

Unit 1

1. The _____ advisor recommended that I studies Japanese.
A. students B. student C. student's D. students'
2. There is a limit of _____ for each passenger.
A. two piece luggage B. two baggages
C. two pieces of luggage D. two baggage piece
3. I ate a steak, a salad, and _____ with butter for lunch.
A. an ear of corn B. a corn C. a corn ear D. one corn
4. We have installed _____ to improve the efficiency of our research work.
A. an equipment B. a piece of instrument
C. a new piece of equipment D. a piece of new instrument
5. The _____ is just around the corner, and you won't miss it.
A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop
6. Many _____ in this bank speak English quite well.
A. lady clerks B. ladies clerks C. women clerks D. both A and C
7. They were not _____ enough to admit their mistakes.
A. men B. people C. man D. gentleman
8. No matter what difficulties may come _____, we must never give up.
A. the way B. the path C. our way D. our paths
9. As far as the _____ could see all was _____ and green _____.
A. eyes ... flowers ... field B. eye ... flowers ... fields
C. eye ... flower ... field D. eyes ... flowers ... fields
10. Bob seems to have too _____ and too _____.
A. many mouths ... few ears B. big mouth ... small ear
C. much mouth ... little ear D. little mouth ... big ear
11. This is where _____ of the Amazon flow out into the sea.
A. the waters B. the water C. waters D. water
12. The farmers suffered great losses from the bad crops, yet they didn't lose _____.
A. heart B. the hearts C. their hearts D. the heart
13. The _____ are questioning the two _____.
A. polices ... thieves B. policemen ... thieves
C. police ... thieves D. policeman ... thieves
14. The electrician checked all electrical equipment to prevent any possible _____ failure.

- A. power B. light C. energy D. electricity
15. These trees were _____ planted, and those were hand planted.
- A. mechanics B. machinery C. mechanic D. machine

语法(1): 名词

试题选例: (5) The _____ is just around the corner, and you won't miss it.

A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop 答案 B。名词作定语,不用所有格,也无复数变化,直接修饰后面的名词。即 bicycle 修饰 shop。

知识要点: 1. 用名词作定语,直接修饰另一名词的现象并不少见,如 post office, lunch time, shoe factory, flower shop 等。

2. 阿拉伯数字、英语字母、同一英语词的多次等,用结尾加's 表示,如 two x's, three A's, too many but's, in his 50's, 3 do's and 3 don'ts (三要三不要)[但无 don't's 形式], Mind your p's and q's. (注意规矩。)[please's 和 excuse me's 的缩略], 1990's [1990s 的书写法虽不符合传统,但目前较流行]。

3. 以 man 和 woman 结尾的复合词,一般通过词尾变化成 men 和 women,来构成复数。但少数词例外,复数通过词尾加 s 构成,如 Germans, Romans 等。

4. 有些不可数名词在某种情况下可成为可数,如 hair(毛,发)不可数,The man has grey hair now. (那个人现在头发已灰白。)但要表示个别的一根或多根毛发,则为可数,There are a few white hairs on his head. (他头上有几根白发。)

5. work(工作),它的合成词 homework(作业),housework(家务)等,都为不可数。但 work 表示作品时,则为可数,如 a work (works) of art(一件(多件)艺术品)。works(工厂,工程设施)为单复数同形,如 one (two) steel works(一(两)家钢铁厂)。

6. money(钱)为总称,不可数。同理,change(零钱,找头)不可数。

7. 以 s 结尾的 means(方法,手段),单复数同形,需加以判断,如 all means 为复数,every means 为单数。series(系列,系列之一),species(物种)等名词也如此。

Unit 2

- 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
- I am at least _____ age _____ Robert if I am not older than he.
A. the same ... as B. in the same ... as
C. as same ... as D. same ... with
- Where's _____ nearest bookstore?
— There's one at _____ end of the street.
A. the ... an B. a ... the C. the ... the D. a ... an
- My mother is usually on _____ duty in her office every _____ few days.
A. the ... a B. / ... a C. a ... the D. / ... /
- Most of _____ boys in our class are interested in _____ biology.
A. / ... / B. the ... / C. / ... the D. the ... the
- The doctor told me to stay _____ for at least three days because of my illness.
A. in my bed B. in bed C. in the bed D. in a bed
- This math exercise is _____ most difficult exercise, but it isn't _____ most difficult one to work on this time.
A. a ... the B. the ... the C. the ... a D. a ... a
- The student who receives _____ highest score will be awarded _____ scholarship.
A. / ... / B. / ... the C. the ... a D. the ... /
- The furniture on _____ display is on sale for _____ half price.
A. / ... / B. / ... the C. the ... / D. the ... the
- What _____ did you do last night?
A. on earth B. in world C. on the earth D. on the world
- Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.
A. the ... / B. the ... the C. / ... the D. / ... /
- We saw _____ one-act play in our school's auditorium.
A. a B. an C. / D. long
- Africa and Asia are separated by _____ Suez Canal.
A. a B. / C. the D. one
- On _____ Children's Day, all _____ parks in the city were crowded with children.

- A. / ... the B. / ... / C. the ... the D. the ... /
15. A thief is a danger to _____.
- A. society B. the society C. societies D. a society

语法(2): 冠词

试题选例: (11) Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century. A. the ... / B. the ... the C. / ... the D. / ... / 答案 C。第一空格不填冠词,因为 (be) in use 为习语;第二空格填定冠词 the,因为后面是序数词 thirteenth。

知识要点: 1. 表示“第几次”,传统用定冠词 the,如 try the second time (试第二次),但目前流行用不定冠词 a(n),如 try a second time。序数词 third, fourth 等同理。可理解为第一(二、三、四)次后的又一次。

2. 含有 Day 的节日名称前,习惯上已不加 the,如 Christmas (Day), May Day, Children's Day, National Day 等。

3. space(太空)不加冠词;the universe(宇宙)需加定冠词。space(空间)一般为不可数,也不加冠词。但指具体的空地、场地、距离时,可以为可数和加冠词,如 He couldn't find a parking space. / The space of the room is insufficient. / Leave two spaces after a full stop. (句号后空两格。)

4. 习语加或不加冠词需记牢,如 all of a sudden(突然地), at a time(每一次地), in a word(简言之)等加不定冠词;in the morning, in the end, in the distance(在远处), in the fields(在田野)等加定冠词;at noon, under way(在进行中), in hospital(住医院)等不加冠词。

Unit 3

- Mr. Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept _____ of the three suggestions made by the Students' Union.
A. either B. neither C. any D. none
- I've read English for twenty minutes. I want to read _____ minutes.
A. a few more B. more a few C. a little more D. more a little
- Mr. Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
A. the ones B. ones C. some D. the others
- We can do it better than _____.
A. him and her B. he and she C. his and hers D. he and her
- He considered _____ right to go together with us.
A. that B. him C. it D. himself
- Do you speak Japanese or Russian?
— I don't speak _____. That is to say I speak neither of the two languages.
A. both B. either C. all D. none
- _____. I like some of them.
A. Either book is good B. Both of the books are not good
C. Not all the books are good D. None of the books is good
- _____ of the two brothers is satisfied with the result.
A. Both B. Either C. Every D. None
- _____ cannot be denied that Mary is the most diligent student in her class.
A. It B. That C. There D. This
- One should always be careful of _____ health.
A. his B. her C. their D. one's
- There is very _____ hope that our team will win the game.
A. little B. a little C. small D. few
- I have already spent one week at the summer camp, and I will stay for _____ weeks.
A. else two B. other two C. more two D. another two
- His answer to this maths problem seems to be the same as _____.
A. yourself B. yours C. you D. your
- Are the new rules working?
— Yes, _____ books are stolen.

A. Few B. More C. Some D. None

15. I can't believe that the teacher blamed _____ students for the failure of the experiment.

A. we B. our C. us D. both B and C

语法(3): 代词

试题选例: (14) Are the new rules working? — Yes. _____ books are stolen. A. Few B. More C. Some D. None 答案 A。根据上下文意思,选择 Few(很少,几乎没有),即新规则是有效的,图书很少失窃。排除 D,因为 None 不能作定语修饰 books,换 No 才可以。

知识要点: 1. by oneself(独自地),如 Julie made the experiment by herself; for oneself(亲自地),如 If you don't believe me, you can go and see it for yourself; of oneself(自动地),如 The door won't close of itself; to oneself(独有地),如 I have the bedroom to myself.

2. 在某些习惯结构(惯用法)中, it 的意义很含糊,但却不能少,如 The train won't leave for another ten minutes, so I think we can make it(赶上). /The swimmer made it to the other bank(抵达彼岸) despite the waves.

3. that 或 this, 在美式英语中常用作副词,代替 so, 如 I know only that much. (我只知道如此多。)/He can't walk this far. (他不能走得那么远。)

4. many 的比较级的强调式为 many more, 而不是 much more, 此为惯用法, 如 I have many friends, but he has many more (friends) than I.

5. few 和 little 的一些短语搭配有特殊意义, 必须记清, 如 quite a few(相当多), quite a little(相当多), a good few(相当多), not a few(不少, 许多), not a little(不少, 许多), no little(许多)等。因此, I'm not a little (no little) tired. (我非常疲倦。)和 I'm not a bit tired. (我一点也不疲倦。)大有区别。

6. one 作“某(类之)一”解, 而 that 作“那(具体的)一(个)”解, 在具体上下文中有区别, 如 A desk made of steel is stronger than one made of wood. /There are two desks here. The desk made of steel is stronger than that made of wood.

7. 注意在表示全部否定时, not ... either 和 neither ... 意义相同, 如 He didn't read either of the novels. 等于 He read neither of the novels. 均作“他两部小说都没有看过”解。

8. 表达“另外(几个)”的英语为 another (...) 或 (...) more, 如 I want to have another two books. /I want to have two more books. (我再要两本书。)

9. 后面有 of ... 修饰时, every one 须分开写, none 须合写, 如 Every one of the students attended the lecture. [不能用 Everyone 或 Everybody] /None of them is fond of music. [不能用 No one]。

10. some 用来修饰可数名词单数时, 意同 a certain, 作“某一”解, 如 The professor is expecting some student(等待某个学生) in his office.

11. 当回答“How many (much) + 具体事物”的问题时, 用 none 来表示“一个(什么)都没有”, 如 How many books are there in the desk? — None. (There are none.); 当回答“Who (What)”的问题时, 用 nobody (nothing) 来表示“没有任何人(东西)”, 如 Who is in the classroom? — Nobody. (No one.) /What is in the desk? — Nothing.

Unit 5

- The turtle's backbone and breastbone _____ on the outside of its body.
A. be B. have been C. are D. is
- Everyone who takes the examination will receive _____ score report in six weeks.
A. their B. its C. his D. hers
- When a person needs to take his medicine, _____ the directions first.
A. each will have to read B. one must read
C. you have to read D. he has to read
- Neither you nor he _____ in good health at that time.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
- Either the teacher or the students _____ your books.
A. has B. have C. needs D. wants
- He is one of the students who _____ hard in the class.
A. studies B. is studying C. study D. has studied
- Every possible means _____ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear.
A. is used B. are used C. has been used D. have been used
- Shall we meet at his brother's which _____ on the other side of the street?
A. stand B. is C. are D. are located
- Ellen is the only one of those who have graduated who _____ out of work.
A. are B. have been C. is D. were
- The most experienced _____ elected to the leading post.
A. are B. has been C. were D. have been
- The farmer is not going to sell his cattle which _____ still lean.
A. are B. has been C. is D. has remained
- New machinery _____ introduced in the factory to enhance production.
A. is B. are C. are being D. have been
- Red deer _____ for about 12 to 20 years.
A. lives B. is able to live C. are living D. live
- Electronics _____ the basis of all telecommunications systems.
A. have been B. is C. are D. make
- _____ of every size _____ upon others which are smaller.
A. Fishes ... prey B. Fish ... prey
C. Fish ... preys D. Fishes ... preys

语法(5): 主谓一致

试题选例: (7) Every possible means _____ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear. A. is used B. are used C. has been used D. have been used 答案 C。根据 Every... means(每一...手段),判断主语为单数,故动词用单数;但需强调经验和结果,选 C 而排除 A。

知识要点: 1. 跟 and 不一样, as well as, together with, along with(和...一起), rather than(而不是), including 等,加上名词或代词出现在主语后时,不影响主语的单复数,如 Peter as well as Tom dislikes studying. [不同于 Peter and Tom dislike studying.]/Bob, rather than his elder brothers, was able to solve the problem.

2. 当主语由并列成分构成时,动词的单复数与最靠近的主语成分取得一致,如 There is a pen and some books on the desk. [There are some books and a pen on the desk.]/Either you or he is to blame. [Either he or you are to blame.]

3. 表示时间、距离、重量、金额等的主语为复数时,动词(一般为 be)用单数,如 Ninety minutes is the time limit for the examination. [但 Ninety minutes have passed now.]

4. 由 and 连接的表示职业(职务)名称的词作主语时,若指同一个人(合用冠词)为单数,若分别指两个人(分用冠词)则为复数,动词的单复数据此决定,如 The singer and dancer is quite popular. /The singer and the dancer are quite popular.

5. 由 every... and every..., each... and each..., no... and no... 构成的并列主语,动词一般用单数,如 Every man and every woman enjoys free medical care in this country. /No teacher and no student is allowed to leave before school is over.

6. 由 many a 修饰单数可数名词作主语,意义为复数,形式属单数,动词用单数,如 Many a man wishes for such a chance. [等于 Many men wish for such a chance.]

7. 包含成对意思的名称,呈现复数形式,如 trousers/pants(裤子)[由两条裤腿组成],动词用复数。为了表明件数,可借助数量单位 pair。这时动词的单复数视 pair 的单复数而定。如 The trousers were bought last week. /This pair of trousers was bought last week. /Two pairs of trousers were bought last week.

8. 表示配对(使用)的物品(事物),视为总称,如 bread and butter(面包和牛油), needle and thread(针线), cause and effect(因果), a knife and fork(刀叉)等,它们作主语时,动词用单数,如 A knife and fork is on the table.

9. 由表示“几分之几”、“百分之几”、“其余”等成分作主语时,其所代表内容的名词的单复数决定动词的单复数。如 One-third (Two-thirds) of her time is spent in writing. /One percent (Twenty percent) of the professors are from abroad. /The rest of the money is in the bank. (The rest of the books are unsold.)

10. 在英语中, population(人口,全体人)一般为总称,作主语时为单数概念,动词也需用单数,如 What is the population of Europe? (欧洲人口多少?)/The population of the earth is increasing fast. 但如果用“几分之几”等加以修饰时, population 具有复数概念(相当于 people),作主语时,动词用复数,如 One-fifth of the population here support the new policy. [动

词非 supports]

11. 由 more than one(不止一个)或 one and a half(一个半)修饰的名词作主语时,按照惯用法,动词为单数,如 More than one man has told me so. / One and a half apples is left on the table.

Unit 6

- The number of flights from Shanghai to Beijing _____ year after year.
A. have increased B. increase C. are increasing D. is increasing
- When the teacher speaks, we have to keep quiet, _____?
A. don't we B. haven't we C. mustn't we D. have we
- When I _____ the play started.
A. seated B. was seated C. had seated D. was seating
- Mrs. Jones has lived in this city for nearly ten years, so she _____ the life here.
A. used to B. was used to C. has got used to D. got used to
- Tim and Jane _____ for twenty years.
A. have married B. have been married
C. married D. are married
- The new suspension bridge _____ by the end of last month.
A. has been designed B. had been designed
C. was designed D. would be designed
- David _____ some of the original poems written by him in three minutes.
A. has recited B. will recite C. is reciting D. recited
- He _____ his way out of the cinema when his friend _____ him.
A. made ... called B. was making ... was calling
C. made ... was calling D. was making ... called
- You've left the light on.
— Oh, so I have. _____ and turn it off.
A. I'll go B. I've gone C. I go D. I'm going
- As soon as he entered the room, he _____ down to sleep.
A. lay B. lie C. laid D. lied
- Tractors _____ of horses in farming.
A. have been taken place B. are taking place
C. took place D. have taken the place of
- It's the third time you _____ late this week.
A. had arrived B. have arrived C. arrived D. arrive
- By this time next year you _____ all the required courses.
A. finish B. have finished C. will have finished D. are finishing
- The cost of gasoline _____ tremendously in the last eight-month period.

A. rose B. has risen C. was raised D. raised

15. The typewriter _____ sometime next week.

A. is to repair B. is going to repair
C. is to be repaired D. is repaired

语法(6): 时态和语态

试题选例: (6) The new suspension bridge _____ by the end of last month. A. has been designed B. had been designed C. was designed D. would be designed 答案 B。由 by 引导的过去时间状语与过去完成时态的被动语态配合, 故选 B 项。

知识要点: 1. 表示经常性的行为, 需用一般现在时态, 但句中某些副词, 如 always (总是), 常导致用现在进行时态, 以强调抱怨或赞扬, 如 He is always thinking of himself. / You are always helping others.

2. 除了用助动词 shall 和 will 来表示将来, 还常用 be to, 以及短语 be about to, be on the point of 等, 如 Who is to send the message? / We are to finish the work in the afternoon. / They are about to start. / The research group is on the point of making a new discovery.

3. 在时间或条件状语从句中, 通常用一般现在时表示将来, 但用现在完成时(表示将来完成)的趋势渐盛, 如 When he has sold (sells) all the goods, he'll close the shop.

4. 表示过去习惯性和经常性的行为或状态, 常用 would (一般在句内或上下文中伴有表示过去时间的状语或信息) 及 used to (强调过去做而现在已不做), 如 The story is about some naughty boys who would play a trick on their teacher. (别跟 would 用于过去将来时混淆) / Mother used to be healthy. (used to 的否定) 形式为 used not to 或 did not use to; 疑问形式为 Did ... use to ...? 或 Used ... to ...? (肯定) 及 Did ... not use to ...? 或 Used ... not to ...? (否定)

5. 对于时态的确定, 常可借助与之相配合的时间状语, 经常与现在完成时态一起使用的有 up to now (至今), so far (到目前为止), since (从……以来), not yet (还未), ever (曾经), once (一度), in the past (last) ... (最近……以来) 等。

6. 句式 It is the (first) time that ... 中, 动词习惯上用现在完成时态。序数词可换用 second 等。如果 is 换用过去时态 was, 后面的动词则用过去完成时态。如 It is the first (third) time that I have met you. / It was the last time that I had visited my hometown.

7. 动词 know (知道, 认识) 的时态问题涉及它的词义。要表达“我不知道你在这里。”英语为 I didn't know you were here. 以前“不知道”, 所以用过去时态; 根据时态一致的原则, 宾语从句中用过去时态, 哪怕从逻辑上讲, 过去和现在都“一直……”, 也不能用 are。要表达“我认识他。”英语为 I know him. 作为延续性动词, know 不能用进行时; 若用完成时, 则变成以前“曾经认识”(现在已不认识), 除非有“自从……以来”等时间状语相配合。

8. 从主动语态转变成被动语态时, 特别要注意短语动词。抓牢其中的成分作结构变化, 不能遗漏副词或介词。句子 A nurse takes care of the baby. 变成被动语态时, 首先变化动词 take, 然后还可利用名词 care, 不能遗漏介词 of, 如 The baby is taken care of by a nurse. / Care is taken of the baby by a nurse.

Unit 7

1. You made too many mistakes in your exam. You _____ your lessons last night.
A. mustn't have prepared B. needn't have prepared
C. shouldn't have prepared D. can't have prepared
2. The clouds are gathering. It _____ soon.
A. may rain B. must rain C. can rain D. may go to rain
3. It's very clear, I don't think it _____ discussed.
A. needs B. needs to be C. need be D. needs be
4. As he has nothing to do now, he _____ as well go with us.
A. should B. would C. could D. might
5. They must have seen the film yesterday, _____?
A. do they B. mustn't they C. didn't they D. haven't they
6. How _____ so in front of so many people?
A. dare you to say B. dare you say C. do you dare say D. you dare to say
7. I _____ you somewhere, but I can't recollect your name.
A. would have seen B. could have seen C. should have seen D. must have seen
8. Whose suitcase _____ it be if it doesn't belong to you?
A. must B. can C. would D. will
9. The line was busy. Someone _____ at home.
A. must be B. may be C. must have been D. may have been
10. The pen _____ out of ink, for it won't write.
A. may run B. might run C. must have run D. can have run
11. You had better _____ the reservation in the restaurant.
A. to not forget to confirm B. not forget to confirm
C. forget not confirm D. not forget confirming
12. She said that she'd rather _____ the company.
A. didn't leave B. hadn't left C. not to leave D. not leave
13. Those students who cheated on the examination _____ punished.
A. had to be B. would be C. need be D. needed be
14. — Look, it _____ be Bob.
— No, it _____ be him. He has gone to Japan.

A. may ... mustn't

B. must ... may

C. must ... can't

D. can ... may not

15. Drivers are made to obey the traffic rules so that accidents _____ avoided.

A. will be

B. are

C. should be

D. could be

语法(7): 情态动词

试题选例: (14) Look, it _____ be Bob. — No, it _____ be him. He has gone to Japan. A. may ... mustn't B. must ... may C. must ... can't D. can ... may not 答案 C。对话涉及推测,表示“一定”用 must,“一定不”用 can't。mustn't 表示“不准”,不能用,故排除 A。may 表示“也许”,语气弱,不符合上下文语境,因此排除 B。

知识要点: 1. ought to(应该),在使用时不能漏掉 to,无论肯定、否定、疑问都如此,如 You ought (not) to do this. / Ought you (not) to go there?

2. 在用作肯定式的过去时态时, could(能够)表示可能但不一定做到,而 was (were) able to(能够)表示能够并且已做成,如 After a week's journey they were able to reach the city. (表示过去已抵达,故本句不能用 could。)

3. must 作“必须”解时,其否定意义“不必”,用 needn't, don't need to 或 don't have to 表示[不能用 mustn't(不准)]。must 作“一定”解时,其否定意义“一定不”用 can't 表示。汉语的“一定会”,英语需用 will certainly 表示[不能用 must(必须)],如 He will certainly come. (他一定会来。)[不能说 He must come.]

4. will 作为情态动词,有“愿意,决意”的意思。征询别人意愿的疑问句常用 will 或更委婉的 won't, would, wouldn't 等开头。在含有祈使句的反意疑问句中,前面为祈使句,后面为 will you(偶尔用 won't you),包括 let us 开头的祈使句在内。(若 let's 开头,后面需用 shall we)表示欣然同意,需用 will,不能用委婉的 would,尤其当别人委婉提问时,如 Would you please help me? — Yes, I will. (如果回答 I would,则表示犹豫不定。)

5. shall 作为情态动词,用于第二、三人称后,表示命令或许诺。如 Shall he write the report? — Yes, he shall do it. (他需要写报告吗? — 是的,他必须写。)[含有间接的命令。] / You shall not touch my things here. (不准你动我这里的東西。)/ You (He) shall get the book next week. (下周你(他)会得到这本书。)[相当于: I will give you (him) the book next week.]

6. need(需要)作为情态动词,只能用于否定或疑问句中,如 Need we buy any new equipment? — No, we needn't. 表示肯定,need 必须用作行为动词,如 The clock needs to be repaired. [need be repaired 是不可以说的。]行为动词 need 的过去时态否定式表示过去无需或不必(做某事)且结果未做,如 I didn't need to buy a dictionary, because I had one. 情态动词 need 的否定式加动词原形的完成式,表示过去无需或不必,但却做了(某事),如 I needn't have bought that dictionary, and now I have two dictionaries.

7. dare(敢)可以用作行为动词或情态动词,如 Sara doesn't dare to speak in public, does she? [行为动词] / Sara dare not speak in public, daren't she? [情态动词]但它有一种情态动词和行为动词混合的用法,一般可视为行为动词省略 to 所致,目前此用法在过去时态中尤

盛,如 I wonder how he dared say that. [等于 dared to say] 有时出现更混杂的形式,如 He dared not go out in the dark. [若用行为动词,应为 did not dare to go; 若用情态动词,应为 dare not go。]

Unit 8

- I have decided to act on his suggestion that I _____ less sugar and salt.
A. have to eat B. shall eat C. should eat D. am going to eat
- Without your timely advice and help, we _____ so much.
A. will never achieve B. could hardly achieve
C. can't have achieved D. wouldn't have achieved
- If you had been more careful in typing the report, you _____ to do it over again.
A. did not have B. would not have
C. had not had D. would not have had
- _____ he here, he _____ his best to help you.
A. Were ... would try B. Were ... would have tried
C. If ... would try D. Had been ... would have tried
- I wouldn't have misunderstood you if you _____ everything to me yesterday.
A. explained B. would explain C. had explained D. should explain
- We wish today _____ sunny so that we could spend the day in the country.
A. were B. was C. would be D. should be
- _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
A. If he studied more B. If he were studying more
C. Studying hard D. Had he studied hard
- I would rather we _____ a tour of Italy next year.
A. will make B. make C. made D. should make
- If only the plane crash _____.
A. not happened B. had not happened
C. happens not D. does not happen
- He hesitated for a moment before kicking the ball, otherwise he _____ a goal.
A. had scored B. scored C. would score D. would have scored
- It is important that he _____ his reservation before Friday.
A. will confirm B. confirm C. confirms D. must confirm
- If it _____ for the scholarships, he would have dropped out of school.
A. is not B. has not been C. had not been D. not were
- He _____ an officer today if he had studied in a military academy.
A. were B. could be C. had been D. is
- It is necessary that _____ all the proposals before we accept the best one.