

北京交通大学现代远程教育  
专升本入学考试英语参考资料

词汇练习题

1. It was difficult to guess what her \_\_\_\_ to the news would be.  
A. impression      B. reaction      C. comment      D. opinion
2. He put in a special \_\_\_\_ for an extra day's holiday so that he could attend his daughter's wedding.  
A. proposal      B. enquiry      C. request      D. demand
3. The government plans to \_\_\_\_ the price of petrol.  
A. lift      B. rise      C. arise      D. raise
4. Children and old people do not like having their daily \_\_\_\_.  
A. habit      B. practice      C. custom      D. routine
5. Because the walls of cathedral were no longer strong, they had to be \_\_\_\_ with steel and stone.  
A. reinforced      B. induced      C. embraced      D. displaced
6. "How \_\_\_\_ will you finish your homework?" "In half an hour."  
A. long      B. often      C. soon      D. fast
7. The story was said to have been based on the information from a reliable \_\_\_\_.  
A. foundation      B. source      C. basis      D. origin
8. Jane's dress is similar in design \_\_\_\_ her sister's.  
A. to      B. with      C. like      D. as
9. He stood waving until the train was out of \_\_\_\_.  
A. scene      B. reach      C. sign      D. sight
10. He said he was quite satisfied \_\_\_\_ my progress.  
A. with      B. to      C. on      D. at
11. He \_\_\_\_ his son by giving him too much money.  
A. damaged      B. hurt      C. harmed      D. spoiled
12. It is reported that a(n) \_\_\_\_ of accidents has occurred at that crossroad.  
A. lot      B. series      C. number      D. amount
13. Our children and grandchildren will \_\_\_\_ if we don't look after our planet.  
A. endure      B. tolerate      C. suffer      D. bear
14. Tom \_\_\_\_ more than twenty pounds on the dictionary.  
A. spent      B. cost      C. pay      D. took
15. The old man walked slowly, stopping frequently \_\_\_\_.  
A. on rest      B. at rest      C. resting      D. to rest
16. The car was repaired but not quite to my \_\_\_\_.  
A. joy      B. attraction      C. satisfaction      D. pleasure
17. This new instrument is far superior \_\_\_\_ the old one we bought three years ago.  
A. to      B. than      C. of      D. over
18. He was \_\_\_\_ by a bee when he was collecting the honey.  
A. scratched      B. stung      C. bitten      D. stuck
19. If he drinks any more beer, I don't think he'll be \_\_\_\_ to play this afternoon.

- A. suitable            B. fit                    C. skillful            D. capable
20. There's little chance that mankind would \_\_\_\_ a nuclear war.  
A. retain                B. endure                C. survive                D. maintain
21. The firm is looking for a new \_\_\_\_ for another branch office.  
A. point                B. site                    C. position                D. post
22. The minister visited the new stadium \_\_\_\_ and then went on to the hall.  
A. briefly                B. soon                    C. presently                D. shortly
23. I believe reserves of coal here are \_\_\_\_ to last for fifty years.  
A. rich                    B. efficient                C. persistent                D. sufficient
24. That shop doesn't have brown sugar in \_\_\_\_ at the moment, but they expect to have some tomorrow.  
A. storage                B. stock                    C. sale                    D. demand
25. The old lady managed to climb the \_\_\_\_ which was narrow but not all steep.  
A. staircase                B. scale                    C. ladder                    D. lift
26. There was a description of the incident. You'll find it \_\_\_\_ in the book.  
A. somewhat                B. anyhow                C. somewhere                D. anywhere
27. Give me a \_\_\_\_ of paper and I'll write down the main points of the lecture.  
A. blade                    B. leaf                    C. sheet                    D. blank
28. \_\_\_\_ the umbrella with you in case it rains.  
A. Take                    B. carry                    C. Get                    D. Bring
29. It is important to \_\_\_\_ people with respect and understanding.  
A. care                    B. attend                    C. touch                    D. treat
30. This is a mistake which is typical \_\_\_\_ beginners.  
A. for                    B. of                    C. to                    D. with
31. I decided to buy a car because we had sold \_\_\_\_ we had in England before leaving.  
A. that                    B. the one                    C. which                    D. the other
32. Don't \_\_\_\_ the camera \_\_\_\_ unless you are sure you can put it together.  
A. take...apart                B. work...out                C. take...off                D. set...off
33. Such a skilled tennis player knows how to take \_\_\_\_ of his opponent's chief weakness.  
A. use                    B. chance                    C. advantage                D. utility
34. I am \_\_\_\_ of the same old breakfast every morning.  
A. exhausted                B. tired                    C. ill                    D. worn out
35. My new glasses cost me \_\_\_\_ the last pair that I bought.  
A. three times as much as    B. three times as much    C. three times much as    D. three times
36. He is weak in grammar and sometimes can't even \_\_\_\_ a verb from a noun.  
A. say                    B. speak                    C. tell                    D. talk
37. He spoke English so well that I took it \_\_\_\_ that he was an American.  
A. as true                B. for granted                C. as such                D. for certain
38. He knows little of English to say \_\_\_\_ of English culture.  
A. something                B. anything                C. everything                D. nothing
39. Though he is very intelligent, he is \_\_\_\_ rather modest.  
A. otherwise                B. nevertheless                C. therefore                D. hence
40. If you can provide the wine, I'll \_\_\_\_ the food.  
A. look at                B. see to                    C. think about                D. ask for
41. Fortunately, the demonstration \_\_\_\_ to be quite peaceful.

- A. turn in                      B. turn out                      C. showed off                      D. showed up
42. Selfish people often take \_\_\_\_\_ of other people's kindness.  
A. use                      B. care                      C. profit                      D. advantage
43. His name was on the \_\_\_\_\_ of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember it.  
A. end                      B. tip                      C. edge                      D. top
44. We found our \_\_\_\_\_ round your factory most interesting.  
A. journey                      B. travel                      C. tour                      D. show
45. This album is \_\_\_\_\_ as it was the only one ever signed by the President.  
A. unusual                      B. rare                      C. singular                      D. unique
46. The premier and the visiting foreign minister had a talk in \_\_\_\_\_ friendly atmosphere.  
A. a most                      B. most                      C. the very                      D. very
47. There is a good \_\_\_\_\_ of the countryside from the front of the bus.  
A. sight                      B. view                      C. scene                      D. scenery
48. \_\_\_\_\_ she finds out that you've lost her books?  
A. Even if                      B. What if                      C. As if                      D. Suppose that
49. In a low voice, she \_\_\_\_\_ that someone was moving about upstairs.  
A. spoke                      B. shouted                      C. whispered                      D. told
50. I'm afraid this Painting is not by Picasso. It's only a copy and so it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. priceless                      B. worthless                      C. unworthy                      D. invaluable
51. I \_\_\_\_\_ you that you have no business poking your nose into my affair.  
A. convince                      B. guarantee                      C. persuade                      D. warn
52. That field \_\_\_\_\_ a good crop of potatoes last year.  
A. planted                      B. grew                      C. raised                      D. yielded
53. His parents died when he was young, so he was \_\_\_\_\_ by his aunt.  
A. grown up                      B. brought up                      C. fed up                      D. fed
54. After being tested in many ways, this newly-designed machine will \_\_\_\_\_ in the near future.  
A. take its place                      B. put into use                      C. come into use                      D. take action
55. We must recover the stolen goods at all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. accounts                      B. conditions                      C. payments                      D. costs
56. The new English dictionary I bought yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ me almost twenty yuan.  
A. A. spent                      B. cost                      C. paid                      D. took
57. Our slogan is "Quantity should never be increased at the \_\_\_\_\_ of quality."  
A. price                      B. value                      C. wealth                      D. cost
58. Children are always curious \_\_\_\_\_ everything they see.  
A. about                      B. to                      C. on                      D. for
59. The governor had to \_\_\_\_\_ all his appointments for the day and rush to the train accident.  
A. pay off                      B. set off                      C. call off                      D. see off
60. You should be content \_\_\_\_\_ what you have.  
A. to                      B. with                      C. about                      D. for
61. It is impossible to live in society and be independent \_\_\_\_\_ society.  
A. on                      B. from                      C. in                      D. of
62. In some parks visitors are requested to keep \_\_\_\_\_ the grass.  
A. off                      B. out                      C. aside                      D. away
63. At the beginning of this term, our history professor \_\_\_\_\_ a list of books for us to read.

- A. passed on                      B. fished out                      C. made out                      D. handed in
64. The new law, it is said, will be \_\_\_\_ .  
A. put into effect      B. taken into account      C. brought to mind      D. kept In sight
65. I recognized John \_\_\_\_ he entered the room.  
A. the minute      B. no sooner      C. at once      D. hardly
66. I'm very sorry to have \_\_\_\_ you with so many questions on such an occasion.  
A. interfered      B. offended      C. impressed      D. bothered
67. The price of beer \_\_\_\_ from 50 cents to \$2 per liter during the summer season.  
A. differed      B. ranged      C. altered      D. separated
68. Although they plant trees in this area every year, the tops of some hills are still \_\_\_\_.  
A. blank      B. vacant      C. bare      D. hollow
69. Tony is very disappointed \_\_\_\_ the results of the exam.  
A. with      B. toward      C. on      D. for
70. I hope all the precautions against air pollution, \_\_\_\_ suggested by the local government, will be seriously considered here.  
A. since      B. after      C. as      D. while
71. \_\_\_\_ his sister, Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others.  
A. liking      B. Unlike      C. Dislike      D. Alike
72. Some people would like to do shopping on Sundays since they expect to pick up wonderful \_\_\_\_ in the market.  
A. barrels      B. batteries      C. baskets      D. bargains
73. In previous times, when fresh meat was in short \_\_\_\_, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.  
A. store      B. supply      C. reserve      D. prospect
74. After the guests left, she spent half an hour \_\_\_\_ the sitting-room.  
A. clearing away      B. arranging      C. tidying up      D. ordering
75. I was \_\_\_\_ the point of telephoning him when his letter arrived.  
A. to      B. in      C. on      D. at
76. Those gifts of rare books that were given to us were deeply \_\_\_\_ .  
A. appreciated      B. applied      C. approved      D. approached
77. Generous public funding of basic science would \_\_\_\_ considerable benefits for the country' health, wealth and security.  
A. lie in      B. lead to      C. settle down      D. result from
78. \_\_\_\_ seeing the damage he had done, the child felt ashamed.  
A. On      B. At      C. For      D. By
79. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't \_\_\_\_ anything.  
A. leak      B. lack      C. omit      D. withdraw
80. The tomato juice left brown \_\_\_\_ on the front of my jacket.  
A. track      B. spot      C. trade      D. point
81. The committee is totally opposed \_\_\_\_ any changes being made in the plans.  
A. on      B. against      C. of      D. to
82. My father seemed to be in no \_\_\_\_ to look at my school report.  
A. emotion      B. mood      C. feeling      D. attitude
83. Our new house is very \_\_\_\_ for me as I can get to the office in five minutes.

- A. convenient    B. available    C. comfortable    D. adaptable
84. Our journey was slow because the train stopped \_\_\_\_ at different stations.  
A. continuously    B. continually    C. gradually    D. seemingly
85. The shy girl felt \_\_\_\_ and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions.  
A. curious    B. amused    C. awkward    D. amazed
86. However, at times this balance in nature is \_\_\_\_ , resulting in a number of possible unforeseen effects.  
A. troubled    B. disturbed    C. puzzled    D. confused
87. We had to \_\_\_\_ a lot of noise when the children were at home.  
A. keep pace with    B. put up with    C. hold on to    D. go in for
88. What he said just now had little to do with the question \_\_\_\_ discussion.  
A. in    B. on    C. at    D. under
89. The newcomers found it impossible to \_\_\_\_ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent.  
A. regulate    B. coordinate    C. suit    D. adapt
90. A \_\_\_\_ to this problem is expected to be found before long.  
A. solution    B. settlement    C. response    D. result
91. The manager spoke highly of such \_\_\_\_ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.  
A. features    B. characteristics    C. virtues    D. properties
92. You cannot be \_\_\_\_ careful when you drive a car.  
A. enough    B. too    C. so    D. very
93. Housewives who do not go out to work feel they are not working to their full \_\_\_\_ .  
A. possibility    B. length    C. strength    D. capacity
94. He is watching TV? He's \_\_\_\_ to be cleaning his room.  
A. known    B. regarded    C. considered    D. supposed
95. The soldier was \_\_\_\_ of running away when the enemy attacked.  
A. punished    charged    C. accused    D. scolded
96. He will agree to do what you require \_\_\_\_ him.  
A. of    B. for    C. from    D. to
97. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular \_\_\_\_ .  
A. gaps    B. length    C. intervals    D. rate
98. Physics is \_\_\_\_ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.  
A. equivalent    B. likely    C. alike    D. uniform
99. The manager lost his \_\_\_\_ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.  
A. temper    B. temperature    C. mood    D. mind
100. Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you \_\_\_\_ the new carpet.  
A. pollute    B. stain    C. crash    D. spot

### 语法练习题

1. When and where the new hospital will be built \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery.  
A. to remain    B. remains    C. remain    D. is remaining

2. He fell and hurt himself while he \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.  
A. was playing      B. is playing      C. plays      D. played
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ on the door for ten minutes now without an answer.  
A. was knocking      B. am knocking      C. had knocked      D. have been knocking
4. About the sixth century A.D. when few Europeans could read, the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ paper.  
A. invented      B. had invented      C. have invented      D. had been invented
5. One of the guards \_\_\_\_\_ when the general came in, which made him very angry.  
A. has slept      B. were sleeping      C. slept      D. was sleeping
6. They will go home for winter vacation as soon as they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have finished      B. finish      C. will finish      D. will have finish
7. We are late. I expect the film \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we get to the cinema.  
A. had already started      B. have already started  
C. will already have started      D. have already been started
8. When the mixture \_\_\_\_\_, it will give off a powerful force.  
A. will heat      B. will be heated      C. is heated      D. has heated
9. When I got to the top of the mountain, the sun \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shone      B. shines      C. has shone      D. was shining
10. The chemistry class \_\_\_\_\_ for five minutes when we hurried there.  
A. had been on      B. was on      C. has been on      D. would be on
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was pointed above, this substance can be used as a substitute.  
A. It      B. That      C. What      D. As
12. My vacation begins next Tuesday, \_\_\_\_\_ I will leave for Florida.  
A. which      B. that      C. while      D. when
13. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ about the city that makes people love it so much?  
A. it is what      B. what it is      C. what is it      D. is it what
14. \_\_\_\_\_ many people prefer coffee. He drinks tea as usual.  
A. While      B. Besides      C. Because of      D. Except
15. \_\_\_\_\_ was unimportant.  
A. Whether he enjoyed our dinner or not  
A) No matter how he enjoyed our dinner  
B) If he enjoyed our dinner  
C) Whether did he enjoy our dinner
16. This is one of the best books \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.  
A) that have ever been written  
B) which have ever been written  
C) that has ever been written

D) whatever have been written

17. We were not surprised at \_\_\_\_\_, for he had worked so hard.  
A. what has he achieved                      B. that what he had achieved  
C. what he had achieved                      D. that he had achieved
18. \_\_\_\_\_ was not the way the event happened.  
A. Which the press reported                  B. That the press reported  
C. What did the press reported              D. What the press reported
19. The company official \_\_\_\_\_ I thought would be fired received a raise.  
A. whom                      B. whoever                      C. who                      D. of whom
20. \_\_\_\_\_ you disagree with her, her idea is still worth considering.  
A. Even if                  B. If only                      C. Instead of                  D. Despite of
21. The investigation, \_\_\_\_\_ will soon be published, was made by John.  
A. at which the results                      B. the results on which  
C. whose results                              D. at whose results
22. \_\_\_\_\_ you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.  
A. Until                      B. Unless                      C. If                              D. Provided
23. In 1990 he caught a serious illness, from \_\_\_\_\_ effect he still suffers.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. what                              D. whose
24. No one doubts \_\_\_\_\_ it is true.  
A. whether                  B. if                              C. that                              D. what
25. His brother had become a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to be.  
A. who                      B. what                              C. which                              D. that
26. In short, \_\_\_\_\_ he lives, a man belongs to some society.  
A. whatever                  B. whenever                      C. whichever                      D. wherever
27. He walked across the meeting room, \_\_\_\_\_ every one looking at him.  
A. with                      B. as                              C. while                              D. when
28. No sooner had we sat down \_\_\_\_\_ we found it was time to go.  
A. than                      B. when                              C. as                              D. while
29. It was in that small room \_\_\_\_\_ they worked hard and dreamed of better day to come.  
A. where                      B. in which                      C. which                              D. that
30. The time will come \_\_\_\_\_ man can fly to outer space freely.  
A. that                      B. when                              C. in that                              D. which
31. She believes in the principle \_\_\_\_\_ to love is to give, not to take.  
A. how                      B. which                              C. that                              D. what
32. We can hardly avoid making any mistakes in our work, \_\_\_\_\_ hard we try.  
A. whatever                  B. how                              C. no matter                      D. however
33. I know a number of occasions \_\_\_\_\_ people died from water pollution.

- A. how                      B. as                      C. when                      D. where
34. \_\_\_\_\_ seems easy in theory may be difficult in practice.  
A. That                      B. Which                      C. What                      D. It
35. You should turn off all the water tonight \_\_\_\_\_ water freezes and the pipes burst.  
A. in some cases                      B. in case                      C. in that case                      D. in any case
36. There was a teapot fashioned like a China duck, out of \_\_\_\_\_ open mouth the tea was supposed to come.  
A. which                      B. its                      C. that                      D. whose
37. I recognized John \_\_\_\_\_ he entered the room.  
A. hardly                      B. the minute                      C. no sooner                      D. at once
38. I don't think you've heard of him before, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't I                      B. do I                      C. have you                      D. haven't you
39. That's the reason \_\_\_\_\_ Ann could not do her part of the job.  
A. that                      B. of                      C. because                      D. why
40. The snow fell \_\_\_\_\_ fast that our footsteps were covered up in a few minutes.  
A. so                      B. much                      C. little                      D. which
41. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan ten days ahead of schedule, was something we had not expected.  
A. that                      B. this                      C. it                      D. which
42. Anne asked Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the key.  
A. when he left                      B. where he had left  
C. how had he left                      D. why did he leave
43. Don't forget to post the letter for me, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do you                      B. will you                      C. are you                      D. can you
44. Return the book immediately to the library as soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ with it.  
A. finish                      B. are finished                      C. have finished                      D. are finishing
45. I decided to buy a car because we had sold \_\_\_\_\_ we had in England before leaving.  
A. that                      B. the other                      C. which                      D. the one
46. The moon is a world that is completely still and \_\_\_\_\_ utter silence prevails.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. wherever
47. The United States is composed of fifty states, two of \_\_\_\_\_ are separated from the others by [island](#) or water.  
A. them                      B. that                      C. which                      D. those
48. In fact he had done \_\_\_\_\_ he could to help the poor.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. as                      D. all which
49. \_\_\_\_\_ makes man different from the other animals is that he can think and speak.  
A. That                      B. The thing                      C. All                      D. What

50. We've tested three hundred types of boot, \_\_\_\_\_ is completely waterproof.  
 A. no of which      B. none of which      C. some of that      D. neither of which
51. The old woman walked slowly, stopping frequently \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on rest      B. at rest      C. resting      D. to rest
52. The ability \_\_\_\_\_ is very important for any speaker.  
 A. to hear clearly      B. to be clearly heard  
 C. to hearing clearly      D. to being clearly heard
53. The plane crashed, its bombs \_\_\_\_\_ as it hit the ground.  
 A. exploded      B. were exploded  
 C. exploding      D. were exploding
54. The magnificent museum is said \_\_\_\_\_ about a hundred years ago.  
 A. to be built      B. to have been built  
 C. to have built      D. to have being built
55. They have done things they ought \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. not to do      B. not to be done  
 C. not to have done      D. not having done
56. The famous novel is said \_\_\_\_\_ into Chinese.  
 A. to have translated      B. to be translate  
 C. to have been translated      D. to translate
57. \_\_\_\_\_ anything about the event, he went to work as usual.  
 A. Not know      B. Know not      C. Knowing not      D. Not knowing
58. The middle-aged man was seen \_\_\_\_\_ out of the house on the afternoon of the murder.  
 A. came      B. come      C. to come      D. have come
59. Let's buy our tickets, while I still have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a little money to leave      B. little money left  
 C. a few dollars left      D. few dollars to leave
60. He opened the door and let himself in quietly \_\_\_\_\_ not to wake the family.  
 A. because      B. so as      C. so that      D. despite
61. "Good-bye, Mr. Wang. I'm pleased \_\_\_\_\_ you."  
 A. to meet      B. meeting      C. to have been meeting      D. to be met
62. He found \_\_\_\_\_ every body know what had happened.  
 A. it necessary letting      B. it necessary to let  
 C. necessary letting      D. necessary to let
63. "Car 17 won the race."  
 "Yes, but its driver came close to \_\_\_\_\_ killed."  
 A. being      B. having been      C. be      D. have been
64. The interviewer should take down notes at the moment the person \_\_\_\_\_

answers the questions.

- A. to be interviewed                      B. interviewing  
C. being interviewed                      D. interviewed
65. I don't think it is any use \_\_\_\_\_ this matter any further.  
A. discussing              B. to discuss              C. to discussing              D. to be discussed
66. Judging from his manner at the party, he doesn't seem \_\_\_\_\_ much education.  
A. to receive                      B. to be receiving  
C. to have received                      D. to have been received
67. There is no hurry. You can take your time \_\_\_\_\_ those exercises.  
A. doing              B. to do              C. done              D. to be doing
68. We kept our \_\_\_\_\_ all night to frighten the wolves.  
A. burning fire              B. burnt fire              C. fire burning              D. fire burnt
69. Helen apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the party.  
A. her not being able                      B. her being not able  
C. her to be not able                      D. her not to be able
70. They sent us their statement, \_\_\_\_\_ to get our support.  
A. hoped              B. to hope              C. hoping              D. having hoped
71. Encouragement through practice is the most effective method of getting people \_\_\_\_\_ their best.  
A. do              B. to do              C. doing              D. done
72. I enjoy playing basketball and then \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taking a bath              B. to take a bath              C. take a bath              D. took a bath
73. \_\_\_\_\_ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears as a "blue planet".  
A. Seen              B. Seeing              C. To be seen              D. Having seen
74. There are many kinds of metals, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. each having its special properties              B. having its special properties  
C. one has its special properties              D. each has its special properties
75. He remembered \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo by his father when he was little boy.  
A. being taken              B. taking              C. have been taken              D. to have taken
76. What \_\_\_\_\_ next will be discussed at today's meeting.  
A. will do              B. to do              C. shall we do              D. to be done
77. Mr. Baker sent his son to the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ an X-ray check.  
A. gives              B. to give              C. being given              D. to be given
78. Mother warned \_\_\_\_\_ the electric lamp.  
A. not to touch                      B. him not to touch  
C. him not touching                      D. him not touch



a minute ago.

- A. mustn't      B. couldn't      C. can't      D. wouldn't
94. It's high time we \_\_\_\_\_ something to stop traffic accident.  
A. do      B. will do      C. did      D. must do
95. He was busy yesterday; otherwise he \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting.  
A. would have come      B. would come      C. could come      D. had come
96. I'm feeling sick. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much chocolate.  
A. needn't have eaten      B. couldn't have eaten  
C. mustn't have eaten      D. shouldn't have eaten
97. Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_\_ more attractive scenery than in Switzerland.  
A. you can find      B. is found      C. can you find      D. has been found
98. Young \_\_\_\_\_ he is, he knows what is the right thing to do.  
A. that      B. as      C. although      D. however
99. \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of wearing seat belts while driving.  
A. Little they realize      B. They little do realize  
C. Little realize they      D. Little do they realize
100. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ got to the station than it began to rain heavily.  
A. had I      B. have I      C. I had      D. I have
101. The electric shaver \_\_\_\_\_ before it can be used.  
A. needs repairing      B. should be in repair      C. has to be repairable      D. must repair
102. How long do you think \_\_\_\_\_ take to get the laser device ready?  
A. does it      B. will it      C. it will      D. it is
103. 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
104. You should bear in mind that he is not so strong as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was used to be      B. was used to      C. used to be      D. used to
105. Since she is angry, we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has better leaving her alone,      B. should leave her alone.  
C. might as well leave her alone,      D. had rather leave her alone.
106. I appreciated \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity, to study abroad two years ago.  
A. having been given      B. having given  
C. to have been given      D. to have given
107. Anna was reading a piece of science, fiction, completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the outside world.  
A. being lost      B. having lost      C. losing      D. lost
108. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of last year's      B. those of last year's  
C. of those of last year      D. that of last year's
109. Just as the soil is a part of the earth, \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere.  
A. as it is:      B. the same is      C. so is      D. and so is
110. The chief foods eaten in any country depended largely on \_\_\_\_\_ best in its climate and soil.

- A. it grows      B. what grows      C. does it grow      D. what does it grow
111. The last half of the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ the steady improvement in the means of travel.
- A. has witnessed      B. was witnessed      C. witnessed      D. is witnessed
112. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ make any comment on the issue for the time being.
- A. don't      B. wouldn't      C. didn't      D. shouldn't
113. All things \_\_\_\_\_, the planned trip will have to be called off.
- A. considered      B. be considered      C. considering      D. having considered
114. If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. does      B. has done      C. will do      D. would do
115. Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ as they actually need every day.
- A. twice as much protein      B. twice protein as much twice  
C. twice protein as much      D. protein as twice much
116. The course normally attracts 20 students per year, \_\_\_\_\_ up to half will be from overseas.
- A).in which      B. for whom      C. with which      D. of whom
117. \_\_\_\_\_ you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.
- A).For      B. Since      C. Before      D. While
118. We have been told that under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.
- A. may we use      B. we may use      C. we could use      D. did we use
119. As Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, I have directed that all measures \_\_\_\_\_ for our defense.
- A. had been taken      B. would be taken      C. be taken      D. to be taken
120. A thief who broke into a church was caught because traces of wax, found on his clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ from the sort of candles used only in churches.
- A. had come      B. coming      C. come      D. that came
121. The project, \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of 2008, will expand the city's telephone network to cover 1,000,000 users.
- A. accomplished      B. being accomplished  
C. to be accomplished      D. having been accomplished
122. \_\_\_\_\_ evidence that language-acquiring ability must be stimulated.

- A. It being      B. It is      C. There is      D. There being
123. She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she \_\_\_\_\_ too long.  
A. has been reading      B. had read      C. is reading      D. read
124. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ the decision as long as it is not too late.  
A. you to delay making      B. your delaying making  
C. your delaying to make      D. you delay to make
125. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until  
Columbus found it \_\_\_\_\_ in Cuba.  
A. being cultivated      B. been cultivated      C. having cultivated      D. cultivating
126. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience \_\_\_\_\_  
on benches, chairs or boxes.  
A. having seated      B. seating      C. seated      D. having been seated
127. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen \_\_\_\_\_  
comfortably.  
A. is worn      B. wears      C. wearing      D. are worn
128. Wouldn't you rather your child \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early?  
A. go      B. went      C. would go      D. goes
129. Although Anne is happy with her success, she wonders \_\_\_\_\_ will happen  
to her private life.  
A. that      B. what      C. it      D. this
130. Mike's uncle insists \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel.  
A. staying not      B. not to stay      C. that he would not stay      D. that he not stay
131. We agreed to accept \_\_\_\_\_ they thought was the best tourist guide.  
A. whatever      B. whomever      C. whichever      D. whoever
132. Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful  
\_\_\_\_\_ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes  
and behaviors.  
A. by which      B. to which      C. in that      D. so that
133. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a different time and a different place.  
A. be living      B. were living      C. would live      D. would have lived
134. \_\_\_\_\_ she realized it was too late to go home.  
A. No sooner it grew dark than      B. Hardly did it grow dark that  
C. Scarcely had it grown dark than      D. It was not until dark that

135. It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back as early as possible.  
A. must be sent      B. will be sent      C. are sent      D. be sent
136. 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
137. Not until the game had begun \_\_\_\_\_ at the sports ground.  
A. had he arrived      B. would he have arrived  
C. did he arrive      D. should he have arrived
138. You will see this product \_\_\_\_\_ wherever you go.  
A. to be advertised      B. advertised      C. advertise      D. advertising
139. The suggestion that the mayor \_\_\_\_\_ the prizes was accepted by everyone.  
A. would present      B. present      C. presents      D. ought to present
140. Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, \_\_\_\_\_ overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.  
A. whose      B. which      C. that      D. what
141. Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested \_\_\_\_\_ at the next town.  
A. to stop      B. stopping      C. stop      D. having stopped
142. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds \_\_\_\_\_ his arguments in favour of the new theory.  
A. to be based on      B. to base on      C. which to base on      D. on which to base
143. There are signs \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.  
A. that      B. which      C. in which      D. whose
144. I think I was at school, \_\_\_\_\_ I was staying with a friend during the vacation when I heard the news.  
A. or else      B. and then      C. or so      D. even so
145. By the time you get to New York, I \_\_\_\_\_ for London.  
A. would be leaving      B. am leaving      C. have already left      D. shall have left
146. The article suggests that when a person \_\_\_\_\_ under unusual stress he should be especially careful to have a well-balanced diet.  
A. is      B. were      C. be      D. was
147. Many a delegate was in favor of his proposal that a special committee \_\_\_\_\_ to investigate the incident.

- A. were set up      B. was set up      C. be set up      D. set up
148. There was such a long line at the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ we had to wait for about half an hour.  
A. as      B. that      C. so      D. hence
149. He wasn't appointed chairman of the committee, \_\_\_\_\_ not very popular with all its members.  
A. to be considered      B. considering      C. being considered      D. having considered
150. Things might have been much worse if the mother \_\_\_\_\_ on her right to keep the baby.  
A. has been insisting      B. had insisted      C. would insist      D. insisted

### 阅读理解练习题

#### Passage 1

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist, Ellsworth Huntington (1876-1974), concluded from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature. Fall is the next-best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be good time to take a long vacation from thinking!

- According to this passage, your intelligence probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stays the same throughout the year  
B. varies from day to day  
C. changes with the seasons  
D. changes from year to year
- Huntington based his conclusions on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. records of changes in his own intelligence  
B. work with peoples in different climates  
C. records of temperature changes  
D. all of the above
- It seems that the cold of winter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increases the ability to think  
B. is the best time for thinking  
C. is better for thinking than is very warm weather  
D. decreases the ability to think
- One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all nature, including man, is growing then  
B. it lasts longer than the other seasons  
C. it is not too warm and not too cold

- D. both B and C
5. The two best seasons for thinking seem to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. spring and fall
  - B. winter and summer
  - C. summer and spring
  - D. fall and winter

#### Passage 2

Why don't birds get lost on their long flights from one place to another? Scientists have puzzled over this question for many years. Now they're beginning to fill in the blanks.

Not long ago, experiments showed that birds rely on the sun to guide them during daylight hours. But what about birds that fly by night? Tests with artificial stars have proved that certain night-flying birds are able to follow the stars in their long-distance flights.

A dove had spent its lifetime in a cage and had never flown under a natural sky. Yet it showed an inborn ability to use the stars for guidance. The bird's cage was placed under an artificial star-filled sky. The bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by his outdoor cousins. Any change in the position of the artificial stars caused a change in the direction of his flight.

But the stars are apparently their principal means of navigation only. When the stars are hidden by clouds, they seemingly find their way by such landmarks as mountain ranges, coast lines, and river courses. But when it's too dark to see these, the doves circle helplessly, unable to find their way.

1. The reason why birds don't get lost on long flights \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. have been known to scientists for years
  - B. have only recently been discovered
  - C. are known by everyone
  - D. will probably remain a mystery

2. During daylight hours, birds \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. wheel back and forth for nothing
  - B. do not fly long distances
  - C. use sun for guidance
  - D. are quite likely to get lost

3. By "his outdoor cousins" the author means \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. other experimenters
  - B. the other doves of the same brood (n. 窝)
  - C. doves under the natural sky
  - D. other birds in general

4. The experiment with the dove indicated that \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. birds have to be taught to navigate
  - B. a bird that has been caged will not fly long distances
  - C. some birds cannot fly at night
  - D. some birds seem to follow the stars when they fly at night

5. In total darkness, doves \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. use landmarks to find their way
  - B. don't know which way to fly

- C. make their return flight
- D. wait for the stars to appear

### Passage 3

Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do, and home has become much less of a workshop. Clothes can be bought ready made, washing can go to the laundry, food can be bought cooked, canned or preserved, bread is baked and delivered by the baker, milk arrives on the doorstep, meals can be had at the restaurant, the works' canteen, and the school dining room.

It is unusual now for father to continue his trade or other employment at home, and his children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work. Boys are therefore seldom trained to follow their father's occupation, and in many towns they have a fairly wide choice of employment and so do girls. The young wage-earner often earns good money, and soon acquires a feeling of economic independence. In textile areas it has long been customary for mothers to go out to work, but this practice has become so widespread that the working mother is now a not unusual factor in a child's home life, the number of married women in employment having more than doubled in the last twenty-five years. With mother earning and his older children drawing substantial wages, father is seldom the dominant (支配的) figure that he still was at the beginning of the century. When mother works, economic advantages increase, but children lose something of great value if mother's employment prevents her from being home to greet them when they return from school.

1. The writer compares home to a workshop because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. fathers often pursue employment at home
  - B. parents have to make food and necessity
  - C. many families produce goods at home for sale
  - D. both fathers and mothers in most families are workers
2. The writer says that home has become much less of a workshop. He means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the past, home was more like a workshop
  - B. home is much more of a workshop now
  - C. home-workshops are becoming fewer and fewer and fewer
  - D. home was less like a workshop in the past
3. The chief reason that boys are seldom trained to follow their father's occupation is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. that children nowadays rarely see their fathers at their place of work
  - B. that fathers do not like to pursue employment at home any more
  - C. that there is a wide choice of employment for children
  - D. that children also like to have jobs outside
4. What makes father no longer be the only dominant person in a family?
  - A. With their earning, mother and children do not need to depend on father for their life.
  - B. There are many choices of employment for mothers and children.
  - C. Father does much less for his children today than he used to.
  - D. The number of married women in employment has increased greatly now.
5. It is implied in this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. mothers have the practice to go to work
  - B. working mothers have no time to stay with their children at home
  - C. young wage-earners are economically independent

D. mother's position in a family has been raised

#### Passage 4

Modern mass-production methods lower the cost of making goods, and thus give us better values. At the same time, American ingenuity (独创性) and science are constantly at work improving the quality of products. In this way, better quality products at good values are continually being brought to the people of all income groups.

As an example how this works, when facial tissues (擦面用的薄纸) were first put on the market 1924, they were made in limited quantities and sold at 65 cents per box of 200. People like these facial tissues immediately and began asking for them when they went into different stores. Because there was such a demand for the product, manufacturers began making tissues in larger quantities. Because the manufacturers were making tissues in greater quantities, their production costs were lowered, so that the cost of tissues went down. In the meanwhile, the quality of facial tissues was constantly improving, because more manufacturers' went into business of making tissues, and each manufacturer strove to make his product better than his competitors. Today instead of costing 65 cents, a box of 200 facial tissues costs around one-third of that price, and they are both softer and stronger.

When people are free to compete-when they are free to make more things and make them better-everyone benefits.

1. In regard to the production of goods in greater quantities, the author states that the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. price of the goods should drop
  - B. price of the goods should rise
  - C. quality and price should both rise
  - D. quality should rise and the price should drop
2. When the demand for facial tissues increased, the supply was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. quickly exhausted
  - B. rationed to the consumers
  - C. unchanged
  - D. increased to keep up with the demand
3. When manufacturers of facial tissues discovered how to produce tissues for less money, they reduced the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. quality so as to earn even greater profits
  - B. profits they anticipated from sales
  - C. price a consumer must pay for their product
  - D. standards of the entire industry
4. From this article, we can see that lower prices and improved quality occur \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. as a result of the effect of one on the other
  - B. always at the same time
  - C. independently of each other
  - D. through the kindness of manufacturers
5. The author believes that in a nation where free enterprise exists, manufacturers will produce \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. as much as they like

- B. better quality goods
- C. more than they are able to sell
- D. both A and B.

Passage 5

When an art museum wants a new exhibit, it buys things in finished form and hangs them on its walls. When a natural history museum wants an exhibit, it often must build it realistically—from a mass of material and evidence brought together by careful research.

An animal, for example, must first be skinned. Photographs and measurements are used to determine the animal's structure in a natural position—fighting, resting, or feeding. Then muscle forms are built and a plaster shell is made. Finally the skin is pulled over the shell like a wet glove. This completes the animal subject.

Displaying such things as stone heads, giant trees and meteorites (陨石) is basically mechanical. Most other natural history exhibits present more difficult problems. For instance, how can a creature be exhibited when it is too small to be seen clearly? In these cases, larger-than-life models are built. The American Museum of Natural History has models of fleas, houseflies, and numerous other insects enlarged up to seventy-four times. The models show the stages of the insects' development and the working of their bodies.

1. Natural history exhibits differ from art exhibits in that they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are never borrowed
  - B. are not displayed to the public
  - C. often must be constructed
  - D. do not require research
2. The last step in constructing an animal exhibit is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. building muscle forms
  - B. making a plaster shell
  - C. taking measurements of the animal
  - D. pulling the skin over the shell
3. The items that are most difficult to display are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. objects such as meteorites
  - B. large animals
  - C. creatures too small to be seen clearly
  - D. creatures of the sea
4. Models are built larger than life to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. display animals of many different sizes
  - B. show details that would be hidden in true scale
  - C. seem more realistic
  - D. both A and B.
5. The best title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Constructing an Animal Subject
  - B. Problems of Exhibiting Natural History
  - C. Natural History
  - D. Building a Museum Exhibit

Passage 6

What is exactly a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you, you say: 'I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself.' In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debts and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie?

A scientific study of lying shows women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a 'white lie', such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks terrible. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researches show that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no intention of fulfilling. This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at: the lie from which the liar hopes to profit or gain in some way.

Research has also been done into the way people's behavior changes in a number of small, apparently unimportant ways when they lie. It has been found that if they are sitting down at the same time, they tend to move about in their chairs more than usual. To the trained observer they are saying 'I wish I were somewhere else now.'

1. This passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. telling lies is often necessary in order to avoid being defeated
  - B. telling lies is often bad because people ought not to be dishonest
  - C. telling lies is sometimes necessary in order not to hurt someone else's feelings
  - D. telling lies is not bad at all in most cases
2. In Paragraph 2, the sentence "Women are better liars than men do." Probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - A. women are better at telling lies than men
  - B. women liars are better accepted than men
  - C. women have a better intention when telling lies
  - D. women tell fewer lies than men do
3. A 'white lie' means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a lie that is completely unbelievable
  - B. a lie that is told with a good will
  - C. a lie that is always believable
  - D. a lie that often has an evil purpose
4. Politicians and businessmen are supposed to be skilled at telling the kind of lies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. from which they may gain some advantages
  - B. that seems to be believable
  - C. that women are most likely to believe
  - D. with which they can have better relationship with others
5. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there is a simple way of finding out if someone is lying
  - B. from some ways people behave we can know they are lying
  - C. certain emotions are proof of lying
  - D. in some situations women are most likely to think

Passage 7

A little girl was given so many picture books on her seventh birthday that her father thought his daughter should give one or two of her new books to a little neighbor boy named Robert.

Now, taking books, or anything else, from a little girl is like taking candy from a baby, but the father of the little girl had his way and Robert got two of her books. “After all, that leaves you with nine,” said the father, who thought he was a philosopher and a child psychologist (心理学家), and couldn’t shut his big stupid mouth on the subject.

A few weeks later, the father went to his library to look up “father” in the Oxford English Dictionary, to feast his eyes on (一饱眼福) the praise of fatherhood through the centuries, but he couldn’t find volume F-G, and then he discovered that three others were missing, too – A-B, L-M, V-Z. He began to search his household, and learned what had happened to the four missing volumes.

“A man came to the door this morning,” said his little daughter, “and he didn’t know how to get from here to Torrington, or from Torrington to Winsted, and he was a nice man, much nicer than Robert, and so I gave him four of your books. After all, there are thirteen volumes in the Oxford English Dictionary, and that leaves you with nine.”

1. How does the writer feel about taking picture books from a little girl?
  - A. This sort of thing is quite common.
  - B. It makes no difference to a child.
  - C. It’s nothing to be surprised at.
  - D. It may hurt the girl’s feelings.
2. In the second paragraph “the father ... had his way” means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. the father went out to work.
  - B. The father made his own decision.
  - C. The father left his daughter alone.
  - D. The father did what he wanted.
3. Which of the following sentences may best reflect the girl’s attitude toward her father?
  - A. “A man came to the door this morning.”
  - B. “He was a nice man, much nicer than Robert.”
  - C. “After all, that leaves you with nine.”
  - D. “I gave him four of your books.”
4. What does the writer think of the father?
  - A. He was very strict with his daughter.
  - B. He was too proud to listen to his daughter.
  - C. As a child psychologist, he didn’t understand his daughter’s psychology very well.
  - D. As a father, he showed little care for his daughter.
5. This short story tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. failure is the mother of success.
  - B. What you do not wish done to yourself, do not do to others.
  - C. We should put others first and ourselves last.
  - D. Everything is hard in the beginning.

#### Passage 8

I came to India a year ago to find a village in which I could live and write but it was many months before I settled down happily in this Himalayan community.

I wasted a lot of time looking for the ‘typical’ village. Yet no such thing exists. Conditions vary too widely. But the villages I stayed in had much in common—poverty, dirt, ignorance. Often the villagers themselves were puzzled, suspicious. Why had I come? I had put aside my work as a political journalist because my ideas had changed. I had come to believe that what was happening in the Third World was more important than anything else. But to understand how three-quarters of the world’s people live, and how their future might affect ours, I felt that I first had to try and share their way of life.

In the end I chose a mountain village because it was a little cooler than those in the plains. I took the bus from town along a bumpy road. Then came a rough walk down a steep path to the river. After this I began the climb into the hills. Whenever I stopped to catch my breath, there was a magnificent view. After several hours’ walk the village came into view.

1. After the writer had arrived in India \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he spent a year writing about the place he lived in
  - B. he took quite a long time finding a suitable place to live
  - C. he spent years looking for a certain village
  - D. he lived in a Himalayan community for many months
2. While looking for a ‘typical’ village the writer found \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was searching for the impossible
  - B. all the villages were exactly the same
  - C. the villagers made him feel confused
  - D. the villagers asked him a lot of questions
3. Before coming to India the writer \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. had been a successful politician
  - B. had made a decision to do no more work
  - C. had been dismissed from his job
  - D. had written articles for publication
4. The writer decided to change his way of life because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he no longer found his work interesting
  - B. he wanted to live a peaceful life in the countryside
  - C. he wanted to find out more about the Third World
  - D. he thought living in a small community would be rewarding
5. The village the writer finally chose to live in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was situated at the end of a bumpy road
  - B. had a better climate than those in the plains
  - C. was a short walk from the river
  - D. had a magnificent view of the river

#### Passage 9

Few Americans remain in one position or one place for a lifetime. We move from town to city to suburb, from high school to college in a different state, from a job in one region to a better job elsewhere, from the home where we raise our children to the home where we plan to live in retirement. With each move we are forever making new friends, who become part of our new life at that time.

For many of us summer is a special time for forming new friendships. Today millions of

Americans vacation abroad, and they go not only to see new sights but also with the hope of meeting new people. No one really expects a vacation trip to produce a close friend, but the beginning of a friendship is possible.

The word friend can be applied to a wide range of relationships to someone one has known for a few weeks in a new place, to a fellow worker, to a childhood playmate, to a man or woman, to a trusted confidant (知己).

1. Many Americans move from place to place for the following reasons except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. going to college
- B. getting a better job
- C. finding a place to live in retirement
- D. saving money

2. Summer is a special time when many Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. enjoy the sunlight
- B. feel strange
- C. travel to other countries
- D. get a new job

3. When summer comes, many Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hope to meet new people
- B. expect to find some close friends
- C. want to begin lasting friendships with new people
- D. both A and B

4. From the passage it can be seen that a friend can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a fellow worker
- B. a football teammate
- B. C. a boy or a girl
- D. all of the above

5. Which of the following is the topic sentence of the second paragraph?

- A. For many of us summer is a special time for forming new friendships.
- B. Today millions of Americans vacation abroad.
- C. Not one really expects a vacation trip to produce a close friend.
- D. But surely the beginning of friendship is possible.

#### Passage 10

Mary Cochran went out of the rooms where she lived with her father, Doctor Lester Cochran, at seven o'clock on a Sunday evening. It was June of the year nineteen hundred and eight, and Mary was eighteen years old. She walked along Tremont to Main Street and across the railroad tracks to Upper Main, lined with small shops and shabby houses, a rather quiet cheerless place on Sundays when there were few people about. She had told her father she was going to church but did not intend anything of the kind. She did not know what she wanted to do. "I'll get off by myself and think," she told herself as she walked slowly along. The night, she thought, promised to be too fine to be spent sitting in a church and hearing a man talk of things that had apparently nothing to do with her own problem. Her own affairs were approaching a crisis, and it was time for her to begin thinking seriously of her future.

The thoughtful serious state of mind in which Mary found herself had been induced in her by a conversation she had with her father on the evening before. Without any preliminary talk and quite suddenly and abruptly, he had told her that he was a victim of heart disease and might die at any moment. He had made the announcement as they stood together in his office, behind which were the rooms in which the father and daughter lived.

1. What did she intend to do that night?

- A. She decided to go to church.
- B. She decided not to think about the problem
- C. She decided to talk over the problem with her father.

- D. She had no intention of going to church.
2. What was the cause of Mary's serious state of mind?
- A. Concern about her future.                      B. Her talk with her father  
C. Worry about her sudden heart attack.      D. Going to church made her worry
3. Where did Mary live?
- A. In the same building as her father's office.    B. Near the church  
.C. In a shabby house near her father's office.    D. She lived in a small shop
4. What was Dr. Cochran's condition?
- A. He had a serious heartbreak.                      B. He had light heart trouble.  
C. He had a fatal disease                              D. He had a bad cold
5. With how many people did Mary live?
- A. Mary lived alone with her father.                      B. Mary lived together with her parents.  
C. They were four of them together.                      D. Mary lived with many people.

#### Passage 11

Many American women are earning money outside their homes today. Among women who are eighteen to sixty-four years old, fifty percent have jobs.

In general, working women have had more education than those stay at home. Of those who work, thirty-two per cent have attended college, compared with twenty per cent of those who do not have jobs.

Among women with jobs, eight out of ten drive a car to work, and eight per cent took a vacation away from home during the past year. Much of their traveling was by air.

These figures come from a report which was written for advertisers, the report shows a new picture of women today. For instance, it tells advertisers that fifty-one per cent of all American women have traveled by air--along with fifty-nine percent of all American men.

The lesson for American business is that many women now have other interests besides their homes. They like advertisements which show women in office, planes, and cars.

1. After reading the short article we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all the women in the U.S .have jobs  
B. half of the women aged 18-64 in the U.S .have jobs  
C. all the women in the U.S .like work very much  
D. fifty per cent of the American women have jobs outside their homes
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the working women in America have been to university.
- A. Near one third                                      B. About a quarter  
C. One fourth    D. About a half
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of the working women \_\_\_\_\_ and go to work by them.
- A. Eight out of ten; drive a car                      B. Eighteen per cent; have cars  
C. Eighty per cent; have cars                      D. Eight and ten; have cars
4. The report \_\_\_\_\_ for advertisers offers \_\_\_\_\_ to them.
- A. was written; a new picture of women      B. written; a new photo  
C. writing a new look of persons                  D. written; a new look of women
5. Why are American women fond of advertisements? Because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they like advertisements                      B .they are interested in them  
C. they can be shown in many places      D. they like to be shown off

### Passage 12

Millions of people are enrolled in evening adult education programs across America. Community colleges have become popular and their enrollments have increased rapidly. Large universities are offering more courses in the evenings for adult students. In this way, the demand for more education is being met. One reason for this is that many older people are changing their professions. They are looking for different careers. Another reason is that repair costs have increased. Adults are taking courses like plumbing and electrical repair. This way they hope that the high costs for repairs can be avoided. Advanced technology is the most important reason for the rise in adult education. Engineers, teachers and businessmen are taking adult education classes. They have found that more education is needed to do their jobs well. Various courses are offered. Computers and business courses are taken by many adult students. Foreign languages, accounting and communication courses are also popular. Some students attend classes to earn degrees. Others take courses for the knowledge and skills that they can receive. The lives of many people have been enriched because of adult education.

1. One can take adult education courses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a private college or university  
B. at home  
C. at his (or her) working place  
D. in a community college or university
2. Adult education has become popular \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. because many old people are changing their professions  
B. because some people are looking for better jobs  
C. because they have high costs for repairs and advanced technology  
D. all of the above
3. Generally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. large universities are offering much help for us students  
B. universities are giving more courses during the daytime.  
C. universities are not giving courses in the evenings for adult students  
D. large universities are giving more classes in the evenings for adult students
4. Which of the following courses is not offered in evening adult education programs? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plumbing and electrical repair  
B. engineering  
C. foreign languages  
D. accounting and communication
5. Which of the following statements is not true according to the selection? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. People go to attend the evening adult classes for more money  
B. They go there for they want to enrich their lives  
C. They have to study more because of the advanced technology  
D. They do so for the reason that they want to do jobs better

### Passage 13

Holidays in the United States usually occur at least once a month. Most months have a national holiday that has been arranged to be celebrated on a Monday. The holidays have all been decided to be celebrated on a Monday so that the workers may have 3-day weekends, that is, Saturday, Sunday and Monday in order to rest or travel or do things with their families. Major holidays in the United States include New Year's Day, Christmas Day and the day, when we remember the first settlers of the United States, called Thanksgiving Day. In these holidays most

businesses close and the workers stay at home and celebrate with their families.

Vacation can be from 2 weeks a year to 4 weeks a year. This usually depends on how long you've been working for a company, what type of position you have, whether you have a very high and important position and whether you can find someone to replace you. In this case, you might take a few days at a time rather than take one month all at once. Usually the more time you spend working for a company, the more time you may get for a vacation.

1. The government of the United States makes it a rule for workers to have \_\_\_ weekends.  
A. 5-day            B. 2-day            C. 3-day            D. 4-day
2. Workers in the United States sometimes work from \_\_\_\_ .  
A. Monday to Saturday            B. Saturday to Monday  
C. Thursday to Friday            D. Tuesday to Friday
3. Which statement is wrong according to this passage? \_\_\_\_.  
A. Only a few shops remain open on New Year's Day  
B. Most of the workers needn't work on Christmas Day  
C. Days on vacation must be more than all the holidays in a year  
D. All the workers have a half month vacation at least
4. The reason why someone has to divide his vacation into several parts is that \_\_\_\_.  
A. He doesn't want to take a long vacation  
B. He hasn't a high position  
C. He plays an important role in his work  
D. He hasn't been working for his company for a long time
5. Which is the best title for this passage? \_\_\_\_  
A. Holidays in the United States  
B. Vacation in the United States  
C. How the Workers Spend Their Holidays  
D. Something About the Holidays and Vacation in the U.S.

#### Passage 14

During the twentieth century there has been a great change in the lives of women. A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live further twenty years, during which chance and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today, women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and can be expected to live another thirty-five years and is likely to take paid work until sixty.

This is the important change in women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school and took a full-time job. However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many, more afterwards return to full or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfaction of family life.

1. We are told that in a family about 1900 \_\_\_\_ .  
A. few children died before they were five

- B. four or five children died when they were five
  - C. seven or eight children lived to be more than five
  - D. the youngest child would be fifteen
2. One reason why the woman of today may take a job is that she \_\_\_\_ .
- A. is younger when her children are old enough to look after themselves
  - B. does not like children herself
  - C. needn't worry about food or her children
  - D. can be free from family duties when she reaches sixty
3. Many girls are now likely to \_\_\_\_ .
- A. give up their jobs for good after they are married
  - B. leave school as soon as they can
  - C. marry so that they can get a job
  - D. continue working until they are going to have a baby
4. According to the passage, it is now quite usual for women to \_\_\_\_ .
- A. stay at home after leaving school
  - B. marry men younger than themselves
  - C. start working again later in life
  - D. marry while still at school
5. Now a husband probably \_\_\_\_ .
- A. plays a greater part in looking after the children
  - B. helps his wife by doing more of the housework
  - C. feels dissatisfied with his part in the family
  - D. takes a part-time job so that he can help in the home

#### Passage 15

Many fires are put out with water. Water cools the material that is burning. It helps smother(抑制) a fire, too. Some of the water is changed into steam when it strikes the hot fire. The steam shuts off air from the fire and helps put it out.

Some fires cannot be put out with water. They have to be smothered with sand or with chemicals of some kind, such as those used in some fire extinguishers. Suppose a tank full of gasoline is on fire. Gasoline is lighter than water. If you poured water into the tank of gasoline, the water would sink to the bottom of the tank. The gasoline would float on top of the water and would probably keep on burning. If you keep on putting water on the fire, the gasoline would flow over the edge of the tank. Then the fire would spread.

1. What are the major ways of putting out fires as mentioned in the passage?
- A. With water and sand and chemicals.
  - B. With water and sand and steam.
  - C. With water and steam.
  - D. With water and materials and chemicals.
2. Water can put out a fire because \_\_\_\_ .
- A. water can be changed into steam
  - B. water is the only way to put out a fire
  - C. water cools the material on fire and the steam shuts off air
  - D. water is cold and cool

93. Gasoline fires cannot be put out with \_\_\_\_.
- A. chemicals    B. water    C. sand    D. extinguisher
4. If you put water into the tank of gasoline, \_\_\_\_.
- A. gasoline would be mixed with water  
 B. gasoline would sink to the bottom of the tank  
 C. water would float on the top of gasoline  
 D. water would not be mixed with gasoline
5. The best title of the passage would be \_\_\_\_.
- A. Why Can Water Put Out Fire    B. How to Put out Fire  
 C. Gasoline on Fire    D. Water And Fire

Passage 16

Big Ben is the great clock high up in the tower of the Parliament (议会)building.

Big Ben's story starts in 1834. In that year the old parliament building burned down. Its clock tower crashed (倒塌) to the ground. There had to be a new building —— and a new clock.

Plans were made. They called for a “King of Clocks, the biggest and best in the world”. So the clock had to be big. And it had to keep very good time.

The big clock was made in two years. But it couldn't be put in the tower. The tower wasn't even built!

Five more years went by before the clock tower was finished. Then the giant hour bell was put in place. It rang out for the first time on July 11, 1859.

This great bell had to have a name. A meeting of Parliament was called to pick one. “The clock is the King of Clocks,” one man said. “Let's call the bell the Queen of Bells.”

“Then why not Victoria?” said another. (Victoria was the British queen at that time.)

The talk about names went on and on. Then Benjamin Hall got up to speak. He was a big man whom the others liked. By this time they were all tired. Someone shouted, “Why not call it Big Ben?”

Everybody laughed, and the meeting broke up. But Big Ben it was from then on. Not just the bell, but the whole clock.

1. The plans said the new clock had to \_\_\_\_.
- A. be called Big Ben    B. be named at a parliament meeting  
 C. be made in two years    D. be big and keep good time
2. The clock tower was built five years after \_\_\_\_.
- A. the clock was made  
 B. the hour bell was made  
 C. the new Parliament building was completed  
 D. the old Parliament building burned down
3. The new clock began striking \_\_\_\_ years after the old clock had crashed down.
- A. 2    B. 5    C. 15    D. 25
4. Originally, the British Parliament called the meeting in order to name \_\_\_\_.
- A. the clock    B. the bell    C. the clock tower    D. the whole building
5. Big Ben was named after \_\_\_\_.
- A. the clock maker    B. the British queen  
 C. a man in Parliament    D. the king of England

Passage 17

Some people were eating and drinking in a coffee house. A young woman was sitting alone at a table. She was wearing a beautiful diamond necklace. There was an ugly man at a table not far from her. He was looking at her necklace all the time.

Suddenly the lights went out. The coffeehouse was in darkness. The woman started to shout. She was very frightened. A few minutes later the lights came on again. The woman was crying. Her necklace was missing!

The manager quickly closed all the doors. He telephoned the police. No one could get out of the coffee house. The policemen soon came. The police inspector told his men to search everyone. The necklace was not on anyone. They then searched the whole coffee house. The necklace couldn't be found.

The police inspector then looked at the faces of all the people in the coffee house. He saw the ugly man and looked at the man carefully. He went up to the man and picked up the bowl of soup that was on his table. He then poured the soup into a glass. The necklace fell out. The policemen caught hold of the man and took him away. The young woman was happy to get back her necklace.

1. The necklace was made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. diamond      B. gold      C. glass      D. stone
2. The manager closed all the doors and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. searched everyone in the coffee house  
B. searched the whole coffee house  
C. telephoned the police  
D. looked at all the people in the coffee house
3. The police inspector found the necklace in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a cup of coffee      B. a bowl of rice  
C. a glass of milk      D. a bowl of soup
4. The necklace was stolen by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a beautiful girl      B. an old woman  
C. a young student      D. an ugly man
5. The ugly man was caught and taken away by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the policeman      B. the policemen  
C. the manager      D. the inspector

Passage 18

In Mount Berry, Georgia, people find a group of schools built specially for mountain children. The schools, as well as the mountain itself, are named after Martha Berry, herself a daughter of a Georgian mountaineer.

Martha Berry was born in 1866. Luckier than most Georgian mountain children, she received an education. But she never forgot other children of the mountains whose parents couldn't afford to send them to school. In 1902 Martha Berry started a school for these children. It was housed in a single small log cabin and was attended by only five pupils. Now eighty years later there are a score of Berry Schools in the area, with a total of over one thousand students and a waiting list of about five thousand.

Martha Berry in her later years received many medals and honors for what she had done for

the poor mountain children of Georgia, and in 1931 she was named one of the twelve most important women in the United States. She never stopped working for the mountain children till her death in 1942.

1. The Berry Schools have a history of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Half a century    B. about a quarter of a century  
C. over three quarters of a century    D. more than a century
2. How many years of her life did Martha Berry devote to working for the mountain children? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 40 years    B. 36 years    C. 29 years    D. 76 years
3. The Berry Schools have expanded \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 20 times    B. 200 times    C. 1000 times    D. 5000 times
4. In Mount Berry there are now \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Enough schools for all the local children  
B. still not enough schools for all the local children  
C. more than enough schools for all the local children  
D. schools for local children as well as children from other parts of the U.S.
5. Martha Berry was named one of the twelve most important women in the U.S. because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she had received many medals and honors  
B. she had never stopped working till her death  
C. she had helped develop one of the most backward areas in the U.S.  
D. she had helped set up some of the most advanced schools in the U.S.

#### Passage 19

The flying fox is not a fox at all. It is an extra large bat that has got a fox's head, and that feeds on fruit instead of insects. Like all bats, flying foxes hang themselves by their toes when at rest, and travel in great crowds when out flying. A group will live in one spot for years. Sometimes several hundreds of them occupy a single tree. As they return to the tree toward sunrise, they quarrel among themselves and fight for the best places until long after daylight.

Flying foxes have babies once a year, giving birth to only one at a time. At first the mother has to carry the baby on her breast wherever she goes. Later she leaves it hanging up, and brings back food for it to eat. Sometimes a baby bat falls down to the ground and squeaks for help. Then the older ones swoop down and try to pick it up. If they fail to do so, it will die. Often hundreds of dead baby bats can be found lying on the ground at the foot of a tree.

1. The passage tells us that there is no difference between the flying fox and the ordinary bat in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their size    B. their appearance  
C. the kind of food they eat    D. the way they rest
2. Flying foxes tend to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. double their number every year    B. fight and kill a lot of themselves  
C. move from place to place constantly    D. lose a lot their young
3. At daybreak every day flying foxes begin to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fly out toward the sun    B. look for new resting place  
C. come back to their home    D. go out and look for food

4. Flying foxes have fights \_\_\_\_.
- A. to occupy the best resting places      B. only when it is dark  
C. to protect their homes from outsiders      D. when there is not enough food
5. How do flying foxes care for their young? \_\_\_\_.
- A. They only care for their own babies      B. They share the feeding of their young  
C. They help when a baby bat is in danger      D. They often leave home and forget their young

#### Passage 20

The first true piece of sports equipment that man invented was the ball.

In ancient Egypt, as everywhere, pitching stones was a favorite children's game. But a badly thrown rock could hurt a child. Looking for something less dangerous to throw, the Egyptians made what were probably the first balls.

At first, balls were made of grass or leaves held together by vines. Later they were made of piece of animal skin sewed together and stuffed with feathers or hay.

Even though the Egyptians were warlike, they found time for peaceful games. Before long they had developed a number of ball games, each with its own set of rules. Perhaps they played ball more for instruction than for fun. Ball playing was thought of mainly as a way to teach young men the speed and skill they would need for war.

1. The ball was probably invented because \_\_\_\_.
- A. throwing stones often caused injuries  
B. throwing stones was not fun  
C. games with stones did not have rules  
D. rocks were too heavy to throw
2. The first balls were probably made of \_\_\_\_.
- A. animal skins stuffed with rocks  
B. twists of hay  
C. hides stuffed with hay or feathers  
D. grass and leaves tied with vines
3. This passage says that the Egyptians played \_\_\_\_.
- A. many different games with balls  
B. many different kinds of games  
C. only one ball game  
D. different games with similar rules
4. The Egyptians thoughts that ball playing was \_\_\_\_.
- A. childish    B. difficult    C. not enjoyable    D. worthwhile
5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_.
- A. The First Ball Games  
B. How Egyptian Children Played Games  
C. Egyptian Sports  
D. The Beginning of Sports

#### Passage 21

The last part of this century will be an age of exploration as man has never known. There are eight planets, at least thirty moons, and thousands of asteroids to be explored. Their total area is

about 250 times that of the earth. Spaceships will not be able to land on some of them. But that still leaves to be explored an area ten times as great as the continents of the earth.

Exploring space may seem terrifying to some people. No doubt explorers of the past were terrified by the great empty oceans that lay before them. They conquered their fears, crossed the oceans, and built the New World.

In the past when explorers set sail into the unknown, they had to say good-bye to everything they knew at home. Space explorers will not face such great loneliness. Even when they travel far beyond the sun, they will be able to send messages back.

1. Future exploration will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. be more difficult than it was in the past
  - B. cover a larger area than any exploring done before
  - C. be more dangerous than in the past
  - D. be more lonely than in the past
2. If the land area of the earth is about 55000000 square miles, the area that can be explored in space is probably \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 700000000 square miles
  - B. 1415000000 square miles
  - C. 550000000 square miles
  - D. 55000000 square miles
3. Man will probably explore \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. all the land in space
  - B. areas on which spaceships can land
  - C. only the largest planets and moons
  - D. only a few of the large planets
4. The writer thinks that this area will be explored \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the beginning of the next century
  - B. at the end of the next century
  - C. at the end of the twentieth century
  - D. in the far-distant future
5. The writer thinks that modern explorers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. may be terrified
  - B. must conquer their fears
  - C. have nothing to be afraid of in space
  - D. both A and B

#### Passage 22

All the useful energy at the surface of the earth comes from the activity of the sun. The sun heats and feeds mankind. Each year it provides men with two hundred million tons of grain and nearly ten million tons of wood.

Coal, oil, natural gas, and all other fuels are stored-up energy from the sun. Some was collected by this season's plants as carbon compounds. Some was stored by plants and trees ages ago.

Even waterpower derives from the sun. Water turned into vapor by the sun falls as rain. It courses down the mountains and is converted to electric power.

Light transmits only the energy that comes from the sun's outer layers, and much of this energy that is directed toward the earth never arrives. About nine-tenths of it is absorbed by the

atmosphere of the earth. In fact, the earth itself gets only one half-billionth of the sun's entire output of radiant energy.

1. All the useful energy at the surface of the earth comes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. directly from the sun      B. from the sun's activity  
C. from energy stored by the sun      D. from radiation of the sun
2. For mankind, the sun is the source of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. solar activity      B. all heat      C. all food      D. both B and C
3. Radiant energy is stored as carbon compounds by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plants      B. rain      C. coal, oil, and natural gas      D. inflammable substances
4. The sun's energy indirectly provides the earth with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fuels      B. waterpower      C. light      D. both A and B
5. The largest part of the radiant energy directed toward the earth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stored by plants      B. turned into fuel  
C. absorbed by the earth's atmosphere      D. used for electric power

### Passage 23

During a television play the sound man must be ready to make every sound as it is needed. Sound effects are of three kinds: real, imitated and recorded.

Real sounds are those of doorbells, telephone bells, and other small objects easy to keep in a studio. But the sound man must imitate many sounds. For bacon frying, he crumples cellophane paper. A long sheet, of metal hanging in a doorway makes thunder. He has one rubber sink plunger and then another on a table to imitate a horse walking on pavement. For a horse galloping along a grave road, the sound man can use the two halves of a coconut, pounding each in turn very fast on the table.

Recorded sound effects are used for noises he cannot himself produce offstage. He plays records for such sounds as a rooster crowing, a train leaving a station, and a baby crying.

The sound man is an important part of any television production.

1. The sound man is important because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is kept busy  
B. makes a TV play more lifelike  
C. lets an actor know when to lift a telephone receiver  
D. is always learning new methods
2. The examples given for the first kind are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whistles and sirens      B. doorbells and telephone bells  
C. church bells and telephone bells      D. typewriters and cash registers
3. Crumpling cellophane gives the sound of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rain falling      B. water boiling  
C. someone sneezing      D. bacon frying
4. The metal sheet used to imitate thunder must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tightly fastened on all sides      B. lying flat  
C. both A and B      D. neither A and B
5. Recorded sound effects are used for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. train leaving a station      B. baby crying  
C. rooster crowing      D. all of the above

#### Passage 24

Before trains, most things went by road. But 200 years ago the roads were very bad, and the horses couldn't pull the heavy wagons very fast. Sometimes, when the road was wet, they couldn't pull them at all! When that happened, the driver took flat pieces of wood and put them on the ground under the wheels; then it was easy to pull the wagons, and the horse could do the job very well when the road was flat. When the road was going down a hill, the horse didn't pull the wagon at all, but when the road was going up a hill it was very difficult to pull the wagon.

On the first railways, the horse pulled the train when the road was flat. There was a wagon at the back of the train to carry the horse when the train was going down a hill. There was an engine with a long rope to pull the train when it was going up a hill. But the engine stayed in the same place all the time; it didn't move with the train.

The first engines didn't work very well, and they sometimes didn't work at all, but they often helped the horses to climb up the hills.

Then Richard Trevithick had an idea: "Let's put the engine on the train," he said, And that was the first real train.

1. As mentioned in the passage, 200 years ago \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the roads were very good      B. the roads were very bad  
C. there weren't any roads      D. there were trains but no roads
2. When the road was flat the horse \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pulled the wagon very well      B. pulled the wagon very badly  
C. couldn't pull the wagon at all      D. didn't pull the wagon
3. There was a wagon at the back of the train \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to pull the horse      B. to carry the horse  
C. to carry the horse      D. to pull the train
4. The first engineer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worked very well      B. didn't help the horses to climb up the hills  
C. didn't work at all      D. sometimes worked and sometimes didn't work
5. \_\_\_\_\_ made the first real train.  
A. Trevithick      B. The horse      C. The railway      D. The wagon

#### Passage 25

Paul was a clever boy, but his parents were poor, so he had to work during his holidays to pay for his education. He managed to get to the university, but it was so expensive to study there that he found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time during the holidays so as to earn enough money to pay for his studies.

One summer he got a job in a butcher's shop during the daytime, and another in a hospital at night. In the shop, he learned to cut meat up quite nicely, so the butcher often let him do all the serving while he went into a room behind the shop to do the accounts (账目). In the hospital, on the other hand, he was, of course, allowed to do only the simplest jobs, like helping to lift patients and to carry them from one part of the hospital to another. Both at the butcher's shop and at the hospital, Paul had to wear white clothes.

It happened one evening at the hospital that Paul had to help to carry a woman patient from her bed to the place where she was to have an operation. The woman was already feeling

frightened at the thought of the operation before he came to get her. But when she saw Paul, that finished her.

“No! No!” she cried. “Not my butcher! I won’t be operated on by my butcher!” and she fainted away.

1. During the holidays Paul \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. did his lessons      B. played      C. worked      D. traveled
2. In order to get enough money to pay for his studies, he had to \_\_\_\_\_ while he studied at the university.  
A. do two jobs at the same time      B. sell newspapers  
C. give piano lessons to rich children      D. sell books
3. In the hospital, Paul was allowed only to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do the washing      B. take the patients’ temperatures  
C. give out medicine      D. help to lift and carry patients
4. When she saw Paul, the patient fainted, because she was afraid to be operated on by \_\_\_\_\_ she knew.  
A. the doctor      B. the butcher  
C. the student      D. the professor
5. The mistake was caused by \_\_\_\_\_ Paul was wearing.  
A. the white coat      B. the white  
C. the white clothes      D. the white trousers

#### Passage 26

Being unemployed creates many problems for my family and me. First of all, there are financial problems. We have cut back on the quality of food we purchase we now buy two pounds of hamburger in place of two pounds of beef. There is also less money for clothing. Dresses must be altered and made into blouses; pants make nice skirts after some alteration. I have two more very sticky problems. I’ve fallen behind in the rental payments for our apartment, and now I am experiencing difficulties trying to pay the back rent. The other sticky problem is my son’s tuition payments. There does not seem to be any way that I can send a complete payment to his college. These are not the only problems I face. I also have psychological problems as a result of unemployment. Often I wonder why this has happened to me. Then depression and confusion take over, and I feel drained of all my abilities. The one question that fills my mind most often is the following: why can’t I get employment? This question evokes in me a lack of self-confidence and self-worth. I am haunted by an overall feeling of uselessness. My other problems center on trying to cope with the bureaucracy of the Employment Bureau. Once I get to the employment bureau, I stand in line to sign up. I then wait in another line to which I must report. Once I go through all of this I am sent out for on interviews, only to find that the employer wants someone with more experience. I had to wait from August 28, 1981, until January 4, 1982 to receive my first unemployment check. As you can see, there is often a long delay in receiving benefits. My family and I have suffered through many problems because of my unemployment.

1. What does the phrase “cut back on” mean?  
A. reduce      b. increase      C. keep      D. downgrade
2. While being unemployed, the author’s family can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more or less solve all the financial problems

- B. manage to afford their simple food and clothing
  - C. hardly buy the food they need
  - D. buy either beef or hamburger
3. The author probably has \_\_\_\_ according to the passage.
- A. only one child
  - B. several children
  - C. a large family
  - D. his own house
4. Unemployment makes the author lose his \_\_\_\_.
- A. social status
  - B. money value
  - C. self-confidence
  - D. professional skill
5. Which of the following is not included in the procedure for unemployment check?
- A. To have several job interviews
  - B. To sign your name at the Bureau.
  - C. To report your case.
  - D. To wait for about half a year.

#### Passage 27

Psychology is the study of the mind and mental activities. For example, psychologists are interested in why some things make you sad, but others make you happy. They want to know why some people are shy, but others are quite talkative. They want to know why people do the things that they do. They also test intelligence.

Psychologists deal with the minds and behavior of people. Your mind consists of all your feelings, thoughts, and ideas. It is the result of one part of the brain called the cerebrum (brain). Your behavior includes shouting, crying, laughing, and sleeping.

Several people have been instrumental in the field of psychology. Wilhelm Wundt set up the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian, is noted for his experiments with dogs in which he studied their reflexes (ability) and reactions. Around 1900, Sigmund Freud stated his theory that people try to repress (push out of the mind, hide) any memories of thoughts that they believed were not good.

Psychologists should not be confused with psychiatrists. Psychiatrists deal only with mental illness. They are medical doctors who treat people.

1. A good title for this selection is \_\_\_\_.
- A. studying the Mind
  - B. Memories and People
  - C. Famous Psychologists
  - D. The behavior of people
2. The word shy in line 4 means \_\_\_\_.
- A. happy
  - B. quiet
  - C. sad
  - D. angry
3. We may conclude that psychologists \_\_\_\_.
- A. study physical disease as well
  - B. deal with animals more often than with people
  - C. are not medical doctors
  - D. are medical doctors
4. Pavlov worked with \_\_\_\_.
- A. people
  - B. dogs
  - C. mental illness
  - D. rats
5. The cerebrum controls \_\_\_\_.
- A. the mind
  - B. the whole brain
  - C. the field of psychology
  - D. the heart

#### Passage 28

We often speak of an artist as creating something and of a craftsman as making something. The artist has the desire to create or achieve something original, while the craftsman's aim is to produce

something familiar and expected.

We may say, then, that originality is what distinguished art from craft and is the measure of artistic greatness or importance. Unfortunately, originality is also very hard to define, the usual synonyms—uniqueness, novelty, freshness—do not help us very much, and the dictionaries tell us only that an original work must not be a copy, reproduction, imitation, or translation. What they fail to point out is that originality is always relative: there is no such thing as a completely original work of art. Thus, if we want to rate works of art on an “originality scale”, our problem does not lie in deciding whether or not a given work is original, since the obvious copies and reproductions are for the most part easy enough to eliminate, but in establishing just exactly how original it is. To do so is not impossible. However, the difficulties involved in our task are so great that we cannot hope for more than indefinite and incomplete answers.

1. We may conclude from reading the passage that a painting by an artist who has been influenced by other artists \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. might best be called an example of craft, not art
  - B. must be considered an imitation, not an original work
  - C. might still be considered an original work
  - D. cannot properly be rated on an “originality scale”
2. The author specifically mentions his dissatisfaction with the failure of dictionaries to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. distinguish clearly between art and craft
  - B. indicate that originality is a matter of degree
  - C. recognize that a reproduction may be original
  - D. mention that a work of art must be original
3. The author suggests that a “originality scale” might be used to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. distinguish an original work from a copy
  - B. determine the artistic greatness of a work
  - C. show that originality is always relative
  - D. explain the difference between art and craft
4. According to the author the aim of the artist and the aim of the craftsman are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. quite different from one another
  - B. more or less practical in nature
  - C. both basically artistic
  - D. difficult to define
5. Which of the following statements would the author be least likely to make in talking about a great painting?
  - A. The painter is more than a good craftsman.
  - B. The painting has considerable artistic significance.
  - C. The painting has a strange, unusual quality.
  - D. The painter owes nothing to other painters.

### 完形填空练习题

#### Passage 1

When he got to the house and rang the bell, the front door was opened by an old housekeeper. She showed him \_1\_ a small room, which \_2\_ off the hall. There was a table and several chairs, none of \_3\_ was occupied. He picked up one of the magazines and began to read. \_4\_ ten minutes he looked at his watch, shrugged his

shoulders, and went on \_5\_. Ten more minutes passed, as he saw, when he looked again at the time. He got up and stood \_6\_ to the door \_7\_ he could listen. He opened it, to realize the house was silent \_8\_ the tick of a grandfather clock by the stairs. He called out, and waited, but \_9\_ came. Puzzled, he climbed the first flight until he reached a landing. It led into a corridor having many \_10\_, all of which he found, were locked.

1. A. in                      B. to                      C. into                      D. toward
2. A. is                      B. was                      C. were                      D. had been
3. A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. whose
4. A. For                      B. In                      C. Within                      D. After
5. A. read                      B. to read                      C. reading                      D. reader
6. A. close                      B. closely                      C. near                      D. nearly
7. A. so                      B. that                      C. so that                      D. and
8. A. except to                      B. except for                      C. beside                      D. besides
9. A. no                      B. none                      C. not one                      D. no one
10. A. entrances                      B. gates                      C. admissions                      D. doors

#### Passage 2

One morning I had waited for fifteen minutes outside a telephone box. Inside a \_\_1\_\_ lady was talking excitedly into the receiver. She was laughing and continually moving around, spending a good deal of her time looking at me \_\_2\_\_ I grew more and more impatient. Finally after she \_\_3\_\_ her call I stepped angrily into the box. When I tried \_\_4\_\_ my coins into the coin box they refused to go. While I tried again there was a knocking \_\_5\_\_ the door. I took no notice and again attempted to insert my coins. \_\_6\_\_ they refused to go, and again there was a knocking, even louder than before. I turned very angry and opened the door, beside \_\_7\_\_ stood a man. I told him to go away, but very calmly he said that he \_\_8\_\_ to repair the box \_\_9\_\_ a coin had got stuck in it. I wondered \_\_10\_\_ the young lady had been able to make her call.

1. A. old                      B. young                      C. big                      D. high
2. A. that                      B. when                      C. while                      D. as
3. A. has finished                      B. was finishing                      C. had finished                      D. would finish
4. A. put                      B. to put                      C. putting                      D. puts
5. A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. of
6. A. But                      B. Still                      C. Yet                      D. And
7. A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. How
8. A. would send                      B. was sent                      C. had been sent                      D. was being sent
9. A. because                      B. so that                      C. though                      D. even if
10. A. that                      B. if                      C. whether                      D. how

#### Passage 3

When I was a little girl, my dad and I would ride our horses each Sunday morning. My father was a mill worker and the owner \_1\_ a small farm. I kept my horse on the farm. \_2\_ horse was the colour of the sun. I like to have Sunday come \_3\_ I could ride with Dad.

I would \_4\_ early Sunday morning and sit by the large window looking out on the front yard. There was a small, quiet stream running \_5\_ the yard. The apple trees, with each branch full of

fruit, 6 by the stream.

It was my job to have each horse caught by the time Dad got his shoes on. One horse was a female, and 7 was a male. I had to have a good supply of apples to catch the horses. They were very pretty 8, and I liked to ride. We would ride around in the woods with one horse 9 the other. I liked the ride in the woods most of all, and I did not ever want to stop. But I knew Mother would have hot food in the kitchen. I knew we would ride again. I would count the number of days 10 Sunday morning, when I could ride with Dad.

1. A. on            B. about            C. of            D. above
2. A. My            B. Mine            C. I            D. His
3. A. as a result of    B. in order            C. so            D. such that
4. A. stand up        B. get up            C. put up            D. go up
5. A. on            B. through            C. at            D. in
6. A. is            B. are            C. was            D. were
7. A. the other        B. another            C. other            D. others
8. A. fruits            B. trees            C. horses            D. branches
9. A. to follow        B. following            C. followed            D. being followed
10. A. till            B. when            C. after            D. before

#### Passage 4

George and Betty live in a small village near some hills. A stream flowing hills to the sea goes 1 the village.

Last Saturday there was a bad storm in the hills. There was very 2 rain during the night and the stream was flooded(泛滥). Water started to go into 3 of the houses.

George heard the rain. It woke him 4, so he looked out of the window. It was not very dark because the 5 was shining. George saw the water. He woke his sister, Betty and said to her, "You must wake up Mummy and Daddy. I'll go and wake up 6 people near our house."

George 7 the doors of many houses. He woke the people up. Then he went home. George, Betty and 8 parents went to stay in a friend's house. It was on high ground, 9 the water did not go into the house.

10 Monday, George and Betty returned to their own house. There was a lot of mud on the walls and floor, so they helped their parents to clean the house.

1. A. pass            B. over            C. through            D. into
2. A. great            B. strong            C. large            D. heavy
3. A. many            B. a lot            C. plenty            D. much
4. A. /            B. up            C. on            D. off
5. A. sun            B. moon            C. stars            D. satellites
6. A. other            B. the other            C. the            D. /
7. A. knocked        B. knocked to            C. knocked on            D. knocked in
8. A. /            B. her            C. their            D. the
9. A. where            B. so            C. as            D. then
10. A. At            B. In            C. After            D. On

#### Passage 5

The men of a certain German town bought a cat from a passing traveller. 1 the

traveller was walking away, they called out to him, "What does it eat?"

"Whatever you please," shouted the traveller.

Now the people thought he said "Men and beasts," and were 2 afraid.

"When it has eaten all the mice and rats," they said, "it will eat our cattle (牛) and ourselves. 3 pity we bought it! We must kill it."

Now as no one was 4 to kill the cat, the people set fire to the house where it was resting. The cat escaped through a window and ran into 5 house..

"Better burn that," said the people. So they set fire to 6 too. Again the cat escaped and climbed up on a roof.

Then 7 struck at it with a long pole. But the cat took hold of the pole and started to climb down.

The people were terrified, and ran 8 in the woods. Meanwhile the fire spread from house to house 9 the whole village was burnt to the ground. 10 the cat, of course, escaped.

1. A. Before      B. Since      C. As      D. Though
2. A. more      B. much      C. too much      D. much of
3. A. What      B. What a      C. How      D. How the
4. A. brave      B. very brave      C. brave enough      D. enough brave
5. A. one      B. other      C. the other      D. another
6. A. other one      B. that      C. that one      D. the other one
7. A. one      B. the one      C. anyone      D. someone
8. A. to hide      B. hiding      C. to hiding      D. and hide
9. A. when      B. before      C. after      D. until
10. A. so      B. And      C. But      D. Only

#### Passage 6

The film that Emma and Nelly saw the other day was about a spy who would try to steal the secret plans of a new aeroplane engine. 1 happened on a small ship which carried only six passengers.

The spy had to get the plans out of the country, so he hid them in a suitcase (手提箱) which belonged to another passenger on the ship. This passenger was a beautiful young woman who was going to visit her parents in Africa. The hero of the film was a handsome young man who 2 find the plans.

The ship left England one morning in January. It was snowing. After two days the weather became a little warmer and 3 a thick fog. Early on the morning of the third day a large passenger ship ran into the small ship. There was a loud noise. People shouted and many of 4 ran to the lifeboats. 5 were the plans? The hero didn't know. He looked 6 quickly. The young woman was going to get her suitcase. He wanted to help her so he ran 7 her. The spy ran after the hero.

Twenty minutes 8 they were all in a lifeboat 9 the captain, a sailor and other passengers. Four of them had small brown suitcases. The suitcases 10 at the bottom of the boat.

The rest of the film was about their adventures during the next two days. Of course the hero finally got the plans and the heroine got the hero.

- I. A. Something      B. All      C. Things      D. Everything

2. A. would            B. should to        C. had                D. had to  
 3. A. had                B. with              C. there was        D. was  
 4. A. people            B they                C. them               D. their  
 5. A. Where            B. How                C. Which             D. What  
 6. A. up                 B. round             C. down              D. on  
 7. A. for                B. about              C. round              D. towards  
 8. A. after              B. late                C. later               D. latter  
 9. A. with               B. together          C. having            D. and  
 10. A. were laying    B. were lying        C. had laid           D. had been laying

#### Passage 7

For several hundred years people in the Western world have enjoyed watching fireworks (烟火). But 1 before they were known in Europe, there were fire works in the Far East. Some records show that there were firecrackers (鞭炮) in China in the 7th century. No one knows exactly how fireworks made the trip from China to Europe. Travellers 2 Far East may have brought back word of them. We do know that fireworks 3 in Europe before the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

It was in Europe that 4 of fireworks became an art. Throughout Europe displays were held to 5 the crowning of kings, royal weddings, and 6 important events. The most beautiful fireworks 7 were made during the 19th century.

In the late 19th and 8 20th centuries, it was the custom for families in the United States to celebrate July 4th by setting off fireworks, But thousands of people were hurt and burned by them each year. As a result, some of the most dangerous kinds are 9 made. The only fireworks approved (批准) for public displays today are 10 are set off by trained people.

1. A. long                B. the long            C. longer              D. longer  
 2. A. in                    B. in the                C. to                    D. to the  
 3. A. was made        B. were made          C. had made            D. had been made  
 4. A. make                B. to make              C. making              D. the making  
 5. A. celebrate        B. celebrating        C. celebrated          D. celebration  
 6. A. the                 B. some                C. many                D. other  
 7. A. for all             B. of all                C. of them              D. of those  
 8. A. /                    B. early                C. earlier               D. the  
 9. A. not longer        B. no longer            C. no long              D. not long  
 10. A. what                B. those what          C. those which         D. those that

#### 汉译英翻译练习题

1. 请你把窗子打开好吗?
2. 他跑得那么快我们赶不上。
3. 乘出租车到北京火车站需要半小时。
4. 我把她给我的书放在教室里了。
5. 昨天你来看我了吗?
6. 你借的那本书和我的一样有趣。
7. 这个箱子太重他拿不动。
8. 学好英语不是一件容易的事。

9. 曾经用过八年的办公大楼三天前卖掉了。
10. 你是什么时候上大学的?
11. 请告诉我哪里开会。
12. 他们用了一年半的时间完成了实验。
13. 据报道许多世界名著最近几年以拍成电视剧了。
14. 无论你做什麼都要做好。
15. 他们现在正在干什麼?
16. 我国的工业发展的比较快。
17. 他从国外回来, 发现家乡变化很大。
18. 很清楚科学家把人类送往月球的时代已经到来了。
19. 长江是中国最长的河流之一。
20. 你还没有作完作业吗?