

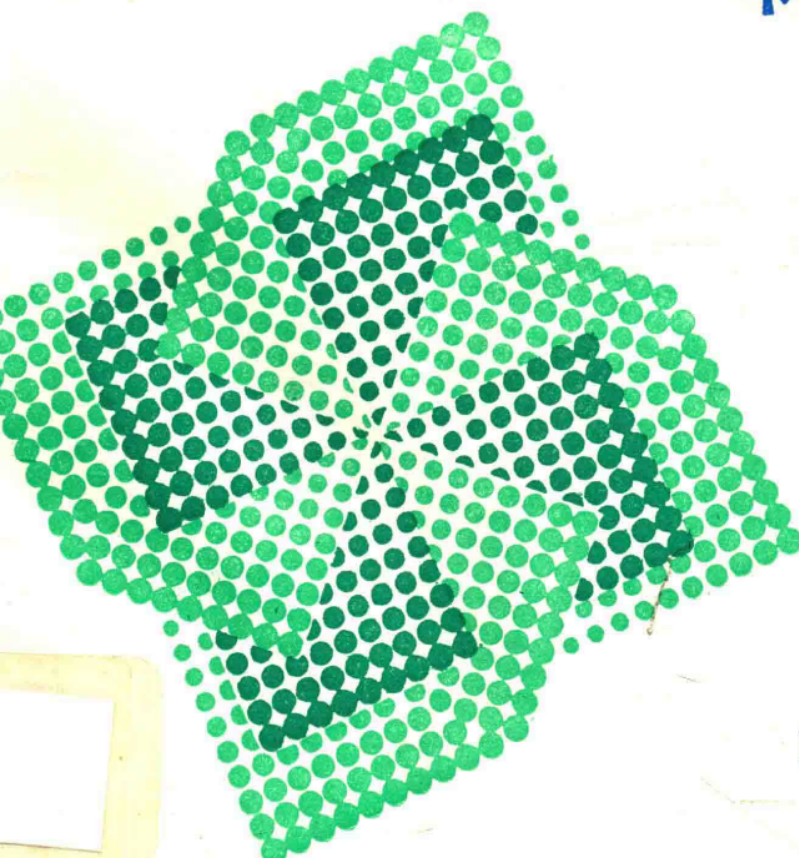
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高中英语系列丛书之一

● 郑时恒 主 编
● 冯大雄 副主编

高中英语
能力训练

——完形填空
和
阅读理解



复旦大学出版社

高中英语系列丛书

高中英语能力训练

——完形填空和阅读理解(二)

主编 郑时恒

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复旦大学出版社

内容提要

完形填空和阅读理解在高中英语会考和高考中分别占总分 31% 和 46.6%, 这说明了完形填空和阅读理解在英语中所占的重要位置. 故从基础开始有计划地进行这方面的训练十分必要. 据此我们组织了一批富有经验的英语教研员和教师编写了这套训练丛书, 全书分三册, 分别供高一、高二、高三学生使用, 本书为第二册. 本套教材按教学大纲要求, 课文难易适中, 选材广泛, 内容生动有趣, 完形填空排版新颖、科学, 便于学生操作. 相信通过这一严格训练你的英语会有较大提高.

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高中英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解(二)

郑时恒 主编

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前言

完形填空和阅读理解, 历来是高中英语考查题型中区分度和难度最大的项目。它们在高中英语会考和高考中分别占 31% 和 46.67%, 无论是教师和学生都对这两个题型予以极大的关注。

完形填空和阅读理解均属能力测试题, 主要测试学生对语言的理解程度和综合运用语言的能力, 这种能力的培养决非一日之功, 只能采用细水长流和持之以恒的训练方法。为此, 我们邀请了本市富有经验的英语教研员和部分教师编写了《高中英语能力训练——完形填空和阅读理解》一书, 全书共三册, 分别供高中一年级至三年级使用。

本书的主要特点是:

1. 配合课本, 难度适中。
2. 排版新颖、科学, 短文和选择项同排一页, 使用方便, 需要时可按课本化整为零。
3. 选材广泛, 内容生动有趣。

本册为第二册, 由郑时恒主编, 冯大雄副主编, 参加编写的有:

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书中不足之处, 恳请读者批评指正。

编 者
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郑时林 主编

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UNIT ONE

Cloze Test

(A)

When Mary went 1 Mr Wilson's office, she noticed he looked very 2. In fact, he looked awful (可怕的). She knew it was not a good time to ask for a 3, but she felt she 4 she tried to think of something casual to say 5. It was always 6 to begin such conversation (谈话) casually (随便地).

"Oh, you're looking a bit tired," she said. Wilson 7. He told her he had just 8 the Financial Controller, the man who told everybody at the firm how much they 9 spend.

"As usual, he said I was spending too 10. It wasn't a very pleasant conversation," he said. Then he mentioned that he had a headache. Mary began to feel sorry for him. She 11 to get some aspirins for him from the canteen (小卖部).

"You 12 bother (打扰). I can go there myself," he said. "Oh, but I am going to the canteen anyway. It's no trouble 13," she said. It was only 14 she had closed the door behind her that she 15 something. She had forgotten to ask for a rise.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. in | b. into |
| c. out of | d. through |
| 2. a. angry | b. happy |
| c. pleased | d. tired |
| 3. a. pay | b. raise |
| c. rise | d. wage |
| 4. a. used to | b. had better |
| c. had to | d. would to |
| 5. a. first | b. at first |
| c. last | d. at last |
| 6. a. bad | b. best |
| c. better | d. worst |
| 7. a. cried | b. shouted |
| c. sighed | d. told |
| 8. a. got | b. looked |
| c. noticed | d. seen |
| 9. a. could | b. might |
| c. ought | d. would |
| 10. a. few | b. less |
| c. little | d. much |
| 11. a. got | b. had |
| c. offered | d. ought |
| 12. a. couldn't | b. needn't |
| c. shouldn't | d. won't |
| 13. a. after all | b. that's all |
| c. not at all | d. at all |
| 14. a. when | b. after |
| c. before | d. since |
| 15. a. forgot | b. knew |
| c. realized | d. understood |

(B)

An English learner 1 learns the word 'quiz'. For after 2 several lessons, the teacher will 3 give you some questions to see 4 you have grasped them or not. This kind of investigation (调查) is called 'quiz'.

But do you know how the word 'quiz' 5? It seems strange that the word 6 something with betting (赌博).

The story 7 in Dublin in the 18th century. One day, some people bet with Daly — the manager of the theatre. They didn't believe that Daly 8 invent a new English word within 24 hours. But Daly 9 the challenge 挑战) 10. That night he thought 11, and suddenly 12 an idea. He found several children and gave them 13. Then he asked them to write the word 'quiz' on the blank walls with chalks all 14 the city. 15, the people of Dublin saw the word 'quiz' 16. They couldn't help 17. What does it mean? Soon after, the people in Dublin called every mysterious thing or uncertainty as 'quiz'. 18 time went 19, it got the meaning of examination or question 20 it has today.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | a. fast | b. quickly |
| | c. soon | d. rapidly |
| 2. | a. being finished | b. having been finished |
| | c. having finished | d. finished |
| 3. | a. probably | b. considerably |
| | c. certainly | d. surely |
| 4. | a. that | b. what |
| | c. if | d. which |
| 5. | a. came | b. came from |
| | c. came off | d. came into being |
| 6. | a. is | b. had |
| | c. was | d. has |
| 7. | a. happened | b. existed |
| | c. appeared | d. kept |
| 8. | a. could | b. must |
| | c. ought to | d. likely |
| 9. | a. received | b. accepted |
| | c. made | d. found |
| 10. | a. difficultly | b. readily |
| | c. with easiness | d. fastly |
| 11. | a. lightly | b. hurriedly |
| | c. hardly | d. hard |
| 12. | a. took | b. thought |
| | c. got | d. arrived |
| 13. | a. any coins | b. some coins |
| | c. some coin | d. any coin |
| 14. | a. from | b. on |
| | c. around | d. in |
| 15. | a. On next day | b. In next day |
| | c. For next day | d. Next day |
| 16. | a. everywhere | b. anywhere |
| | c. somewhere | d. somewhere |
| 17. | a. to ask | b. asking |
| | c. being asked | d. having asked |
| 18. | a. Because | b. Since |
| | c. When | d. As |
| 19. | a. on | b. off |
| | c. away | d. over |
| 20. | a. which | b. like |
| | c. just like | d. as |

Reading Comprehension

(A)

My husband hasn't stopped laughing about a funny thing that happened to me. It's funny now but it wasn't at that time.

Last Friday, after doing all the family shopping in town, I wanted a rest before catching the train, so I bought a newspaper and some chocolate (巧克力) and went to the station coffee shop — that cheap, self-service place with long tables to sit at. I put my heavy bag down on the floor, put the newspaper and chocolate on the table to keep a place, and went to get a cup of coffee.

When I came back with the coffee, there was someone in the next seat. It was one of those wild-looking young men, with dark glasses and torn clothes, and hair coloured bright red at the front. Not so unusual these days. What did surprise me was that he'd started to eat my chocolate!

Naturally, I was annoyed. However, to avoid trouble — and really I was rather uneasy about him — I just looked down at the front page of the newspaper, tasted my coffee, and took a bit of chocolate. The boy looked at me closely. Then he took a second piece of my chocolate. I could hardly believe it. Still I didn't dare to start an argument. When he took a third piece, I felt more angry than uneasy. I thought, "Well, I shall have the last piece," and I got it.

The boy gave me a strange look, then stood up. As he left he shouted out, "This woman's mad!" Everyone stared. That was embarrassing (令人为难的) enough, but it was worse when I finished my coffee and got ready to leave. My face went red — as red as his hair when I realized I'd made a mistake. It wasn't my chocolate he'd been taking. There was mine, unopened, just under my newspaper.

1. The woman telling the story .
 - a. always went shopping with her family on Friday
 - b. had been very busy and needed some time to rest
 - c. wanted a newspaper and some chocolate to take home to her family
 - d. bought a newspaper and some chocolate so that she could keep a place at the table
2. When the woman came back to the table, she was surprised .
 - a. because she wasn't sure whether she should speak to the young man
 - b. because the young man was dressed so strangely
 - c. because there was already someone sitting in the next seat
 - d. because the young man's behaviour (行为) seemed so rude
3. When the woman saw the young man go on eating the chocolate she felt .
 - a. too tired to start an argument
 - b. too shy to look in the young man's direction
 - c. more and more disappointed at losing the chocolate
 - d. more and more angry with the young man
4. The woman's face went red .
 - a. because she realized that she had been quite wrong about the young man

- b. because she realized that the boy was poor and hungry
 - c. because she saw everyone staring at her
 - d. because she hated being shouted at
5. Which of the following is true according to this passage?
- a. The woman's husband often laughs at her.
 - b. The young man wanted to play a joke on the woman.
 - c. The woman ate the last piece of the chocolate.
 - d. The young man ate all the chocolate the woman bought.

(B)

Hank Viscardi was 26 years old when he put on his first pair of long trousers and his first pair of shoes. For the first time he saw himself as he had always wanted to be — a full five feet eight inches tall.

Hank, the son of an Italian barber (理发师), had been born without legs. Until he was seven, his world was a world of repeated operations. At last he had — not legs, but stumps (残肢) that could be fitted with a kind of special boots.

Out of the hospital, Hank often found people staring at him with cruel interest. Children laughed at him and called him "Ape Man" (猿人) because his arms practically dragged on the ground.

He went to school like other boys. His grades (成绩) were good and he needed only eight years instead of the usual twelve. He could not play basketball, but he could report school sports for the newspaper. As a result, he won a gold basketball and a letter for excellence in athletics (体育).

After graduation, Hank worked his way through college. He swept floors, waited on table, or worked in one of the college offices. During all this busy life, Hank had been moving around on his stumps. But one day the doctor told him even the stumps were not going to last much longer. Hank would soon have to use a wheel chair.

Hank felt himself go cold all over. However, the doctor said there was a chance that he could be fitted with artificial legs (假腿).

Finally a leg maker was found and the day came when Hank stood up before the mirror and saw himself for the first time, five feet eight inches tall.

But his was not the end yet. He had to learn to use his new legs. Again and again he marched the length of the room, and marched back again. There were times when he fell down on the floor, but he pulled himself up and went back to the endless marching. He went out on the street. He climbed the stairs and learned to dance. He built a boat and learned to sail it.

When World War II came, he talked the Red Cross (红十字会) into giving him a job. he took the regular training. He marched and drilled along with the other soldiers. Few knew that he was legless. This was the true story of Hank Viscardi, the man without legs.

1. It can be inferred (推理) from the story that five feet eight inches tall is _____.
- a. an average (平均) height for an adult (成年人)
 - b. too tall for an average person

- c. too short for an average person
d. none of the above
2. Children laughed at Hank and called him "Ape Man" because _____.
a. he didn't talk to them
b. he kept away from them
c. when he moved his arms touched the ground
d. his arms were too long
3. The writer suggests in the story that _____.
a. the Red Cross was only too glad to give him a job
b. the Red Cross gave him a job because he was a good soldier
c. the Red Cross gave him a job after he talked to somebody he knew in the organization
d. the Red Cross was not willing to give him a job at first
4. When Hank marched and drilled along with the other soldiers _____.
a. he did everything the other soldiers did
b. he did most of the things the other soldiers did
c. he did some of the things the other soldiers did
d. he took some special training
5. The writer suggests that Hank Viscardi _____.
a. had no friends
b. never saw himself as different from others
c. was very shy
d. was too proud to accept help from others

UNIT TWO

Cloze Test

(A)

Our plane was just beside the airport building. It did not look too strong to me, but I decided not to think about such things. We saw luggage going out 1 it on trolleys and being loaded from 2 the plane. Next, three men and three girls, all in uniform went over to the place and entered it. Over the loudspeakers we were 3 the plane was ready to leave and were asked to walk out to it. Everybody moved quickly in order to 4 the seats they wanted. I was 5 to get a seat near the tail, but the plane looked 6 inside than it had from outside. I fastened my seat 7 before we took off and tried to 8 my nervousness. After an hour's flying I noticed black clouds ahead through my window. My 9 immediately returned. An electric sign flashed on: "Fasten your seat belts, please," and one of the hostesses (女乘务员) made a 10 request over the loudspeakers. She told us we were about to fly into a storm but 11 cheerfully there was nothing to worry 12. The plane shook all over, dropped about twenty feet and seemed to hang on one wing. Then very suddenly it rose twenty feet and a great flash of 13 lit up the passenger compartment. (机舱) For five minutes the three hostesses did their best to give out antisickness pills and 14 the passengers. The plane rose and fell. Then we noticed it was climbing higher and higher. The sky became light again and soon we were flying steadily. The pilot had 15 to get above the storm. I realized then that the plane was definitely stronger than it looked, but for all that I felt nervous.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. at | b. for |
| c. to | d. above |
| 2. a. inside | b. beside |
| c. behind | d. under |
| 3. a. asked | b. noticed |
| c. announced | d. told |
| 4. a. fetch | b. hold |
| c. keep | d. get |
| 5. a. impossible | b. incapable |
| c. unable | d. unfit |
| 6. a. prettier | b. stronger |
| c. steadier | d. smaller |
| 7. a. belt | b. string |
| c. band | d. ribbon |
| 8. a. smooth | b. decrease |
| c. forget | d. relax |
| 9. a. sadness | b. forgetfulness |
| c. nervousness | d. excitement |
| 10. a. general | b. similar |
| c. common | d. sharp |
| 11. a. smiled | b. spoke |
| c. added | d. acted |
| 12. a. at | b. about |
| c. on | d. with |
| 13. a. lightning | b. fire |
| c. sun-light | d. thunder |
| 14. a. smooth | b. save |
| c. cool | d. comfort |
| 15. a. succeeded | b. flown |
| c. planned | d. managed |

(B)

Edmond lay under an overhanging rock while the storm continued. 1 fearful were the waves that they seemed 2 they would break the island to 3, or pull it up from the 4 and carry it off, like a ship, into the middle of the 5. Suddenly in the 6 of the storm, he saw a fishing — boat 7 onto the rocks by the 8 of the wind and the 9. A minute later he saw it 10, nearer. Edmond shouted at the 11 of his voice to tell them of their 12, but they saw it for themselves. Then he saw five men holding onto the boat. They saw 13, no doubt, for their 14 were carried to him by the 15. Then there was a fearful sound, followed by cries of 16 and pain. The boat was in pieces; the seamen were in the 17. Edmond ran down to the rocks, in no small danger of being killed 18. He listened; but he heard and saw 19. All cries had 20. The storm continued.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | a. Very | b. Such |
| | c. So | d. Too |
| 2. | a. like | b. as if |
| | c. such as | d. that |
| 3. | a. pieces | b. stones |
| | c. rocks | d. parts |
| 4. | a. top | b. wind |
| | c. storm | d. bottom |
| 5. | a. mountain | b. wind |
| | c. ocean | d. sky |
| 6. | a. middle | b. end |
| | c. sky | d. light |
| 7. | a. driving | b. driven |
| | c. to drive | d. being driven |
| 8. | a. force | b. speed |
| | c. sound | d. light |
| 9. | a. boat | b. waves |
| | c. men | d. rocks |
| 10. | a. too | b. suddenly |
| | c. again | d. at last |
| 11. | a. top | b. bottom |
| | c. beginning | d. end |
| 12. | a. place | b. danger |
| | c. pleasure | d. sadness |
| 13. | a. the boat | b. the island |
| | c. the rocks | d. him |
| 14. | a. cries | b. laughs |
| | c. boat | d. waves |
| 15. | a. wind | b. waves |
| | c. storm | d. seamen |
| 16. | a. happiness | b. success |
| | c. fear | d. wind |
| 17. | a. wind | b. water |
| | c. boat | d. island |
| 18. | a. him | b. himself |
| | c. them | d. again |
| 19. | a. the seamen | b. something |
| | c. rocks | d. nothing |
| 20. | a. begun | b. stopped |
| | c. forgotten | d. been heard |

Reading Comprehension

(A)

Without plants, people could not live. We eat plants. We breathe oxygen that plants produce. And we need plants for another reason: we need them for their beauty.

Imagine a world with no plants. Imagine no flowers with their sweet smells, their beautiful colours and their lovely shapes. Imagine, when the wind blows, not being able to hear the leaves in the trees or watch the branches swing (摇摆) from side to side.

Everywhere people need the beauty of plants. That is why we gave parks full of trees and flowers. That is why people always try to design houses with room for some grass and a garden.

Do you talk to your plants? Do you give them love and attention?

Peter Tompkins and Christopher Bird, writers of a book called **THE SECRET LIFE OF PLANTS**, tell of an experiment in which two seeds were planted in different places. While the plants were growing, one plant was given love and hopeful ideas. The other plant was given only hopeless ideas. After six months, the loved plant was bigger. Under the earth it had more and longer roots; above the earth, it had a thicker stem and more leaves.

1. The writer thinks that without plants, people would miss _____.
 - a. the smells, colours and shapes of trees
 - b. the sight of branches moving in the wind
 - c. the sound of flowers blowing in the wind
 - d. the smells of trees, the sight of branches and the sound of the wind
2. In the experiment, the two plants were _____.
 - a. talked to in different ways.
 - b. of different types.
 - c. both given love and attention.
 - d. grown in the same place.
3. At the end of six months _____.
 - a. the plants were of the same size.
 - b. one plant had longer roots than the other.
 - c. one plant had longer roots; the other plant had a thicker stem.
 - d. one plant had a thicker stem while the other plant had more leaves.
4. Tompkins and Bird believe that plants _____.
 - a. can talk to each other
 - b. care for each other
 - c. should be grown in different places
 - d. love to be loved
5. The experiment has proved that _____.
 - a. without plants people could not live
 - b. we should talk to plants and given them love
 - c. we should grow as many plants as possible

d. plants need plenty of water, sunshine and fertilizer

(B)

For centuries it has been eaten, used in construction, praised by poets (诗人) and painted by artists throughout Asia. The Chinese have taught us how much it was valued in their society, naming it as one of the greatest plants. Other Eastern peoples held it in such high respect that they believed their ancestors (祖先) were born from its hollow stem. It is, however, one of the most common and most often used plants in present-day Japan — the bamboo.

Was it valued so high in the past because of its beauty, its usefulness, or was there something more important which it represented (代表) to the ancient Chinese, the people whose influence (影响) on Japanese culture has been so strong? Indicating (表明) what was desirable (值得想往的) in life, they sometimes pointed to the bamboo. Like a true friend, it did not change its colours to suit the seasons. It accepted the extremes (极端) of climates, from tropical rain forests (热带雨林) to snow-covered mountains, without complaining. (抱怨) Even when it was split, the smaller pieces remained straight and smooth. As its stem was hollow, its heart was clear, without any evil (罪恶). What better example of ideal (理想的) person could young people have?

Bamboo trees have been used in gardens so that people can listen while the wind blows through them or the June rain falls steadily on their leaves. The beauty of bamboo lies, perhaps, in its simplicity (简洁朴素), a simplicity which artists have tried to express through the years. The skill of artists has served to bring bamboo indoors to remind us of the beauty of nature and to make it so familiar that in the west it has come to symbolize (象征) Asia.

1. The writer of this article is _____.
 - a. a Chinese
 - b. a Japanese
 - c. from the West
 - d. an ancient Japanese
2. The writer says that _____.
 - a. for a long time painters of bamboos were highly respected in China
 - b. for centuries bamboo has been eaten mainly by poets and artists
 - c. the bamboo has been highly respected by Eastern peoples because it is believed to be important.
 - d. the bamboo has enjoyed a special position in Eastern culture
3. The Chinese compared the bamboo to a true friend because _____.
 - a. it could be cut to tiny smooth pieces
 - b. it could be found everywhere in the world
 - c. it was thought to be extremely valuable
 - d. its colours remained constant throughout the year
4. The writer considers that one result of articles trying to express the beauty of the bamboo is that _____.
 - a. it has come to represent the East to Western people
 - b. in the bamboo alone can we find the beauty of nature

- c. it has been used by many people in their gardens
- d. its leaves have been steadily rained upon in June

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage ?

- a. The Chinese people has a strong influence on Japanese culture.
- b. The Chinese people believed that their ancestors were born from Bamboo's hollow stem.
- c. Bamboo is considered an ideal example for young people.
- d. People like to listen to the sound of wind blowing through the bamboo.

UNIT THREE

Cloze Test

(A)

Mrs. Evans went to a large local cinema one summer afternoon. 1 through the wonderful film there was the 2 interval, (休息) so that people could buy sweets, chocolates and ice-cream.

Mrs. Evans rarely bought 3 in the cinema, but this time she was feeling hot, so she thought, "I'll have an ice-cream 4 me. I 5." Quite a lot of the audience (观众) 6 to buy ice-creams from the girl who was selling them, so Mrs. Evans waited for 7.

There was a small boy in front of her. When it was his turn, he 8 the girl ten pence and asked for an ice-cream, but they 9 twenty pence, so the girl said, "I want 10 ten pence, please."

The small boy put the coin 11 in his pocket, put his hand in another pocket, 12 another ten pence coin and offered 13 to the girl.

Mrs. Evans was so 14 that she paid 15 ten pence herself.

1. a. On the half-way b. On half-way
c. Half-way d. The half-way
2. a. usually b. usual
c. unusual d. unusually
3. a. something b. nothing
c. everything d. anything
4. a. to cool b. to cold
c. cool d. cold
5. a. certainly need b. certain need
c. certainly needed d. certain needed
6. a. have been waiting b. was waiting
c. were waiting d. has been waiting
7. a. her turning b. her turn
c. her turns d. her turnings
8. a. offers b. has offered
c. had offered d. offered
9. a. costed b. have costed
c. have cost d. cost
10. a. the other b. another
c. one more d. another more
11. a. back b. off
c. away d. into
12. a. taking out b. taking
c. took out d. took
13. a. which b. that
c. what d. these
14. a. amused b. amuse
c. amusing d. amusement
15. a. another b. one more
c. another more d. the other

(B)

It was snowing heavily, and the wind 1 the snow into great piles against the fences 2 the sides of the road. In some places the piles were so big that they were beginning to spread right across the road, but as long as cars could keep 3 rather fast, they were still managing 4.

There was one point, however 5 there was a sharp bend in the road. There the snow had piled up on both sides, and as cars 6 slow down to get round the corner safely, the drivers had to be very skilful 7 getting stuck.

At last, of course, there was one who was not skilful enough and who let his car 8 on the corner. When he tried to start it again, the wheels slipped, and the car finished up 9 and 10 the road.

The next car to reach the corner was 11 too. The driver had been trying to keep up a good speed to avoid getting stuck, and he did not notice the car blocking the road 12 him until he was almost 13. He put his brakes 14, the wheels of 15 locked, and it slid sideways into deep snow.

It was not the last 16. 17 came round the corner too fast to stop properly, and finished up in the deep snow at the side of the road. Before long, there were five cars stuck as the snow 18.

At last, a neighbour saw what had happened and telephoned the local garage, which sent a truck to pull the cars out of the snow. The neighbour watched as the garage men 19 one by one. When they reached the car which had started all the trouble by getting stuck across the road, the neighbour said to them, "You aren't going to move that one, are you? That's the one 20 has brought you all this business today!"

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. blew | b. was blowing |
| c. to blow | d. has blown |
| 2. a. on | b. in |
| c. at | d. to |
| 3. a. moving | b. to move |
| c. being moved | d. moved |
| 4. a. to get past | b. getting through |
| c. getting past | d. to get through |
| 5. a. where | b. which |
| c. that | d. on which |
| 6. a. must | b. had to |
| c. has to | d. would |
| 7. a. avoids | b. avoiding |
| c. to avoid | d. avoid |
| 8. a. stopped | b. to stop |
| c. stops | d. stop |
| 9. a. deeply in the snow | b. deeply in snow |
| c. deep in snow | d. deep in the snow |
| 10. a. block | b. blocked |
| c. blocking | d. blocks |
| 11. a. into trouble | b. in trouble |
| c. making trouble | d. making troubles |
| 12. a. in front of | b. in the front of |
| c. to front of | d. to the front of |
| 13. a. at the top of it | b. at top of it |
| c. on its top | d. on top of it |
| 14. a. on hard | b. on hardly |
| c. in hard | d. in hardly |
| 15. a. cars | b. his cars |
| c. his car | d. car |
| 16. a. do this | b. to do this |
| c. doing this | d. to have done this |
| 17. a. Cars after cars | b. Car after car |
| c. Bus after car | d. Car after bus |
| 18. a. continued to fall | b. continue to fall |
| c. continues to fall | d. continued falling |
| 19. a. pull them down | b. pull them out |
| c. pulled them down | d. pulled them out |
| 20. a. it | b. which |
| c. that | d. what |