⑨ 作为市场部经理，我就产品开发提出了一些建议，其中大部分被证明是能够使公司盈利的。
 ⑩ 他们一直在翻阅报纸上关于改进后产品的新闻报道。
 ⑪ 米歇尔·布兰奇从记事儿起就开始唱歌了。
 ⑫ 他的英勇行为给人们留下了难以磨灭的印象。
 ⑬ 休息期间，埃德森一直在谈论他在西伦敦学院的生活。
 ⑭ 道路和其他基础设施的设计已经完成，工程将于2009年初开始动工。
 ⑮ —— 迄今为止，你见过雪人骑自行车吗？
 —— 不，没有。

● Point ●

“When...?” 疑问句式不可以用在完成时，因为“When...?” 疑问句式是用来询问时间的，而现在完成时则不谈动作的时间。现在完成时一般用“How long...?” 疑问句式，询问“多长时间，多久”（如题30）。

● Point ●

如果在答句中表示“从没见过”，且语气坚决，还可以用never回答（如题44）。

2

被动语态

重点



PICK UP 1

被动语态的时态

一般现在时 主语 + am/is/are + 过去分词

Mark Twain isn't known as a great thinker.

马克·吐温不是作为伟大的思想家而闻名于世的。

一般过去时 主语 + was/were + 过去分词

Was the book written by Mark Twain?

这本书是马克·吐温写的吗?

一般将来时 主语 + shall/will be + 过去分词

My second boy will be sent to school next

September. 明年九月我将送我次子去读书。

现在进行时 主语 + am/is/are being + 过去分词

They are being built now. 他们正在建造。

Exercise 1

将下列句子变为被动语态，每空一词

① They produce silk in Suzhou.

Silk _____ in Suzhou.

② The children will sing an English song.

An English song _____ by the children.

③ You needn't do it now.

It _____ by you now.

④ Lucy sent me a New Year Card last week.

A New Year Card _____ by her to me last week.

⑤ People use metal for making machines.

Metal _____ for making machines.

⑥ He made me do that for him.

I _____ that for him.

⑦ We can finish the work in two days.

The work _____ in two days.

● 战力提升日 ● 年 月 日 ● 我的备忘

● 考试命题率 → ★★★★★

过去进行时

主语 + was/were being + 过去分词

The February 19th Road was being repaired then. 二·一九路那时正在维修。

现在完成时

主语 + has/have been + 过去分词

A power station has been set up here.

这儿建立了一座发电站。

过去完成时

主语 + had been done + 过去分词

100 tractors had been produced by the end of last year.

到去年年底我们已生产出100台拖拉机。

将来完成时

主语 + shall/will have been + 过去分词

Everything will have been done by the end of the week. 一切将在本周末完成。

过去将来时

主语 + should/would be + 过去分词

I did not say that the equipment would be changed. 我并没说过,我们将换掉那台设备。

过去将来完成时

主语 + should/would have been + 过去分词

He said many words would have been learned by 2010.

他说到2010年将学到许多单词。

答案与解说 1

- 答案 ① is produced ② will be sung ③ needn't be done ④ was sent
⑤ is used ⑥ was made to do ⑦ can be finished

● 题意 ① 他们在苏州生产丝绸。

② 孩子们将会演唱一首英文歌曲。

③ 你现在不需要做这件事。

④ 上周露西送给我一张新年卡片。

⑤ 人们用金属来制造机器。

⑥ 他让我为他这样做的。

⑦ 我们在两天之内能够完成这项工作。

● 解说 ① 一般时态被动句中be动词变化,应按照被动句中主语的称和数变化。被动句的时态应与主动句的时态保持一致。

③ 含有情态动词的句子变为被动语态时,在情态动词后面直接加上be动词即可。

肯定句:主语 + 情态动词 + be + 过去分词……

否定句:主语 + 情态动词 + not + be + 过去分词……

疑问句:情态动词 + 主语 + be + 过去分词……?

Point

原来主动句的主语,如果需要,就放在by后面,以它的宾格形式出现,以指明动作的执行者(如题2)。如果没有必要,可以省略(如题1)。

Point

在使役动词make所接的宾语中,不定式应省去to。但在被动语态中, to不能省(如题6)。

③ I have given this book to the library.

This book _____ to the library.

④ Did they build a bridge here a year ago?

a bridge _____ here by them a year ago?

⑤ We'll put on an English play in our school.

An English play _____ on in our school.

⑥ They had built fifteen bridges by 2009.

Fifteen bridges _____ (by them) by 2009.

⑦ My brother often mends his watch.

His watch _____ by my brother.

⑧ We must water the flowers every day.

The flowers must _____ by us every day.

⑨ The teacher is telling *Snow White* now.

Snow White _____ by the teacher now.

⑩ He made the farmers work for a long time.

The farmers _____ for a long time.

⑪ Did he break the window yesterday?

the window _____ yesterday?

⑫ They have sold out the light green dresses.

The light green dresses _____ out.

⑬ We clean the classroom every day.

The classroom _____ every day.

⑭ It surprised me to hear that they wouldn't give him a holiday after his hard work.

It surprised me to hear that he _____ a holiday after his hard work.

⑮ People will laugh at you if you wear that dress.

You _____ if you wear that dress.

● 答案 ③ has been given ④ Was; built ⑤ will be put ⑥ had been built

⑦ is often mended ⑧ be watered ⑨ is being told ⑩ were made to work

⑪ Was; broken by him ⑫ have been sold ⑬ is cleaned

⑭ wouldn't be given ⑮ will be laughed at

● 题意 ③ 我已经把这本书送到图书馆了。

④ 他们是一年前在这儿修的桥吗?

⑤ 我们将会在学校上演一场英文剧目。

⑥ 截止到2009年,他们已经建成了15座
大桥。

⑦ 我哥哥经常修理他的手表。

⑧ 我们必须每天浇花。

⑨ 老师正在讲《白雪公主》。

⑩ 他让这些农民长时间工作。

⑪ 昨天是他打碎玻璃的吗?

⑫ 浅绿色的裙子已经卖光了。

⑬ 我们每天都打扫教室。

⑭ 听说他辛苦工作这么长时间之后都没有假期,这让我很诧异。

⑮ 如果你穿那条裙子的话,大家会笑话你的。

● 解说 ③ 用于完成时的被动语态与用于一般时的被动语态一般原则大致相同,只有谓语部分不同。用于完成时被动语态的谓语是由“have/has/had + been + 过去分词”所构成的。have, has, had 的选用则根据被动句中主语的称、数和原句的时态而定。

⑥ 将来时的被动语态的谓语部分,为“will/would + be + 过去分词”结构。

⑩ 用于进行时的被动语态谓语部分与用于一般时的被动语态不同,为“be + being + 过去分词”,将主动语态中的现在分词改为过去分词。

● Point ●

by them和by 2009作用不同,by 2009是时间状语,不可以省略(如题11)。

● Point ●

当不知道谁是动作执行者,或由于某些原因而没有必要指出谁是动作执行者时,一般使用被动语态,同时可省略by sb. (如题18)。

● Point ●

由“动词+介词”或“动词+副词”构成的主动语态变为被动语态时,介词或副词要保留在动词之后。

- act on/upon 作用
- attend to 照料
- break into 破门而入
- deal with 应付
- keep to 坚持
- listen to 倾听
- look after 照顾
- see through 看穿

- ㉔ The builders have been building this skyscraper for two months.
The skyscraper _____ for two months.
- ㉕ You will be doing the experiment here at this time next Monday.
The experiment _____ here at this time next Monday.
- ㉖ People oughtn't to criticize her for this matter.
She _____ by people for this matter.
- ㉗ They ought to have told you how much money you needed.
You _____ how much money you needed.
- ㉘ The doctor will ask the patient some questions before he gives her medicine.
The patient _____ some questions by the doctor before he gives her medicine.

Exercise 2

用所给词的正确语态填空

- ① The students _____ often _____ (tell) to take care of their desks and chairs.
- ② That play _____ (put) on again sometime next month.
- ③ The old man is ill. He _____ (must send) to the hospital.
- ④ Vegetables, eggs and fruits _____ (sell) in this shop.
- ⑤ What _____ a knife _____ (make) of?
- ⑥ A piano concert _____ (give) here last Friday.
- ⑦ _____ the magazine _____ out of the library? (can, take)
- ⑧ Headsets and gloves _____ (offer) to you in the cinema.
- ⑨ The stars _____ (can see) in the daytime.
- ⑩ Some flowers _____ (water) by Li Ming already.
- ⑪ These kinds of machines _____ (make) in Japan.
- ⑫ Apples _____ (grow) in this farm.
- ⑬ Mr. Wang _____ (say) to be very good at Spanish.