

外研版（2023）必修第一册 Unit 3 Family matters Grammar 练习（含解析）

Unit 3 Family Matters

单元语法 动词时态

一、单项选择

1. —Mike, where is your father

—He _____ to New York on business. He _____ the airport at five in the morning.

A. has gone; has left for B. has been; has left for

C. has gone; left for D. has been; left for

2. — May I speak to your manager Mr. Smith at six o'clock tonight

— I'm sorry. Mr. Smith _____ to a conference before then.

A. will have gone B. had gone

C. would have gone D. has gone

3. The fires in Australia that lasted about seven months _____ one billion(十亿)animals to lose their lives. How terrible!

A. were causing B. has caused C. will cause D. caused

4. At college, Barack Obama didn't know that he was _____ the first black president of the United States of America.

A. selected B. selecting C. to become D. becoming

5. At first, Ryan's plan was just to build a single well somewhere in Africa

and he didn't expect that he _____ such a great difference to people's lives.

A. made B. has made C. would make D. had made

6. At that time he didn't know that quitting the job _____ the turning point in his life.

A. would become B. will become C. became D. has become

7. —Jerry, sorry to have kept you waiting.

—It doesn't matter, but I never thought you _____ later than me.

A. are B. will be C. had been D. would be

8. Hardly _____ out of the tent when it fell down.

A. I stepped B. did I step C. I had stepped D. had I stepped

9. They won't buy new clothes because they _____ money to buy a new house.

A. save B. are saving C. have saved D. were saving

10. Einstein finally _____ Hans' plan that Hans took his place and gave the lecture in that distant university.

A. agreed with B. agreed to C. agreed on D. agreed for

11. Our living room _____ 8 metres across, if _____ in metres.

A. is measured; measured B. is measured in; measuring

C. measures; measured D. measures in; measuring

12. The director admitted at the press conference that he _____ for the accident.

A. blamed B. was blamed C. was to blame D. to be blame

13. —Can I have your report this afternoon

—This afternoon I don't think I _____ by then.

A. will be finishing B. will have finished C. am finishing D. have finished

14. While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television _____ the newspaper completely.

A. have replaced B. replace C. will replace D. replaced

15. The job proved to be much more difficult than I _____.

A. expect B. expected C. would expect D. had expected

16. Have you decided _____ for Australia

A. when will you leave B. when do you leave

C. you will leave when D. when you will leave

17. The son of your neighbour's _____ noises! What a nuisance!

A. always make B. will always make C. always made D. is always making

18. When we arrived, the dinner _____.

A. already began B. has already begun C. had already begun D. was just begun

19. I had a feeling that the party _____ a disaster.

A. was going to be B. will be C. has been D. is

20. She promised that she _____ an end to the situation, but failed to do so.

A. had put B. would put C. was putting D. would have put

21. I already told Mark that when he arrived, we _____ out for dinner.
A. will go B. are going to go C. would go D. had gone
22. The writer spent his final years in writing after finding out that he _____ soon.
A. would die B. will die C. died D. has died
23. This is the second time that they _____ the film Life in a Day.
A. had watched B. have watched C. watched D. watch
24. You should have put the milk in the icebox; I expect it _____ undrinkable by now.
A. become B. had become C. has become D. became
25. The boy won't even have his lunch before he _____ his homework.
A. finished B. had finished C. finishes D. will finish
26. With the development of production and science, this technology _____ a wide application in a short time.
A. has found B. have found C. finds D. found
27. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers _____ for.
A. be demonstrating B. demonstrate
C. had been demonstrating D. have demonstrated
28. We _____ that we would be able to leave tomorrow. But it's beginning to look difficult.
A. have hoped B. had hoped C. would hope D. should hope

29. On 26 July, he _____ the reinforcement project and _____ with people.

A. visited; talked B. visits; talks

C. will visit; talked D. visits; talked

30. I could have called you yesterday, but I _____ your telephone number.

A. didn't have B. won't have

C. hadn't had D. wouldn't have

31. I could have contacted the buyer, but I _____ enough time in the city.

A. did not have B. would not have

C. had not had D. have not had

32. The new secretary is supposed to report to the manager as soon as she _____ .

A. will arrive B. arrives

C. is going to arrive D. is arriving

33. The reporter said that the train _____ fast when he saw it.

A. was travelling B. travelled

C. had been travelling D. was to travel

34. Do make sure that you _____ a seat today!

A. got B. get C. should D. have get

35. I _____ ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play for ten

years.

A. will play B have played C. played D. play

二、用单词的适当形式完成句子

36. Tiramisu (become) my favourite dessert since I tried it for the first time.

37. Not only the swimmers but also the coach (try) to save the drowning girl now.

38. The village isn't what it used to be and the life we were used to (change) greatly since 2000.

39. I don't understand why you are always (argue) with your parents.

40. Emily (spot) her friend in the crowd and ran toward her immediately.

41. It suddenly (occur) to me that I had left the door unlocked.

42. The majority of the students (be) to the Disney Park so far.

43. It is said that the rainforest is (disappear) at an alarming rate.

44. He (shoot) at a bird, but he missed it.

45. Over the past 100 years, average temperatures around the world (rise) by 0.5 °C to 1 °C.

46. They (seek) out a shady spot where they might sit down and rest.

47. We have had bad luck and so far time (run) out.
48. The amount of money you can make the best use of (wait)for you in the bank now.
49. Shirley (write) a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished it.
50. The background music of the film Legends of the Fall (sound) beautiful to me.
51. This is how he (overcome) his strong emotion and went on with his work.
52. People in Amsterdam (enjoy) the benefits of cycling for years.
53. Asking questions (be) the easiest way to promote active learning.
54. Chenier and the band are (perform) at the Silver Palace tomorrow.
55. Their car (break) down half way on the way to their company yesterday.
56. While I (go) home last night, I saw a terrible accident at the crossing.
57. He's been very ill, but he (get) better now.
58. This is the third time that you (make)this foolish mistake.
59. Beside the playground there is a sign, which (say) "Keep

off the grass!”

60. The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power (increase) enormously ever since.

61. The phone in that house (ring) the whole morning.

62. Here (come) a good chance that you can use your summer vacation to go on study tours.

63. The idea, which I think (be) reasonable, was brought up by Tom yesterday.

64. They (settle) in Shanghai last year.

65. I (buy) a pair of tan leather shoes the other day.

66. Not only you but also he (have) to leave.

67. He (establish) another research center in Hebei Province last year.

68. Not the students but the teacher (want) to visit the museum this Sunday.

69. It strikes me that the job suits you because it (call) for patience, which you have.

70. In front of the room (stand) our English teacher talking with one student.

参考答案:

1. C

【详解】考查时态。句意：——迈克，你父亲在哪儿？——他到纽约

出差去了。他早上 5 点动身去的机场。第一空表示已经去了，现在人不在这里，应用 **have/has gone to**；而 **have/has been to** 表示已经去过，如今已经回来了；第二空根据后文 **at five in the morning** 描述过去发生的事情用一般过去时。故选 C。

2. A

【详解】考查动词时态。句意：——今晚 6 点我可以和你们经理史密斯先生讲话吗？——对不起。史密斯先生在那之前已经去开会了。分析句子可知，由前一句的 **at six o'clock tonight** 时间状语可知，此处应表示将来时的动作，结合该句中的 **before then**“在那之前”可知，此处动词应发生在 **speak** 之前，表示完成了的动作，所以此处应为将来完成时。故选 A 项。

3. D

【详解】考查时态。句意：澳大利亚的大火持续了大约 7 个月，造成 10 亿只动物丧生。我太可怕了！分析句子，设空处使用动词作谓语，此处表示动作发生在过去。故使用一般过去时。故选 D。

4. C

【详解】考查时态和动词词义辨析。句意：在大学里，巴拉克奥巴马并不知道他将成为米国第一位黑人总统。**select**“选举”，**become**“成为”；表示从过去某一时间来看将要发生的动作应用过去将来时，为 **was/were to do sth.**。**select** 和主语 **he** 是被动关系，应用被动结构 **to be selected**，故排除 AB 选项。故选 C。

5. C

【详解】考查过去将来时。句意：起初，瑞恩的计划只是在非洲的某个地方打一口井，他没有想到他会对人们的生活产生如此大的影响。动词 **expect** 后接宾语从句，主句使用的是一般过去时，从句也使用表示过去的某个时态，结合句意可知，此处表示从过去的某一时间来看将来要发生的动作，所以用过去将来时。故选 C。

6. A

【详解】考查时态。句意：那时候他还不知道辞职会成为他人生的转折点。由“**the turning point in his life**”可知，句子表示“辞职将会成为他人生的转折点”，时态用将来时，由 **At that time** 可知，句子时态是一般过去时，因此空格处是过去将来时 **would do**，故选 A。

7. D

【详解】考查时态。句意：——杰瑞，抱歉让你久等了。——没关系，但是我从没想过你会比我晚。分析句子可知，空处为宾语从句的谓语动词，结合语境可知，此处表示“我”当时未想过“你”将会比“我”晚到，宾语从句的动作在过去尚未发生，应用过去将来时。故选 D。

8. D

【详解】考查部分倒装，时态和固定句型。句意：我刚走出帐篷，帐篷就倒了。**hardly...when...** 是固定句型，意为“刚一……就……”，前半部分用过去完成时，后半部分用一般过去时，**hardly** 是否定副词，位于句首，引起部分倒装，因此前半部分是 **had sb. done**，因此空格处是 **had I stepped**。故选 D。

9. B

【详解】考查时态。句意：他们不会买新衣服，因为他们正在攒钱买新房子。空处为从句谓语动词，根据语境可知，“他们之所以不买新衣服”是因为他们“现在正在攒钱”买房子，所以此处应使用现在进行时态，谓语形式为 **be doing**，**save** 与句子主语 **they** 之间为主动关系，且主语是复数，所以谓语动词应为 **are saving**。故选 B 项。

10. B

【详解】考查动词短语辨析。句意：爱因斯坦最终同意了汉斯的计划，让汉斯代替他在那所遥远的大学讲课。A. **agree with** 与某人[观点]一致，同意[赞同]某人的意见；B. **agree to** 同意，赞成，同意照办；C. **agree on** 达成协议。D 选项不是固定短语。分析句子结构和意思可知，这里需要动词短语 **agree to**，意为“同意某人的计划”，作谓语，这句话描述的是过去的事情，谓语用一般过去时。故选 B。

11. C

【详解】考查时态、语态、主谓一致及状语从句的省略。句意：如果以米为单位，我们的客厅宽 8 米。分析句子结构可知，第一个设空处缺少谓语动词，**measure**“（指尺寸、长短、数量等）量度为”和主语 **our living room** 之间是主动关系，应该用主动语态，陈述客观事实使用一般现在时，主语为第三人称单数，谓语使用相应的第三人称单数形式；第二个设空处使用了状语从句的省略，**our living room** 与 **measure**“测量”之间为被动关系，完整表达形式为 **if it is measured in metres**，符合状语从句省略的条件，省略 **it is**。故选 C 项。

12. C

【详解】考查动词时态。句意：厂长在记者招待会上承认他应对这次事故负责。表示“被责备”用 **be to blame**，表示将来，根据 **admitted** 可知，用过去将来时，**A. blamed** 责备；**B. was blamed** 被责备，一般过去时的被动；**C. was to blame** 被责备，过去将来时；**D. to be blame** 动词不定式。故选 **C**。

13. **B**

【详解】考查将来完成时。句意：——今天下午能给我你的报告吗？——今天下午？我想到那时我还没有完成。根据句中的时间状语 **by then**（即“到今天下午”），这里表示在将来某时间之前完成的动作，应用将来完成时。故选 **B**。

14. **C**

【详解】考查一般将来时。句意：虽然人们可能会在电视上看到最新的新闻，但电视不太可能完全取代报纸。根据句意，这里陈述的是将来的事情，应用一般将来时。故选 **C**。

15. **D**

【详解】考查时态。句意：这项工作比我预料的要困难得多。根据 **proved** 可知，句子描述的是过去发生的事情，结合句意可知，**expect** 发生在主句行为之前，即过去的过去，应用过去完成时。故选 **D**。

16. **D**

【详解】考查宾语从句和时态。句意：你决定什么时候动身去澳大利亚了吗？分析句子，设空处使用 **when** 引导宾语从句，同时宾语从句使用陈述语序，表示将来发生的动作，使用一般将来时。故选 **D**。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/897015116020006050>