

“1+1”限时训练一 名词、冠词与数词+完形填空

(时间:45 分钟 分值:50 分)

在最近几年的高考中,单项填空单独考查名词和数词的题目不是很多。相对而言,冠词则是几乎年年要考的题目,一些题目更是把名词、冠词与数词结合在一起来考查。冠词主要考查考生以下几个方面的能力:

1. 使用冠词基本用法的能力;2. 判断是否使用冠词的能力;3. 处理冠词特殊用法的能力。

冠词、名词与数词主要从以下几个角度来命题:

1. 使用定冠词还是不定冠词;2. 冠词的省略与保留;3. 冠词的惯用法和固定词组;4. 可数名词与不可数名词;5. 不可数名词可数化(或抽象名词具体化);6. 名词单复数形式;7. 名词的所有格与普通格;8. 基数词与序数词的基本用法;9. 一些特殊数词的用法。

I. 单项填空(20 分)

- () 1. We have every reason to believe that _____ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be _____ success.
A. /; a B. the; /
C. the; a D. a; a
- () 2. I could not remember the exact date of the accident, but I knew it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.
A. a; / B. the; /
C. /; a D. /; the
- () 3. —Did you enjoy yourself yesterday evening?
—Oh, of course! As you could see, _____ get-together went on in _____ most pleasant atmosphere.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. the; a
- () 4. The invention of _____ wheel is a great contribution to _____ man.
A. a; the B. /; the
C. the; / D. /; /
- () 5. He is neither _____ European nor _____ American. He is from _____ Australia.
A. a; a; / B. an; an; /
C. a; an; / D. a; an; a
- () 6. Johnson had made up his mind to give it up, but on _____ second thoughts he determined to try _____ third time.
A. /; / B. a; a C. the; a D. /; a
- () 7. —Have you seen _____ lady's handbag on the table? I left it here a moment ago.
—What colour is _____ bag? We found one really.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. the; a
- () 8. _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass.
A. Two-third; is B. Two-third; are
C. Two-thirds; is D. Two-thirds; are
- () 9. Some _____ were talking with some _____ in the lecture hall.
A. woman teachers; girl students
B. woman teachers; girls students
C. women teachers; girl students
D. women teachers; girls students
- () 10. I haven't got a single _____ from Aunt Liu since I saw her last time.
A. advice B. information
C. message D. news
- () 11. His daughter is always shy in _____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____.
A. the public; the public
B. public; the public
C. the public; public
D. public; public
- () 12. There are several _____ in this novel who are different in _____.
A. character; character
B. character; characters
C. characters; characters
D. characters; character
- () 13. She was born _____.
A. in the late sixtys B. on the late sixty
C. in the late sixties D. in late sixties
- () 14. Jack has _____ books.
A. two dozens B. dozen of
C. dozens of D. dozen
- () 15. _____ cave that the traveler has discovered in his lifetime is near the Alps.
A. The hundredth B. The hundred
C. Hundredth D. A hundredth
- () 16. It is not rare in _____ that people in

- _____ fifties are going to university for further education.
- A. 1990; the B. the 1990s; /
C. 1990s; their D. the 1990s; their
- ()17. There were _____ people in the room.
- A. two score of B. two scores of
C. two score D. two scores
- ()18. We have two _____ in our town and a new chemical _____ is to open soon.
- A. ironworks; works B. ironworks; work

- C. ironwork; work D. ironwork; works
- ()19. He played on the _____ for two hours and when he returned he found half his goods _____ stolen.
- A. sand; were B. sand; was
C. sands; were D. sands; was
- ()20. —Where’s your brother?
—At _____ .
- A. the Mr Green’s B. Green
C. Mr Green’s D. the Greens

请将以上选择题答案填入下表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
答案											
题号	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	总分	
答案											

II. 完形填空(30分)

It was a freezing day, when I picked up a wallet in the street. There was nothing 1 but a letter that was 2 Helen. On the torn 3 I found the return address, so I called information. The operator asked me to 4 on, and she came back on the 5 soon. She told me that Helen’s family had 6 their house years ago. Helen had to 7 her mother in a nursing home.

I called and found out that Helen’s mother had 8 . The woman who answered 9 that Helen herself was 10 living here.

The director waited for me at the 11 of the nursing home. I went up to the third floor. Helen was an old woman with a warm smile and 12 eyes. I told her something about finding the wallet and showed her the letter. She took a deep 13 . “Young man,” she said, “This was the 14 letter I had written to Mike 60 years ago. I loved him very much. I guess no one ever 15 up to him. I still think of him. . .”

I thanked Helen and came back to the director. His secretary looked at the wallet 16 and said, “Hey, that’s Mr Goldstein’s. He’s always losing it. He’s 17 here on the 8th floor. That’s his wallet, for 18 .”

We hurried to him and asked 19 he had lost his wallet. Mike felt his back pocket and then said: “Goodness, it’s missing.”

When I returned him the wallet and told him where Helen was, he grew 20 . “When the letter came,” he said, “My life ended. I never married.”

We took him to Helen’s room. They stood, looked at each other for a minute and embraced(拥抱).

- ()1. A. on B. here
C. inside D. outside
- ()2. A. sent for B. written to
C. given D. signed

- ()3. A. letter B. envelope
C. wallet D. back
- ()4. A. hold B. keep
C. put D. go
- ()5. A. way B. floor
C. line D. car
- ()6. A. bought B. sold
C. moved D. built
- ()7. A. carry B. place
C. drive D. bury
- ()8. A. left B. returned
C. stayed D. died
- ()9. A. explained B. thought
C. discovered D. considered
- ()10. A. again B. still
C. now D. then
- ()11. A. door B. house
C. office D. wall
- ()12. A. bursting B. freezing
C. friendly D. lively
- ()13. A. dive B. sight
C. bow D. breath
- ()14. A. important B. oldest
C. first D. last
- ()15. A. went B. matched
C. caught D. measured
- ()16. A. immediately B. clearly
C. closely D. exactly
- ()17. A. also B. over
C. right D. still
- ()18. A. sure B. pleasure
C. help D. interest
- ()19. A. that B. if
C. where D. when
- ()20. A. nervous B. silent
C. pale D. anxious

“1+1”限时训练二 代词与 it+阅读理解

(时间:45 分钟 分值:30 分)

代词尽管是数量不多的实词,但考试中也经常考查,是考生时常感到疑惑的一类词。代词主要考查考生是否具备下述几项能力:

1. 对代词类别的确认能力;2. 确认替代词的能力;3. 选取关系代词的能力;4. 对 it 的多种功能的确认能力。

代词与 it 经常从以下角度来命题:

1. 常用不定代词的基本用法;2. 常用替代词的辨析(如:one, ones, that, those 等);
3. 关系代词的选用;4. 疑问代词的选用;5. 缩合连接代词的选用(如:whatever, whoever 等);
6. what 的用法;7. it 的用法。

I. 单项填空(20 分)

- () 1. The headmaster asked _____ students to be strict with ourselves in everything.
A. us B. his C. the D. our
- () 2. He has lived in London and New York, but he doesn't like _____ city.
A. both B. all C. either D. neither
- () 3. He is _____ of an actor.
A. something B. anything
C. somebody D. anybody
- () 4. —Which of those electronic dictionaries do you like most?
—_____. They are both expensive and of little use.
A. Both B. Neither
C. All D. None
- () 5. You can hold the pot in one hand and get off the lid with _____.
A. another B. the other
C. others D. the others
- () 6. —Do you have _____ at home now, Allen?
—No, we still have to get several pounds of fruit and some tea.
A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing
- () 7. As I know, there is _____ car in this neighborhood.
A. no such B. no such a
C. not such D. not a such
- () 8. —What do you think of the furniture on exhibition?
—Well, great! But I don't think much of _____ you bought.

- A. the one B. it
C. that D. which
- () 9. Coming across President Hu Jintao among crowds in Guangdong streets during the SARS epidemic(流行) was a moving and unforgettable experience, _____ I shall always keep in mind.
A. that B. what C. it D. one
- () 10. —You have actually read all piles of books, have you?
—This is nothing, just _____ I've kept, _____ worth looking at a second time.
A. that; those B. that; they're
C. what; those D. what; they're
- () 11. Everybody thought _____ strange for a shy man to _____ so many exciting things.
A. this; do B. this; have done
C. it; do D. it; have done
- () 12. It's a matter of personal belief, like the color of socks _____ prefers to wear or the TV programs _____ chooses to watch.
A. that; that B. that; one
C. one; that D. one; one
- () 13. Clothing made of man-made fibers has certain advantages over _____ made of natural fibers like cotton, wool or silk.
A. one B. it C. that D. what
- () 14. Secrecy is necessary. The _____ who learn of the plan the _____.
A. fewest; better B. fewest; best
C. fewer; better D. fewer; best
- () 15. —If that's not yours, _____ can it be?
—Probably John's.

- A. whose else B. whose else's

C. who else D. who's else
- ()16. You'd better continue to use the same spelling of your name as _____ you used in your application.
- A. one B. the one

C. any D. some one
- ()17. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is quite _____ to perform skillfully yourself.
- A. other B. another C. some D. any
- ()18. Let the porter take the baggage out and put _____ in the lobby.

- A. it B. they C. them D. its
- ()19. In the discussion, one speaker held that, since we live in a money-oriented society, the average individual cares little about solving _____.
- A. anyone else's problems

B. anyone's else problems

C. anyone else problems

D. problems of anyone else
- ()20. Jane hopes to become a friend of _____ shares her interests.
- A. anyone B. whomever

C. whoever D. no matter who

请将以上选择题答案填入下表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
答案											
题号	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	总分	
答案											

II. 阅读理解(10分)

External bleeding

• Apply direct pressure. Place a clean, folded cloth over the injured area and firmly apply pressure. If blood soaks through, do not remove it. Instead, cover that cloth with another one and continue to apply pressure to the wound for 7—10 minutes. If the bleeding is from the ear, place a clean bandage over the ear, lay the victim on his side, and allow the blood to drain out through the bandage.

• Elevate the injury. Position the wounded part of the body above the level of the heart if possible while you apply direct pressure.

• Know the pressure points. If direct pressure and elevation do not sufficiently slow the bloodflow, find a pressure point. Large arteries(动脉) found close to the skin's surface supply blood to the head and to each arm and leg. The most common pressure points used during first aid are located in the upper arms and in the creases(皱纹) above the upper legs. Apply pressure to the closest pressure point to the wound so that the artery is pressed between your fingers and the bone directly behind the artery. If using the pressure point on a leg, you may need to use the heel of your hand instead of your finger.

• Resort to a tourniquet(止血带,压脉器). On very rare occasions everything listed above may fail. To prevent the victim from dying, you should apply a tourniquet. Once a tourniquet is applied, it should not be loosened or removed until the victim has reached medical help. Use a tourniquet ONLY if everything listed above has failed. If you use a tourniquet, write down somewhere on the victim the time when it was applied, so medical personnel will know how long it has been in place.

- ()1. According to this passage, if a person is wounded and bleeding, you should _____.
- A. cover the wound with a clean, folded cloth and press it

B. spread some salve(药膏) on the wound

C. press the wound firmly with your finger

D. place a clean bandage over the wound
- ()2. If the blood soaks through the cloth, you should _____.
- A. change a clean one immediately

B. wash the wound at once

C. press the wound firmly with your hand

D. cover that one with another one and press it
- ()3. The underlined word "apply" in the first paragraph means"_____".
- A. 申请 B. 应用

C. 实施 D. 生效
- ()4. In this passage _____ ways are mentioned to stop blood.
- A. four B. three

C. two D. one
- ()5. According to this passage, we know that _____.
- A. it is better to put the injured part above the head to stop bleeding

B. large arteries deep in the muscle supply blood to the head and to each arm and leg

C. we should use a tourniquet first to stop bleeding

D. the most common pressure points lie in the upper arms and in the creases above the upper legs

“1+1”限时训练三 形容词与副词+书面表达

(时间:45 分钟 分值:52 分)

高考英语试题中,形容词和副词主要考查考生的以下几项能力:

1. 确认形容词基本语法功能的能力;2. 确认副词基本语法功能的能力;
3. 区别形容词转化成的副词与同根的以-ly 结尾的副词的能力。

形容词与副词主要从以下角度来命题:

1. 形容词作定语和表语的用法以及副词和形容词作状语的用法;2. 比较等级句型;3. 倍数问题的句型;4. 常用形容词与副词的辨析;5. 多个形容词修饰名词的排序;
6. 常用副词,特别是频度副词在句中的位置;
7. 几个常用的能独立使用的副词(如:however, yet, though 等)。

I. 单项填空(27 分)

- () 1. The early train is _____ to leave at five in the morning.
A. possible B. due
C. probable D. sure
- () 2. —Has the design of the school library been decided?
—No, it's still _____ to suggestions.
A. open B. welcome
C. ready D. hopeful
- () 3. Jane was so _____ for the news of her lost child that she was almost driven _____.
A. proper; madly B. thirsty; mad
C. sad; madly D. curious; mad
- () 4. We've published large quantities of books. This year _____ we've published three million.
A. alone B. just C. merely D. only
- () 5. The music he is playing sounds _____.
A. sweetly B. pleasantly
C. nicely D. lively
- () 6. The club has _____ meeting, held every other Wednesday.
A. a weekly B. a monthly
C. a fortnightly D. an annual
- () 7. _____, the boys were shouting and singing.
A. Happy and excited
B. Happily and excited
C. Happy and excitedly
D. Happily and excitedly
- () 8. —How about your trip to Qingdao?
—It couldn't have been _____. Sometimes I went swimming in the sea; sometimes I lay on the sand, bathed in sunlight.
A. as bad B. so well

- () 9. —He is _____ a brave man.
—We can't admire his courage _____.
A. actually; very much
B. really; too much
C. indeed; too a lot
D. truly; a bit
- () 10. —Look! This building is higher than _____ of the buildings around.
—Yes, it seems to be higher than _____ I've seen.
A. any; any B. any other; any other
C. any; any other D. any other; any
- () 11. Although he was disabled when he was only ten years of age, yet he aimed _____, for which his classmates spoke _____ of him.
A. high; high B. highly; highly
C. high; highly D. highly; high
- () 12. —How is everything going on with you in Europe?
—Quite well. Not so smoothly as I hoped, _____.
A. though B. instead
C. either D. too
- () 13. She not only entered the competition, _____ she won it!
A. actually B. especially
C. exactly D. hopefully
- () 14. Li Ming, a boy of fifteen wants to go abroad _____, but his parents think he was too young to take care of himself.
A. badly B. heavily
C. obviously D. seriously
- () 15. —Would you mind posting the letter for me?

- Not at all. _____, walking will do me good as well.
- A. Besides B. Still
C. Yet D. Therefore
- () 16. —Now that you like the car so much, why not drive it back?
—Well, I can't afford _____ car.
A. that expensive a
B. a that expensive
C. that a expensive
D. a expensive that
- () 17. The price was very reasonable; I would gladly have paid _____ he asked.
A. three times much as
B. three times as many as
C. as three times much as
D. three times as much as
- () 18. The photographs of Mars taken by the satellite are _____ taken from the earth.
A. clearest than those
B. clearer than that
C. much clear than those
D. much clearer than those
- () 19. The reason why so many people sit before the television tonight is that there will be a _____ show.
A. living B. live C. alive D. lived
- () 20. _____, curriculum includes all experiences which the students may have within the environment of the school.
A. Broad speaking B. Speaking broadly
C. Broadly speaking D. Broadly
- () 21. When we plan our vacation, mother often offers _____ suggestions.
A. careful B. practical

- C. effective D. acceptable
- () 22. —I'm very _____ with my own cooking. It looks nice and smells delicious.
—Mm, it does have a _____ smell.
A. pleasant; pleased
B. pleased; pleased
C. pleasant; pleasant
D. pleased; pleasant
- () 23. If you had followed my plan, you could have done the work better, with _____ money and _____ people.
A. little; fewer B. fewer; less
C. less; fewer D. fewest; least
- () 24. —Could you mail the letters for me please?
—_____ letters? Your friends are going to be very happy to hear from you again.
A. What B. Some
C. More D. Different
- () 25. After several failures I gave up the attempt, actually I had no heart for it from the _____ beginning.
A. right B. just C. proper D. very
- () 26. —What does the plane look like?
—Well, the wings of it are _____ of its body.
A. more than the length twice
B. twice more than the length
C. more twice than the length
D. more than twice the length
- () 27. When she got her first month salary, Diana bought herself _____ dress.
A. a cotton blue expensive
B. an expensive blue cotton
C. a blue expensive cotton
D. a cotton expensive blue

请将以上选择题答案填入下表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
答案														
题号	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	总分
答案														

II. 书面表达 (25 分)

中央电视台和英语周报联合举办学生英语演讲比赛。
你想参加比赛, 请根据下列要求, 写一篇演讲稿。

- 提示:
1. 演讲题目为《成功之方法》, 演讲时间为 1 分钟。
2. 你认为, 要取得成功, 首先, 要努力学习, 勤奋工作, 要有坚强的意志 (strong will), 还要有科学的方法。
3. 举例说明。以你班英语学得最好的李英为例, 她每天早起锻炼身体后, 坚持用四十分钟左右的时间朗读英

语, 课上课下, 能用英语说的, 就不用汉语说。天天如此, 月月如此, 坚持不懈, 获得成功。

- 注意: 1. 演讲稿必须包括上述内容, 可适当增减, 使语言连贯、通顺;
2. 词数 100 左右。

参考词汇: 演讲比赛 speech competition

“1+1”限时训练四 连词与介词+完形填空

(时间:45 分钟 分值:55 分)

连词、介词虽然属于虚词,但因为它们与其他词的搭配能力很强,且变化多端、非常灵活,所以,考生应对这两个词引起足够的重视。连词和介词主要考查考生以下几项能力:

1. 常用的连词和介词的基本含义及其相关用法的能力;2. 同一介词与不同词类的搭配能力(如与形容词、名词和动词等);3. 意义相近的连词、介词辨析的能力;

连词与介词主要从以下角度来命题:

1. 常用介词的基本用法;2. 常用介词与表示方位、时间、原因、手段的名词的搭配;3. 常用介词与常用动词、名词、形容词的搭配;4. 常用连词的基本用法;5. 常用连词在各种从句,特别是状语从句中的使用。

I. 单项填空(25 分)

- () 1. They have to explain _____ us the reason _____ their doing so.
A. /; of B. /; for C. to; of D. to; for
- () 2. —Mary, you must work hard _____ your lessons to achieve high grades.
—Dad, please don't be so hard _____ me. I am highly pressed.
A. on; at B. on; on
C. at; at D. at; on
- () 3. The performance “The 1000-hand Kwan-yin”, made by a group of the disabled, is so wonderful and perfect that it's almost _____ the viewers' imagination.
A. beyond B. for
C. under D. without
- () 4. There has to _____ a well-developed system that can give people a warning when a tsunami (海啸) is _____ the way.
A. be; in B. have; in
C. be; on D. have; on
- () 5. —The parcel is 20 pounds _____ weight.
—Do you charge it _____ weight?
A. in; in B. by; by
C. in; by D. by; in
- () 6. Mr Green is second _____ speed _____ none as a famous athlete.
A. at; to B. at; with
C. in; to D. in; with
- () 7. The course normally attracts 20 students per year, _____ whom up to half will from foreign countries.
A. in B. of C. to D. from
- () 8. I've kept up a friendship with a girl whom I was at school _____ twenty years ago.
A. about B. since C. till D. with
- () 9. The ship which hit on a large rock _____ the southeast coast was made in a ship building factory _____ the coast.
A. on; on B. off; off
C. on; off D. off; on
- () 10. _____ giving a general introduction to computers, the course also provides practical experience.
A. For the sake of B. Except for
C. In addition to D. In spite of
- () 11. Does John know any other foreign language _____ French?
A. except B. but
C. besides D. beside
- () 12. You can't wear a blue jacket _____ that shirt—it'll look terrible.
A. on B. above C. up D. over
- () 13. He left _____ Switzerland _____ holiday.
A. for; on B. to; on
C. for; in D. to; in
- () 14. In order to change attitudes _____ employing women, the government is bringing in new laws.
A. about B. of C. towards D. on
- () 15. The room is fifteen feet long _____ twelve feet wide.
A. to B. of C. by D. in
- () 16. Call _____ my office at any time.
A. for B. to C. on D. at
- () 17. Will I get an invitation _____ the party?
A. in B. at C. to D. on

- ()18. The lady in red was robbed _____ her hand-bag.
A. of B. from C. off D. away
- ()19. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the party, _____ the family's disappointment.
A. very with B. much in
C. completely in D. much to
- ()20. _____ the morning of June 27, they visited the Great Wall.
A. In B. At C. By D. On
- ()21. _____ the stress of examination is over, we can all relax.
A. While B. Even though
- C. For D. Now
- ()22. You should keep those old jam bottles—you never know _____ you might need them.
A. when B. how C. what D. where
- ()23. I am afraid of _____ at the same time interested in seeing the horror films.
A. and B. but C. though D. while
- ()24. The valley was so deep that it had been ten seconds _____ the stone fell to the bottom.
A. since B. before C. when D. until
- ()25. The changes in the city will cost quite a lot, _____ they will save us money in the long run.
A. or B. since C. for D. but

请将以上选择题答案填入下表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题号	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	总分
答案													

II. 完形填空(30分)

It was Tom's first visit to England, and he was looking forward to his first journey on London's Underway Railway. Against 1 advice of his friends, he was determined to travel alone.

He 2 the station shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. This is a bad time to travel in London, because crowds of people go home from work 3 this hour. He had to join a long 4 of people who were waiting for tickets. When at last his 5 came, he had some difficulties in making himself 6 by the man selling tickets. However, he got the right ticket 7 the end and, by asking people the 8, he also found the right platform. It was packed tight 9 people. He did not 10 to get on the first train, but he was 11 to move nearer the edge of the platform so as to be in a better 12 to get on the next one. When this train came in, Tom was 13 forward on to the train by the push of people from behind. The doors closed and the train 14 off. He was unable to see the names of the stations where the train stopped, but he knew that the station he wanted was the sixth 15 along the sixth line. When the train reached the sixth station, Tom 16 off, feeling glad that his journey had been so easy. But he suddenly 17 that he had come to a station he had never heard of. He explained his difficulty 18 a man who was standing on the platform. With a smile on his face, the man 19 Tom that he had caught a train going in the opposite 20.

- ()1. A. an B. some C. any D. the
- ()2. A. arrived B. entered
C. got D. reach
- ()3. A. on B. in C. at D. by
- ()4. A. group B. team C. queue D. crowd
- ()5. A. turn B. term
C. time D. occasion
- ()6. A. understand B. understood
C. understanding D. understandable
- ()7. A. in B. at C. by D. on
- ()8. A. route B. track C. way D. path
- ()9. A. for B. of C. in D. with
- ()10. A. manage B. succeed
C. fail D. achieve
- ()11. A. able B. sure
C. easy D. possible
- ()12. A. position B. state
C. mood D. way
- ()13. A. hurried B. crowded
C. forced D. swept
- ()14. A. began B. drove C. ran D. moved
- ()15. A. pause B. stop C. place D. rest
- ()16. A. pushed B. put C. got D. set
- ()17. A. followed B. realized
C. thought D. recognized
- ()18. A. with B. in C. for D. to
- ()19. A. explained B. said
C. told D. advised
- ()20. A. direction B. path
C. route D. journey

“1+1”限时训练五 动词+阅读理解

(时间:45 分钟 分值:26 分)

动词(短语)是高考单选题及完形填空题中的重点、热点和难点。动词主要考查考生以下几项能力:

1. 动词短语构成方式的理解能力;2. 常用动词一词多义的理解能力;3. 常用动词近义词、同义词的辨析能力

动词主要从以下角度来命题:

1. 意义相近但用法不同(包括:主语是人或物的不同,主、被动语态的不同等);2. 用法相同但意义不同;3. 同一动词搭配不同的介词或副词;4. 不同动词搭配相同的介词或副词。

I. 单项填空(20 分)

- () 1. I'd love to go on the voyage to Tahiti with Rob-in but I doubt if we could _____ something like that.
A. afford B. offer
C. permit D. receive
- () 2. The reader who has put serious effort into a problem may _____ from the effort even if he doesn't succeed in solving the problem.
A. conclude B. judge
C. benefit D. suffer
- () 3. —Mum, it is nice weather. I want to skate this afternoon.
—Don't you think the ice on the lake is too thin to _____ your weight?
A. bear B. catch
C. stand D. take
- () 4. They have just formed a car pool so today it is Mrs Smith's turn to _____ the children from school in the community.
A. accept B. collect
C. receive D. take
- () 5. This book is said to be a special one, which _____ many events not found in other history books.
A. writes B. covers
C. prints D. reads
- () 6. My brother is very tall. The little bed won't _____ for him.
A. make B. do
C. match D. fit
- () 7. I'm afraid you're _____ too much of her.
A. wishing B. hoping
C. expecting D. wanting
- () 8. As a famous Chinese saying _____, he who doesn't reach the Great Wall isn't a true man.
A. means B. goes
C. speaks D. works
- () 9. When she was told that she had passed the test her face _____ up with excitement.
A. burned B. came
C. lit D. went
- () 10. No matter how much money you have, it can not _____ a healthy body.
A. compare B. defeat
C. fit D. match
- () 11. In preparing scientific reports of laboratory experiments, you should _____ your findings in logical order and clear language.
A. raise B. present
C. put D. write
- () 12. The taxi driver often _____ passengers to _____ their belongings when they leave the car.
A. advises; keep B. informs; carry
C. reminds; take D. warns; hold
- () 13. —Really, I don't know _____ to join the army or to find a job after my graduation.
—Why don't you _____ your parents' advice? They will surely help you.
A. if; take B. if; give
C. whether; follow D. whether; seek
- () 14. When Johnson was suspected, he _____ by his honor that he was innocent.

- A. argued

B. cursed
- C. swallowed

D. swore
- () 15. Born in a poor family, John Henry had to _____ out of high school at the age of 16 to help his father on the farm.

A. leave

B. drop

C. fall

D. go
- () 16. —Will this fish _____ until tomorrow?
—Only if you put it in the fridge.

A. keep

B. last

C. stay

D. remain
- () 17. —Your tie looks smart. It _____ your shirt perfectly.
—Thanks. I’m glad you like it.

A. matches

B. meets

- C. agrees with

D. is going with
- () 18. The foreign minister refused to _____ on the rumor that he had planned to resign.

A. explain

B. speak

C. comment

D. talk
- () 19. —We are supposed to set out tomorrow.
—Shall we start sometime later this week, _____, Friday?

A. say

B. suppose

C. suggest

D. think
- () 20. It’s very hot and dry, but it _____ to be cool in the evening.

A. hopes

B. promises

C. wants

D. expects

请将以上选择题答案填入下表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
答案											
题号	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	总分	
答案											

II. 阅读理解(6分)

A plastic bridge sounds like something that belongs in Legoland. But in New Jersey, a 56-foot-long bridge crafted from recycled soda bottles, coffee cups and similar refuse has been carrying traffic for more than a year. Although the scientists who invented the novel plastic material used to build the one-lane bridge acknowledge that their technology is not yet ready for use on heavily traveled spans, such as those in the interstate highway system. They say plastic has quickly exceeded their expectations as a bridge-building material. Most notably, they say, their plastic is already technically and economically competitive with wood. Building a plastic bridge was so easy that it took 11 days for three PhDs, one maintenance guy and a few helpers to do it. The price tag was \$75,000—far less than the \$350,000 a conventional wooden bridge might have cost. And the plastic bridge has the added bonus of safely and creatively disposing of sold waste. Plastic is also safer for the environment. Wood used in construction is typically treated with chemicals that keep insects away, but many states have banned some commonly used treatments because of concerns that they contribute to environmental pollution. Plastic also needs less maintenance than wood, metal or concrete. Bugs have no interest in eating plastic beams, and plastic does not need to be painted.

- () 1. Which of the following is the most suitable as the title of the passage?

A. The Advantages of Recycled Plastic in Building Bridges

B. Bridge Puts Recycled Plastic to Unusual Use

C. The Advantages and Disadvantages of Recycled Plastic

A. Recycled Plastic Brings a New Age
- () 2. From this passage we may conclude that _____.

A. recycled plastic will take the place of wood as building material before long

B. more bridges will be built using recycled plastic

C. scientist will improve the technology before more plastic bridges are built

D. there will be more plastic bridges than metal ones in the future
- () 3. According to the passage, a bridge made of recycled plastic has the following advantages over conventional wooden one EXCEPT that _____.

A. it requires less manpower

B. it is constructed at a lower cost

C. it can carry traffic for a longer period of time

D. it isn’t necessarily to be treated with chemicals

“1+1”限时训练六 动词词组+书面表达

(时间:45 分钟 分值:55 分)

动词词组是由动词和其他词构成的有动词意义及用法特征的词组。常见的动词词组有以下四种模式:

1. 动词+介词 如:hear from, worry about, break into, run into
2. 动词+副词 如:call up, pick up, run out, die out
3. 动词+名词+介词 如:pay attention to, make use of, catch sight of
4. 动词+副词+介词 如:add up to, make up of, break away from

介词和副词是构成动词词组的主要成分。同一个动词和不同的介词或副词构成的动词词组意义不同,而相同的介词或副词与不同的动词搭配所构成的动词词组意义也不尽相同。有时即使动词词组所使用的动词、介词和副词一样,整个短语仍然会由于使用情境的不同而意义不同。

I. 单项填空(30 分)

- () 1. There was a terrible storm last night. Many branches _____ in the strong wind.
A. broke off B. broke out
C. broke up D. broke down
- () 2. —Does he know how to work out the problem?
—Yes, he has _____ a good idea to solve it.
A. caught up with B. kept up with
C. come up with D. put up with
- () 3. Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A. result from B. contribute to
C. attend to D. devote to
- () 4. The officials have _____ the time and money needed to complete the project.
A. carried out B. figured out
C. taken out D. turned out
- () 5. It is certain that he will _____ his business to his son when he gets old.
A. come over B. go over
C. hand over D. take over
- () 6. When people move to another country, they often try _____ the country customs of their native land.
A. to keep on B. keeping on
C. to keep up D. keeping up
- () 7. —Do you believe in his story about being late because he has a flat fire?
—No, I think he _____.
A. gave it up B. got it out
C. made it up D. worked it out
- () 8. Li Ming won the first prize in the English Speech Contest and I'm glad that his efforts at last _____.
A. showed off B. paid off
C. put off D. took off
- () 9. The novel only _____ the causes of the war, but doesn't do justice to the influence of the terrible killings.
A. refers to B. makes up
C. leaves out D. takes on
- () 10. It is fashionable to drive a car, but to drive a car is not nearly as difficult as it is imagined on condition that you _____ the specialized rules.
A. stick to B. connect with
C. insist on D. give up
- () 11. Yi Jianlian, a promising new star, said goodbye to CBA for the USA and is ready to _____ in a new world of basketball.
A. get off B. take off
C. turn off D. come off
- () 12. Because the hall was full, thousands of fans were _____ and they left, disappointed.
A. turned in B. turned out
C. turned up D. turned away
- () 13. —I hear John refused to tell the truth and was taken away by the people.
—Where did you _____?
A. pick that up B. put that up

- C. make that up D. take that up
- () 14. Such good use has been _____ his spare time _____ his English has improved a lot.
A. made of; that B. made of; as
C. made in; that D. found in; as
- () 15. Young children are often frightened of school at first, but soon _____ it.
A. get off B. get across
C. get away D. get over
- () 16. Our daughter doesn't know what to _____ at the university; she can't make up her mind about her future.
A. take in B. take up
C. take over D. take on
- () 17. When the concert was over, the crowd _____ the nearest door.
A. made for B. stepped on
C. went off D. bumped into
- () 18. —Has Pro. Smith left the hotel yet?
—Yes, he _____ just about ten minutes ago.
A. checked out B. pulled out
C. checked in D. passed away
- () 19. She is beginning to _____ and will soon recover under good treatment.
A. pick up B. show up
C. bring up D. take up
- () 20. We think it is time to _____ the talk. We have something more important to talk to you.
A. break into B. break down
C. break off D. break out
- () 21. The day when the nation was founded is a day its people will always _____.
A. look up B. look forward
C. look back on D. look down on
- () 22. If we can _____ our present difficulties, everything should be all right.

- A. get away B. get over
C. get off D. get on
- () 23. The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally _____ because of the bad weather.
A. set up B. broke down
C. worn out D. called off
- () 24. Businessmen don't often have much free time as their work _____ all their time.
A. takes in B. takes up
C. takes over D. takes after
- () 25. Young children are often frightened of school at first, but soon _____ it.
A. get off B. get across
C. get away D. get over
- () 26. —Jenny looks funny in miniskirts.
—But don't you know miniskirts are starting to _____?
A. come in B. turn back
C. come round D. come back
- () 27. Li Ming won the first prize in the English Speech Contest and I'm glad that his efforts at last _____.
A. worked out B. got back
C. paid off D. turned out
- () 28. He _____ some French while he was on a business trip in Paris.
A. made out B. picked up
C. gave up D. took in
- () 29. It's wise of you to _____ some money for your son's education.
A. put off B. pick up
C. give away D. set aside
- () 30. When the concert was over, the crowd _____ the nearest door.
A. made for B. stepped on
C. went off D. bumped into

请将以上选择题答案填入下表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
答案																
题号	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	总分	
答案																

II. 书面表达 (25 分)

根据以下中文提示,写一篇 120 字左右的文章。
你的一名网友因为迷恋网络,以致学习成绩退步。给他写封信,谈谈你的看法和建议。

收件人: Peter
发件人: Lin Hai (不可用自己的真实姓名)
时间: 2007 年 6 月 8 日

“1+1”限时训练七 非谓语动词+完形填空

(时间:45 分钟 分值:50 分)

动词除了句子中充当谓语外,还具有名词、形容词及副词的性质的非谓语动词形式,可在句中作主语、表语、宾语、定语、补语和状语等,称作非谓语动词,包括动词不定式、分词和动名词。

高考重点要求:

1. 掌握动词不定式、分词、动名词在句子中的作用;
2. 区分动词不定式、分词作定语和状语的异同;
3. 掌握动词不定式、动名词作宾语,动词不定式和分词作宾补的惯用结构;
4. 动词注意非谓语动词与句子谓语动词的时间关系,以确定非谓语动词的时态形式;
5. 动词弄清非谓语动词与其逻辑主语的关系,以确定非谓语动词的语态形式。

I. 单项填空(20 分)

- () 1. “Things _____ never come again!” he couldn’t help _____ to himself.
A. lost; talking B. losing; talked
C. to lose; to talk D. have lost; talk
- () 2. —Do you think that housing price will keep _____ in the years _____?
—Sorry, I have no idea.
A. lifting up; coming B. going up; to come
C. bringing up; come D. growing up; came
- () 3. We all know that, _____, the situation will get worse.
A. not if dealt carefully with
B. if not carefully dealt with
C. if dealt not carefully with
D. not if carefully dealt with
- () 4. _____ all the book she has written, I think this is probably _____.
A. To speak of; better-known
B. Spoken of; well-known
C. Speaking of; best-known
D. Speak of; most-known
- () 5. —Can you hear the noise of _____ in that classroom?
—Yes. Let’s go and see what’s happened.
A. desks’ opened and closed
B. desks to be opened and closed
C. desks being opened and closed
D. desks’ being open and close
- () 6. The children went home from the grammar school, their lessons _____ for the day.
A. finishing B. finished
C. had finished D. were finished
- () 7. What worried him most was _____ to take the entrance examinations.
A. his being not allowed
B. his not being allowed
C. he not allowing
D. he not being allowed
- () 8. Their plane arrives at half past nine—9:32 _____.
A. to tell you the truth B. to be honest
C. to be precise D. to be sure
- () 9. _____ from endless homework on weekend, the students now find their own activities like going for a field trip.
A. Freed B. Freeing
C. Free D. Having freed
- () 10. My girl friend often comes to my bedroom to see if I have any dirty clothes _____.
A. to be washed B. to wash
C. washed D. washing
- () 11. We all thanked the firefighters for the things they had done to prevent fires _____ the environment safer.
A. making B. from making
C. make D. to make
- () 12. Jenny’s features were destroyed by the fire after she had passed out _____.
A. drinking B. drunk
C. being drunk D. having drunk
- () 13. Mr Green offered us a lift when he was leaving the office but our work _____, we refused his offer.
A. not finishing
B. had not been finished
C. was not finished
D. not having been finished
- () 14. Susan’s purse was left in a taxi accidentally, never _____.
A. to find B. finding
C. to be found D. being found

- () 15. With the newspaper “The 21st Century” _____ us, we’ll improve our language skills a lot.
A. helping B. helped
C. has helped D. to help

() 16. I think it impossible for there _____ no one in the office at this time of the day.
A. is B. being C. to be D. will be

() 17. Had you spent as much time studying as you did _____ computer games, you’d have passed the exam.
A. play B. playing C. to play D. played
- () 18. Now that there is nothing more I can try _____ you to stay, I wish you good luck.
A. persuading B. persuaded
C. persuade D. to persuade

() 19. The boy is always making trouble. He really needs _____.
A. educated B. educating
C. to educate D. educate

() 20. You can’t imagine what a good time we had _____ chess with you.
A. to play B. playing
C. played D. play

请将以上选择题答案填入下表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
答案											
题号	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	总分	
答案											

II. 完形填空(30 分)

The increasing number of overhead wire networks is causing concern to residents and 1 alike who claim electrical wires and information lines are ugly and are 2 out pleasant views of the city.

3 as the black pollution, the overhead web 4 of telephone and Internet lines, occupies much of the limited space, blocking people’s view and 5 the image of Shanghai as a fast-progressing metropolis (大城市).

6 shortcoming of the overhead web is that it 7 lead to sever accidents.

8 of the problem, the municipality (市政府) has charged the 9 task to the Shanghai Civil Engineering Administration Bureau. A pipeline supervisor has been responsible for the 10 implementation since the beginning of 2001.

As 11 no new wires should be hung overhead and by 2007, 50 percent of wire networks shall be buried underground. By 2010, the 12 should reach 70 percent.

In 2001, 500 kilometers of wires were buried underground and 900 kilometers were made 13 better.

That this year will 14 700 kilometers of wires in the “15 tunnel” is the solution that is technically applicable but investment 16 remains the largest obstacle.

Some foreign investors have shown great interest in this project on the 17 that our government will give them the right to utilize the space for 18 purposes.

19, there is not enough awareness from our government. 20 other people’s money to improve our infrastructure (基础) construction is the way Shanghai has developed.

- () 1. A. managers B. foreigner
C. officials D. citizens

() 2. A. blocking B. holding
C. stopping D. keeping

() 3. A. Regarded B. Known

- C. Famous D. Kept

() 4. A. composed B. consisted
C. made D. taken

() 5. A. seeing B. showing
C. having D. damaging

() 6. A. Other B. Either
C. Each D. Another

() 7. A. must B. should
C. might D. would

() 8. A. Aware B. Lack
C. Afraid D. Known

() 9. A. clear-up B. clean-up
C. wipe-up D. keep-up

() 10. A. specific B. ordinary
C. especial D. common

() 11. A. realized B. told
C. expected D. planned

() 12. A. quantity B. figure
C. quality D. account

() 13. A. look B. looking
C. to look D. looked

() 14. A. see B. find
C. finish D. reach

() 15. A. ordinary B. common
C. usual D. normal

() 16. A. yet B. even
C. still D. already

() 17. A. construction B. way
C. purpose D. condition

() 18. A. networks B. Internet
C. business D. information

() 19. A. Anyway B. Thus
C. However D. Therefore

() 20. A. Making B. Using
C. Having D. Sending

“1+1”限时训练八 情态动词十阅读理解

(时间:45 分钟 分值:28 分)

情态动词在英语中的数量很小,但因表示的是人的情感方面的词,所以就比较难掌握,也是我们学生比较头痛的语法项目之一。情态动词的试题一般考查考生以下几项能力:

1. 常用情态动词的基本含义和基本用法的理解能力;
2. 常用情态动词的肯定、否定形式的运用能力;
3. 常用情态动词的特殊用法的判断能力。

情态动词主要从以下几个角度来命题:

1. 表示肯定或否定推测的情态动词的选择;
2. 含有表示推测(特别是“情态动词+have done”形式)的情态动词句子的反意疑问句;
3. “情态动词+have done”形式中的情态动词的选择;
4. 表示“允诺、命令、警告”等情态动词的选择;
5. 虚拟语气中情态动词的选择。

I. 单项填空(20 分)

- () 1. Of three people who travel, there _____ someone who _____ be my teacher.
A. may; have been
B. may be; could
C. must have been; might
D. must be; can
- () 2. —Do you still remember when we went to the Great Wall?
—I can't remember it well, but _____ sometime last autumn?
A. might it be
B. could it be
C. might it have been
D. could it have been
- () 3. After a year's training, Zhang Jian _____ swim across the English Channel at last.
A. had to
B. would
C. could
D. was able to
- () 4. Such _____ the case, I couldn't help but _____ him.
A. is; support
B. being; support
C. is; supporting
D. being; supporting
- () 5. You _____ pay too much attention to your reading skill in learning a foreign language, as it is so important.
A. can't
B. mustn't
C. needn't
D. shouldn't
- () 6. —Mum, I climbed to get the Teddy Bear from the top of the self.
—My goodness! You _____ yourself. You _____ do that next time.
A. may have hurt; mustn't
B. would have hurt; can't
C. must have hurt; mustn't
D. shouldn't have hurt; can't
- () 7. — _____ I return the dictionary within three days?
—No, you _____. You _____ it for five days.
A. can; can't; may keep
B. May; mustn't; may borrow
C. Must; don't have to; can keep
D. Need; needn't; can borrow
- () 8. The employee must have been dismissed by the employer last month, _____ he?
A. wasn't
B. didn't
C. wouldn't
D. hasn't
- () 9. —It was such a pressing task that he should have joined us in.
—He _____, I think. Anyway, we've made it.
A. needn't
B. needn't have to
C. didn't need to
D. needn't have
- () 10. If you _____ wait for a moment, I will go and find our manager.
A. can
B. must
C. will
D. should
- () 11. — _____ he come to help you?
—I'd rather he _____.
A. May; wouldn't
B. May; didn't
C. Shall; wouldn't
D. Shall; didn't
- () 12. —How is that, John?
—Yeah, it's from the boss. She _____ first, whether she likes it.
A. shall go
B. should go
C. must have gone
D. should have gone
- () 13. “The interest _____ be divided into five parts, according to the agreement made by

- both sides.” declared the judge.
A. may B. must C. shall D. should
- () 14. —Listen ! The radio says a heavy storm is heading for Suzhou.
—Don’t worry ! It’s only 60 miles away. We _____ be there in less than an hour.
A. must B. should
C. will D. might
- () 15. I _____ tell you what he did, _____ he should be cross with me.
A. don’t dare; in fear
B. dare not; for fear
C. dared not; for fear
D. not dared to; for fear
- () 16. That Peter _____ speak to his boss like that is quite astonishing.
A. should B. must
C. can D. will
- () 17. —How did you do in the test ?

- Not so well. I _____ much better but I misread the directions for Part D.
A. could have done B. must have done
C. should do D. could do
- () 18. —Need you go in such bad weather ?
—I _____. I have a date with one of my customers this evening.
A. need B. can
C. must D. may
- () 19. —Where’s Emma ?
—I can’t say for sure where she is, but she _____ be out shopping.
A. can B. should
C. must D. may
- () 20. —Better not go to the manager’s office at such an hour.
— _____. Thanks.
A. I mustn’t B. I shouldn’t
C. I won’t D. I can’t

请将以上选择题答案填入下表

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
答案											
题号	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	总分	
答案											

II. 阅读理解(8分)

GETTING GRANT

Who pays ?

The Local Education Authority (LEA) for the area in which the student is living.

Who can get money ?

Anyone who gets a place on a first-degree course, although a student who has already attended a course of advanced further education may not. Students must also have been resident(常住的) in the UK for at least three years, which can exclude(排除) some students from overseas.

SPECIAL CASES

If a student has studied in a college;

A student who is 26 or more before the course starts and who has worked for at least three of the previous(早先的)six years will get extra money—£155 a year if 26, increasing to a maximum(最多的)of £615 at 29 or more.

If a student is handicapped(残疾的):

LEAs will give up to £500 to help meet extra expenses—such as buying a tape recorder for blind students, extra heating or special food.

Banking:

Most of the big banks offer special services to students who open accounts(账户) in the hope that they will stay with the bank when they become rich official. A student won’t usually have to pay bank charges as long as the account stays in credit(信用). Some banks allow students to overdraw by £100 or so, and still don’t make charges

(though they do charge interest).

- () 1. A student from Japan who has been staying in England for a year and intends to go to college in a few months will _____.
A. get money if he is taking a first-degree course
B. be unable to get from money from any LEA
C. get money from any LEA when he has finished his course
D. have to open a bank account before he gets any money
- () 2. A 31-year-old nurse wishes to be qualified(适合) as a doctor at a university. She has worked since she was 25. How much extra money will she get a year ?
A. none. B. £155.
C. £615. D. £515.
- () 3. A student who can not walk wants to buy a wheelchair costing 750 to go to classes. How much of the cost will he have to pay himself ?
A. £150. B. £250. C. £500. D. £750.
- () 4. You are a new student. Why may a bank welcome you as a customer ?
A. They know you receive money regularly.
B. They charge students extra money.
C. They hope you will be rich in the future.
D. They need student accounts in term time(法定支付期).

“1+1”限时训练九 动词的时态与语态+完形填空

(时间:45 分钟 分值:54 分)

近几年高考题中的考查时态的试题已由简单直接的“结构立意”(如单纯地考查句子,根据句中的时间状语)转向了“情景立意”(依据特定的语境巧妙地考查语法知识)。这样的试题通过情景设置,既考查了语法知识,又考查了考生的语义理解和语言交际能力。考生应注意以下几点:

1. 一般过去时与过去进行时的区别;
2. 一般过去时与现在完成时的区别;
3. 一般过去时与过去完成时的区别;
4. 现在完成时与现在完成进行时的区别;
5. 几种表示将来时的结构的区别。

有关时态、语态的试题通常从以下几个角度来命题:

1. 进行时与副词 always, usually, forever 等连用时,表示说话者的某种感情色彩,并非强调动作正在进行;
2. 有些表示愿意、打算等的词,如:hope, expect, mean, plan, intend 等,其过去完成时可表示过去未曾实现的愿望、打算或意图;
3. 某些动词,如 think, suppose 等用过去完成时表示“原以为……”;
4. 短暂性或终止性动词在现在完成时中不能与表示一段的时间状语连用;
5. 常见的主动形式表示被动意义的特殊用法;
6. 由 when 引导的从句放在主句之后,表示“突然”之意的几个常用时态。

I. 单项填空(24 分)

- () 1. —Where have you been recently?
—I _____ in Hangzhou on business for a week last month.
A. was B. have been
C. had been D. had gone
- () 2. I can guess you were in a hurry. You _____ your sweater inside out.
A. are wearing B. were wearing
C. wore D. had worn
- () 3. —Is Tom still smoking?
—No. By next Saturday he _____ for a whole month without smoking a single cigarette.
A. will go B. will have gone
C. will have been D. has been going
- () 4. I know how it _____; if she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____.
A. is; will do B. has been; would do
C. will be; does D. will be; has done
- () 5. The article suggests that when a person _____ under unusual stress he should be especially careful to have a well-balanced diet.
A. be B. is C. was D. were
- () 6. —Miss King _____ music at a high school for five years and now is an actress.
—No wonder I often hear her sing in the garden.
A. is teaching B. has been teaching
C. taught D. had taught
- () 7. If you _____ be in time for the early bus, be sure to get up before five o'clock in the morning.
A. are to B. are about to
C. are going to D. are due to
- () 8. A short time before she _____, the old lady _____ a will leaving all her money to her brother.
A. died; has written B. died; had written
C. has died; wrote D. had died; wrote
- () 9. —I thought I asked you to fix the radio.
—Oh, I'm sorry, Madam. I _____ it right away.
A. am to do B. am going to do
C. am about to do D. will do
- () 10. The traffic in Beijing is already good and it _____ even better.
A. gets B. is getting
C. got D. has got
- () 11. The center of gravity of the human body _____ behind his joint.
A. located B. locating
C. to locate D. is located
- () 12. We _____ on it for many hours, but we have not yet reached any conclusion.
A. are being worked B. are working
C. have been working D. have been worked
- () 13. This is the first time the students _____ to Hyde Park.
A. have gone B. have been gone
C. have been going D. are being gone
- () 14. John told Mary that he _____ what he was doing during the vacation.
A. was just asked B. was just asking