

## 英语每日一练 Day1

1. Tom owns \_\_\_\_\_ larger collection of \_\_\_\_\_ books than any other student in our class.  
A. the; 不填      B. a; 不填      C. a; the      D. 不填; the
2. For a long time they walked without saying \_\_\_\_\_ word. Jim was the first to break \_\_\_\_\_ silence.  
A. the; a      B. a; the      C. a; 不填      D. the; 不填
3. When he left \_\_\_\_\_ college, he got a job as \_\_\_\_\_ reporter in a newspaper office.  
A. 不填; a      B. 不填; the      C. a; the      D. the; the
4. This is \_\_\_\_\_ useful book . I've read it for \_\_\_\_\_ hour .
- 5 . \_\_\_\_\_ elephant is much heavier than \_\_\_\_\_ horse.

## 【答案解析】

1. B. 因为 collection (收藏品, 收集物) 是可(网校金名)数名词, 此处为单数, 又不是特指, 所以用不定冠词; books 是名词复数表示种类, 而非特指, 所以不用冠词。又如: a fine collection of paintings 精美的绘画收藏品。
2. B. word (话、话语) 是可(网校金名)数名词, without saying a word 意为“没说一句话”; 虽然 silence (沉默) 是不可(网校金名)数名词, 但此处是特指前面提到的那种沉默, 所以用 the。
2. A. 因为 school, college, university, hospital, prison, church, table, bed 名词等指其用途时, 不用冠词。leave college 意为“大学毕业”。又因为表示职业或身份的单数名词前通常要用不定冠词, 所以选 A
3. a; an. 第一个空是泛指, useful 是以辅音因素开头, 所以用 a. 第二个空的 an 是指“一小时”, hour 又是以元音因素开头。
4. An; a. 这两个空都是泛指, 故(金名网校)都用不定冠词。

## 英语每日一练 Day2

1. When you finish reading this book, you will have \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding of \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
A. a, the            B. the, a            C. /, the            D. a, /
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ world of wonders \_\_\_\_\_ world where anything can happen.  
A. a, the            B. a, a            C. the, a            D. 不填, 不填
3. The most important thing about cotton in history is \_\_\_\_\_ part that it played in \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial Revolution.  
A. 不填; 不填            B. the; 不填            C. the; the            D. a; the
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sun rises in \_\_\_\_\_ east .
- 5 . He joined the army in \_\_\_\_\_ spring of \_\_\_\_\_ 1995 .

## 【答案解析】

1. D. 虽然 understanding 是不可(网校金名)数名词, 但作“了解、理解”解时, 却常常要加不定冠词(尤其是当其前有形容词修饰时), 排除 B 和 C。又因为 life 作“生活、人生”解, 是不可(网校金名)数名词, 不是特指, 不用冠词。have a better understanding of life 指“对生活有更深刻的理解”。

2. B. 虽然通常说 the world, 但 world 有定语修饰时, 表示“一个...的世界”时, 要用不定冠词。题中两个 world 都有定语修饰, 后者是前者的同位语, 所以两个都用不定冠词。句意是: 这是一个奇妙的世界, 一个什么事都有可(网校金名)能发生的世界。

3. C. 因 part 后面有一定语从句修饰, 是特指, 工业革命是由普通名词 industrial 和 revolution 组成的专有名词, 需要加上定冠词 the。

4. The; the。第一个空用 the 表示太阳是世界上独一无二的物体; 第二个空用 the 是因为在方位词的前面一般用定冠词。

5. the; /。表示在某一年的季节名称前应加定冠词。

## 英语每日一练 Day3

1. Many people agree that \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of English is a must in \_\_\_\_\_ international trade today.  
A. a; / B. the; an C. the; the D. /; the
2. —Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ pen? I left it here this morning.  
—Is it \_\_\_\_\_ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.  
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
3. Paper money was in \_\_\_\_\_ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in \_\_\_\_\_ thirteenth century.  
A. the; 不填 B. the; the C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填
4. Tomorrow is \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day and my father and I went to choose \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas tree today .
- 5 . I think \_\_\_\_\_ maths is more important than any other subject .

## 【答案解析】

1. A. 此题考查不定冠词和不用冠词的情况。抽象名词 knowledge 前加不定冠词 a 使其具体化, a knowledge of English 意为“懂英语”;而 international trade 是泛指, 意为“国际贸易”, 前面不用冠词。句意为“很多人认为懂英语是当今国际贸易所必需的”。
2. D. 此题在特定语境中考查不定冠词的用法。第一句句意为“你看见一支钢笔吗?”是泛指, 用不定冠词。第二空“是黑色的吗?”是泛指, 故也用不定冠词 a。
3. C. (be) in use 是固定词组, 意为“在使用中”;第二空是序数词前要加定冠词, the thirteenth century 指第 13 世纪。句意为“十三世纪马可波罗访问中国时, (金名网校) 中国已用纸币”。
4. / ; a
5. / . 学科名称前一般不加冠词。

## 英语每日一练 Day4

1. Most animals have little connection with \_\_\_\_\_ animals of \_\_\_\_\_ different kind unless they kill them for food.
- A. the; a    B. 不填; a    C. the; the    D. 不填; the
2. Jumping out of \_\_\_\_\_ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite \_\_\_\_\_ exciting experience.
- A. 不填, the    B. 不填, an    C. an, an    D. the, the
3. The sign reads "In case of \_\_\_\_\_ fire, break the glass and press \_\_\_\_\_ red button."
- A. /; a    B. /; the    C. the; the    D. a; a
4. He often goes to \_\_\_\_\_ school by \_\_\_\_\_ bike .
- 5 . What does this \_\_\_\_\_ word mean , \_\_\_\_\_ Father ?

## 【答案解析】

1. B. **animals** 是名词复数表示泛指,不用冠词;**kind** 是单数可数名词, **of...kind**“...种类的”。根据句意“多数动物与另一类的动物没有关系(网校金名),除非它们以其为食”。(网校金名)可指应用 **a** 表示泛指。
2. C. 句意为“从一万英尺高的飞机里跳出来是一次非常激动人心的经历”。**airplane** 表泛指,以元音因素开头用 **an**;**experience** 当“经历”讲时是可数名词,因此表示“一次经历”要加不定冠词。
3. B. **fire** 泛指“火灾,失火”,不用冠词;**red button** 是特指,第二空用 **the**。句意为“那块牌子上写着:“万一失火,打碎这块玻璃,按那个红色按钮”。
4. / ; / 。 **go to school** 上学。 **by bike** 骑自行车。
5. / ; / 。指示代词不能与定冠词连用。

## 英语每日一练 Day5

1. On \_\_\_\_\_ news today, there were \_\_\_\_\_ reports of heavy snow in that area.  
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填;不填 D. 不填;the
2. We'll be traveling by \_\_\_\_\_ camel across the desert before we go to \_\_\_\_\_ university.  
A. /; the B. the; / C. /; / D. the; a
3. I earn 10 dollars \_\_\_\_\_ hour as \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket cashier on Saturdays.  
A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; the
4. There's \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary on \_\_\_\_\_ desk by your side.  
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the
5. \_\_\_\_\_ walk is expected to last all day, so bring \_\_\_\_\_ packed lunch.  
A. A; a B. The; 不填 C. The; a D. A; 不填

## 【答案解析】

1. B.第一空用 the 表示特指“今日的新闻”;第二空 reports 是复数名词表泛指,不加冠词。句意为“在今天的新闻中有关于那个地区”
2. C by +camel 表示乘坐交通工具,中间不用任何冠词;go to university 上大学固定搭配
3. C 一个小时可数,而且读音开头是元音,所以用 an;作为一个超市收银员也是(网校金名)泛指可数。
4. A 桌子上有一本词典,不具体所指;你身边的桌子特指。
5. C 第一空填定冠词 the, 表特指。第二空填不定冠词 a,因为 lunch 前面有描述性修饰语。

## 英语每日一练 Day6

1. There's something wrong with my watch. Will you \_\_\_?
- A. see it to B. see to it C. watch to it D. see to look at it
2. I didn't know which was the better so I took them \_\_\_\_.
- A. all B. each C. none D. both
3. You will realize your dream \_\_\_\_.
- A. the other day B. some day C. in the days D. for a few days
4. \_\_\_\_ comes first will be served first.
- A. Who B. Anybody C. All that D. Whoever
5. \_\_\_\_ seems no need to hurry.
- A. It B. That C. There D. He

## 【答案解析】

1. B. see to 是习语，通常用于 see to + sth 或 see to it 形式。
2. D. 我不知道哪一个更好，所以我把两个都带走了，由 better 可知是两者之间 进行对比，所以空格用 both。
3. B. some day 某一天，有一天。总有一天你会实现你的梦想
4. D. 谁先到就为谁服务/先到的先享受服务。  
whoever comes first 是这个句子的主语，因为它是一个从句，所以叫主语从句。如果选 A，应当在 who 前面加上 Anyone；如果选 B 则应当加 who；C 错在 all，因为这里强调的是单数，而 all 表示复数。
5. C. 对于名词 need，要理解为：有必要。这里的 seems 是系动词，这样的话这个句子就变成了 there be 句型，“似乎没必要匆匆忙忙”。It seems 一般后面直接跟 that, it seems that /to be 或者 to do。

## 英语每日一练 Day7

1. \_\_\_ is a great and glorious country.  
A. Our            B. Ours            C. Its            D. Our's
2. He parents are going on a study trip with a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. them                            B. their  
C. themselves                    D. theirs
3. --- Who is that knocking at the door? --- \_\_\_\_\_ must be the milkman.  
A. He            B. She            C. It            D. The man
4. \_\_\_ do you think of my composition?  
A. How                            B. What  
C. Which                            D. Why
5. He invited the three of \_\_\_, Bob, Tom and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we...me B. us...I C. we...I D. us...me

## 【答案解析】

1. B. A 是我们的，不能单独作为主语，its 它的，D 没有这种形式。这里 ours 指的是我们的国家，是名词性物主代词=形容词词性物主代词+名词，因此选择 B。
2. C. 句子意思为：他的父母打算和他们的一个朋友一起开展一段学习的旅途。这里应该使用名词性物主代词，因此 theirs=their friends。
3. C. 这里不确定敲门的人是谁，这时应该使用人称代词 it，表示不确定的人或物。
4. B. 句意为“你觉得我的作文怎么样？”觉得...怎么样用固定句型“What do/does sb. think of...?”。
5. D. of 是介词因此，后应该加宾语，因此选择 us，这里 Bob, Tom and \_\_\_ 是 us 的同位语，us 已经使用宾语了，因此这里必须用 me。

## 英语每日一练 Day8

1. There were a lot of visitors from Japan \_\_\_\_ the foot of the mountain.
- A. on            B. at            C. in            D. to
2. Come and see me \_\_\_\_\_ two or three days' time.
- A. for            B. after            C. in            D. during
3. In this matter, I'm sorry that I have to side \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- A. at            B. to            C. against            D. with
4. Everything is changing so fast these days, even young people find it difficult to \_\_\_\_ the time.
- A. get hold of            B. be covered with  
C. get along with            D. keep up with
5. You'd better \_\_\_\_ your books after reading them.
- A. put up            B. put on            C. put down            D. put away

## 【答案解析】

1. B at the foot of 在.....脚下  
在山脚下，有许多来自日本的游客。
2. C in + 一段时间，表示在将来的一段时间之后
3. C against 是“反对”的意思  
在这个问题上，我不得不反对你。
5. D keep up with 是“跟上”的意思
5. D put on 穿上 put up 张贴 挂起 put down 记下  
put away 放好 收起来  
在看完书后，你最好把他们都放好。



## 英语每日一练 Day9

1. Let's learn to use the problem we are facing \_\_\_\_\_ a stepping-stone to future success.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. as                      D. by
2. Modern equipment and no smoking are two of the things I like \_\_\_\_\_ working here.  
A. with                      B. over                      C. at                      D. about
3. Many Chinese universities provide scholarships for students \_\_\_\_\_ financial aid.  
A. in favour of    B. in honour of    C. in face of    D. in need of
4. I like Mr. Miner's speech; it was clear and \_\_\_\_\_ the point.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. to                      D. of
5. Elizabeth has already achieved success \_\_\_\_\_ her wildest dreams.  
A. at                      B. beyond                      C. within                      D. upon

## 【答案解析】

1. C use sth as sth“把。。当作”。让我们学会使用把现在所面临的问题当作未来成功的垫脚石。
2. D about 关于 句意为：关于在这儿的工作，我喜欢。。。
3. D in favour of 支持，赞成  
in honour of 向。。表示敬意；为了招待。。。；为了纪念。。。  
in face of 面临。。 in need of 需要。。  
许多中国的大学为需要经济救助的学生提供奖学金。
4. C to the point. 击中要害  
我很喜欢 Miner 先生的演讲，不仅观点清晰而且切中要点。
5. B beyond 超出。。范围 beyond her wildest dreams. 无论如何也没想到

## 英语每日一练 Day10

1. Some people choose jobs for other reasons \_\_\_ money these days.  
A. for            B. except            C. besides            D. with
2. This is a junior school. You should go to a senior school \_\_\_\_\_ girls of your age.  
A. for            B. about            C. from            D. to
3. I think he is taking an active part in social work. I agree with you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a way    B. on the way    C. by the way    D. in the way
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the silence of the pauses, we could hear each other's breathing and could almost hear our own heartbeats.  
A. In            B. For            C. Under            D. Between
5. People try to avoid public transportation delays by using their own cars, and this \_\_\_\_\_ creates further problems.  
A. in short    B. in case    C. in doubt    D. in turn

## 【答案解析】

1. C besides“除了（包括后面的内容，除...之外还有）”；except“除了（不包括后面的内容）Eg. We work every day except Sunday.我们除了星期天外每天都工作。/Besides milk and cheese, we need vegetables.除了牛奶和干酪外，我们还需要蔬菜。
2. A 介词 for 表示“就（某人、某事物）而言”这是一所初中，就你这个年龄的女孩应该去一所高中。
3. A in a way 在某种程度上 on the way 在路上 by the way 顺便说一下 in the way 挡路我认为他是积极参与社会工作的，在某种程度上我同意你。
4. A 介词表示“在（某段时间）...内”。在暂停沉默的时间中，（jinming 网校）我们可以听到彼此的呼吸甚至可以听到自己的心跳。
5. D in short 简言之，总之 in case 以防，万一 in doubt 怀疑地 in turn 依次，逐个地；转而；反过来人们通过开自己的汽车来尽可能地避免交通延迟，这种做法反而造成了更大的问题。

## 英语每日一练 Day11

1. Although \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, the old professor didn't come up with his own.  
A. against            B. on                    C. for                    D. in
2. Nowadays a lot of adults go to evening schools \_\_\_\_\_ further education.  
A. after                B. in                    C. for                    D. on
3. The two sportsmen congratulated each other \_\_\_\_\_ winning the match by shaking hands.  
A. with                B. on                    C. in                    D. to
4. The manager suggested an earlier date \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.  
A. on                    B. for                    C. about                D. with
5. Between the two generations, it is often not their age, \_\_\_\_\_ their education that causes misunderstanding.  
A. like                B. as                    C. or                    D. but

## 【答案解析】

1. A. 介词 against 在此处表“反对，违反” against 意为“相反，反对”，against my opinion 意为“反对我的想法”。  
句意“虽然反对我的想法，那位老教授没有提出自己的想法”。 in my opinion 意为“据我看来”
2. C. for 表示“为了”。  
如今很多成年人去上夜校，为了更进一步的教育。
3. B. congratulate sb. on sth 因某事向某人祝贺。  
两名运动员互相握手祝贺他们赢得了比赛。
4. C. 介词 for 表示“对于，至于，关于” about 指代关于某件事情，某个事物，即 about sth. for 带有目的性和针对性的，对于/关于某事/某人/某物。经理建议提前开会。侧重于目的性和针对性
5. D 此处 but 为介词，not...but 意为“不是...而是...”  
在两代人之间，造成误解的往往不是年龄而是教育水平。

## 英语每日一练 Day12

1. Everything was perfect for the picnic \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.  
A. in place of B. as well as C. except for D. in case of
2. Why are you so anxious? It isn't your problem \_\_\_\_\_  
A. on purpose B. in all C. on time D. after all
3. --When did you last hear \_\_\_\_\_ Jay?  
--He phoned me this morning, and we agreed \_\_\_\_\_ a time and place to meet.  
A. of, to B. about, with C. from, with D. from, on
4. Fred entered without knocking and, very out of breath, sank \_\_\_\_\_ a chair.  
A. on B. off C. into D. to
5. --Why do you suggest we buy a new machine?  
--Because the old one has been damaged \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beyond reach B. beyond repair  
C. beyond control D. beyond description

## 【答案解析】

1. C 为野餐准备的一切都很完美，除了天气以外。  
in place of 代替 as well as 也 except for 除了 in case of 以防万一
2. D 为什么你看起来如此忧虑，这毕竟不是你的问题。  
on purpose 故意 in all 总共，合计 after all 毕竟 on time 准时，按时
3. D 你上次什么时候收到杰伊的消息的？  
今天早上我们还通了电话，在下次见面的时间和地点上达成了一致。  
Hear from sb. 收到某人的来信/消息 agree with sb/ what sb said “同意某人/某人的说法”  
agree to the plan/suggestion “同意计划/建议”  
agree on sth “就...达成一致意见”本题是就 time 和 place 达成一致
4. C sank into a chair. 意为“一屁股坐下”sank on a chair. 意为“倒/躺在椅子上”  
弗雷德没敲门就进来了，上气不接下气，一屁股坐在椅子上。
5. B . 为什么你建议我们买一台新机器？因为老的那一台不能再修了。  
beyond reach 够不到” beyond repair “修不了”  
beyond control 难以控制” beyond description “难以描述”

## 英语每日一练 Day13

1. At the railway station,the mother waved goodbye to her daughter until the train was\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. out of sight B. out of reach C. out of order D. out of place
2. Elizabeth has already achieved success \_\_\_\_\_ her wildest dreams.
- A. at B. beyond C. within D. upon
4. When she first arrived in China, she wondered what the future might \_\_\_for her, but now all her worries are gone.
- A. in need B. in time C. in preparation D. in store
4. A great man shows his greatness \_\_\_\_\_ the way he treats little man.
- A. under B. with C. on D. by
5. If you really have to leave during the meeting, you'd better leave\_\_\_\_\_ the back door.
- A. for B. by C. across D. out

## 【答案解析】

- 1.A 在火车站，妈妈对女儿挥手告别，直到火车离开视线。  
out of sight “视线之外” out of reach “够不到”  
out of order “出故障” out of place “不在原地”
2. B beyond “超出……的范围” beyond her wildest dreams 意为“无论如何也想不到”
3. D in store ①存储着。如：He always keeps several cases of wine in store 他总是备有几箱酒。②快要发生。如：There's a surprise in store for you 你一定会会大吃一惊的。本题选 In store 意为“她不知道有什么在等着她”
4. D by the way “通过某种方式”。一个伟人通过他对待普通人的方式展示了他的伟大。
5. B 如果你在开会期间非要离开的话，最好从后门走  
这里 by=through 表示“通过”across 表示“平面上穿过”

## 英语每日一练 Day14

1. 这本书跟那本一样有趣。

This book is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

2. 你游泳没有你弟弟好。

You can't swim \_\_\_\_\_ your brother.

3. 今天比昨天冷的多。

It is \_\_\_\_\_ today \_\_\_\_\_ it was yesterday.

4. 这个故事比另一个有趣得多。

This story is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

5. 他比我大两岁。

He is \_\_\_\_\_ than I.

**【答案解析】**

1. as interesting as (as+adj/adv 原级+as, 表示同级之间进行比较, ...和...一样)

2. as well as (不如..., not as...as..., 这里用 well 修饰动词 swim)

3. much colder than (考察比较级的表达, 用 much 修饰比较级 colder, 说明冷的多)

4. much more interesting 同理 3 的情况

5. two years older

## 英语每日一练 Day15

1. Of the two girls, I find Lucy the \_\_\_\_\_ (clever).
2. Gold(黄金) is \_\_\_\_\_ (little) useful than iron(铁).
3. My sister is two years \_\_\_\_\_ (old ) than I.
4. John's parents have four daughters, and she is the \_\_\_\_\_ (young) child.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) bags are not usually the best ones.

## 【答案解析】

1. cleverer 两个女孩中，我发现 Lucy 更聪明。这里要用 clever 的比较级 cleverer.
2. less 黄金不如铁有用。less than 不如...，这里的 less 是 little 的比较级
3. older 我姐姐比我大两岁。出现 than，前面要用比较级，older.
4. youngest 约翰的父母有四个女儿，她是最小的孩子。这里是四个之间进行比较，要用最高级，youngest.
5. cheapest. 最便宜的包通常不是最好的。



金名网校

## 英语每日一练 Day16

1. If I had\_\_\_\_, I' d visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places.  
A. a long enough holiday                      B. an enough long holiday  
C. a holiday enough long                      D. a long holiday enough
2. These oranges taste\_\_\_\_.  
A. good B. well C. to be good D. to be well
3. How beautifully she sings! I have never heard\_\_\_\_.  
A. the better voice      B. a good voice  
C. the best voice      D. a better voice
4. I' d be\_\_\_\_, if you could give me an early reply.  
A. pleasant B. grateful C. satisfied D. helpful
5. Mr Smith bought a \_\_\_\_\_ purse for his wife.  
A. small black leather      B. black leather small  
C. small leather black      D. black small leather

## 【答案解析】

1. A. enough 修饰形容词应该后置, 修饰名词应该前置。  
如果我有足够长的假期, 我将会去游览欧洲, 在所有有趣的小地方逗留。
2. A taste 是系动词, 后面需要接形容词做表语。而 well 是副词, 不对。应用 good。
3. D 这是一个暗含比较级 句子的完整形式应为: I have never heard a better voice than her voice. 否定词+比较级, 表示最高级的意思。她唱歌好动听啊, 我从没听过比这更好听的声音了(说明她唱的是最好的)。
4. B 题意为“假如你能尽早给予答复, 我将不胜感激。”
5. A 这里考察多个并列形容词的语序, 一般是: 限定词 (the/a/an)+描绘性形容词+size (大小)+shape(形状)+age(年龄/时间)+color (颜色)+origin (国籍, 来源)+material (材料)+purpose (目的)+名词  
口诀: 限定描绘大长高, 形状年龄和新老. 颜色国籍跟材料, 作用类别往后靠。



## 英语每日一练 Day17

1. Longjing tea, Jasmine tea and Wuyi tea are all famous, but which do you think \_\_\_?
- A. tastes best B. smells most C. sounds best D. drinks mostly
2. Can Li Hua help me with my English?
- I regret to tell you her English is \_\_\_ yours.
- A. as good as B. no more than C. no better than D. as much as
3. My \_\_\_ brother is two years \_\_\_ than I.
- A. older; older B. elder; older C. older; elder D. elder; elder
4. It was \_\_\_ late to catch a bus after the party.
- A. too very B. much too C. too much D. far
5. You shouldn't be too \_\_\_ about things you are not supposed to know.
- A. strange B. amusing C. curious D. conscious

## 【答案解析】

1. A 龙井, 茉莉和武夷茶都是非常有名的, 你认为哪一个尝起来最好呢? Taste+最高级。
2. C 李华能帮我学英语吗? 很遗憾地告诉你, 她的英语还不如你好。Than 前面要用 good 的比较级 better.
3. B 指兄弟姐妹中“年长的、年龄较大的”用 elder; 而表示“年龄比……大”则用 older。我年长的哥哥比我大 2 岁。
4. B. 本题为“too……to”结构; much too 修饰形容词、副词, 而 too much 修饰不可数名词或单独使用(网校金名)。聚会结束后已经很晚了, 以至于不能赶上公交车了。因此我们决定叫个出租车。
5. C curious adj 好奇的 你不应该对你不知道的事情太好奇。

## 英语每日一练 Day18

1. Although he sometimes loses his temper, his students like him \_\_\_ for it.  
A. not so much    B. not so little    C. no more    D. no less
2. When they came in, Mr Harris \_\_\_ like a baby.  
Nobody would like to wake him from a good dream, because he needed rest.  
A. fell asleep    B. was sound asleep    C. got asleep    D. went to sleep
3. This year they have produced \_\_\_ grain \_\_\_ they did last year.  
A. as less ; as    B. as few ; as    C. less ; than    D. fewer than
4. Nurses are required to look after \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sick and wound    B. sick and wounded  
C. the sick and wound    D. the sick and wounded
5. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. a bit far    B. a little farther    C. a bit of farther    D. a little far

## 【答案解析】

1. D. no less = as much; 句意为“尽管他有时发脾气，同学们还是同样喜欢他”。
2. B. be sound asleep 意为“睡得正香”。  
当他们进来的时候，哈里斯先生像宝宝一样睡得正香。没人愿意把他从梦香里叫醒，因为他太需要休息了。
3. C. grain 为不可（网校金名）数名词，不能用 few 修饰。故排除 B 和 D；as...as 是表示同级比较的结构，而 less 是 little 的比较级，故排除 A。
4. D 生病的和受伤的人 the 后面接形容词表示“一类人”，  
护士被要求去照顾哪些生病的和受伤的人
5. B 能不能站远一点。暗含比较级，所以要用副词的比较级，排除 AD（网校金名） a bit of 后接不可数名词

## 英语每日一练 Day19

1. She has been in Tianjin for ten years. Tianjin has become her second \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. family      B. house      C. home      D. room
2. He is a successful leader, but he hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ in teaching.  
A. many experiences      B. much experience  
B. an experience      D. a lot experience
3. A group of \_\_\_\_\_ are talking with two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Frenchmen, Germans      B. Germans, Frenchmans  
C. Frenchmans, Germen      D. Germen, Frenchmen
4. The team \_\_\_\_\_ having a meeting.  
A. is      B. are      C. am      D. be
5. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_? "\_\_\_\_\_, please."  
A. drink, Three coffees      B. a cup of drink, Coffees  
C. a drink, A coffee      D. a drink, Three cups of coffees

## 【答案解析】

1. C family 指的是家庭或是家庭成员; house 指的是房子(住所); room 指的是房间;而 home 指的是家, 因此选 C.
2. B. experience 作“经验”讲时是不可数名词, 作“经历”讲时是可数名词. 本句中应理解为经验, 因此是不可数名词, (网校金名) 排除 A C. 又因 a lot of, lots of, plenty of 只用于肯定句, 不用于否定句, 因此选 B 他是一位很成功的领导者, 但是在教学上, 他没有很多经验。
3. A Frenchman 是复合词, 其复数形式为 Frenchmen; German 的复数为直接在单词末尾+S, 应选 A.
4. B team 是一个集合名词, 即可表示复数意义(指整个小组), (网校金名) 也可指小组中的成员(表示复数), 此题意为后者, 因此选 B.
5. C drink 和 coffee 是不可(网校金名)数名词, 可以用...of 来表示量, eg, three cups of coffee, 当前面加 a 时, 则表示“一杯”。

## 英语每日一练 Day20

1. —Frank has won the first prize in the maths competition.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ pleasant surprise this gave his parents!  
A.What                      B.How                      C.What a                      D.How a
2. We will be away for three weeks because we'll have a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. three-weeks holiday                      B. three weeks holiday  
C. three-week holiday                      D. three-weeks' holiday
- 3.Lily's bag is the same as her \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A.sister's                      B.brothers                      C.sisters                      D.brother
- 4.There is little t \_\_\_\_\_ left. Hurry up!
5. I am afraid I know few w \_\_\_\_\_ of French.

## 【答案解析】

1. C 这里考察感叹句的表达。  
what 引导的感叹句可以总结为: what+ (a/an) +adj+n+(主谓)!  
以 how 开头的感叹句形式为: How + 形容词/副词 + (主语 + 谓语)! 或是 How + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数形式 + 主语+谓语!知 surprise 是可数名词, 且根据题干句子结构, 即可(网校金名) 选出答案。
- 2.C 无生命名词在构成加-'s 的所格时的有两种不同情况。第一种是: 数词+名词单数's, 如 a week's holiday, 第二种是: 数词+名词复数 s', two weeks' holiday, 第三种是: 数词—名词单数, 如 two-week holiday。
- 3.A 莉莉的书包跟她姐姐的是一样的。(网校金名) 必须是同类事物进行对比, 题中比较的是书包, her sister's=her sister's bag。
- 4.答案: time。题干中给出两个关键信息, 一是 little, 可见要填入的应是不可数名词; 第二个信息是 hurry up 证明谈论的对象是时间。
5. 答案: words。题干中给出两个关键信息, 一是 few, 可见要填入的应是可数名词复数形式; (网校金名) 第二个信息是 French 证明谈论的对象是与法语相关的东西, 根据给出的首字母便可找出答案。

## 英语每日一练 Day21

1. The Great Wall was made not only by \_\_\_\_\_, but also the flesh and blood of \_\_\_\_\_ men.  
A. earth and stone, millions of                      B. earths and stones, millions  
C. the earth and stone, million of                      D. the earths and stones, millions
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he said at the meeting astonished everyone present .  
A . What    B . That    C . If    D . Whether
3. \_\_\_\_\_ we can't get seems better than \_\_\_\_\_ we have.  
A. What; what    B. What; that    C. That; that    D. That; what
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.  
A. There    B. This    C. That    D. It
5. May I ask you a question \_\_\_\_\_ we are to get the book needed?  
A. what    B. which    C. where    D. if

## 【答案解析】

1. A. earth 是不可数名词，因此删除 B D. 数以百万的应 millions of .
2. A. 选 C (if) 显然不能选，因为 if 通常不能引导主语从句；选项 B (that) 和 D (whether) 虽然都可（网校金名）以引导主语从句，但两者除了意思不合题意外，还有它们在主语从句中都不充当句子成分，而此句中的 he said 缺宾语，选 what。他在会议上说的话使在场的每个人都感到惊讶。
3. A. 在名词性从句中 that 与 what 的区别是：that 在名词性从句中不作句子成分，只起连接作用；而 what 在名词性从句中不仅起连接作用，而且作句子成分。  
句意：我们不能得到的似乎比我们已经拥有的要好。此题考查了两个名词性从句：主语从句和宾语从句，what 在这两个名词性从句中都作宾语。
4. D 分析：在这种名词性从句中为了保持句子的平衡，往往用先行词 it 作形式主语或形式宾语，而把真正的主语或宾语放到后面，尤其是 that 引导的主语从句往往用先行词 it 作形式主语。此句也可（网校金名）以改写为：That English is being accepted as an international language is a fact.
5. C. 我可以问你一个问题吗我们需要去哪里拿需要的书，这是一个同位语从句。

## 英语每日一练 Day22

1. The news was a terrible blow to her, but she will \_\_\_\_\_ the shock soon.  
A. get out      B. get through      C. get off      D. get over
2. The sound of the music \_\_\_\_\_ louder and louder as the band marched nearer to me.  
A. grew      B. felt      C. appeared      D. remained
3. Off the east, the sky looked pale enough to \_\_\_\_\_ the storm would be passing quickly.  
A. suggest      B. report      C. prove      D. explain
4. —Have you finished your homework yet?      Not yet, I \_\_\_\_\_ to do it just a few minutes ago.  
A. get down      B. set out      C. set about      D. set up
5. The thing that \_\_\_\_\_ is not whether you fail or not, but whether you try or not.  
A. matters      B. cares      C. considers      D. minds

## 【答案解析】

1. D 本题考查相近动词短语的词义辨析能力。四个词组只有 get over 有克服, 从.....中恢复之意。故选 D。这个新闻对她来说是个沉重的打击, 但是它很快从这个打击中恢复了过来
2. A. grow 变得, 表示一个渐进的过程; feel, 认为, 感觉; appear 显得; remain 保留, 依然。题干中的 as 是关键词, 表示“随着乐队向我们走的越来越近, 音乐的声音也变得越来越来大”。
3. A 本题检测近义词的辨析能力。suggest 暗示, 意味着; report 报告; prove 证明; explain 解释。本句句义为“东方灰蒙蒙的天空暗示着暴风雪即将来临。”
4. B get down to do 开始做某事: (静下心来)认真处理(工作等), 开始认真注意(细节等)。set out to do sth 着手做某事: 表示为达到某个结果而开始做某事, 着手进行计划。set about doing 开始做某事      set up 建立  
你已经完成作业了吗? 还没有, 几分钟前, 我刚刚开始开始做。
5. A 句意: 重要的事情是, 不是你失败与否, 而是你是否努力了。

## 英语每日一练 Day23

1. ---So how is your new roommate?  
—She really \_\_\_\_\_. She's always making loud noises at midnight and when I remind her, she always makes rude remarks.
- A. turns me off      B. turns me down  
C. turns me out      D. turns me over
2. We trust you ; only you can \_\_\_\_\_ him to give up smoking .
- A. suggest      B. attract      C. advise      D. persuade
3. Don't mention that at the beginning of the story, or it may \_\_\_\_\_ the shocking ending.
- A. give away      B. give out      C. give up      D. give off
4. The old houses are being pulled down to \_\_\_\_\_ a new office block.
- A. supply with      B. make use of  
B. make room for      D. take the place of
5. 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. give up      B. stick to      C. insist on      D. connect to

## 【答案解析】

1. A turn sb. off 使某人厌烦或厌恶 turn sb. down 拒绝, 不理睬  
turn sb. out 赶走某人 turn sb. over 使某人翻身。  
句意: 我的新室友经常在深夜制造噪音, 当我提醒她时, 她却说脏话。她的这些行为令我心生厌恶, 故选 A
2. D 我们相信你, 只有你才能说服他戒烟。suggest 不跟动词不定式, attract: 吸引; advise: 只是劝说而已, persuade: 劝服, 说服, 故选 D。
3. A 句意不要在故事开头提及它, 否则那会泄露故事的结尾。Give away 泄露
4. C 旧房子被推倒的目的是给新办公室楼腾地方, make room for...为.....腾出空间
5. B 只要你坚持遵守交通规则, 开车并不像想象的那么难。(jinming, 资料)

## 英语每日一练 Day24

1. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ my composition to find out whether I've made any spelling mistakes?
- A. look through    B. look on    C. look up    D. look out of
2. As is known to us all, failure usually \_\_\_ laziness while diligence can \_\_\_\_\_ success.
- A. results from, lie in                      B. results in, result from  
B. leads to, lie in                              D. results from, result in
3. He has been fired and will have to \_\_\_\_\_ over charge of his office tomorrow.
- A. take    B. hand    C. get    D. go
4. His aunt's letters \_\_\_\_\_ him of those beautiful days when they used to live together in his hometown.
- A call up    B call for    C call on    D call at
5. ---Did you reach the top of the mountain?  
---Yes. Even I myself didn't believe I could \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. work    B. climb    C. get    D. make

## 【答案解析】

1. A 你能否浏览一下我的作文,看一下是否有拼写错误? look through: 浏览.
2. D result from: 因...而发生,后接原因; lie in: 存在于,后接原因; result in 产生某种结果, lead to: 导致,后接结果。失败是因为懒惰,而勤奋则导致成功,故选 D
3. B 他被解雇了,明天不得不移交对公司的管理权。hand over: 把...移交..., take over: 接收.接管, get over: 克服,恢复 go over: 复习。故选 B.
4. A. call up: 想起某事物.回忆某事, call for: 需求.需要, call on: 号召.请求拜访(某人), call at: 拜访(某地)。他婶婶的信使他想起了他们在一起度过的日子,故选 A。
5. D. make it 成功做某事 甚至我自己都不相信我能成功地攀上山顶。climb it 只表示爬山,不能表示爬到山顶,故选 D.



## 英语每日一练 Day25

1. In Britain today women \_\_\_\_ 44% of the workforce, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.

A. build up      B. make up      C. take up      D. send up

2. We trust you; only you can \_\_\_\_\_ him to give up smoking.

A. suggest      B. attract      C. advise      D. persuade

3. Have a good rest; you need to \_\_\_\_\_ your energy for the football match this afternoon. —Thanks a lot.

A. leave      B. save      C. hold      D. get

4. In that country, guests usually feel that they are not highly \_\_\_\_\_ if the invitation to a dinner party is given only three or four days before the party date.

A. regarded      B. thought      C. admired      D. concerned

5. Difficulties and hardships have \_\_\_\_\_ the best character of the young geologist.

A. brought in      B. brought up      C. brought out      D. brought about

## 【答案解析】

1. B build up:变得更大、更多或更强; make up 组成,构成某事物; take up:占据; send up 发射。

句意:今天的英国,妇女构成了劳动力的44%,故选B。

2. D 我们相信你,只有你才能说服他戒烟。suggest 不跟动词不定式, attract:吸引; advise:只是劝说而已, persuade:劝服,说服,故选D。

3. B 好好休息一下,你需要为足球比赛保存体力。Save 存储,保存,故选B

4. A 在那个国家,赴宴会的邀请书仅在宴会的前三、四天收到,会让客人感到他们不被重视。regarded 重视,若选B,则应用 thought of. 故选A

5. C brought in 逮捕,搜集 brought up 培养 brought out 产生某种品质 brought about 使.....发生。

句意为:艰难和困苦使那名年轻的地质学家形成了优秀的品格。故选C

## 英语每日一练 Day26

1. My 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
2. Ling Feng won the first prize in the national English competition and I'm glad that her efforts at last \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. worked out B. got back C. paid off D. turned out
3. The Browns sent lots of invitations for their party. But because of the improper time, few people \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. attended B. accepted C. received D. enjoyed
4. I think John will \_\_\_\_\_ a good monitor, so I'd like to vote for him
- A. turn B. change C. elect D. make
5. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ to be a good dancer if she is well trained in an art school.
- A. expects B. allows C. wishes D. promises

## 【答案解析】

1. B. take in 吸收, 包括 take up 从事..... take over 接管 take on 呈现 我女儿不知在大学里学习什么专业,她对自己的未来没有任何规划。故选 B
2. C. pay off 偿还, 还清, 回报。努力付出终有回报。
3. A. it 代指的是 party。 因为时间不合适, 很少人出席了晚会。
4. D. make 变成。我认为 John 会是一名好班长的, 所以我投了他一票。若用 A, 则应变成 turn into 或去掉冠词 a, 故选 D。
5. D. 如果在艺校进行良好的训练, (网校金名) 她有望成为一名好舞蹈家, promise 使...很有可能, 有望。故选 D。

## 英语每日一练 Day27

1. —What do you think of Andrew ?

—There are some things that are not easy to \_\_\_\_\_ , and his coldness is one .

A. put aside      B . put up with      C . think of      D . get along with

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. —Will Thursday or Friday \_\_\_\_\_ you ?

—Either will \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fit , be      B . fit , OK      C . suit , all right      D . suit , do

4. Eating too much fat can \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease and cause high blood pressure .

A. result from    B . contribute to    C . attend to    D . devote to

5. It suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ to the detective that the millionaire was probably murdered by his own daughter.

A.happened    B.occurred    C.thought    D.took place

## 【答案解析】

1. B. put aside 存储, 把...放在一边    put up with 忍受, 容忍

think of 考虑    get along with 与.....相处, 进展

你觉得安德鲁怎么样? 有很多事情不能容忍, 冷酷便是其中之一。

2. C catch up with: 跟上, 赶上; keep up with: 跟上; come up with 找到, 想起; put up with: 容忍.忍受, 他已找到了解决问题的方法。故选项 C。

3. D fit 作动词时, 表示衣服的大小是否适合, 排除 A. B 两项。若选 C, 则应用 be all right。do: be sufficient or satisfactory for sb.故选 D

4. B 吃太多的脂肪容易导致心脏疾病和高血压, contribute to:导致.促成。

5. B occur to sb :come into one's mind 想到.想起。侦探突然想起百万富翁有可能被他女儿所杀; happen to sb. 某人偶然发生了什么事。

## 英语每日一练 Day28

1. -You haven't said a word about my new coat , Brenda. Do you like it?

-I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you.

A. wasn't saying    B. don't say    C. won't say    D. didn't say

2. I wonder why Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ us recently. We should have heard from her by now.

A. hasn't written    B. doesn't write    C. won't write    D. hadn't written

3. -When will you come to see me , Dad?

-I will go to see you when you \_\_\_\_\_ the training course.

A. will have finished    B. will finish    C. are finishing    D. finish

4. Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1990s,when people \_to enjoy the advantages of this new technology.

A. begin    B. began    C. have begun    D. had begun

5. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you \_\_\_\_\_ advertisement showing happy families.

A. will often see    B. often see  
C. are often seeing    D. have often seen

## 【答案解析】

1. D 用过去时表示没能早说之意。

布伦达，你对我的外套只字未提，你喜欢它吗？

对不起，我没有早说，我觉得它很适合你。

2. A 用完成时表达到目前为止本应该发生的动作。

3. D 主句将来时，时间状语从句用一般现在时表示将来。

4. B when 引导的非限制性定语从句，when 指得是 20 世纪 90 年代初，用一般过去时。

5. A 这是“祈使句+and+陈述句”，祈使句相当于一个条件状语从句，and 后的陈述句的谓语用一般将来时，这是一个较为固定的句型。

## 英语每日一练 Day29

- 1.If we \_\_\_ now to protect the environment, we'll live to regret it.  
A. hadn't acted    B. haven't acted  
C. don't act        D. won't act
- 2.Shakespeare's play Hamlet \_\_\_ into at least ten different films over the past years.  
A. had been made    B. was made  
C. has been made    D. would be made
3. Do you think Mom and Dad \_\_\_ late? No. Swiss Air is usually on time.  
A.were    B.will be    C. would be    D.have been
- 4.Hurry up! Mark and Carol \_\_\_ us.  
A.expect    B.are expecting    C. have expected    D.will expect
- 5.I didn't think I'd like the movie, but actually it \_\_\_ pretty good.  
A. has been    B. was    C. had been    D. would be

## 【答案解析】

1. C 句意: 如果我们现在不采取行动保护环境, 将来我们会后悔的。本题考查动词的时态。通常情况下, 条件状语从句的谓语动词用现在时表示将来。再由 now 可知选 C。
2. C 句意: 在过去的数年, 莎士比亚的戏剧《哈姆雷特》被制作成不下十部不同的电影。over the past years 意为“在过去的数年”, 通常情况下题干中出现 over the past years, 谓语动词为现在完成时态。(金名 wangxiao)
3. B 句意: 你认为爸爸和妈妈会晚到吗? 不会的, 瑞士的航空一向准时。根据句意飞机还未到, 因此空格处为一般将来时态
4. B 句意: 快点! 正等着咱们呢, 根据题干中的 hurry up 可知此处表现在 expect 的动作正在进行中, 故选择 B。
5. B 句意: 我原以为我不会喜欢这部电影的, 但是事实上这部电影非常好。本题考查动词时态。根据语境和题干可知空格处应该用一般过去时, 故答案为 B。

## 英语每日一练 Day30

1. —Oh no! We're too late. The train \_\_.  
—That's OK. We'll catch the next train to London.  
A. was leaving B. had left C. has left D. has been leaving
2. During the last three decades, the number of people participating in physical fitness programs \_sharply.  
A. was increasing B. has increased C. had increased D. will be increasing
3. The girl has a great interest in sport and\_\_badminton classes twice a week over the last three years.  
A. took B. is taking C. takes D. has been taking
4. Could I use your car tomorrow morning? Sure. I \_ a report at home.  
A. will be writing B. will have written C. have written D. have been writing
5. What about your self-drive trip yesterday?Tiring! The road is being widened, and we\_\_ a rough ride.  
A. had B. have C. would have D. have had

## 【答案解析】

1. C 句意: 噢, 不! 我们来得太晚了。火车已经开走了。——没关系。那我们就赶下一趟火车去伦敦吧。根据对话的情景可(网校金名)知此处应该是表达过去的一个动作对现在的影响或结果, 应该用现在完成时, 故选 C 项。
2. B 句意: 在过去的 30 年中, 参加健身项目的人数急剧增加。during/over/for the last three decades 作状语, 句子常用现在完成时。故选 B 项。
3. D 句意: 那位女孩对运动很感兴趣, 过去三年里, 她每周上两次羽毛球课。题干中的第一个谓语动词 has 说明语境是现在, 那么时间状语 over the last three years 在此应和现在完成进行时连用, 故答案为 D 项。
4. A 句意: 明天上午我可以用一下你的车吗? 当然可以。我(明天上午)将在家写报告。根据句意可(网校金名)知是将要发生的事情, 排除 C 和 D 项; 写报告是明天上午这段时间将要做的事, 所以用将来进行时, 故选 A 项。
5. A 句意: 你昨天的自驾旅行怎么样? 太累了! 道路在加宽施工, 我们开车行驶比较艰难。根据第一个人说的 yesterday, 可知要用一般过去时态。故选 A 项。

## 英语每日一练 Day31

1. He was unhappy when he sold his guitar. After all, he \_\_\_it for a very long time. A. has had B. had had C. has D. had
2. "What do you want to be?" asked Mrs. Crawford. Oh, I \_\_\_president," said the boy, with a smile. A. have been B. am C. was D. will be
3. Around two o'clock every night, Sue will start talking in her dream. It some what \_\_\_ us. A. bothers B. had bothered C. would bother D. bothered
4. —Have you heard about the recent election?  
—Sure, it \_\_\_the only thing on the news for the last three days.  
A. would be B. is C. has been D. will be
5. —I don't understand why you didn't go to the lecture yesterday afternoon.  
—I'm so sorry. But I \_\_\_my homework.  
A. had done B. was doing C. would do D. am doing

## 【答案解析】

1. B 句意: 当他卖掉他的吉他的时候, 他很不高兴。毕竟, 他已经拥有它好长时间了。考查时态。根据句意得知拥有吉他在前, 卖掉吉他在后, 所以“拥有”的动作发生在过去的过去, 应用过去完成时。
2. D 句意: 你想成为什么样的人? Crawford 夫人问道。哦, 我想成为总统,”男孩笑着说。本题考查时态。因为“成为总统”是在将来要发生的事情, 故用将来时, 而四个选项中只有 D 项表示将来, 故答案为 D 项。
3. A 句意: 每天晚上大约 2 点钟的时候, Sue 就开始说梦话。这有点打扰我们。本题考查时态。根据语境可知设空处指的是现在的经常性动作, 所以用一般现在时, 故选 A 项(金名资料)。
4. C 句意: 你听说最近的选举了吗? 当然, 最近三天新闻一直在说这事。本题考查时态。时间状语 for the last three days 常与现在完成时态连用, 故选 C 项。
5. B 句意: 我不明白你昨天下午为什么没去听讲座。——我很抱歉, 但我当时在做作业。本题考查时态。因为是昨天下午正在做的事情, 所以用过去进行时, 故选 B 项。

## 英语每日一练 Day32

1. Hurry up, kids! The school bus \_\_\_ for us!  
A. waits B. was waiting C. waited D. is waiting
2. I'm calling about the apartment you \_the other day. Could you tell me more about it?  
A. advertised B. had advertised  
C. are advertising D. will advertise
3. I \_\_\_ to visit you later that day, but I had to phone and cancel.  
A. come B. came C. am coming D. was coming
4. Jim \_a late night film at home right in the middle of a thrilling scene, when the television went blank.  
A. watched B. had watched C. was watching D. would be watching
5. On Monday mornings it usually \_\_\_ me an hour to drive to work although the actual distance is only 20 miles.  
A. takes B. is taking C. took D. will take



金名网校



**【答案解析】**

1. D 句意: 快一点儿, 孩子们! 校车在等我们呢! 本题考查时态。根据语境可(网校金名)知设空处表示现在正在发生的事情, 故用现在进行时。
- 2.A 句意: 我打电话是想了解前几天你做过广告的那所公寓, 能告诉我更多的信息吗? 句中的时间状语 **the other day** (=a few days ago 几天前) 暗示要用过去时。故排除 C 项和 D 项。B (金名资料) 项是过去完成时, 表示过去的过去, 但本题中没有过去的动作作参照。故选 A 项。
3. D 句意: 我本想那天早些时候去看你, 但是我不得不打电话取消了。本题考查动词时态。根据题干中的 **had** 排除 A、C 两项; B 项表示发生在过去某个时间的动作, 而此处动作没有发生, 排除 B 项; **was coming** 是过去进行时表示过去将来, 相当于 **would come**。
4. C 句意: (金名资料) **Jim** 正在家里看一部午夜电影, 就在看到一个扣人心弦的场景时, 电视机白屏了。考查动词的时态。**Sb. was doing sth. when sth. happened** 是一个常用的固定句式, 故答案为 C 项(金名资料)。
- 5.A 句意: 虽然实际距离只有 20 英里, 但是周一早晨通常我要花一个小时的时间开车去上班。考查动词的时态。根据题干中的时间状语 **On Monday mornings** 和 **usually** 以及动词 **is** 可知, 语境指的是现在经常发生的事情, 应该用一般现在时, 故选 A。

## 英语每日一练 Day33

1. In order to find the missing child, villagers\_\_all they can over the past five hours.  
A. did B. do C. had done D. have been doing
2. Our friendship \_\_quickly over the weeks that followed.  
A. had developed B. was developing C. would develop D. developed
3. Life is like walking in the snow,"Granny used to say, because every step\_\_.  
A. has shown B. is showing C. shows D. showed
4. Peter had intended to take a job in business, but\_\_that plan after the unpleasant experience in Canada in 2010.  
A. had abandoned B. abandoned C. abandon D. will abandon
5. The three of us\_\_ around Europe for about a month last summer.  
A. travelled B. have travelled C. had travelled D. travel

## 【答案解析】

1. D 句意: 为了找到那个失踪的孩子, 在过去的五个小时里, 村民们一直在竭尽全力(寻找)。考查时态的基本用法。根据 over the past five hours 可知用现在完成进行时, 表示动作开始于过去, 持续到现在, 且现在还在进行。
2. D 句意: 在接下来的几周里我们的友谊进展得很快。本题考查动词时态的基本用法。(网校金名) 根据句意可知说话人在对过去发生的事情进行陈述, 因此使用一般过去时更符合语境。
3. C 句意: 奶奶过去常说: 生活就如在雪地里走路, 因为每一步都显而易见。” 本题考查动词时态的基本用法。表示事物本身的属性、特征时, 谓语动词用一般现在时, 结合引语 Life is like walking in the snow”的时态也可知答案。show 在句中为不及物动词, 意为“显而易见”。
4. B 句意: 彼得本打算从商, 但是 2010 年在加拿大的不愉快经历使他放弃了那个计划。此题考查动词的时态。根据句意, 空格处表示的是发生在过去的事情, 故用一般过去时。
5. A 句意: 去年夏天, 我们三个人在欧洲旅行了大约一个月。根据时间状语 last summer 可(网校金名)知用一般过去时, 排除 B、C、D 三项。

## 英语每日一练 Day34

1. —Kevin, you look worried. Anything wrong?  
—Well, I \_ a test and I'm waiting for the result.  
A. will take B. took C. had taken D. take
2. I had been working on math for the whole afternoon and the numbers \_\_\_ before my eyes.  
A. swim B. swum C. swam D. had swum
3. Planning so far ahead \_ no sense—so many things will have changed by next year.  
A. made B. is making C. makes D. has made
4. I wasn't sure if he was really interested or if he \_\_\_ polite.  
A. was just being B. will just be C. had just been D. would just be
5. The manager was worried about the press conference his assistant \_\_\_ in his place but, luckily, everything was going on smoothly.  
A. gave B. gives C. was giving D. had given

## 【答案解析】

1. B 句意: Kevin, 你看起来很担心, 出什么事啦? 嗯, 我参加了考试, 正在等结果。考查动词时态的基本用法。根据语境, 参加考试应该是过去的动作, 故用过去时, 排除 A、D 两项; 设空处不表示过去的过去, 故排除 C 项。
2. C 句意: 整个下午我都在做数学题, 因此眼前全是数字。本题考查动词时态。and 在此处表示顺接, 其前的句子为过去完成进行时, 表示过去一直在做某事, and 后的句子陈述过去那个时刻的事实, 故用一般过去时态。swim ---过去式 swam---过去分词 swum.
3. C 句意: 这么早做计划没有什么意义——(网校金名) 到明年很多事情就会变了。本题考查动词时态。一般现在时指经常发生的事或存在的状态, 由句意可知本句表达目前的状况, 符合一般现在时的概念, 故答案为 C 项。
4. A 句意: 我不确定他是真的感兴趣还是仅仅是表示一下客套。本题考查动词时态。由前文 I wasn't sure if he was... 及并列连词 or 来判断, 此处应为过去时, 故排除 B 项; 本句并不表示过去的过去, 也不表示过去的将来, 故排除 C、D 两项; 本句表示暂时的情况, 故用过去进行时态。
5. C 句意: 经理为正在替他举行新闻发布会的助理而担心, 但幸运的是, 一切进展顺利。根据题干中的 was worried 及 was going 可知设空处表示过去正在进行的情况, 故答案为 C 项。

## 英语每日一练 Day35

1. That must have been a long trip. Yeah, it \_\_us a whole week to get there.  
A. takes B. has taken C. took D. was taking
2. Why, Jack, you look so tired! Well, I \_ the house and I must finish the work tomorrow.  
A. was painting B. will be painting C. have painted D. have been painting
3. I was just going to cut my rose bushes but someone \_\_it. Was it you?  
A. has done B. had done C. would do D. will do
4. I have to see the doctor because I \_\_ a lot lately.  
A. have been coughing B. had coughed C. coughed D. cough
5. I \_\_all the cooking for my family, but recently I've been too busy to do it.  
A. will do B. do C. am doing D. had done

## 【答案解析】

1. C 句意: 那肯定是一次很长的旅程。是的, 我们花了整整一周的时间才到达那里。must have done 用来表示对过去肯定事实的推测, 由此判断语境指过去, 故排除 A 项; B 项为现在完成时, 强调对现在造成的结果或影响, 属于现在时态范畴, 故排除; D 项为过去进行时, 表示过去正在进行的动作, 不符合语境, 也应排除。题干只是在陈述过去发生的事情, 应用一般过去时, 故选 C。
2. D 句意: 杰克你为什么看起来如此疲倦? 我一直都在粉刷房子, 并且我明天必须完成。根据句意可知应采用现在完成进行时态, 强调说话时动作刚刚结束。(即来不及休息)。
3. B 句意: 我打算修剪我的蔷薇丛, 但是 (却发现) 有人已经修剪过了。是你做的吗? 本题考查动词的时态。因为别人修剪的动作发生在 was going to... 之前, 即 过去的过去, 所以用过去完成时。
4. A 句意: 我得去看医生, 因为我近来一直咳嗽得很厉害。根据句子中的 lately, 可知设空处表示现在的事情, 故用现在时。
5. B 句意: 我通常都为家人做饭, 但是最近我太忙了就无暇顾及了。从后面最近太忙”判断, 应该是通常为家人做饭, 所以选 B。

## 英语每日一练 Day36

1. Daniel's family \_\_\_ their holiday in Huang-shan this time next week.  
A. are enjoying B. are to enjoy C. will enjoy D. will be enjoying
2. The food here is nice enough. My friend \_\_\_ me a right place.  
A. introduces B. introduced C. had introduced D. was introducing
3. My parents have promised to come to see me before I \_\_\_ for Africa.  
A. have left B. leave C. left D. will leave
4. Edward, you play so well. But I \_\_\_ you played the piano. (金名资料)  
A. didn't know B. hadn't known  
C. don't know D. haven't known
5. The president hopes that the people will be better off when he quits than when he \_\_\_\_.  
A. has started B. starts C. started D. will start

## 【答案解析】

1. D 句意：丹尼尔一家人下个星期的这个时候将正在黄山度假。根据 this time next week 判断，选用将来进行时 will be enjoying
2. B 句意：这里的食物真好。我朋友推荐的地方还真不错。根据句意这里需要用一般过去时，故排除 A；没有过去时作参照，不能使用过去完成时，故排除 C；此处 introduce 为一完整动作，不能用过去进行时，故排除 D。
3. B 句意：我父母已经答应在我去非洲之前来看我。不定式 to come to see me 表示的是将来动作，before 引导的时间状语从句需用一般现在时
4. A 句意：爱德华，你弹得真好。但是（原来）我不知道你会弹钢琴的。根据句意，应该是指我过去不知道你弹钢琴，故用过去时，排除 C、D 两项，因为该两项为现在时；而 B 项表示“过去的过去”，本句并不表示这个意思，故也被排除。
5. C 句意：总统希望在他离任时民众的生活比他就任时过得更好。本题考查动词时态。根据语境可知，（金名资料）设空处动作（开始履职）发生在过去，所以需用一般过去时态。故答案为 C 项。

## 英语每日一练 Day37

1. —Can I call you back at two o'clock this afternoon?  
—I'm sorry, but by then I \_\_\_ to Beijing. How about five?  
A. fly B. will fly C. will be flying D. am flying
2. George said that he would come to school to see me the next day, but he \_\_\_  
A. wouldn't B. didn't C. hasn't D. hadn't
3. The manager is said to have arrived back from Paris where he \_\_\_  
some European business partners.  
A. would meet B. is meeting C. meets D. had met
4. -I didn't ask for the name list. Why \_\_\_ on my desk?  
-I put it there just now in case you needed it.  
A. does it land B. has it landed C. will it land D. had it landed
5. Look at the pride on Tom's face. He \_\_\_ to have been praised by the manager  
just now.  
A. seemed B. seems C. had seemed D. is seeming

## 【答案解析】

1. C 句意:我可以今天下午两点给你回电话吗?抱歉,那时我将正飞往北京,五点可以吗?根据题干中的时间可知应为将来时,空格处表示在将来的某个时间点正在做某事,C项更符合句意,将来进行时强调说话人对将来某个时段内要发生何事已经知晓。
2. B 句意:George说他第二天要来学校看我,但是他没有来。根据题干中前半句话的主句谓语动词 said 可以判断语境的时间为过去。根据句意可知他打算来却没有来,没有来这一动作也是发生在过去,故使用 didn't 表示对过去发生的事情的陈述。
3. D 句意:据说,经理已经从巴黎归来了,在那儿他会见了一些欧洲的生意伙伴。根据题意可知,“回来”发生在过去,“会见”欧洲生意伙伴发生在“回来”之前,即过去的过去,需用过去完成时态,故答案为 D 项。
4. B 句意:我没有要名单,为什么名单会在我的桌子上?我刚放在那儿的,万一你需要呢。根据句意可知名单现在在桌子上,故用现在时,这里强调 land 这一动作对现在产生的结果及影响,(网校金名)即名单已经在桌子上,故用现在完成时,所以选择 B 项。
5. B 句意:看汤姆脸上自豪的样子,似乎他刚才受到了经理的表扬。设空处的 seem (似乎)表示现在的情况,故用现在时,排除 A、C 两项;seem 一般不用于进行时,故排除 D 项。

## 英语每日一练 Day38

1. —What a mistake! Yes. I    his doing it another way, but without success.  
A. was suggesting B. will suggest C. would suggest D. had suggested
2. When you are home, give a call to let me know you    safely.  
A. are arriving B. have arrived C. had arrived D. will arrive
3. Bob would have helped us yesterday, but he   .  
A. was busy B. is busy C. had been busy D. will be busy
4. I've got to go now. Must you? I    you could stay for dinner with us.  
A. think B. thought C. have thought D. am thinking
5. She stared at the painting, wondering where she    it.  
A. saw B. has seen C. sees D. had seen

## 【答案解析】

1. D 句意: 真是个错误啊! 是啊, 我建议过让他用另外一种方法做事, 但他不听。从语境看, “建议”是在他没成功之前的动作, 是“过去的过去”, 应该用过去完成时, 而不是过去进行时、一般将来时或过去将来时。
2. B 句意: 你到家时打个电话给我, 让我知道你已安全抵达。从语境看, 在打电话时对方“已经到达”, 因此这里的宾语从句要用现在完成时。
3. A 句意: 鲍勃昨天本来可以帮助我们, 但是他当时太忙了。根据设空处前面 would have helped us yesterday 可知(网校金名)知设空处表示的是过去的事情, 故用过去时, 排除 B、D 两项; C 项过去完成时表示“过去的过去”, 而本句并没有过去的动词作为参照物, 故排除 C 项。
4. B 句意: 我现在得走了。——你非得走吗? 我原以为你能留下和我们一起吃饭的。I thought+ (that) 从句: 我原以为……
5. D 句意: 她盯着这张画看, 想知道自己曾经在哪里看见过它。see 在 wondered 之前发生, 表示“过去的过去”, 故用过去完成时。

## 英语每日一练 Day39

1. —So what is the procedure?  
—All the applicants \_ before a final decision is made by the authority.  
A. interview                      B. are interviewing  
C. are interviewed                D. are being interviewed
2. If nothing \_\_\_, the oceans will turn into fish deserts.  
A. does                      B. had been done              C. will do                      D. is done
3. —Have you heard about that fire in the market?  
—Yes, fortunately no one \_\_\_.  
A. hurt                      B. was hurt                      C. has hurt                      D. had been hurt
4. Don't worry. The hard work that you do now \_ later in life.  
A. will be repaid                  B. was being repaid              C. has been repaid              D. was repaid
5. In the last few years thousands of films \_ all over the world.  
A. have produced                      B. have been produced  
C. are producing                      D. are being produced

## 【答案解析】

1. C 句意:那么,步骤是怎样的?所有申请人要被面试后才能由专家做出最终的决定。applicants 和 interview 之间是被动关系,排除 A 和 B 项;语境是在描述工作流程,应用一般现在时。
2. D 句意:如果不采取措施的话,海洋将会变成鱼的沙漠。本题考查被动语态。nothing 与 do 之间为被动关系,而且又是“主将从现”的句式,故选 D 项。
3. B 句意:你听说市场的那场火灾了吗?听说了,幸好没有人受伤。本题考查动词的时态和语态。句中主语 no one 与谓语动词之间为被动关系,故排除 A 项(金名资料)和 C 项。火灾发生在过去,因此选择一般过去时形式的被动语态,故选择 B 项。
4. A 句意:不要担心。你现在所做的艰难的工作在今后的生活中会得到回报。考查动词时态和语态。根据 later in life 可(网校金名)知,设空处用一般将来时,又因为主语 the hard work 与动词 (repay) 之间为被动关系,应用被动语态,故答案为 A 项(金名资料)。
5. B 句意:在过去的几年里,全世界已经制作了成千上万部电影。in the last/past few years (在过去的几年里)通常与现在完成时连用;另外,根据句意及句子结构可知此句含有被动意义,所以用现在完成时态的被动语态形式。



## 英语每日一练 Day40

1. Traditional folk arts of Tianjin like paper cutting \_at the culture show of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo.  
A. are exhibiting B. is exhibiting C. are being exhibited D. is being exhibited
2. Mary went to the box office at lunch time, but all the tickets \_\_\_ out.  
A. would sell B. had sold C. have sold D. was selling
3. Food supplies in the flood-stricken area\_\_\_. We must act immediately before there's none left.  
A. have run out B. are running out C. have been run out D. are being run out
4. Mum, I was wondering if you could lend me a few dollars until I \_\_\_  
\_on Friday.  
A. get paid B. got paid C. have paid D. had been paid
5. In the spoken English of some areas in the US, the "r" sounds at the end of the words \_\_\_ .  
A. are dropped B. drop C. are being dropped D. have dropped

## 【答案解析】

1. C 句意：像剪纸等天津传统民间艺术正在 2010 年上海世博会的文化展览中展出。句子的主语为 arts (复数名词)，故排除 B、D 两项（金名资料）；exhibit 和主语 arts 为被动关系，故用被动语态，故答案为 C 项。
2. B 句意：玛丽在午餐时间到了售票处，但是所有的票都已经卖完了。根据题干信息 Mary went to... 为过去时间，而票售完在此时间参照点之前，即“过去的过去”，故选 B 项。
3. B 句意：洪灾地区的食物供应快用完了。我们必须在他们没有食物之前立即采取行动。词组 run out 意为“用完”，没有被动形式，所以排除 C、D 两项。根据第二句语境可（网校金名）知食物快用完了，故用现在进行时表将来，所以选 B 项。
4. A 句意：妈妈，不知您能否借我几美元直到我周五发工资。I was wondering if... 表示委婉客气。后面 until 引导的从句是时间状语从句，因此虽然表示的是将来的时间，但要使用一般现在时，所以选 A 项。
5. A 句意：在美国一些地方的口语中，单词结尾的字母“r”的发音通常被略掉。通过题干可以判断出 sounds 和 drop 为被动关系，故排除 B 项和 D 项；另外，题干中所提为普遍现象，应为一般现在时，故选择 A 项。

## 英语每日一练 Day41

1. The palace caught fire three times in the last century, and little of the original building \_ now.  
A. remains B. is remained C. is remaining D. has been remained
2. His sister left home in 1998, and \_\_\_ since.  
A. had not been heard of B. has not been heard of  
C. had not heard of D. has not heard of
3. Jack wishes that he \_ business instead of history when he was in university.  
A. studied B. had been studying C. study D. had studied
4. The millions of calculation involved, had they been done by hand, \_\_\_\_\_ all practical value by the time they were finished.  
A. had lost B. would lose C. would have lost D. should have lost
5. It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back as early as possible.  
A. must be sent B. are sent C. will be sent D. be sent

## 【答案解析】

1. A 句意: 该宫殿在上世纪曾三次失火, 现在原始的建筑物所剩无几。remain 是不及物动词, 没有被动形式或进行时, 故排除 B、C 和 D。

2. B 句意: 他妹妹于 1998 年离开了家, 从那以后就没了音讯。根据句意, 指的是过去离开以后, 到现在一直没音讯, 故用现在完成时; his sister 与 hear of 在本句中为被动关系, 故用被动语态, 所以选 B。

3. D 句意: 杰克宁愿在大学学的是商务而不是历史。本句是 wish 后接虚拟语气的用法。

★在 wish 后面所接的宾语从句中, 要用虚拟语气结构。其主要形式有三种: ①表示对现在情况的虚拟: wish + 主语 + 动词过去式; ②表示对过去情况的虚拟: wish + 主语 + had + 过去分词; ③表示对将来情况的虚拟: wish + 主语 + would + 动词原形。

4. C 句意: 数以百万计的相关计算, 如果由人工操作的话, 到计算完成时早已失去其实用价值。本句是条件句中与过去事实相反的虚拟语气结构的用法。由省略 if 的从句 (had they been done by hand) 中的时态可 (网校金名) 知, (金名资料) C 为正确答案。

5. D 句意: 这些申请表尽快寄出是极其必要的。本句涉及主语从句中的虚拟语气用法。在 It is important/necessary/...that-clause 结构中, that 从句中谓语动词常用虚拟语气, 其形式为: (should)+动词原形。

## 英语每日一练 Day42

1. It is important that the hotel receptionist \_\_\_ that guests are registered correctly  
A. has made sure B. must make sure C. made sure D. make sure
2. It was essential that the application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back before the deadline.  
A. must be sent B. be sent C. would be sent D. were sent
3. It's necessary \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary immediately.  
A. that he will return B. that he return  
C. that he returned D. that he has to return
4. It is important that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to fund the project.  
A. be collected B. was collected C. must be collected D. can be collected
5. I don't think it advisable that Tom \_\_\_ to the job since he has no experience.  
A. is assigned B. be assigned C. will be assigned D. has been assigned

## 【答案解析】

1. D 译文：旅馆接待员必须确保旅客登记正确，这点是很重要的。本句涉及主语从句中的虚拟语气的使用。
2. B 译文：申请表务必在截止日期之前寄回。本句涉及主语从句中的虚拟语气的使用。
3. B 译文：他必须马上归还字典。本句涉及主语从句中的虚拟语气的使用。
4. A 译文：重要的是募集足够的钱，为这个（金名资料）项目提供资金。本句涉及主语从句中的虚拟语气的使用。
5. B 译文：汤姆缺乏经验，指派他做这项（金名资料）工作我认为是不合适的。本句涉及复合宾语从句中的虚拟语气的使用。在以 it 为形式宾语的复合宾语从句中也可（网校金名）以用虚拟语气，其形式为：(should) + 动词原形。这一结构中的虚拟用法主要取决于作补语的形容词 advisable。

## 英语每日一练 Day43

1. The suggestion that the mayor \_\_\_\_\_ the prizes was accepted by everyone.  
A. would present B. present C. ought to present D. presents
2. We are all for your proposal that the discussion \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be put off B. should put off C. was put off D. is to put off
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ him so closely; you should have kept your distance.  
A. shouldn't have been following B. mustn't follow  
C. couldn't have been following D. shouldn't follow
4. The manager would rather his daughter \_\_\_\_\_ in the same office.  
A. does not work B. had not worked C. not to work D. did not work
5. Wouldn't you rather your child \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early?  
A. go B. would go C. went D. goes

## 【答案解析】

1. B 译文：大家都接受了让市长发奖的建议。本句涉及同位语从句中的虚拟语气用法。英语中在表示命令、建议、劝告、愿望、要求等词后所接的同位语从句中，从句谓语动词常用虚拟语气，其形式为：(should) + 动词原形。常用的这个词有 suggestion, advise, order, recommendation, requirement, command, proposal 等名词。
2. A 译文：我们都支持你提出的推迟讨论的建议。本句涉及同位语从句中的虚拟语气用法。
3. A 译文：你本不该跟他跟得这么紧；你本该保持一定距离的。本句涉及——暗含虚拟句。“should/ought not+ have+ 过去分词”表示“本不应该做某事，但却做了”，含有某种责备的口气。“should/ought to+have+过去分词”表示“本应该做某事，却未做”。
4. D 译文：经理宁愿他女儿不和他在一个办公室上班。在 would rather, would sooner, would just as soon, might as well 和 would prefer 等后面所跟的从句中，也可用虚拟语气，表示愿望，意为“宁愿”、“但愿”。其形式为：① would rather ( would sooner ) + 主语 + 谓语动词过去时”表示现在或将来的情况。② would rather ( would sooner ) + 主语 + 过去完成时”表示过去的情况。
5. C 译文：你为何不让你的孩子早点睡觉？本句涉及宾语从句中的虚拟语气的用法。

## 英语每日一练 Day44

1. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ make any comment on the issue for the time being.

A. don't            B. didn't            C. wouldn't            D. shouldn't

2. Mike's uncle insists \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel.

A. staying not            B. that he would not stay

C. not to stay            D. that he not stay

3. As Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, I have directed that all measures \_\_\_\_\_ for our defense.

A. had been taken    B. be taken    C. would be taken            D. to be taken

4. The manager of the hotel requests that their guests \_\_\_\_\_ after 11:00 p.m.

A. not to play loud music    B. don't play loud music

C. shouldn't play loud music    D. couldn't play load music

5. We desire that the tour leader \_\_\_\_\_ us immediately of any change in plans.

A. inform            B. informs            C. informed            D. has informed

**【答案解析】**

1. B 译文：我倒是希望你对这个问题先别发表什么看法。在 would rather, would sooner, would just as soon, might as well 和 would prefer 等后面所跟的从句中，也可用虚拟语气，表示愿望，意为“宁愿”、“但愿”，这里表示对现在的虚拟，用一般过去时。

2. D 麦克的叔叔坚持他不留在旅馆里。本句涉及虚拟语气在宾语从句中的使用。动词 insist 后接宾语从句，从句中的谓语为“should+动词原形(should 常省)” 常 这 样 用 的 词 有 : command, desire, demand, order, propose, recommend, request, require, suggest 等。

3. B 译文：我作为武装部队的总司令命令采取一切措施进行防御。本句涉及虚拟语气在宾语从句中的使用。

4. C 译文：旅馆的经理恳请客人晚上 11 点后，音乐声不要放得太响。本句涉及虚拟语气在宾语从句中的使用

5. A 译文：我们要求导游立刻告诉我们计划有什么变动。本句涉及虚拟语气在宾语从句中的使用。

## 英语每日一练 Day45

1. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ to tomorrow's exhibition together.  
A. us to go      B. we shall go      C. we went      D. we go
2. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a different time and a different place.  
A. be living      B. would live      C. were living      D. would have lived
3. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.  
A. could have slept      B. might have slept      C. slept      D. have slept
4. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she \_\_\_\_\_ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.  
A. has to get      B. had got      C. were to get      D. could have got
5. If the whole operation \_\_\_\_\_ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.  
A. was not planned      B. had not been planned  
C. has not been planned      D. were not plan

## 【答案解析】

1. D 译文：他建议我们一块去看明天的展览。本句涉及虚拟语气在宾语从句中的使用。
2. C 译文：我有时希望自己生活在另一个时代和另一个地方。本句涉及动词 wish 后所接宾语从句的用法。
3. A 译文：我真希望今天早上能多睡一会儿，可我不得不起床去上课。本句涉及动词 wish 后所接宾语从句的用法。
4. C 译文：琼不想马上就工作，她想要是找了工作就不能马上探访朋友了。本句涉及 if 引导的虚拟条件句，表示与将来事实相反的假设。表示与将来事实相反的非真实条件句，从句中的谓语动词用“were to +动词原形或 should +动词原形”、一般过去式，主句中的谓语动词用“should、 would +动词原形”。
5. B 译文：要是整个手术当时没有预先计划好的话，大量的金钱和时间就白花了。本句涉及 if 条件状语从句中虚拟语气的用法，表示与过去事实相反的假设。与过去事实相反的非真实条件句中，从句中的谓语动词用“had+过去分词”，主句的谓语动词用“should 或 would +have+过去分词”。

## 英语每日一练 Day46

1. \_\_\_\_\_ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
- A. Had they arrived      B. Were they arriving  
C. Would they arrive      D. Were they to arrive
2. \_\_\_\_\_ right now, she would get there on Sunday.
- A. Would she leave      B. Were she to leave      C. If she leaves      D. If she had left
3. \_\_\_\_\_ for my illness, I would have lent him a helping hand.
- A. Not being      B. Without being      C. Had it not been      D. Not having been
4. \_\_\_\_\_ for your laziness, you could have finished the assignment by now.
- A. Had it not been      B. Weren't it      C. It were not      D. Had not it been
5. If it \_\_\_\_\_ too much trouble, I'd love a cup of tea.
- A. isn't      B. weren't      C. wasn't      D. hadn't been

## 【答案解析】

1. D 译文：我们后天走，要是他们在这之前到达，我们就可以痛痛快快地撮一顿。本句涉及省略 if 的虚拟条件句，可以判断是对将来情况的虚拟。
2. B 译文：她要是现在就走的话，星期天就到那儿了。本句涉及 if 引导的虚拟条件句，表示与将来事实相反的假设。表示与将来事实相反的非真实条件句，从句中的谓语动词用“were to + 动词原形或 should + 动词原形”，主句中的谓语动词用“should、would + 动词原形”。如从句中省去 if，主谓要用倒装结构。
3. C 译文：我当时要是没生病的话，就帮他了。本句涉及省略 if 的虚拟条件句。虚拟语气也常用于“If it were (had been) not for...”句型中，意为“要不是...”。If it were not for...°表示与现在事实相反的假设。从本句的主句来判断，这是一句与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句，If it had not been for 表示与过去事实相反的假设，与主句中的谓语动词相一致。在正式文体中，有时可把虚拟条件句中的连词 if 省去，而将 were, had, should 等助动词（不包括行为动词）提到主语前面，用倒装结构。
4. A 译文：要不是你偷懒，你现在就已经完成任务了。本句涉及省略 if 的虚拟条件句。有时可把虚拟条件句中的连词 if 省去，而将 were, had, should 等助动词提到主语前面，用倒装结构。
5. B 译文：要是不太麻烦的话，就给我来杯茶吧。本句涉及 if 条件句中的虚拟语气，表示与现在事实相反的假设。

## 英语每日一练 Day47

1. If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- A. wouldn't be smiling B. won't smile C. couldn't have smiled D. didn't smile
2. We didn't know his telephone number; otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- A. would have telephoned B. would telephone  
C. must have telephoned D. had telephoned
3. He must have had an accident, or he \_\_\_\_\_ then.
- A. would have been here B. should be here  
C. had to be here D. would be here
4. Some women \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.
- A. must make B. should have made C. would make D. could have made
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ to start our own business, but we never had enough money.
- A. have hoped B. had hoped C. would hope D. should hope

## 【答案解析】

1. A 译文：当你掉下来时，如果不是我在梯子下面把你接住，恐怕你就不会这样笑了。本句涉及 if 引导的混合型虚拟条件句。本句中，从句是对过去发生事情的假设，主句是对现在情况的假设。
2. A 译文：我们不知道他的电话号码，否则，我们会打电话给他。本句涉及含蓄虚拟条件句。有时假设的情况并不以条件从句表示出来，而是通过一个介词短语或其他方式表示。除了 otherwise 外，常用的其他词或短语有：without, but for, but that, or, but 等。
3. A 译文：他准是出事了，否则，他已经到这儿了。本句涉及含蓄虚拟条件句。
4. D 译文：如果不呆在家里，有些妇女本可获得可观的薪水，但是为了家庭，她们才决定不去工作。本句涉及由 but 引导的暗含虚拟语气的用法。but 前面主句中的谓语动词用虚拟语气，but 后的并列句用陈述语气。其形式为：情态动词“should(ought to, could, might) + have done”，表示该动作本来应该发生而实际并未发生，含有某种责怪的口气。
5. B 译文：我们原本就希望开业，可是钱总是不够。本句涉及一特殊句型的虚拟语气形式。动词 be, intend, mean, plan, want, hope 等的过去完成式加动词不定式或这些词的过去式加动词不定式的完成时也可视为虚拟语气结构，表示“过去想做而没有做的事”。



## 英语每日一练 Day48

1. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he \_\_\_\_\_ himself.  
A. injure B. injured C. had injured D. would injure
2. "You are very selfish. It's high time you \_\_\_\_\_ that you are not the most important person in the world", Edgar said to his boss angrily.  
A. realized B. realize C. have realized D. had realize
3. It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time \_\_\_\_ ?  
A. we are going home B. we went home C. we go home D. we can go home
4. If only the committee \_\_\_\_ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.  
A. approve B. can approve C. will approve D. would approve
5. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I \_\_\_\_\_ your advice.  
A. follow B. would follow C. had followed D. have followed

## 【答案解析】

1. A 译文:疯子被关进墙上装有衬垫的病房,以防他自杀。本句涉及连词lest引导的虚拟语气的用法。连接词in case, lest, for fear that 可用来引导虚拟语气。其形式通常为:“...lest (in case, for fear that) +主语+should+动词原形”。lest, for fear that 句中的 should 可以省去
2. A 译文:埃德加怒气冲冲地对老板说:“你太自私了。你也该想想你到底有什么了不起。本句涉及一特殊句型中的虚拟语气。在“It is (high / about ) time (that)...”句型中要求用虚拟语气形式,从句中常用过去式,意为“该是...的时候了”。
3. B 译文:现在已经5点了,你不认为我们该回家了吗?本句涉及“It is (high /about) time (that)...”句型中的虚拟语气形式。
4. D 译文:要是委员会尽快批准这些规章制度并付诸实施就好了。本句涉及if only 引导的虚拟语气形式。在“if only”引导的感叹句中,要求用虚拟语气结构,表示愿望。
5. C 译文:看我现在的处境多糟糕!要是我听了你的劝告该多好。本句涉及if only 引导的虚拟语气。

## 英语每日一练 Day49

1. \_\_\_\_ today, he would get there by Friday.  
A. Would he leave B. Was he leaving C. Were he to leave D. If he leaves
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I you, I would go with him to the party.  
A. Was B. Had been C. Will be D. Were
3. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, \_\_\_\_\_ all practical value by the time they were finished.  
A. could lose B. would have lost C. might lose D. ought to have lost
4. Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he \_\_\_\_\_ our chairman now.  
A. must have been B. would have been C. were D. would be
5. —What happened to the young trees we planted?  
—The trees \_\_\_\_\_ well, but I didn't water them.  
A. might grow B. needn't have grown C. would grow D. would have grown

## 【答案解析】

1. C. 条件句表示与将来事实相反的非真实条件虚拟。
2. D. 条件句表示与现在事实相反的虚拟条件句, be 动词用 were。
3. B. 这个句子中含有一个省略 if, 把助动词提前到主语 they 之前的虚拟条件句, 该条件句表示对过去情况的假设, 而主句中 by the time they were finished 表明主句也应该是对过去发生的情况的假设, 因而应该选 (B)
4. D 这道题目是一个混合虚拟语气的句子。条件句省略了 if, 把助词 had 提前到主语前面, 表示对过去情况的假设, 而主句中 now 表明了对现在情况的假设, 所以应选 would(should, could, might)+动词原形这种表达形式。四个选项中只有 D 是正确表达形式, 故为正确答案。
5. D. would have done 表示对过去已发生的事情的推测, 表示“本可能……”。

## 英语每日一练 Day50

1. \_\_\_\_\_ English examination, I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.  
A. In spite of    B. But for    C. Because of    D. As for
2. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I \_\_\_\_\_ your advice.  
A. follow    B. would follow    C. had followed    D. have followed
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ rather stay at home than go to the cinema with you.  
A. should    B. might    C. would    D. had better
4. Let's clean the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. won't you    B. shall we    C. do we    D. will not you
5. Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it \_\_\_\_\_ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference.  
A. is to be analyzed    B. has been analyzed  
C. be analyzed    D. should have been analyzed

## 【答案解析】

1. B 假设的情况有时不是用一个条件句表示,而是隐含在一个由介词如 *but for*、*but that*、*without*、由连词 *but*、副词 *otherwise*、比较级、形容词、独立主格等表示的上下文中。本句主句表示对过去情况的假设,但事实上由于英语考试而没有去成,即若不是因为英语考试,我本可以去听音乐会,所以应选 *But for* 为正确答案。
2. C 题目中的第一句话表示的是现在真实的情况,而第二句话中所要表达的是应该做但事实上没有做的事,这种情况导致第一句话中真实情况的发生,故 *If only* 条件句假设的是过去一种情况,因此应该用 *had* +过去分词,所以正确答案是 C。
3. C. *would rather do sth. than do sth.* 为固定搭配,“宁愿做……而不愿做……”。
4. B *Let's do sth.* 表示“建议做某事”,含听话一方在内,故用 *shall we*。如果用 *Let us do sth* 结构,则用 *will you?* 表示请求对方允许。
5. C 在表示要求、愿望、建议、请求、命令等含义的名词同位语从句中,从句谓语动词要用虚拟语气形式,即 *should*(可以省略)+动词原形。