

北外名师点金丛书



NEW HORIZON

COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

新视野大学英语

单元跟踪测评

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紧扣大学英语教材 设计全程单元测试 北外名师解释疑难 教学练测高效互动



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旨在过程,重在交互,贵在参与,中心在于能力培养
——题例说明(代前言)

《新视野大学英语》是一套深受广大师生欢迎的大学英语教材,在众多的大学英语教材中,它的使用比例是相当高的,其应用前景日益看好。它不但在编辑体系上较好地继承了我国大学英语教学的传统经验,而且在编辑指导思想上也积极吸收新的学术成果,尤其是在多媒体教学课件应用和网络英语教学上都独具特色,真可谓新世纪、新视野。但是我们在教学中也深感学生还需要一套自我评估、以题代练、深化重点、寓教于乐的单元自测题,也就是学生自我评估的“平台”。而这套《名师点金丛书·新视野大学英语单元跟踪测评》就是根据广大学生的这种需要孕育而生的。“以课文为中心,以认知为方向”(Text-centered, Cognitive-approached),这是本丛书的特色。它在语言认知、语言功能和语言交际的思想指导下与课文的习题形成优势互补,也与其他应试类习题集形成相应的对照,旨在提高学生英语综合素质。

全书与教材配套共分4册,每册10个单元,每单元3部分组成。

Part I. Vocabulary Building

- A. Vocabulary Chart
- B. Enriching Your Word Power
- C. Sentence Completion

Part II. Text Intensive Reading

- A. Structure and Vocabulary
- B. On Grammar
- C. Cloze Text

Part III. Reading and Translation

- A. Passage Reading
- B. Translation into Chinese
- C. Translation into English

第一部分中的“语义网图”(Vocabulary Chart)是基于语义学中的“语义场”和认知语言学中的“原型”理论而编制的,它旨在以新的方式使学生构建英语词汇的心理网络,减轻词汇记忆的负担。“一词多义”(Enriching

Your Word Power),一直是近年来英语测试中的热点,也是学生词汇学习中的难点。这次我们把它单独列出来,希望引起学生们足够的重视,并以此体会英语词汇中“隐喻”的功力。“完成句子”(Sentence Completion),则是从功能语法的角度让学生关注和体验词组在构建句子中的重大作用和意义。

第二部分中词汇和语法题则是紧紧围绕课文的语言知识点而编撰的,重在应用能力的培养。完形填空是以语义和交际为原则,与课本上以词汇为中心的完形填空形成对比,旨在培养学生重视细节信息和语篇内容的总体能力。

第三部分以“紧扣主题”为思想,围绕单元主题选取阅读材料。它既培养学生阅读能力,又能使学生积累相关的背景知识和语言知识。翻译题旨在培养学生对课文每个部分的精确理解。总之,它体现了精讲多练,结构、功能与语言技能相综合的原则,即在教师讲解的指导下,以言语技能和言语交际的训练为中心的原则。在实践上它既鼓励学生创造性的运用语言来与课文进行交互,又满足了学生的要求(书后学生手册的配备),充分体现了“以学生为中心,教为学服务的原则”。

本丛书特邀北京外国语大学博士生导师郭棲庆教授任丛书总主编,北京外国语大学博士宫玉波教授和大连海事大学单文博副教授担任丛书分册主编。费玉双、刘莹、孙智担任分册副主编。

近年来大学生英语学习进步很快,我们认为其中最可贵之处则是他们对英语学习观念上的转变:以学生自我学习为中心,以可操作之任务为方式,独立学习,自我评估。《名师点金丛书·新视野大学英语单元跟踪测评》就是这一潮流的产物。“光学不练是假把式”,欢迎您加入到这个潮流中来,一册在手,与时俱进。

编者

于北京外国语大学

Contents

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| 前言 | 1 |
| Unit 1 | 1 |
| Unit 2 | 10 |
| Unit 3 | 18 |
| Unit 4 | 26 |
| Unit 5 | 34 |
| Unit 6 | 43 |
| Unit 7 | 51 |
| Unit 8 | 59 |
| Unit 9 | 67 |
| Unit 10 | 76 |
| 新视野大学英语 跟踪测评答案 | 84 |

UNIT 1

I . Vocabulary Building

A Vocabulary Chart (1 × 15)

Directions : One way to learn new words is to make vocabulary chart . You can make a chart that lists new words by categories or topics . Add your words to the following chart according to the letters given .

| On-line learning | school life | affective |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| on <u>line</u> course | junior middle school | frustrating |
| <u>virtual</u> classroom | <u>senior</u> middle school | patient and kind |
| online <u>envi</u> ronment | <u>regu</u> lar classroom | comm <u>it</u> ment and discipline |
| <u>posi</u> ng it on the screen | ass <u>ign</u> ment | embarr <u>as</u> sing |
| phone <u>—</u> line and <u>mod</u> em | favorite <u>acti</u> vities | most tr <u>y</u> ing experience |

B Enriching Your Word Power(0.5 × 30)

Directions : Find out the words according to the definition and then fill in the blanks with the words in the following sentences . Meanings are given for each word .

access virtual vital effective discipline positive reflect commit

Definitions:

- very necessary (for some purpose expressed or suggested); of the greatest importance: _____
- having a noticeable or desired effect; producing the desired effect: _____
- to throw back (heat, light, sound, or image): _____
- decide to use for a particular purpose: _____
- a state of order and control; self-control: _____
- certain; beyond any doubt: _____
- means of entering; way in; entrance: _____
- being produced by computer but almost true to reality: _____
- full of life and force: _____
- actual; real; be able to work, serve, or take part in: _____
- to think quietly and deeply; to consider carefully: _____
- to promise (esp. oneself, one's property, etc.) to a certain cause, position, opinion, or course of action: _____
- to punish, in order to train: _____

14. (of people) sure; having no doubt about something: _____

15. means or right of using, reaching, or entering: _____

Sentences:

1. His efforts to improve the school have been very _____.
2. If you're to avoid being discovered, it's _____ that you should hide at once.
3. The mirror _____ my face.
4. The government can't _____ any more money to improving the National Health Service.
5. You must learn to _____ yourself.
6. They had to examine the dead fish before they had a _____ answer to what killed them.
7. The only _____ to that building is along that muddy track.
8. Students can take this online course in the _____ classroom.
9. Their leader's _____ and cheerful manner filled his men with courage.
10. Her brother is a king, but she is the _____ ruler of the Ruritania.
11. After _____ for a time he decided not to go.
12. They called on the developed countries to _____ more money to protecting the environment.
13. She never _____ her children and they are uncontrollable.
14. I'm _____ that that's the man I saw yesterday.
15. Students need easy _____ to books.

C Sentence Completion (1 × 10)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words or expressions given in Chinese below, changing the form if necessary.

1. ✓ With the introduction of the Internet, we can reach out to our friends by E-mail. (与……联系)
2. I want to have the opportunity to participate in the party. (参加)
3. In order to pay off his debts, he had to trade his piano for money. (拿钢琴去换钱)
4. At the sight of the miserable scene, the lady felt like crying. (想要哭)
5. Her husband is far from being handsome; He is somewhat ugly. (谈不上)
6. This report about the effect of modernization on human nature is well worth reading. (很值得一读)
7. ✓ You should allow for the weather when you plan for an outing. (考虑)
8. I have been reflecting on what you have said these days. (考虑)
9. I'm quite aware of how you feel about this problem. (我很清楚)
10. People have come to understand that computer is playing a role in our life. (起着越来越重要的作用)

II. Text Intensive Reading

A Structure and Vocabulary in the Context (1 × 15)

Directions: Multiple choices on vocabulary.

- Getting a college degree was the most _____ experience of my life.
A. rewarding B. rewarded C. reward D. regardless
- Although the pay is not good, people usually find social work _____ in other ways.
A. payable B. respectful C. grateful D. rewarding
- Miss Jones, a reporter for the New York Times, had access to a lot of industries.
A. admittance to B. knowledge about
C. contract in D. engagement in
- We have decided to give you this gold watch as an expression of our thanks by virtue of your long service to this company.
A. for the purpose of B. as a result of
C. in addition to D. at the cost of
- All activities have been delayed because of the _____ rain.
A. consistent B. contrary C. continual D. foregoing
- The birds needs _____ supply of blood.
A. a continuous B. a continual C. a short D. an occasional
- Employment _____ for women are poor at the present time.
A. entrance B. ways C. occasions D. opportunities
- The water was so clear that it _____ the trees on the river bank.
A. shadowed B. shaded C. imagined D. reflected
- Students of sociology are interested in the domestic and social _____ of different classes of people.
A. surrounding B. outlook C. neighborhood D. environment
- The teacher told us to commit those basic maths formulas to memory.
A. recall B. consolidate C. remember D. memorize
- Hitler rose to power in a sequence of events.
A. after a series of B. with arrangement of
C. in case D. in case of
- Well-dressed old man held the queer-looking vase in the air and stared at it _____, trying to find out whether it was a genuine antique.
A. guiltily B. critically C. foolishly D. accidentally
- She is one of the most _____ people in the organization for she is very influential.
A. vital B. clumsy C. flexible D. indifferent
- The country set up trade _____ against imported goods
A. barriers B. bonds C. beaches D. blocks



15. Peter felt very _____ when everyone laughed at his question.

- A. boring B. disappointed C. embarrassed D. encouraged

B On Grammar (1 × 5)

Directions: Correct errors if any.

1. He not only like the girl, but the family too.
2. My summer's work proved not only interesting but also I learned much from it.
3. The sales manager not only persuades the reader that the Bench is a luxury car but also that the car represent the status of its owner.
4. A college education was both necessary and I could afford it.
5. Both Pauline and her husband did not want to attend the meeting.

C Cloze Text (1 × 10)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct one from the three choices given to fill in each blank according to the text you learned.

Online learning

Online learning, a form of (1) education, refers to learning and other supporting (2) that are available through a networked computer. With the development of the (3), online learning often takes place on the Internet. In a (4) lesson, the computer displays material (often in web browsers) in response to a learner's (5). The computer asks the learner for more information and presents appropriate (6) based on the learner's input. The material can be as simple as (7) lessons and tests that are transcribed into a computer (8). The material can also be a complex system that tracks users' input and suggests learning material as a result. Or the material can be a work session that occurs through a (9) time chat; learning occurs through the interaction. The material can be presented as text, graphics, animated graphics, audio, video, or a combination of these that are displayed in web browsers or other multimedia players such as Window Media Player. New Horizon College English is a good example of a complex online (10) learning system.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. adult | B. self-study | C. distance |
| 2. A. texts | B. resources | C. courses |
| 3. A. Internet | B. intranet | C. homepages |
| 4. A. virtual | B. electronic | C. online |
| 5. A. asking | B. searching | C. request |
| 6. A. lessons | B. material | C. information |
| 7. A. old | B. best | C. traditional |
| 8. A. soft-ware | B. courseware | C. program |
| 9. A. good | B. real | C. the same |
| 10. A. ESL | B. EFL | C. BFT |

III. Reading and Translation

A Reading Comprehension (1 × 15)

Directions: There are three topic related passages for you to read, choose the best answer according to your understanding.

Passage 1

Is E-mail a blessing or a curse? Last month, after a week's vacation, I discovered 1,218 unread email messages waiting in my box. I pretended to be dismayed, but secretly I was pleased. This is how we measure our wired worth in the late 1990s—if you aren't overwhelmed by email, you must be doing something wrong.

E-mail. Can't live it, can't live without it. Can artists and real artists, advertisers and freedom fighters, lovers and sworn enemies—they've all flocked to e-mail as they would to any new medium of expression. E-mail is convenient, saves time, brings us closer to one another, helps us manage our ever-more-complex lives. Books are written, campaign conducted, crimes committed—all via E-mail. But it is also inconvenient, wastes our time, isolates us in front of our computers and introduces more complexity into our already too-hurried lives. To skeptics, E-mail is just the latest chapter in the evolving history of human communication.

Yet E-mail all online communication is in fact something truly different; it captures the essence of life at the close of the 20th century with an authority that few other products of digital technology can claim. Does the pace of life seem ever faster? E-mail simultaneously allows us to cope with that acceleration and contributes to it. Are our attention spans shriveling under barrages of new, improved forms of stimulation? The quick and dirty E-mail is made to order for those whose ability to concentrate is measured in nanoseconds. If we accept that the creation of the globe-spanning Internet is one of the most important technological innovations of the last half of this century, then we must give E-mail—the living embodiment of human connection across the Net-pride of place. The way we interact with each other is changing; E-mail is both the catalyst and the instrument of that change.

- E-mail is convenient because it _____.
 A. saves our time
 B. introduces more complexity into our too-upset lives
 C. brings us closer to one another
 D. ☒ A and C
- The author of this passage is _____ about E-mail.
 A. skeptical B. firm C. negative D. ☒ positive
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "give pride of place" in the third paragraph of the passage?



- A. take pride in the place B. be proud
☒ C. give the most important position D. put stress
4. All the following statements are true except _____ .
- A. E-mail not only allows us to cope with the faster pace of life but also makes it accelerate.
B. The way we interact with each other is changing.
C. E-mail can help us manage our ever-more-complex lives.
☒ D. Only advertisers make use of e-mail.
5. What is the main meaning of the passage?
- ☒ A. Internet is one of the most important technological innovations of the last half of this century.
☒ B. E-mail is the instrument that brings about great changes in human connection.
C. E-mail is not only convenient but also inconvenient.
D. E-mail helps us understand the essence of life at the close of the 20th century.

Passage 2

Under normal conditions the act of communication requires the presence of at least two persons: one who sends and one who receives the communication. In order to communicate thoughts and feelings, there must be a conventional system of signs or symbols, which mean the same to the sender and receiver.

The means of sending communications are too numerous and varied for systematic classification; therefore, the analysis must begin with the means of receiving communication. Reception of communication is achieved by our senses. Sight, hearing, and touch play the most important roles. Smell and taste play very limited roles, for they cannot receive intellectual expression form fully developed systems of signs and symbols.

Examples of visual communication are gesture and mimicry. Although both frequently accompany speech, there are systems that rely solely on sight, such as those used by deaf and dumb persons. Another means of communicating visually is by signals of fire, smoke, flags, and flashing lights. Feelings may be simply communicated by touch, such as by handshaking or backslapping, although a highly developed system of hand stroking has enabled blind, deaf, and dumb persons to communicate intelligently. Whistling to someone, applauding in a theater, and other forms of communication by sound rely upon the ear as a receiver. The most fully developed form of auditory communication is, of course, the spoken language.

The means of communication mentioned so far have two features in common: they last only a short time, and the persons involved must be relatively close to each other. Therefore, all are restricted in time and space.

1. Applauding is specifically mentioned as an example of _____ .
- ☒ A. communication by sound
B. gesture and mimicry

- C. communication by touch
D. a simple system of visual communication
- C 2. Persons who cannot see, hear, or speak are able to communicate through a system of _____.
A. gesturing B. handshaking
C. hand stroking D. backslapping
- B 3. The author specifically mentions that speech is _____.
A. often used when communicating by touch
B. the most developed form of communication based on hearing
C. the only highly developed system of communication
D. necessary for satisfactory communication by gesture
4. Which of the following statements about the ways of communicating ideas and feelings mentioned in the passage is NOT true?
A. They can be used to communicate over long distances.
B. They require both a sender and a receiver.
C. They involve use of conventional signs and symbols.
D. They utilize the sense for reception.
- A 5. What is the closest meaning to the word "mimicry?"
A. to copy someone or something
B. to make people to laugh
C. to listen attentively to other people
D. to listen and watch attentively

Passage 3

All over the world, telecommunications companies are thinking wireless. They are spending billions of dollars to build transmission towers, launch satellites and develop low-cost hand-held phones and terminals, all with the goal of ending the century and a half-old dominance (控制) of the wire.

Since telegraph service began in 1844, most two-way communications have been not person-to-person but place-to-place. If the two people aren't in the spots that the wire links, they don't connect.

Now, harnessing advances in microelectronics and satellite technology, companies are producing systems that seek out people wherever they are, keeping them in touch on-the-go. The services are coming into use rapidly in the United States, Europe and the growth economies of East Asia.

Cellular phones (移动电话) are the most dramatic manifestation (表现形式) to date. The number in use in the United States passed the 25 million mark last month, with no end to the growth in sight. In little more than a decade, the cellular phone has evolved from prohibitively expensive business tool and status symbol to something used by roughly one in 10



Americans.

Not everyone welcomes the change. Wireless phones are showing up in confession booths, courtrooms and airline cabins, places where the noise of the outside world was once shut out. But by all accounts, there is no stopping the technology's advance.

"It's filtering down to the lower-income levels," said Tom Ross of MTA-EMCI, a Washington-based telecommunications consulting firm. "It's slowly becoming a necessity of life."

Now regulators in many countries are clearing up new space on the radio spectrum (无线电信号频谱) for a new collection of wireless services. They go by the label personal communications services, or PCS. In its simplest form, PCS is just another name for pocket phones. But companies are preparing a wide variety of "smart networks" and data services that will do things that ordinary cell phones can't.

Under development are phones that would link to multiple wireless networks, searching out the lowest-cost alternative.

1. The word "wire" (L.3, Para.1) is used to refer to _____.
A. telegraph service B. microelectronics
C. satellite technology D. two-way communications
2. Cellular phones are mentioned as an example of _____.
A. something that not everyone likes
B. something that not everyone can afford
C. the use of the fast-developing wireless systems
D. the rise of living standards in America, Europe and East Asia
3. By saying "it's filtering down to the lower-income levels" (L.1, Para.6), Tom Rose means that _____.
A. cellular phones have become an essential means of communication in every day life
B. ordinary American consumers can afford to use cellular phones
C. cellular phones can now be produced at a very low cost
D. some Americans dislike cellular phones
4. The word "they" (L.2, Para.7) refers to _____.
A. regulators B. pocket phones
C. companies D. wireless services
5. The major point discussed in the passage is _____.
A. the fast development of cellular communications industry
B. new developments in the world's cellular phone systems
C. the ending of the dominance of telegraph service
D. new advances in American microelectronics

B To translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (1×5)

Directions: When you do the translation, better refer to the context, with consideration of its correctness, completion and fluency.

1. Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most rewarding experiences of my life. 2. Although at times, learning a language was frustrating, it was well worth the effort.

3. Learning a foreign language has been a most trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything. Not only did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me insights into another culture, and my mind was opened to new ways of seeing things. 4. The most wonderful result of having learned a foreign language was that I could communicate with many more people than before. Talking with people is one of my favorite activities, so being able to speak a new language lets me meet new people, participate in conversation, and form new, unforgettable friendship. Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into spaces when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. 5. I am able to reach out to others and bridge the gap between my language and culture and theirs.

C To translate the sentences into English. (2 × 5)

Directions: *When you do the translation, better pay more attention to the colloquial sayings and the sentence patterns in English.*

1. 虽然常规学校依然存在,但虚拟课堂在今天的教学领域中起着重要的作用。
2. 此外,学生在答题前有时间对所给的信息进行思考,这就使得网上环境开放而友好。
3. 这样学生可以从同龄人那里获得真知灼见,既向老师求教,又互相学习。
4. 这就意味着学生必须非常清楚地表达自己的看法。
5. 把批判性思维和决策作为网上学习的一部分。





UNIT 2

I . Vocabulary Building

A Vocabulary Chart (1 × 15)

Directions : One way to learn new words is to make vocabulary chart . You can make a chart that lists new words by categories or topics . Add your words to the following chart according to the letters given .

pop culture

kid world

phrase and expressions

t-sh __ rt

fav __ rite radio station

t __ lk over

je __ ns

offens __ ve language

make one's blo __ d boil

t __ ttoo

yo __ ngsters

he knots in one's stom __ ch

e __ e __ liner

te __ nagers

get r __ d of

m __ keup

dr __ p-outs

in pe __ ce and quiet

B Enriching Your Word Power(0.5 × 30)

Directions : Find out the words according to the definition and then fill in the blanks with the words in the following sentences . Meanings are given for each word .

identify radical appeal knot disturb instrument blast

Definitions:

1. to break in upon (esp. when someone who is working): _____
2. to cause or consider (someone), to be connected with (something): _____
3. (of changes) thorough and complete: _____
4. to please, attract, or interest: _____
5. to break up (esp. rock) by explosions: _____ .
6. a lump like fastening formed by tying together the end of a piece of string: _____ .
7. To show or to prove the identity of: _____
8. to make a strong request for help, support, mercy, etc. ; beg: _____
9. to change the usual or natural condition of: _____
10. an object which is played to give musical sounds: _____
11. (of a person or his opinion) in favor of thorough and complete political change: _____
12. to strike with explosives: _____
13. a hard swelling or mass: _____
14. an object used to help in work: _____

15. to kill or to destroy: _____

Sentences:

1. I _____ the coat at once —it was my brother's.
2. He had made a _____ improvement.
3. Try not to _____ me too often, as I was writing.
4. The road is closed because of _____.
5. The politician is too closely _____ with the former government to become a minister in ours.
6. What they need right now in this operation is the advanced medical _____.
7. The government is _____ to everyone to save water.
8. She tied her belt with a _____.
9. The plane _____ the port until all the boats sank.
10. His opinion is very _____.
11. A light wind _____ the surface of the water.
12. Piano is the most welcome _____ in the western world.
13. That music is too old-fashioned to _____ to me.
14. The muscles of his arms stood out in _____ as he lifted the heavy box.
15. His future was _____ by his having been in prison.

C Sentence Completion (1x10)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words or expressions given in Chinese below, changing the form if necessary.

1. When I opened the door, a cat _____. (窜了出来)
2. I like him but _____. (但还不到那种程度)
3. I think _____ the way the government raises taxes. (实在可恨)
4. She ran in after the rainstorm and _____. (用一块厚毛巾把身子擦干)
5. There was no time for me _____. (伸手拿枪)
6. Without enough teachers, the education in this area is _____; no one can argue that it is not serious. (肯定成问题)
7. I have _____, so they know what to do. (反复跟他们说了好多次)
8. As she ran to catch the school bus, Sandy _____. (想起了她哥哥)
9. The door _____. (“咔哒”一声关了)
10. The children _____ looking for toys. (冲进屋里)

II. Text Intensive Reading

A Structure and Vocabulary in the Context (1 × 15)

Directions: Multiple choices on vocabulary.

1. Hope is the _____ that dreams are made of.
A. origin B. stuff C. stick D. saddle





2. He will be angry if you _____ him while he is sleeping.
A. disturb B. forget C. write to D. investigate
3. Your questions _____ me very much.
A. bother B. vex C. annoy D. irritate
4. When I saw one of the curtains was on fire, I hastened into the kitchen to _____ a bucket and fill it with water.
A. snap B. hold C. grip D. grab
5. On hearing the news that she failed to pass the final examination, Mary burst into tears and ran back to her room.
A. wipe her tears B. didn't care
C. started to cry D. felt ashamed
6. Pauline was very _____ while working over the weekend.
A. upset B. understanding C. uneven D. upraised
7. She can not prepare elaborate meals, but she cooks after a fashion.
A. eatable but not tasty B. become extinct
C. go extremes D. go to the market
8. Violent programs on television may have a bad _____ on children.
A. affection B. influence C. pressure D. control
9. We are looking for a _____ experienced secretary who is capable of organizing a busy sales office.
A. chartered B. mature C. graduated D. polished
10. After doing odd jobs for a week, he got a _____ position as office-boy.
A. permanent B. sufficient C. transparent D. universal
11. Ann never dreams of _____ for her to be sent abroad very soon.
A. there being a chance B. there to be a chance
C. there be a chance D. being a chance
12. It was very kind of you to do the washing up, but you _____ it.
A. mustn't have done B. wouldn't have done
C. mightn't have done D. didn't have to
13. I rather you _____ make any comment on the issue for the time being.
A. don't B. wouldn't C. didn't D. shouldn't
14. All things _____, the planned trip has to be called.
A. considered B. be considered
C. considering D. having considered
15. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.
A. by that B. at that C. on that D. in that